

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 23, 1993

8/23 10:39

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN PODESTA

THROUGH: MARSHA SCOTT *MS*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

FROM: LORI ABRAMS *LA*
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

SUBJECT: LABOR DAY MESSAGE

Attached you will find the completed message from the President for Labor Day. It is signed and ready for release to the press.

If you have any questions, please feel free to give me a call on extension 7487. Thank you.

*8/23/93
OK for release
per Todd Stern
TW*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Labor Day, 1993

On this important occasion of Labor Day, we take time out of our active schedules to honor the working men and women of America whose diligence and energy have made this country great.

These are the men and women whose sweat and toil built this nation from the ground up. They laid the railways, highways, and runways that brought this far-flung land together. They created an industrial machine that became and still remains the envy of the world. They answered the call in every time of need and forged the military might of a superpower. And, more recently, they have led the world into a new age of communications and services. Their labors have fed, clothed, and housed this nation in good times and in bad.

Despite labor's tremendous contribution to the growth and success of our country, those who worked hard and played by the rules were once frequently unrecognized and exploited. Yet the cause of labor has advanced greatly in this century because of the determined efforts of brave labor leaders who risked their own security to bring about fair working conditions and a decent standard of living for the rank and file men and women of this country. Labor Day gives us all an opportunity to recognize the pivotal role that working men and women have played in our history.

We are now at the dawn of a new era of prosperity. On this Labor Day, let us dedicate ourselves to the idea that hard work should be justly rewarded. We still have much to do. The challenges of remaining competitive in a global economy make it all the more imperative that we continue to embrace the ideas of innovation and industry. All of us have our own contribution to make to the success of America. We don't have a single person to waste. Recognizing this, we can celebrate this day by reflecting upon the dignity of labor and the pride felt in a job well done.

Best wishes for a wonderful holiday.

Bill Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard)

Embargoed For Release
At 10:06 A.M. EDT
Saturday, August 28, 1993

RADIO ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE NATION

Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Thirty years ago today a great American spoke about his dream for equality, brotherhood, and the need to make real the promises of democracy. His voice thundered from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, across the great Mall in Washington, and into our homes, our heart and our history. That man, of course, was the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

He lived and died in a great struggle to close the gap between our words and our deeds; to make good on good intentions; to see that none of us can be fully free until all of us are fully free; to make us all agents of change.

In the 30 years since Martin Luther King gave what I believe is the greatest speech by an American in my lifetime, we've come a long way. But clearly, we've got a long way to go before realizing his dreams. We owe it to him, to his work, to his memory to rededicate ourselves today to the causes of civil rights, civic responsibility and economic opportunity for every American. In the last seven months we've made some great strides on that road.

To begin to turn good words into better deeds we first had to get our economic house in order. That's what we did by breaking gridlock and passing a tough economic program to cut our deficit by nearly \$500 billion over five years, to give new incentives to businesses to expand, to individuals to invest, and to create millions of new high-wage jobs here at home.

Already we've felt some of the good side-effects of getting serious about our economy. Unemployment has dipped to its lowest level in 22 months, and interest rates are at their lowest rates in 20 years. We've also won some important battles for working families: The Family Leave Act now permits people to take some time off from work to care for a sick family member or a newborn child without losing their job. And changes in the tax laws now provide that no one who works 40 hours a week with children in the home will live in poverty. That's a big first step in welfare reform and in ending welfare as we know it. It's pro-work and pro-family.

We're moving to open the doors of college education to all Americans at a time when education is more important than ever to getting good jobs. We've reorganized the student loan program so that there will be lower interest rates and repayments will be tied to income and, therefore, easier to make.

We're on the verge of passing the national service program to give our young people the chance to use their energies and talents to rebuild our communities and, at the same time, to help pay for their college educations.

We've been moving on a massive program of defense conversion, to help defense workers, military personnel and communities who won the Cold War build a brighter future even in

MORE

- 2 -

the face of defense reductions. And because we want America to be a safer place, I've sent to Congress a crime bill that, among other things, will put tens of thousands more police officers on the streets and will pass the Brady Bill to provide for a waiting period before handguns can be bought.

