

FOIA MARKER

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

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

OA/ID Number: 2611
FolderID:

Folder Title:
February 1994 Backup [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	61	5	5	3

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	Additional Invitees [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (2 pages)	02/00/1994	b(6)
002. list	Environmental event [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (2 pages)	01/25/1994	b(6)
003. list	Environmental breakfast [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (3 pages)	02/24/1994	b(6)
004. list	Meeting attendees, Alliance to Save Energy [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	02/04/1994	b(6)
005. fax	Meeting, Earth Council [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	01/27/1994	b(6)
006. memo	Meeting attendees, Ancient Forest Alliance [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	02/10/1994	b(6)
007. memo	Meeting attendees, US Fish and Wildlife Service [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	02/11/1994	b(6)
008. list	Meeting, Friends of the Earth [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)
009a. fax	Jane Perkins to Beth Viola re meeting w Mr Gore [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	02/14/1994	b(6)
009b. fax	Jane Perkins to Beth Viola re meeting w Mr Gore [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	02/14/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 Council on Environmental Quality
 Kathleen "Katie" McGinty
 OA/Box Number: 2611

FOLDER TITLE:

February 1994 Backup [1]

2012-0769-F

kc1944

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

February 1994 Backup

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	Additional Invitees [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (2 pages)	02/00/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Council on Environmental Quality
Kathleen "Katie" McGinty
OA/Box Number: 2611

FOLDER TITLE:

February 1994 Backup [1]

2012-0769-F

kc1944

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Shyla 10-6640
[001]

ADDITIONAL INVITEES

Receipt

BKfst

Susan Levine
Dept Asst. Secretary for Int'l
Development, Environment & Policy
Department of Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Ave
Room 3222
Washington, DC 20220
622-0153

(b)(6)

to REC 622-0111
Jeff Schaefer
to Larry
Sommer

✓ Kenneth Cook
President
Environmental Working Group
1718 CT Ave NW Suite 600
Washington DC 20009
667-6982 - Elizabeth

(b)(6)

Barbara Dudley
President
Greenpeace
1436 U Street NW
Washington DC 20009
462-1177 - mana

(b)(6)

John Sawhill
Nature Conservancy - outg
1815 N. Lynn St tour
Arlington VA 22209
703-841-5300 - Counsel

Gene Karpanski
U.S. PIRG
215 Pennsylvania Ave SE
Washington DC 20003
546-9707 - L3

(b)(6)

Howard Geller
Executive Director
American Council for An
Energy Efficient Economy
1001 CT Ave NW
Washington DC 20036
429-8873

(b)(6)

Marquet Morgan Hubbard
→ Env. Action

(b)(6)

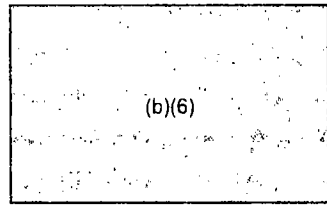
301-891-1100
301-891-2718 (fax)

(001)

Lee

Bluff

✓
Scott Denman
Executive Director
Safe Energy Committee Council
1717 Mass Ave NW
Suite LL215
Washington DC 20036
483-8491 *Chris Nichols*



✓
Bill Futrell
Environmental Law Institute
1616 P Street NW *Sandy*
Washington DC 939-3800

*ORIT 45
1/2/07*

*PREP
Elissia Parker
Dir Policy, Studies, Training
and Research*



Bill Nitze
Alliance to Save Energy
1725 K Street NW
Washington DC 20006
857-0666

in Japan
*Exec VP
David N. Mitchell
@ Alameda*

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. list	Environmental event [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (2 pages)	01/25/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Council on Environmental Quality
Kathleen "Katie" McGinty
OA/Box Number: 2611

FOLDER TITLE:

February 1994 Backup [1]

2012-0769-F

kc1944

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

*Sawhill,
Nohm Community
1/27
for meeting*

ENVIRONMENTAL EVENT
AT THE VICE PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE
FEBRUARY 23, 1994 24
6:30 - 8:00 p.m.
GUEST LIST

*Kate -
ive the NGOs
the only folks
you want to invite
to mtg. 2 ALSO - we will
do this during Thurs
before next week -
Columbian
office.*

ENVIRO NGO HEADS

John Adams 212 727-4494
Executive Director
Natural Resources Defense Council
40 West 20th Street
New York, N.Y. 10011

(b)(6)

Jay Hair 797-6842 ✓
President
National Wildlife Federation
1400 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

(b)(6)

Peter Berle 212 979-3150
President
National Audubon Society
700 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10003

(b)(6)

Jane Perkins 783-7400
President
Friends of the Earth
1025 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

(b)(6)

Fred Krupp Pat 212 505-2122
Executive Director
Environmental Defense Fund
257 Park Avenue South
New York, N.Y. 10010

(b)(6)

Carl Pope 415-923-5663
President
Sierra Club
730 Polk Street
San Francisco, CA 94109

Debbie Sease
Vg. Director

Jonathan Lash 662-2554
President
World Resources Institute
1709 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

(b)(6)

Jim Maddy 785-8683
League of Conservation Voters
1707 L Street, N.W.
Suite 550
Washington, D.C. 20036

(b)(6)

Kenneth Cook
President
Environ. Working Group
1718 Ct. Ave NW Suite 600
WDC 20009
202-667-4982

857-0666
Bill Ntze
Advance to
Same Energy
1725 14th NW
WDC 20006

*Rich
next*

*Bill
Robert
38*

Diane

Kelly

[002]

Rodger Schlickeisen
President
Defenders of Wildlife
1244 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Lisa Ochum
659-95101

(b)(6)

Peter Seligmann
Conservation International
1015 18th Street, N.W.
Suite 1000
Washington, D.C. 20036

Brenda
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
479-5660

(b)(6)

✓ Karin Sheldon
President
The Wilderness Society
900 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

833-2300

(b)(6)

Lester Brown
President
Worldwatch Institute
1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

452-1999
Ria

(b)(6)

CABINET SECRETARIES

The Honorable Bruce Babbitt
Secretary
Department of the Interior
Interior Building
Washington, D.C. 20240

The Honorable Carol Browner
Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

The Honorable Federico Peña
Secretary
Department of Transportation
400 Seventh Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590

The Honorable Ron Brown
Secretary
Department of Commerce
Herbert C. Hoover Building
Washington, D.C. 20230

The Honorable Mike Espy
Secretary
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Independence Avenue
Washington, D.C. - 20250

The Honorable Hazel O'Leary
Secretary
Department of Energy
James Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585

OTHER ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS

Dr. James Baker
Administrator
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Herbert Hoover Building
Room 5128
Washington, D.C. 20230

Reid Wilson
Director
Office of Public Liaison
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Mail Code 1702
Washington, D.C. 20460

Doug Hall

Brian Atwood
Administrator
Agency for International Development
320 21st Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20523

Rafe Pomerance
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Environment and Development
Department of State
Room 7813
2201 C Street
Washington, D.C. 20520

Brooks Yeager
Director
Office of Planning Analysis
Department of the Interior
Mail Stop 4429
Interior Building
Washington, D.C. 20240

David Gardiner
Assistant Administrator
Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Mail Code 2111
Washington, D.C. 20460

The Honorable George Frampton
Assistant Secretary for Fish,
Wildlife and Parks
Department of the Interior
Room 3156
Interior Building
Washington, D.C. 20240

*Dr Bob Watson
Mark Schaefer
Rosina Bierbaum*

The Honorable Tim Wirth
Counselor
Department of State
2201 C Street
Washington, D.C. 20520

Eileen Claussen
Special Assistant to the President
Senior Director for Global Environmental Affairs
National Security Council
Old Executive Office Building
Room 365

T.J. Glauthier
Associate Director for Natural Resources
Energy and Science
Office of Management and Budget
Old Executive Office Building
Room 246

Alice Rivlin
Deputy Director
Office of Management and Budget
Old Executive Office Building
Room 252

Dr. John Gibbons
Director
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 424

Larry Summers
Under Secretary for International Affairs
Department of the Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20220

OEP STAFF

The Honorable Kathleen McGinty
Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 360

Cathy Zoi
Deputy Director, White House Office on
Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 360

Marc Chupka
Associate Director
Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 360

Keith Laughlin
Associate Director
Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 360

Linda Breggin
Associate Director
Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 360

Dan Blank
Associate Director
Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 360

Will Stelle
Associate Director
Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 360

David Doniger
Associate Director
Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 360

Brian Johnson
Special Assistant
Office on Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 360

OVP STAFF

Jack Quinn
Chief of Staff
Office of the Vice President
Old Executive Office Building
Room 276

Greg Simon
Chief Domestic Policy Advisor
Office of the Vice President
Old Executive Office Building
Room 286

Leon Fuerth
Special Assistant to the President
National Security Council
Old Executive Office Building
Room 290

Lorraine Voles
Director of Communications
Office of the Vice President
Old Executive Office Building
Room 274

David Strauss
Deputy Chief of Staff
Office of the Vice President
Old Executive Office Building
Room 280

Linda Lance
Domestic Policy Assistant
Office of the Vice President
Old Executive Office Building
Room 282

OTHERS

Molly Olson
Executive Director
President's Council on Sustainable
Development
Department of the Interior
Interior Building
Mail Code 7456
Washington, D.C. 20240

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. list	Environmental breakfast [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (3 pages)	02/24/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Council on Environmental Quality
Kathleen "Katie" McGinty
OA/Box Number: 2611

FOLDER TITLE:

February 1994 Backup [1]

2012-0769-F

kc1944

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

ENVIRONMENTAL BREAKFAST
VICE PRESIDENT'S CERMONIAL OFFICE
7:45 - 8:45AM
THURSDAY FEBRUARY 24, 1994

Kenneth Cook
Environmental Working Group

Barbara Dudley
Greenpeace

Gene Karpanski
U.S. PIRG

Howard Geller
American Council for An
Energy Efficient Economy

Scott Denman
Safe Energy Com. Council

Elissia Parker
Environmental Law Institute

David Nemptow
Alliance to Save Energy

John Adams
NRDC

Jay Hair
National Wildlife Federation

Peter Berle
National Audubon Society

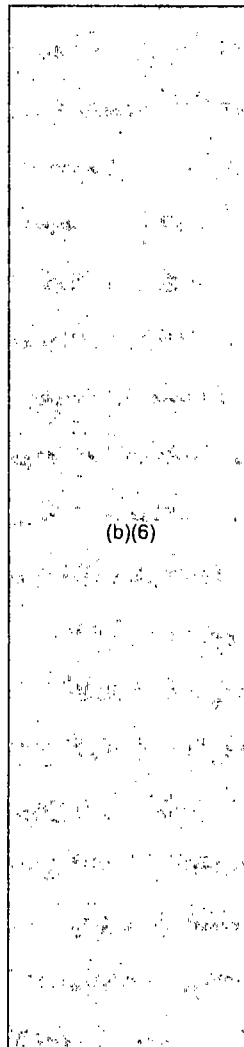
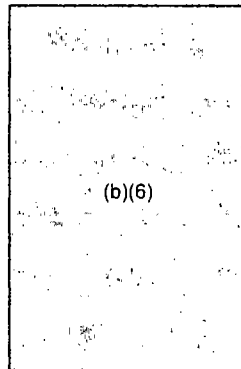
Jane Perkins
Friends of the Earth

Bill Roberts
Environmental Defense Fund

Debbie Sease
Sierra Club

Jonathan Lash
World Resources Institute

Jim Maddy
League of Conservation Voters



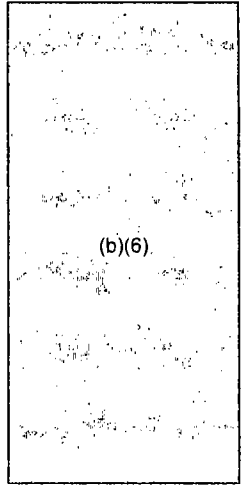
Rodger Schlickeisen
Defenders of Wildlife

Peter Seligmann
Conservation International

Karin Sheldon
Wilderness Society

Lester Brown
Worldwatch Institute

Margaret Morgan Hubbard
Environmental Action

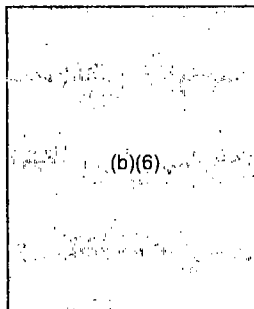


[003]

Susan Levine
Treasury

Tim Wirth
Dept of State

James Baker
NOAA

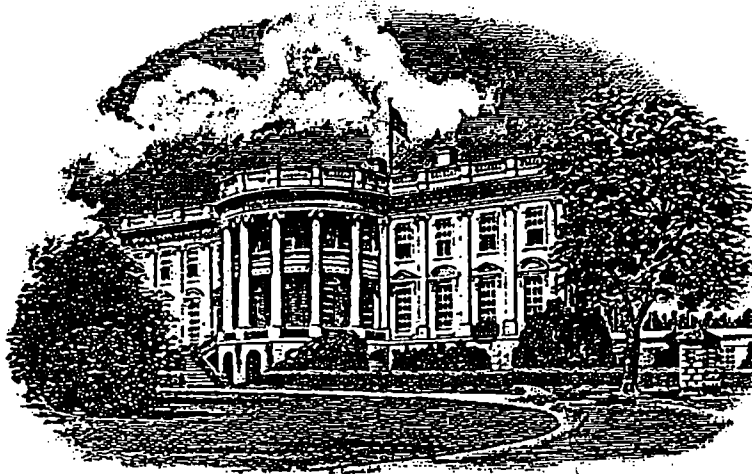


The Honorable Jim Lyons
Assistant Secretary for Natural
Resources and Environment
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Independence Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20250

WHITE HOUSE OFFICE ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

TO: WAVES Center
FROM: Beth Viola
DATE: 2-23-94
FAX: 5-5349
Number of pages including cover: 4

COMMENTS: Please arrange to have the
following waived in for 7:45 a tomorrow
morning. Please contact me at 6-6533
if there are any questions.
Thank You



PHONE - (202) 456-6224 FAX - (202) 456-2710
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING, ROOM 360
WASHINGTON, DC 20501

WHITE HOUSE OFFICE ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

TO: _____

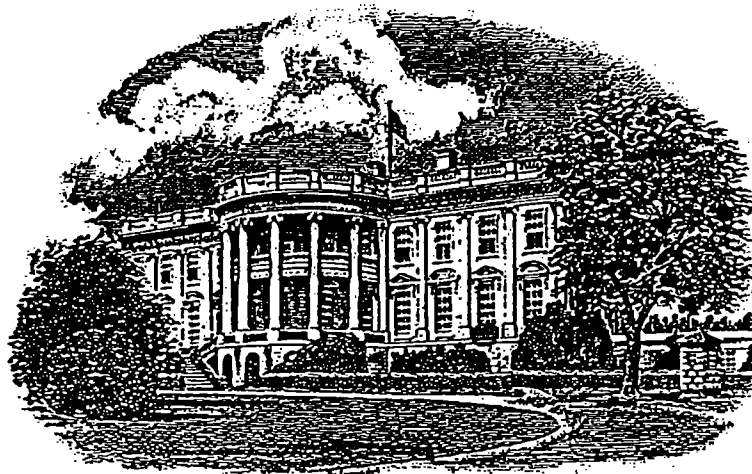
FROM: _____

DATE: _____

FAX: _____

Number of pages including cover: _____

COMMENTS: _____



PHONE - (202) 456-6224 FAX - (202) 456-2710
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING, ROOM 360
WASHINGTON, DC 20501



Pacific Northwest Laboratory
 370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W.
 901 D Street, S.W., Suite 900
 Washington, DC 20024-2115
 Telephone (202) 479-0500

2/8
 6-8
 same as
 CSIS dinner

January 24, 1994

The Honorable Kathleen McGinty
 Deputy Assistant to the President
 & Director of the Office of Environmental Policy
 Room 360
 Old Executive Office Building
 The White House
 Washington, Dc 20500

NO -
 same as
 CSIS dinner

Dear Ms. McGinty:

The Global Studies Program of the Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratory is undertaking an international, interdisciplinary assessment of the actual and potential effectiveness of social science contributions to Global Climate Change Decision-Making. An International Advisory Board, comprised of eminent scholars and policy practitioners, is providing overall guidance to this ambitious project. The Board will be meeting in Washington February 8-10. A list of Board members is attached.

I am hosting a reception for the Board members at the Cosmos Club, 2121 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, from 6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m., February 8. I hope you will be able to attend.

Please RSVP with the enclosed card or call Ms. Allison Glismann (202) 646-7804. I look forward to seeing you Tuesday evening, February 8.

Yours truly,

W. R. Wiley
 William R. Wiley

Attachment

2/2 - can
 unable to
 attend at
 James

INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD

Professor Harvey Brooks
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dr. Bernadine Healy, MD
United States

Mr. Darius Gaskin, Jr.
High Street Associates, Inc.
Boston, Massachusetts

Professor George Golitsyn
Russian Academy of Sciences
Moscow, Russia

Pragya Dipak Gyawali
Royal Nepal Academy of Science &
Technology
Kathmandu, Nepal

Dr. Jiro Kondo (alternate attending)
Science Council of Japan
Minato-ku, Japan

Mr. Hoesung Lee
Korea Energy Economics Institute
Korea

Professor Richard S. Odingo
Co-Vice Chair, IPCC/WG III
University of Nairobi
Nairobi, Kenya

Lord Sherfield
House of Lords
London, England

Dr. Tom Malone
Hartford, Connecticut

The Honorable Robert McNamara
Washington, DC

**Professor the Lord Desai of St. Clement
Danes**
The Centre for the Study of Global
Governance
London, England

Professor Thomas Schelling
University of Maryland at College Park
College Park, MD

Professor Pier Vellinga, Phd
Director
Instituut voor Milieuvraagstukken
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Ernst U. von Weizsacker
Wuppertal-Institut
Wuppertal, Germany

To: Ms. Allison Glismann
Battelle, Pacific Northwest Laboratories
901 D Street, SW
Suite 900
Washington, DC 20024
(202) 646-7804
Fax: 646-7843

I will attend the reception for PNL's
International Advisory Board at the
Cosmos Club, 2121 Massachusetts Avenue,
NW, from 6-8 p.m. on February 8th

I regret

Signature



WOODSTOCK THEOLOGICAL CENTER

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

FAX TO (FAX NUMBER): 456-2710

DELIVER TO: Kathleen Mc Ginty

FROM: James L. Connor, S.J.

We are sending 2 pages including this cover page.

ADDITIONAL MESSAGE: _____

Please confirm the receipt of these pages Yes; No.

Date: February 8, 1994.

Announcement to those invited to the evening of conversation on February 8, 1993:

Two factors combine to suggest that we postpone tonight's evening of conversation to a future date:

1. Dr. Bryshinski had has a sudden conflict in scheduling.
2. There is a severe weather warning, and freezing rain might make travel hazardous.

We will be back in touch with future plans.

Sorry for the inconvenience.

James L. Connor, S.J.



WOODSTOCK
Theological Center

2/8
SP

James L. Connor, S.J., Director

Katie - 2/7
I have a
call into Woodstock
to get info on who
is attending etc.
you will have it
Honored afternoon
JLC

January 14, 1994

Ms. Kathleen McGinty
Office of Environmental Policy
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. McGinty,

Ambassador Henry Owen and Mrs. Owen join me in inviting you to an evening of conversation with Drew Christiansen, S.J., director, office of international justice and peace, United States Catholic Conference, and Zbigniew Brezezinski, counselor, Center for Strategic and International Studies, on **Tuesday, February 8, at 8:00 p.m.**, at the Owens' home, 2946 University Terrace, NW, Washington, DC 20016.

Father Christiansen and Dr. Brezezinski will discuss the recent statement of the U. S. Catholic bishops (November 1993), "The Harvest of Justice is Sown in Peace," issued to commemorate the tenth anniversary of their pastoral letter, "The Challenge of Peace: God's Promise and Our Response." This statement discusses the major challenges peacemakers face in a world dramatically different from the one ten years ago. The bishops' statement discusses the human toll of violence, the illusion and moral danger of isolationism, structures of solidarity, and peacemaking institutions. It also addresses ethical standards for humanitarian intervention and economic sanctions. After introductory remarks, Father Christiansen and Dr. Brezezinski will open the discussion to questions and comments from the guests.

It promises to be an informative and stimulating discussion on a subject of great current interest. The Owens and I look forward to having you with us. Please R.s.v.p. to the Woodstock Center, (202) 687-3532. ~~If you would like a copy of the bishops' statement to read prior to the evening, we will be happy to send you one.~~

yes

Yours sincerely,

James L. Connor, S.J.

Absolutely!

1/24 - called
2:20p to 12:00pm or
1/25

LESTER R. BROWN

Lester R. Brown, recipient of a \$250,000 MacArthur Foundation "genius award" and winner of the United Nations' 1989 environment prize, has been described by the Washington Post as "one of the world's most influential thinkers." The Telegraph of Calcutta called him "the guru of the global environmental movement."

The Library of Congress has requested Brown's personal papers and manuscripts, recognizing the role of his work and that of the Institute under his direction in shaping the global environmental movement of the late twentieth century.

Brown started his career as a farmer, growing tomatoes in southern New Jersey with his younger brother during high school and college. Shortly after earning a degree in agricultural science from Rutgers University in 1955, he spent six months living in rural India. In 1959 Brown left farming to join the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service as an international agricultural analyst.

Brown has an M.S. in agricultural economics from the University of Maryland and an M.P.A. from Harvard. In 1964, he became an adviser to Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman on foreign agricultural policy. In 1966, the Secretary appointed him Administrator of the Department's International Agricultural Development Service. At the beginning of 1969, he left government to help James Grant, now the head of UNICEF, establish the Overseas Development Council.

In 1974, with support of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Lester Brown founded the Worldwatch Institute, a private non-profit research institute devoted to the analysis of global environmental issues. Based in Washington, DC, the Institute is widely known for its careful analysis of global environmental issues.

In 1984, a decade after founding the Institute, Brown launched the State of the World reports. These annual assessments, now translated into more languages than the Reader's Digest, have become the Bible of the global environmental movement. Translated into all the world's major languages--Chinese, Japanese, Spanish, French, Russian, Arabic, Portuguese Indonesian, German, Polish, and Italian--State of the World has now achieved a semi-official status.

In 1988, Brown expanded Worldwatch's publications by launching World Watch, a bimonthly magazine featuring articles on the Institute's research. In 1991, the Institute inaugurated the Environmental Alert book series, with a book Brown coauthored entitled Saving the Planet: How to Shape an Environmentally Sustainable Global Economy. And in 1992, he launched and co-authored a new annual: Vital Signs: The Trends That Are Shaping Our Future.

The recipient of a string of honorary degrees, he is in worldwide demand as a speaker. Author of a dozen books, including Man, Land and Food, World Without Borders, By Bread Alone, and Building a Sustainable Society, he is the publisher of World Watch, project director and co-author of the Institute's two annuals--State of the World and Vital Signs--and project director of the Environmental Alert series.

FAX TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET



TO: Both Viola

FROM: Bob Chlopak

FAX #: 456-2710

DATE: 2/4

REMARKS: _____

The total number of pages including this cover sheet is 2.
If there is a problem with this fax transmission, contact 202/296-2777.



2/8 10:30
 Will - should katie meet?
 Yes - This week
 but probably Thursday
 Friday

Memorandum

TO: Beth Viola
 FROM: Bob Chlopak
 RE: Meeting with Katie McGinty
 DATE: February 4, 1994

As I mentioned on the phone, the Ancient Forest Alliance would like to meet with Katie next week to discuss the Administration's final decision on the Northwest ancient forest management plan. The Alliance has some new mapping information that we would like to share with Katie, and other information that points out some of the scientific and legal problems with the draft plan. Timing is important because final decisions on the plan will be made in the next week or two.

We would include representatives from the major national environmental groups in the meeting, notably Sierra Club, Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, Western Ancient Forest Campaign, The Wilderness Society, National Wildlife Federation, Pacific Rivers Council, National Audubon Society, and perhaps one or two others.

We met with Katie many times prior to and during the development of the management plan and would like to have this one last meeting before the Administration makes its final decisions. I would be happy to coordinate arrangements for all the environmental groups as I have done in the past.

Thanks.

2/8 - Cindy O'Leary
 set up for 2/8
 at 10:30
 sending list
 to those
 attend

KATIE: 30

HE CLAIMS HE CAN'T GET THROUGH TO YOU.
AND, THE VP HAS SAID HE'LL SEE TIM
UNLESS YOU TELL HIM HE CANNOT. FREE SAYS
HE/HURWITZ HAVE SEEN BOTH THE POTUS + MAC.
EIN CAUGHT IN THE MIDDLE -- GUY'S AL.
WILL YOU TRY TO WORK THIS

OUT WITH
HIM? His
PHONE #
IS 353 4760

Thanks
Jack

THE WHITE HOUSE
Jack Quinn
Katie -
We need to
talk about your
free's renewed
request to bring
Hurwitz in to
see Al.
Jack

When was
request
renewed?
Never got back to
me as he said
he would

Shes
angry w/ me.
(renewed)
very concerned
about this
whole
thing

2/8

February 9, 1994

ENVIRONMENTAL BREAKFAST

Date: February 10, 1994
Location: West Wing Office
Time: 7:45 - 8:45am
From: Katie McGinty

I. PARTICIPANTS:

Bruce Babbitt
Carol Browner
Dr. John Gibbons
Dr. James Baker
T.J. Glauthier
David Strauss
Jack Quinn
Katie McGinty

II. AGENDA:

◆Continued discussion of political strategy and the Administration's environmental agenda.

