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Lowell Weiss

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON  
REMARKS AT DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR'S  
150TH ANNIVERSARY EVENT  
WASHINGTON, DC  
March 4, 1999**

Acknowledge: Sec. Babbitt: a brilliant leader who does not take the concept of stewardship lightly. I know all cabinet secretaries talk about putting out fires at their agencies, but Sec. Babbitt actually grabs his gear and puts out real fires -- forest fires -- out west. Former Interior Sec. Thomas Kleppe; EPA Admin. Browner; John Podesta; Dagmar Fertl, Mark Oliver, and all the other award winners; Interior employees here and across the country. I also want to thank the Great American Indian Dancers and the many tribal leaders here with us today. As we continue to work together to improve the quality of life in Indian country, I want to reaffirm my commitment to the government-to-government relationship that exists between my Admin. and the 558 federally recognized tribes.

Thank you very much for inviting me to be a small part of this big day. Frankly, you picked the right guy for the job -- I've been benefitting from your good work all my life. I was raised in Hot Springs, the first city in America to contain a National Park, and I spent my first 18 years in a state that is more than half covered with pine and hardwood forests. When I graduated from law school, I went home to the hills of north Arkansas, and I spent some of the happiest days of my life along the Buffalo River -- America's very first National River. And today, my family and I have the great honor of living in the most beautiful home under the care of the National Park System. Of course, our lease is up in 1 year, 10 months, and 16 days -- but who's counting?

More than any other part of the Federal government, the history of the Interior Department is the history of America. It is the story of manifest destiny and our great western expansion. It is story of fertile fields rising from arid desert, of a people rising from the depths of the Great Depression, of a nation marshaling the resources to win two world wars. It is the story of scientific discovery and restless exploration. It is the story of our country's struggles to expand opportunity for Indians, the First Americans, as well as all Americans -- as when Harold

Ickes invited Marian Anderson to sing from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial 60 years ago, on Easter of 1939.

Most of all, as Sec. Babbitt has said, it is the story of America's ever-growing will to conserve and restore our precious natural treasures. It is no secret that in 1849, when this department was launched with a headquarters staff of 10 and budget of \$14,200, it lacked a unifying purpose. Today, the contrast is remarkable. Under the leadership of Sec. Babbitt, everything this department does is guided by a single defining principle: stewardship. As wise and dedicated stewards, you act in the humble recognition that all of us are but brief visitors on this Earth. You understand that everything we want for our children depends on protecting the forests and streams and deserts that were here so long before we arrived. Today, the "Department of Everything Else" is -- and will forever be -- the Department of Stewardship. You should be very proud.

Using a skillful touch -- not a heavy hand -- you have achieved remarkable results. Three years ago, we set out on a mission to preserve California's Headwaters Forest, the world's largest unprotected stand of old-growth redwoods. And just three days ago, we did it. Thanks to the tireless efforts of so many people here and at your sister agency NOAA, not one of the magnificent trees of Headwaters Forest will ever be logged. Anyone who has ever strolled through a grove of redwoods -- a tangle of ferns at your feet, a living canopy reaching far overhead -- knows that these ancient forests are as much a part of our legacy as the world's greatest cathedrals. Thanks to you, the redwoods of Headwaters are now safe for all time.

We should also be proud that over the past six years we set aside vast, unspoiled areas of the Mojave Desert, designating three new National Parks. We put a stop to a massive mining operation that threatened Yellowstone, the world's very first National Park. To protect Utah's stunning red-rock canyons, we created the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and completed the largest land exchange in the continental U.S. And, of course, we are restoring the Florida Everglades -- the largest restoration project ever undertaken in our nation's history.

But we have much more work to do. This year, the last year of the 20th Century, we must dedicate ourselves to building on these accomplishments and charting a new course of stewardship for the next century.

First, we must preserve more precious lands. I will soon send to Congress a plan to bestow the highest level of wilderness protection on more than 5 million acres of backcountry lands within Yellowstone, Glacier, and other National Parks. In these vast regions, the roar of bulldozers and chainsaws will never again drown out the call of the wild.

I am also proposing an unprecedented \$1 billion Lands Legacy Initiative. This initiative will allow us to continue your efforts to protect natural and historic lands across the country -- such as Civil War battlefields, remote stretches of the historic Lewis and Clark Trail, and an additional 450,000 acres in and around Mojave and Joshua Tree National Parks.

It also will allow us to meet the stewardship challenges of a new century. It's no longer enough for our nation to preserve its grandest natural wonders. As communities continue to grow and expand, it has become every bit as important to preserve the small but sacred green and open spaces closer to home. So my Lands Legacy Initiative will also help communities protect meadows and seashores where children can play ... streams where sportsmen and -women can fish ... farmlands that produce the fresh harvests we often take for granted.

We believe this Lands Legacy Initiative must be a permanent legacy. So today, I pledge to work with Congress to create, for the first time ever, a guaranteed fund for protecting and restoring priceless lands across America. There are many good legislative ideas for achieving this goal. We believe that any solution must provide at least \$1 billion annually, with at least half dedicated to helping communities protect local green spaces. It also must recognize the unique environmental challenges of coastal states, without creating any new incentives for offshore oil drilling. Working together, we can ensure that not only our generation, but each generation to come, will have the resources to leave an even better land for those who follow.

Second, as we help preserve more open spaces, we have a great opportunity to help create more livable communities -- healthy communities where people don't have to waste a gallon of gas to go buy a gallon of milk, where employers have no trouble recruiting workers interested in a high quality of life. So the Vice President and I have proposed record funding for public transit and Better America Bonds to help communities grow in ways that ensure a clean environment and strong, sustainable economic development.

Third, we must clean up the 40% of our waterways that are still too polluted for fishing and swimming. I call on Congress to fully fund my Clean Water Action Plan and to reauthorize and strengthen the Clean Water Act.

Fourth, we must do more to meet our most profound environmental challenge -- global warming. I have proposed a Clean Air Partnership Fund to help communities reduce both greenhouse pollution and smog, as well as tax and research incentives to spur clean-energy technologies. And I want to work with members of Congress in both parties to reward companies that take early, voluntary action to reduce greenhouse gases.

By working together, by upholding the value of stewardship, we can do all these things. So I say to Congress: This year, instead of wasting precious time battling over senseless anti-environmental riders, let's get right to work. Let's use the final year of the 20th century to launch the greatest era of stewardship our country has ever known.

One hundred fifty years ago, when the Interior Department was born, tens of thousands of brave pioneers were setting out in search of land on the vast but unforgiving American frontier. It is easy to understand why many saw nature primarily as a resource to be exploited and an obstacle to be overcome.

But today, thanks in great measure to generations of Department of Interior visionaries

like John Wesley Powell, Harold Ickes, and Rachel Carson, most of us see in nature a divine, if fragile, gift. I remember precisely where that became clear to me. It was in the gorgeous region where Sec. Babbitt grew up. I was on my first visit to the Grand Canyon, in the summer of 1971. I found a place on a rock overlooking the canyon where I was all alone. For two hours I sat down on that rock and I watched the sunset. And I watched the colors change layer after layer for two hours. I could have sat there for two days if the sun had just taken a little longer to set.

That kind of moment is indescribably powerful, almost like the birth of a child. It's the kind of beauty you just can't convey in a photograph or a book -- or in a speech. You simply need to see it for yourself. And thank God, you can. Thank God our forebears felt an abiding responsibility not only to their own generations but to ours. Standing at the edge of a new century, I am deeply grateful for their altruism and foresight. I am grateful that they taught us the enduring value of stewardship. And I am grateful to all of you here today who are making this noble cause your life's work. Congratulations on this momentous milestone. And God bless you all.

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*Public Papers of the Presidents*

## Public Papers of the Presidents

**November 12, 1996****CITE:** 32 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 2379**LENGTH:** 2259 words**HEADLINE:** Remarks on Signing the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 and an Exchange With Reporters**BODY:**

*The President.* Thank you very much. Thank you, Mr. Vice President, and to the members of the administration and especially to the large delegation of Members of Congress who are here from both parties. I thank you all for coming and for creating this legislation which will protect and expand the treasure of our **national parks**.

This legislation affirms our solemn commitment to say, from one end of our Nation to the other, we will be good stewards of the land that God has given us. This bill will create or improve almost 120 parks, trails, rivers, historical sites in 41 of our 50 States. It turns the Presidio, a former military post in San Francisco, into a sanctuary of nature and history by establishing a nonprofit trust to manage the Presidio's property. It gives us a blueprint for **national parks** that one day will be able to sustain themselves without Government funds. I thank Senators Boxer and Feinstein and Representative Pelosi for their work on this.

The legislation preserves the Sterling Forest on the New York-New Jersey border. This new park, just 40 miles from New York City, will put nature within reach of millions of families of all backgrounds. It will safeguard a watershed that provides clean drinking water for the people of New Jersey. It will show that a forest that was left for dead a century ago can be brought back to life and protected today. I thank Senator Bradley and Senator-elect Torricelli and Representative Hinchey especially for their work on this.

The legislation will establish the Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve in Kansas. Four hundred thousand square miles of this prairie covered our continent when Lewis and Clark made their great journey. Today, only a tiny fraction of it remains. This bill will help to restore 11,000 acres of this uniquely American landscape with its 9-foot-tall grass and rich plant and animal life. I'm pleased to say that it will also give the State of Kansas its very first **national park**. I thank Senator Kassebaum especially for her work on this, as well as Secretary Glickman, who supported this project when he was a Member of Congress.

The legislation does much more. It establishes the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail in Alabama, the 54-mile stretch of road that Dr. Martin Luther King walked in 1965 to remind Americans of how far we had to travel to live up to our ideals of equality and justice for all. And I thank, especially, the man who walked a lot of those miles with Dr. King, Congressman John Lewis, for his leadership in that regard.

This bill also gives us the resources to upgrade housing for Park Service employees. Many of these dedicated public servants have been spending their winters living in 30-year-old trailers that were supposed to last only one summer. That's going to change. I must say that one of the more rewarding aspects of being President has been visiting our **national parks** and getting to know the people who get up every day and put on the **National Park Service** uniform. It is amazing, the level of talent, training, and commitment those people bring to this job and the sacrifices, financial and other, that they're willing to accept to do the work that they love. But they deserve a better deal. And for the service they do to us, I thank the Congress for providing decent housing to them.

I'm also proud of what this bill does not do. It no longer contains provisions that would have taken land away from Virginia's Shenandoah and Richmond Battlefield Parks. It does not open the Sequoia **National Park** in California or the Red Rock region of Utah to development that I believe would be destructive.

I also want to say, finally, that I hope we can see more legislation like this in the next 4 years. This bill is a model of how we ought to work together. This bill had strong Republican support; it had strong Democratic support. We said we were going to put our national treasures beyond partisan politics and put the people of America, their future, and their environment above that. And I was very gratified by it, and I want to say again to the Members here and to those who are not here who played a leading role in this legislation, it is a model of how democracy ought to work.

So now I want to sign the bill. I want to say that I ask Congress to continue to work with me in this same spirit, to protect the environment, to strengthen the community right-to-know protections, to toughen punishment for polluters, to clean up two-thirds of the existing toxic waste sites by the year 2000. We can meet these challenges if we work together in the future, as we did to pass this terrific piece of legislation.

Thank you very much.

*[At this point, the President signed the bill.]*

#### *Second Term Transition*

Q. Mr. President, how close are you to naming a new Secretary of State, and will former Senator George Mitchell be the nominee?

*The President.* I haven't made a decision. I'm working on it. I'm working on a lot of appointments now, and I will do it when I'm ready to do it. It's a very important decision.

#### *Bipartisanship*

Q. Mr. President, what will you say to the congressional leaders, especially the Republicans, when you meet with them this afternoon to encourage this idea of bipartisanship?

*The President.* Well, I think the first thing I'd like to do is to -- it'll be the first chance I have to thank them in a room together for what happened in the last 6 or 8 weeks of the last Congress, where you had Senator Kassebaum and Senator Kennedy's bill pass, a number of some other health reform legislation passed. We had the minimum wage, small business pension, adoption tax credit legislation passed, the welfare reform legislation. It was a remarkable period of incredibly productive legislation, and that shows what we can do when we work together. And I would just encourage us to do that, beginning with balancing the budget and the campaign finance reform. But there are lots of other things we have to do.

So, basically, today I just want to reaffirm my commitment to try to re-create that spirit and keep it going.

#### *Health Care Reform*

Q. Sir, Senator Lott, in particular, has said he would like what amounts to almost an admission from you and from the Democrats that using words like "cut," "slash," "wreck," referring to Medicare in the ads was, as they put it, demagoguery and unfair. They want you to set the record straight, so to speak. Will you cooperate?

*The President.* Well, I didn't read what he said exactly in that way. I think the -- what we objected to, I don't think that it was going to come back again anyway. The \$ 270 billion option is not there and no longer needed, which is one of the problems with our budgeting process. You know, the

inflation rate in health care has come down so much because of the increase in competition and efficiency that no one any longer believes that we need to do that again, I don't believe.

So the question is whether we can basically take up where we left off, where the differences between us were smaller. And I think that's just the -- we'll just have to talk about how to do that.

Senator Lott, to be fair to him, has got to have time to meet with -- he's got some new Members. He's got to have time to meet with his caucus to develop a strategy. But I think we'll -- I think we'll be working together on this. I certainly hope we will.

Q. Mr. President, do you have any views on --

#### *Bipartisanship*

Q. Wasn't this remarkable period really driven by the fact that there was an election coming up and that Republicans didn't want to be perceived --

*The President.* It does -- [inaudible] -- compared to mine. It may have been driven by that. But the point is, the people ratified what was done, you know. There is no way to read the election results as they came out as a repudiation of the last 2 months of the last Congress. It clearly has to be seen as a ratification of the last 2 months of the last Congress and what was done.

And so it shouldn't take -- you know, I'm not always as quick on the uptake as I ought to be, but it shouldn't take me another year and a half to figure that out. I have a fresh memory of what happened, and I think that's the way the Members will receive it, as well.

Q. Trent Lott says the first move is up to you on Medicare. Are you ready to make the first move?

*The President.* Under the rules, I have to present a budget, and I'm certainly prepared to present a budget. But in the end, we will still have to reconcile. You know, we don't want to get into that -- I don't agree with every characterization that was put on our economic program in 1993; I think that's why we're in the shape we're in today. We've got that interest rate down, went forward. But there's no point in us going back and litigating what we thought of each other's programs that we didn't agree with. We need to focus on how we can reach agreement now.

We're in this boat together and we have to paddle it together. And that's what the American people want. We've got to remember that the American people are in the boat with us, and we're not nearly as important as they are and their future. And so it's time for us to each pick up our paddle and row. And I think that's what we'll wind up doing.

#### *Balanced Budget Amendment*

Q. Mr. President, would you consider supporting a balanced budget amendment, given the change in the Republican Senate?

*The President.* Do I expect the Congress to support it?

Q. Well, no. Would you consider supporting it, given the change in the Senate now?

*The President.* You know, my problems with it always were -- you know, I lived under one as a Governor, and we produced 12 balanced budgets, and I'm trying to get back to a balanced budget system here.

My problems with a constitutional amendment were always more a question of how to manage the larger economic problems of the country. The Nation's budget is different from a State, and I just want to make sure that if we have one, it needs to be clear in terms of how -- and it needs to really give us the possibility of dealing with a recession. You don't want to wind up with a Congress

someday in a recession raising taxes or throwing unemployed people off health care because they're trying to get to a balanced budget. Then you could actually wind up making the deficit worse.

If it sets a framework and says that in the 21st century in the economy we're going to be living in, other things being equal, we ought always to be balancing our books, I agree with that. I just don't think you -- we may tie our hands more than we will achieve. So what I'm going to focus my energies on is getting the balanced budget. I don't have a vote in the Congress. My voice counts, presumably, but I don't have a vote. But I do have the responsibility to help the American people get the balanced budget, and that's what I'm going to focus my energies on.

Q. So you don't reject the amendment out of hand?

*The President.* Well, what I -- I don't believe we need it, and it can't be an excuse -- for a long time I was afraid it would be an excuse to throw the burden on somebody else, by the Congress, because by definition you have to have it down the road. It takes awhile to ratify. But my belief is that you -- I don't believe that we need it, but if we have it, it ought to be able to be implemented in a way that actually works and gives the country what it needs to manage a recession because, you know, we won't always have -- someday down the road we'll have another bad patch in the economy. I mean, we just know that's going to happen.

You know, you don't have -- no one has a total trouble-free life; no country has a trouble-free economy. Someday down the road -- and we just don't want an amendment to wind up making our recession worse and causing us to do things that are counterproductive that you would never do in a recession. In a recession you would never raise taxes, and you wouldn't throw people who are unemployed through no fault of their own off of health care eligibility because you were trying to balance the budget.

So that's the only thing I'm -- if the escape hatch is good, then we'll manage it the best way we can. The American people -- we're a very practical people. We'll find a way to deal with the amendment if the amendment -- the thing I want us to do is, if you look at this global economy, look how much more economic activity was generated in America when we lowered the deficit and lowered interest rates, and it totally overwhelmed the contractionary effects of reducing the deficit by holding spending down. And we would be better off in this kind of economy always targeting a balanced budget unless there is a substantial recession, in which case we don't want to raise taxes on people when they don't have as much money as they should anyway. That's what I'm worried about.

So that's why I'm telling you I'm going to be working on putting a balanced budget in there. If we get it, if we can get the Congress to pass a plan that will achieve that, we'll have the desired economic effect, short term and long term, and then whatever happens with the amendment will happen.

Q. Thank you, Mr. President.

*The President.* Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:18 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. H.R. 4236, approved November 12, was assigned Public Law No. 104-333.

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Date/Time: Monday, September 18, 2000 - 2:39 PM EDT

*Public Papers of the Presidents*

## Public Papers of the Presidents

September 18, 1996**CITE:** 32 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1785**LENGTH:** 1929 words**HEADLINE:** Remarks Announcing the Establishment of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument at **Grand Canyon** National Park, Arizona**BODY:**

Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for being here and for being in such good spirits. Thank you, God, for letting the Sun come out. This is a sunny day -- we ought to have a sunny day for a sunny day.

Thank you, Rob Arnberger, for the work you do here at Grand Canyon National Park and for your participation; to all of our distinguished guests. I want to say a special word of thanks to my good friend Governor Roy Romer from Colorado. And thank you, Secretary Bruce Babbitt, for your long, consistent, devoted efforts on behalf of America's natural heritage.

I also want to thank the Harvey High School choir and the students and the faculty from the Grand Canyon Unified School who are here. Where are you all? Thank you. I think this ought to qualify as an excused absence -- *[laughter]* -- or maybe even a field trip.

I want to thank all of our tribal leaders who are here and, indeed, all of the Native Americans who are here. We are following in your footsteps and honoring your ethic today.