We're moving to change politics as usual. The Senate has passed a campaign finance reform bill that gives less influence to political action committees and opens the doors of communication to all candidates. And they've passed a lobby reform bill to reduce the influence of lobbyists. Now we have to get the House to pass these bills, too.

So in the quiet of this August day, as we reflect on what's happened over the last several months, we can say that together we've made a good beginning, but the job has just begun. There are still great challenges out there for Americans. There aren't enough jobs, incomes are too stagnant, and there is too much insecurity for too many families.

Our biggest challenge is to reform health care. It's the main reason millions of people can't get pay raises. It's the chief cause of insecurity for millions of families. It's the biggest culprit in the federal deficit. It's a threat to America's business growth because we're spending over 14 percent of our income on health care. Our competitors, the Germans and the Japanese, are spending just over eight percent of their income on health care, and they have every bit as good a health care system in most ways as we do.

Soon the First Lady's task force will make its recommendations on what we need to do to ensure that every American has access to good, affordable health care; a plan that keeps what's good about our health care system -- our doctors, our nurses, our health care providers, our medical research, our great technology -- but a plan that changes what's wrong -- an increasingly expensive and unjustifiable system of finance, one that's too bureaucratic, one that has runaway costs.

Another urgent task for our country is to pass the North American Free Trade Agreement. Last year I told the American people this agreement with Mexico and Canada could mean more jobs for Americans if it could be strengthened to ensure that our jobs would not be lost because of low environmental standards or depressed wages in Mexico. Today I can tell you we've won unprecedented provisions in this agreement that will help to guarantee that it will benefit all Americans. When it's in place, we'll open up a whole new world of job opportunity for Americans here at home by trading more with Mexico and, ultimately, with the rest of Latin America, the second-fastest growing area in the world.

We're also dedicated to fixing our own government, to reducing unnecessary bureaucracy, eliminating waste, increasing the quality of service, in giving you more value for your dollar. We haven't reexamined the way our government works or doesn't work for a very long time. But for the last several months, Vice President Gore has been studying the problem with the best experts in the country, and early next month we'll have his recommendations on how our government can serve you better and save you money.

Quite simply, we've still got a lot to do in a town where change is hard and words too often substitute for real action. Congress, however, has already spent about 40 percent more time on the job than it did last year.

Many people say I'm pushing too hard for change. Well, 30 years ago today, Martin Luther King said, "This is no time to engage in the luxury of cooling off or the tranquilizing drug of gradualism. Now is the time to make real the promises of democracy."

- 3 -

As our children go back to school and, after a great family vacation, I go back to work, I have faith that together we can do just that -- make real the promises of democracy for all Americans.

Thanks for listening.

END

ME.

Nancy: per Mark Miller SLR
John P - ~~congress~~ had copy
already responded to,
4 April.

Please Circulate
& return to the Pres.
to see - for C. Reno
made cc: JW 8/25/93

August 9, 1993

The Honorable Kurt L. Schmoke
Mayor of Baltimore
250 City Hall
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Dear Kurt:

Thank you for your letter regarding our nation's crime problem. I, too, believe that we cannot permit another generation of Americans to grow up in unsafe environments. As you know, Congress will soon consider a comprehensive crime bill that addresses the issues of handgun control and more police officers for our communities.

I share your concern about our prison system. That is why I support the idea of imposing nontraditional punishments such as assignments to drug treatment centers, work programs, community service, and boot camps in order to reform first-time nonviolent offenders. In addition, while I support long sentences and tough punishments for serious drug and violent offenders, I believe we must give youthful nonviolent offenders a second opportunity to become decent citizens. Such alternatives would allow more prison space for hardened criminals.

I will certainly keep your views in mind as we seek ways to stop the cycle of violence in our nation.