AGENDA

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1994

Early Registration: (Registration available daily from 8:00 - 5:00 PM) 6:00 - 9:00 PM

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1994

Registration: 8:00 - 5:00 AM

Welcome and Introductions: 8:30 - 8:45 AM

Co-Facilitators: Dr. Bunyan Bryant, University of Michigan
Dr. Jerry Poje, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

Plenary - Opening Addresses: 8:45 - 9:45 AM

Session Chair: Dr. Kenneth Olden, Director, NIEHS
Keynote Speaker: Rose Marle Augustine, Director, Tucsonans for A Clean Environment
Keynote Speaker: Dr. Phillip R. Lee, Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Health and Human Services
Keynote Speaker: Rev. Benjamin Chavis, Executive Director, NAACP

Plenary - Goals and Objectives of the Symposium: 9:45 - 10:15 AM

Session Chair: Dr. Kenneth Olden, Director, NIEHS
Keynote Speaker: Dr. Robert Bullard, Professor, UCLA
Keynote Speaker: Dr. Barry L. Johnson, Assistant Administrator, ATSDR
Keynote Speaker: Dr. Ken Sexton, Division Director, Office of Health and Research, EPA

Break: 10:15 - 10:45 AM

Concurrent Sessions - Central Health Issues for Environmental Justice: 10:45 - 12:45 PM

Break:

Lunch and Speaker: Dr. Shirley Malcom, Head, Directorate for Education and Human Resources Programs, American Association for the Advancement of Science 12:45 - 2:15 PM

Break: 2:15 - 2:35 PM

AGENDA

Plenary Session - Partnering for Solutions: Opportunities for Impediments to Interagency and Intergovernmental Cooperation:

Session Co-Chairs: Charles Lee, Research Director, United Church of Christ Commission for Racial Justice;
 Reverend Lisa Rhodes, NIOSH

Congressional Address: Honorable Senator Paul Wellstone (D-MN)

Presenter: Kathleen A. McGinty, Director, White House Office of Environmental Policy

Presenter: Deeohn Ferris, Director, Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

Presenter: Elliot Laws, Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response, U.S. EPA

Community Discussants:

Robert Bullard, Professor, Center for African American Studies, UCLA
 Syllva Herrera, PODER and East Austin Tank Farm Citizens Monitoring Committee
 Hazel Johnson, People for Community Recovery

Government Discussants:

Henry Falk, Director, Division of Environmental Hazards and Health Effects, CDC
 Barry Johnson, Assistant Administrator, ATSDR
 Gerald Torres, Counsel to the Attorney General, Department of Justice

Break:	4:40 - 5:00 PM
Core Group Session I:	5:00 - 6:30 PM
Reception/Poster Session/Information Booths:	6:30 - 8:30 PM
Community Reception:	8:30 - 10:00 PM

AGENDA

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1994

- Registration:** 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
- Welcome:** 8:30 AM
- Plenary - Opening Addresses:** 8:30 - 9:30 AM
Session Chair: Jose Bravo, Environmental Health Coalition
Keynote Speaker: Honorable Carol Browner, U.S. EPA Administrator
Keynote Speaker: Honorable Esteban Torres (D-CA)
Keynote Speaker: Dr. Linda Rae Murray, Medical Director, Winfield Moody Health Center
- Break:** 9:30 - 10:00 AM
- Breakout Issues I:** 10:00 - 11:30 AM
- Lunch and Speaker:** *Gail Small, Native Action* 11:30 - 1:15 PM
- Plenary Session - Challenges to Conducting Meaningful Health Research:** 1:45 - 3:00 PM
Session Chair: Richard Moore, Coordinator, Southwest Network for Environmental and Economic Justice
Presenter: Nicholas Ashford, Professor, MIT
Presenter: Leticia Alcanter, Staff Attorney, Consumers Union
Presenter: Dr. Devra Davis, Senior Advisor, Office of Assistant Secretary for Health, HHS
- Break:** 3:00 - 3:30 PM
- Core Group Session II:** 3:30 - 5:00 PM
- Reception/Poster Session II/Information Booths/Video Showings/
Cultural Event:** 5:00 - 7:00 PM
- Breakout Issues II:** 7:00 - 8:30 PM
- Computer Demonstration/Training:** 8:30 AM - 7:00 PM
- Caucuses and Self-Designed Breakouts:** 8:30 - 10:00 PM

AGENDA

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1994

Welcome: 9:00 AM

Plenary - Opening Addresses: 9:00 - 10:30 AM

Session Chair: Sam Winder, National Tribal Environmental Council
Keynote Speaker: Dr. David Satcher, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HHS
Keynote Speaker: Thomas P. Grumbly, Assistant Secretary for Environmental Restoration and Waste Management, Department of Energy
Keynote Speakers: Pam Tau Lee, UC-Berkeley Labor Coordinator and
 Connie Tucker, Southern Organizing Committee for Economic and Social Justice

Break: 10:30 - 11:00 AM

Core Group Session III: 11:00 AM - 12:30 PM

Luncheon Speaker: Dr. Beverly Wright, Center for Environmental Programs,
 Xavier University 12:30 - 2:15 PM

Break: 2:15 - 2:45 PM

Wrap-up Session: 2:45 - 4:00 PM

Session Co-Chairs: Gwen Smalls, Northeast Environmental Justice Network
 Dr. John Ruffin, Director, NIH Office of Research on Minority Health

Summary Recommendations from the Core Groups:

- A. How to conduct meaningful health research in at-risk communities
- B. New models for prevention
- C. New models for intervention
- D. How to communicate with affected communities
- E. New models for interagency coordination
- F. Outline for a new paradigm for health research

Closing Addresses: 4:00 - 4:15 PM

Dr. Janet Phoenix, Director, National Safety Council Lead Clearinghouse
 Dr. Kenneth Olden, Director, NIEHS

Closing Cultural Event: Raf Iki Na Da Da 4:15 - 4:30 PM

Reception: Sponsored by the Northeast Environmental Justice Network

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. list	Meeting attendees, Alliance to Save Energy [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	02/04/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Council on Environmental Quality
Kathleen "Katie" McGinty
OA/Box Number: 2611

FOLDER TITLE:

February 1994 Backup [1]

2012-0769-F

kc1944

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

[004]

1/16/94

FEB 09 '94 10:16 AM ALLINCE_SAVE_ENERGY

Name	Organization	Birthdate
David Nemtsov	Alliance to Save Energy	(b)(6)
Anne Polansky	Solar Energy Industries Association	
Howard Geller	ACEEE	
Dave Hamilton	CEE	
Jeff Genzer	NASEO	
Alden Meyer	Union of Concerned Scientists	
Ken Bossong	Public Citizen-SunDay	
Carol Werner	EESI	
Anna Aurillio	US PIRG	
John Hemphill	Business Council for a Sustainable Energy Future	
Nancy Hirsh	ECC	
Marika Tatsutani *	Natural Resources Defense Council	
Bill Magavern *	Critical Mass	

Ms. Beth Viola

* Above are the names for the meeting to be held on Wed., Feb 9th at 3:00pm with Katie McGinty. I will fax the birthdates of the last two on list on Monday, as of now we have not received their birthdates.

Cheryl Lewis

02/04/94 05:03 PM

Alliance to Save Energy, 1725 K Street, NW, Suite 509, (202) 857-0666

note
2/9/94



The
ALLIANCE
To Save Energy

Chairman
Senator Jeff Bingaman

Co-chairman
Senator James M. Jeffords

Founding Chairman
Charles H. Percy

Chairman Emeriti
Daniel J. Evans
The late H. John Heinz III
Timothy K. Wirth

President
William A. Nitze

of Directors

Norman K. Augustine
Chairman and CEO
Martin Marietta Corporation

Michael Baly III
President
American Gas Association

Stephen Brobeck
Executive Director
Consumer Federation of America

Michael R. Bonsignore
Chief Executive Officer
Honeywell Inc.

Joseph A. Callano, Jr.
Chairman and President
The Center on Adulthood and Substance
Abuse at Columbia University

Edward J. Cartlough
General President
Sheet Metal Workers' International
Association

Richard H. Cowart
Chairman, State of Vermont
Public Service Board

Carson D. Culbreth
Director of the Energy Division
North Carolina Department of Commerce

Robert A. Helmer III
Chairman
The GHK Company

J. A. Johnson
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
Fannie Mae

Thomas R. Kuhn
President
Bairson Electric Institute

Dean T. Langford
President
OSRAM SYLVANIA INC.

Susan A. Maxman
President
The American Institute of Architects

Frank H. Pearl
Chairman
Kappahannock Investment Company

John W. Rowe
President & Chief Executive Officer
New England Electric System

W. T. Stephens
Chairman and CEO
Manville Corporation

Robert B. Stobaugh
Charles Edward Wilson Professor
of Business Administration
Harvard Business School

Facsimile Cover Sheet

To: BETH VIOLA

Organization: O.E.P.

Phone: 456-6224

Fax: 456-2710

From: David Nemtzow

The Alliance To Save Energy

Phone: (202) 857-0666

Fax: (202) 331-9588

Date: February 9, 1994

**Pages including this
cover page:**

Comments:

MEMORANDUM TO LORRAINE VOLES
KATHLEEN McGINTY
CATHY ZOI
BETH VIOLA

FROM: JOE CERRELL
OVP COMMUNICATIONS
DATE: FEBRUARY 3, 1994

LIST OF CONFIRMED ATTENDEES
PRINT ROUNDTABLE WITH KATIE McGINTY
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1994; 11:00 AM
VP CEREMONIAL OFFICE

REUTERS	VICKI ALLEN	FAX: 898-8404	(O) 898-8465
AP	JOE HEBERT	FAX: 828-9699	(O) 828-9688
BIZ WEEK	MARY BETH REGAN	FAX: 383-2125	(O) 383-2221
THE WASH POST	TOM KENWORTHY	FAX: 334-5547	(O) 334-7278
	GARY LEE	FAX: 334-5451	(O) 334-7278
WSJ	TIM NOAH	FAX: 862-9266	(O) 862-9292
NYT	JACK CUSHMAN	FAX: 862-0340	(O) 862-0309
NEWSWEEK	MARY HAGER	FAX: 626-2011	(O) 626-2062
USA TODAY	LINDA KANAMINE	FAX: 703/247-3290	(O) 276-6337
	RAE TYSON	FAX: 703/247-3290	(O) 276-3424
US NEWS & WR	MIKE SATCHELL	FAX: 955-2222	(O) 955-2380
TIME	DICK THOMPSON	FAX: 833-5911	(O) 861-4054
CONG DAILY	MAYA WEBER	FAX: 296-6110	(O) 225-6821
LA TIMES	MELISSA HEALY	FAX: 887-1050	(O) 861-9225

INVITED PARTICIPANTS YET TO BE CONFIRMED

NPR	JOHN NIELSEN	FAX: 414-2778 (2203)	(O) 414-2781
	PHILIP DAVIS	FAX: 414-2778 (2203)	(O) 414-2791
NBC NEWS	NINA ZACUTO	FAX: 818/840-4275	(O) 818/840-4880

MEMORANDUM TO LORRAINE VOLES
KATHLEEN MCGINTY
CATHY ZOI
BETH VIOLA

FROM: JOE CERRELL
OVP COMMUNICATIONS
DATE: FEBRUARY 3, 1994

*KM -
JYE
Joe would like
to know if you
have any comments.*

LIST OF CONFIRMED ATTENDEES
PRINT ROUNDTABLE WITH KATIE MCGINTY
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1994; 11:00 AM
VP CEREMONIAL OFFICE

REUTERS	VICKI ALLEN	FAX: 898-8404	(O) 898-8465
AP	JOE HEBERT	FAX: 828-9699	(O) 828-9688
BIZ WEEK	MARY BETH REGAN	FAX: 383-2125	(O) 383-2221
THE WASH POST	TOM KENWORTHY	FAX: 334-5547	(O) 334-7278
	GARY LEE	FAX: 334-5451	(O) 334-7278
WSJ	TIM NOAH	FAX: 862-9266	(O) 862-9292
NYT	JACK CUSHMAN	FAX: 862-0340	(O) 862-0309
NEWSWEEK	MARY HAGER	FAX: 626-2011	(O) 626-2062
USA TODAY	LINDA KANAMINE	FAX: 703/247-3290	(O) 276-6337
	RAE TYSON	FAX: 703/247-3290	(O) 276-3424
NEWS & WR	MIKE SATCHELL	FAX: 955-2222	(O) 955-2380
	DICK THOMPSON	FAX: 833-5911	(O) 861-4054
CONG DAILY	MAYA WEBER	FAX: 296-6110	(O) 225-6821
LA TIMES	MELISSA HEALY	FAX: 887-1050	(O) 861-9225

INVITED PARTICIPANTS YET TO BE CONFIRMED

NPR	JOHN NIELSEN	FAX: 414-2778 (2203)	(O) 414-2781
	PHILIP DAVIS	FAX: 414-2778 (2203)	(O) 414-2791
NBC NEWS	NINA ZACUTO	FAX: 818/840-4275	(O) 818/840-4880

Looks OK

*Katie -
Lorraine
would like to
come in to discuss
this with you.
Re: She wanted like
you to focus on a
few specific issues
only.*

MEMORANDUM TO LORRAINE VOLES
KATHLEEN MCGINTY
CATHY ZOI
BETH VIOLA

FROM: JOE CERRELL
OVP COMMUNICATIONS
DATE: FEBRUARY 3, 1994

Beth - please hold this for Cathy Honan
Lorraine 9:15
from communications

LIST OF CONFIRMED ATTENDEES
PRINT ROUNDTABLE WITH KATIE MCGINTY
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1994; 11:00 AM
VP CEREMONIAL OFFICE

REUTERS	VICKI ALLEN	FAX: 898-8404	(O) 898-8465
AP	JOE HEBERT	FAX: 828-9699	(O) 828-9688
BIZ WEEK	MARY BETH REGAN	FAX: 383-2125	(O) 383-2221
THE WASH POST	TOM KENWORTHY	FAX: 334-5547	(O) 334-7278
	GARY LEE	FAX: 334-5451	(O) 334-7278
WSJ	TIM NOAH	FAX: 862-9266	(O) 862-9292
NYT	JACK CUSHMAN	FAX: 862-0340	(O) 862-0309
NEWSWEEK	MARY HAGER	FAX: 626-2011	(O) 626-2062
USA TODAY	LINDA KANAMINE	FAX: 703/247-3290	(O) 276-6337
	RAE TYSON	FAX: 703/247-3290	(O) 276-3424
US NEWS & WR	MIKE SATCHELL	FAX: 955-2222	(O) 955-2380
TIME	DICK THOMPSON	FAX: 833-5911	(O) 861-4054
LONG DAILY	MAYA WEBER	FAX: 296-6110	(O) 225-6821
LA TIMES	MELISSA HEALY	FAX: 887-1050	(O) 861-9225

INVITED PARTICIPANTS YET TO BE CONFIRMED

NPR	JOHN NIELSEN	FAX: 414-2778 (2203)	(O) 414-2781
	PHILIP DAVIS	FAX: 414-2778 (2203)	(O) 414-2791
NBC NEWS	NINA ZACUTO	FAX: 818/840-4275	(O) 818/840-4880

KATIE - LORRAINE V.
SAID SHE WOULD WELCOME
A CHANCE TO WORK W/ YOU
TO HAVE YOUR MESSAGE
TO THIS COUNTRY BEFORE THE MEETING
TO SHARPEN THE 3 OR 4 POINTS
YOU MAY WANT TO PUSH
GIVE ME A CALL IF
THIS SOUNDS
USEFUL



Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

TELEFAX COVER SHEET

DATE _____

FROM ML Wagner

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20585

MARY LOUISE WAGNER
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR SENATE LIAISON

TELEPHONE: 202-586-5468

TELEFAX: 202-586-4891

TO Beth Viola

TELEFAX NO. _____ CONFIRMATION NO. _____

This document contains 3 total pages, (not including the cover sheet).

MESSAGE

Beth — Thank you for your help. I did not include on the attached paper what I told you on the phone because I didn't want to put it in writing. We agreed to set up the meeting immediately.

IF THERE IS A PROBLEM WITH THE CLARITY OR COMPLETENESS OF THIS DOCUMENT, PLEASE CONTACT OUR OFFICE AT THE ABOVE NUMBER. THANK YOU...

in order to free Under Secretary nomination from the Senate. Thx.

ML

February 9, 1994

TO: Beth Viola
WH Office of Environmental Policy

FROM: M.L. Wagner
DAS Senate Liaison 586-5375
Department of Energy

did not attend

The meeting is at the request of Senator Simon, Senator Moseley-Braun, Senator Craig, and Senator Kempthorne. The requested attendees are:

Secretary O'Leary
T.J. Glauthier
Katie McGinty

The meeting will take place in Secretary O'Leary's office at 9 a.m. on Friday, February 11, 1994.

The purpose is to discuss the Administration's decision to terminate the Integral Fast Reactor program and future uses of the facilities at Argonne National Laboratory and EBR-II.

The meeting was initially requested on February 3 by the four Senators. Secretary O'Leary agreed to set up the meeting prior to the February 11 Congressional Recess.

2/11
3P

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

07-Feb-1994 03:48pm

TO: Marc W. Chupka
TO: Henry C. Kelly
TO: Lance, Linda L

FROM: Gaylen S. Barbour
 National Economic Council

CC: Ellen S. Seidman

SUBJECT: OTC MEETING

There will be a meeting this Friday, February 11, at 3:00 p.m. in Room 230 of the OEOB. Mary Nichols and group will brief us on the Ozone Transport Commission.

*Beth -
Mary should be on
my sched*

TO: Katie

FROM: Will
Mary



DATE: February 10, 1994

RE: Meeting Tomorrow on Ecosystem Management Initiative

We have scheduled a meeting with you tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 to give a progress report on the ecosystem management initiative and to get some input from you on issues such as, a communications strategy and congressional relations.

We have attached a draft letter for you to review, which we plan to send as individual letters to the Task Force members indicated. The attachments to the letter will provide some explanation as to where we are. The list of members on the attached draft is incomplete, because we have met with the Task Force members from Interior, Agriculture, EPA, Transportation, Commerce, and DOD over the past two months. An example of the letter we sent to those we met with is included as background for you.

The attachments to the two letters are the same, with the exception of the draft Accompanying Report from the National Performance Review (NPR). We have included a marked draft of the NPR paper, should you choose to read it. We plan to get an unblemished version from the NPR to send to the Task Force members.

The staff-level work group described in the letters is tentatively scheduled to have its first meeting next Friday, February 18th. A general, preliminary outline of the responsibilities of the work group is included below:

1. Recommend ecosystems to Task Force for laboratories.
2. Recommend "Lead Agency" responsibilities.
3. Oversee issue groups.
 - Budget Process
 - Legal Authorities
 - Institutional Structure
 - Science/Information ManagementOpportunities for, barriers to, and recommendations for each issue on:
 - Interagency Coordination
 - Collaboration with Non-Federal Entities and the Public
 - Reaching Ecological and Economic Goals
4. Develop mechanism to receive and disseminate information to those involved in ecosystem management projects.
5. Recommend overarching goals and guidance for ecosystem management teams.
6. Develop recommendations for cohesive expansion of the ecosystem management process beyond the Task Force laboratories.

DRAFT

February X, 1994

TO: Assistant Secretary of Energy
(Corps of Engineers)
(Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development)
(Assistant Secretary of Labor)
(Assistant Secretary of State)
(Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy)
(T.J Glauthier, Office of Management and Budget)

FROM: Katie McGinty
Director
White House Office on Environmental Policy

SUBJECT: Interagency Ecosystem Management Task Force

We have continued to develop and refine the ecosystem management initiative since our last meeting in November. We are writing to let you know about the progress that has been made to date and to ask for your continued assistance. First, we would like to note that the environment chapter in the President's fiscal year 1995 budget contains a discussion of our ecosystem management initiative. Second, in response to some questions raised at the November Task Force meeting, we have prepared several items which should clarify the ecosystem management initiative:

- A one-page description of the purpose of the demonstration areas, which we are now calling ecosystem management laboratories.
- A one-page preliminary outline of issues for the field teams for gathering information on their ongoing efforts.
- A draft set of guidelines and principles on ecosystem management that we would distribute to the field teams after a first review by the staff working group described below.

As background, we have also included a copy of the sections on ecosystem management from the Report of the Vice President's National Performance Review (NPR) and a draft copy of the NPR Accompanying Report on ecosystem management. The Accompanying Report should be published in final in the near future.

DRAFT

The third point of progress is that a staff-level working group has been formed to carry on the day-to-day work of the Interagency Task Force. This month, the Work Group will begin developing issues the Task Force needs to address, such as goals, principles, and guidance for the implementation of ecosystem management and the responsibilities of the lead agencies of the ecosystem management laboratories. In addition, the Work Group will establish issue area sub-groups to work with the laboratory teams to identify opportunities for and barriers to ecosystem management in major issue areas such as, the budget process, legal authorities, and information management. These groups will develop recommendations for the Task Force's consideration on overcoming barriers and capitalizing on opportunities.

Your department may be asked to assist the various issue area sub-groups by providing a representative on the sub-group or an appropriate contact within the department for sub-group members. At a minimum, we are asking that you provide a liaison for your department to the Work Group. Please direct your liaison to contact Mary O'Lone by February 15, 1994, at (202) 395-3706. The Work Group will then contact your liaison with a list of issue areas.

In addition to any specific requests for assistance, we encourage the active participation of your department in the issue area sub-groups. It is important that the Task Force have the benefit of the expertise of all its member agencies and departments. If you or your staff have any questions, please feel free to contact either Will Stelle at (202) 456-6224 or Mary O'Lone.

Attachments

What is the purpose of the demonstration projects?

On September 7th, Vice President Gore presented the Report of the National Performance Review to President Clinton. At that time, the President committed to implementing the initiatives of the National Performance Review. One of the most far reaching environmental recommendations of the National Performance Review report was to develop "a proactive approach to ensuring a sustainable economy and a sustainable environment through ecosystem management." The report recommended the President issue an executive order on ecosystem management, begin phased-in implementation of ecosystem management with ecosystem management demonstration projects, and conduct a management and budget review of the projects in the fiscal year 1995 budget process.

The Interagency Ecosystem Management Task Force is in a unique position to promote and advance ecosystem management and ensure the effectiveness of federal efforts by establishing standards, removing barriers that frustrate its effectiveness and efficiency, and learning from the implementation of large scale efforts. The Task Force will ask two basic questions of the Ecosystem Management Teams established in the selected ecosystems: (1) what can the Interagency Task Force do to support efforts in the field and facilitate more effective ecosystem management in the future, and (2) what has been learned from your experience?

The candidate demonstration areas named in the November 10, 1993, letter to the Task Force were suggested based on recommendations submitted by Task Force members and information gathered from ongoing interagency and intergovernmental ecosystem-based efforts. These areas were suggested for selection, in part, because they contain ongoing local efforts. Other criteria were: (1) a mix of resource management and infrastructure agency involvement; (2) availability and accessibility of data on the ecosystem; (3) environmental importance of the area; (4) public and private support of, and interest in, the ecosystem; (5) agency support for the selection; and (6) geographic distribution.

We recognize that there are many similar, ongoing projects around the country that may also meet the criteria above. It is because of the number of ongoing projects in varying stages of development, that we have chosen to focus the learning process on several areas which should serve as laboratories or case studies for ecosystem management, in addition to providing opportunities for achieving significant environmental and socio-economic benefits. This approach goes beyond merely cataloging the many existing cooperative approaches to natural resource and environmental management.

Limiting our focus for this learning process does not mean that we cannot gain significant insight from other ongoing ecosystem-based approaches. The Task Force should, of course, develop a mechanism to receive input from and support these other efforts.

What do we expect from the local/regional Ecosystem Management Teams?

1. Assessment
 - A. Characterization/description of the ecosystem.
 - B. Problems
 1. Ecological
 2. Economic
 3. Social
 - C. Opportunities
 - D. Current activities to address the problems and capitalize on opportunities.
 1. Federal
 2. Non-Federal
 3. Cooperative
 4. Respective responsibilities and capabilities

2. Description of Desired Future Conditions
(Developing the description of desired future conditions will require non-Federal/public involvement)

- A. Ecological
- B. Economic
- C. Social

3. Strategies

- A. Non-Federal/Public Involvement Strategy
- B. Federal Ecosystem Management Plans

The ecosystem management plans will describe all planned federal activities in the ecosystem. Activities in the ecosystem management plan will be designed to further the goals for the ecosystem. The plans will have measurable goals, objectives, milestones, and those responsible for meeting the milestones.

- C. FY96 Budget Crosscut

ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT

DEFINITION:

Ecosystem management is a proactive, goal-driven approach to sustaining ecosystems and their values. It is based on a cooperatively defined vision of desired future ecosystem conditions that integrates ecological, economic, and social factors affecting a management unit defined by ecological, not political, boundaries.

An ecosystem is a dynamic community of biological organisms, including humans, and the physical environment with which they interact.

WORKING GOAL:

To maintain and restore the sustainability and biological diversity of terrestrial and aquatic, including marine, ecosystems while supporting sustainable economies and communities.

PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES:

- 1. Restore and maintain the sustainability and native biological diversity of ecosystems.**

Federal programs and activities shall be conducted in a manner that recognizes, restores, and maintains the composition, structure, and function of ecosystems, in order to ensure their sustainability and biological diversity at landscape and other relevant ecological scales.