I want to say a special word of thanks to my longtime friend Norma Matheson. Norma and her late husband, Scott, became great friends of Hillary's and mine when we served together as Governors. After Scott passed away, Norma honored me by asking me to come to Utah to speak at a dinner in his honor for a foundation set up in his memory. I never was with Scott Matheson, I never even talked to him on the phone that I did not feel I was in the presence of a great man. Both of them are truly wonderful human beings. And I am very grateful for her presence here today and for her commitment.

And finally, I want to thank, more strongly than I can ever convey to you, the Vice President for his passion, his commitment, his vision, and his sheer knowledge of environmental and natural heritage issues. It has become a treasure for the United States, and I have mined it frequently for 4 years.

I remember when I was trying to decide what sort of person I wanted to ask to run with me for Vice President, and I made up my mind I wanted somebody who was smarter than I was -- that left a large field to pick from -- *[laughter]* -- someone who was philosophically in tune with me, someone who would work like crazy, and someone who knew things I didn't know. And I read "Earth in the Balance," and I realized it was a profoundly important book by someone who knew things I wanted to learn. And we have learned a lot and done a lot together over the last 4 years. Very few things we have done will have a more positive, lasting effect than this, and it will always have Al Gore's signature on it as well. And I thank him for what he has done.

Ladies and gentlemen, the first time I ever came to the Grand Canyon was also in 1971 in the summer. And one of the happiest memories of my entire life was when, for some fluky reason, even in the summertime, I found a place on a rock overlooking the Grand Canyon where I was all alone. And for 2 hours I sat, and I lay down on that rock, and I watched the sunset. And I watched the colors change layer after layer after layer for 2 hours. I could have sat there for 2 days if the Sun had just taken a little longer to set. *[Laughter]* And even today, 25 years later, in hectic, crazy times, in

lonely, painful times, my mind drifts back to those 2 hours that I was alone on that rock watching the sunset over this Canyon. And it will be with me till the day I die. I want more of those sights to be with all Americans for all time to come.

As all of you know, today we are keeping faith with the future. I'm about to sign a proclamation that will establish the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. Why are we doing this? Well, if you look at the Grand Canyon behind me, it seems impossible to think that anyone would want to touch it. But in the past there have been those who wanted to build on the Canyon, to blast it, to dam it. Fortunately, these plans were stopped by far-sighted Americans who saw that the Grand Canyon was a national treasure, a gift from God that could not be improved upon.

The fact that we stand here is due, in large part, to the Antiquities Act of 1906. The law gives the President the authority to protect Federal lands of extraordinary cultural, historic, and scientific value, and in 1908 that's just what Theodore Roosevelt did when he protected the Grand Canyon.

Since then, several Presidents of both parties, Republicans and Democrats, have worked to preserve places that we now take for granted as part of our own unchanging heritage: Bryce Canyon, Zion, Glacier Bay, Olympic, Grand Teton. These places many of you have been to, and I've been to many of them myself. I thank goodness that the Antiquities Act was on the books and that Presidents, without regard to party, used it to protect them for all of us and for generations to come.

Today we add a new name to that list: the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. Seventy miles to the north of here in Utah lies some of the most remarkable land in the world. We will set aside 1.7 million acres of it.

On this site, on this remarkable site, God's handiwork is everywhere in the natural beauty of the Escalante Canyons and in the Kaiparowits Plateau, in the rock formations that show layer by layer billions of years of geology, in the fossil record of dinosaurs and other prehistoric life, in the remains of ancient American civilizations like the Anasazi Indians.

Though the United States has changed and Utah has grown, prospered, and diversified, the land in the Utah monument remains much as it did when Mormon pioneers made their way through the Red Canyons in the high desert in the late 1800's. Its uniquely American landscape is now one of the most isolated places in the lower 48 States. In protecting it, we live up to our obligation to preserve our natural heritage. We are saying very simply, "Our parents and grandparents saved the Grand Canyon for us; today, we will save the Grand Escalate Canyons and the Kaiparowits Plateaus of Utah for our children."

Sometimes progress is measured in mastering frontiers, but sometimes we must measure progress in protecting frontiers for our children and all children to come. Let me make a few things about this proclamation clear: First, it applies only to Federal lands, lands that belong already to the American people. Second, under the proclamation, families will be able to use this canyon as they always have: The land will remain open for multiple uses including hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, and grazing. Third, the proclamation makes no Federal water rights claims. Fourth, while the Grand Staircase-Escalante will be open for many activities, I am concerned about a large coal mine proposed for the area. Mining jobs are good jobs, and mining is important to our national economy and to our national security. But we can't have mines everywhere, and we shouldn't have mines that threaten our national treasures.

That is why I am so pleased that PacifiCorp has followed the example set by Crown Butte New World Mine in Yellowstone. PacifiCorp has agreed to trade its lease to mine coal on these lands for better, more appropriate sites outside the monument area. I hope that Andalex, a foreign company, will follow PacifiCorp's example and work with us to find a way to pursue its mining operations elsewhere.

Now, let me also say a word to the people of Utah. Mining revenues from Federal and State lands help to support your schools. I know the children of Utah have a big stake in school lands located

within the boundaries of the monument that I am designating today. In the past these scattered school lands have never generated significant revenues for the Utah school trust. That's why Governor Scott Matheson, one of the greatest public figures in the history of Utah, asked the Congress to authorize the exchange of nonrevenue-producing lands for other Federal lands that can actually provide revenue for the school trust.

Finally, I was able to sign legislation to accomplish that goal in 1993. And I will now use my office to accelerate the exchange process. I have directed Secretary Babbitt to consult with Governor Leavitt, Congressman Orton, Senators Bennett and Hatch to form an exchange working group to respond promptly to all exchange requests and other issues submitted by the State and to resolve reasonable differences in valuation in favor of the school trust. By taking these steps, we can both protect the natural heritage of Utah's children and ensure them a quality educational heritage.

I will say again, creating this national monument should not and will not come at the expense of Utah's children. Today is also the beginning of a unique 3-year process during which the Bureau of Land Management will work with State and local governments, Congressman Orton, and the Senators and other interests to set up a land management process that will be good for the people of Utah and good for Americans. And I know a lot of you will want to be involved in that and to be heard as well.

Let us always remember, the Grand Staircase-Escalante is for our children. For our children we have worked hard to make sure that we have a clean and safe environment, as the Vice President said. I appreciate what he said about the Yellowstone, the Mojave Desert, the Everglades, the work we have done all across this country to try to preserve our natural heritage and clean up our environment. I hope that we can once again pursue that as an American priority without regard to party or politics or election seasons. We all have the same stake in our common future.

If you'll permit me a personal note, another one, it was 63 years ago that a great Democrat first proposed that we create a national monument in Utah's Canyonlands. His name was Harold Ickes. He was Franklin Roosevelt's Interior Secretary. And I'm sorry he never got a chance to see that his dream would become a reality, but I'm very glad that his son and namesake is my Deputy Chief of Staff and is here today.

And it was 30 years before that, 93 years ago, that a great Republican President, Theodore Roosevelt, said we should make the Grand Canyon a national monument. In 1903, Teddy Roosevelt came to this place and said a few words from the rim of the Canyon I'd like to share with you as we close today:

"Leave the Grand Canyon as it is. You cannot improve upon it. What you can do is keep it for your children, your children's children, all who come after you. We have gotten past the stage when we are pardoned if we treat any part of our country as something to be skinned for. The use of the present generation, whether it is the forest, the water, the scenery, whatever it is, handle it so that your children's children will get the benefit of it."

It was President Roosevelt's wisdom and vision that launched the Progressive Era and prepared our Nation for the 20th century. Today we must do the same for the 21st century. I have talked a lot about building a bridge of possibility to that 21st century, by meeting our challenges and protecting our values. Today the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument becomes a great pillar in our bridge to tomorrow.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:10 p.m. outside El Tovar Lodge. In his remarks, he referred to Rob Arnberger, Superintendent, Grand Canyon National Park; Norma Matheson, widow of former Utah Gov. Scott Matheson; and Gov. Michael O. Leavitt of Utah.

**LANGUAGE: ENGLISH**

**LOAD-DATE:** November 28, 1996

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*Public Papers of the Presidents*

## Public Papers of the Presidents

**August 12, 1996****CITE:** 32 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1444**LENGTH:** 1599 words**HEADLINE:** Remarks on Signing the New World Mine Property Agreement at Yellowstone **National Park**, Wyoming**BODY:**

Thank you. This is not the hardest speech I ever had to give. [Laughter] What a happy day. Let me thank you, Sue Glidden, for all the work you've done. just before she came up here one of the folks sitting back here with us said, "Well, now what are you going to do?" And she said, "Now I have my life back." I'm sure she'll find something to do with it -- highly productive.

Thank you very much, Mike Clark, for all the great work you have done. Thank you, Mike Finley and Marv Jensen and all the people at Yellowstone who do such a magnificent job preserving our Nation's great treasure. I'd like to thank John Schmidt and Jim Pipkin. Ian Bayer, thank you very much for what you said and for what you've done.

I can't say enough to thank the other people in the administration; Katie McGinty who has been wonderful about this. And you mentioned the Vice President -- I thank you very much. We have lunch once a week and at least every other lunch I asked him or he reported to me on whether this was ever going to get done or not. So in the middle of Bosnia and the budget and everything, we were -- for one year -- I know more about this some days than I wish I had known. [Laughter]

Thank you, Jack Ward Thomas. I'd like to thank some other people who are here, and a couple who aren't. Thank you, Senator Birch Bayh, for your role in this. I want to thank my good friends Congressman Pat Williams and Congressman Bill Richardson for working on this. Bill Richardson has been making peace all around the world the last 2 years, but he found time to do this as well.

I want to thank Senator and Mrs. Rockefeller who came up with me. Jay and Sharon Rockefeller are your neighbors. As you know, they live near the Grand Tetons and are very concerned about it. And I want to thank former Wyoming Governor Mike Sullivan and his wife, Jane Sullivan, who came up with me, and they've been longtime friends of Hillary's and mine.

And I want to thank all of you who were in that meeting with Hillary and with me a year ago. We learned a lot. It was a great occasion for us, and we've relived it several times. I also want to say a special word of recognition for the two families that are behind me. We just hauled them up here. [Laughter] They're laughing -- are they agreeing with me? [Laughter] They are the Franklin family from Sioux Falls and the Pamprin family from Green Bay, Wisconsin. I asked them to come here -- asked them to stand up here.

I asked them to come to make this point: This fight was not simply waged by those of you who live here for your families and your community and your future. You waged this fight for all the people of the United States and, indeed, the people of the world who love and believe in the preservation of our natural resources who come and participate. And I thought it was important that somebody be reminded somehow by their presence here that there are millions and millions and millions of people who will directly benefit from the decision we announced today. And you're seeing some of them. We thank you.

Let me say, for all kinds of reasons I'm also glad to see that John Denver is here today, and thank you very much for coming. And if you want to sing, I won't talk. [Laughter] We're glad to have you

here.

Hillary and Chelsea and I came back here this year, drawn by the magnet of this magnificent place, reconnecting something that I think is in all of us, the yearning to have a bond with the nature that God has given US. Yellowstone, as all of you know -- but as I think we should remind the country today -- our first **national park** has our largest herd of elk and bison; more than 200 geysers; marvelous, pristine lakes and majestic mountains; places where we can teach our children about the power and the mysteries of nature.

Yellowstone was entrusted into our care as a people, a whole people, more than 120 years ago now. And today we are saying to the rest of the world, to the rest of our country, and to future generations of America, we have been worthy of that trust, and we are giving it on to our children and our children's children.

Again, I want to thank those who were part of the Yellowstone dialog. I want to thank Senator Baucus, who could not be here today, for his five-point plan for maximum protection of the park before the proposed mine could go forward. I want to thank the members of my Cabinet who are not here, including especially Secretary Babbitt and Secretary Glickman and EPA Administrator Browner and Attorney General Reno, because they all supported this, as well. And I wish they could be here with us to celebrate this day.

The agreement that has been reached with Crown Butte to terminate this project altogether proves that everyone can agree that Yellowstone is more precious than gold. As has been said before, this is a victory for everyone involved; the American people and our future win because Yellowstone will be protected from the environmental hazards of mining. Crown Butte's shareholders win because their property rights will be protected. We are all protected from years and years of expensive and bitter litigation. And while there is still work to do and work in which members of the general public must and will be involved, we are going to move forward. And this signing today means that it will come out the way so many of you have worked for, for so many years.

Mining jobs are good jobs, and mining is important to our national economy and to our national security. But we can't have mines everywhere, and mines that could threaten any national treasures like Yellowstone -- that's too much to ask of the American people. The company has recognized this, and we thank them. Again, I want to emphasize they are not only walking away from a gold mine, they have also agreed to finance the cleanup of historic mining pollution that predates their work at the site. That is a very important part of this agreement, and the company deserves a lot of credit for it, and we ought to appreciate what they're doing.

Again, I want to thank Ian Bayer and Joe Baylis of Crown Butte for their extraordinary commitment. Let me thank the Members of Congress again, those who are here and Senator Baucus, who isn't, and also my senior Senator and a great friend of Yellowstone and the Nation's environment, Senator Dale Bumpers, who very much wanted to be with us today.

I also want to say in closing that the way this was done should become a model for America's challenges, not only in the environment but in other areas as well. When we deal with problems of national significance that have to be resolved by people who understand the particulars and who will be most affected by it, it will be well to remember how this was done. Yes, I did say that I wanted to preserve this park. And yes, I did put the Vice President and Katie McGinty and the Cabinet on it. But the reason it worked, especially given the way the mining law works, as all of you know, is that we had a collaborative process that involved people reflecting all the interests involved who worked in good faith. That is the way we have to meet America's challenges as we move into this new century.

We don't have to make a choice between the environment and the economy. We don't have to have every single challenge we face drag on forever and ever and ever, into court suit after court suit after court suit, being fodder for politicians that campaign from rhetoric that divides us instead of unites us. All of you have proved that America can be better than that. This is a very, very great day for our country not only because what we have done is right but because of the way we have done it. That is

right as well.

When Yellowstone was created as the world's first **national park** over 120 years ago, it was as a result of a bipartisan agreement and a consensus which existed at that time that this place was too precious not to be preserved. God created the mountains of Yellowstone and the minerals beneath them, but it is up to us to preserve them. You have done that today. And you have done it in the right way.

So I ask you today as you leave here to make sure that we all teach our children and grandchildren the lessons we have learned today, to make sure that future generations of our country never forget that we have something here we can never replace but also never forget that when we meet each other across the lines that divide us in good faith, with honest, open hearts and a real desire to move forward together, we can do it.

We celebrate that today. And as your President, I am very grateful for every single one of you who played a role in this historic moment for America.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

Now, I can't forget the actual purpose for which we came. *[Laughter]* Katie, Mike, and Ian are going to sign the agreement. *[At this point, the agreement was signed.]*

We're adjourned.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:25 a.m. at Barronette Peak Overlook. In his remarks, he referred to Sue Glidden, owner, Cooke City General Store, Cooke City, MT; Mike Clark, executive director, Greater Yellowstone Coalition; Michael V. Finley, superintendent, and Marvin Jensen, deputy superintendent, Yellowstone **National Park**; John Schmidt, Associate Attorney General, Department of justice; James Pipkin, Counselor to the Secretary of the Interior; Ian Bayer, president, Battle Mountain Canada Ltd.; Joe Baylis, president, Crown Butte Mines, Inc.; Jack Ward Thomas, chief, U.S. Forest Service; and singer John Denver.

**LANGUAGE:** ENGLISH

**LOAD-DATE:** September 10, 1996

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*Public Papers of the Presidents*

## Public Papers of the Presidents

June 9, 1996

**CITE:** 32 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1024**LENGTH:** 1380 words**HEADLINE:** Remarks at the Presidio in San Francisco, California**BODY:**

Thank you. Thank you very much. Mr. Chandler, Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Mayor, it's wonderful to be back in San Francisco. Congresswoman Pelosi, Senator Boxer, Senator Feinstein, thank you all for your work on this magnificent project.

You know, I always love coming here, but I especially love coming right here because that's my jogging route right there. [Laughter] Whenever I come to San Francisco I always go down there and run to the Golden Gate Bridge and back, so -- and I didn't know exactly where we were going to do this on the Presidio today. I got driven around a little bit, so I got to see some other things that are being done here. When I finally realized that we were going to do this here, I didn't know whether I could actually sit still long enough for the program to unfold, instead of just racing away down there -- or, as the case may be, kind of stumbling away down there -- toward the bridge.

I want to talk to you today about three little simple ideas that this magnificent place embodies, ideas that are easy to say but have a great deal to do with that kind of country we are and what kind of country we're going to be. When I think of the Presidio, I think of, first and foremost, preserving our incredible natural heritage and our important history. Second, I think about the obligation that the rest of the country has for defense conversion. And, thirdly, I think about partnership, the kind of partnership that Jim Harvey's life embodied and that all the things that Mr. Chandler just mentioned represent.

And I want you to think about all that today because in my opinion if this country is going to be what we all want it to be as we move into the next century, we have to keep going until every place that lost a lot because of the end of the cold war -- which has a happy and wonderful event -- has been fully restored to economic prosperity through a real commitment of all the American people to defense conversion. Because we cannot, over the long run, sustain an American economy in this new world unless we have a theory of sustainable development that puts the environment first, not last, and recognizes that we can grow the economy and still preserve our natural heritage. And because we cannot do a lot of what we need to do publicly and still continue to bring the deficit down unless we have partners: business partners, citizen partners, like the young people in the conservation corps, and others who are committed to making the most of our national potential.

It was a brilliant thing that the late Congressman Burton did to provide for the fact that this would become a **national park** if ever the military should leave. But all over California you see now what can happen if there's a real commitment not to leave the people who fought the cold war for us behind; in Monterey, where Fort Ord is now the California State University at Monterey Bay; in Alameda, where machinists who once built Bradley fighting vehicles are now building electric cars for the 21st century; in Sacramento, where Packard Bell has now hired 3,600 people to assemble personal computers in a former Army depot. And, now, of course, this newest of our **national parks** is showing the rest of our **national parks** the way to the future.

I have to tell you that -- the previous speaker sort of alluded to this, and with greater specificity when Senator Feinstein mentioned the California Desert Protection Act and how we got it -- and then we very nearly lost it last year. But all of our **national parks** are at risk. Too many of them have fallen into disrepair. We're working hard to protect them. There were some people who wanted to sell

off a lot of them or privatize them or just let them continue to fall into disrepair. We have resisted that, and I think it's clear now that there is an overwhelming bipartisan consensus in the United States that our **national parks** are a part of our national treasure; that we have to nourish them, we have to maintain them, we have to improve them. And the last thing in the wide world that we need to do is to get rid of any of them. We need to make them better, instead.