Sincerely,

A

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/KB/ws

(Corres. #839757)

✓ cc: Intergovernmental Affairs

930812

CITY OF BALTIMORE

KURT L. SCHMOKE, Mayor



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

250 City Hall
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Telefax 576-9425

FASCIMILE COVER PAGE**FAX TO:** The Honorable William J. Clinton, President**PHONE#:** _____**If entire document is not received, or problems exist
please contact:****FROM:** The Honorable Kurt L. Schmoke, Mayor, City of Baltimore**PHONE#:** 410-396-3835**COMMENTS:** _____

_____**Sender's Name** S. Fiers**Date/Time** 1 JUL 93 / 1136 hrs**Page(s) +Cover** 3

CITY OF BALTIMORE

KURT L. SCHMOKE, Mayor



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

250 City Hall
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

July 1, 1993

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

Dear President Clinton:

I write to urge you to convene a domestic policy summit focused on the issue of violence in America.

Several weeks ago I joined in a conference call with you and many of our nation's mayors when you announced your proposal for empowerment zones. At that time I raised with you our concerns about the increasing levels of violence in our cities. You indicated that the Justice Department would play a meaningful role in the development of strategies designed to improve the quality of life for those living and working in those empowerment zones and in our cities in general.

There is a desperate need for short term and long term actions to reverse the escalation in violence that has gripped cities from one end of this country to another. For certain groups of young men in the United States, the chances of getting killed on the streets of their cities are far greater than were their chances of being killed during Operation Desert Storm. We face a national emergency that is a greater threat to the future of this country than is the adventurism of foreign governments such as the one in Iraq. Violence in America is the enemy within and we must defeat that enemy now.

Mr. President, I urge you to take the necessary steps to develop a national strategy to combat violence. Clearly, the Attorney General has articulated things that need to be done in the long term that will positively impact the lives of America's children. However, in the short run we must consider action such as the following:

- 1) Convert a selected number of military bases scheduled to be closed as correctional facilities for violent offenders and employ military personnel or former military personnel to operate these facilities;

The Honorable William J. Clinton
July 1, 1993
Page 2

2) Target your revised economic stimulus package on the issue of youth employment and permit local government to use the money not only for summer jobs but also for year round jobs in order to combat the high school drop-out problem;

3) Provide cities with the 100,000 police officers promised during your campaign;

4) Convene a summit on violence and charge the participants to rethink current national policies on handguns, narcotics, corrections and other issues that have an impact on local law enforcement effectiveness.

I believe that with your strong leadership we can develop strategies that will bring peace to our nation's streets and restore hope where there is now fear. I look forward to hearing from you on this matter.

Sincerely,


Mayor

KLS:smf

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 8-27

NOTE FOR:

Donny Lake

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you for your:

Information



Action



*Confidential memo was
attached - returned
to SIT ROOM*

Thank you.

JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

cc:

ACCESS REPORTS

417 Elmwood Avenue

Lynchburg, Virginia 24503

(804) 845-5527

FAX (804) 846-6928

John Podesta
Ground Floor, West Wing
White House
Washington, DC 20500

*Rob
Veeder*

August 20, 1993

Dear John:

Last time I called I was relayed a message that you could not get to the ASAP symposium but would send someone. Since the panel is looming quickly on the horizon, I wanted to send you details and make sure that everything was okay. The panel is at 2 - 2:45 p.m. on Sept. 1 at the Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza on Rockville Pike in Rockville. It is near the Twinbrook metro station. We already have Tom Blanton, Rebecca Daugherty, and Rob Veeder, but I would like a perspective from the White House; Veeder is going to speak about A-130, etc. The panel concerns what the Clinton administration might do as far as information policy is concerned and comments along the same lines as those you delivered at the Freedom Forum conference in Nashville last April would be fine.

I'm going to be away on vacation and won't get to the symposium until Sept. 1, so if you would, please contact Kathy Huggins at ASAP (301) 913-0030 on Aug. 30 and let her know what to expect. Thanks very much.

Harry Hammond
~~*Rob Veeder*~~
~~*Veeder*~~
~~*Tom B*~~

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
ON THE OCCASION OF THE
30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON

Went to
Steve Hilton
8/23/93
DRAFT

8/23/93 All: 33

Saturday, August 28, 1993

Welcome to Washington, D.C., your nation's capital.

Thirty years ago today, standing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial and looking out on the crowd, Martin Luther King, Jr. was inspired by what he saw. He saw those who had marched many miles to move freedom forward. He saw how America could be. And he spoke of a dream deeply rooted in the American dream experience.