- 2. Base management on considerations of ecological units and time frames.**

Federal agencies shall consider the effects of Federal actions at ecological scales (spatial and temporal) that are relevant to natural processes. A larger geographic view and more natural time frames should facilitate analysis of cumulative effects on ecosystem composition, structure, and function that are not apparent on smaller, project-level scales.

- 3. Support sustainable economies and communities.**

Federal actions shall promote sustainable economic development that will benefit present and future generations without detrimentally affecting the resources or ecological systems of the planet.

4. Develop a shared vision for the ecosystem.

The Federal government shall seek to develop a vision of the desired future conditions for an ecosystem management unit in cooperation and collaboration with all interested and affected parties (State, tribal, and local governments, non-governmental organizations, and the public). This vision should include shared ecological, economic, and social goals and specific management objectives.

5. Develop coordinated approaches to work toward desired future conditions.

Based on the shared vision developed above and these principles and guidelines, all relevant Federal agencies shall jointly develop a detailed ecosystem management plan for Federally-managed lands and Federal programs.

Federal agencies shall seek to catalyze voluntary cooperative efforts with State, tribal, and local governments, non-government entities, private landowners, and the public, in order to achieve the shared vision of desired future conditions for the ecosystem, as well as the goals and objectives of the Federal ecosystem management plan. Federal agencies shall actively assist interested communities to anticipate changing environmental and economic conditions and facilitate resolution of potential resource conflicts where requested.

Federal agencies shall incorporate ecosystem management goals into strategic, financial, and program planning. In addition, Federal agencies shall design budgets to meet the goals and objectives of the Federal ecosystem management plan.

Federal agencies shall actively seek to prevent duplication of effort, minimize inconsistencies, and create efficiencies in Federal programs affecting the ecosystem. Accordingly, Federal agencies shall seek to coordinate all environmental impact and endangered species analyses with other Federal agencies within an ecosystem.

6. Use an interdisciplinary teamwork approach.

Federal agencies shall integrate ecological, economic, and social information into ecosystem visions and plans. Ecosystem management decisions shall be based on the best scientific information available.

7. Use benchmarks to monitor and evaluate outcomes.

Ecosystem management plans shall include specific, measurable objectives and criteria with which to evaluate Federal activities in the ecosystem. Objectives should also include measures of efficiencies gained through increased cooperation and streamlining of administrative processes. Ecosystem management plans shall establish

clear, specific accountability systems to ensure timely, effective implementation of the plans.

Federal agencies shall establish joint programs to monitor ecosystem health and biological diversity on an ongoing basis. Federal agencies shall also establish a system to share results of monitoring and evaluation programs with all interested and affected parties.

8. Use adaptive management.

Federal agencies shall periodically review progress toward achieving ecosystem management efficiencies, goals and objectives. Federal agencies shall use the results of management reviews and ecosystem monitoring and evaluation programs to adapt management practices and policies to new information and changing circumstances as necessary.

9. Work creatively within existing legal authorities.

All Federal agencies, consistent with existing law, shall implement their programs to further ecosystem management principles and guidelines.

In addition, Federal agencies shall recognize international legal obligations and U.S. international policy commitments in implementing these principles and guidelines (e.g., Convention on Biological Diversity, Agenda 21).

Report of the National
Performance Review

Action: *The President should issue a directive to establish ecosystem management policies across the government.*²¹

“For too long, contradictory policies from feuding agencies have blocked progress, creating uncertainty, confusion, controversy, and pain throughout the region,” President Clinton declared at the Forest Conference held in Portland, Oregon in April 1993. Shortly thereafter, the President announced his Forest Plan—a proactive approach to ensuring a sustainable economy and a sustainable environment through ecosystem management. We recommend extending the concept of ecosystem management across the federal government.

Although economic growth has strained our ecological systems, our government lacks a coordinated approach to ecosystem management. A host of agencies have jurisdiction over individual pieces of our natural heritage. The Bureau of Land Management oversees more than 60 percent of all public lands; the Forest Service manages our national forests and grasslands; the Fish and Wildlife Service manages our National Wildlife Refuge System; the National Park Service oversees the national parks; the Environmental Protection Agency implements laws to regulate air and water quality; the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) manages marine resources; and various other agencies run programs that affect the environment. Different agencies, with jurisdictions over the same ecosystem, do not work well together. Even within the same agency, bureaus fight one another.

At the local level, a hodge podge of government agencies control activities that affect the environment. Consider, for instance, the San Francisco Bay delta estuary. One of the most human-altered estuaries on the west coast of North or South America, it is governed by a complex array of agencies, plans, and laws. One mile of the delta may be affected by decisions of more than 400 agencies.²²

The White House Office on Environmental Policy has convened an interagency task force of appropriate assistant secretaries to develop and implement cross-agency ecosystem management projects. The Office of Management and Budget will review the plans as part of the fiscal 1995 budget process. In 1994, the assistant secretaries will establish cross-agency teams to develop initial ecosystem management plans for implementation in fiscal year 1995. Also in 1994, the President should issue a directive that will declare sustainable ecosystem management across the federal government.

pp. 52-53.

DEVELOP CROSS-AGENCY ECOSYSTEM PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Issue an Executive Order to encourage sustainable economic development and ensure sustainable ecosystems through a cross-agency ecosystem management process. Begin phased-in implementation of the policy with selected ecosystem management demonstration projects. Conduct management and budget reviews of the ecosystem management projects as a part of the fiscal year 1995 budget process.

p. 167.

ENV02: DEVELOP CROSS-AGENCY ECOSYSTEM PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT



BACKGROUND

Our nation's diverse ecological systems, or ecosystems, provide us with food, energy, clean water, scientific information, recreational opportunities, and useful materials, like wood. Maintaining healthy ecosystems sustains their productivity and is vital to ensuring a high quality of life for future generations of Americans. To date, the economic development made possible by our country's abundant natural resources has often come with a high ecological price tag. Land development, infrastructure construction, resource extraction, and energy use have resulted in habitat loss, watershed degradation and deforestation, all of which diminish the health and value of our ecosystems.

The President's recent "Forest Plan for a Sustainable Economy and a Sustainable Environment" (the Forest Plan) exemplifies a proactive approach to federal environmental policy known as ecosystem management. In ecosystem management, land and resource managers consider both natural processes and human activities in a given geographic region. Managing ecosystems requires defining resource use and conservation goals for specific ecosystems within geo-

graphic regions. Monitoring and assessment are also important components of ecosystem management. They provide necessary information so that management goals and plans respond to new information and changing conditions. In the Forest Plan, ecosystem management planning levels included ecological regions, smaller physiographic provinces, and individual watersheds. Understanding how people and natural processes affect each other at various scales within a region improves managers' (e.g., federal, state or local officials, private landowners) ability to efficiently and practically meet short- and long- term human needs and expectations.

Federal agencies and activities. The federal government's broad responsibilities make it an important participant and leader in this approach to managing our nation's natural resources. The federal government owns approximately one third of the nation's land. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages more than 60 percent of the nation's federal lands for multiple uses, including grazing, mineral extraction, wilderness areas, and recreation. The Forest Service manages our National Forests, including wilderness areas, for multiple uses, including timber production and wildlife

IMPROVE IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

conservation. The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), among other things, manages our diverse National Wildlife Refuge System. The National Park Service oversees the National Parks and Grasslands for recreation and preservation. In the major statutes governing all land management agencies except the National Park Service,¹ Congress has basically set a goal to manage federal lands and resources to meet the present and future needs of Americans while striking a balance between resource development and conservation.²

Land management agencies, however, are only part of the federal environmental picture. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for waste management along with implementing federal laws to regulate the nation's air and water quality. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) manages our coastal zones and living marine resources. Numerous other agencies, such as the Department of Energy, Bureau of Reclamation, Federal Highway Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Bonneville Power Administration run programs with significant impacts on the environment. The Department of Defense has vast land holdings for its military installations and the Army Corps of Engineers has substantial land and water management responsibilities as well.³ These agencies can also make important contributions to sustaining healthy ecosystems. Agencies and programs previously not associated with ecosystems, such as the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the economic development programs in the Department of Commerce, also affect ecosystem management positively or negatively.

To date, many factors—inconsistent statutory missions, demands of special interests, incompatible data, distinct agency cultures, inconsistent planning and budgeting cycles, and differing agency organizational structures—have hampered development of coordinated ecosystem management approaches to pursue common goals. To

take the simplest example, federal agencies usually have a headquarters office in Washington, D.C. and a number of regional offices. In most cases, regional boundaries differ between agencies, which can further fragment federal management within a given area. Even within the same agency the relative independence of internal organizations or regional offices can present problems by creating significant intra-agency conflicts or inconsistencies.

Within the past two years, two agencies—the Forest Service and BLM—have drawn up ecosystem management statements to articulate the future direction of the agency on this issue. However, each was created and operates without the full participation and collaboration of other important agencies. Moreover, the initiatives focus on agency-specific approaches rather than on a consistent federal approach. Other agencies, even offices within agencies, have developed different views on how ecosystem management should be carried out. As a result, federal agencies, even those with similar mandates, are managing the same ecosystems differently, often at cross-purposes.

Recent ecosystem management initiatives⁵ ✓

Recognition of the importance of governmental management organized around ecosystems rather than political jurisdictions is not new.

- Eight state and federal agencies recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding to develop a coordinated state-wide biodiversity planning strategy for ecologically similar regions throughout California. This initiative organizes the principal land management agencies in the state under the long-term goal of conserving the natural heritage of each major region in California while sustaining economic growth and development.
- The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources is directing an integrated approach to maintain biodiversity based on watersheds, landscapes,

and regions involving federal agencies, state and local governments, and the private sector. The management focus will shift from jurisdictional entities, such as state forests, to ecological land units. An example within this program is the Prairie Stewardship Partnership, which seeks to encourage environmentally sustainable economic development while protecting the health and diversity of ecosystems in the northern tallgrass prairie.⁴

- In the mid 1980s, the National Park Service and the Forest Service initiated a process to develop a region-wide ecosystem management policy in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, which includes parts of Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana. More than 28 federal, state and local governments share responsibility for managing parts of the ecosystem.⁵ Federal agency policies and programs in the ecosystem were not coordinated and were often conflicting. As elsewhere, agencies had to consider the needs of thousands of private landowners, businesses, interest groups, and users of public lands. Notwithstanding, certain interest groups successfully lobbied to keep the original plan from being implemented, with little resistance from higher levels of the federal government. This early federal experience with ecosystem management points to the importance of high-level support to ensure the success of new initiatives.

NEED FOR CHANGE

The announcement of the President's Forest Plan stated that "for too long, contradictory policies from feuding agencies have blocked progress, creating uncertainty, confusion, controversy and pain throughout the region." It is self-evident that the federal government should do its utmost to ensure the sustainability of our human communities and the ecological systems

upon which we depend. Yet, often, the federal government itself has contributed to the degradation of ecosystems—even those with obviously high value. A large part of the problem has been an absence of the necessary political will to address decisions needed to ensure the long-term health of the environment and a sustainable economy. In closing remarks at the Forest Conference, President Clinton announced that tough decisions will now be made and that the administration will try to end the gridlock within the federal government by insisting on collaboration, not confrontation.⁶

The importance of environmental health to economic health. The situation inherited in the forests of the Pacific Northwest is not unique. For example, 80 percent of the coastal wetland loss in the United States has occurred in just one state, Louisiana. One cause of this loss has been the management of the Mississippi River for competing purposes—flood control and navigation at the expense of the ecological functions of the river. Continued loss of wetlands in the Mississippi delta region may have substantial economic and social costs. The fishing industry in Louisiana, which is directly affected, accounts for approximately \$1 billion per year in revenues and jobs.⁷

The San Francisco Bay/Delta is the most human-altered estuary on the west coast of North and South America. A complex array of federal, state, and local agencies, plans, and laws govern activities in the estuary. A one-mile stretch of shoreline may be affected by decisions of over 400 government agencies.⁸ Federal water management policies have allowed severe disruptions of the natural hydrology of the Bay and Delta. Among other things, removal upstream of large amounts of freshwater that would otherwise enter the estuary has led to saltwater intrusions which impair the ecosystem's value and natural processes. Additionally, wetlands destruction has been authorized through the granting of federal permits. Eighty-two percent of tidal wetlands, 90 percent of Delta wetlands and 75 percent of

seasonal wetlands have been lost.⁹ As a partial result, valuable salmon, striped bass, and oyster fishing industries have collapsed.

The traditional approach to managing ecosystems and the resources contained within them has been piecemeal. Responsibility has been fragmented across numerous federal and non-federal agencies and jurisdictions. An improved federal approach to ecosystem management would be based on ecological, not political, boundaries. It would then seek and consider input from all stakeholders affected by federal responsibilities in the area. Within such a framework, federal agencies, state, local, and tribal governments, businesses, public interest groups, citizens, and Congress could work in collaboration to develop specific strategies, refocus current programs and resources, and better ensure the long-term ecological and economic health of the country.

Inclusion of people and their economic needs is a fundamental part of an ecosystem management vision. Resource problems are in a sense not environmental problems but human problems created under a variety of political, social, and economic conditions.¹⁰ Ecosystem management should bring potential conflicts between human activity and a sustainable environment to light much sooner, when there are more options available to avoid conflicts and satisfy all involved.

ACTIONS

March *1. Issue an Ecosystem Management directive by February 1994. (2)*

The President should issue a directive that:

- establishes a national policy to encourage sustainable economic development and ensure sustainable ecosystems through ecosystem management;

- states that this policy will be carried out through collaboration between federal agencies and coordination with state, local, and tribal governments, and the public;
- calls for phased-in implementation of a cross-agency ecosystem management process for federal actions, beginning with demonstration ecosystems selected by an Interagency Ecosystem Management Task Force. This process will be expanded, as appropriate, to include additional ecosystems and to establish suitable management scales for comprehensive ecosystem management;
- establishes specific overarching goals and general guidelines for the cross-agency ecosystem planning and management process; and
- directs agencies to interpret their existing authorities as broadly as possible to implement the ecosystem management policy and process.

2. Establish a high-level Interagency Ecosystem Management Task Force to begin development of a number of cross-agency ecosystem management demonstration projects. (2)

The Director of the White House Office on Environmental Policy (OEP) will establish and head an Interagency Ecosystem Management Task Force made up of relevant Assistant Secretaries. The task force will select ecosystem management demonstration projects and determine which agency will assume the lead for each project.

3. Conduct a management and budget review for the ecosystem management projects as part of the fiscal year 1995 budget process. (2)

OMB, in cooperation with the Interagency Ecosystem Management Task Force, will conduct a review for each of the

selected ecosystem management projects to identify and analyze current and proposed agency plans and activities in each of the ecosystem^s.

4. Establish Regional Ecosystem Management Teams for each of the cross-agency ecosystem management projects. (2)

By February 1994, the Interagency Ecosystem Management Task Force will establish cross-agency Ecosystem Management Teams comprised of a multi-disciplinary regional staff to develop initial ecosystem management plans and cross-agency budgets for each ecosystem.

5. Develop initial ecosystem management plans for the projects, report on progress, and begin implementation. (1)

By August 1995, the Ecosystem Management Teams will complete the initial ecosystem management plans. Measurable objectives will be built into the plans. State, local, and tribal representatives, and the public should participate in the early stages of the ecosystem planning process. Upon completion of the plans, the Ecosystem Management Teams will immediately begin implementation. Beginning in February 1995, the Interagency Ecosystem Management Task Force will prepare a brief annual report to the Director of the OEP on progress towards ecosystem management, along with suggested improvements for the process.

Cross References

Mission-Driven, Results-Oriented Budgeting, BUD06: Streamline Budget Development
Department of Interior, DOI06: Rationalize Federal Land Ownership

Endnotes

1. The Multiple-Use and Sustained Yield Act of 1960; the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by Public Law 94-588; The National Forest Management Act of 1976; and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.
2. U.S. General Accounting Office, "National Direction Required For Effective Management of America's Fish and Wildlife," CED-81-107 (Washington, DC, 1981).
3. The Department of Defense manages approximately 25 million acres on its military installations and the Army Corps of Engineers has responsibility for an additional 12 million acres.
4. Council on Environmental Quality, "Incorporating Biodiversity Considerations into Environmental Impact Analysis Under the National Environmental Policy Act." (Washington, D.C., 1993), p. 9.
5. T. W. Clark et al., "Policy and Programs for Ecosystem Management in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem," *Conservation Biology*, 5(3):412-422 (1991).
6. The Forest Conference, Closing Remarks of President Clinton, April 2, 1993.
7. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, Long-Term Ecological Sustainability and Economic Viability of the Gulf of Mexico Coastal Wetlands and Fisheries: Recommendations for the Mississippi Delta Region, (unpublished report, 1993).
8. The San Francisco Estuary Project, Information Sheet, "Who Manages the Bay and Delta?," (June 1991), p. 1.
9. Id.
10. Ludwig, et al, "Uncertainty, Resource Exploitation, and Conservation: Lessons from History," *Science*, vol. 260, no. 5104 (1993), pp. 17, 36.
11. The first meeting of the Interagency Ecosystem Management Task Force was held on August 4, 1993 to discuss implementation of the NPR recommendations.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM TO: Frank Kruesi
FR: Will Stelle *WMS*
Mary O'Lone *MO*
RE: Ecosystem Management Initiative
DATE: 11 January, 1994

We are scheduled to meet with you on Wednesday, January 26th at 2:00 PM, in Room 10228 of the Department of Transportation Building, to discuss our next steps in pursuing the ecosystem management initiative called for in the National Performance Review. Please feel free to invite any others within the Department that you think appropriate.

Our purpose in meeting is to brainstorm informally about what next steps might be most productive in building a firm foundation for ecosystem management. At present, we anticipate several concurrent next steps:

- o Forming a staff-level working group made up of representatives within each of the Departments and agencies who would carry on the day-to-day work of the Interagency Task Force.

- o Selecting the several areas around the country where new efforts at resource management are now underway that the Task Force will focus on in exploring the different emerging approaches to ecosystem management.

- o Forming (or identifying already existing) individual interagency field teams at each of the selected ecosystem management areas to provide us with the necessary information and advice for developing the guidelines and other Washington-based initiatives.

- o Disseminating the draft principles and guidelines first to the staff-level working group and then to the field teams for further refinement.

- o Mapping out next steps.

We have attached several items for your review:

1. A one-page outline of issues for the field teams for gathering information on their ongoing efforts.

2. A one-page description of what we contemplate will be the purpose of the demonstration areas.

3. A draft set of guidelines and principles on ecosystem management that we would distribute to the field teams after a first review and refinement by the staff working group.

4. A copy of the sections from the Report of the National Performance Review on Ecosystem Management.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 10, 1994

MEETING WITH MAURICE STRONG

Date: February 11, 1994
Location: West Wing Office
Time: 3:30pm
From: Katie McGinty

I. Participants

Maurice Strong
Katie McGinty

II. Background

Mr. Strong, Chairman of Ontario Hydro, would like to discuss the reforms that he has undertaken for the company to become environmentally sound.

The "Earth Council", for which Mr. Strong serves as Chair, was founded last year by international NGO's in response to the Earth Summit. He would like to personally thank you for your letter of support following their successful first meeting.

**EAR' H COUNCIL
CONSEIL DE LA TERRE
CONSEJO DE LA TIERRA**
FACSIMILE MESSAGE

2/11

TO: **Beth Viola**
Assistant to K. McGuinty

Fax: (202) 456-2710

FROM: **Stephanie Foster,**
Special Assistant to Mr. M. Strong
Toronto, Canada

*KM recommends
MFG*

TEL: (416) 592-6050
FAX: (416) 971-3691

DATE: January 31, 1994

NO. OF PAGES: 1 including cover page.

Re: Possible Meeting between Vice-President Gore and Mr. Maurice Strong

Hello Beth,

As per our telephone conversation this morning, I am writing on behalf of Mr. Maurice F. Strong to inquire whether there would be a possibility for Mr. Strong to meet briefly with the Vice-President. Specifically, Mr. Strong will be in Washington on February 11, (arriving on the evening of Feb 10).

Mr. Strong would appreciate this opportunity to brief the Vice-President on the Earth Council's successful first meeting, and to thank him personally for having provided a congratulatory message to the Council. As well, Mr. Strong would like to discuss an important UN-related matter with the Vice-President.

Thank you for bringing this request to the attention of Ms. McGuinty for Mr. Strong. Please let me know what the most appropriate approach is here, i.e. would it be better for me to draft a fromal letter to Vice-President Gore or Katie MacGuinty from Mr. Strong, or will this fax suffice?

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Stephanie Foster

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. fax	Meeting, Earth Council [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	01/27/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Council on Environmental Quality
Kathleen "Katie" McGinty
O/Box Number: 2611

FOLDER TITLE:

February 1994 Backup [1]

2012-0769-F

kc1944

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

EARTH COUNCIL
CONSEIL DE LA TERRE
CONSEJO DE LA TIERRA
FACSIMILE MESSAGE

1005

TO: Kristian Marsh
Assistant to K. McGuinty

Fax: (202) 456-2710

FROM: Stephanie Foster,
Special Assistant to Mr. M. Strong
Toronto, Canada

TEL: (416) 592-6050
FAX: (416) 971-3691

DATE: January 27, 1994

NO. OF PAGES: 1 including cover page.

KY recommends

MAURICE FREDRICK STRONG

(b)(6)

Re: Possible Meeting between Vice-President Gore and Mr. Maurice Strong

Dear Kristian,

I am writing on behalf of Mr. Strong to inquire whether there would be a possibility for Mr. Strong to meet briefly with the Vice-President. Specifically, Mr. Strong will be in Washington on February 11, (arriving on the evening of Feb 10).

Mr. Strong would appreciate this opportunity to brief the Vice-President on the Earth Council's successful first meeting, and to thank him personally for having provided a congratulatory message to the Council. As well, Mr. Strong would like to discuss an important UN-related matter with the Vice-President.

I trust you will bring this to the attention of Ms. McGuinty for Mr. Strong. I will follow-up this fax with a telephone call to see if a meeting is feasible.

Again, I thank you in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely, **Stephanie Foster**
S.F.

copy to Fred

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. memo	Meeting attendees, Ancient Forest Alliance [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	02/10/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Council on Environmental Quality
Kathleen "Katie" McGinty
OA/Box Number: 2611

FOLDER TITLE:

February 1994 Backup [1]

2012-0769-F

kc1944

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

[006]



Memorandum

To: Beth Viola

From: Cindy O'Leary

Re: Clearance Information for 2/11 Meeting

Date: February 10, 1994

Following are the names of the representatives of the Ancient Forest Alliance that will be attending the meeting February 11, 1994 at 9:30 a.m. with Katie McGinty and Will Stelle:

- | | | |
|----------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| Melinda Pierce | (b)(6) | Sierra Club |
| Mike Francis | | The Wilderness Society |
| Fran Hunt | | National Wildlife Federation |
| Kevin Kirchner | | Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund |
| Jim Owens | | Western Ancient Forest Campaign |
| Ron Tipton | | National Audubon Society |
| Bob Chlopak | | Americans for the Ancient Forests |
| Andy Kerr | | Oregon Natural Resources Council |

If you need any other information, please call.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. memo	Meeting attendees, US Fish and Wildlife Service [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	02/11/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Council on Environmental Quality
Kathleen "Katie" McGinty
OA/Box Number: 2611

FOLDER TITLE:

February 1994 Backup [1]

2012-0769-F
kc1944

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

[007]

PAGE 1 OF 1

February 11, 1994

TO : Beth (Katie McGinty)
FROM : Steve Kohl, Russia Program
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Despite the snow and sleet, we are prepared to keep our 4:00 pm appointment if convenient for you.

Here are the names and dates of birth:

Natalya R. Danilina, (b)(6)
Acting Director, Division of Nature Reserves
Russian Ministry of Environmental Protection
and Natural Resources
Moscow

Steven G. Kohl, (b)(6)
Russia Program Coordinator
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

Because of the weather, we would plan to arrive by Metro, and just need to know what entrance to use.

I'll look forward to hearing from you by phone or fax.

With Thanks,
Steve Kohl.

Phone: (703) 358-1762
Fax : (703) 358-2849

children's earth fund

press conference
10 am

McGINTY

To: Tony Wilson, Office of Vice President

From: Mary Daly, Children's Earth Fund

Happy New Year.

Last year millions of children, ages 9-12 joined the Plan It for the Planet campaign in the classrooms, kids eco clubs and through Nickelodeon coverage. 55 kid delegates selected through a national essay contest brought their concerns about the environment to the first kids earth summit, Kids World Council in Orlando April 16-18. Together the young people developed a Plan for the Planet. They focused attention on a clean, safe energy future.

15-20 kids
Larry Rockefeller
Head of Earth Force
Head of Children's Earth Fund
Possibly Jerry Layborn
Nick
+
Nick
Casper
+
WH PR
nope

The high point of the Kids World Council was the two-hour town meeting with Vice President Gore. The telecast on Nickelodeon was viewed by millions of kids who joined Plan It for the Planet and promised to save a ton of CO₂, learn about renewable energy and inspire others, including grownups, to save energy and switch to renewables. On one Saturday afternoon, April 17, between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. alone, 387,589 children called the Power Pledge line and joined Plan It for the Planet.

During the town meeting, the children asked the Vice President if they could deliver the completed Plan for the Planet to the White House. He agreed. We had subsequent conversations with Marla Romash to confirm a date. The Mid-West floods and other pressing events made it difficult to schedule a summer appointment. Our office and Nickelodeon have received hundreds of inquiries from youngsters about when the PLAN would be delivered to the White House.