But I will say again, in order to do this right, we're going to have a lot of support from citizens. The businesses now in this park are thriving, already helping to offset taxpayer costs. Here at Crissy Field, where de Havilland biplanes once touched down, this land will soon become the great common ground for all Americans: historic buildings, wide open areas for kids to play in, restored natural habitat. All the design and planning here have been undertaken through private, nonprofit campaigns. And as we have learned today from their smiling faces and strong voices, much of the work has been done by volunteers who are just as dedicated to this country's future as those who drilled with the 6th Army outside these hangars a generation ago.

The Presidio bill now in the Congress that Congresswoman Pelosi worked so hard for and that Senator Boxer talked about -- and she and Senator Feinstein are working hard for -- has virtually no opposition. It calls for a public-private trust to oversee the Presidio's economic future, to preserve the park for future generations, to create a **national park** that will sustain itself without Government funds. So let me say again, I urge Congress to send me this bill in a clean and straightforward way. We simply cannot continue to have lawmaking paralyzed by the attempts to add to every single good bill that comes along in the Congress some objectionable provision. We need the Presidio bill. We need it now, we need it clean, we need it unhampered.

Let me just say one other thing. I was thinking about my jogging and looking at Senator Cranston, and I remember in my earlier years, back when I had a private life when I was Governor, sometimes Senator Cranston would jog in Washington together. I was thinking about all the years that he devoted to public service here in California. When you look at something like the Presidio, when you see at least the natural beauty of it, forgetting about the buildings, you may think it has been this way forever and that it would always be this way. But that is far from true.

The trees above us, the eucalyptus, the Monterey cypress, believe it or not, were only planted 100 years ago. The Americans who planted them knew that they would never see them full grown. They would never walk under their shade, but they planted them anyway. We are now being asked to deal with a different sort of planning. Our country is going through a lot of changes. We have proved that we can come to grips with the challenges of the modern economy. The American people have produced almost 10 million jobs in the last 3 1/2 years. And after a long dry spell, a lot of them are being produced here in California.

But we cannot forget that what ought to animate us is a vision of what we want this place to be like 20 or 30 or 50 years from now. I know what I want it to be. I want the Presidio to exist in a country and a State where everybody who is willing to work for it can live up to their dreams; where people have good jobs, yes, but also children have safe streets and good schools; where everybody has access to a clean environment and natural beauty; where our country is still a force for peace and freedom and decency in the world. And where, instead of being divided by all these differences that make up the American people, we are united by them and our respect for our diversity and our shared values. It all begins, in a fundamental way, with preserving what God has given us, and there has been no richer gift than the Presidio. I'll do my part, and I want you to keep doing yours.

Thank you, and God bless you all. Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:25 p.m. at Crissy Field. In his remarks, he referred to Robert Chandler, **National Park** Service project manager, the Presidio; Brian O'Neill, superintendent, Golden Gate National Recreation Area; Mayor Willie Brown of San Francisco, CA; and James R. Harvey, former chief executive officer, Transamerica, and former chairman, Presidio Council, Golden Gate **National Park** Association. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

**LANGUAGE:** ENGLISH

**LOAD-DATE:** July 09, 1996

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*Public Papers of the Presidents*

## Public Papers of the Presidents

**April 26, 1996****CITE:** 32 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 704**LENGTH:** 1123 words**HEADLINE:** Remarks on Earth Day in Great Falls, Maryland**BODY:***April 22, 1996*

Thank you very much. Ladies and gentlemen, thank you all for being here today and for the work that you do. I want to thank the Vice President for being the constant conscience of our administration and of the national debate on the environment. I thank Anthony Hildebrandt and Ashley King for the example they are setting for the young people of America. I want to thank these young folks with the Montgomery County Conservation Corps and the others who have volunteered to work in this park.

I want to say a special word of thanks to the employees of the **National Park** Service all over this country and here. They do a magnificent job for America. I want to thank Carol Browner, our EPA Administrator, and Katie McGinty, who represents the Nation's environmental concerns in the Environmental Council in the White House. And I want to thank Secretary Babbitt, who can't be here because he can't be in more than one place at once; even Bruce Babbitt can't do that. And, as the Vice President said, he's at the Sterling Forest event this morning representing us.

I want to thank the Members of Congress who are here for their fidelity to the Nation's environment and their willingness to stand and be counted in some pretty difficult moments over the last year or so. They have helped us to continue our commitment and to protect this country's natural resources. And I want you to know that I never appreciated them more than I have in the last year or so when they've been in some of the difficult challenges they've been in. I thank them all, these who are here and their counterparts.

You know, I just came back, literally just came back from a remarkable journey all around the world. I flew from here to Alaska and refueled, and then I went to Korea and Japan and on to St. Petersburg and Moscow. And I was thinking, standing here today, I saw some of the most magnificent manmade creations anywhere in the world: the Imperial Palace in Tokyo, the great Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg, the entire Kremlin has just been redone and restored to its historical grandeur. But none of it is any more beautiful than this wonderful nature that God has given us right here in this **national park**.

And not everybody can travel to see the great palaces of the world. Even the great art galleries of the world are beyond the reach of many of our fellow citizens. But everybody can come to this park without regard to their income, their station in life, what their other resources are. This belongs to all the American people, and we have to dedicate ourselves to making sure that as long as there is an America there will be a **national park** system with these treasures there for every single citizen of this country.

We have done a lot of work since I became President to try to improve our **national parks** and to preserve them. We are dramatically cutting back on noise from aircraft flights over the Grand Canyon and the Rocky Mountain parks and other treasures. We are moving, I say as I hear the plane, to restore a natural quiet in our parks. We are expanding the Point Reyes National Seashore in California, where Hillary and I spent our second wedding anniversary, by 38,000 acres. We are

calling on Congress to pass legislation to designate new wilderness areas and purchase the Sterling Forest in the New York-New Jersey border. And I am directing the Park Service to take more than a dozen other steps to make visiting the parks more pleasurable for America's families and for our guests from all around the world. Our duty is to pass on to future generations these treasures that God has given to us.

Remember, it was a great Republican President, Theodore Roosevelt, who set our Nation on the path of conservation. In 1908 he said, "Any right-thinking parent earnestly desires and strives to leave a child both an untarnished name and a reasonable equipment for the struggle of life. So this Nation as a whole should earnestly desire and struggle to leave to the next generation the national honor unstained and the national resources unexhausted." It sounded good in 1908, and it's even more important as we stand on the edge of a new century.

Let me say that I consider that I was very lucky as a child to have the privilege of being raised in a **national park**. My hometown is the only city in America that actually contains a **national park**, Hot Springs **National Park**. And I grew up in a State where more than half the land was covered by forests, I took for granted things that many children in our cities never, ever see.

And frankly, I had to grow up a little before I realized that none of that could be taken for granted. And a lot of people along the way had a big influence on me; the most recent, of course, is the Vice President. But since he's here today I want to thank my senior Senator, Dale Bumpers, who has been one of the most courageous conservationists and environmentalists for the last 25 years in America. Thank you. He taught me by the power of example that Governors have a responsibility to the environment as well.

And so I say to all of you, there's something for each of us to do. But the remarkable resurgence in support for clean air, for clean water, for a safe environment in our urban areas as well as our rural areas, for standing up for our **national parks**, that has not come from those of us in public life. Fundamentally, it has come from those of you who are the citizens who live in our neighborhoods and walk our streets and climb our mountains and walk our trails day-in and day-out. You have given America back its soul, its conscience, and its commitment on the environment. And don't ever give up your responsibility for doing that.

So on this Earth Day, as we stand beneath the eagle in this wonderful treasure that we have been given, let us vow that there is more to do. None of our children should have to live near a toxic waste dump or eat food poisoned by pesticides. Our grandchildren should not have to live in a world stripped of its natural beauty. We can and we must protect the environment while advancing the prosperity of the American people and people throughout the world.

When it comes to protecting the environment, we can't turn back. We have to go forward, and it has to become a part of our every decision as a people. If we make that commitment and stick to it, then America will have a bright future indeed.

Thank you all, and God bless you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:18 p.m. at the observation deck at Great Falls **National Park**. In his remarks, he referred to Anthony Hildebrandt of Boy Scout Troop 241, and Ashley King of the Girl Scout Council of the Nation's Capital.

**LANGUAGE:** ENGLISH

**LOAD-DATE:** May 23, 1996

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## PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE

### *Protecting our Environment and Public Health*

*"From our inner cities to our pristine wild lands, we have worked hard to ensure that every American has a clean and healthy environment. We've rid hundreds of neighborhoods of toxic waste dumps, (and) taken the most dramatic steps in a generation to clean the air we breathe.... We have made record investments in science and technology to protect future generations from the threat of global warming. We've worked to protect and restore our most glorious natural resources, from the Florida Everglades to California's redwoods...to Yellowstone. And we have, I hope, finally put to rest the false choice between the economy and the environment, for we have the strongest economy perhaps in our history, with a cleaner environment."*

-- President Clinton  
January 11, 2000

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## Protecting America's Natural Treasures

- **Preserving our Lands Legacy.** Seeking permanent funding of \$1.4 billion a year through the Lands Legacy initiative to expand federal efforts to save America's natural treasures and provide significant new resources to states and communities to protect local green spaces and protect ocean and coastal resources. Won \$652 million for Lands Legacy in the FY 2000 budget, a 42 percent increase.
- **Protecting America's Forests.** Launched

effort to protect over 40 million acres of "roadless areas," which include some of America's last wild places. Dramatically improved management of our national forests with an ambitious new science-based agenda that places greater emphasis on recreation, wildlife and water quality, while reforming logging practices to ensure steady, sustainable supplies of timber and jobs. Balanced the preservation of old-growth stands with the economic needs of timber-dependent communities through the Pacific Northwest Forest Plan.

- **Creating New National Monuments.**
  - **Protecting Utah's Red Rock Canyon.** Created the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Utah, protecting 1.7 million acres of spectacular red rock canyonlands, artifacts from three ancient cultures, and the most remote site in the lower 48 states.
  - **Protecting the North Rim of the Grand Canyon.** Designated the new Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument in Arizona to protect just over 1 million acres of deep canyons, mountains, and buttes on the north rim of the Grand Canyon.
  - **Saving Prehistoric Treasures.** Created the Agua Fria National Monument 40 miles north of Phoenix, which features some of the most extensive prehistoric ruins in the Southwest, including spectacular petroglyphs, terraced agricultural areas, and rock pueblos.
  - **Preserving Coastal Riches.** Created the California Coastal National Monument encompassing thousands of federally owned islands, rocks, and reefs off the California Coast providing critical feeding and nesting grounds for seabirds.
  - **Expanding a 92-Year-Old National**

**Treasure.** Expanded California's Pinnacles National Monument, created by President Roosevelt in 1908, to preserve the monument's unique geologic resources.

- **Safeguarding Ancient Sequoias.** Expanded California's Pinnacles National Monument, created by President Roosevelt in 1908, to preserve the monument's unique geologic resources.
- **Defending the World's First National Park.** Reached an historic agreement to halt the massive New World mine three miles outside Yellowstone National Park, protecting the area from toxic runoff and other threats. Protected 9,300 acres in the Royal Teton Ranch adjoining Yellowstone National Park, a critical step to preserve the famed bison and geysers of America's first national park.
- **Restoring the Florida Everglades.** Secured nearly \$1.2 billion for Everglades restoration over the past five years. Proposed a \$7.8 billion plan to nearly double the amount of fresh water available in South Florida, ensuring clean, plentiful flows for the Everglades, and adequate supplies for the region's cities and farms. Worked in close partnership with interested parties to acquire and protect critical lands, accelerate scientific research and strengthen water quality programs targeted at restoring the Everglades. Added nearly 70,000 acres to Everglades National Park.
- **Saving California's Ancient Redwoods.** Forged an agreement and secured \$250 million in federal funds to preserve the Headwaters ancient redwood forest in Northern California, saving trees up to 2,000 years old and protecting critical habitat for threatened and endangered species.
- **Restoring the California Bay-Delta Ecosystem.** Secured \$190 million to help restore the California Bay-Delta ecosystem

through CALFED -- a joint Federal-state initiative to develop a long-term strategy to ensure adequate water supplies to meet the state's urban, agricultural, and environmental needs -- plus \$30 million for Bay-Delta water management activities supporting CALFED's long-term objectives.

- **Improving Our National Parks.** Issued new standards to clear the haze and restore pristine skies to our national parks. Signed Omnibus Parks legislation that creates or improves over 100 national parks, trails, rivers, and historical sites.
  - Created Death Valley National Park, the largest park in the lower 48 states, and Mojave Desert National Preserve in the California Desert. Blocked attempts in Congress to close some national parks and expand road building in others.
  - Issued new rules to restore natural quiet to the Grand Canyon by creating new and modified air tour routes over and around the Grand Canyon and require aircraft to increase their maximum flight elevation (altitude) from 14,499 feet to 17,999 feet. These rules will allow continued access to all, while also helping to restore the natural quiet of this timeless treasure.
- **Protecting Natural and Historic Sites.** Protected scores of natural and historic sites around the country by securing over \$2.5 billion over the past seven years through the Land and Water Conservation Fund for acquisition of threatened lands. Projects include completing the Appalachian Trail, protecting Civil War battlefields, and preserving New Mexico's majestic Baca Ranch.
- **Safeguarding the Arctic Refuge.** Turned back attempts by Congress to open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas drilling.

- **Forging Conservation Partnerships with Farmers.** Provided farmers with new conservation tools by proposing and signing a Farm Bill that authorized \$2.2 billion in additional funding for conservation programs such as the Conservation Reserve and Wetlands Reserve. Created new federal-state partnerships that targeted over \$1 billion -- in Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, and Washington -- for farmers and ranchers to voluntarily remove lands from production to improve water quality and wildlife habitat.

### **Ensuring Public Health**

- **Cleaning Up Auto Emissions.** Adopted a uniform tailpipe standard to passenger cars, SUVs and other light-duty trucks, producing cars that are 77 percent cleaner -- and light-duty trucks up to 95 percent cleaner -- than those on the road today. Set new standard to reduce average sulfur levels in gasoline by up to 90 percent. Once fully implemented in 2030, these measures will prevent 43,000 premature deaths and 173,000 cases of childhood respiratory illness each year, and reduce emissions by the equivalent to removing 164 million cars from the road.
- **Strengthening Clean Air Protections.** Approved strong new clean air standards for soot and smog that could prevent up to 15,000 premature deaths a year and improve the lives of millions of Americans who suffer from respiratory illnesses. Defending the standards against legal assaults by polluters.
- **Accelerating Toxic Waste Cleanups.** Completed cleanup at 515 Superfund sites, more than three times as many as the previous two administrations, with cleanup of more than 90 percent of all sites either completed or in progress. Secured \$1.4 billion in FY 2000 to continue progress toward cleaning up 900 Superfund sites by 2002.
- **Providing Safe Drinking Water:** Proposed and signed legislation to strengthen the Safe

Drinking Water Act and ensure that our families have healthy clean tap water. Required America's 55,000 water utility companies to provide regular reports to their customers on the quality of their drinking water.

- Established EPA's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) that provides grants to States to finance priority drinking water projects that meet Clean Water Act mandates. To date, the DWSRFs have provided \$1.9 billion in loans to communities.
- Awarded nearly \$200 million in Department of Agriculture (USDA) loans and grants for over 100 safe drinking water projects in rural areas of 40 states. USDA grants and loans target rural communities plagued by some of the nation's worst water quality and dependability problems.
- Expanded Safe Drinking Water Act protections to protect 40 million additional Americans in small communities from potentially dangerous microbes, including *Cryptosporidium*, in their drinking water.
- **Ensuring Clean Water.** Launched the Clean Water Action Plan to help clean up the 40 percent of America's surveyed waterways still too polluted for fishing and swimming. Secured \$3.9 billion since 1998, a 16 percent increase, to help states, communities and landowners in reducing polluted runoff, enhancing natural resource stewardship, improving citizens' right to know, and protecting public health.
- **Strengthening Communities' Right to Know.** Strengthened the public's right to know about chemicals released into their air and water by partnering with the chemical industry and the environmental community in an effort to provide complete data on the potential health risks of the 2,800 most

widely used chemicals. Nearly doubled the number of chemicals that industry must report to communities, while expanding the number of facilities that must report by 30 percent.

- Expanded the community right to know about releases of 27 persistent bio-accumulative toxins (including mercury, dioxin, and PCBs). These highly toxic chemicals are especially risky because they do not break down easily and are known to accumulate in the human body.
- **Making Children's Health a Priority.**  
Signed an Executive Order to reduce environmental health and safety risks to children. Requires federal agencies to coordinate their research priorities on children's health and to ensure that their standards take into account special risks to children.
- **Improving Food Safety Standards.**  
Streamlined the regulation of pesticides and put important new public-health protections in place, especially for children, by signing the Food Quality Safety Act.

### Protecting Wildlife

- **Restoring a National Symbol.** Initiated action to remove the American Bald Eagle from the endangered species list. There are now nearly 6,000 pairs of bald eagles in the lower 48 states, compared to just 3,300 pairs in 1992.
- **Saving Pacific Salmon.** Secured \$83 million in FY 2000 for two major new efforts to restore salmon in the Pacific Northwest: \$58 million for the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund, which provides resources for states and tribes to protect and rebuild salmon stocks; and \$25 million to implement the historic Pacific Salmon Treaty with Canada, which established two regional funds to improve fisheries management and enhance bilateral scientific cooperation between the

two countries and provides funding to buy back fishing permits in Washington.

- **Expanding Wildlife Refuges.** Added 57,000 acres, including lands along the last free-flowing section of the Columbia River, to the Saddle Mountain National Wildlife Refuge to protect salmon habitat in Washington.
- **Forging Partnerships to Protect Habitat.** Completed 255 major Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs), compared to 14 before the Administration took office, to protect more than 20 million acres of private land and over 170 threatened and endangered species. These voluntary agreements protect habitat while providing landowners the certainty they need to effectively manage their lands.
- **Strengthening Protections for Wildlife.** Signed legislation that strengthens protections for wildlife by mandating that the most important use of our nation's wildlife refuges is giving refuge to migratory birds and other animals reliant on this rich system of natural habitat.

### **Protecting our Oceans and Coasts**

- **Blocking Offshore Oil Drilling.** Extended the moratorium on new oil leasing off most of the U.S. coast through 2012, and permanently barred new leasing in national marine sanctuaries.
- **Creating Comprehensive Oceans Policy.** Directed the development of key recommendations for strengthening federal oceans policy for the 21st century and appointed a high-level task force to oversee the implementation of those recommendations. Convened a National Ocean Conference in June 1998 that brought together government experts, business executives, scientists, environmentalists, elected officials and the public to examine opportunities and challenges in restoring and protecting our ocean resources.

