

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

96 JUN 7 P3:50

June 7, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR WEST EXECUTIVE AVENUE PERMIT HOLDERS

FROM:

JODIE R. TORKELSON 
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

SUBJECT: Southwest Gate Closed Saturday and Sunday

We have been advised by the USSS that the Southwest gate will be closed for repairs beginning at 7:00 a.m. Saturday, June 8 through 5:00 a.m. Monday, June 10. Access to and from West Executive Avenue will be via the South Court. We regret any inconvenience.

6/7/96

To: Jennifer Klerh

C.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-7-96

To Katie McGuey

Fgh - need to do

Letter to her

BC

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate
the reply.

*Border Environment Cooperation
Commission*

Lynda Taylor
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

P.O. BOX 4524
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87106
PH: (505) 262-1862
FAX: (505) 262-1864

Post Office Box 221648
El Paso, TX 79913
Ph: (915) 23-23-95, 96 & 98
Fax: (915) 23-23-97

6-7-96

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THE BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION (BECC)

Presentation at the U.S. Department of Commerce
BECC/NADBank Outreach Meeting in Brownsville, Texas
September 29, 1995

By Lynda Taylor
U.S. BECC Director

I. Introduction

I am very glad to be here today and grateful for the opportunity to address all of you on the subject of BECC and sustainable development. This is a subject very close to my heart but is one that I, like many of us, have much to learn about as it relates to the border activities of BECC and our counterpart, NADBank. We all agree, however, that it requires a longer-term perspective that considers the quality of the world we leave to future generations. I know all of you in the audience -- municipal leaders, business and trade representatives, non-governmental organizations and concerned citizens care about and are committed to improving the quality of life along border. They key to help bring the people together who represent the environment, health, social and economic aspects of a community to achieve sustainable development.

I hope that through my presentation today you see why I believe that sustainable development is the key to the success of BECC's environmental infrastructure projects, as well as the key to a bright border future. There will certainly be mistakes made along the way as we try to figure out what sustainability really means to the border, which has to come from border communities themselves. BECC and NADBank, as the only binational border institutions with authority and resources from both countries to assist in development of environmental infrastructure, is in an unprecedented position to foster this goal. BECC can, and has, started this process toward incorporating sustainability in its projects. But many of you here today, and others like you along border, have an even more critical role to play in uplifting the lives of border residents and strengthening border communities through sustainable development.

II. Overview.

Since BECC has made sustainable development a fundamental criteria in its project certification guidelines, it is important for those of you who plan to come before BECC with projects to know what that entails and some of the thinking behind it. Also, beyond the BECC process, sustainable development is a way to bring the diverse perspectives of border citizens together to make and implement decisions about its future. Unfortunately, the border is viewed negatively by many outside the area -- that among other things, the population income is very low and that it lacks basic sanitation infrastructure and is saddled with serious water contamination problems from residential and industrial wastes. However, the concept of sustainable development incorporates and uses the positive aspects of communities, especially in the case of our border communities --

-- the dynamic blend and richness of two distinct cultures, diverse landscapes, natural resources, growing economic opportunities, and the commitment and hopes of a hard-working population that desires a better life for themselves and their children.

Specifically, let me illustrate how I see this concept working with BECC projects. We know that there are more than 100 potential environmental infrastructure projects (wastewater, solid waste and water pollution) needed within the ten border states, at an estimated cost of \$5-\$6 billion dollars. A large portion of this need will be filled with BECC certified and NADBank financed projects, up to approximately \$2-\$3 billion dollars over the next 5-10 years. This is a relatively large sum of money to be spent along the 2,000-mile border over a short period of time. In addition to the immediate and much needed benefit of cleaning up environmental and health problems through these projects, it is in all of our interest to maximize and multiply the benefits of these projects for the long term to improve the quality of life for residents.

For example, there will be enormous business and economic opportunities both direct and indirect resulting from BECC/NADBank projects, and can we maximize these benefits. The three areas of benefits that I see include:

1. Direct economic benefits from the actual planning, construction, and operation of the project and includes the actual project development, plans, assessments, construction, and continuing operations.

2. Indirect benefits from the supplies and services needed to support the project and its workers and their families. Hopefully these indirect needs will spur much new local entrepreneurship for border communities and help strengthen existing border businesses.