On February 13 and 14, a delegation from Kids World Council: Plan It for the Planet (15-20 children) will come to Washington to serve as an Advisory Board to a newly formed organization Earth Force. The Pew Charitable Trusts donated \$13.5 million to establish an organization to offer children information and action programs to save the planet. (The Children's Earth Fund is working closely with Earth Force to design a program that listens to and empowers children.)

I am writing to request time in the Vice President's schedule on Monday, February 14 for the children to deliver the Plan for the Planet. Hopefully, you would permit a Nickelodeon camera to accompany the delegation and the campaign's completion would be reported to Nick's 18 million viewers. We appreciate the demands of the Vice President's schedule and would be grateful for a short appointment.

As you know, the environment is ranked by children in the U.S. as their number one concern. Our experience working with these young people is that they want accurate information, clear action and a sense that grown ups and public officials take their concerns seriously. Vice President Gore's longterm commitment to the young people's efforts on behalf of the environment has been inspirational.

In 1992, 600,000 kids joined the CO₂ Challenge and asked their President, George Bush, to lead America to a clean, safe energy future. A delegation of kids came to Washington to deliver their petitions, but the White House gate was closed. Fortunately in 1992 Senator Gore and Senator Chaffee co-hosted a Special Senate Kids Hearing on Global Warming. They listened to the children's concerns and accepted their petitions.

In 1993 millions of kids participated in Plan It for the Planet and again promised to work for a clean energy future. In a sharp contrast to 1992, the Vice President of the United States Al Gore came to the kids' earth summit, listened to their concerns and promised to let President Clinton know what kids are thinking and doing to save the planet. The town meeting with the Vice President in sunny Florida and our proposed delivery of the Plan for the Planet on February 14 is a dramatic contrast to children's standing outside the White House gate in the snow. What a difference.

Please call me at (212) 629-6170 x134 or Annie Brody, Director of the Children's Earth Fund, at (212) 727-4488; if you have any questions or need more information. As you can imagine, the logistics and schedule of this kid's delegation is complicated and require some advance specifics to parents and guardians. We would appreciate your earliest attention to this request. Thank you for all your assistance in the past.

Mary spoke with Lisa regarding names of those attending

- 22 children
 - 5 adults
- represent a number of different childrens*

Earth Force

1992 - prior to Earth Summit
came to DC for CO₂ Challenge
save energy

- presented their petitions to
Sen. Gore; Chafee

→ after CO₂ Challenge
Nickelodeon carried
it as a spot

- last April CEF + Nick.
~~Market~~
Townty last Spring

delivering the final plan
and ask how they
can work together

completion of Kids World Council
will be shown on Earth Day

↳ Show that kids were heard

2/14



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DANA CLUCKSTEIN
President

LIBERTY GODSHALL
Vice-President

JENNIE BLACKTON
Secretary/Treasurer

CAROL ANN BLINKEN

SUSAN CLARK

JAMES K. CUMMINGS

DANA DELANY

FRAN DIAMOND

GARY DAVID GOLDBERG

LISA HENSON

MARSHALL HERKOVITZ

GALE ANNE HUND

PETER KELLY

LAURA LAKE

JD PARKER

TOM SCHULMAN

JOHN SHEA

JAMIE SMITH-JACKSON

NANCY STEPHENS

WENDY WALDMAN

GEORGE WEISENFELD

JERRY ZANELLI

LAURA ZISKIN

DAVID ZUCKER

**TECHNICAL ADVISORY
COMMITTEE**

DANIEL HUNSCH
Committee to Bridge the Gap

NICHOLAS LENSSEN
Worldwatch Institute

ARJUN MAKHJANI, PhD
Institute for Energy &
Environmental Research

Matt Petersen
Executive Director

Facsimile Cover Sheet

To: KATIE MCGINTY
Company:
Phone:
Fax:

From: Matt Petersen
Company: Americans for a Safe Future
Phone: (310)395-2388
Fax: (310)394-5825

Date: 2/14

**Pages including this
cover page:** 2

Comments:

FYE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1994

Slow Way Is Right Way on Ward Valley

On Monday the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service designated 6.4 million acres of desert as critical habitat for the threatened desert tortoise. Ward Valley, a part of the Mojave Desert near Needles that will be included in the protected tortoise habitat, is also the proposed site for a low-level radioactive waste dump. Construction of the dump may not automatically be prevented by the inclusion of Ward Valley in the protected habitat, but inclusion brings the Endangered Species Act and the Federal Land Policy Management Act into play, laws that environmentalists have promised to invoke against the dump.

Dump proponents will continue to argue that the subtraction of 1,000 acres for a radioactive waste dump would leave more than enough room for the tortoise, but this argument was considered and rejected by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service when it made its decision. Habitat protection does not always work by simple arithmetic, and we applaud the inclu-

sion of the Ward Valley site in the protected habitat.

Less noticed was a limited ruling made Monday by California Superior Court Judge Robert H. O'Brien in a Ward Valley-related suit brought against California's Department of Health Services by the Ft. Mojave Indian tribe, Physicians for Social Responsibility, the Southern California Federation of Scientists and the Committee to Bridge the Gap.

This suit claims that the department violated the California Environmental Quality Act, the Radiation Control Act, the Atomic Energy Act and the California Administrative Procedure Act and also disregarded state licensing standards when it licensed U.S. Ecology Inc. to operate the proposed dump.

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt has promised not to transfer the federally owned land at Ward Valley to state ownership until the conclusion of this and other litigation. Only then, depending on what kind of inquiry the courts may require, will

Babbitt be able to determine how much remains to be done before the safety of the site can be assured.

Judge O'Brien ruled that an "adjudicatory" hearing was not required for the issuance of the license, deferring to an earlier appellate court ruling. However, the judge did not rule that earlier hearings were adequate or that the license had been properly issued. Further arguments in as many as two dozen courts will be necessary to decide the propriety of the license. Whichever side wins, the other will appeal; and once the case reaches the appellate level, the question of the full-fledged "adjudicatory" hearing surely will be reintroduced.

At this point, the safety of the Ward Valley site has by no means been established. Babbitt was wise to postpone his own action until the pending civil suits are resolved. We are counting on him to act appropriately when the time comes but—no less important—to wait appropriately until that time.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 9, 1994

Katie

*See you there!
Rosanna*

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: JACK GIBBONS, KATIE MCGINTY, BO CUTTER

*(Marc approved all
this)*

SUBJECT: FIRST INTERAGENCY MEETING OF THE "BEYOND 2000" TASK FORCE
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1994, OEOB 476, 4:30-5:30 PM

As you know, President Clinton directed OSTP, OEP, and NEC to co-chair a long-term strategy group to examine all budget, technology, R&D, regulatory, and economic policies that could impact greenhouse gas emissions beyond the year 2000. We are charged with developing initial recommendations by the end of this year.

The 3 co-chairs have had initial discussions and agreed on a general workplan (attached). At our February 14 meeting, we hope to discuss the overall scope of work as well as the formation and operation of the proposed subcommittees.

Given the virtually unanimous response at this week's Geneva INC meeting that the current climate agreement is "inadequate," we can assume our "Beyond 2000" effort will gain visibility over the course of the year and influence the international debate. Despite the short notice for this meeting, we hope you can attend.

Distribution

Brian Burke
Eileen Claussen
Christine Ervin
David Gardiner
T.J. Glauthier
Frank Kreusi
Jim Lyons
Alicia Munnell
Mary Nichols
Rafe Pomerance
Joe Stiglitz
Sue Tierney
Brooks Yeager

LONG-TERM STRATEGY WORKING GROUP ON GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

1. Background

President Clinton has directed OSTP, OEP and NEC to co-chair a long-term strategy group to examine all budget, technology, R&D, regulatory and economic policies that could impact greenhouse gas emissions beyond the year 2000. The purpose of this working group will be to explore reasonable U.S. and global emission goals beyond the year 2000, and to identify realistic domestic and international paths to achieve these goals. The range of possible solutions will attempt to integrate other key objectives of the U.S. government including: (i) strengthening the U.S. economy and its international competitiveness, (ii) positioning U.S. industry to capture a large share of the projected international energy market; (iii) re-establishing world leadership in the development and commercialization of renewable energy technologies; (iv) decreasing U.S. dependence on foreign energy sources; and (v) improving environmental quality in the U.S.

The strategic plan will have three major components:

- I. Scientific and Economic Basis for Action. An analysis of the scientific and economic imperative for national and global action to reduce greenhouse gases: (i) changes in the climate system; (ii) vulnerability of, and adaptation strategies for, human health, ecological systems, and socio-economic sectors; (iii) economic costs of action and inaction; and (iv) research needed to reduce uncertainties. The policy relevance of uncertainties will be explicitly examined.

- II. Long-Term Vision for Energy Supply. An examination of the technical, economic and political feasibility of long-term greenhouse gas emissions reductions by transforming the energy sector away from carbon based fuels. The path to a low-carbon supply future requires early attention to R&D and other long-lead time efforts in order to have options available over the next 20 - 50 years. The ancillary benefits of low carbon futures will be explicitly examined.

- III. Mid-Term Analysis of Potential Emission Trajectories (2000-2015). A rigorous examination of the characteristics of energy supply, energy demand, and land-use, and potential changes in them, for the 2000 - 2015 timeframe. In addition, mid-term control strategies for other greenhouse gases e.g., methane, nitrous oxide, halogenated chemicals, and tropospheric ozone precursors, will be identified.

The strategic plan will:

- * provide the scientific, technical and economic foundation needed to develop the U.S. position on the issue of "adequacy of measures" under the Climate Convention;
- * provide a blue print for R&D investments in energy efficiency, renewable energy and low-carbon technologies;
- * identify paths for cost-effective reductions of domestic emissions in both the mid- and long-term (through the commercialization of existing technologies, the development

- * and commercialization of new technologies, and use of various policy tools),
- * explore ways in which the US can position itself to capture a major share of the international trade in renewable energy and energy efficient technologies;
- * provide guidance on how international economic assistance programs, and the private sector, can facilitate joint implementation programs.
- * identify approaches to reduce emissions in other countries so that U.S. policy actions are part of a larger whole.

2. Proposed Approach

The strategic plan will:

- * build upon existing governmental and private sector work, including:
 - President Clinton's Climate Action Plan, and the ongoing CCMC (Climate Change Management Committee) overseeing the implementation of the plan
 - the ongoing transportation working group "Car Talk" (involving NEC, OEP, and OSTP),
 - reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the National Academy of Sciences, the Office of Technology Assessment, the Environmental Protection agency and the Department of Energy,
 - the President's Council on Sustainable Development.
 - the International Working Group on adequacy of measures in support of the Climate Treaty negotiations (DOS/NSC)
- * be developed within the Administration, but with extensive participation by all interested stakeholders, i.e., Congress, state and local government, industry, environmental NGOs, and the academic community.
 - we will use **public fora** to review and revise Part I: *The Scientific and Economic Rationale for Action*, as per discussions at the 12/27/93 principals meeting.
 - we also propose several **interagency working groups** (listed below) to work on Part II (*Long-term Analyses*) and Part III (*Mid-term Analyses*).

3. Proposed Work Plan

Chairs: OSTP, NEC and OEP

Staff Lead: R. Watson and R. Bierbaum of OSTP will serve to coordinate all parts; NEC and OEP will lead efforts in key working groups below.

In-house paper and public forum for Part I: *Scientific and Economic Rationale for Action.*

Develop the scientific and economic imperative for action, and discuss policy implications of different stabilization goals. Paper to be written in-house and vetted in a public forum. OSTP with OEP and NEC participating in review and fora.

Working Groups¹ for Part II: *Long-term Analyses*, and Part III: *Mid-term Analyses*.

- A. **Energy Supply:** Mid- and long-term energy supply strategy. DOE/OSTP
- B. **Energy Demand:** Mid-term demand strategy. EPA/DOE/OEP
- C. **Transportation² and urban design:** Transportation strategy. DOT/NEC
- D. **Agricultural Land Use³:** Carbon sequestration and biofuels. USDA/OSTP
- E. **International:** Joint Implementation, specific country analyses, and global action strategy. DOS/NSC/OEP/OSTP/NEC
- F. **Synthesis:** This group will examine cross-cutting issues and look at interactions across sectors. OSTP/OEP/NEC/CEA/Treasury

There will be an overall Steering Committee composed of members of each of the working groups to assure compatibility of analyses and to oversee writing of the final report.

4. Timetable

The scientific and economic imperative, and the policy and economic implications of different stabilization goals will be completed by early June for presentation to the President and Vice-President. OSTP will draft the text in collaboration with a small number of Federal and outside experts, obtain White House and Federal agency clearance, and submit the document for a critical peer-review by all interested stakeholders in a White House sponsored forum.

The remaining sections of the report will be completed by the end of 1994, unless there is a need to finish earlier in order to: (i) include some of the material in the U.S. Action Plan, which must be submitted by August, 1994, or (ii) evaluate the US government position on "adequacy of measures". Interim results should be reviewed by late June.

5. Outline of the Report

PART I: SCIENTIFIC AND ECONOMIC BASIS FOR ACTION

¹Each working group should analyze the market or other barriers that limit the diffusion of existing technologies into the marketplace, develop an R&D priority strategy for the most promising technologies, a strategy for commercialization and export of new technologies, and develop policy instruments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in their sector.

²This working group needs to closely coordinate with the "Car Talk" working group.

³This group needs to work closely with the energy supply group on biofuels, and with the transportation group on land-use planning.

1. Setting the Stage

- A. **The Earth's Climate: Will it Change?** Climate change at both the national and global scale, i.e., what are the predictions of the magnitude, timing and regional patterns of climate change, and what is the level of confidence in these predictions.
- B. **How Vulnerable are Human Health, Ecological Systems, and Socio-Economic Sectors to a Changing Climate and how can these Systems Adapt?** The impact of climate change on human health, ecological systems (e.g., forests, grasslands, and wetlands), and socio-economic systems (e.g., agriculture, forestry, fisheries, water supplies, and energy systems), i.e., how sensitive are these systems to the rate, or the absolute magnitude, of climate change, and how can these systems adapt. What is our level of confidence in these predictions?
- C. **What are the Costs of Inaction?** The economic costs, and regional dislocations, associated with climate-induced changes in human health, ecological systems, and socio-economic sectors. What is our level of confidence in these predictions?
- D. **What Research is Needed to Reduce Uncertainties?** The time frame and research needed to reduce the uncertainties associated with predicting the magnitude, timing and regional patterns of climate change, and the associated impacts on human health, ecological systems, and socio-economic sectors.

2. Policy Implications of Different Stabilization Goals

- A. **What are the Projected Global and National Emissions of Greenhouse Gases?** Predicted emissions of greenhouse gases as a function of GNP, population, technology, trade, labor productivity, energy prices and availability.
- B. **What Emissions are Required to Stabilize Atmospheric Concentrations of Greenhouse Gases?** An analysis of the relationship between global and regional emissions and atmospheric concentrations for a wide range of "stabilization goals".
- C. **What are the Relative Radiative Forcings of Different Greenhouse Gases?** Quantification of the relative radiative forcing of different greenhouse gases for a range of time horizons.
- D. **What are the Costs of Action?** A rough calibration of the economic resources expended or redirected in order to meet alternative stabilization goals, and resulting effects on the U.S. macroeconomy and competitiveness.

PART II: LONG-TERM ANALYSES

1. Strategy for moving the U.S. to a "low/no net emissions" future

- A. Analyze future energy needs in the 2015 to 2050 time frame.

- B. Examine ongoing U.S. R&D on solar, wind, biomass, hydrogen, nuclear, fusion. Review relative budgets for each of these renewables, development and diffusion rates, success, U.S. competitiveness. How can commercialization be speeded by different funding levels for different technologies? What innovative government/industry partnerships can be developed?
- C. Examine options for leveling the playing field for renewables compared to other traditional supply sources. What are the comparative social costs of various energy supply technologies?
- D. What role can advanced carbon scrubbing and sequestration technologies play in offsetting U.S. emissions beyond 2015?

2. Slowing growth in World greenhouse gas emissions

- A. Implications of different emissions trajectories regionally on world emissions. Analysis of the importance of participation in a world treaty by LDCs and key energy-using countries.
- B. Opportunities of U.S. business to make low-carbon technologies available to Central Europe and Third World Countries.
- C. Role of Institution building and infrastructure development.
- D. Role of Natural resource policies/land-use planning.
- E. Role of Population, education, family planning.

PART III: NEAR TERM ANALYSES--the years 2000-2015

- 1. **U.S. emissions paths over the next several decades.** (See appendix for more detail.) CO₂ emissions will be key to the period. The following sectoral studies should present plausible future scenarios given near-commercial technologies and examine if we have mined all possible cost-effective reductions in the near term.
 - A. Energy Supply
 - Fossil/non-fossil mix possibilities over the near term
 - Incentives/regulatory options to reduce emissions
 - R&D needs
 - B. Energy Demand
 - Buildings: Residential and Commercial
 - Transportation ("Car Talk" group, NSTC Committee on Transportation, PCSD)

Industry (Environmental Technology Workgroup, PCSD

- C. Forestry (C sequestration)
- D. Agriculture (energy emissions, CH₄, N₂O, biomass production, land use, subsidies, environmental concerns).

2. International Considerations: Joint implementation in the 2000-2015 time frame

- A. General Opportunities for the U.S. to help reduce emissions abroad
- B. Best Available energy supply technology (efficient coal, oil and gas technology)
- C. Renewables market for supply
- D. Demand side management technologies
- E. Land-use interactions
- F. U.S. Federal Role in helping reduce emissions abroad.
- G. Bilateral and Multilateral funding and loan policies
- H. Barriers/Opportunities for U.S. Joint Ventures/Role of the Private Sector

APPENDIX (Details of U.S. Mid-term analyses)

A. MID-TERM ENERGY SUPPLY

1. Trends in Energy Use: coal, oil, gas, biomass, nuclear, solar, wind
2. Mid-term research needs to prepare us for lower carbon futures
3. Evaluation of Success of ongoing programs
4. Estimates of supply needed between 2000 and 2015 under different policy regimes
5. Technological, economic, institutional and behavioral barriers to changing demand
6. Further options:
 - incentives
 - price signals
 - fuel switching/blending
 - marketable permits
 - plugging leaks in the system (T&D losses; CH₄)
 - carbon scrubbing
7. Research, Development and Demonstration Needs

B. MID-TERM ENERGY DEMAND

1. BUILDINGS: Residential and Commercial

- a. Trends in Energy Use (residential and commercial separately)
- b. Evaluation of Success of ongoing programs
- c. Technological, economic, institutional and behavioral barriers to changing demand
- d. Estimates of demand between 2000 and 2015 under different policy regimes (residential and commercial separately)
- e. Further options:
 - both Residential and Commercial**
 - Incentives
 - Tax Credits
 - Demand-side Management
 - Appliance Standards
 - Building Energy Codes
 - Enhanced "Cool Communities"
 - Information programs
 - Commercial only:
 - cogeneration
 - Office equipment
 - Public buildings/state incentives
 - Shared-cost demonstrations
- f. Research, Development and Demonstration Needs

2. TRANSPORTATION

- a. Trends in Energy Use
- b. Evaluation of Success of ongoing programs
- c. Estimates of demand between 2000 and 2015 under different policy regimes
- d. Technological, economic, institutional and behavioral barriers to changing demand

- e. Further options:
 - Incentives for manufacturers
 - Efficiency standards
 - Rebates/Feebates
 - Alternate fuels
 - Scrappage of old vehicles
 - Airplanes
 - Off-road vehicles
 - Operation and maintenance
 - Fuel price signals
 - Vehicle price signals
 - Transportation control measures
 - Settlement patterns
- f. Research, Development and Demonstration Needs

3. INDUSTRY

- a. Trends in Energy Use
- b. Evaluation of Success of ongoing programs
- c. Estimates of demand between 2000 and 2015 under different policy regimes
- d. Technological, Economic, Institutional and Behavioral barriers to changing demand

- e. Further options:
 - Motors
 - Fuel price or "effective price"
 - Fuel switching/blending
 - Cogeneration
 - "System integration"
 - Process changes
- f. Research, Development and Demonstration Needs

C. FORESTRY

- 1. Trends in Wood Use
- 2. Trends in Carbon sequestration
- 3. Evaluation of Success of ongoing programs
- 4. Technological, economic, institutional and behavioral barriers to changing carbon

storage

5. Further options:
 - incentives to private landholders
 - management of federal lands
 - increased planting
 - Conservation reserve program
 - biomass energy crops
 - urban trees
6. Research, Development and Demonstration Needs

D. AGRICULTURE

1. Trends in emissions--N₂O, CO₂, CH₄
2. Evaluation of Success of ongoing programs
3. Technological, economic, institutional and behavioral barriers to greater emissions reductions:
 - livestock
 - fertilizers
 - land use changes
 - biomass energy crops
 - low input agriculture
 - post-harvest loss
 - irrigation
4. Research, Development and Demonstration Needs



United States Department of the Interior



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240

FAX COVER SHEET

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

NAME: Beth Viola

ORGANIZATION: _____

PHONE: _____

FAX NUMBER: 456-2710

PAGES TO FOLLOW: _____

FROM:

NAME: Dattu Hodges (208-7693)

Office of the Secretary
Congressional & Legislative Affairs
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20240
Ph: (202) 208-7693
Fax: (202) 208-5533 or (202) 208-7619

DATE: 2/8/94

MESSAGE: *Beth, have you had any success in scheduling meeting re attached note. Please call me if you have a date.*
Thx

~~2/10~~
~~2/10~~
2/14
10:00

February 3, 1994

Beth Viola
Office of Katie McGinty

Tom Collier, Chief of Staff to Secretary Babbitt, and Melanie Beller, Deputy Director for Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, DOI, would like to set up a meeting with Katie McGinty to discuss the Secretary's new grazing proposal. Please let me know when she will be available for such meeting. As of today, Mr. Collier has a block a time available from (1) 4:30 or later on Wednesday, February 9; (2) 5:00 p.m. or later on Thursday, February 10; or (3) 3:30 p.m. or later on Friday, February 11.

Thanks for your assistance.

Dottie Hodges
208-7693

fax# 456-2710

2/10 - Nancy
(Collier)
called to
change time

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Mike
Pauke*

REVISED AGENDA -- NEC DEPUTIES MEETING

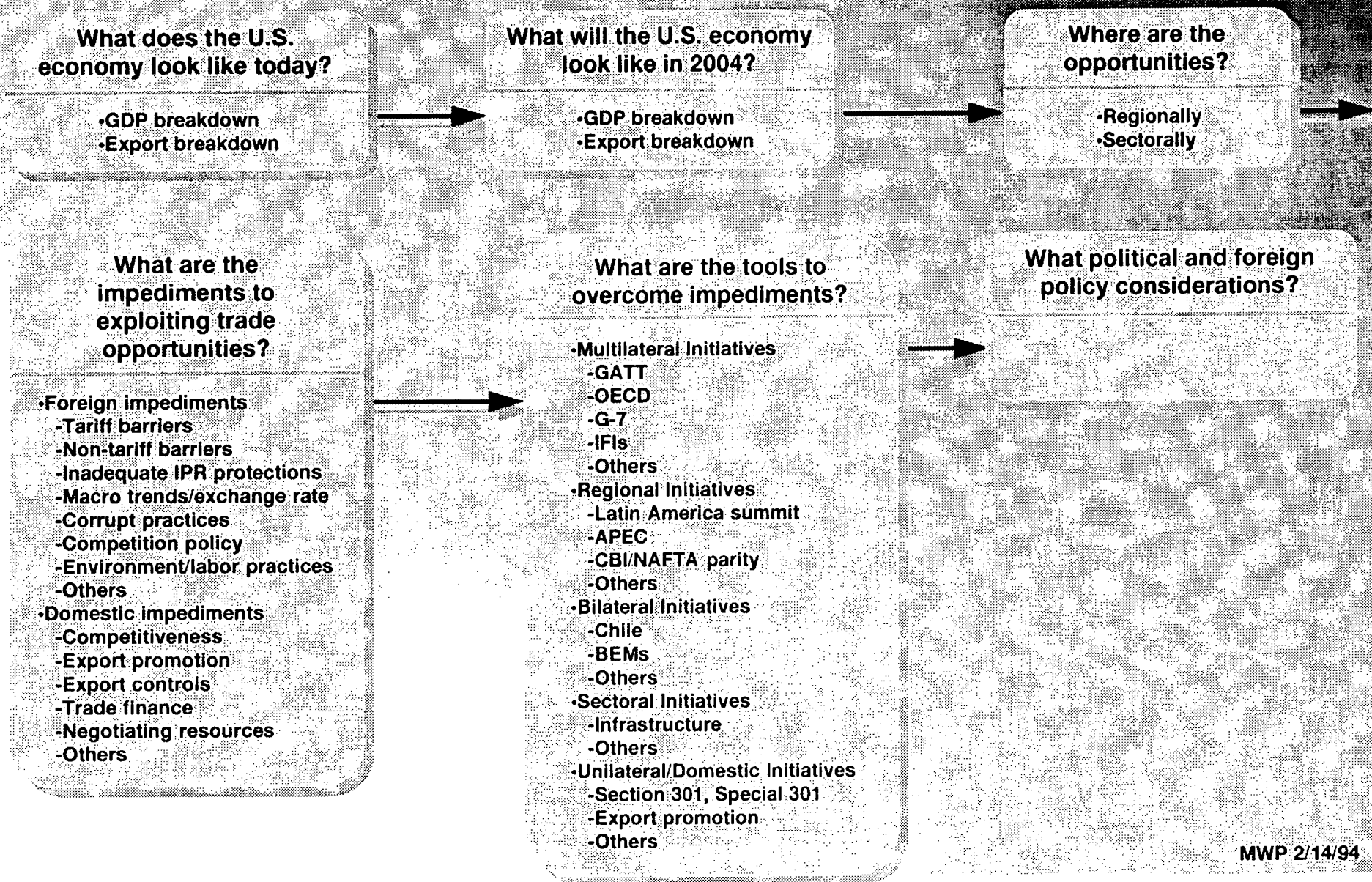
Future Trade Strategy

February 15, 1994, 9:00 - 10:00

Room 476, OEOB

- I. Issue Raised by Principals: Status of Possible Labor, Environment and Competition Initiatives
- II. Survey of Current Initiatives
- III. Issues to Frame for Principals
 - Analytical Process for Establishing Future Trade Policy
 - Analytical Process for Evaluating Labor, Environment and Competition Initiatives
- IV. Next Steps

**Post NAFTA, Post Uruguay Round Trade Policy
Issues for NEC Deputies and Principals
February 15 & 17, 1994**



2/15

VICE PRESIDENT'S MEETING
WITH NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT GROUPS

February 15, 1994

Eli J. Segal

BACKGROUND

As a general rule, "green" natural resources issues, not "brown" pollution concerns, have historically absorbed most national nongovernmental group (NGO) energies. This emphasis has resulted in organizations of mostly white membership, skilled in the arts of legislative advocacy, lawsuits and fundraising, but little given to grassroots community service. Seen through the prism of AmeriCorps national service environment priorities, NGOs, for most of their existence, have certainly been "natural," not "neighborhood," environmentalists.