- **Strengthening Our National Marine Sanctuaries.** Secured a funding increase of over 100% to better support national marine sanctuaries -- homes to coral reefs, kelp forests, humpback whales, and loggerhead turtles. Supporting the five-year Sustainable Seas Expeditions to explore, study and document ways to better protect underwater resources.
- **Preserving Coral Reefs.** Issued an Executive Order to expand protection of coral reefs and their ecosystems to address issues of coral reef management, expansion of marine protected areas and increased protections for coral reef species.
- **Protecting Marine Mammals.** Led negotiations resulting in a multilateral agreement to protect dolphins in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. Issued new standards to protect the endangered northern right whale from injuries from ships by instituting a first-ever ship reporting requirement in two areas of right whale critical habitat. Fought for creation of the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary, an area of more than 12 million square miles off the coast of Antarctica.
- **Banning Ocean Dumping of Toxic Waste.** Led the world in calling for a global ban on ocean dumping of low-level radioactive waste. The U.S. was the first nuclear power to advocate the ban.

### **Building Sustainable Communities**

- **Encouraging Smart Growth.** Launched a nationwide Livable Communities initiative -- spearheaded by Vice President Gore -- to help communities across America grow in ways that ensure a high quality of life and strong, sustainable economic growth. The initiative provides communities with new tools and resources to preserve green space, ease traffic congestion, and pursue regional "smart growth" strategies.

- Introduced “Better America Bonds” to generate \$10.75 billion in bond authority over five years to preserve open space, improve water quality and clean up abandoned and contaminated properties known as brownfields. Local communities can work together in partnerships with land trust groups, environmentalists, business leaders and others to develop innovative solutions to their community’s development challenges.
  - Won \$8.2 billion in FY 2000, a 10 percent increase, for public transit and other programs that reduce air pollution while easing traffic congestion.
- **Revitalizing Communities.** Accelerated the cleanup of brownfields, clearing the way for local redevelopment while protecting green areas outside our cities. Leveraged over \$1.6 billion in private sector investment for brownfields redevelopment. Secured a tax incentive that allows businesses to fully deduct certain brownfields cleanup costs in targeted areas through 2001.
- **American Heritage Rivers.** Designated fourteen American Heritage Rivers to recognize and reward outstanding community-based efforts to restore and protect the environmental, economic, cultural and historic values of our rivers. Appointed a “river navigator” for each designated river to help communities identify federal programs and resources to help implement their restoration plans.
- **Environmental Justice and Redevelopment.** Issued an Executive Order on Environmental Justice to ensure that low-income citizens and minorities do not suffer a disproportionate burden of industrial pollution. Launched pilot projects in low-income communities across the country to redevelop contaminated sites into useable space, create jobs and enhance community development.

## Taking Action on Climate Change

- **Forging International Agreement.** Provided leadership critical to successful negotiation of the Kyoto Protocol, which sets strong, realistic targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and establishes flexible, market-based mechanisms to achieve them as cost-effectively as possible.
- **Investing in Clean Energy Research.** Won more than \$1 billion in FY 1999 and in FY 2000 for the Climate Change Technology Initiative, a program of clean energy research and development that will save energy and consumers money. Extended the tax credits for wind and biomass energy production through 2001, reducing emissions and reliance on imported oil.
- **Growing Clean Energy Technologies.** Issued an Executive Order to coordinate federal efforts to spur the development and use of bio-based technologies, which can convert crops, trees and other "biomass" into a vast array of fuels and materials. Set a goal of tripling our use of bioenergy and bioproducts by 2010 to reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions by up to 100 million tons a year -- the equivalent of taking 70 million cars off the road.
- **Improving Scientific Understanding.** Increased funding for the United States Global Change Research Program to more than \$1.7 billion in FY 2000 to provide a sound scientific understanding of both the human and natural forces that influence the Earth's climate system. This record research budget continues strong support for the "Carbon Cycle Initiative" begun last year to improve our understanding of the role of farms, forests, and other natural or managed lands in capturing carbon.
- **Energy Efficiency Standards for Appliances.** Issued new energy efficiency standards for refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers, freezers and room air

conditioners that will save consumers money and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and dependence on foreign oil. The new standards will cut the average appliance's energy usage by 30 percent and save more than seven quadrillion BTUs of energy over the next 30 years, more than seven times the annual energy consumption of the entire state of Arkansas.

- **Promoting federal Energy Efficiency.** Issued an Executive Order directing federal agencies to reduce energy use in buildings 35 percent by 2010, reducing annual greenhouse gas emissions by the equivalent of taking 1.7 million cars off the road and saving taxpayers over \$750 million a year. Forged new partnerships with industry to develop and promote energy-saving cars, homes and consumer products with the potential to save Americans hundreds of millions of dollars in energy bills and significantly curb greenhouse gas pollution.

### **Protecting the Global Environment**

- **Phasing Out Persistent Pollutants.** Leading global negotiations to phase out 12 of the most dangerous, persistent organic pollutants such as PCBs and DDT that threaten health and safety around the world.
- **Healing the Ozone Layer.** Successfully phased out CFCs (chloroflourocarbons) by 1996 and other major ozone-depleting substances by 1994. Approved the introduction of more than 300 alternatives to ozone-depleting substances. Invested more than \$300 million a year in research on atmospheric chemistry and stratospheric ozone depletion. Strengthened international efforts to protect the ozone layer through leading successful negotiations to reduce Chinese production of halons and CFCs faster than required by the Montreal Protocol and securing an accelerated international schedule for the phase-out of methyl bromide, a leading ozone depleter.

- **Promoting Environmentally Responsible Trade.** Ensuring that U.S. efforts to expand trade reflect a strong commitment to promoting environmental protection worldwide. Signed an Executive Order requiring careful assessment and written review of the potential environmental impacts of major trade agreements so environmental considerations can guide the development of U.S. positions in trade negotiations. Issued a declaration of principles on trade and environment instructing negotiators at the World Trade Organization negotiations to ensure that trade rules continue to be supportive of environmental protections at home and abroad.

### **Greening the Government**

- **Expanding Recycling.** Issued an Executive Order requiring federal agencies to buy and use only recycled printing paper and increase efforts to buy environmentally preferable products. The order harnesses the federal government's \$200 billion purchasing power to help create and sustain markets for recycled materials. Americans recycle 22 million tons more material than in 1992 -- thanks to that effort, the United States will discard less waste in 2000 than in 1992.
- **Greening of the White House.** Employed energy-saving measures and other environmentally-friendly steps at the White House complex, reducing annual greenhouse gas emissions by 845 tons per year, significantly reducing use of water and fertilizer, and saving taxpayers nearly \$1.4 million since 1993.

### **Defending Our Environment Against Stealth Attacks**

- **Guarding Landmark Protections.** Blocked attempts by Congress to roll back landmark environmental laws like the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Endangered Species Act. Thwarted congressional actions to "reform" the regulatory system by requiring taxpayers to pay polluters not to

pollute and weakening our nation's food safety laws.

- **Blocking Special Interest Loopholes and Giveaways.** Defeated congressional efforts to attach dozens of anti-environmental riders to budget bills. These riders would have rolled back hard-won environmental safeguards and given special deals to special interests by: allowing overcutting of our national forests and jeopardizing the President's plan to protect more than 40 million acres of roadless areas; allowing mining companies to dump more toxic waste on public lands and delaying critical mining reforms; letting major oil companies continue paying below-market royalties on oil developed on federal lands; crippling critical protections for wetlands and wildlife; and attempting to block common-sense actions to reduce greenhouse gas pollution.

*April 2000*

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**THEODORE  
ROOSEVELT**

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For official Ford News on the Firestone recall, click here.

*Ford Motor Company*

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## DESTINATIONS

### Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge

#### Refuge Manager

Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge  
P.O. Box 6504  
Titusville, Florida 32780

Pelican Island stands today as a monument to our historic past and the National Wildlife Refuge System it spawned. From this small beginning has grown the world's largest and most diverse land base for the protection and management of wildlife. Paul Kroegel, a German immigrant and boat builder, became the first manager of Pelican Island due to his affection for pelicans and his concern for their habitat and protection.

## Introduction

Pelican Island, a small three-acre island on Florida's east coast, holds a unique place in America's conservation history. It became the Nation's first national wildlife refuge in 1903. From this beginning has grown a National Wildlife Refuge System of almost 500 refuges encompassing about 93 million acres.

But today, nearly 100 years later, this national historic landmark is threatened by residential and commercial development. Because of its national significance as the birthplace of the National Refuge System, Pelican Island needs immediate protection from these developments.

## History

On March 14, 1903, President Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt issued an Executive Order that set aside Pelican Island as a "preserve and breeding ground for native birds." This historic event marked the first federal lands dedicated to the protection of wildlife. Today that system has grown to become the world's largest network of lands managed for wildlife. But it all began at Pelican Island!

## Wildlife

The waters and wetlands of Pelican Island are the lifeblood of the refuge and form a major ecological system that supports hundreds of species of birds, fish, plants, and mammals. In

Park Poll

Club Finder

Event Finder

terms of biological diversity, the Indian River Lagoon around Pelican Island has been described as one of the most productive in the United States. Fifteen federally listed threatened and endangered species live here, including a large population of manatees. The lagoon also serves as a vital nursery for juvenile sea turtles. Two wood stork rookeries are found within the refuge. A tremendous assemblage of fish provide food for the wading birds that nest on Pelican Island. Nesting birds include the brown pelican, common egret, snowy egret, reddish egret, great blue heron, little blue heron, tri-color heron, black-crowned night heron, white ibis, glossy ibis, double-crested cormorant, anhinga and oyster catcher.

## Threats

Over the years, Pelican Island has faced many threats from those who wished to exploit or destroy its wildlife and natural habitats. But each time concerned citizens and environmental organizations rose to the challenge and the threats were overcome.

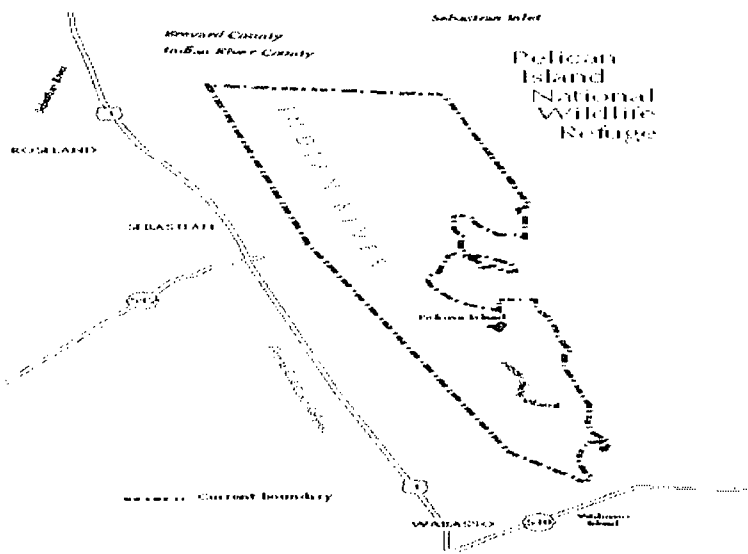
Today, Pelican Island faces perhaps its most serious threat, the development of its shoreline. Shoreline development can reduce the area's water quality by increasing the runoff of sediments, fertilizers and pesticides. Any decline in water quality can directly affect the food base which sustains the island's nesting bird colonies. Waterfront development can also lead to more boat traffic which has already adversely affected the nesting birds. But equally important, the development of the shorelines at Pelican Island will permanently flaw the pristine character of this unique National Historic Landmark.

Will Pelican Island endure this latest threat? Will the birds continue to nest on the island when the refuge celebrates its Centennial in 2003? Action is needed now to ensure that this historic refuge will continue to provide the essential public benefits envisioned by President Roosevelt almost one hundred years ago.

## Plan of Action

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service proposes to take the following steps to preserve and

protect Pelican Island and to provide the public opportunity to learn about its historic

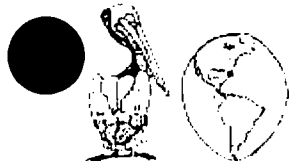


ary to protect the refuge from  
for development of administrative and  
es, other subtidal habitats and some  
tion area is state owned and will be

a visitor center where the story of the  
ern will be told. Other planned  
arium, and wildlife observation trails.  
both Pelican Island and the Archie Carr

Service

## The History of Pelican Island



[History](#)

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[Pelican  
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Pelican Island acquired its fame at the turn of the century from the wildlife photographers and naturalists who visited the area. Many of these people were disturbed by the slaughter of countless pelicans, herons, egrets, and other birds by plume hunters. A local resident, Paul Kroegel, who cared about the pelicans on the island became the staunch protector and enlisted the support of noted ornithologists, such as Frank Chapman, who helped establish the Audubon Societies.

At the urging of Mr. Kroegel, the Florida Audubon Society, and the American Ornithologists' Union, President Theodore Roosevelt signed an Executive Order on March 14, 1903 that permanently set aside the three-acre island as a wildlife sanctuary; and made Pelican Island the first National Wildlife Refuge. Since then, the National Wildlife Refuge system has grown to become the world's largest network of lands managed for wildlife with over 500 refuges totaling over 93 million acres.

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## The Challenge facing Pelican Island



Over the years, Pelican Island has faced many threats from those who wished to exploit or destroy its wildlife and natural habitats. Each time, concerned citizens and environmental organizations rose to the challenge of preserving this unique refuge for future generations.

### History

### Location

### Pelican Island

### Challenge

### Home Page

Today, Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge faces its most serious threat - the development of the shoreline along its boundary. Development can reduce the area's water quality by increasing the runoff of sediments, fertilizers, pesticides, and petrochemicals. A decline in water quality will directly affect the food base that sustains the island's nesting bird colonies. Waterfront development can also lead to more boat traffic that can adversely affect the nesting birds.

A strong cooperative effort will be required to protect the Pelican Island National Wildlife refuge and its tremendous fish and wildlife resources. Please join us in the preservation of Pelican Island and the National Wildlife Refuge System.

## Membership Application

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## Pelican Island Wilderness



NWPS Sample Photos

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- [U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service](#)
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  - [Pelican Island NWR](#)

### Introduction

The United States Congress designated the Pelican Island Wilderness Area in 1970 and it now has a total of 5 acres. All of the wilderness is in the state of Florida ([click here for map](#)). For a complete listing of public laws and further information on district offices, click [here](#).

### About the Pelican Island Wilderness

President Theodore Roosevelt set aside tiny Pelican Island as a bird haven on March 14, 1903, ordering the first federal land dedication to wildlife and thus creating the National Wildlife Refuge System. Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge is comprised primarily of water in the wide lagoon of the Indian River. Human development near the shoreline currently threatens the fragile but highly productive waters, however, the [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service](#) is trying to acquire an insulating buffer zone along the eastern boundary.

Fifteen threatened and endangered species live here, including manatees. A huge natural supply of fish provide food for wading birds that nest in the area. Other nesting birds crowded onto the island include brown pelicans, common egrets, snowy egrets, reddish egrets, great blue herons, little blue herons, tricolored herons, black-crowned night herons, white ibis, glossy ibis, double-crested cormorants, anhingas, and oyster catchers. Administered by Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge, this is the smallest unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

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# Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge

ESTABLISHED: March 14, 1903

SIZE: 4,760 acres

OWNERSHIP: USFWS and lease with State of Florida

## PURPOSE AND LOCATION

Pelican Island, located near Sebastian, Florida, became the Nation's first national wildlife refuge under legislation signed by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903. Today, the major purpose of Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge is to protect the historic significance of this national landmark. Encroaching residential development is threatening both the historic and scenic values of the refuge as well as the habitat provided for wildlife. Immediate action is needed to acquire an insulating buffer to screen and separate the refuge from adjacent upland development.

Another major purpose is identifying Pelican Island's place in conservation history. Currently, no facilities exist to allow the public to see Pelican Island or hear the story of the birth and growth of the Refuge System. Plans are underway to acquire lands for the development of needed public use facilities.

## ACTIVITIES

Since 1987, a major thrust has been to acquire the needed buffer of wetland vegetation along the eastern boundary of Pelican Island. The Service is also working with the State of Florida to expand the refuge boundary by approximately 250 acres to protect wetlands adjacent to the Refuge. An equally important goal is acquiring lands for the development of needed public use facilities. The Service feels there is no better place to interpret the heritage of the Refuge System than its birthplace, Pelican Island.

## MAJOR ISSUES

Most of the Refuge is managed under a lease with Florida. Since its inception in 1968, the lease has restricted FWS authority and attempts to strengthen it have failed. At issue is the inability to regulate certain activities which threaten the Refuge (e.g. boating, fishing, navigation, etc.). Another weakness of the lease relates to riparian rights. The upland owners have applied to state agencies for permits to dredge canals and construct docks along our boundary. Since the Refuge manages these waters via a lease and the lease is unclear in this area, the Department's solicitor is kept busy preparing legal opinions to answer these challenges.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PELICAN ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE,  
CONTACT THE REFUGE HEADQUARTERS AT (407) 861-0667 OR WRITE TO:

Merritt Island NWR  
P.O. Box 6504

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ news release

Policy - Interior 4893

For Release to FOIA, MAY 21, 1992

The passage of the Santa Fe Trail is one of the Episodes of American history commemorated in the latest list of 23 sites approved for Registered National Historic Landmark status, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udell announced today. In addition to sites connected with the historic Trail, new landmark sites were named which illustrate the development of the movement for the conservation of the Nation's natural resources, and America's early naval history.

Secretary Uell explained that Registered National Historic Landmarks are areas which have been found to possess exceptional value and are of national significance in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. Such Landmark sites are not administered by the Department's National Park Service, but are recognized by the Service with a certificate and bronze plaque. The number of sites declared eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status now totals 28.

The 23 additional sites were recommended by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments from studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings.

They include: sites along the Santa Fe Trail, the first great trail of the far West; sites of importance to a study of the conservation of natural resources, such as the home of the great landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmsted; the home of Gifford Pinchot, America's first Chief Forester; the home of Senator Philip Hearlman, father of the Reclamation (Newlands) Act of 1902; an individual site, the Kit Carson House, Taos, New Mexico; and the U. S. Gaiate Constellation.

Florida's Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge was the first sanctuary provided by the Federal Government for the protection of wildlife. The area, essentially a mass of mangroves, is one large rookery, intended specifically to protect Brown Pelicans.

*U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Home Page*

EXHIBIT

Florida's Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge was the first sanctuary provided by the Federal Government for the protection of wildlife. The area, essentially a mass of mangrove, is one large rookery, intended specifically to protect brown pelicans. At the turn of the century, brown pelicans were being hunted mercilessly for mere sport, for their feathers for hats, and especially for quills for pens. The island is located in the shallow Indian River near Sebastian on Florida's east coast. Paul Kroegel, a German immigrant boat builder who lived nearby, became the first Federal wildlife manager, or warden, as he was then called. Through his affection for pelicans and the island, he acquired respect in the area as a concerned voluntary protector of the habitat. In 1963, the island was designated a National Historic landmark, the first time a national wildlife refuge was so designated.