3. Indirect sustainable benefits. While the infrastructure itself is likely to attract more residential growth and new businesses, the community becomes even more attractive for that growth and economic opportunity when it demonstrates a vibrant, involved and effective citizenry that succeed in making long term positive changes for their community which is the foundation on which to build an upward spiral toward increasing quality of life and economic opportunities.

The business community will benefit economically, but they also have a critical role to play in helping to further maximize community benefits for the long term. We need their leadership to become part of the commitment to overall border uplifting -- while it may provide an initial contract or jobs, a commitment to the larger goal multiply the benefits of these projects to help community participation in long-term planning and self-reliance -- a key component of sustainable development -- that strengthens the community, builds skills and confidence which are necessary ingredients to tackle the host of other border needs -- housing, schools, clinics, etc., which in turn increase the attractiveness of the community and further economic opportunities for the future.

III. Why talk about BECC and sustainable development together?

When NAFTA was passed in Congress to spur free trade between the United States and Mexico, and also Canada, concern for the need to address environmental issues stemming from

freer trade resulted in an Environmental Side Agreement for the three countries as well as the BECC/NADBank Agreement between the U.S. and Mexico, to deal specifically with their shared border's environmental needs. Both agreements preambles, among other things, states that these governments are "convinced of the importance of conservation, protection and enhancement of the environment and the essential role of cooperation in these areas in achieving *sustainable development for the well-being of present and future generations*," and that an objective of the agreements is "to promote sustainable development based on mutually supportive *environmental and economic* policies." (Emphasis added.) In keeping with its directive under the international agreement, BECC has, as of this month, adopted project criteria which includes meeting some fundamental aspects of sustainable development. I will discuss this in more detail later, after we have explored some of the general concepts behind, and attempts to implement, sustainable development.

IV. What exactly is sustainable development?

While it has become somewhat of a buzzword for the nineties since the Rio Declaration Conference on the Environment, it is admittedly a term whose exact meaning is hard to pin down. One well-accepted definition was adopted by the Rio Conference that "Sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." This is also the definition used by BECC in its sustainable criteria. By definition it requires that the welfare of future generations be no less than that of the present. For example, non-renewable resources consumed or destroyed now, whether it be our water supplies, farmlands, forests, minerals, are gone forever. Long-lived waste products generated today will be an unwelcome legacy for many years to come. If we are to take into account future generations, must must think long term rather than only in the short term.

Sustainable development embraces principles such as that development must grow from within and not be imposed from the outside; it must rely on sustainable forms of resource use; it must provide the basic necessities of life and offer secure living conditions to all people; it must foster self-reliance, local control over resources, and opportunities for action. Eliminating poverty is central to the prevailing view for achieving sustainable development. People who can't feed themselves in the immediate term can't be expected to care about the environment for the long term. Sustainable development means fostering meeting socioeconomic needs while preventing pollution and respecting limits of our natural resources. A nice summary of this philosophy has been given by world renowned ecologist Jacques Cousteau, that is "we must manage our natural resources like a banker manages money -- living off the interest and not the capital." In its most basic, shortest, meaning, the word sustainability implies "lasting."

V. Community involvement and social aspects of sustainable development.

The social components of sustainability are as important as the economic and technical ones. Involving citizens in a meaningful way in projects improves human development and social organization and increases the so-called "social capital" within a community. Although there are additional elements to sustainable development, the three basic ingredients necessary are the social, economic, and ecological aspects -- considered simultaneously in the initial planning phase.

These benefits include gaining information about the needs, priorities and capabilities of local people; meeting local conditions to help mobilize local resources to augment the project; employ scarce resources more effectively; deliver better quality services; improved use and maintenance of facilities and services; and increased public recognition of government achievements.

It is not enough for us as BECC and NADBank to plunk down a wastewater treatment plant in a community and feel that we have done our job. Where is the "improving the quality of life" and "achieving sustainable development" and addressing poverty in any of this? This will only reinforce the view that their well-being and meeting of their needs depends upon outsiders, no matter how well-intentioned those outsiders may be. Obviously valuable outside assistance can help communities that are actively committed to developing their capabilities. If we together plan and build a wastewater treatment plant, *and* help bolster the community relationships which provide the foundation for future activities on a host of other issues, *then* we truly have been successful.