This traditional NGO focus has begun to change in recent years, and enlarge to accommodate other constituencies. Although wildlife and natural resource issues (e.g., endangered species, allocation of water in western states rivers) have not lost their dominance over NGO agendas, pressures the past several years have spurred them to shift attention to health and pollution issues vexing inner city and minority groups. NGOs, sensitive to charges of catering only to upper-class recreationalists, have accordingly begun to reach out to grassroots causes more aggressively than ever before. The "environmental justice" movement has undeniably begun to thread into mainstream NGO agendas.

This climate of accommodation by NGOs to grassroots environmentalists is nicely fed by Administration initiatives. The President signed an Environmental Justice Executive Order February 11, further elevating the status and visibility of the movement. The President's Council on Sustainable Development, the public-private partnership advancing economic growth, job creation and effective use of natural resources, links the NGO and environmental justice community. [Jonathan Lash, PCSD Co-Chair, heads the World Resources Institute; Jay Hair, Fred Krupp and John Sawhill, heading the National Wildlife Federation, Environmental Defense Fund and The Nature Conservancy, respectively, are members of the Council, as are Ben Chavis, Executive Director of the NAACP and Theodore Strong, head of the Columbia River Inter-tribal Fish Commission. You met with the PCSD last November, at its invitation]. Thus, the time is propitious for pressing NGOs to sponsor the kind of hands on community service that drives AmeriCorps.

NOTE: Our approach to the NGOs should be particularly mindful of a raw nerve suggested by this discussion -- the charge that NGOs care more for owls and dolphins than people. While such accusations of insensitivity heaped on NGOs from indigenous and minority groups have led to measured NGO mea culpas, we should be careful to avoid suggesting that we share this view.

OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL SERVICE

Summary of AmeriCorps

AmeriCorps was established by the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993. In 1994, its first year, AmeriCorps expects to place 20,000 citizens in the service field, at the grassroots level, in exchange for the opportunity to earn education benefits. AmeriCorps will channel national energy toward four areas of critical concern for our communities: environment, public safety, education and human needs.

Consistent with the Administration's objective to reinvent government, AmeriCorps will not create a vast, new federal bureaucracy. The point, rather, is to expand our nation's historic sense of civil responsibility. This AmeriCorps will do by building on the strong network of existing national service programs of states and not-for-profit organizations. Locally based groups will apply for Corporation funding through the states. National and multi-state non-profits will apply directly to the Corporation.

AmeriCorps has rather high standards, but standards designed to bring out the best in participants and programs. In a phrase, AmeriCorps is about "getting things done." Programs should be innovative and promise demonstrable results for communities and participants alike. They should show the strong possibility of becoming self sustaining over time, and replicating themselves in other locations. Emphasis will be placed on attracting participants from diverse racial, social and economic backgrounds, and providing skills training participants will carry with them in later life. Citizens of all ages are welcome, although education awards will particularly attract our youth. AmeriCorps' grants will be made in the form of six months to one year planning grants, or operational grants up to three years.

AmeriCorps Priorities for Environment

Neighborhood Environment: reducing community environmental hazards

- o Revitalizing neighborhoods by creating and maintaining recreation areas, green spaces, and community gardens;
- o Eliminating environmental risks through education, testing, and cleanup;
- o Reducing waste through energy efficiency efforts, recycling, and other conservation measures.

Natural Environment: conserving, restoring, and sustaining natural habitats

- o Conserving and restoring public lands, forests, rivers, streams and wetlands;

- o Making parks more accessible through trail maintenance and infrastructure improvements;
- o Sampling, mapping, monitoring and recording air and water quality, and the status of groundwater, land, plant and animal resources.

MODEL PROGRAMS (from CNCS)

Neighborhood Environment:

- o Lead paint abatement or weatherization programs to relieve lead poisoning and increase energy efficiency in public buildings and housing;
- o Environmental and natural sciences college student corps to develop and carry out waste removal in urban and rural communities, especially low income areas;
- o Neighborhood park corps designing and constructing inner city parks.

Natural Environment:

- o Biological survey, by university or federal agency trained students, of plant, animal, mineral and other resources to assist conservation and management of ecosystems.

AmeriCorps Program: Selection Criteria

Besides evidence of a strong organization capable of delivering direct impacts in our four priority areas, we will look for assurances that the program will strengthen ties in the community. Will institutional partnerships be formed that never existed before? Will participants from diverse walks of life be enriched by training and working side-by-side for up to three years?

Whether the proposed program target the neighborhood or natural environment, moreover, we will ask a key question: is the project in an area of "environmental distress"?

NGO Unique Capacities for National Service

Against this backdrop of AmeriCorps priorities, what strengths have NGOs to bring to national service?

- o A vast network of links to the community based organizations and programs we expect to lead AmeriCorps projects. Local affiliates of many NGOs thread through urban and rural populations;
- o Enormous technical, scientific, legal and advocacy resources could be of inestimable value to AmeriCorps programs just getting their wings. Once underway, NGOs could then help train participants;

- o Management and organizational skills needed to create and sustain new programs.

NGO Trends Towards National Service

NGO energies traditionally running strongly in wildlife and resource preservation channels have in recent years been harnessed to address other areas of environmental stress -- impoverished urban and rural areas. Repeatedly, you turn your powers to fight for safer air, water, land and living conditions for communities laboring under hostile and sometimes intolerable environmental conditions. For example:

- o Paralleling one of AmeriCorps envisioned "model" national service programs, NGOs, employing the splendid, long-honed talents of their scientific, advocacy and legal staffs, have helped marshal forces to attack lead based paint in low-income housing;

- o The inequities of hazardous and toxic waste siting in Latino, African American and Native American communities have also prompted many successful partnerships between NGOs and community groups the past several years.

Continued NGO Movement towards Community Based Service

This Administration has heard the call of a new generation of grassroots environmentalists -- witness last Friday's signing by the President of the Environmental Justice Executive Order. It has also recognized, in the President's Council on Sustainable Development, that established NGOs and hands-on service groups share common objectives and can form constructive partnerships. At the confluence of these two powerful currents -- the great resources of NGOs, and the awakening of communities to the perils of environmental affliction -- lies what John Adams [Executive Director, Natural Resources Defense Council] recently called a "powerful synergy."

The Civilian Conservation Corps emerged in a time of national crisis. Today, assaults on our human and natural environment give life to your organizations. Can a new era of national service meet today's challenges? President Clinton and Vice President Gore believe so. They proposed the National Service law. Congress believes so. It enacted that law. You also must believe so -- your organizations already take up the cause of community service.

The Vice President and I only ask that you to continue on the road of national service. Spread the word about AmeriCorps as it begins its march into American life and culture. Tap the "synergy" of which Mr. Adams spoke. In our cities or wilderness areas, with youth or older Americans, the disenfranchised or establishment, national service, President Clinton said in signing AmeriCorps into law, can constitute "the cords that bind us."

Tues

2/15

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kathleen McGinty

FM: Ralph De Gennaro
Friends of the Earth
Tel: 879-4286

RA

Beth Kola

RE: Request for photo op with Vice President Gore and Jane Perkins, President of FOE

DT: Jan. 31, 1994

Attached are letters to the President and Vice President requesting a meeting and photo op with Jane Perkins, President of FOE, and several FOE members (including schoolchildren) who signed petitions to the President seeking a larger environmental budget and attached 2 cents to the petition as a symbol that the environment merits more than 2 cents on the federal budget.

This memo is to reiterate that request. It could just be a photo op with a small group.

Such an event might be a good way for the Administration to highlight its great FY95 EPA operating budget request, which we are quite excited about. As you may know, Friends of the Earth and the Environmental Working Group are assembling a coalition to promote the Administration's request on this issue in Congress this year.

If I can provide further information, please let me know.

Thank you! Jane Perkins

Todd - guard against commercialization

Tony:

KATIE THINKS THAT THIS WOULD BE VERY WORTHWHILE. THEY WILL LIKE OUR BUDGET AND THEY WILL WANT TO HELP US. BUT THIS HELPS THEM WITH THEIR MEMBERSHIP. IT WILL ALLOW THEM TO TAKE SOME CREDIT FOR BUDGET #S, WHICH WILL HELP BUILD SUPPORT.

KEITH LAUGHLIN 66550

Putting photo in newsletter.

Ongoing campaign to try to influence budget - everyone sent in 2 cents

would like to take photo of Jane Perkins

handing all these in to VP.

Shelley folks in turn are very supportive of the budget

and will be working the hard to budget



January 18, 1994

Vice President Gore
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Vice President:

As President Clinton finalizes the new federal budget for presentation to Congress, Friends of the Earth would like the opportunity to meet with you and present petitions from around the country asking for a larger environmental budget.

At a meeting with the President a year ago, I gave him a copy of our Earth Budget which shows that currently the Federal government spends only about 2 cents on the dollar on the environment. Safeguarding the planet requires a greater priority, as the thousands of petitions we have received attest.

We think it would be a good photo and news opportunity to meet with us and several of the environmental budget letter writers, which include school children, to send a strong budget message: namely, that the administration intends to increase EPA's operating budget in order to safeguard the health of American citizens and to protect our natural heritage.

We can adjust the size of the group to accommodate your plans. Our hope is that such a meeting could occur before the end of January.

Sincerely,

Jane Perkins
President

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. list	Meeting, Friends of the Earth [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Council on Environmental Quality
Kathleen "Katie" McGinty
OA/Box Number: 2611

FOLDER TITLE:

February 1994 Backup [1]

2012-0769-F
kc1944

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

THOSE ATTENDING:

Jane Perkins

Mathew Stern

Cassity Stern

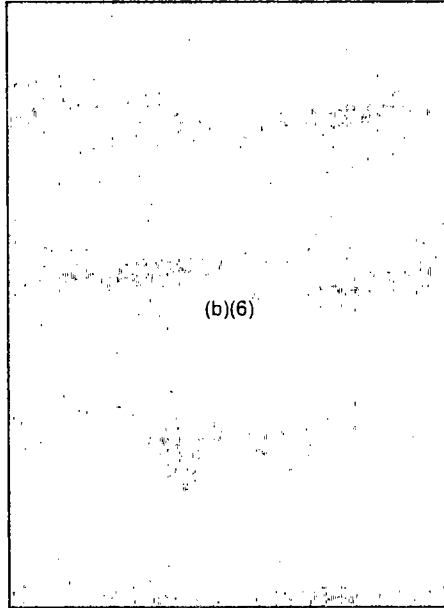
Christopher Cheatham

Maria Blasko

Akeem-Lutall Issa

Hugh Cheatham

Jennifer Jones



~~008~~ [008]
5-5349

Please arrange to have
the above waved in for 11 AM.
They have a meeting with the Vice
President at 11:50a in the
West Wing office.

Thank you -

Beth Viola

6-6533

Note: I will personally meet this group
and escort them to West Wing lobby.

FRIENDS
of the

F A X C O V E R S H E E T

DATE: 2.14.94
TO: Beth Viola
FR: Jane Perkins
RE: Additional Staff person
FAX #: 456.2710
PAGES TO FOLLOW: 1

MESSAGE:

Beth: One more staff person,
Jennifer Jones, has been
added to the list.

Thanks

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
009a. fax	Jane Perkins to Beth Viola re meeting w Mr Gore [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	02/14/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Council on Environmental Quality
Kathleen "Katie" McGinty
OA/Box Number: 2611

FOLDER TITLE:

February 1994 Backup [1]

2012-0769-F

kc1944

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

2/14/94 [009a]
11:50 AM

TO: Beth Viola
FROM: JANE PERKINS
SUBJ: 2/15 meeting with M. Gore

The following people will come for a photo (with foto bag full of 24 petitions to President Clinton):
SS# DOB.

- Jane Perkins
- Matthew Stern
- Cassidy Stern
- Christopher Cheatham
- Maria Blasko
- Akeem - Lutali ISSA
- Hugh Cheatham

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
009b. fax	Jane Perkins to Beth Viola re meeting w Mr Gore [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	02/14/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Council on Environmental Quality
Kathleen "Katie" McGinty
OA/Box Number: 2611

FOLDER TITLE:

February 1994 Backup [1]

2012-0769-F

kc1944

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
- PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
- RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

2/14/94 [0096]

TO: Beth Viola
FROM: JANE PERKINS
SUBJ: 2/15 meeting with M. Gore

The following people will come for a photo (with photo book full of 2nd petitions to ~~SS#~~ President Clinton):
DOB.

Jane Perkins

Matthew Stern

Cassidy Stern

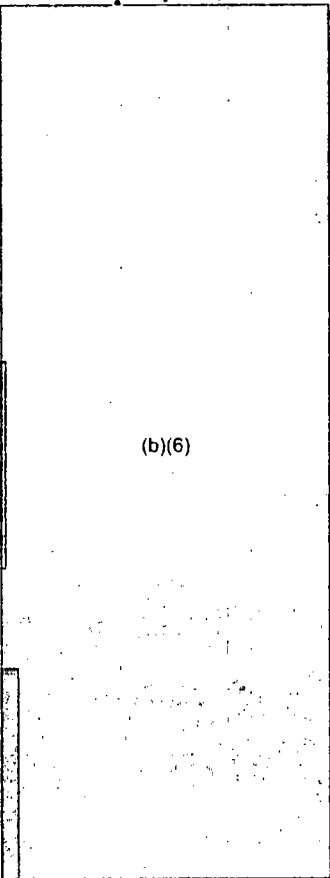
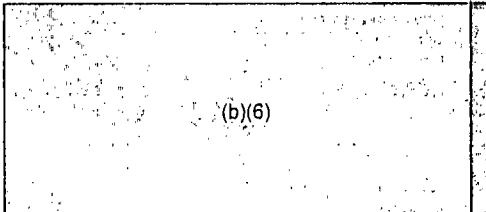
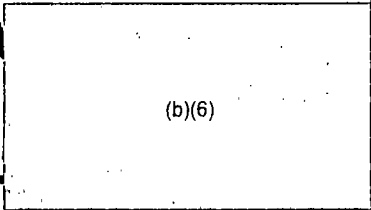
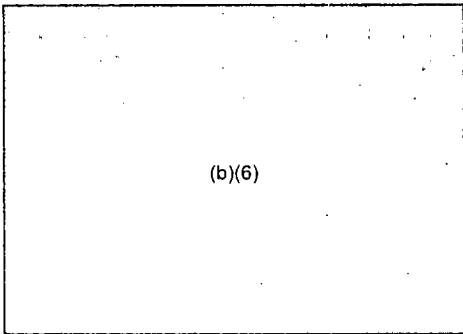
Christopher Cheatham

Maria Blasko

Akeem - Lutali ISSA —

Hugh Cheatham

Jennifer Jones



Washington

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Katie

heavy fed'l
agency attendance -
- avail for groups of
agencies

Thursday - Conference

→ mtg with interest groups

→ conf- should mingle

→ Tour on Friday - Watersheds

→ people she should meet are
going to be tied up in the
conference - one on one conv.

~~VP~~ NOT really possible to
do any invite

VP

SPU event

2 possibilities

↳ 2 letters to communities
guaranteeing that they
get money

↳ reinvigorating theme
2 barriers that have been →

broken down.

D/C -
event -
Tom worked
like to attend

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

2 reports are handed the
checks/letters - generate from
CERTS
Com. Eco. Rivit. Teams

3 State CERT chairs
(reps from gov's office)

2 reg CERT reps

Tom serves as MC

Where?

① Mill - symbolic?

② Room hotel - presentation
to state certs

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Inviting -

can we go ahead & invite
tomorrow?

worried about inviting
and then uninviting

organizing event - needs
an advance team

2 man team

Laurie Kennesey
↳ call her directly

MEETING WITH FRANK SCHRONTZ

LOCATION: Tacoma Club - Northwest Room
TIME: 5:35pm 2/16/94

You are scheduled to meet with Frank Schrontz (CEO of Boeing) briefly to discuss with him his continuing support of the timber industry's campaign to destroy the President's forest plan. This "Citizens to Protect the Northwest Economy" campaign is mildly worded and ambiguous in intent, but its ultimate objective was to build political pressure on the NW delegation to overturn the Plan legislatively.

The campaign is not doing well and Senator Murray has been very public about her displeasure with it. We should not give the impression that we are running scared on this at this time, nor to lend it any credibility. Nevertheless, having Boeing lend its name to it is not helpful and was potentially dangerous.

MEETING WITH THE REGIONAL CERT TEAMS

Place: At the Sheraton in Tacoma, WA in a room near the site of the Watershed Conference.

Time: Wednesday, February 16th from 7:10 - 7:25 pm

The purpose of the meeting is for you to announce economic assistance to two NW towns and to applaud the enormous Federal/state/local cooperation in implementing the President's economic assistance program for the Region.

You will be meeting with the cochairmen of the Regional Community Economic Revitalization Team (the Regional "CERT") Bob Rheiner and Scott Duff, Reps. Unsoeld and Dicks, Senator Murray, and the three State CERT Chairs Terry Gorton (CA), Bill Scott (OR) and Tom Bristow (WA). In addition, representatives from the two communities to whom you will be giving commitments on funding will also attend. These are Centralia representatives Leon Bowman, Wendy Paulin, Gene Groshong, Craig Nelson; and Forks representatives (Sandra Kint, Ben Lonn, and Al Barr.

The meeting should last 15 minutes and will be attended by press.

Your Role

Your role will last about 4 minutes and consist of your describing the projects that will be receiving funding as part of the President's Forest Plan. Talking points for you are enclosed. You will also shake the hands of local officials of two Washington State towns (Forks and Centralia). You may also want to note the continuing important role that Senator Murray and Reps Dicks and Unsoeld played in securing the Administration's funding package.

Program Notes

We have organized the meeting as follows.

- 7:10 Tom Tuchmann, Director of U.S. Office of Forestry and Economic Development, begins ceremony with 2 min. of comments and introductions of people present.
- 7:12 Rep. Unsoeld talks about Centralia project and introduces Norm Dicks, who will speak about Forks project.
- 7:14 Rep. Dicks talks about Forks project and introduces Senator Murray for some comments on economic assistance effort.

- 7:16 Tom Tuchmann introduces Senator Murray. Senator Murray talks about effort in general in the state.
- 7:18 Senator Murray introduces the Vice President.
- 7:19 Vice President gives four minutes of comments, describes projects and introduces local officials of two towns.
- 7:23 Mayor Pro-Tem Leon Bowman of Centralia and Sandra Kint of Forks Economic Development receive letters of intent and shake the VP's hand.
- 7:24 The Vice President gives closing remarks.
- 7:25 Ceremony over

**PORT OF CENTRALIA
RURAL BUSINESS ENTERPRISE GRANT
SUMMARY SHEET**

Announcement of the approval of a Rural Business Enterprise Grant by Farmers Home Administration/Rural Development Administration, United States Department of Agriculture to the Port of Centralia.

FaHA/RDA Rural Business Enterprise Grant:	\$365,000
Other Funding Sources: Port of Centralia	\$434,000
Total Project Cost:	\$800,000

Purpose: Funds will be used to construct a 7500 square foot addition and to make improvements to an existing building. This additional space along with part of the existing space will be leased by the Port to Rainier Wear Sportswear, inc., a clothing manufacturing company. After all work is done a total of 28,275 square feet of quality floor space will be available for lease. Rainier Wear will be the primary lessee of the building, although some space will be available for other small businesses.

Forest Plan Impact: The project will enable Rainier Wear Sportswear, Inc. to expand its operation in Centralia. The firm now employs 100 workers and estimates that the expansion in their operation which will be facilitated by this project will result in an increase in their workforce of 100 persons within the next five years. The expansion of the facility with the accompanying increase in jobs should provide opportunities for displaced forest workers. The majority of the new jobs would be considered semi-skilled and may require job training assistance through the Forest Plan.

The project is economically important to Lewis County, Chahalis and Centralia which experienced a loss of 180 family wage jobs in 1991 due to the closure of PPG Industries and WIDCO Coal and a steady decline in timber related employment opportunities from 1990 to present. The actual construction of the new building will provide some temporary construction type jobs and the expansion of the clothing manufacturing company's operation will provide permanent year round employment.

Another small business has agreed to lease the space not used by Rainier Wear. It is estimated that this firm will employ an additional 20 - 30 workers.

The economic spin-off from the new jobs should also improve the economic climate for local small businesses.

**CITY OF FORKS
RURAL BUSINESS ENTERPRISE GRANT
SUMMARY SHEET**

Announcement of the approval of a Rural Business Enterprise Grant by Farmers Home Administration/Rural Development Administration, United States Department of Agriculture to the City of Forks.

FaHA/RDA Rural Business Enterprise Grant:	\$280,000
Other Funding Sources:	
U.S. Economic Develop. Admin	\$1,200,000
WA Community Economic Revitalization Board	\$500,00
WA Community Development Block Grant	420,000
WA Department of Transport.	100,000
City of Forks	265,000
 Total Project Cost:	 \$2,765,000

Purpose: This project entails the purchase of the Forks Industrial Park from Rayland Inc. (a division of ITT Rayonier) and its development into a value added weed product manufacturing facility. The Rural Business Enterprise Grant Funds will be used to finance the site development as the required buildings can be constructed to house lumber drying and planing equipment.

Forest Plan Impact: The City of Forks has long been recognized as the "Timber Capital" of the Olympic Peninsula. However, impacts of the Endangered Species Act, market fluctuations, over harvest, and log exports have all contributed to a steady decline in family income and a high unemployment rate. The unemployment rate for the area has been close to 200% of the State average.

The Industrial Park development and construction of a kiln, boiler, stacker and planer mill will serve as the anchor of the wood products manufacturing park. Raw logs will be processed locally, creating opportunities for jobs in manufacturing of finished wood products. Vertically integrated manufacturing capabilities will be developed which should stabilize the outmigration of workers and local families. The spin-off from these new jobs should create a climate for expansion of local businesses without an adverse impact to the environment.

The Forks Economic Development Steering Committee and Clallan County Economic Development Council have developed an overall economic development plans which has as its primary purpose, the stabilization of the economic base of Forks through the creation of value added wood products industries, diversifying the economic base with compatible industries and creating a stronger tourist economy. This project will provide the catalyst to begin to accomplish these objectives.

This project is also a prime example of a successful partnership between local, state and the federal government. Funds have been provided by the local community, three state agencies and two federal agencies.

Regional CERT **Community Economic Revitalization Team**

Bureau of Land Management
Rural Development Administration
Department of Labor
Housing and Urban Development
Forest Service
Intertribal Timber Council
State of California

Farmer Home Administration
Small Business Administration
Economic Development Administration
Environmental Protection Agency
Extension Service
State of Oregon
State of Washington

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE CERT PROCESS

The Pacific Northwest Economic Adjustment Initiative for Oregon, Washington and Northern California resulted from the April 2, 1993 forest summit held by President Clinton. The Economic Adjustment Initiative accompanies the Forest Management Plan to establish a framework for cooperative planning, improved decision making, and coordinated implementation of the Forest Plan.

The Initiative establishes a framework to assist workers, businesses and communities that rely on a forest-product based economy to adjust to changing economic conditions. Under the Initiative, more than 2.1 billion dollars will be distributed over the next five years to the region. The impacted, timber-dependent communities will receive the money through eighteen existing federal loan and grant programs.

The Regional Community Economic Revitalization Team (Regional CERT) was created, along with a CERT in each of the three states and the Multi-Agency Command (MAC) located in Washington, D.C., to implement the Economic Adjustment Initiative. The CERTs have representation from nine federal agencies as well as local, state, and tribal representatives.

The state CERTs are the recipients of project proposals and supply a forum for the exchange of information. The community members of the state CERTs provide the federal members with vital information on such things as community structure, local goals and strategies for development of a diverse economic base. Currently, more than 1200 project proposals have been submitted to the state CERTs.

The primary purpose of the Regional CERT is to seek equitable interstate distribution of the total sum of Federal monies made available through cooperation with communities in each state. The additional task of the Regional CERT is to identify and implement process improvements for increased efficiency in the distribution of federal funds, as well as seek the removal of impediments to overall program application.