**EXHIBIT**

*U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Home Page*

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### **John F. Kennedy**

"Never before has man had such capacity to control his own environment, to end thirst and hunger, to conquer poverty and disease, to banish illiteracy and massive human misery. We have the power to make this the best generation of mankind in the history of the world – or to make it the last."

"I look forward to an America which will not be afraid of grace and beauty, which will protect the beauty of our natural environment, which will preserve the great old American houses and squares and parks of our national past and which will build handsome and balanced cities for our future."

"National parks and reserves are an integral aspect of intelligent use of natural resources. It is the course of wisdom to set aside an ample portion of our natural resources as national parks and reserves, thus ensuring that future generations may know the majesty of the earth as we know it today."

"The supreme reality of our time is the vulnerability of this planet."

### **Teddy Roosevelt**

"[Natural resource conservation is] the weightiest problem now before the nation. [T]he enormous consumption of these resources, and the threat in imminent exhaustion of some of them, due to reckless and wasteful use, once more calls for common effort, common action."

"Conservation and rural-life policies are really two sides of the same policy; and down at bottom this policy rests upon the fundamental law that neither man nor nation can prosper unless, in dealing with the present, thought is steadily taken for the future."

### **John Muir (1838-1914)**

"When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the universe."

"When one tugs at a single thing in nature, he finds it attached to the rest of the world."

"Climb the mountains and get their good tidings. Nature's peace will flow into you as sunshine flows into trees. The winds will blow their own freshness into you, and the storms their energy, while cares will drop off like autumn leaves."

"Keep close to Nature's heart... and break clear away, once in awhile, and climb a mountain or spend a week in the woods. Wash your spirit clean."

### **John Burroughs (1837-1921)**

"Nature teaches more than she preaches. There are no sermons in stones. It is easier to get a spark out of a stone than a moral."

### **Sir John Lubbock (1834-1913)**

"Earth and sky, woods and fields, lakes and rivers, the mountain and the sea, are excellent schoolmasters, and teach some of us more than we can ever learn from books."

FDR:

“Man and nature must work hand in hand – the throwing out of balance of the resources of nature, throws out of balance also the lives of men.”

-at the FDR memorial

# BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION:

Whereas, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve, in the State of Wyoming, was established by proclamation dated March 30, 1891, and the boundary lines thereof were corrected by proclamation dated September 10, 1891, and the Teton Forest Reserve, in the State of Wyoming, was established by proclamation dated February 22, 1897, under and by virtue of section twenty-four of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1891, entitled, "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," which provides, "That the President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public land bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations and the limits thereof ;"

And whereas, it is further provided by the act of Congress, approved June 4, 1897, entitled, "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes," that "The President is here- [p.6704] by authorized at any time to modify any Executive order that has been or may hereafter be made establishing any forest reserve, and by such modification may reduce the area or change the boundary lines of such reserve, or may vacate altogether any order creating such reserve ;"

And whereas, the public lands in the State of Wyoming, within the limits hereinafter described, are in part covered with timber, and it appears that the public good would be promoted by setting apart and reserving said lands as public reservations;

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the aforesaid acts of Congress, do hereby make known and proclaim that, the executive proclamations of March 30, 1891 (26 Stat., 1565), September 10, 1891 (27 Stat., 989), and February 22, 1897 (29 Stat., 906), are hereby superseded, it being one purpose of this proclamation to establish the two forest reserves hereinafter named in place of the reserves heretofore created by said executive proclamations; and, therefore, there are hereby reserved from entry or settlement and set apart as Public Reservations all those certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land lying and being situate in the State of Wyoming and within the boundaries particularly described as follows, to wit...

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

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Special Message.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith a report of the National **Conservation** Commission, together with the accompanying papers. This report, which is the outgrowth of the conference of governors last May, was unanimously approved by the recent joint conference held in this city between the National **Conservation** Commission and governors of States, state **conservation** commissions, and **conservation** committees of great organizations of citizens. It is therefore in a peculiar sense representative of the whole nation and all its parts.

With the statements and conclusions of this report I heartily concur, and I commend it to the thoughtful consideration both of the Congress and of our people generally. It is one of the most fundamentally important documents ever laid before the American people. It contains the first inventory of its natural resources ever made by any nation. In condensed form it presents a statement of our available capital in material resources, which are the means of progress, and calls attention to the essential conditions upon which the perpetuity, safety and welfare of this nation now rest and must always continue to rest. It deserves, and should have, the widest possible distribution among the people.

The facts set forth in this report constitute an imperative call to action. The situation they disclose demands that we, neglecting for a [p.7639] time, if need be, smaller and less vital questions, shall concentrate an effective part of our attention upon the great material foundations of national existence, progress and prosperity.

This first inventory of natural resources prepared by the National **Conservation** Commission is undoubtedly but the beginning of a series which will be indispensable for dealing intelligently with what we have. It supplies as close an approximation to the actual facts as it was possible to prepare with the knowledge and time available. The progress of our knowledge of this country will continually lead to more accurate information and better use of the sources of national strength. But we can not defer action until complete accuracy in the estimates can be reached, because before that time many of our resources will be practically gone. It is not necessary that this inventory should be exact in every minute detail. It is essential that it should correctly describe the general situation; and that the present inventory does. As it stands it is an irrefutable proof that the **conservation** of our resources is the fundamental question before this nation, and that our first and greatest task is to set our house in order and begin to live within our means.

The first of all considerations is the permanent welfare of our people; and true moral welfare, the highest form of welfare, can not permanently exist save on a firm and lasting foundation of material well-being. In this respect our situation is far from satisfactory. After every possible allowance has been made, and when every hopeful indication has been given its full weight, the facts still give reason for grave concern. It would be unworthy of our history and our intelligence, and disastrous to our future, to shut our eyes to these facts or attempt to laugh them out of court. The people should and will rightly demand that the great fundamental questions shall be given attention by their representatives. I do not advise hasty or ill-considered action on disputed points, but I do urge, where the facts are known, where the public interest is clear, that neither indifference and inertia, nor adverse private interests, shall be allowed to stand in the way of the public good.

The rights to life and liberty are fundamental, and like other fundamental necessities, when once acquired, they are little dwelt upon. The right to the pursuit of happiness is the right whose presence or absence is most likely to be felt in daily life. In whatever it has accomplished, or failed to accomplish, the administration which is just drawing to a close has at least seen clearly the fundamental need of freedom of opportunity for every citizen. We have realized that the right of every man to live his own life, provide for his family, and endeavor, according to his abilities, to secure for himself and for them a fair share of the good things of existence, should be subject to one limitation and to no other. The freedom of the individual should be limited only by the present and future rights, interests and needs of the other individuals who make up the community. We should do all in our power to develop and protect individual liberty, individual initiative, but subject always to the need of preserving and promoting the general good. When necessary, the private right must yield, under due process of law and with proper compensation, to the welfare of the commonwealth. The man who serves the community greatly should be greatly rewarded by the community; as there is great inequality of service, so there must be great inequality of reward; but no man and no set of men should be allowed to play the game of competition with loaded dice.

All this is simply good common sense. The underlying principle of **conservation** has been described as the application of common sense to common problems for the common good. If the description is correct, then **conservation** is the great fundamental basis for national efficiency. In this stage of the world's history to be fearless, to be just, and to be efficient are the three great requirements of national life. National efficiency is the result of natural resources well handled, of freedom of opportunity for every man, and of the inherent capacity, trained ability, knowledge and will, collectively and individually to use that opportunity.

This administration has achieved some things; it has sought, but has not been able, to achieve others; it has doubtless made mistakes; but all it has done or attempted has been in the single, consistent effort to secure and enlarge the rights and opportunities of the men and women of the United States. We are trying to conserve what is good in our [p.7642] social system, and we are striving toward this end when we endeavor to do away with what is bad. Success may be made too hard for some if it is made too easy for others. The rewards of common industry and thrift may be too small if the rewards for other, and on the whole less valuable, qualities, are made too large, and especially if the rewards for qualities which are really, from the public standpoint, undesirable, are permitted to become too large. Our aim is so far as possible to provide such conditions that there shall be equality of opportunity where there is equality of energy, fidelity and intelligence; when there is a reasonable equality of opportunity the distribution of rewards will take care of itself.

The unchecked existence of monopoly is incompatible with equality of opportunity. The reason for the exercise of government control over great monopolies is to equalize opportunity. We are fighting against privilege. It was made unlawful for corporations to contribute money for election expenses in order to abridge the power of special privilege at the polls. Railroad-rate control is an attempt to secure an equality of opportunity for all men affected by rail transportation; and that means all of us. The great anthracite coal strike was settled, and the pressing danger of a coal famine averted, because we recognized that the control of a public necessity involves a duty to the people, and that public intervention in the affairs of a public-service corporation is neither to be resented as usurpation nor permitted as a privilege by the corporations, but on the contrary to be accepted as a duty and exercised as a right by the Government in the interest of all the people. The efficiency of the army and the navy has been increased so that our people may follow in peace the great work of making this country a better place for Americans to live in, and our navy was sent round the world for the same ultimate purpose. All the acts taken by the Government during the last seven years, and all the policies now being pursued by the Government, fit in as parts of a consistent whole.

Our public-land policy has for its aim the use of the public land so that it will promote local development by the settlement of home makers; the policy we champion is to serve all the people legitimately and openly, instead of permitting the lands to be converted, illegitimately and under cover, to the private benefit of a few. Our forest policy was established so that we might use the public forests for the permanent public good, instead of merely for temporary private gain. The reclamation act, under which the desert parts of the public domain are converted to higher uses for the general benefit, was passed so that more Americans might have homes on the land.

These policies were enacted into law and have justified their enactment. Others have failed, so far, to reach the point of action. Among such is the attempt to secure public control of the open range [p.7643] and thus to convert its benefits to the use of the small man, who is the home maker, instead of allowing it to be controlled by a few great cattle and sheep owners.

The enactment of a pure food law was a recognition of the fact that the public welfare outweighs the right to private gain, and that no man may poison the people for his private profit. The employers' liability bill recognized the controlling fact that while the employer usually has at stake no more than his profit, the stake of the employee is a living for himself and his family.

We are building the Panama Canal; and this means that we are engaged in the giant engineering feat of all time. We are striving to add in all ways to the habitability and beauty of our country. We are striving to hold in the public hands the remaining supply of unappropriated coal, for the protection and benefit of all the people. We have taken the first steps toward the **conservation** of our natural resources, and the betterment of country life, and the improvement of our waterways. We stand for the right of every child to a childhood free from grinding toil, and to an education; for the civic responsibility and decency of every citizen; for prudent foresight in public matters, and for fair play in every relation of our national and economic life. In international matters we apply a system of diplomacy which puts the obligations of international morality on a level with those that govern the actions of an honest gentleman in dealing with his fellow-men. Within our own border we stand for truth and honesty in public and in private life; and we war sternly against wrongdoers of every grade. All these efforts are integral parts of the same attempt, the attempt to enthrone justice and righteousness, to secure freedom of opportunity to all of our citizens, now and hereafter, and to set the ultimate interest of all of us above the temporary interest of any individual, class, or group.

The nation, its government, and its resources exist, first of all, for the American citizen, whatever his creed, race, or birthplace, whether he be rich or poor, educated or ignorant, provided only that he is a good citizen, recognizing his obligations to the nation for the rights and opportunities which he owes to the nation.

The obligations, and not the rights, of citizenship increase in proportion to the increase of a man's wealth or power. The time is coming when a man will be judged, not by what he has succeeded in getting for himself from the common store, but by how well he has done his duty as a citizen, and by what the ordinary citizen has gained in freedom of opportunity because of his service for the common good. The highest value we know is that of the individual citizen, and the highest justice is to give him fair play in the effort to realize the best there is in him.

The tasks this nation has to do are great tasks. They can only be done at all by our citizens acting together, and they can be done best of all by the direct and simple application of homely common sense. The application of common sense to common problems for the common good, under the guidance of the principles upon which this republic was based, and by virtue of which it exists, spells perpetuity for the nation, civil and industrial liberty for its citizens, and freedom of opportunity in the pursuit of happiness for the plain American, for whom this nation was founded, by whom it was preserved, and through whom alone it can be perpetuated. Upon this platform--larger than party differences, higher than class prejudice, broader than any question of profit and loss--there is room for every American who realizes that the common good stands first.

The National **Conservation** Commission wisely confined its report to the statement of facts and principles, leaving the Executive to recommend the specific steps to which these facts and principles inevitably lead. Accordingly, I call your attention to some of the larger features of the situation disclosed by the report, and to the action thereby clearly demanded for the general good.

### WATERS.

The report says:

"Within recent months it has been recognized and demanded by the people, through many thousand delegates from all States assembled in convention in different sections of the country, that the waterways should and must be improved promptly and effectively as a means of maintaining national prosperity.

"The first requisite for waterway improvement is the control of the waters in such manner as to reduce floods and regulate the regimen of the navigable rivers. The second requisite is development of terminals and connection in such manner as to regulate commerce."

Accordingly, I urge that the broad plan for the development of our waterways, recommended by the Inland Waterways Commission, be put in effect without delay. It provides for a comprehensive system of waterway improvement extending to all the uses of the waters and benefits to be derived from their control, including navigation, the development of power, the extension of irrigation, the drainage of swamp and overflow lands, the prevention of soil wash, and the purification of streams for water supply. It proposes to carry out the work by co-ordinating agencies in the federal departments through the medium of an administrative commission or board, acting in cooperation with the States and other organizations and individual citizens.

The work of waterway development should be undertaken without [p.7645] delay. Meritorious projects in known conformity with the general outlines of any comprehensive plan should proceed at once. The cost of the whole work should be met by direct appropriation if possible, but if necessary by the issue of bonds in small denominations.

It is especially important that the development of water power should be guarded with the utmost care both by the National Government and by the States in order to protect the people against the up-growth of monopoly and to insure to them a fair share in the benefits which will follow the development of this great asset which belongs to the people and should be controlled by them.

### FORESTS.

I urge that provision be made for both protection and more rapid development of the national forests. Otherwise, either the increasing use of these forests by the people must be checked or their protection against fire must be dangerously weakened. If we compare the actual fire damage on similar areas on private and national forest lands during the past year, the government fire patrol saved commercial timber worth as much as the total cost of caring for all national forests at the present rate for about ten years.

I especially commend to the Congress the facts presented by the commission as to the relation between forests and stream flow in its bearing upon the importance of the forest lands in national ownership. Without an understanding of this intimate relation the **conservation** of both these natural resources must largely fail.

The time has fully arrived for recognizing in the law the responsibility to the community, the State, and the nation which rests upon the private owners of private lands. The ownership of forest land is a public trust. The man who would so handle his forest as to cause erosion and to injure stream flow must be not only educated, but he must be controlled.

The report of the National **Conservation** Commission says:

"Forests in private ownership can not be conserved unless they are protected from fire. We need good fire laws, well enforced. Fire control is impossible without an adequate force of men whose sole duty is fire patrol during the dangerous season."

I hold as first among the tasks before the States and the nation in their respective shares in forest **conservation** the organization of efficient fire patrols and the enactment of good fire laws on the part of the States.

The report says further:

"Present tax laws prevent reforestation of cut-over land and the perpetuation of existing forests by use. 'An annual tax upon the land<sup>[p.7646]</sup> itself, exclusive of the timber, and a tax upon the timber when cut is well adapted to actual conditions of forest investment and is practicable and certain. It is far better that forest land should pay a moderate tax permanently than that it should pay an excessive revenue temporarily and then cease to yield at all."

Second only in importance to good fire laws well enforced is the enactment of tax laws which will permit the perpetuation of existing forests by use.

### LANDS.

With our increasing population the time is not far distant when the problem of supplying our people with food will become pressing. The possible additions to our arable area are not great, and it will become necessary to obtain much larger crops from the land, as is now done in more densely settled countries. To do this, we need better farm practice and better strains of wheat, corn and other crop plants, with a reduction in losses from soil erosion and from insects, animals and other enemies of agriculture. The United States Department of Agriculture is doing excellent work in these directions and it should be liberally supported.

The remaining public lands should be classified and the arable lands disposed of to home makers. In their interest the timber and stone act and the commutation clause of the homestead act should be repealed, and the desert-land law should be modified in accordance with the recommendations of the Public Lands Commission.

The use of the public grazing lands should be regulated in such ways as to improve and conserve their value.

Rights to the surface of the public land should be separated from rights to forests upon it and to minerals beneath it, and these should be subject to separate disposal.

The coal, oil, gas and phosphate rights still remaining with the Government should be withdrawn from entry and leased under conditions favorable for economic development.

### MINERALS.

The accompanying reports show that the consumption of nearly all of our mineral products is increasing more rapidly than our population. Our mineral waste is about one-sixth of our product, or nearly \$1,000,000 for each working day in the year. The loss of structural materials through fire is about another million a day. The loss of life in the mines is appalling. The larger part of these losses of life and property can be avoided.

Our mineral resources are limited in quantity and can not be [p.7647] increased or reproduced. With the rapidly increasing rate of consumption the supply will be exhausted while yet the nation is in its infancy, unless better methods are devised or substitutes are found. Further investigation is urgently needed in order to improve methods and to develop and apply substitutes.

It is of the utmost importance that a Bureau of Mines be established in accordance with the pending bill to reduce the loss of life in mines and the waste of mineral resources and to investigate the methods and substitutes for prolonging the duration of our mineral supplies. Both the need and the public demand for such a bureau are rapidly becoming more urgent. It should co-operate with the States in supplying data to serve as a basis for state mine regulations. The establishment of this bureau will mean merely the transfer from other bureaus of work which it is agreed should be transferred and slightly enlarged and reorganized for these purposes.

### CONCLUSIONS.

The joint conference already mentioned adopted two resolutions to which I call your special attention. The first was intended to promote co-operation between the States and the nation upon all of the great questions here discussed. It is as follows:

*"Resolved, That a joint committee be appointed by the chairman, to consist of six members of state **conservation** commissions and three members of the National **Conservation** Commission, whose duty it shall be to prepare and present to the state and national commissions, and through them to the governors and the President, a plan for united action by all organizations concerned with the **conservation** of natural resources. (On motion of Governor Noel, of Mississippi, the chairman and secretary of the conference were added to and constituted a part of this committee.)"*

The second resolution of the joint conference to which I refer calls upon the Congress to provide the means for such co-operation. The principle of the community of interest among all our people in the great natural resources runs through the report of the National **Conservation** Commission and the proceedings of the joint conference. These resources, which form the common basis of our welfare, can be wisely developed, rightly used, and prudently conserved only by the common action of all the people, acting through their representatives in State and nation. Hence the fundamental necessity for cooperation. Without it we shall accomplish but little, and that little badly. The resolution follows:

*"We also especially urge on the Congress of the United States the high desirability of maintaining a national commission on the **conservation** of the resources of the country, empowered to co-operate [p.7648] with state commissions to the end that every sovereign commonwealth and every section of the country may attain the high degree of prosperity and the sureness of perpetuity naturally arising in the abundant resources and the vigor, intelligence and patriotism of our people."*

In this recommendation I most heartily concur, and I urge that an appropriation of at least \$50,000 be made to cover the expenses of the National **Conservation** Commission for necessary rent, assistance and traveling expenses. This is a very small sum. I know of no other way in which the appropriation of so small a sum would result in so large a benefit to the whole nation.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 22, 1909.*

Source: James D. Richardson, ed., A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, Theodore Roosevelt (U.S. Bureau of National Literature and Art, 1910), 10:7638-7648

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canyons, we created the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and completed the largest land exchange in the continental United States.