The trade off is that it takes time and resources to foster effective public participation early in the project process; the results however, are universally positive for the project and the community as a whole. Indeed, evidence is mounting that failure to pay sufficient attention to social factors in the development process is seriously jeopardizing the effectiveness of various programs and projects, and in some cases have doomed these projects.

This was confirmed by a study that examined whether 25 World Bank-financed projects in Africa, Asia, and Latin America demonstrated sustainability several years after their completion. Disappointingly, the study found that over half of them (13 projects) had left no lasting developmental impact 6-10 years after completion and had failed to produce the expected flow of benefits. Among the basic causes of nonsustainability were the neglect of social factors in project design and the lack of supportive institutions and grassroots participation. In sum, the "social scaffolding" of sustainability was missing. Conversely, all the projects that proved to be sustainable undertook from the outset purposeful community participation and institution-building. The study demonstrates why sociological knowledge, as well as economic and ecological knowledge, and integration in planning, is needed to promote sustainability, and success, in investment programs.

This is particularly important in the case of rural communities, which are especially vulnerable to strong outside forces and less able to mobilize their own social potential unless it is made part and parcel of the development. And for urban areas with their growing populations and needs, there is little alternative but to involve people in addressing the problems. For example, ninety percent of the world's increased population will be located in urban areas, posing formidable problems of social and institutional change, infrastructure investment, and pollution control. Already many municipal authorities are overwhelmed by their current responsibilities--yet the task ahead will only increase. Making clean water available to everybody in the next 40 years will require extending service to 3.7 billion more urban residents alone, for example. The time, energy, thinking and doing of many different people within the community will have to be tapped to cope with these awesome challenges.

Furthermore, unless we keep foremost in our minds the need to continue to improve the welfare of the people, environmental programs will certainly fail. The poor, in particular, tend to be the hardest hit by environmental degradation and the least well-equipped to protect themselves, yet, at the same time they contribute to much of the damage out of short-term necessity, lack of education, and lack of resources.

The practical road to sustainable development then, is to help increase, diversify, multiply and solidify the various forms of organizations in communities.

The challenge is to make participation more than an empty catchword. Practical progress is required at three levels. First, those potentially affected by development projects, need to be more involved at the design stage. Second, local knowledge needs to be better utilized in the design and implementation of programs. Third, we need to build the capacity in the community to maintain the projects and plan for addressing future needs.

As Helen Ingram of the Udall Center in Arizona pointed out in her comments on BECC's draft criteria related to human capacity, "A new sewage treatment plant will quickly become outmoded, an enlightened and empowered community resident will not."

VI. Who is leading the way on sustainable development?

Moving toward sustainable development is not an easy job. That is because while the general concept has been accepted as an important goal, how it is implemented on a specific basis varies from nation to nation, and even within a nations. In some cases governments will even acknowledge that a particular development is not sustainable, but it addresses such critical immediate needs that they have decided it to be an appropriate trade-off. The key is for the community or nation affected to think and plan ahead, and realize the consequences, good and bad, of their development decisions. The negative consequences can at least then be anticipated and planned around.

The 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio generated a lot of discussion, speeches, articles and activities both before and after that event which gave sustainable development its largest forum and greatest push globally. It brought together hundreds of leaders from all over the world to acknowledge the need for and to outline goals for global sustainability.

President Bush's Environmental Protection Agency Administrator, William Reilly, was at the Rio Conference. He applauded it as one of the most important multinational conferences in history because the international community, for the first time, recognized damage to the environment as a danger to human survival and an impediment to economic development.

President Bush, in his speech before the Rio audience said, " We believe that the road to Rio must point toward both environmental protection and economic growth -- environment and development. By now it is clear that to sustain development we must protect the environment, and to protect the environment, we must sustain development. It has been said that we don't

inherit the earth from our ancestors, we borrow it from our children. When our children look back on this time and this place, they will be grateful that we met at Rio. They will certainly be pleased with the intentions stated and the commitments made. But they will judge us by the actions we take from this day forward. Let us not disappoint them."