The CERTs began operation in November, 1993. The first task of the Regional CERT was to develop an Implementation Plan that would detail the integration and implementation of the relevant federal programs. The Implementation Plan also established points to review fund distribution to ensure equity, the responsibilities of the CERTs and progress benchmarks. The final Implementation Plan, dated December 10, 1993, was then signed by the Governor of each state, the Co-Chairs of the Regional CERT and the Chair of the Multi-Agency Command.

MEMORANDUM TO the VICE PRESIDENT

FR: Katie McGinty

RE: Background Information on the Forest Plan and Salmon Issues

DATE: 15 February 1994

This memorandum outlines the current status of the President's forest plan for purposes of your visit to the Watershed Conference in Tacoma tomorrow. It will then cover additional regional items that are of interest.

THE FOREST PLAN
The Procedural Status

Over the last several years the Federal timber sale program has been effectively shut down by court injunctions (issued by Judge William Dwyer of Seattle) for the failure of the Forest Service and BLM to develop a plan to manage their forests so as to avoid jeopardizing the northern spotted owl.

In July of last year the President unveiled his proposed forest plan for the 17 spotted owl forests of the northwest region (Washington, Oregon and northern California) after a concerted 6 week interagency scientific planning process led by Jack Thomas, a biologist who now heads the Forest Service. Our basic objective is to issue a final plan that will pass muster with the courts -- which means that it must meet the biological objectives of the ESA and the National Forest Management Act. We received over 110,000 comments on it, and we are scheduled to release the final Environmental Impact Statement for the plan next week. At the end of March, the Administration will issue its final Record of Decision pursuant to a court ordered schedule.

Overview

The plan is in effect a zoning proposal for the 17 forests in the region and is based on an "ecosystem" approach, which means that we try to identify the important habitat for the ecosystem and then review it from an individual species by species approach -- rather than just concentrate on an endless set of overlays designed with individual species in mind. We look at the at the entire region as a whole, which makes this approach a concrete example of reinventing government from a natural resource planning perspective.

The core concept in the plan is to identify and protect the key watersheds in the forests. Watersheds are the most

biologically diverse areas of the forest and their protection will provide us with the greatest benefit in biodiversity conservation. Watersheds are, in short, the vascular system of the ecosystems in the Pacific northwest.

The Substance of the Plan

The forest plan creates two types of areas: a series of "Late Successional Reserves" which are large blocks of habitat designed around important watersheds that will serve to anchor the ecosystems; and "the Matrix" which is the remaining land outside the Reserves. As a general rule, harvesting activities within reserves will be sharply curtailed (but only if it can be shown that harvesting is damaging to the health of the forest); while the timber program will be permitted to occur in the "Matrix".

Overlaying the Reserves and the Matrix is the designation of "Key Watersheds," which will also receive special protections. This will be accomplished through the implementation of a set of interim riparian protection standards, and the conduct of site specific watershed analyses to identify what more needs to be done to protect the aquatic health of the watershed. The watershed areas in the Reserves are already protected, therefore the impact of key watershed designations is on those areas outside the Reserves and in the Matrix.

After the basic design of this plan was developed, teams of scientists evaluated whether additional adjustments to the configuration of the Reserves or the watersheds were required to ensure that the overall approach met the needs of individual species. The scientists conducted a "viability analysis" for the owl; the marbled murrelets (a coastal bird that is endangered); and over 1400 other species!

From a timber yield perspective, we hope the final plan will allow for approximately 1 billion board feet per year as sustainable harvesting levels. The decade of the 1980's saw yields up to 5 billion board feet annually -- providing some indication of the significance of the shift being imposed here.

The Politics of the Plan

1. Generally, the Region is very worn out by this issue and wants it solved. The delegation is also eager to reach an agreement and hopes that we're successful in getting approval of the court so that Congress doesn't have to get back into the fray.

2. People are also tired of the fingerpointing, and are looking for leadership to resolve a tough issue.

3. The traditional constituencies are doing what we would expect.

a. The environmental community is generally supportive of the plan but thinks it does not go far enough in

protecting the remaining old growth. They are concerned that what old growth remains in the Matrix will be made available for harvesting.

b. The timber industry thinks that the plan protects too many species and are trying to get it to fail. If they are successful, they will argue that Congress must legislate a new plan. This is dangerous, because if the plan does not get approved by the court then the injunctions will remain in place and the timber sale program will remain at zero in the owl forests.

c. The governors have generally shied away from any specific or sustained involvement. Roberts (Oregon) has been somewhat critical from a timber perspective; Lowry (WA) is not involved but will likely be supportive; and Wilson (CA) is critical from a timber perspective.

d. The delegation is mixed. Senator Murray and Reps. Dicks and Unsoeld have been very helpful and supportive and you should thank them for all their help. Reps. DeFazio is very critical from a timber perspective because of the impacts on southwest Oregon. The Speaker is quietly critical of the whole thing and thinks the ESA needs a major overhaul, but he has kept his own counsel on this. In Washington, Lands Commissioner Jennifer Belcher has been somewhat critical from an environmental perspective, largely focusing on our non-Federal lands proposal (see below), but she has also held most of her fire at our request. You spoke with her about supporting the President's plan at the time we were unveiling it. She is interested in speaking with you again, briefly, at the conference. Mild thanks to her for working with us and for her past support is also in order.

Non-Federal Lands

The Administration is also working on an initiative relating to non-Federal lands that is intended to complement the Federal plan. The idea is to integrate the Federal and non-Federal requirements so that the combination provides what is needed to conserve the spotted owl and other at-risk species, using the strong Federal plan as the anchor.

We have provided advanced notice of a proposed rule under section 4(d) of the ESA that is intended to define what landowners can and cannot do on their lands to avoid "taking" the spotted owl. We have tried in the rule to provide whatever relief we can based on the conservation achievements on Federal lands.

We are also hoping to play off the willingness of some of the large landowners to enter into voluntary multi-species conservation plans (called Habitat Conservation Plans) that will enable them to address the needs of the owl, murrellets and other at risk fish stocks. The environmentalists have criticized us as relying on voluntary approaches too much. DeFazio has been

harshly critical for not providing relief to his small landowners in SW Oregon where the habitat is in very tough shape.

We will continue to work with the landowners on a voluntary approach where feasible, and we will try to provide technical assistance to DeFazio's small owners for developing a conservation plan for their areas. We have no fixed schedule for issuing a proposed rule, but the effort for multiple species conservation planning is very much underway.

PACIFIC SALMON

Columbia and Snake River Biological Opinion

Last week the Department of Commerce issued a 5 year biological opinion for the operations of the hydropower system on the Columbia and Snake Rivers to protect the 4 listed salmon stocks on the rivers. The biological opinion was developed jointly with Commerce/NOAA; Interior; Bonneville Power; the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps, and it reflected a delicate consensus on how to change the flow regimes of the two rivers to help save the listed stocks.

The plan was surprisingly well received by the Washington delegation (excepting the republicans). The Speaker and Senator Murray were supportive of the fact that we avoided warfare among the agencies. The governors are conducting a "technical review" of the draft all this week. After this review is complete, we will issue the opinion in final form.

The economic and natural resource stakes are very high -- much higher than spotted owls and forestry. Salmon is the secular icon of the northwest, and there is a broader political consensus that we must protect salmon -- the only question is how. That improves the situation over spotted owls considerably. The downside is that the potential economic costs of salmon conservation are significant, because it could redefine how we operate the entire hydropower and transportation system on the Columbia and Snake Rivers.

We have pushed very hard on three principles in our approach. Persuade the agencies to work together on a consensus plan; make sure that decisions are based on science as best as possible; and consult with the states as we proceed.

Generally favorable press has accompanied our efforts thus far: several articles are attached.

Coastal Salmon

The salmon issue breaks into two components: the salmon of the Columbia and Snake River system, and the coastal salmon. No coastal stocks are yet listed, but we anticipate that the NMFS will have to make a decision on listing all coastal "coho" later this year. This decision will then bring to bear the full force of the ESA on all of the activities on the west side of the Cascade Range that will have an adverse affect on salmon and their habitat.

This pending salmon issue underscores the "crisis" of salmon in the region, and the timeliness of the Watershed Conference in focusing on things that governments and private parties can and should do to protect salmon habitat.

Since the President's plan is going to do everything necessary to protect aquatic habitat on Federal forest lands, we do not expect that upcoming salmon listings will have a significant additional impact on Federal forest lands. They may, however, substantially affect activities on state and private lands.

The Wall Street Journal
Thursday, February 10, 1994

U.S. Agency Unveils Plan To Save Northwest Salmon

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON—Federal fish regulators unveiled a much-anticipated plan to save Northwestern salmon, but the plan differs only modestly from past failed efforts to help the rapidly declining fish.

The plan was worked out by the National Marine Fisheries Service, in coordination with three agencies involved in the operation of the huge dams along the Columbia and Snake rivers in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Those dams are the main culprits in the salmon's rapid decline, which has seen fish numbers plunge to less than two million today from about 16 million a few decades ago.

The dams mince salmon by the millions and slow down river flows, making it impossible for salmon to migrate between spawning grounds and the sea.

The centerpiece of the new plan is a proposal to increase flows in the two rivers by roughly 50% at certain times of the year, in hopes of speeding salmon downstream.

Some environmentalists called the plan a step in the right direction. However, most environmentalists and many scientists believe more-drastic changes in the way the dams are operated are needed to save the fish.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer

A Hearst Newspaper

J.D. Alexander *Editor and Publisher*

John Currie *Business Manager*

Kenneth F. Bunting *Managing Editor*

Charles J. Dunsire *Editorial Page Editor*

Thomas A. Read *Associate Editor*



The voice of the Northwest since 1863

Blueprint for salmon

The plan announced last week to flush more water over dams in the Columbia and Snake rivers to assist wild salmon is not a recovery plan but a stabilization plan to keep fish alive until recovery plans can be adopted.

The long-awaited recovery plan comes in April, when the National Marine Fisheries Services will announce what must be done about hydropower, habitat, hatcheries and harvesting to ensure that wild salmon survive.

Last week, in the first step of a two-step process, the NMFS put its stamp of approval on one component of the complex problem: the dam operators water-management blueprint for the next five years.

That blueprint is a positive step. But whether it will work remains to be seen, because its success is linked to higher rainfall than the region has recently been receiving.

The plan allows the flow targets to be missed in one of the next five years, but missing the target for two years would trigger adoption of a new plan. The outlook for rain is not encouraging: The region is in its eighth year of a decade of below-normal runoff from water supplies, and this year the runoff is pegged at 70 percent of normal.

The plan calls for using 60 percent of the water stored behind reservoirs on the Columbia and Snake to flush young salmon to sea — an increase of 10 percent over last year and double the amount historically used for this purpose.

In exchange for the increased

spillage of water over the dams — roughly 1 million acre feet more by 1998 than was flushed (unused for electricity) for fish last year — biologists expect 30 percent of fall chinook fingerlings to survive as opposed to the present 5 percent to 10 percent, and 45 percent of the spring chinook to return to spawn as opposed to the present 20 percent to 35 percent.

That's far better than nothing, but it remains uncertain if it's enough. Even less clear is what the increase of water will mean for the beleaguered Idaho sockeye.

Under the plan, consumers will escape higher electricity rates for the first year at least, according to Bonneville Power Administration head Randy Hardy. BPA sensibly will be required to set up a "fish bank" fund of \$40 million to buy water from irrigators in dry years and use it instead for fish — a tactic that should be applied to give the fishery a rest as well in the recovery plan. All told, the BPA expects the plan to cost that agency about \$75 million, including the cost of purchasing electricity from other generators.

Opponents of the plan argue that the extra water spent on fish could irrigate 300,000 acres and produce food for 2 million people. That may well be true, and food production certainly is an important value in this complex equation. But the right choice has been made in expending a limited resource on the most needy and genetically irreplaceable component in the river system.

Salmon: Too many dry years could doom proposal

tion," from its 1993 river-flow allocation for salmon, said Tim Stearns of the Seattle-based Save Our Wild Salmon. He added: "This is not a sky-is-falling decision."

However, the Columbia River Alliance, a coalition of industrial hydropower users, irrigators, shippers and farmers, said the higher river flows have "absolutely no scientific justification . . . (and) will adversely impact Northwest residents and businesses."

The fisheries service can't force its will upon the federal agencies affected by the river-flow restrictions: Bonneville, the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, as well as the Fish and Wildlife Service, which has resource management responsibilities.

However, ignoring the plan would put the agencies in a weak legal position in the inevitable court challenge by environmentalists or other parties.

The release of the plan triggered an immediate but predictable split in the four-state Northwest Power Planning Council, holding its monthly meeting in Seattle yesterday.

Montana and Eastern Washington members, fearing disruptions in irrigation, lake recreation and hydropower generation, denounced the water allocations for salmon as excessive. The council's two Oregon members, friendlier toward salmon, disputed charges that the fisheries service exceeded its bounds.

Montana's John Etchart said his state's popular Hungry Horse Reservoir already has been hard hit by drought, threatening the survival of bull trout that soon might be declared an endangered species, and now "we're taking a very bad situation and sitting idly by as it becomes worse."

The plan calls for increasing by 250,000 acre-feet a year the release of water from the Columbia River beginning in 1995 through 1998, and increasing by a total of 500,000 acre-feet the amount of water to be obtained from the upper Snake River by 1998.

Hardy said it will cost Bonneville about \$35 million to \$40 million a year initially to comply with the fisheries service plan by importing electricity to replace

the hydropower sacrificed for salmon.

But Bonneville says the total bill will be between \$60 million and \$75 million, including the agency's own water-allocation plans for salmon as well as increased allocations mandated by the fisheries service.

"The 11½-million acre-feet figure . . . represents nearly 60 percent of the entire storage capability of the Columbia-Snake River system, . . . with power, and recreation and irrigation and the other river uses essentially taking a back seat to the needs of the fish," Hardy said.

The Columbia River Alliance's Bruce Lovelin complained that 1 million acre feet of water is enough "to irrigate more than 300,000 acres for a season, producing enough food for 2 million people."

Late last year, a team of scientists prepared a report for the fisheries service urging that 8.35 million acre-feet be allocated to salmon annually.

By providing more water than the scientists say was needed, the administration is giving itself some extra protection in case it is sued by environmentalists who might seek to force tougher steps to save salmon, congressional aides said.

Rep. Norm Dicks, D-Wash., said through an aide that the plan was scientifically defensible and thus stood a good chance of withstanding a court challenge.

The Commerce Department estimates that, if the plan is followed, fall chinook salmon will do better. Only 5 to 10 percent of the fall fingerlings are surviving

today and, under the plan, as many as 30 percent might survive, the department said.

For spring chinook, about 20 to 35 percent of the baby salmon have been returning to spawn. Under the plan, close to 10 percent more might make it back, according to findings released yesterday.

"That's progress," DeFazio said.

But Sen. Slade Gorton, R-Wash., questioned the idea that increasing water flow would be effective.

"This is much less dislocation (of water) than we had feared just a few weeks ago, but it is 3 or 3½ million more acre-feet of water than the recovery team recommended," he said.

"And there is no really good scientific information that this additional water is going to mean any more salmon."

Sen. Larry Craig, R-Idaho, said the plan depended too much on the release of water and not enough on fishing curbs.

"We're still allowing the taking of the precious fish on the lower Columbia River but we're asking upstream Idaho to give its all to save fish that are still being fished," he complained.

Dams run by the federal government on the Snake and Columbia produce more than 50 percent of the power in the Northwest. The relatively inexpensive energy is essential to the survival of the aluminum industry.

Two environmental groups, the Natural Resources Defense Council and American Rivers, issued a joint statement saying they were "encouraged" by the propos-

al. The council's Karen Garrison said: "We may not like the details when we see them, and the dams still kill too many fish. But NMFS may finally be starting out on the road to repairing the river."

Lorraine Bodi, of the Northwest office of American Rivers, said: "What we don't know yet is

whether this plan will move us far enough and fast enough to save the fish . . . Endangered salmon need sufficient flows in the river during the spring and summer in order to make their way to the sea."

■ P-I Reporter Rob Taylor contributed to this report.

The Seattle Times

AN INDEPENDENT, LOCALLY OWNED NEWSPAPER

Founded August 10, 1896

FRANK A. BLETHEN, *Publisher and Chief Executive Officer*
H. MASON SIZEMORE, *President and Chief Operating Officer*

MICHAEL R. FANCHER,
Executive Editor and Vice President

ALEX MACLEOD,
Managing Editor

MINDY CAMERON,
Editorial Page Editor

CYNTHIA N. MEAGHER,
Associate Managing Editor

Plan to save salmon reaches right balance

THE National Marine Fisheries Service five-year plan to reverse the decline of dam-decimated salmon on the Columbia and Snake Rivers deserves wide support. It is a realistic balance of science and common sense.

Saving salmon is not a perfect science. But a team of experts appointed by NMFS made a recovery proposal based on the best science available. NMFS itself went a step further, proposing the release of even more water from storage to help speed young salmon to the ocean.

Release of water is expensive. It means less for power generation.

First to criticize the plan was the Columbia River Alliance, a coalition of agricultural, industry and shipping groups, complaining there is no scientific justification for greater river flows. Some environmental groups say the water flows are insufficient. Others say NMFS moved in the right direction by calling for greater flows than the recovery team.

NMFS has tried to reach compromise without compromising science. No one knows the perfect river flow to give salmon a better survival chance.

Critics who say this draft plan is incompatible with that of the recovery team are wrong. It is compatible. It also is compatible with most of the proposals of the Northwest Power Planning Council.

It is a plan that brings more certainty — five years instead of a year at a time. It provides for research to see if it is working. It is flexible — setting water flow objectives based on available water. It sets up a water-reserve budget to balance out drought years with those of heavy rainfall.

Most importantly, it leans in favor of fish — without costly overkill.

Seattle Times Editorial staff members are writers Ross Anderson, Mindy Cameron, Lance Dickie, Don Hannula, Terry Tang, James Vesely and cartoonist Brian Basset. Other members of the editorial board are Frank A. Blethen, William K. Blethen and Robert C. Blethen.
Reader response line, 464-8479.

PAST PUBLISHERS: Alden J. Blethen, 1896-1915, C.B. Blethen, 1915-1941, Elmer E. Todd, 1942-1949, W.K. Blethen, 1949-1967, John A. Blethen, 1967-1982, W.J. Pennington, 1982-1985.

A salmon plan to help preserve fish, power rates

By Neil Modie
and Christopher Hanson
P-I Reporters

Federal fish managers yesterday unveiled a landmark five-year plan to give endangered salmon a growing share of Columbia River water while avoiding a widely feared penalty: higher power bills for Northwest families, farmers and industries.

The plan is a breakthrough in several respects. For the first time it sets forth a broad, multiyear scheme, more flexible than previous one-year plans, for saving the salmon from extinction.

And it opens the previously closed process of managing the region's federal dams and reservoirs. It gives the National Marine Fisheries Service, state officials and Indian tribes — not just federal river operating agencies — a direct role in running the system for salmon protection as well as electricity and commerce.

Government hydropower officials said they could live with the tightened decision despite this year's below-normal rain and snowfall. That is constricting a water supply needed for flushing young salmon to the sea as well as for hydropower generation, irrigation and river commerce.

Unless that runoff picture changes, 1994 will become the eighth year in the past decade that the Columbia and Snake basins have had below-normal

See **SALMON**, Page A7

From Page 1

water supplies.

The tentative plan released yesterday is fragile: the fisheries service, which developed it, said if its water-flow targets fall short in more than one of the next five years, a new scenario will have to be written.

Bonneville Power Administration chief Randy Hardy told reporters in Washington, D.C., that Northwest consumers would avoid a power rate increase in the coming fiscal year starting Oct. 1 if runoff returns to normal.

And after the next fiscal year? "We'll see," Hardy said.

Hardy's chief deputy, Jack Robertson, said in Seattle yesterday that even with the current projection of a 70-percent-of-normal runoff this year, "it's a better than 50-50 chance" a rate increase can be avoided.

"The bottom line is, we should all pray for rain," said Rep. Peter DeFazio, D-Ore., after federal agency chiefs briefed Northwest members of Congress yesterday.

DeFazio said administration officials admitted that the plan would fail if the next few years have rainfall as sparse as the last few.

Under the salmon plan, the federal agencies that operate Snake and Columbia river dams and reservoirs are to release up to 10.85 million acre-feet of water for the salmon runs in 1994 and gradually increase the amounts of water annually to as much as 11.55 million acre-feet in 1998.

By comparison, 10.4 million acre-feet were released in 1993 after unexpected late-spring and summer rains helped boost the initial water allocation of 8.5 million acre-feet for salmon.

An acre-foot is the amount of water that would cover one acre to a depth of one foot.

Hardy said that under the plan the federal government was more than doubling the amount of water provided for salmon just a few years ago.

Salmon advocates, who have condemned previous one-year salmon-protection plans of the fisheries service, guardedly said they found the agency's new decision encouraging.

The agency "went modestly beyond, and in the right direc-

MORE →

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 16, 1994

Kate - we did not know until late that you showed a HRC this morn'g. I had memories this to you this morn'g. Dan will also attend. Beth

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: BOB KYLE
FROM: MICHAEL W. PUNKE
SUBJECT: PRINCIPALS MEETING -- FUTURE TRADE AGENDA
CONCURRENCE: Eileen Claussen ~~SK~~

The NEC Principals will meet tomorrow to discuss our post-NAFTA, post-Uruguay Round trade agenda. The NEC Deputies met February 15 to frame the issues for discussion (Principals Meeting agenda attached at Tab I).

USTR has been working on three issues that arise in connection with the April 15 GATT Ministerial in Marrakesh: trade and the environment, worker rights and competition policy. Eileen Claussen also is chairing an interagency group examining the trade and environment issue. Laura Tyson and Bob Rubin felt that the Principals should have early input as to how these issues are addressed -- particularly in the context of trade policy.

Rather than make specific substantive decisions, the purpose of the meeting is to establish a process for considering the "Marrakesh" issues. A second goal of the meeting is to establish a process for considering the broader post-NAFTA/post-Uruguay Round trade agenda.

"Marrakesh" Issues

The President on January 11 in Brussels mentioned three areas for possible future multilateral trade efforts -- the environment, labor practices and competition policy. The President's statement was not detailed, and was not the result of interagency analysis.

The Marrakesh Ministerial will bring the Uruguay Round to a formal conclusion. It will establish an "Interim Committee" that will consider the GATT's future agenda. The U.S. will play an important role in this process. While they are at different levels of development, the three issues mentioned by the President likely will be discussed.

-- Trade and the Environment: The Uruguay Round trade negotiators agreed to establish by April 15 a program for future work on the environment and an institution to carry it out. USTR has been seeking to negotiate a standing committee on trade and the environment with broad terms of

reference. Many environmental groups believe that the GATT undermines national environmental protection efforts (e.g., the tuna-dolphin controversy). Some Members of Congress have argued that lax environmental standards abroad are a de facto subsidy, placing U.S. manufacturing firms at a competitive disadvantage.

-- Trade and Labor Practices: The NAFTA debate also highlighted linkages between trade policy and foreign labor practices. There is support in the American labor community for international efforts through GATT or the ILO to address so-called "workers' rights."

-- Trade and Competition Policy: USTR has advocated the idea of using future multilateral talks to address the issue of competition policy. The issue of collusive foreign practices has arisen in the context of U.S. trade with Japan, but also other countries.

We do not know the level of the President's commitment to addressing these issues in the context of multilateral trade negotiations. None of these issues has been considered in the context of our overall, post-NAFTA, post-Uruguay Round trade agenda. There is sentiment among many of the Deputies that the GATT may not be the best forum -- particularly in light of profound differences between developing and developed nations. At the same time, many in the environmental community believe that a GATT effort in this area is worth the effort.

Deputies Recommendation: The NEC Deputies recommend establishing an interagency process to analyze these "new" issues over roughly a three week period. The Deputies then would report back with specific recommendations for the U.S. posture at Marrakesh. They are seeking initial thinking of the Principals to inform and guide this process.

Broader Trade Agenda

The above issues point to the broader need to develop a post-NAFTA/post-Uruguay Round trade policy.

Deputies Recommendation: The Deputies will recommend that an interagency group begin work analyzing the components of a new trade policy. A notional chart of the analysis for developing trade policy was circulated at the Deputies Meeting, and is attached at Tab II. Again, the Deputies are looking to the Principals for initial guidance on broad themes.