And I have to tell you, I just returned from Utah, where the rest of my family went skiing, and I thought about it. [Laughter] And I was so pleased that any number of people, after all the flak we took -- any number of people came up to me, just on the street, and said, "Mr. President, you might have been right about that. I think this is going to work out fine, and I'm glad we saved that land."

And in a project that has been particularly close to my heart because I have also been there, we are restoring the Florida Everglades, the largest restoration project ever undertaken in our Nation's history.

That is quite a legacy. But we have much, much more to do. This year, the last of this century, we must dedicate ourselves not to resting on these accomplishments but to building on them.

First, we must preserve more precious lands. I will soon send the Congress a plan to bestow the highest level of wilderness protection on more than 5 million acres of back-country lands within Yellowstone, Glacier, and other national parks. In these vast regions, the roar of bulldozers and chainsaws never again will drown out the call of the wild.

I'm also proposing an unprecedented \$ 1 billion **Lands Legacy** Initiative, which Secretary Babbitt mentioned, on which many of you worked. It will allow us to continue your efforts to protect natural and historic lands across our Nation, such as Civil War battlefields, remote stretches of the historic Lewis and Clark trail, and an additional 450,000 acres in and around Mojave and Joshua Tree National Parks.

It will also allow us to meet the stewardship challenges of a new century. It is no longer enough for our Nation to preserve its grandest natural wonders. As communities grow and expand, it has become every bit as important to preserve the small but sacred green and open space closer to home. So my **Lands Legacy** Initiative will also help communities protect meadows and seashores, where children play; streams where sportsmen and women can fish; farmlands that produce the fresh harvest we often take for granted.

We believe this **Lands Legacy** Initiative must be a permanent legacy. So today I promise to work with Congress to create for the very first time a guaranteed fund for protecting and restoring priceless land all across America.

There are many good legislative ideas for achieving this goal. We think any solution must provide at least \$ 1 billion annually, with at least half dedicated to helping communities protect local green spaces. It also must recognize the unique environmental challenges of coastal States, without creating any new incentives for offshore oil drilling. Working together, we can ensure that not only our generation, but each generation to come, will have the resources to leave an even better land for those who follow.

Second, as we help preserve more open spaces, we have a great opportunity to help create more livable communities, healthy communities where people don't have to waste a gallon of gasoline driving to get a gallon of milk, where employers have no trouble recruiting workers interested in a high quality of life. The Vice President and I have proposed record funding for public transit and Better American bonds to help communities grow in ways that ensure a clean environment and strong, sustainable economic development.

Third, we must clean up the 40 percent of our waterways that still are too polluted for fishing and swimming. Most Americans don't know that, and many are surprised to hear it. I call on Congress to fully fund my clean water action plan and to reauthorize and strengthen the Clean Water Act.

Fourth, we must do more to meet our most profound, common global environmental challenge, the challenge of global warming. I have proposed a clean air partnership fund to help communities

reduce both greenhouse pollution and smog, as well as tax and research incentives to spur clean energy technologies. I want to work with Members of Congress in both parties to reward companies that take early, voluntary action to reduce greenhouse gases.

Let me say just one thing here that's not in the script. A lot of you clapped, and a lot of you were smiling when I said I'd been to Utah, and people came up to me and said, this Grand Staircase idea wasn't such a bad idea, after all. And you nodded your head because you knew it all along. One of the biggest impediments to human progress in any free society is the persistence, buried deep in the brains of the people at large or people in decisionmaking positions, of old ideas that aren't right any longer. The biggest impediment we have to dealing with the challenge of climate change is not cheap oil. It is the old idea that we simply cannot have economic growth without industrial age patterns of energy use.

And I see it all over the world. I see it here in the United States. I see it in the United States Congress, where one subcommittee forced us to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars last year trying to defend our climate change plan, which had no new taxes, no big new regulations, was solely devoted to tax incentives, and new research and development for new technologies.

Now, the fact is that things we do today to reduce greenhouse gas pollution -- with available technologies, not to mention those that are just ahead and almost within our reach -- will lower greenhouse gas emissions, will reduce the threat of global warming, and will create more jobs at higher incomes. The old idea is wrong. I ask the employees of the Interior Department to help the American people get rid of an old, wrong idea, so that we can do this.

These are the things that we have to do: setting aside more lands; making more livable communities; cleaning up our waterways; dealing with the challenge of climate change. We can do it. I say to the Members of Congress in both parties, please join this crusade. I say to the majority party, the preservation of our natural resources, the stewardship of this great land, should not be a partisan issue.

This country never had a better conservation President than Theodore Roosevelt. For 12 years, I was a Governor. The first Governors' Conference in history was called by Theodore Roosevelt in 1908 to talk about conservation of our resources.

When I was out in Utah, I was looking through Roosevelt's four-volume history of the American West, and thinking to myself, why don't we have two parties equally committed to fulfilling his vision? So I implore the Congress: Let us not waste precious time battling over these bad antienvironmental riders, which I am going to veto anyway; instead, let's go on with the work of America.

Let me say in closing one very personal thing. As I have already explained, I am as deeply indebted to the work of the Department of the Interior as any President could possibly be -- to the visionaries like John Wesley Powell and Harold Ickes and Rachel Carson, to the park rangers that I've seen in Yellowstone and Grand Teton and other parks, to the people that were kind to me as a boy when I roamed the trails and the mountains of the national park which was my home.

In one way or the other, almost all of us have come to see nature as a precious but fragile gift and an important part of the fabric of our lives. Probably every one of us could cite one particular example where that came home to us as never before. I remember once in 1971, when I was driving to California to visit Hillary -- we had just started seeing each other -- and I stopped at the Grand Canyon. And I crawled out on a ledge, about an hour-and-a-half or two before sunset, and I just sat there for 2 hours, and I watched the sun set on Grand Canyon. If you've never done it, you ought to do it. And because of the way the rocks are layered over millions of years, it's like a kaleidoscope. And the colors change over and over and over again, layer by layer by layer as the sun goes down. It is a stunning, stunning thing to see the interplay of light and stone and realize how it happened over the ages. I never got over it. I think about it all the time, now, nearly 30 years later.

That kind of moment can't be captured in the words I have shared with you, or even photographed, because the important thing is the interaction of human nature with nature. But we've all felt it. And we all know that part of our essential humanity is paying respect to what God gave us and what will be here a long time after we're gone.

That is what the Interior Department means to me. And after 150 years, it's what it means to all of America's past, and to America's great future.

Thank you, and God bless you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:50 p.m. in the Sidney B. Yates Auditorium at the Department of Interior. In his remarks, he referred to Interior Department employees Dagmar C. Fertl and Mark Oliver, winners of the Unsung Hero Award.

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here are some late arriving examples:

The Administration has provided several states with funds to improve coastal habitat, provide better public access, and aid local economies:

With approximately \$1.1 million in grants, **North Carolina** has constructed public access sites along its coastal waters. The access sites include fishing piers, dune crossovers, beach boardwalks, walkways along wetlands, and related facilities. The program was bolstered in 1996 when the North Carolina legislature created the Parks and Recreation Trust Fund, which directs approximately \$1 million annually toward coastal public access projects. The result has been improved access all along the North Carolina coast.

In **Massachusetts**, some \$250,000 in NOAA funds generated \$2.9 million in private investments for public access facilities along the coast, ranging from public piers and docks, to sailing schools, and parking facilities. Using less than \$50,000, the commonwealth has also been instrumental in acquiring over 1,636 acres of coastal lands for public access — representing a public investment of \$33.4 million. These activities bolster Massachusetts' \$1.5 billion coastal tourism industry.

**Pennsylvania** reinvigorated the City of Chester's economically depressed waterfront area along the Delaware River using a \$217,000 NOAA grant to construct a public fishing/ boating facility. The facility supports 30,000 boaters and shore fishermen in Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey annually, thereby boosting the area economy. This year, Minnesota will use approximately \$56,000 in NOAA funding to help the City of Duluth acquire a key parcel of property along its Lake Superior waterfront. The combination of federal and local matching funds will enable the city to forward with an ambitious project to redevelop the area as a public access and boat launching facility.

Over the last three years, NOAA has provided \$11 million to **New Hampshire** for the acquisition of important conservation lands around Great Bay. The Great Bay Resource Protection Partnership, comprised of federal, state, and non-governmental partners, identified critical lands for habitat and water quality protection in Great Bay. Funds from NOAA have protected nearly 400 acres through land acquisition from willing sellers or purchase of conservation easements. Some of the newly acquired parcels will enhance public access to Great Bay, provide additional educational and research opportunities for the Great Bay NERR and the communities surrounding Great Bay and protect a variety of valuable habitats.

## HIGHLY OBJECTIONABLE INTERIOR BILL RIDERS

Exemption from Roadless Area Protections (Sec. 342). The rider would prevent the Forest Service from protecting roadless areas in New Hampshire's White Mountain National Forest through its roadless area conservation proposal. This exemption would undermine the roadless proposal, which would eliminate the greatest threats to these critical areas at the national level and then allow local managers to consider additional protections.

White River (CO) National Forest Land Management Plan (Senate Sec. 341). Adds a new requirement for forest plans, the implementation of a regulatory flexibility analysis for the White River National Forest in Colorado. Unnecessarily delays the forest plan revision. A rider on last year's appropriations bill extended the comment period on the draft plan to a total of 270 days. Undermines the local, collaborative planning.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction Language (Title IV). Unnecessary bill language would: permanently expand the use of hazardous fuels reduction funds for commercial timber production; require the Administration to identify all communities at risk of catastrophic fires because of nearby fuels build-ups on federal lands and of those communities, identify endangered species habitat considerations may impede hazardous fuels reductions; and publish a pending Forest Service Cohesive Fire Strategy report in the Federal Register with a 30-day comment period, along with analysis on the Strategy's relationship to pending Administration policy efforts, like the FS roadless proposal and ICBEMP. Report language urged the Administration to delay publication and to revise the various policy proposals in light of any comments received.

New language added to the section would have the effect of overriding the Endangered Species Act by requiring consultations to be concluded and permits approved within 90 days, without exception or extensions. In addition, would require DOI and DOC to place federal ESA consultations above all other activities, even those which may be more biologically important. Finally the new language adds unnecessary and duplicative authorities to encourage CEQ to provide across-the-board expedited NEPA clearance on hazardous fuels reduction activities, rather than rely upon the case-by-case analysis now used for determining whether alternative NEPA procedures are necessary. The agencies are already creating an MOU to develop an expedited process and these statutory provisions will only serve to undermine public confidence and remind people of the salvage rider.

Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP), affecting WA/OR/MT/ID watersheds. (House Sec. 334) Would significantly delay completion of the ICBEMP, by requiring a regulatory flexibility analysis before publication of the final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) and Record of Decision (ROD), and halt therefore improvement of Federal agency land/environmental management in these watersheds. USDA/DOI have invested \$50 million in scientific analyses and public outreach, responded to thousands of public comments, and worked over seven years to complete ICBEMP, the most ambitious, comprehensive, and inclusive Federal land management planning effort ever undertaken by the Federal Government. Sets an adverse precedent in applying regulatory flexibility analysis to Forest Service (and BLM) land-use planning.

Restrictions on National Forest Planning (Senate Sec. 321; House Sec. 320). The rider would prohibit the Forest Service from revising many forest plans until the final Forest Service land management planning regulations are published. This prohibition would potentially prevent new science and sustainable forest practices from being incorporated in existing forest plans. While the Administration expects that the Forest Service will publish its final planning regulations soon, the rider is unnecessary and would affect any forest plans that are revised before the new planning regulations go final.

Draft 9/20/00 8:45pm  
Josh Gottheimer

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON  
REMARKS ON CONSERVATION  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
September 21, 2000**

**Ack.** Gaylord Nelson, Mayor Brent Coles.

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The stewardship of our lands has never been a political issue. The House proved that, under the leadership of Congressmen George Miller and Don Young, when it cast an overwhelming bipartisan vote to provide permanent funding for America's open spaces. And I know that there's significant support in the Senate for similar legislation. So I call on the Senate leadership to work with Senators Frank Murkowski and Jeff Bingaman to pass the Conservation and Reinvestment Act – "CARA."

[I also call on Congress to approve my budget request for this year, so we can keep the momentum moving forward. And I implore them to send me budget bills free of anti-environmental riders. Once again, these bills are being polluted with riders aimed at weakening public health protections, blocking common-sense efforts to combat climate change, and surrendering our public lands to private interests. So I urge Congress to drop these riders. Let's work together to protect our air, our water, our land, and our climate.]

This legislation has a special meaning to me. Growing up in Arkansas, some of my fondest memories were throwing a baseball in my neighborhood park and hiking in the woods of the Ozarks. Those are experiences that all children should have the opportunity – and the resources -- to enjoy.

In too many communities, as our green and open spaces continue to disappear, it's becoming harder and harder to protect what little land we have left: the meadows and seashores where children can play ... the lands where farmers can harvest ... the streams where families can fish. And with more people visiting our national parks and forests, we must do more to preserve and protect these American treasures.

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We believe that every community should have such places – so neighborhood parks and baseball fields are as common as cellular phones and video games. That's why CARA is so important, and why Congress must pass the legislation before it adjourns.

A century ago, President Theodore Roosevelt set us on the path of conservation, reminding us that "our responsibilities to the coming millions is like that of parents to their children ... In wasting our resources we are wronging our descendents." Since then, we've answered Roosevelt's call to conservation – putting progress over partisanship, to restore and protect our environment. In the weeks ahead, let's continue that effort, and preserve our open spaces and natural treasures for generations to come.

Draft 9/20/00 9pm  
Josh Gottheimer

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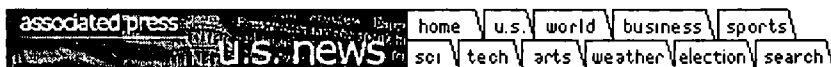
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[I also call on Congress to approve my environmental budget request for this year, so we can keep the momentum moving forward. That also means providing the necessary resources to keep our air clean and our water safe. And I implore them to send me budget bills free of anti-environmental riders. Once again, these bills are being polluted with riders aimed at weakening public health protections, blocking common-sense efforts to combat climate change, and surrendering our public lands to private interests. So I urge Congress to drop these riders. Let's work together to protect our air, our water, our land, and our climate.]

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Joe - su'.

SEPTEMBER 21, 10:31 EDT

## Dying Prohibited in Riviera Town

PARIS (AP) — Renowned for its breathtaking scenery, pine trees, rocky coastline and a clear blue Mediterranean Sea, the Riviera town of Le Lavandou is drawing headlines for a new local law that makes dying a grave offense.

The town's only cemetery is full, and the project for a new one near the coast was rejected earlier this month by a regional court, which ruled that the plan violated a law on sea shore constructions.

Facing the lack of cemetery space, Le Lavandou, 25 miles east of Toulon, on Tuesday passed a law: "It is forbidden without a cemetery plot to die on the territory of the commune."

Currently, 19 people are awaiting a final resting place. Since the deceased were unable to secure a cemetery plot, they are temporarily being "hosted" in friends' vaults.

Under the town's planning code, the coastal graveyard project did not qualify as using "light equipment," which is authorized on sea shores.

A group of ecologists took the town project to court and proposed an alternative location — a rock quarry in a less populated part of town

Le Lavandou's Mayor, Gil Bernardi, is fiercely opposed. He likened the quarry to a "dump" that does not respect the dead. In a telephone interview, he acknowledged the ruling against dying was "absurd" but insisted it was "enacted because of an absurd situation."

He said there would be — obviously — no punishment for those found breaking the law.

The cemetery crisis has been brewing for three years and could continue for some time, Bernardi said. The appeal procedure to overturn the regional court ruling could last up to three years.

Meanwhile, only about half of the 80 people or so who die each year in Le Lavandou will do so legally as plot owners.

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Thomas L. Freedman  
09/21/2000 01:42:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Joel Johnson/WHO/EOP@EOP, Michele Ballantyne/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: What I made of JDP Themes

Looking at my notes this is where JDP seems to have ended up.

Empathy. It connects POTUS goals, his domestic and foreign policy, his way of thinking.

That he changed the Democratic party.

That he is a fighter.

That he fought special interests for his agenda.

Other points:

Victory. That the debate is now on his terms.

Everyone is some form of New Democrat now.

## **Nightline Prep Agenda**

### **I. Domestic Policy Issues**

Tobacco lawsuit and settlement  
Trade and Fast Track  
China/PNTR  
Economic Strategy

### **II. Political Issues**

Impeachment  
VPOTUS and FLOTUS campaigns

## Nightline Prep

### I. Background

The interview will focus on the President's Second Term, with particular emphasis on the last 2 years since you've become COS. They are particularly interested in your recollections and anecdotal information such as:

what it was like to be involved in the decision-making process;  
your reflections/recollections of the President's personal involvement with the issues/decisions.

They are also interested in your thoughts on the President's "legacy."

### II. Specific Topics

Tobacco lawsuit and settlement  
Trade and Fast Track  
China/PNTR  
Asian financial crisis  
The President's trips to China, India and Africa; upcoming trip to Vietnam  
Bombing in Afghanistan  
Bombing of Iraq  
MEPP: the Wye River talks; Camp David talks  
Impeachment  
VPOTUS and FLOTUS campaigns  
Economic strategy

*Dave, Newt, Ross*

*specific action*

### III. Other Participants

Completed interviews:

Secretary Rubin  
Secretary Reich  
Leon Panetta  
Rahm Emanuel

Interview awaiting scheduling:

Joe Lockhart

Interview requests outstanding:

Bruce Lindsey  
Secretary Albright  
Secretary Shalala

*Speed work →  
else at 10:10*

*1st party to ability*

*10:30 has now → ahead of  
his time*

*again*

*Jay 2*  
*all time*

Final 9/21/00 8:50am

Josh Gottheimer

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In too many communities, as our green and open spaces continue to disappear, it's becoming harder and harder to protect what little land we have left: the meadows and seashores where children can play ... the lands where farmers can harvest ... the streams where families can fish. And with more people visiting our national parks and forests, we must do more to preserve and protect these American treasures.