He spoke of respect and dignity toward others; of jobs and justice; of freedom for all; and of making America better. And he challenged us to fulfill the promise of the dream.

Today as then, we hold on to those visions and dreams of better tomorrows. Today as then, I am inspired by hope. I still believe in an America where a sharecropper's daughter named Joycelyn Elders can become surgeon general; and a young student named John Lewis can stand up to the bulldogs and burdens of injustice and years later sit down in the halls of Congress to write the laws of the land.

GO TO
Hill
A
~~I am committed to making the dream a reality, to making America better. My~~
administration is committed to fighting racism; protecting the civil rights of everyone; and providing equal access to economic and educational opportunities for all. Through increased job opportunities, I want there to be a job for anyone who wants to work. Through good, affordable health care coverage, I want everyone to have access to health care when they need it. I am committed to rebuilding our communities into safe havens of hope and humanity where children can live and grow up to become whatever they choose to be. I stand with you for jobs and justice and peace.

As we move from yesterday and look toward tomorrow, we must not be discouraged by the setbacks that may detain us on our goal toward fulfilling the dream. We must not be discouraged by the difficulties inherent with change. Instead we must listen once again to the words and wisdom of Martin Luther King, Jr. when he said on that hot August day: now is the time to make real the promises of democracy...now is the time to make justice a reality for all God's children.

Together we can make the dream a reality. We can make America better. We can make America what it could be.

Thank you.

~~In this great land of ours, everyone who~~
~~wants to work should have a job, everyone should~~
~~have access to affordable and secure health care, be~~
~~able to get it, every child should be able to grow up in~~

King Statement -- Insert A

I am committed to making the dream a reality. In this great land of ours, the civil rights of every American should be respected; every man or woman who wants to work should have a job; every person, young or old, who needs health care should be able to get it and afford it; all our children should grow up in safety with the opportunity to become whatever they want to be. And so I stand with you for jobs and justice and peace.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 8-23

NOTE FOR:

K 24, 2

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you
for your:

Information ☐

Action ☒

Thank you.

JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

cc:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 19, 1993

33 AUG 19 12:55

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Katie McGinty *John*

SUBJECT: Administration Wetlands Policy Initiative

*Get a letter up
about this - Pryor too.
Wish I knew
Breaux's thinking
about this at least.*

I. **ACTION-FORCING EVENT:** The Interagency Working Group on Federal Wetlands Policy, chaired by OEP, has completed a review of wetlands policy. The group has reached consensus on all issues contained in the attached package. **The historic significance of this fact should not be underestimated. Like the forest issue, this is one on which the agencies have been bitterly divided for years.**

We are required to submit one provision of this package to the Federal Register on August 23 to comply with the settlement of a court case, It will be available to the public on August 24. That provision will expand the scope of activities regulated under the Federal government's wetlands regulatory program. In the current climate, there is a general consensus that it would be a political mistake for the Administration's first public action on this issue to be an expansion of the regulatory program. **Therefore, I recommend that we release our whole package of initiatives on August 24, in order to give equal attention to the regulatory reforms contained in the proposal.**

II. **BACKGROUND/ANALYSIS:** On April 28, 1993, you received a letter from seven Members of the U.S. Senate asking that you establish a working group on federal wetlands policy (Breaux, Pryor, Bumpers, Johnston, Mathews, Sasser, and Ford). Attached to the letter from the Senators was an excerpt from a Mississippi Delta Commission report concerning wetlands policy that you released in 1990.

We agreed to this request and established the Interagency Working Group. The working group sought the views of a broad range of stakeholders representing all perspectives in the wetlands debate. Presentations were received from: a bipartisan group of eight members of the U.S. Congress; representatives of state and local government; environmentalists; the development community; agricultural interests; scientists and others.

After listening to all sides, the working group drafted the attached document which has been approved by all of the participating agencies. It has also been reviewed and approved by CEA, NEC, and DPC. I believe that the working group has crafted a proposal that is sound policy and

the best politics achievable, given the political volatility of the issue.