Rio also resulted in the formation of a U.N. Commission on Sustainable Development to carry out the wide-ranging plan of action adopted in Rio -- referred to simply as Agenda 21 for its 21 objectives. This commission is responsible for activities related to the integration of environmental and development goals throughout the United Nations membership. Commission Chairman Klaus Topfer, Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature, Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany, said the global partnership embracing both environment and development is increasingly becoming the policy of the future. "Peace is under threat not only from belligerent conflicts, but also from the juxtaposition of ecologically subsidized development on the one hand, and underdevelopment on the other." This point was also echoed by U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. The first report of the Commission concludes "Since peace, development and environmental protection are inseparable, sustainable development will be achieved only if Government, the business world, industry, labour, science, and environmental human rights and citizens groups work together. (1994)

The need for sustainable development was also highlighted around the same time in dramatic fashion by now-Vice President Albert Gore in his 1992 book, "Earth in the Balance." The book is a must-read. And President Clinton's diverse Council on Sustainable Development has recently produced a national sustainable development action strategy to foster national economic prosperity, ecological integrity, and social equity, based on more than 700 responses from communities, business and industry, individuals, and non-governmental organizations.

The World Bank, which has changed its development loan policies over the last few years to ensure sustainable development in funding projects is sponsoring its Third Annual Conference on Environmentally Sustainable Development in early October in Washington, D.C. The topic is "Effective Financing of Environmentally Sustainable Development," and they will bring the world's leading experts in this area.

Even our Senate last week drew a connection to the need for NADBank funding, environmental cleanup and economic development. In the negotiations to try to reinstate NADBank's appropriations cut, Senators Leahy and Domenici said these development funds were crucial for border cleanup and for economic development opportunities along the border under NAFTA.

States have gotten formally involved as well. The governor of Kentucky sponsored a conference in Louisville, Kentucky in 1993 called "From Rio to the Capitols: State Strategies for Sustainable Development", and the Florida Cooperative Extension Service scheduled a conference on "Community Sustainability: A Future that Works." that same year.

Many cities have formal sustainable community coalitions and plans for incorporating and measuring sustainable development goals in community planning, from Seattle, Washington to

Chattanooga, Tennessee. Universities, including Virginia and North Carolina offer formal credit courses on sustainable development.

And even here in Brownsville, the City Commission and Brownsville Citizen's Advisory Committee are moving forward with a plan for 1995 to provide for the development and preservation of a sustainable development community.

VII. Business and sustainable development.

And now, let's look at what business and industry are doing for sustainable development. On the international front, there is a widely-embraced report from the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), headquartered in Paris, entitled "A Business Charter for Sustainable Development." It offers 16 principles and practical references for sustainable development, especially for companies that operate across national boundaries, from process improvement to transfer of technology. The ICC now has over 750 corporate signatories worldwide, including one out of four FORBES 500 companies. Joseph El. Connor, ICC President and Chairman of Price Waterhouse World Firm, has discussed the following theme in his speeches, taken from ICC's Business Brief in 1992, which reads in part, "The ICC shares the view that there is complementarity, not a conflict, between economic development, international trade and environmental protection. Unless environmental concerns are addressed, economic growth will result in a deteriorated environment and a decreasing quality of life for the world's inhabitants."

Another high profile initiative is the Business Council for Sustainable Development, 50 CEOs representing business and industry worldwide. Chaired by Swiss industrialist Stephan Schmidheiny, the BCSD released during the Rio Conference 38 case studies on seven priority management themes: management leadership, industrial partnerships, stakeholder cooperation, finance, cleaner production, cleaner products and sustainable resource use.

Without the active participation of businesses of all sizes, there is little hope of achieving a sustainable global economy. In order to move forward, they will have to embark on extensive internal reforms that better equip them to respond to fast-moving environmental issues and opportunities. In a competitive global economy, corporations that allow themselves to fall behind will face serious financial risks. During the past few years, business policies and practices have begun to undergo sweeping reforms that in the end may yield not only a clean environment, but a different kind of company that incorporates the holistic view of sustainable development.

The transition to an environmentally sound economy is as great a challenge as business has encountered. While the costs may be higher initially to make this transition, most companies will face greater risks if they ignore the need for changes to an environmentally sound economy.

We have learned that government intervention alone, in the name of sustainable development and environment, has its failings and limitations, although it has been an effective tool for righting the wrongs of environmental degradation. At the same time, sustainable development will remain nothing more than a lofty concept unless business and industry adopt it as policy. Finance executive, banker, oil man, and international relations diplomat, Maurice Strong later became

Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992. Strong's strategy as Secretary-General called for an "eco-industrial revolution," a plan to marry economic growth with environmental security. To relieve the pressure placed on the planet by almost 5.5 billion people, growth will have to become less energy and resource intensive; in other words, it must become "sustainable."