Attachments

- Tab I Meeting Agenda
- Tab II Chart Outlining Trade Decisions

TIME OF TRANSMISSION

170150Z

TIME OF RECEIPT

170210Z

**WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM**

PRECEDENCE: IMMEDIATE
PRIORITY
ROUTINE

RELEASER: BVL

DTG: 170050Z FEB 94

MESSAGE NO. 6 CLASSIFICATION Unclass PAGES 18
FROM Beth Viola (NAME) (PHONE NUMBER) (ROOM NO.)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION _____

TO (AGENCY)	DELIVER TO	DEPT/ROOM NO.	PHONE NUMBER
AF II	Katie McGinty		

REMARKS:

Katie - Media Affairs called and said they thought that you had left your bag and trench coat on the van in LA. If you need any info from your bag pls contact ~~me~~ Kim @ 818-405-7280

I've gone home. pls call at 703-461-6939 or beep me at 202-773-2121. Beth

2/16/94, (Wednesday) 6:00pm
McGINTY SCHEDULE
THURSDAY
FEBRUARY 17, 1994

NOTE: KM DOES NOT ARRIVE FROM WASHINGTON UNTIL 5AM

8:00 - 8:45AM FYI - CZ WILL ATTEND
STAFF MEETING: POTUS SENIOR STAFF

*9:30 - Principals Mtg - Future Trade Agenda.
NEC Mtg
Roosevelt Room - see attached*

10:00AM - 10:30AM

MEETING: JANE HOPKINS - *Katie - you can cancel this if
LOCATION: OEP necessary - Jane knows you will
be arriving late.*

11:00 - 11:30AM

BRIEFING: NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS
RE: 100 TRIBAL LEADERS/GENERAL ISSUES
LOCATION: 450 OEOB
REQUESTED BY: INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
CONTACT: ELIZABETH 6-2896

1:30 - 2:00PM

MEETING: RIVLIN, GRUMBLY, GLAUTHIER
RE: GRUMBLY'S PROPOSED CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT LEGACY OF
POST COLD WAR
LOCATION: 252 OEOB
CONTACT: VAL 5-4742

2:30 - 3:00PM

MEETING: GLAUTHIER, LAUGHLIN
RE: BUDGET
LOCATION: OEP
CONTACT: COURTNEY 5-4561

3:30 - 4:00PM

MEETING: MARY O'LONE, STELLE
RE: ECOSYSTEMS
LOCATION: OEP
CONTACT: MARY

4:15 - 4:45PM

MEETING: VOLES, BREGGIN, MILLER
RE: GLOBE ANNOUNCEMENT
LOCATION: OEP
CONTACT: JOE 6-7035

5:00 - 6:00PM

MEETING: GRIFFIN, , CUTTER, LAWS, PERCIASEPE, BURKE, STIGLITZ, MUNNELL,
HICKMOTT, BREGGIN, STELLE
RE: SUPERFUND/CLEAN WATER
LOCATION: OEP

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 16, 1994

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: BOB KYLE

FROM: MICHAEL W. PUNKE

SUBJECT: PRINCIPALS MEETING -- FUTURE TRADE AGENDA

CONCURRENCE: Eileen Claussen ~~SK~~

The NEC Principals will meet tomorrow to discuss our post-NAFTA, post-Uruguay Round trade agenda. The NEC Deputies met February 15 to frame the issues for discussion (Principals Meeting agenda attached at Tab I).

USTR has been working on three issues that arise in connection with the April 15 GATT Ministerial in Marrakesh: trade and the environment, worker rights and competition policy. Eileen Claussen also is chairing an interagency group examining the trade and environment issue. Laura Tyson and Bob Rubin felt that the Principals should have early input as to how these issues are addressed -- particularly in the context of trade policy.

Rather than make specific substantive decisions, the purpose of the meeting is to establish a process for considering the "Marrakesh" issues. A second goal of the meeting is to establish a process for considering the broader post-NAFTA/post-Uruguay Round trade agenda.

"Marrakesh" Issues

The President on January 11 in Brussels mentioned three areas for possible future multilateral trade efforts -- the environment, labor practices and competition policy. The President's statement was not detailed, and was not the result of interagency analysis.

The Marrakesh Ministerial will bring the Uruguay Round to a formal conclusion. It will establish an "Interim Committee" that will consider the GATT's future agenda. The U.S. will play an important role in this process. While they are at different levels of development, the three issues mentioned by the President likely will be discussed.

-- Trade and the Environment: The Uruguay Round trade negotiators agreed to establish by April 15 a program for future work on the environment and an institution to carry it out. USTR has been seeking to negotiate a standing committee on trade and the environment with broad terms of

Kate - we did not know until late that you would attend this. I had memorized this to you the other day. Don't will also attend. Beth

reference. Many environmental groups believe that the GATT undermines national environmental protection efforts (e.g., the tuna-dolphin controversy). Some Members of Congress have argued that lax environmental standards abroad are a de facto subsidy, placing U.S. manufacturing firms at a competitive disadvantage.

-- **Trade and Labor Practices:** The NAFTA debate also highlighted linkages between trade policy and foreign labor practices. There is support in the American labor community for international efforts through GATT or the ILO to address so-called "workers' rights."

-- **Trade and Competition Policy:** USTR has advocated the idea of using future multilateral talks to address the issue of competition policy. The issue of collusive foreign practices has arisen in the context of U.S. trade with Japan, but also other countries.

We do not know the level of the President's commitment to addressing these issues in the context of multilateral trade negotiations. None of these issues has been considered in the context of our overall, post-NAFTA, post-Uruguay Round trade agenda. There is sentiment among many of the Deputies that the GATT may not be the best forum -- particularly in light of profound differences between developing and developed nations. At the same time, many in the environmental community believe that a GATT effort in this area is worth the effort.

Deputies Recommendation: The NEC Deputies recommend establishing an interagency process to analyze these "new" issues over roughly a three week period. The Deputies then would report back with specific recommendations for the U.S. posture at Marrakesh. They are seeking initial thinking of the Principals to inform and guide this process.

Broader Trade Agenda

The above issues point to the broader need to develop a post-NAFTA/post-Uruguay Round trade policy.

Deputies Recommendation: The Deputies will recommend that an interagency group begin work analyzing the components of a new trade policy. A notional chart of the analysis for developing trade policy was circulated at the Deputies Meeting, and is attached at Tab II. Again, the Deputies are looking to the Principals for initial guidance on broad themes.

Attachments

Tab I Meeting Agenda
Tab II Chart Outlining Trade Decisions

February 4, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO HEADWATERS FILES/PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY -
MEETING WITH JIM FREE AND TOMMY BOGGS ON
FEBRUARY 3, 1994

Jim Free and Tommy Boggs came to see me at their request on short notice, to talk about where we were on the Pacific Lumber Company's Headwaters property. This debriefs the discussion.

In reviewing the background, Jim Free said that Katie McGinty showed great enthusiasm for this project at the outset, but seem to have cooled over a period of time. He said the George Frampton had met with them and had thrown out a ridiculously low number, sort of like \$100 million, and he knew that we all had met. He said that, from his most recent conversation with Katie, he sensed that her hesitations were that I have some problems with the process, so they came to see if I was holding it up.

I told them that, no, I was not holding it up, but yes, I did have some problems with the process. I said that my main problem is that this did not go as far as a plan for what the "end game" was. I said that I did not want us to

2

start into the great effort and political controversy unless I had confidence that we had a good plan and that I could see where it was going to come out.

Tommy Boggs took some time to talk about things I mostly already knew, and said that there were dozens of DOD properties that would be possible to swap and that it was simple--we get a list of properties and then we have three appraisers appraise the timberlands and another three do the chosen DOD site, and we get agreed. And Congress passes a bill approving it.

I said, well, it is not that simple. I said let's look at the Memphis Naval Air Station, with which I am eminently familiar. The "north side" of the base, containing the big air field, has been declared surplus with great community concern and is scheduled to go back to the City of Millington. Everyone knows this as "Jim Sasser's project", and that he is Chairman of the Senate Finance Subcommittee on Military Capital Expenditures. I think this is a good example. I think every base is going to have a local Congressman and/or Senator who cares a lot about what happens to that base. I asked Tommy if he could take this example--which is a real life example--and tell me how this Administration is going to swap land to a fellow with Hurwitz' reputation in any Congressional district in the

United States? Tommy seemed unprepared for the question and really had no answer except to say that the Administration could make the selection of a place where there would not be much objection. I said, where is that? Which congressional district do you have in mind? And I think he saw my thrust.

Following that further, he said that he thought that the legislation might be limited to swaps in California. I said that I thought that would help a lot, because there you have the other 49 states whose Senators are less apt to hold on it or stop it. If the California Senators get behind doing it, and they can agree on the swap property, that would alleviate much of my concern, as then you'd have the home state Senators for both sides of the deal.

He also expounded, or I should say postured, on values. He stated that the famous Forest Service appraisal took into account the environmental limitation, by docking the value by 18 percent for that consideration. I have never read the appraisal, so I had better do that. He stated that with the continuing environmental protection requirements, that number would probably go to 33 percent of the timber value as a deduction. He said, however, that, by reason of our own efforts to protect old forest, the value of redwood was far higher than it was at the time the appraisal was made. Thus,

he said that the \$500 million appraisal would be well over \$700 million, so the increase from 18 percent to 33 percent would still represent a "netted out value" of \$500 million dollars. He obviously did not think that George Frampton's "\$100 million" comment was a serious expression of his view.

He also told me some things I did not know about their politicking with the California Delegation. He said that Pacific Lumber is willing to contribute another couple of parcels which the Save the Redwoods League is anxious to own, which are not involved in the Headwaters tract. The Headwaters tract that they will be willing to "swap" is the 4,500 or so acres, comprising of 3,000 acres of old growth and a buffer of 1,500 acres or so. He said that the Nature Conservancy had looked over that and felt that was a sustainable unit. He said that, if they were to deal on the other big tract, 44,000 acres or so, they would have to close two mills, which would represent substantial loss of employment and a further economic loss to them equal to the values of the mills.

The other sense I got from meeting was that their thought that there would be one of two outcomes--either a financial swap of assets or a taking. They did not seem to think that we or the State of California would allow any

cutting. He said they were going forward with a HCP. This reenforces my concern that the pressure will mount and that we need to exercise great care not to have an unintended taking. An example of what I mean is that, if we stop them cutting on the basis that this is Murrelet habitat, we had better have some science to show that there actually are Murrelets there, or we could have a tough case in a jurisdiction where I would be a little uncomfortable about that the jury would do to us.

I will pass this on to George and John and to Katie and Wil, and to Lois and Gerald, subject to the privilege.



United States Department of the Interior



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-93)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages 7

To: <u>Beth Viola</u>	From: <u>Robyn York</u>
Dept./Agency	Phone # <u>208-7163</u>
Fax # <u>20456-2710</u>	Fax <u>(202) 218-2350</u>

NSN 7540-01-317-7368 5099-101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

FACSIMILE MEMORANDUM

TO: Beth Viola
White House

From: Robyn York, Staff Assistant-Scheduler
Office of the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs

Date: February 16, 1994

Subject: Response to a Request for Information on Environmental Issues to be presented to the National Congress of American Indians, Inc.

I have prepared the following points on some recent environmental issues that the Assistant Secretary is working actively on. Per our discussion, here is the information on the Northwest Watershed Partnership Conference and other issues:

- o The Assistant Secretary is attending and will make remarks to the Conference in Tacoma on Feb. 16, 1994 at the noon luncheon (today). I have attached her remarks.
- o The Office of the Assistant Secretary is actively involved and has convened a large interagency meeting to discuss with important subsistence issues in the State of Alaska. She has traveled to Alaska to meet with Alaska Federation of Natives and to their villages to talk with them on the subsistence issues and the loss of the natural food source and affect to the environment. This is one of her two primary focuses for better understanding and improvement in services and programs in Alaska.
- o The AS-IA has met with and is working together with the tribal representatives on the affect of pollution and other commercial affects to salmon fishing in the Northwest. Not only has this affected natural food sources for NW Indians, but will have long-term religious and cultural ramifications. She is working toward mitigation instead of litigation to in negotiating these long-standing issues for remedies and solutions to this environmental crisis. Tribes need to be brought to the table and consulted.
- o Our office is supporting and coordinating discussions between other Federal agencies and other DOI bureaus in the application of the Endangered Species Act to Indian tribes and their tribal operations. She is actively working toward a positive solution

in one case where a tribes who has a multi-million dollar economic development in hiatus because the land that they want to develop is the habitat of a protected turtle species.

Attached:

1. **Speech to NW Watershed Conference**
2. **Additional Environmental Issues on Indian Land from AS-IA files**

Katie - FYI

Intergovernmental Affairs said that

the NCAI is also very interested

in Clean Water and Environmental

Justice.

ADA DEER
TALKING POINTS - WATERSHED CONFERENCE
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1994

I. GREETING

II. NATURE AND SCOPE OF TRUST RESPONSIBILITY

I WAS A SENIOR LECTURER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON, PRIOR TO JOINING THIS ADMINISTRATION. SO I NEVER PASS UP THE OPPORTUNITY TO GIVE A HISTORY LESSON WHEN I HAVE A CAPTIVE AUDIENCE.

FIRST, YOU NEED TO KNOW THAT THERE ARE THREE KINDS OF SOVEREIGNTY RECOGNIZED IN THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION - TRIBAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL. THIS RIGHT LEAD INDIAN TRIBES TO ENTER INTO TREATY MAKING - A DARK PERIOD IN U.S. HISTORY. TODAY, WE FIND OURSELVES TRYING TO ASSEMBLE COALITIONS TO FULFILL LONG HELD PROMISES AND TO ADDRESS AGE OLD INJUSTICES. TOUGH TOGETHER WE CAN RISE TO THIS CHALLENGE - BEFORE WE ENTER THE 21ST CENTURY WE MUST RECONCILE THE BROKEN TREATIES OF THE PAST.

TODAY, THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AS TRUSTEE FOR OVER 300 INDIAN TRIBES AND OVER 200 ALASKA VILLAGES, MANAGES OVER \$500 BILLION IN ASSETS HELD BY TRIBES. THIS IS AN AWESOME TASK, THOUGH ONE THAT IS SHARED BY THE ENTIRE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, AND NOT JUST THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. SECRETARY BABBITT IN SECRETARY ORDER 3175, CLEARLY STATES THIS - THAT THE TRUST RESPONSIBILITY TO INDIAN TRIBES IS DEPARTMENTAL-WIDE.

III. IN CARING OUT THIS TRUST RESPONSIBILITY, ALLOW ME TO BROACH SOME ISSUES WITH YOU.

◆ **TRIBAL PARTICIPATION IN STRATEGY AND DEVELOPMENT/DECISION MAKING:**

THIS ADMINISTRATION HAS STATED THAT IT IS COMMITTED, WHERE EVER POSSIBLE, TO RECOGNIZING NATIVE SOVEREIGNTY AND IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMS ENHANCING NATIVE SELF-GOVERNANCE. THIS COMMITMENT MAY TAKE SEVERAL FORMS, BUT IT MUST ALWAYS INCORPORATE THE UNDERLYING TRUST RESPONSIBILITY AND GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALL BRANCHES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN TRIBES. TO EFFECTIVELY

ACCOMPLISH THESE RESPONSIBILITIES, ANY PROCESSES AND FRAMEWORKS DEVELOPED TO ADDRESS OR IMPACT TRIBAL RESOURCES OR OPPORTUNITIES INCLUDING WATERSHED, HABITAT, AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES MUST INTEGRATE, AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBILITY, THE IDEAS, CONCERNS, CONCEPTS AND SOLUTIONS OFFERED BY THE TRIBES.

◆ **PROTECTION OF TREATY FISHERIES AND TIMBER:**

CONSISTENT WITH COURT RULINGS RELATING TO CONSERVATION MEASURES APPLICABLE TO TRIBAL RESOURCES, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD DEVELOP POLICY WHICH DOES NOT MAKE TRIBAL RESOURCES THE LAST RESORT TO SPECIES OR RESOURCE VIABILITY. THE CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES MUST BE PLANNED FOR SO THAT ALL RESOURCE ECONOMIES SHARE THE BURDEN OF CONSERVATION.

◆ **COASTWIDE SALMON INVENTORY/ASSESSMENT:**

AS A FIRST STEP IN AN ACTION PROGRAM - AN INVENTORY REVIEW AND ASSAY OF SALMON STOCKS AND RELATED HABITATS MUST BE PERFORMED ON A COAST-WIDE BASIS THROUGH A COORDINATED

FEDERAL/TRIBAL/STATE APPROACH.

**IV. CLOSING - PARTNERSHIP - CHIEF SEATTLE - LEGACY AND
OBLIGATION TO OUR ANCESTORS.**

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ON INDIAN LANDS

- Cleanup of solid waste dumps - Technical assistance and limited funding are being provided to tribes to help close dumps to which Federal agencies may have contributed. Dumps which are owned and operated by BIA or other Federal agencies are being closed.
- Alternatives to existing waste management practices - BIA and IHS are working with tribes to develop alternative means of waste management. These include establishing transfer stations and the use of regional landfills. Also, EPA is working with tribes to develop their own waste management plans.
- Cleanup of hazardous waste sites - Inventories and cleanup of hazardous waste sites continue on Indian lands. Sites that qualify for the National Priorities List will be cleaned up by EPA.
- Water quality - BIA has been and continues to be very active in studying tribal water quality issues. Limited funding is also being provided tribes to assist them in their own water quality management and testing programs.
- Wellhead protection - BIA, IHS and EPA have worked with tribes to protect their drinking water wells from real or potential contamination.
- Training - Funding is provided to tribes related to training on various environmental issues from solid waste management, pesticide management and various water quality issues.
- Cleanup of old mine sites - BIA has been active in the reclamation of the Jackpile uranium mine on the Laguna Indian Reservation in New Mexico. This was the world's largest open pit uranium and it is being reclaimed ahead of schedule and under budget. Completion this summer. Other reclamations are being planned.
- Compliance with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act - while the tribes agree that compliance with this Act is important, it is felt that the process is too long and complicated to the point of being a deterrent to economic development. BIA is working with FWS to develop a less cumbersome approach for Indian lands and one that will take Indian issues into account.

5. We're meeting w/ IHS on 2/16/94 to discuss what their steering committee has requesting of them on the national meeting and its arrangements; we have other questions that we need to talk w/ about; for example, what about the BoBo Dean letter requesting us the Government to use Negotiated Rule Making on the last phase of finalizing the regulations; However, IHS, DOI offices and our own staff are advising against it. This will be a serious concern to the Secretary's office--they are saying no, too.

This is enough. I don't want to do overload, but these are the highlights for next week. Some of these issues I thought you might want to have a cursory knowledge of before you get back.

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

eth/tr also help - R

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages = *2*

To <i>Beth Visk</i>	From <i>R York</i>
Dept./Agency <i>Wt</i>	Phone <i>208-7163</i>
Fax <i>4510-2710</i>	Fax # <i>208-5520</i>

NSN 7540-01-317-7368 5040-101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION



United States Department

DOI

OFFICE OF THE S
Washington, DC

ORDER NO. 3175

Subject: Departmental Responsibilities for Indian Trust Resources

Sec. 1 Purpose. This Order clarifies the responsibility of the component bureaus and offices of the Department of the Interior to ensure that the trust resources of federally recognized Indian tribes and their members that may be affected by the activities of those bureaus and offices are identified, conserved and protected. It is the intent of this Order that each bureau and office will operate within a government to government relationship with federally recognized Indian tribes and that the Bureau of Indian Affairs provide timely and accurate information upon the request of their Interior Department counterparts.

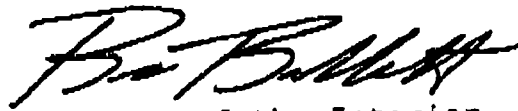
This Order is for internal management guidance only, and shall not be construed to grant or vest any right to any party in respect to any Federal action not otherwise granted or vested by existing law or regulations.

Sec. 2 Authority. This Order is issued under the authority of Section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1262).

Sec. 3 Responsibility. The heads of bureaus and offices are responsible for being aware of the impact of their plans, projects, programs or activities on Indian trust resources. Bureaus and offices when engaged in the planning of any proposed project or action will ensure that any anticipated effects on Indian trust resources are explicitly addressed in the planning, decision and operational documents; i.e., Environmental Assessments, Environmental Impact Statements, Management Plans, etc., that are prepared for the project. These documents should clearly state the rationale for the recommended decision and explain how the decision will be consistent with the Department's trust responsibilities. Bureaus and offices are required to consult with the recognized tribal government with jurisdiction over the trust property that the proposal may affect, the appropriate office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Office of the Solicitor (for legal assistance) if their evaluation reveals any impacts on Indian trust resources. All consultations with tribal governments are to be open and candid so that all interested parties may evaluate for themselves the potential impact of the proposal on trust resources.

The heads of the Department's bureaus and offices will prepare and publish procedures and directives prior to the expiration of this Order to ensure that their respective units are fully aware of this Order and that they are in compliance with the intent of the Order. Prior to final issuance, the Office of American Indian Trust will review and comment on these procedures before their approval by the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs.

Sec. 4 Effective Date. This Order is effective immediately. Its provisions will remain in effect until October 1, 1994, or until it is amended, superseded, or revoked, whichever occurs first.



Secretary of the Interior

Date: NOV 8 1993

MEMORANDUM TO:

Katie McGinty
Bob Lehrman
Lorraine Voles

FR:

Will Stelle *WJS*

RE:

Draft Talking Points for the Tacoma Meeting

DATE:

14 February 1994

Attached are draft talking points for the VPOTUS and a sketchy description of the event itself. They need some work and I will plan to do some editing on them, but comments and suggestions are welcome and encouraged!

Many thanks.

cc R. VIDA

Handwritten notes and signatures:
~~WJS~~
file

LOGISTICS FOR WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16

7:10-7:25 ~~7-2-15~~ P.M.

Location: At the Sheraton, in a room yet to be announced, near the site of the watershed conference

What: Press event, announcing economic assistance to two NW towns

Who: Vice President, Regional CERT Co-Chairs Bob Rheiner and Scott Duff, Reps. Unsoeld and Dicks, Senator Murray, State CERT Chairs Terry Gorton, Bill Scott, Tom Bristow, Centralia representatives (Leon Bowman, Wendy Paulin, Gene Groshong, Craig Nelson), Forks representatives (Sandra Kint, Ben Lonn, Al Barr)

Length of ceremony: 15 minutes

Vice President's role: 4 minutes, describing projects about to receive funding as part of the President's Forest Plan and shaking hands of local officials of two Washington State towns

Schedule:

7:10 ~~7:10~~ 7 p.m. -- Tom Tuchmann, Director of U.S. Office of Forestry and Economic Development, begins ceremony with 2 minutes of comments and introductions of people present

7:12 7:12 -- Rep. Unsoeld talks about Centralia project and introduces Norm Dicks, who will speak about Forks project

7:14 7:14 -- Rep. Dicks talks about Forks project and introduces Senator Murray, for some comments on economic assistance effort

7:16 7:16 -- Senator Murray talks about effort in general in the state

7:18 7:18 -- Tom Tuchmann introduces Vice President

7:19 7:19 -- Vice President gives four minutes of comments, describes projects and introduces local officials of two towns

7:23 7:23 -- Mayor Pro-Tem Leon Bowman of Centralia and Sandra Kint of Forks Economic Development receive letters of intent and shake the VP's hand

7:24 7:24 -- Vice President gives closing remarks

7:25 7:25 -- ceremony over

J.M.

TALKING POINTS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

7-7:15 P.M., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16

Welcome, everyone. I am Tom Tuchmann. I am the Director of the U.S. Office of Forestry and Economic Development, which the Administration has set up in Portland, Oregon to help coordinate the implementation of the Forest Plan.

Tonight we are here to celebrate a process that has come together and made the President's economic assistance initiative a reality.

A group of dedicated people -- called the Community Economic Revitalization Teams -- have brought the Administration's economic assistance effort from rhetoric to reality in an unbelievably short time period.

This Administration made a commitment to the people of the Northwest and Northern California less than a year ago to help them help themselves out of economic gridlock. One of the ways they are making that happen is by funneling more than 270 million dollars in the coming year into the small communities of this region as they attempt to find ways to diversify their economies.

Tonight we are honored to have Vice President Al Gore with us to announce the first economic assistance packages to be cleared for Washington State. But first I would like to point out a couple of people with us this evening.

The State CERT chairs for California, Oregon and Washington, Terry Gorton, Bill Scott, and Tom Bristow.

The Regional CERT Chairs, Bob Rheiner and Scott Duff.

From Centralia, Leon Bowman, Wendy Paulin, Gene Groshong, and Craig Nelson.

From the city of Forks, Sandra Kint, Ben Lonn, and Al Barr.

Now before Vice President announces the economic assistance packages, we will hear from a few of our elected officials who have worked hard on these projects.

We'll start with U.S. Rep. Jolene Unsoeld, who represents Centralia.

VPO/TK

DRAFT

TALKING POINTS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

7-7:15 P.M., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16

Some people might say I am familiar with the term "reinventing government".

Well I can tell you, a lot of people say they're doing it, but I have seen few more deserving examples of the term "reinventing government" than the efforts of the two communities we are honoring today and the Community Economic Revitalization Team process that helped make their dreams a reality.

These Teams have come together from local, state and federal levels and figured out how to best work together to get the economic assistance out to the small towns of the Northwest and Northern California.

The Community Economic Revitalization Teams have done two very important things: one is that they are helping these communities that are so much in need; the other is that they are re-inventing government in a historic way. They are bringing together local, state and federal agencies, cutting the stack of paperwork from 10 feet high to a couple of sheets, and making it possible to get this

assistance to people not in ten years, but today!

For those of you who aren't familiar with the CERT process, the President's economic assistance efforts are targeted to four areas: workers, businesses, communities, and what we call "jobs in the woods" -- that is, using dislocated workers to help us repair public land. Of course, this is also one of the most important topics of this watershed restoration conference.

Tonight I am honored to be announcing two very important projects that will be made possible through this effort.

The first is for the town of Forks, over on the Olympic Peninsula. This project is the purchase of an industrial park, which will be turned into a value added wood product manufacturing facility. That facility will help Forks diversify its economic base with compatible industries. This project is a great example of a successful partnerships between local, state, and federal governments. The President's Forest Plan economic initiative is kicking in \$280,000, which will put the project over the top in reaching its goal.

The second project is at the Port of Centralia, where \$365,000 will be added to the \$434,000 the Port of Centralia has already raised to allow Rainier Wear Sportswear to expand, creating more jobs for the area. In addition, the new facility should provide 100 new jobs for dislocated timber workers, as well as stimulating new growth in the economy.