Balance in this package is achieved by way of a two-pronged policy approach: (1) we demonstrate strong support for the protection of America's wetlands by maintaining the heart of the current regulatory program; and (2) we identify meaningful improvements in the implementation of that regulatory program to make it more fair, flexible, efficient, responsive, and predictable.

III. Stakeholders

A. National Governors' Association

The NGA adopted a comprehensive wetlands policy last year which is to a very large extent consistent with this proposal. We have been consulting with them regularly and believe that they will be prepared to endorse it in congressional hearings later this fall. Securing the support of the NGA is one of the important components of our overall political strategy.

B. Congressional Supporters of Wetlands Programs

We also expect strong support from Congressional supporters of wetlands protection. OEP has kept in close touch with the Congressional committees of jurisdiction during the formulation of the proposed Administration policy. This package is quite similar to S. 1304, a wetlands bill introduced by Sens. Baucus and Chafee. We expect support from Sens. Baucus, Chafee, Graham (Senate Environment and Public Works) and Leahy (Senate Agriculture). We also expect the support of Rep. Mineta (House Public Works) and Rep. Studds (House Merchant Marine).

C. Congressional Critics of Wetlands Programs

Congressional critics of the current wetlands regulatory approach will find things to like and dislike in our proposal. We have not abandoned the current regulatory approach, as they have suggested, but we have embraced a number of proposals that they should be pleased with, such as instituting an appeals process for permit denials, imposing deadlines on the permit review and approval process that will lend certainty to the process and speed government action, mitigation banking, and flexibility guidance.

The two major concerns that we have not met are takings and categorization. We declined to endorse their takings legislative proposal on the grounds that these questions are extremely fact specific and are best decided in the courts rather than through legislative fiat. Categorization, as they see it, involves classifying all wetlands as high, medium or low value, and would require Federal purchase of all high value wetlands. The working group concluded that this is technically impossible, scientifically unsound, and fiscally prohibitive. The CBO estimated the cost of their plan would range from \$10 billion to \$45 billion.

D. Agriculture

Our package should address the major concerns of agriculture. We have excluded prior converted cropland from regulation, we have put the Soil Conservation Service in charge of wetlands determinations on agricultural land, and we support the Wetlands Reserve program. I do not, however, expect ringing endorsements from the agricultural community because they, like some Congressional critics, would support a dramatic weakening of the wetlands protection regime.

E. Environmentalists

Our proposal should receive a qualified endorsement from the environmental community. Some will be very nervous about some of the regulatory reform measures because they are concerned that we are opening loopholes that will result in weaker wetlands protection. Overall, however, because of pressures to completely dismantle the wetlands program, the environmental community will be relieved if we are able to maintain -- as we do here -- the basic structure of the program.

F. Developers, Realtors and Homebuilders

Like the wetlands critics in Congress, developers, realtors, and homebuilders will have mixed feelings about the package. They still will be required to engage in compensatory mitigation when their activities damage wetlands. At the same time, however, the regulatory reforms will be appealing to them; our efforts to increase certainty and eliminate inefficiency in the administration of the program will be very welcome.

IV. Mississippi Delta Commission Report

For the record, the Mississippi Delta Commission Report states that "(t)he national wetlands policy has created significant problems for agriculture, aquaculture and commercial and industrial development." The problems referred to in the Report specifically relate to the 1989 "delineation manual" that was used by the Corps and EPA to identify wetland areas. The approach endorsed here addresses this concern by reverting to the use of the 1987 manual until an on-going National Academy of Sciences study is complete. And then, the 1987 manual will be amended through a fully public rulemaking process. The Delta Commission Report also contained a number of policy recommendations, many of which are included in our package and none of which conflict.

The policy positions contained in the attached paper strongly support the effective protection and restoration of the Nation's wetlands, while advocating much-needed reforms that increase the fairness and flexibility of wetlands regulatory programs. Aside from the governors, no interest group will be entirely satisfied with this package. However, I believe that this package will be grudgingly admired from almost all sides as a good faith effort to create a responsible -- and constructive -- middle ground position on a very polarized issue.

III. **RECOMMENDATION:** I recommend that you approve the release of the attached document entitled "Protecting America's Wetlands: A Fair, Flexible, and Effective Approach" on August 24, 1993.