That's why baseball Hall-of-Famer, Gaylord Perry is here today. He believes, as we all do, that all our children should have a place to play little league. It's also why Sue Maturkanich [Matt-TURK-An-Itch], who's a teacher in West Olive, Michigan, is here -- to remind parents just how essential it is for their children to have a place to play.

For seven and a half years now, Vice President Gore and I have been fighting for the same cause -- to protect our natural treasures, and provide communities with the resources they need to preserve our green and open spaces. Working with Congress, we protected Yellowstone from the threat of mining; preserved the Baca Ranch in New Mexico, and saved the age-old California Redwoods. We also launched the most ambitious environmental restoration effort ever in the magnificent Florida Everglades. We've provided significant new resources to help states and communities preserve farms, urban parks, and other precious open spaces.

We helped the citizens of Boise, Idaho develop a 55-acre recreation complex, so that children and parents have a place to enjoy the wonders of nature close to home.

Right here in Washington, we helped the city rebuild Girard Street Park – the only open space in an entire neighborhood. This park will give children a place to play in safety, and the community a place to call their own.

We believe that every community should have such places – so neighborhood parks and baseball fields are as common as cellular phones and video games. That's why CARA is so important, and why Congress must pass the legislation before it adjourns.

I also call on Congress to provide the resources to protect our air and water and ensure permanent funding for land conservation. And I implore them to send me budget bills free of anti-environmental riders. Once again, these bills are being polluted with riders aimed at weakening public health protections, blocking common-sense efforts to combat climate change, and surrendering our public lands to private interests. In fact, in the last twenty-four hours, Congress has added additional riders. Let me be clear: I have vetoed bills before because they contained anti-environmental riders – and, if necessary, I'll do so again. So I urge Congress to drop these riders. Let's work together to protect our environment.

A century ago, President Theodore Roosevelt set us on the path of conservation, reminding us that "our responsibilities to the coming millions is like that of parents to their children ... In wasting our resources we are wronging our descendants." Since then, we've answered Roosevelt's call to conservation – putting progress over partisanship, to restore and protect our environment. In the weeks ahead, let's continue that effort, and preserve our open spaces and natural treasures for generations to come.

Thank you.

Final 9/21/00 8:50am  
Josh Gottheimer

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON  
REMARKS ON CONSERVATION  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
September 21, 2000**

Ack. Sen. Gaylord Nelson, Mayor Brent Coles (Boise, ID).

I'm joined here today by conservation and community leaders from around the country who've come to Washington to fight for the protection of our open spaces and our most precious lands. We believe that every community and every generation should preserve our open spaces so that children and parents have a place to fish, kick a soccer ball, or enjoy a simple picnic. Today we're here to call on the Congress to provide permanent funding for open spaces -- with federal funds dedicated to supporting state and local communities.

The stewardship of our lands has never been a partisan issue. The House proved that, under the leadership of Congressmen George Miller and Don Young, when it cast an overwhelming bipartisan vote to provide permanent funding for America's open spaces. And I know that there's significant support in the Senate for similar legislation. So I call on the Senate leadership to work with Senators Frank Murkowski and Jeff Bingaman to pass the Conservation and Reinvestment Act -- "CARA."

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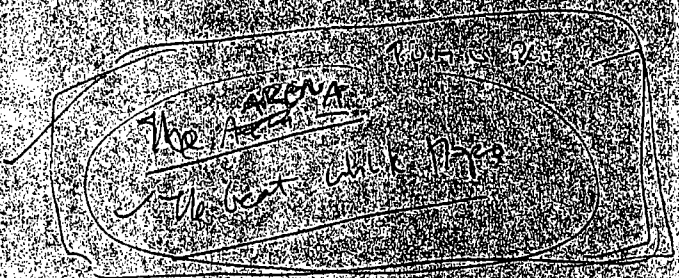
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Thank you.

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PRESERVATION

## HIGHLY OBJECTIONABLE INTERIOR BILL RIDERS

Exemption from Roadless Area Protections (Sec. 342). The rider would prevent the Forest Service from protecting roadless areas in New Hampshire's White Mountain National Forest through its roadless area conservation proposal. This exemption would undermine the roadless proposal, which would eliminate the greatest threats to these critical areas at the national level and then allow local managers to consider additional protections.

White River (CO) National Forest Land Management Plan (Senate Sec. 341). Adds a new requirement for forest plans, the implementation of a regulatory flexibility analysis for the White River National Forest in Colorado. Unnecessarily delays the forest plan revision. A rider on last year's appropriations bill extended the comment period on the draft plan to a total of 270 days. Undermines the local, collaborative planning.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction Language (Title IV). Unnecessary bill language would: permanently expand the use of hazardous fuels reduction funds for commercial timber production; require the Administration to identify all communities at risk of catastrophic fires because of nearby fuels build-ups on federal lands and of those communities, identify endangered species habitat considerations may impede hazardous fuels reductions; and publish a pending Forest Service Cohesive Fire Strategy report in the Federal Register with a 30-day comment period, along with analysis on the Strategy's relationship to pending Administration policy efforts, like the FS roadless proposal and ICBEMP. Report language urged the Administration to delay publication and to revise the various policy proposals in light of any comments received.

New language added to the section would have the effect of overriding the Endangered Species Act by requiring consultations to be concluded and permits approved within 90 days, without exception or extensions. In addition, would require DOI and DOC to place federal ESA consultations above all other activities, even those which may be more biologically important. Finally the new language adds unnecessary and duplicative authorities to encourage CEQ to provide across-the-board expedited NEPA clearance on hazardous fuels reduction activities, rather than rely upon the case-by-case analysis now used for determining whether alternative NEPA procedures are necessary. The agencies are already creating an MOU to develop an expedited process and these statutory provisions will only serve to undermine public confidence and remind people of the salvage rider.

Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP), affecting WA/OR/MT/ID watersheds. (House Sec. 334) Would significantly delay completion of the ICBEMP, by requiring a regulatory flexibility analysis before publication of the final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) and Record of Decision (ROD), and halt therefore improvement of Federal agency land/environmental management in these watersheds. USDA/DOI have invested \$50 million in scientific analyses and public outreach, responded to thousands of public comments, and worked over seven years to complete ICBEMP, the most ambitious, comprehensive, and inclusive Federal land management planning effort ever undertaken by the Federal Government. Sets an adverse precedent in applying regulatory flexibility analysis to Forest Service (and BLM) land-use planning.

Restrictions on National Forest Planning (Senate Sec. 321; House Sec. 320). The rider would prohibit the Forest Service from revising many forest plans until the final Forest Service land management planning regulations are published. This prohibition would potentially prevent new science and sustainable forest practices from being incorporated in existing forest plans. While the Administration expects that the Forest Service will publish its final planning regulations soon, the rider is unnecessary and would affect any forest plans that are revised before the new planning regulations go final.

# **PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE: A HISTORIC COMMITMENT TO PRESERVING OUR LANDS**

January 12, 1999

*Current*

Today, at the National Arboretum in Washington, D.C., President Clinton and Vice President Gore announce a \$1 billion Lands Legacy Initiative — the largest one-year investment ever in the protection of America's land resources. This FY 2000 budget proposal — a 125 percent increase over FY 1999 — expands federal efforts to save America's natural treasures, and provides significant new resources to states and communities to protect local green spaces. To sustain these efforts in the new century, the President commits to work with Congress to create a permanent funding stream beginning in FY 2001. In addition, the President calls on Congress to extend permanent wilderness protection to more than 5 million acres within 17 national parks and monuments. This landmark initiative charts a new conservation vision for the 21st century, preserving irreplaceable pieces of our natural legacy within easy reach of every citizen.

**Saving America's Natural Treasures.** At the start of this century, President Theodore Roosevelt called on Americans to save the best of our natural endowment for all time. His legacy is seen across the country, in our parks, our forests, and our wildlife refuges. President Clinton has continued to fulfill this vision by protecting Yellowstone Park from mining, creating a 1.7 million-acre national monument in Utah's spectacular red-rock country, and forging a historic agreement to save ancient California redwoods. The Lands Legacy Initiative expands these efforts with \$442 million for federal land acquisitions. Priorities include:

- Mojave Desert - Acquiring 450,000 acres within and around Mojave and Joshua Tree National Parks.
- New England Forests - Acquiring additional land within national forests and wildlife refuges in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and New York.
- Everglades - Acquiring lands critical to ongoing federal-state restoration efforts.
- Lewis and Clark Trail - Protecting the explorers' historic route along the Missouri River.
- Civil War Battlefields - Acquiring lands within Gettysburg, Antietam and other battlegrounds.

**Protecting our Parks.** In addition, the President is calling on Congress to grant permanent wilderness protection to over 5 million acres within the backcountry of Yellowstone, Grand Teton, Glacier, Great Smoky Mountains, Cumberland Gap and 12 other national parks and monuments, giving these lands the highest level of federal protection available.

**A Conservation Vision for the 21st Century.** A new century poses new conservation challenges. Beyond saving America's "crown jewels," we must work as well to preserve natural wonders in our very backyards that grow scarcer every day. Protecting local green spaces helps improve air and water quality, sustain wildlife, provide families with places to play and relax, and make our communities more livable. Lands Legacy, to be coordinated with the Livability Agenda announced yesterday by Vice President Gore, provides \$588 million to state and local governments for:

- Land Acquisition Grants - \$150 million in matching grants for land or easements for urban parks, greenways, outdoor recreation, wetlands, and wildlife habitat.
- Planning Grants and Loans - \$50 million in matching grants for open space planning, and \$10 million to support \$50 million in low-interest loans to rural areas for "smart growth" planning and development.
- Farmland Protection - \$50 million for easements on threatened farmland and open space.
- Urban Parks and Forests - \$40 million to maintain and expand urban and community forests, and \$4 million to renovate parks in distressed urban neighborhoods.
- Forest and Wildlife Protection - \$50 million for easements to protect critical forest habitat, and \$80 million for habitat conservation plans to protect endangered species.

**Protecting our Oceans and Coasts.** Lands Legacy includes funds for federal and state efforts to protect ocean and coastal resources: \$29 million to expand and protect national marine sanctuaries; \$90 million to states to protect and restore coastlands; \$19 million to states for estuary protections; and \$45 million to restore coral reefs, fisheries and marine habitats.

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+ enough covered federal sept to state  
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green spaces close to home. — protected from local*

## ***PRESERVING OUR LANDS LEGACY***

### ***A Record of Accomplishment***

*Under the leadership of President Clinton and Vice President Gore, federal efforts over the past six years have protected or enhanced nearly 150 million acres of public and private lands. Accomplishments include:*

- Protecting Yellowstone* for future generations by reaching a landmark agreement to halt the massive New World mine three miles outside Yellowstone National Park, protecting the area from toxic runoff and other threats.
- Preserving Utah's Red Rock Canyons* by creating a new national monument protecting 1.7 million acres of spectacular red rock canyonlands, artifacts from three ancient cultures, and the most remote site in the lower 48 states.
- Restoring Florida's Everglades* with a comprehensive plan to acquire and protect critical lands and to ensure clean, plentiful freshwater supplies for the Everglades and for South Florida's families and farms.
- Preserving Scores of Natural and Historic Sites* around the country by securing over \$1 billion through the Land and Water Conservation Fund for acquisition of threatened lands. Priorities include completing the Appalachian Trail, protecting Civil War battlefields, and providing critical winter range for Yellowstone bison.
- Working to Save Ancient Redwoods* through an historic agreement to acquire California's Headwaters Forest, the largest privately held grove of old-growth redwoods. Trees up to 2,000 years old would be saved, protecting critical habitat for threatened and endangered species.
- Launching a New Agenda for National Forests* placing greater emphasis on recreation, wildlife and water quality, while reforming logging practices to ensure steady, sustainable supplies of timber and jobs.
- Forging Conservation Partnerships With Private Landowners*, completing 243 major habitat conservation plans (HCPs) protecting 6.2 million acres and dozens of threatened and endangered species. These voluntary agreements protect habitat while providing landowners the certainty they need to effectively manage their lands.
- Providing Farmers With New Conservation Tools* by proposing and signing a Farm Bill that authorized \$2.2 billion in additional funding for conservation programs such as the Conservation Reserve and Wetlands Reserve. Created new federal-state partnerships that targeted over \$1 billion -- in partnership with the states of Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, New York, Oregon and Washington -- to provide incentives for farmers and ranchers to voluntarily remove lands from production to improve water quality and wildlife habitat.

## **Nightline Prep Agenda**

### **I. Overview/Big Picture/Themes**

### **II. Foreign Policy**

Asian financial crisis

The President's trips to China, India and Africa; upcoming trip to Vietnam

Bombing in Afghanistan

Bombing of Iraq

MEPP: the Wye River talks; Camp David talks

## **Nightline Prep**

### **I. Background**

The interview will focus on the President's Second Term, with particular emphasis on the last 2 years since you've become COS. They are particularly interested in your recollections and anecdotal information such as:

what it was like to be involved in the decision-making process;  
your reflections/recollections of the President's personal involvement with the issues/decisions.

They are also interested in your thoughts on the President's "legacy."

### **II. Specific Topics**

Tobacco lawsuit and settlement

Trade and Fast Track

China/PNTR

Asian financial crisis

The President's trips to China, India and Africa; upcoming trip to Vietnam

Bombing in Afghanistan

Bombing of Iraq

MEPP: the Wye River talks; Camp David talks

Impeachment

VPOTUS and FLOTUS campaigns

Economic strategy

### **III. Other Participants**

Completed interviews:

Secretary Rubin

Secretary Reich

Leon Panetta

Rahm Emanuel

Interview awaiting scheduling:

Joe Lockhart

Interview requests outstanding:

Bruce Lindsey

Secretary Albright

Secretary Shalala

## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Date: 8.20.99 ACTION / CONCURRENCE / COMMENT DUE BY: ASAPSubject: RADIO ADDRESS ON LANDS LEGACY

|                | ACTION                              | FYI                                 |                      | ACTION                              | FYI                      |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| VICE PRESIDENT | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | MOORE                | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| PODESTA        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | NASH                 | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ECHAVESTE      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | REED                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| RICCHETTI      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | RUFF                 | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| LEW            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | SOSNIK               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| BERGER         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | SPERLING             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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| CAHILL         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | STREETT              | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| FRAMPTON       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | TRAMONTANO           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| IBARRA         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | UCELLI               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| JOHNSON, B.    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | VERVEER              | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| JOHNSON, J.    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | WALDMAN              | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| KLAIN          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | YELLEN               | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| LANE           | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <u>D. SAEURA</u>     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| LEWIS          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <u>R. BAULENTINE</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| LINDSEY        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <u>T. EDMONDS</u>    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| LOCKHART       | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |                      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| MARSHALL       | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                      |                                     |                          |

REMARKS:

COMMENTS TO DIRINGER

RESPONSE:



Lowell A. Weiss  
01/11/99 07:50:43 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: final Lands Legacy remarks

Draft 1/11/99 7:35pm

Lowell Weiss

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON  
REMARKS ON CREATING A LANDS LEGACY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY  
U.S. NATIONAL ARBORETUM  
WASHINGTON, DC  
January 12, 1999**

Acknowledge: VP Gore, Sec. Babbitt, Dpty. Ag. Sec. Richard Rominger, Asst. Commerce Sec. Terry Garcia, Rep. Eleanor Holmes Norton, Mayor Anthony Williams, National Arboretum Dir. Thomas Elias [ah-LIE-us], Theodore Roosevelt IV, Jean Mason.

On my tour just now I learned not only about the vital research the Department of Agriculture is doing here. I heard about families with young children coming here every weekend to get some fresh air and walk in the woods. I heard about the elementary schoolers who grow vegetables here and then donate much of their harvest to the D.C. Central Kitchen. I heard about help from AmeriCorps members and hundreds of other dedicated volunteers -- including Mary Mrose [mer-ROCE], a retired government geologist who recently donated more than \$1 million of her life savings to help ensure that we will always have this beautiful sanctuary in the middle of the city. Mrs. Mrose, thank you for your remarkable gift.

The Vice President and I are here today because we believe that Mrs. Mrose has exactly the right idea. We believe that every child in every community deserves a chance to grow up around tall trees, not just tall buildings ... to know what vegetables look like when they're growing in the ground, not just when they're lying in a supermarket bin ... to know what it feels like to walk on a carpet of pine needles, not just asphalt. And that is why, in a few moments, I will announce a truly unprecedented Lands Legacy Initiative to preserve millions of places of natural beauty across the country -- including parklands and open spaces within easy reach of every citizen.

At the dawn of this century, many Americans saw nature only as a resource to be exploited or an obstacle to be overcome. But Theodore Roosevelt IV's great-grandfather saw nature more like a divine gift. To President Roosevelt, an old-growth forest was far more than a stand of timber, a pristine peak was far more than a repository of ore. So he set aside millions of

acres of forest and mountains and valleys and canyons -- lands shaped by the hand of God over hundreds of millions of years -- so they could not be sacrificed for short-term gain. He defined his "great, central task" as "leaving this land even a better land for our descendants than it is for us."

This is the vision we are fulfilling today. Over the past six years, we have set aside more than a million and a half acres in the spectacular red-rock canyons of Utah. We have protected vast areas of the Mojave Desert of California, designating three new National Parks. We have saved more than 400,000 acres of pristine lands in Alaska. We are about to complete an historic agreement to save vast tracts of ancient redwoods. We've put a stop to a massive mining operation that threatened Yellowstone, America's very first National Park.

But we have much more work to do. Our population and our cities are growing, and our commitment to conservation must grow as well. Thankfully, we have never had a better time to act. We can use this time of unparalleled prosperity to enhance our nation's natural heritage for all Americans, for all time. In the sage words of Theodore Roosevelt, "We are not building this country of ours for a day." We must "make sure it lasts through the ages."

**So today, I am proud to announce our new \$1 billion Lands Legacy Initiative to meet the conservation challenges of a new century. This initiative, fully paid for in my new balanced budget, represents more than a doubling of our already considerable commitment to protecting America's precious lands. In fact, it represents the single largest annual investment in protecting America's green and open spaces since President Theodore Roosevelt set our nation on a path of conservation nearly a century ago.**

The first part of our plan directly builds on Theodore Roosevelt's conservation legacy by adding grand new crown jewels to America's endowment of natural treasures. Next year alone, we will dedicate \$440 million -- largely from the sale of oil from existing off-shore oil leases -- to acquiring and protecting precious lands and coastal waters. Among our many priorities, we intend to secure an additional 450,000 acres of private land in and around the new Mojave and Joshua Tree National Parks ... to expand beautiful forest refuges in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and New York ... to continue our massive restoration of the Florida Everglades ... to extend America's marine sanctuaries and restore coastal reefs.