Strong goes on to say that "The industrialized countries must take the lead in effecting this transformation. For the unparalleled economic growth that has produced their wealth and power has also given rise to most of the major global environmental risks we face. Developing countries share these risks, but are only at the early stages of the economic development to which they aspire. They must grow if they are to develop. But their growth will clearly add immensely to global environmental pressures and risks unless they, too, can make the transition to more sustainable modes of development. They can neither afford to do this, nor be expected to, unless they have access to the additional financial resources and technologies they require to integrate the environmental dimension into their development. And it is clearly in our interests to help them do so. The industrialized countries must lead the processes of change in their own societies and support them in developing countries."

To bring this larger world view down to a more local focus, I read in the newspaper recently that earlier this month, Texas and Mexican trade officials met in Austin to discuss ways to share resources and promote the border region as a major trade center. Brenda Arnet, executive director of the Texas Department of Commerce stated that they were "making tremendous strides towards positioning Texas and northern Mexico as globally competitive economically," and that officials from Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas and Texas signed agreements to work together to enhance global competitiveness, address barriers to regional development and exchange information. She said "Because the countries have resources and industries that complement each other, the region is capable of attracting more business, conserving jobs and building a global presence." Hopefully this regional trade agreement will incorporate and foster the goals of sustainable development.

VIII. BECC Sustainable Development Criteria and Recognition.

Now we come to the part you have all been waiting for -- how has BECC incorporated the goal of sustainable development in its project certification criteria.

It was a four month process total after sending out more than 1,000 draft copies and receiving more than 100 comments, and after many BECC Board and staff work sessions and meetings and dozens of hours of discussion, we adopted final criteria at the end of last month. Since the rest of the criteria has been discussed earlier today, I will emphasize the sustainable development portion. As the eighth fundamental category of BECC's criteria, all projects must adhere to the principles of sustainable development based on the definition and several principles adopted at the Rio Conference. An additional fundamental sustainable requirement for projects is that they demonstrate and strengthen the ability of the community for long-term support and maintenance, including measures to build human and institutional capacities. Additionally, sustainable development criteria are scattered throughout the document as well. Most importantly is the

strong public participation using steering committees, local organizations, and the general public, early on the process, compliance with local and regional plans so we are working within a larger frame of reference and recognizing previous planning efforts, utilizing appropriate technology that is appropriate for the community, simple and cost-effective, and a strong operation and maintenance program to ensure when the project is completed the community will be in a position to maintain it properly for its life cycle.

Projects that voluntarily go beyond meeting these fundamental requirements by incorporating additional sustainable elements will receive additional explicit recognition in the certification process that they effectively promote sustainable development. We list a number of sustainable elements as examples that could be incorporated into projects to increase sustainability, including natural resource management and preservation, recycling and source reduction, water conservation and reuse, energy efficiency, pollution- prevention, and benefits to low-income residents. This recognition is designed to provide incentives to applicants to develop a model sustainable project, winning formal acknowledgement from BECC, and possibly attracting grant money from foundation, private sector or other entities which are particularly interested in fostering sustainable development.

The BECC process for incorporating and recognizing sustainability will be awkward and somewhat superficial at first. This is part of the process, and we will formally and publicly review our criteria one year from now to incorporate what we have learned. We will continue to refine our approach based on the real world experience on the border through the development of these environmental infrastructure projects and as communities come together to discuss and plan them. The BECC and NADBank have been put in a position to truly be of long term help to the border community, but your involvement in the process will be the key to our mutual success. BECC's projects can and should be used as the lightning rod for our immediate goals of environmental cleanup and to help strengthen the border communities' long term capacities. There is already much good work taking place along the border toward sustainable development by very committed and creative people, which could be greatly furthered by the resources of BECC and NADBank.

IX. End.

Yes, mistakes will occur on the road to sustainable development. But to wait for perfection only produces inaction, no change, and no hope. The costs of inaction will be even higher. It is written that a trip of a thousand miles begins with a single step. And as Churchill once said, it is time to pass from the "tossing sea of cause and theory to the firm ground of result and fact." BECC has taken the first step toward making sustainable development that firm ground. The rest is up to us who live and care about the border to make that journey successful.