IV. **DECISION:**

☒ Approve ☐ Approve as amended ☐ Reject ☐ No Action

PROTECTING AMERICA'S WETLANDS: A FAIR, FLEXIBLE AND EFFECTIVE APPROACH

For the past three months the Interagency Working Group on Federal Wetlands Policy has brought together representatives of all of the agencies involved in Federal wetlands regulation. The group worked with five basic principles and has developed a series of policy recommendations:

I. FIVE PRINCIPLES FOR FEDERAL WETLANDS POLICY

- 1) **No Overall Net Loss Of Wetlands** The Administration supports the interim goal of no overall net loss of the Nation's remaining wetlands, and the long-term goal of increasing the quality and quantity of the Nation's wetlands resource base;
- 2) **Flexible, Fair and Efficient Regulation** Regulatory programs must be efficient, fair, flexible, and predictable, and must be administered in a manner that avoids unnecessary impacts upon private property and the regulated public, and minimizes those effects that cannot be avoided, while providing effective protection for wetlands. Duplication among regulatory agencies must be avoided and the public must have a clear understanding of regulatory requirements and various agency roles;
- 3) **Increased Use of Non-Regulatory Programs** Non-regulatory programs, such as advance planning; wetlands restoration, inventory, and research; and public/private cooperative efforts must be encouraged to reduce the Federal government's reliance upon regulatory programs as the primary means to protect wetlands resources and to accomplish long-term wetlands gains;
- 4) **Partnerships** The Federal government should expand partnerships with State, Tribal, and local governments, the private sector and individual citizens and approach wetlands protection and restoration in an ecosystem/watershed context; and
- 5) **Best Science Available** Federal wetlands policy should be based upon the best scientific information available.

II. A COMPREHENSIVE PACKAGE OF REFORMS

Building upon these principles, the working group has developed a comprehensive package of initiatives that will significantly reform Federal wetlands policy, while maintaining protection of this vital natural resource. Balance in this package is achieved by way of a two-pronged policy approach: (1) we demonstrate strong support for the protection of America's wetlands by maintaining the heart of the current regulatory program; and (2) we identify meaningful improvements in the implementation of that regulatory program to make it more fair, flexible, efficient, responsive, and predictable.

III. Major Initiatives

A. Increasing Regulatory Efficiency and Flexibility

- Establish deadlines on the wetlands permit review and approval process.
- Institute an administrative appeals process for permit denials.

- Continue use of the 1987 Wetlands Delineation Manual, as previous attempts to revise it were extremely controversial. After results of an on-going National Academy of Sciences study are in, revise the manual subject to a fully public rulemaking process, if modifications are necessary.
- Standardize wetlands delineation training and certification to increase consistency and certainty in the delineation process.
- Issue guidance to clarify the flexibility inherent in the determination guidelines to make regulatory decisions based on the relative severity of the environmental impacts.
- Endorse the use of mitigation banks, with appropriate environmental safeguards, as an acceptable method of compensation for unavoidable wetlands losses.

B. Maintaining Wetlands Protection

- Issue an Executive Order embracing the interim goal of no overall net loss, and the long-term goal of increasing the quality and quantity of the Nation's wetlands.
- Support "advance planning" initiatives at the local and regional level.
- Encourage enhanced state, tribal and local roles in wetlands protection.
- Withdraw the proposed "Alaska 1% Rule" which would have greatly relaxed wetlands protection in Alaska.
- Expand support for the Wetlands Reserve Program and other voluntary and cooperative measures which encourage the protection and restoration of wetlands.
- Clarify that isolated wetlands (prairie potholes, vernal pools, playa lakes) are subject to regulation.

C. Meeting Agricultural Concerns

- Harmonize the Clean Water Act Wetlands Delineation Manual, which is used by the Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Food Security Act manual which is used by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) to make wetlands determinations on agricultural land to ensure constancy in determinations.
- Establish SCS as the lead agency for wetlands determination on agricultural land so farmers only have to go to one agency for determinations.

- Issue a rule clarifying that 53 million acres of prior converted cropland -- agricultural land that no longer exhibits wetlands characteristics -- are not subject to wetlands regulation.