In addition, I will propose to add the highest level of wilderness protection to more than 5 million acres of backcountry lands within Yellowstone, Glacier, Great Smoky Mountain, and other National Parks. If Congress approves this request, the roar of bulldozers and chain saws and four-wheelers will never again drown out the call of the wild. Families will still be free to enjoy these lands, but they will be expected to take only photographs and leave only footprints.

The second part of our plan, which works in tandem with the livable-communities initiative the Vice President announced yesterday, represents a new vision of environmental stewardship for the new century. Today, it's no longer enough for our nation to preserve its grandest natural wonders. As communities continue to grow and expand, it has become every bit as important to preserve the small but sacred green and open spaces closer to home -- woods and



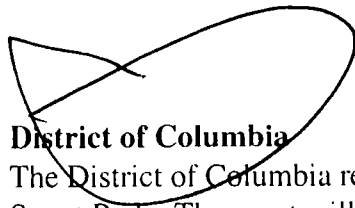
Justin Kenney  
09/20/2000 12:42:41 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc: Mary F. Hanley/CEQ/EOP@EOP, , Linda Lance/CEQ/EOP@EOP, Elliot J. Diringner/WHO/EOP@EOP

Subject: UPARR examples



## **FY 2000 UPARR Grants**

### **District of Columbia**

The District of Columbia received a \$284,900 grant to help the community rehabilitate Girard Street Park. The grant will help the city rehabilitate an existing playground, replacing playground equipment, resurfacing tennis courts, and installing walkways and lighting. Girard Street Park is a 1-acre District-owned facility in the middle of a high density residential neighborhood and is the only open space within the Columbia Heights Census Tract. The park contains obsolete, substandard and dangerous play equipment and its condition prompted the surrounding community to join together to redesign and revitalize the area.

### **Richmond, Virginia**

Because of the \$2 million provided for the Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Program, the city of Richmond will be able to rehabilitate Hotchkiss Playground. Hotchkiss Playground is the only recreation facility serving a severely distressed part of Richmond. The funds will be used to renovate and re-open tennis courts, landscape and resurface the play area to eliminate flooding, install new play equipment, and add new protective surfacing under the play equipment.

### **New York, New York**

The City of New York received \$300,000 for the rehabilitation of St. James Park House in the Bronx. This park house was built in 1936, but has been closed since 1991. The main level and basement of the park house has deteriorated beyond use. Prior to closure the park house was heavily used for a variety of recreational activities and programs with special emphasis on neighborhood youth and pre-school age children. This project will rehabilitate the main level of the park house and upgrade the plumbing, electrical and heating systems. Because of this grant, the St. James Park House will be able to be reopened for the first time in nine years.

Final 10/29/99 2:00 pm  
Elliot Diringer

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON  
RADIO ADDRESS ON ENVIRONMENT AND BUDGET  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA  
October 30, 1999**

Good morning. Today, I would like to talk about new steps we are taking to protect our air, our water, and some of America's most precious lands.

One of the simplest but most potent tools in our fight against pollution is public information. By requiring industries to tell communities how much they pollute the air and water, we empower citizens to fight back, and create a powerful incentive for industry to pollute less. Remarkably, in the decade since the public's right to know about chemical releases became the law of the land, industry's toxic pollution has fallen nearly 50 percent.

Today, my Administration is again expanding the public's right to know. We are acting to protect families against some of the most dangerous chemicals ever known -- including mercury, dioxin, and PCB's. These chemicals are troubling for two reasons: First, they do not break down easily. Instead, they build up in the environment, and in our bodies. Second, many of them heighten the risk of cancer or other illness, even at very low doses.

Right now, companies are required to disclose their use of these chemicals only if they handle huge quantities. Beginning January 1, we will require companies to inform the public even if they are using much smaller quantities -- in some cases, just 10 pounds a year. In the case of dioxin, a chemical that can cause harm even in minute quantities, companies must report if they produce as little as a tenth of a gram.

By posting this information for all to see, we can speed the day when families no longer need worry about hidden dangers in the air they breathe and the water they drink.

As we step up our fight against pollution, we must work as well to preserve lands across America that are still pristine. Today I am announcing a new effort to protect the incomparable California Desert so future generations can enjoy it in all its natural splendor.

Five years ago, I signed the California Desert act, preserving millions of acres of stark but fragile landscape rich with history and precious wildlife. Today, to mark this anniversary, the nonprofit Wildlands Conservancy is donating to the federal government an additional 14,000 acres within the Joshua Tree National Park -- lands that otherwise might be developed. It is through partnerships like this that we can protect vital pieces of America's national endowment.

We also have just completed our agreement to preserve New Mexico's spectacular Baca Ranch, home to one of the largest herds of wild elk anywhere in the world. I am working closely

with Congress to secure the funding to complete this purchase, so we can preserve this extraordinary land for all time.

In my balanced budget for this year, I proposed a \$1 billion Lands Legacy initiative to preserve other natural treasures, and to help communities protect local green spaces. Regrettably, the Congress has failed to provide even half of the necessary funding.

Even more troubling, the Interior budget bill is once again laden with provisions that would benefit special interests at the expense of our environment. One of these provisions would allow excessive logging on our national forests. Another would let mining companies dump more toxic waste on public lands. A third would grant a windfall to major companies that produce oil on federal lands.

This makes no sense. Today, while I am taking action to protect communities against toxic chemicals, Congress is giving special interests license to pollute our public lands. While I am taking action to save some of our most treasured places, Congress is putting other precious lands at risk. Let me be clear: If Congress sends me this Interior bill, I will veto it. Again, I urge Congress to send me a clean bill, with adequate funding for our Lands Legacy initiative.

All through this century, since President Theodore Roosevelt set us on the path of conservation, Americans have worked together, across party lines, to restore and protect our environment. As we begin the new millennium, let our gift to the future be clean air, safe water, and healthy, thriving lands.

Thank you for listening.

**COPY**

Final 05/26/00 9:40am  
Heather Hurlburt

5-26-00



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SP1532

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON**  
**REMARKS ON PROTECTING THE OCEANS**

**ASSATEAGUE, ~~VA~~ MD**

**May 26, 2000**

copied  
Speechwriting

— BENNETT MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS

5-26-02

Acknowledgements: Thank you, Carolyn Cummins,  
for your introduction and your years of leadership for  
Assateague Island and its beaches. Thank you  
Superintendent Marc Koenings [KAY-ning]. I  
understand this is your last day here – congratulations on  
your new assignment at Gateway National Recreation  
Area at New York Harbor. Thank you Sylvia Earle,  
Explorer-in-Residence at the National Geographic  
Society. I also want to recognize National Oceanic and  
Atmospheric Administrator Jim Baker and Deputy  
Interior Secretary David Hayes; Senators Barbara  
Mikulski and Paul Sarbanes, Representatives Wayne  
Gilchrest, Ben Cardin, Sam Farr.

- Mayor Rex Hatley  
- STATE SEN / REPS  
- COUNCIL MEMBERS

Carl Zimmerman  
CHIEF OF RESEARCH Mgmt  
ASSATEAGUE NAT'L Island SEASHORE

I am very glad to be here a little bit ahead of the Memorial Day rush. This weekend marks the opening of the summer beach season – and Americans by the millions will flock to our coastlines for a close encounter with the sea. Beaches and coastlines are our number one tourist destination -- whether you're wearing a bathing suit or a wetsuit, whether you fish in the deep sea or just read a book on the sand.

Our oceans are far more than a playground. They have a central effect on our weather and climate. Through fishing, tourism and other industries, ocean resources support one of every six American jobs.

Their coral reefs and coastal waters are a storehouse of biodiversity. Just think about what children visiting here see and learn. The timeless movement of the dunes. The complex life of a coastal marsh. And horseshoe crabs, living fossils whose blood provides us a vital anti-bacterial agent.

But though they cover more than 70 percent of the Earth's surface, oceans are fragile. Poisonous runoff from the Mississippi River has created a dead zone as big as the state of New Jersey in the Gulf of Mexico. Here in Maryland, runoff threatens fish and crabs in the Chesapeake Bay.

Globally, we've already destroyed 10 percent of the world's coral reefs, and another 20 percent are in grave peril. And global warming is helping raise ocean temperatures to record highs, changing weather patterns, killing coral reefs and driving species from their habitat.

Over the last seven years, we've protected millions of acres of forest and open space; and we've shown that we can clean up our environment and preserve our most cherished natural places while we continue to make the economy grow. We need to take the same care with our seas and coasts. The old idea that we can only grow by pouring ever-more pollution into our rivers, lakes and oceans must finally be put to rest.

That is why today I am announcing two important new initiatives that will ensure that America's oceans and shores are places of delight for generations to come.

First, I am signing an Executive Order that will create a national system to preserve our coasts, reefs, underwater forests and other treasures. I am directing the Commerce and Interior Departments to work together to create a network of marine protected areas – encompassing pristine beaches, mysterious deep-water trenches, and every kind of marine habitat. The Executive Order directs NOAA to develop a single framework to manage this national network wisely.

And we will establish ecological reserves in the most fragile areas, to keep them off-limits to fishing, drilling and other damaging uses.

I am also directing the Environmental Protection Agency to strengthen water quality standards along all our coasts, and provide stronger protection for our most vulnerable ocean waters. This action will reduce pollution of our beaches, coasts and oceans.

Second, I am announcing today our commitment to permanently protecting the coral reefs of the North West Hawaiian Islands.

5-26-00

I'm proud of the opportunities Vice President Gore  
and I have had to be stewards of our  
environment and especially our oceans. We've  
quadrupled funding for national marine sanctuaries and  
secured new funding to rebuild our threatened fisheries.

We extended a moratorium on new offshore leases for oil  
and gas drilling through 2012. And we've been an  
international leader in efforts to protect whales and other  
endangered species.

But we must do more to protect our precious marine  
wildlife and preserve our valuable marine resources.

These eight islands stretch over 1200 miles and shelter more than sixty percent of America's coral reefs. They are home to plants and animals found nowhere else on Earth, and to highly endangered species such as leatherback turtles and monk seals. I am directing the Departments of Interior and Commerce to develop in the next 90 days a comprehensive plan to protect the reefs, working with state and regional authorities and making sure the people of Hawaii also have a voice at the table.

It's in our national interest to protect the environment – and it should not be a partisan issue.

The budget I sent to Congress this year would provide significant new resources to fight climate change and fight air and water pollution. My Lands Legacy initiative would provide record funding to protect our land and coasts. But Republican leaders are swimming against the tide, sacrificing our national interests by proposing a budget that would cut funding for critical environmental priorities. A House committee has slashed Lands Legacy by 75 percent. What's more, the Republicans are once again loading up these budget bills with anti-environmental riders.

They would cripple the new national monuments I created earlier this year, surrender our public lands to private interests, and undermine our efforts to protect water resources and combat global warming. I call on Congress to drop these riders before I am forced to veto them. Instead, I urge Congress to work with us to preserve America's coastline and all our natural heritage for our children and grandchildren.

Oceans and seashores have stirred human imagination for thousands of years. Today their depths offer hope for medicine and science – yet they still stir the curious child in us all.

Forty-five years ago, Rachel Carson wrote from her Maryland home that the sea “keeps alive the sense of continuing creation and of the relentless drive of life. . . In the sea nothing lives to itself. . . the present is linked with past and future, and each living thing with all that surrounds it.”

Together, we can protect and preserve our oceans and coasts, so that generations to come will fish and sail and swim and explore, marveling at their power and beauty as we do today.

*Copied  
Speechwriting*

Thank you very much.

Draft 05/25/00 7:50pm  
Heather Hurlburt

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON**  
**REMARKS ON PROTECTING THE OCEANS**  
**ASSATEAGUE, VA**  
**May 26, 2000**

Acknowledgements: Thank you, Carolyn Cummins, for your introduction and your years of leadership for Assateague Island and its beaches. Thank you Superintendent Marc Koenings [KAY-ning]. I understand this is your last day here – congratulations on your new assignment at Gateway National Recreation Area at New York Harbor. Thank you Sylvia Earle, Explorer-in-Residence at the National Geographic Society. I also want to recognize National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administrator Jim Baker and Deputy Interior Secretary David Hayes; Senators Barbara Mikulski and Paul Sarbanes, Representatives Wayne Gilchrest, Ben Cardin, Sam Farr.

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moratorium on new offshore leases for oil and gas drilling through 2012. And we've been an international leader in efforts to protect whales, seals and other endangered species.

But we must do more to protect our precious marine wildlife and preserve our valuable marine resources. That is why today I am announcing two important new initiatives that will ensure that America's oceans and shores are places of delight for generations to come.

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It's in our national interest to protect the environment – and it should not be a partisan issue. The budget I sent to Congress this year would provide significant new resources to fight climate change and protect America's most precious places. But Republican leaders are running against the tide, proposing a budget that would deny funding for critical ocean and land protection and for a commonsense response to global warming. And they are attaching riders that prevent us from carrying out policies we know the American people support. I call on Congress to reverse its opposition and work with us to preserve America's coastline, and all our natural heritage for our children and grandchildren.

Oceans and seashores have stirred human imagination for thousands of years. Today their depths offer hope for medicine and science – yet they still stir the curious child in us all. Forty-five years ago, Rachel Carson wrote from her Maryland home that the sea “keeps alive the sense of continuing creation and of the relentless drive of life. . . In the sea nothing lives to itself. . . the present is linked with past and future, and each living thing with all that surrounds it.”

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Thank you very much.

## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Date: 5/25/00 ACTION / CONCURRENCE / COMMENT DUE BY: ASAP 9am 5/25Subject: Remarks on Protecting the Oceans

|                | ACTION                              | FYI                      |            | ACTION                              | FYI                                 |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| VICE PRESIDENT | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | LOCKHART   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| PODESTA        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | LEWIS      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| ECHAVESTE      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | MARSHALL   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
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| BAILY          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | NOLAN      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| BERGER         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | REED       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| BLUMENTHAL     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | SPERLING   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| BRAIN          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | STREETT    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
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| JOHNSON, B.    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| JOHNSON, J.    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| LANE           | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

REMARKS:

Comments to Heather Hurlburt x65701

RESPONSE:

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The great basic facts are already well known. We know that our population is now adding about one-fifth to its numbers in ten years, and that by the middle of the present century perhaps one hundred and fifty million Americans, and by its end very many millions more, must be fed and clothed from the products of our soil. With the steady growth in population and the still more rapid increase in consumption our people will hereafter make greater and not less demands per capita upon all the natural resources for their livelihood, comfort and convenience. It is high time to realize that our responsibility to [p.7640] the coming millions is like that of parents to their children, and that in wasting our resources we are wronging our descendants.

We know now that our rivers can and should be made to serve our people effectively in transportation, but that the vast expenditures for our waterways have not resulted in maintaining, much less in promoting, inland navigation. Therefore, let us take immediate steps to ascertain the reasons and to prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan for inland-waterway navigation that will result in giving the people the benefits for which they have paid, but which they have not yet received. We know now that our forests are fast disappearing, that less than one-fifth of them are being conserved, and that no good purpose can be met by failing to provide the relatively small sums needed for the protection, use and improvement of all forests still owned by the Government, and to enact laws to check the wasteful destruction of the forests in private hands. There are differences of opinion as to many public questions; but the American people stand nearly as a unit for waterway development and for forest protection.

We know now that our mineral resources once exhausted are gone forever, and that the needless waste of them costs us hundreds of human lives and nearly \$300,000,000 a year. Therefore, let us undertake without delay the investigations necessary before our people will be in position, through state action or otherwise, to put an end to this huge loss and waste, and conserve both our mineral resources and the lives of the men who take them from the earth.

I desire to make grateful acknowledgment to the men, both in and out of the government service, who have prepared the first inventory of our natural resources. They have made it possible for this nation to take a great step forward. Their work is helping us to see that the greatest questions before us are not partisan questions, but questions upon which men of all parties and all shades of opinion may be united for the common good. Among such questions, on the material side, the **conservation** of natural resources stands first. It is the bottom round of the ladder on our upward progress toward a condition in which the nation as a whole, and its citizens as individuals, will set national efficiency and the public welfare before personal profit.

The policy of **conservation** is perhaps the most typical example of the general policies which this Government has made peculiarly its own during the opening years of the present century. The function of our Government is to insure to all its citizens, now and hereafter, their rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. If we of this generation destroy the resources from which our children would otherwise derive their livelihood, we reduce the capacity of our land to support a population, and so either degrade the standard of living or deprive the coming generations of their right to life on this continent. [p.7641] If we allow great industrial organizations to exercise unregulated control of the means of production and the necessities of life, we deprive the Americans of today and of the future of industrial liberty, a right no less precious and vital than political freedom. Industrial liberty was a fruit of political liberty, and in turn has become one of its chief supports, and exactly as we stand for political democracy so we must stand for industrial democracy.

meadows and seashores where children can play... streams where sportsmen and -women can fish... agricultural lands where family farmers produce the fresh harvests that we often take for granted.

In too many communities, farmland and open spaces are disappearing at an alarming rate. In fact, across the country we lose about 7,000 acres every day. And as these lands become more scarce, it becomes harder and harder for communities to afford the price of protecting them. That's why we must act now.

So today, we will also dedicate nearly \$600 million to helping communities across the country save the open spaces that greatly enhance our families' day-to-day quality of life. With flexible grants, loans, and easements, we will help communities save parks from being paved over with parking lots and farms from turning into strip malls. We will help them acquire new lands for urban and suburban forests and recreation sites. And we will help them set aside new wetland, coastal, and wildlife preserves. There will be no green mandates from Washington and not an inch of red tape. Instead, the idea is to give communities all the tools they need to realize their own conservation plans.

Let me give you an example of the kind of local efforts we will support. South Kingstown, Rhode Island, was a quiet farming town for more than two centuries, but today it is the fastest growing community in the state. Its citizens welcome growth. But they want to maintain their parks and open spaces. They want to make sure parents won't have to sit in traffic jams when they could be home reading to their children. They want to remain the kind of livable town where employers have no trouble recruiting educated workers interested in a high quality of life.

So South Kingstown is setting aside one of every five acres as green space. They're revitalizing the historic downtown by creating a greenway along the Saugatucket River so people can stroll and bike right through the heart of town. And in November, voters overwhelmingly approved a million-dollar bond measure to protect more farms and open spaces. This is the work we will help South Kingstown complete. And this is the type of future-oriented community action we will support throughout America -- action that combines a vigorous commitment to economic growth with an equally vigorous commitment to conservation.

Ever since Theodore Roosevelt launched our nation on the course of conservation at the dawn of this century, pessimists have claimed that protecting the environment and strengthening the economy were incompatible goals. But time and time again, we have proved the pessimists wrong. Whether the issue was parkland preservation, acid rain, deadly pesticides, polluted rivers, or the ozone hole, America has always found ways to protect our natural heritage so as to enhance, not diminish, America's prosperity. And that is what we are doing here today.

With this historic Lands Legacy Initiative, and the far-sighted livable-communities plan the Vice President announced yesterday, we will use flexible, innovative means to protect our

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