As you know, this economic initiative is an important part of the President's Forest Plan. It's an honor to be able to see and meet those of you tonight who will be helped by this effort tomorrow.

Now I would like to ask the Mayor Pro-tem of Centralia, Leon Bowman, and the Director of the Fork Economic Development Steering Committee, Sandra Kint, to come forward and receive your official notice of intent.

PRESENTATION OF THE NOTICE OF INTENT TO THE TWO COMMUNITY LEADERS. FOLLOWING YOUR PRESENTATIONS YOU CAN MAKE THE FOLLOWING CLOSING REMARKS.

With this effort we have gone in four short months from

forming locally-based economic assistance teams to providing assistance in each of the three state of Washington, Oregon, and California. Yet, as Leon and Sandra know all too well, tonight's efforts are just the beginning of what will be a long and difficult process.

I pledge that this administration will be there with you.

Regional CERT Community Economic Revitalization Team

Bureau of Land Management
 Rural Development Administration
 Department of Labor
 Housing and Urban Development
 Forest Service
 Intertribal Timber Council
 State of California

Farmers Home Administration
 Small Business Administration
 Economic Development Administration
 Environmental Protection Agency
 Extension Service
 State of Oregon
 State of Washington

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE CERT PROCESS

The Pacific Northwest Economic Adjustment Initiative for Oregon, Washington and Northern California resulted from the April 2, 1993 forest summit held by President Clinton. The Economic Adjustment Initiative accompanies the Forest Management Plan to establish a framework for cooperative planning, improved decision making, and coordinated implementation of the Forest Plan.

The Initiative establishes a framework to assist workers, businesses and communities that rely on a forest-product based economy to adjust to changing economic conditions. Under the Initiative, more than 2.1 billion dollars will be distributed over the next five years to the region. The impacted, timber-dependent communities will receive the money through eighteen existing federal loan and grant programs.

The Regional Community Economic Revitalization Team (Regional CERT) was created, along with a CERT in each of the three states and the Multi-Agency Command (MAC) located in Washington, D.C., to implement the Economic Adjustment Initiative. The CERTs have representation from nine federal agencies as well as local, state, and tribal representatives.

The state CERTs are the recipients of project proposals and supply a forum for the exchange of information. The community members of the state CERTs provide the federal members with vital information on such things as community structure, local goals and strategies for development of a diverse economic base. Currently, more than 1200 project proposals have been submitted to the state CERTs.

The primary purpose of the Regional CERT is to seek equitable interstate distribution of the total sum of Federal monies made available through cooperation with communities in each state. The additional task of the Regional CERT is to identify and implement process improvements for increased efficiency in the distribution of federal funds, as well as seek the removal of impediments to overall program application.

The CERTs began operation in November, 1993. The first task of the Regional CERT was to develop an Implementation Plan that would detail the integration and implementation of the relevant federal programs. The Implementation Plan also established points to review fund distribution to ensure equity, the responsibilities of the CERTs and progress benchmarks. The final Implementation Plan, dated December 10, 1993, was then signed by the Governor of each state, the Co-Chairs of the Regional CERT and the Chair of the Multi-Agency Command.

OPTIONAL FORM 29 (7-80)

revised 2/13/94

FAX TRANSMITTAL		# of Pages 1
TO LAURIE H.	From LAURA	
Agency	Phone # 326-2731	
1994-1-24	Fax #	

TALKING POINTS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

7-7:15 P.M., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16

Some people might say I am familiar with the term "reinventing government."

Well I can tell you, a lot of people say they're doing it, but I have seen few more deserving examples of the term "reinventing government" than the efforts of the two communities we are honoring today and the Community Economic Revitalization Team process that helped make their dreams a reality.

These Teams have come together from local, state and federal levels and figured out how to best work together to get the economic assistance out to the small towns of the Northwest and Northern California.

The Community Economic Revitalization Teams have done two very important things: one is that they are helping these communities that are so much in need; the other is that they are re-inventing government in a historic way. They are bringing together local, state, and federal agencies, cutting the stack of paperwork from 10 feet high to a couple of sheets, and making it possible to get this assistance to people not in ten years, but today!

For those of you who aren't familiar with the CERT process, the President's economic assistance efforts are targeted to four areas: workers, businesses, communities, and what we call "jobs in the woods" -- that is, using dislocated workers to help us repair public land. Of course, this is also one of the most important topics of this watershed restoration conference.

Tonight I am honored to be announcing two very important projects that will be made possible through this effort.

The first is for the town of Forks, over on the Olympic Peninsula. This project is the purchase of an industrial park, which will be turned into a value added wood product manufacturing facility. That facility will help Forks diversify its economic base with compatible industries. This project is a great example of a successful partnership between local, state, and federal governments. The President's Forest Plan economic initiative is kicking in \$280,000, which will put the project over the top in reaching its goal.

The second project is at the Port of Centralia, where \$365,000 will be added to the \$434,000 the Port of Centralia has already raised to allow Rainier Wear Sportswear to expand, creating more jobs for the area. In addition, the new facility should provide 100 new jobs for dislocated timber workers, as well as stimulating new growth in the economy.

As you know, this economic initiative is an important part of the President's Forest Plan. It's an honor to be able to see and meet those of you tonight who will be helped by this effort tomorrow.

Now I would like to ask the Mayor Pro-tem of Centralia, Leon Bowman, and the Director of the Forks Economic Development Steering Committee, Sandra Kint, to come forward and receive your official notice of intent.

PRESENTATION OF THE NOTICE OF INTENT TO THE TWO COMMUNITY LEADERS. FOLLOWING YOUR PRESENTATIONS YOU CAN MAKE THE FOLLOWING

CLOSING REMARKS.

With this effort we have gone in four short months from forming locally-based economic assistance teams to providing assistance in each of the three states of Washington, Oregon, and California. Yet, as Leon and Sandra know all too well, tonight's efforts are just the beginning of what will be a long and challenging process.

I pledge that this administration will be there with you.

PRESIDENT'S NORTHWEST ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT INITIATIVE

- In April, the President announced a five-year, \$1.2 billion plan to encourage economic diversification and growth in the areas of California, Oregon, and Washington affected by planned changes in federal timber policy.
- The first part of this plan was enacted as part of reconciliation: that legislation established a ten-year schedule of payments to counties affected by the new policy. The schedule replaced the roller-coaster-style revenue-sharing arrangements that had long hindered county planning and economic development activities.
- The remainder of the President's plan involves expansions of more than a dozen existing federal programs: assistance for workers and their families, technical and financial support for business and industry, investments in communities and infrastructure, and improvements in the region's ecosystem. (See attached list).
- With all of the appropriations bill (except Interior) passed, we anticipate that fully 90% of the President's plan will be funded for FY1994. This will create more than 12,500 new economic opportunities--including 7,000 new, family-wage jobs and more than 5,000 training opportunities.
- The Initiative also represents one of the Administration's first real experiments in reinventing government. The funds will be administered through a streamlined and coordinated system that brings together state, local, and federal officials. In the White House, this effort is being coordinated by Peter Yu, Director to the National Economic Council
- Because most of the President's plan involves grantmaking programs, it is difficult to anticipate the geographic distribution of the funds. However, it is anticipated that at least 15% of the assistance will be awarded to California. Over the life of the initiative, this would total about \$200 million.

Economic Aspects of the President's Forest Plan

- Anticipated direct job loss: 6,000
Estimated unmet need from 1990-92 contraction: 5,000 - 10,000

Total estimated need: 11,000 - 16,000

- President's Economic Package:
 \$270 million in increased assistance in FY1994
 \$1.2 billion over five years

will create.

more than 13,500 new economic opportunities in 1994, including

5,400 new retraining opportunities and more than 8,000 new family-wage jobs;

over five years, the package will create

more than 31,000 new economic opportunities, including
16,200 new retraining opportunities
more than 15,000 new family-wage jobs.

HANFORD SITE ISSUES

Environmental remediation issues are the principal mission at the Hanford complex site.

- o The most urgent task is **tank safety**. High-level radioactive waste is stored in 177 underground storage tanks, of which 67 are suspected of leaking.
- o Secretary O'Leary met with Washington State officials in September 1993 at the first **Hanford Summit**, and announced 52 safety and management initiatives to address the tank safety issues over the next three years, including:
 - prevent potential hydrogen gas explosion at Tank 101 - SY
 - address other potential explosion issues
 - reduce risks from all leaking tanks
 - improve worker health and safety
 - tank infrastructure upgrades
- o Secretary O'Leary will return for the Hanford II Summit in April 1994.

The **Hanford Tri-party Agreement** was renegotiated and signed last month with the State of Washington, the EPA and DOE, with significant stakeholder input.

- o The Agreement establishes a comprehensive program for cleanup, risk reduction, improving schedules, and reducing costs. Key elements include:
 - waster removal and closure schedule from single-shell tanks;
 - clean-up of Ecology reserve by October 1994 (46% of Hanford site);
 - Cost and management efficiency initiative;
 - construction of low-level vitrification facility to start in 1997, operational in 1997, all waste vitrified by 2028;
 - high-level vitrification facility construction delayed until 2002 in favor of low-level waste facility.

The Hanford Site has been designated a **Reinvention Laboratory** by VP.

- o The Hanford Transition Program Office will lead the effort to increase cost-effectiveness of the cleanup activities. The reinvention initiative will **save \$1 billion over the next five years**.
- o New procurement regulations will streamline this effort, allowing for longer contract lengths for continuity.

The Environmental Molecular Sciences Laboratory contract will be awarded in the next two weeks. This will keep Hanford on the leading edge of technology development and help the region's economy.

The Environmental Restoration Management Contract was awarded to Bechtel in January 1993, but was contested by other finalists. In October 1993 GAO upheld the protest and remanded the decision back to DOE. Re-evaluation continues, and the DOE decision is imminent.



MEMORANDUM TO: Katie McGinty
 Bob Lehrman
 Lorraine Voles

FR: Will Stelle *WHS*

RE: Draft Talking Points for the Tacoma Meeting

DATE: 14 February 1994

*Senator
 Takoma*

Attached are draft talking points for the VPOTUS and a sketchy description of the event itself. They need some work and I will plan to do some editing on them, but comments and suggestions are welcome and encouraged!

Many thanks.

*Laurie Hennessy
 206-572-3200*

cc R. VIDA

on disk

*Laurie -
 turn into
 memos*

*Get us
 conf. schedule
 ASAP*

- memo general info
- event memo
 ✓ for CERT Mtg
 with talking points
- event memo
 for Conference
- remarks - Bob Lehrman

*Memo on Frank Schroty
 joining*

*here at WH in am
 fly back for this mtg*

Active case 11/15

2:10 depart

Remote terminals

FINAL

2/14

Watershed Partnership Conference Schedule

Wednesday, February 16th --

Conference Moderators: Congressman Norm Dicks
Congresswoman Jolene Unsoeld
Senator Patty Murray

7:00 - 9:00 Registration

9:00 - 10:00 Opening & Introduction
(1 hour)
Presentations 10 minutes each -- 60 min total

9:00 - 9:10 Congressman Norm Dicks
2467 Rayburn HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5916
(confirmed)

9:10 - 9:20 Congresswoman Jolene Unsoeld
1527 Longworth HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-3536
(confirmed)

9:20 - 9:30 Governor Mike Lowry
Legislative Bldg.
Olympia, WA 98504-0002
(206) 753-6780
(confirmed)

9:30 - 9:40 Governor Barbara Roberts
State Capitol Bldg.
Salem, Oregon 97310
(503) 378-3111

9:40 - 9:50 Jim Lyons
Asst. Secretary for Natural Resources and
Environment
U.S. Department of Agriculture
12th Street and Jefferson Drive SW
Room 217E
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 720-8570
(confirmed)

9:50 - 10:00 George Frampton

Asst. Secretary for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks
U.S. Department of Interior
1849 C St. NW
Room 3156
20240
(202) 208-4416
(confirmed)

10:00 - 10:15 (Break)

10:15 - 11:45 Panel 1 -- Federal Ecosystems Coordination Team
(90 minutes)
50 minutes of presentation, 40 minutes of Q&A,

Moderator: Congressman Norm Dicks

Panel will provide a perspective on the Clinton Administration's approach to watershed restoration and related issues

10:15 - 10:25 Doug Hall
Asst. Secretary for NOAA
U.S. Dept. of Commerce-NOAA
14TH St. & Constitution NW
Room # 5804
Washington, D.C. 20230
(202) 482-3567
(confirmed)

10:25 - 10:35 Tom Tuchmann
Director, Office of Forestry and Economic
Development
The Interagency Team
U.S. Bancorp Bldg.
111 S.W. 5th Avenue, #1400
Portland, Oregon 97206
(503) 326-7600
(confirmed)

10:35 - 10:45 Roland Schmitten
Asst. Administrator for Fisheries
National Marine Fisheries Service
1315 East West Hwy.
Room 14555
Silver Spring, Md. 20910
(301) 713-2239
(confirmed)

10:45 - 10:55 John Lowe
Regional Forester
Region 6
U.S. Forest Service
P.O. Box 3623

Portland, Oregon 97208
(503) 326-3626
(confirmed)

10:55 - 11:05 Mike Salsgiver
Senator Mark Hatfield
State Director
One World Trade Center, 121
SW Salmon St. STE. 1420
Portland, Oregon 97204
(confirmed)

11:05 - 11:45 40 minutes of discussion

11:45 - 12:00 (Break)

12:00 - 1:15 Lunch Speakers Senator Patty Murray
and Asst. Secretary for Indian Affairs,
Ada Deer

Senator Patty Murray
302 Senate Hart Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510-4704
(202) 224-2621
(confirmed)

Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs
Ada Deer
1849 C St NW
ms 4140
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 208-7163
(confirmed)

1:15 - 1:30 (Break)

1:30 - 3:20 Panel 2 -- Role of Watershed Restoration in Achieving
Social and Economic Stability
(2 hours) 70 minutes of presentation, 35 minutes of
discussion, 5 minutes of summary

Moderator: Congresswoman Jolene Unsoeld

The panel will relate watershed restoration to social
and economic issues, including concerns related to
ensuring "family wage jobs"

1:30 - 1:40 Congressman Peter DeFazio
1233 Longworth HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515-3704
(202) 225-6416
(confirmed)

1:40 - 1:50 Phyllis Shrauger
Mayor
City of Hoquium
609 8th Street
Hoquium, WA 98550
(206) 532-9330
(confirmed)

1:50 - 2:00 Ronald S. Yockim
Douglas County Counsel
Cegavske, Johnson, Yockim, &
Associates
425 S.E. Jackson Street
P.O. Box 218
Roseburg, Oregon 97470
(503) 673-5528
(confirmed)

2:00 - 2:10 Tom Bristow
Director
Governor's Timber Team
P.O. Box 43113
Olympia, WA 98504
(206) 586-4046
(confirmed)

2:10 - 2:20 Rick S. Bender
President
WA State Labor Council, AFL-CIO
314 First Avenue West
Seattle, WA 98119
(206) 943-0608
(confirmed)

2:20 - 2:30 Nadine Bailey
P.O. Box 849
Hayfork, CA 96041
Northern California community activist
and co-ordinator of the Trinity Bioregional
group
(916) 628-5304
(confirmed)

2:30 - 2:40 Randy Fisher
Former Director of the Oregon Department of Fish
& Wildlife
2501 SW First Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97207
(503) 229-5406
(confirmed)

2:40 - 3:15 35 minutes of discussion

3:15 - 3:20 5 minutes of summary

3:20 - 3:30 (Break)

3:30 - 5:00 Panel 3 -- Technical Applications of Watershed
Restoration and Analysis
50 minutes of presentation, 35 minutes of discussion,
5 minutes of summary

Moderator: Congressman Norm Dicks

The panel will discuss effective techniques to be considered for watershed restoration, and provide an overview of considerations for watershed analysis

3:30 - 3:40 Lorin Hicks
Manager of Fish & Wildlife Resources
Plum Creek Timber Company
999 Third Ave.
Suite 2300
Seattle, 98104
(206) 467-3600
(confirmed)

3:40 - 3:50 Ken Merry
Tacoma Public Utilities
3628 South 35th St.
Tacoma, WA 98411
(206) 502-8206
(confirmed)

3:50 - 4:00 Jim Sedell
Chief Ecologist
U.S. Forest Service Research Laboratory
3200 SW Jefferson Way
Corvallis, Oregon 97331
(503) 750-7315
(confirmed)

4:00 - 4:10 Noel Larson
Interagency Team Leader for
Watershed Analysis and Restoration
U.S. Forest Service
333 S.W. First Avenue (97204)
Portland, Oregon 97208-3623
(503) 326-3173
(confirmed)

4:10 - 4:20 Dr. Jerry F. Franklin
Professor of Ecosystem Analysis
College of Forest Resources
228 Anderson Hall, AR-10
Seattle, WA 98195
(206) 543-2138

(confirmed)

4:20 - 4:55 35 minutes of discussion

4:55 - 5:00 5 minutes of summary

5:00 - 6:30 Panel 4 -- Models of Success
50 minutes of presentation, 35 minutes of discussion, 5 minutes of summary

Moderator: Senator Patty Murray

The panel will discuss success stories related to watershed restoration, focusing on lessons already learned from previous experiences

5:00 - 5:10 John W. Rogers
Senior Vice-President
CH2MHill
1216 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107
(215) 563-4220
(confirmed)

5:10 - 5:20 Ron Humphries/Lisa Lewis
Olympic National Forest
1835 Black Lake Blvd. SW
Olympia, WA 98502-5623
(206) 956-2430
(confirmed)

5:20 - 5:30 Dusty Watts
JX Construction Company
East 1020 Enchantment Drive
Union, WA 98592
H: (206) 426-5910
Mobile: (206) 490-0695
(confirmed)

5:30 - 5:40 Charlie Bingham
Exec. Vice-President
Weyerhaeuser Co.
Tacoma, WA 98477
(206) 924-2345
(confirmed)

5:40 - 5:50 Amos Eno
Executive Director
National Fish & Wildlife Foundation
1120 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Suite 900
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 857-0166
(confirmed)

02-00-94 02:01PM FROM REP. DICKS
5:50 - 6:25 35 minutes of discussion
6:25 - 6:30 5 minutes of discussion

Dinner Speech by Vice-President Al Gore
7:30 p.m.

Vice-President Al Gore
Old Executive Office Bldg.
Room #274
Washington, D.C. 20501
(202) 456-2326
(confirmed)

Vice-President will be welcomed by Senator
Patty Murray, Congresswoman Jolene Unsoeld,
and Congressman Norm Dicks

Thursday, February 17th

8:00 - 9:40 Panel 5 -- Private Landowner perspectives --
Incentives for Private Participation
60 minutes of presentation, 35 minutes of
discussion, 5 minutes of summary

Moderator: Congresswoman Jolene Unsoeld

8:00 - 8:10 David Kaney, Vice-President & General Mgr.
Simpson Redwood Co.
P.O. Box 1169
Arcata, CA 95521-1169
(707) 822-0371
(confirmed)

8:10 - 8:20 Toby Murray/Dennis Harlow
President
Murray Pacific Corporation
3502 Lincoln Avenue East
Tacoma, WA 98421
(206) 383-5871
(confirmed)

8:20 - 8:30 Richard B. Parrish
Senior Vice-President
Boise Cascade Corporation
1 Jefferson Square
Boise, Idaho 83702
(208) 384-6505
(confirmed)

8:30 - 8:40 Judy Runstad
Foster, Pepper, and Shefelman
1111 3rd Avenue
Suite 3400
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 447-4400

8:40 - 8:50 Dave Frederick
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
3704 Griffin Lane S.E.
Suite 102
Olympia, WA 98501-2192
(206) 753-9440
(confirmed)

8:50 - 9:00 Curt Smitch
N.W. Forest HCP Team
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
3773 Martin Way East
Building C, Suite 101
Olympia, WA 98501
(206) 534-9330
(confirmed)

9:00 - 9:35 35 minutes of discussion

9:35 - 9:40 5 minutes of summary

9:40 - 9:55 (Break)

9:55 - 11:30 Panel 6 -- State and Tribal Ecosystems Coordination
Perspective Panel
(95 minutes)
50 minutes of presentation, 40 minutes of Q&A,
5 minutes of summary

Moderator: Congressman Norm Dicks

The panel will review the perspectives and concerns that state and tribal governments have in relation to watershed restoration

9:55 - 10:05 Douglas Wheeler, Secretary
California Resources Agency
1416 Ninth St., Room 1311
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 445-5656
(confirmed)

10:05 - 10:15 Jennifer Belcher
Commissioner of Public Lands
WA State Director of the Department
of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 47001

Olympia, WA 98504-7001
(206) 902-1045
(confirmed)

10:15 - 10:25 Billy Frank
Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission
6730 Martin Way E.
Olympia, Washington 98506
(206) 951-0740
(confirmed)

10:25 - 10:35 Ted Strong
Executive Director
Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission
Suite 200
729 NE Oregon Street
Portland, Oregon 97232
(503) 238-0667
(confirmed)

10:35 - 10:45 Bob Turner
Director
WA State Department of Fisheries
P.O. Box 43135
Olympia, WA 98504-3135
(206) 902-2225
(confirmed)

10:45 - 11:25 40 minutes of discussion

11:25 - 11:30 5 minutes of discussion

11:30 - 11:45 (Break)

11:45 - 1:15 Lunch Speakers -- George Miller, House of Rep.
Chairman for Committee on Natural Resources
and Mollie Beattie, Director of the U.S. Fish &
Wildlife Service

George Miller
Chairman
Committee on Natural Resources
U.S. House of Representatives
2205 Rayburn House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515-0507
(202) 225-2095
(confirmed)

Mollie Beattie
Director
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Department of the Interior
1800 C Street NW

Room 3256
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 208-4717
(confirmed)

1:15 - 1:30 (Break)

1:30 - 3:00 Panel 7 -- Conservation Organization's Perspective
50 minutes of presentation, 35 minutes of
presentation, 5 minutes of summary

Moderator: Congresswoman Jolene Unsoeld

The panel will present the views of various
conservation organizations on watershed analysis
and restoration

1:30 - 1:40 Bob Doppelt
Executive Director
Pacific Rivers Council
P.O. Box 309
Eugene, Oregon 97140
(503) 345-0119
(confirmed)

1:40 - 1:50 Naki Stevens, People for Puget Sound
Policy Director
People for Puget Sound
1326 Fifth Ave.
Suite 450
Seattle, WA 98101
(confirmed)

1:50 - 2:00 Jim Owens
Executive Director
Western Ancient Forest Campaign
1400 16th Street, NW
Suite 294
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 939-3324
(confirmed)

2:00 - 2:10 Lorri Bodi
Co-Director NW Office
American Rivers
Seattle, WA 98105
(206) 545-7133
(confirmed)

2:10 - 2:20 Joan Thomas
Washington Environmental Council
1100 2nd Avenue
Suite 201
Seattle, WA 98101

(206) 622-8103
(confirmed)

2:20 - 2:55 35 minutes of discussion

2:55 - 3:00 5 minutes of summary

3:00 - 3:15 (Break)

3:15 - 4:45 Panel 8 -- Community and Local Governments Panel
50 minutes of presentation, 35 minutes of discussion, 5 minutes of summary

Moderator: Congressman Norm Dicks

3:15 - 3:25 Dorothy Duncan
Commissioner, Clallam County
Clallam County Courthouse
223 East 4th Street
Port Angeles, WA 98362
(206) 452-7831 ext. 233
(confirmed)

3:25 - 3:35 Bob Paylor
Chairman
Board of County Commissioners
Grays Harbor County
P.O. Box 350
Montesano, WA 98563
(206) 249-3731
(confirmed)

3:35 - 3:45 Jack Shipley
North Applegate Watershed Assoc.
1340 Missouri Flat Road
Grants Pass, Oregon 97527
(503) 846-6917
(Applegate Watershed Project)
(confirmed)

3:45 - 3:55 Diane Ellison
President
Ellison Timber & Properties
Rt. 1 Box 142
Aberdeen, Washington 98520
(206) 532-7533
(confirmed)

3:55 - 4:05 Terry Slider
Deschutes National Forest, Oregon
16855 Varco Road
Bend, Oregon 97701
W: (503) 383-5575
H: (503) 389-1293

4:05 - 4:40 35 minutes of discussion

4:40 - 4:45 5 minutes of summary

4:45 - 5:25 Summary Panel

4:45 - 4:55 David B. Thorud
Dean
College of Forest Resources
University of Washington
102 Anderson, AR-10
Seattle, WA 98195
(206) 685-1928
(confirmed)

4:55 - 5:05 Dean Bibler
Regional Director, BLM
& Chair of the Interagency
Executive Committee
1300 N.E. 44th St.
P.O. Box 2985
Portland, OR 97208
(503) 280-7024
(confirmed)

5:05 - 5:15 Nancy Graybeal
Interagency Team
P.O. Box 3623
Portland, Oregon 7208-3623
(503) 326-7600
(confirmed)

5:15 - 5:25 Tim Thompson
Gorton, Thomas, Honeywell
(206) 572-5050
(confirmed)

5:25 - 5:45 Closing

Norm Dicks
2467 Rayburn HOB
Washington, D.C 20515
(202) 225-5916
(confirmed)

Congresswoman Jolene Unsoeld
1527 Longworth HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-3536
(confirmed)

Friday, February 18th, 1994

9:00 am - 4:00 pm
Watershed Site Tours
Location: Olympic Peninsula