Center Notes



A Progress Report on the Border Environment Cooperation Commission

The BECC has moved forward in 1995, at a good pace and with strong public involvement, on its criteria for project certification, internal operating procedures, and actual certification of several environmental infrastructure projects for cleanup of our shared border. However, greater involvement by border communities and groups, especially on the Mexican side where lack of resources inhibits participation, is needed to keep BECC and its related binational institution, NADBank, responsive to the greater interests of border communities. (See *The Workbook* Summer 1992 and Summer 1995 issues for feature articles on NAFTA and the BECC by Lynda Taylor.)

At its August 31 public meeting in El Paso, the Board of Directors (after some controversy and a final compromise), unanimously approved the criteria for certifying environmental infrastructure projects. Project applicants must meet "fundamental" criteria in eight areas: general project description, environment and human health, technical feasibility, economic and financial feasibility, social issues, community participation, operation and maintenance, and sustainable development. Projects meeting these fundamental criteria in the areas of wastewater, water pollution, solid waste management and related matters will be certified able to apply for loan financing through BECC's "sister" banking institution, NADBank.

While all board members agreed that sustainable development should be a goal of the Commission, there was disagreement over a proposed additional rating system. A compromise established certain fundamental requirements for sustainability and a system for recognizing those projects which incorporate a large number of sustainable elements (such as water conservation and reuse, recycling, energy efficiency, pollution prevention, and benefits to low-income inhabitants). To explore how to concretely implement sustainable development in project certification decisions, a workshop is being sponsored in January by the Udall Center and El Colegio de Sonora through a C.S. Mott Foundation grant for BECC directors, advisory council members, and staff of BECC and NADBank.

Since late September, three projects have been certified by BECC, while more than 30 proposals are in the early stages of the process. Certified projects include an \$8 million wastewater treatment plant and agricultural reuse project in Ensenada, Baja California; a \$17.2 million water treatment plant in Brawley, California; and a \$11.7 million wastewater

reclamation and reuse project in El Paso, Texas. To be considered for certification at BECC's January 18 public meeting in Sonora are an increased water supply system for Nogales, Sonora; upgrade of water and sewage systems for Douglas, Arizona; upgrade of an existing wastewater system, Somerton, Arizona; and a wastewater treatment plant for the FINSA Industrial Park, Matamoros, Tamaulipas.

At its January public meeting, the BECC Board will consider for adoption draft rules pertaining to public notice and comment procedures on project applications, disclosure and confidentiality of project information, conflict of interest requirements, and complaint procedures. *Public comments have been solicited on these drafts, and more input can be given at the January meeting.* BECC staff is also developing a manual for technical assistance to communities for the early stages of project proposal development, which will also seek public comment. *Copies of these drafts are available by contacting BECC headquarters.* To get on BECC's mailing list for meetings or BECCNEWS, or for information on projects, contact them at

BECC
P.O. 221648
El Paso, Texas 79913
Tel. 011-52-16-292395, 96, or 98
Fax. 011-52-16-292397
E-Mail: becc1@itsnet.com

For daily information on the activities of BECC and its related banking institution, NADBank, tap into a free Internet service through the Arizona-based Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy (520-621-7189).

Upcoming 1996 BECC meetings:

January 18 - Nogales, Sonora (*BECC public meeting*)
January 26 - San Diego, California (Dept. of Commerce outreach meeting)
February - El Paso, Texas (BECC small communities environmental infrastructure initiative)
April 18 - Laredo, Texas (*BECC public meeting*)
July 18 - Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua (*BECC public meeting*)
October 17 - Mexicali, Baja California (*BECC public meeting*)

— Lynda Taylor

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR LIST

FROM: TODD STERN *TS*

SUBJECT: Medal of Freedom

Every year around this time my office puts together a list of possible recipients of the Medal of Freedom, which we then submit to the President for his review. We submit a list of about 10-15 names with a view toward ending up with 10 awardees. The awards have been made in an East Room ceremony in August or September, though there is nothing magic about the date -- the awards could be made earlier or later.

This is the highest civilian award the President can bestow and the winners should be people of high distinction. As the attached lists of our past winners indicate, we also try to achieve a certain balance in a number of respects.

If you've got any suggestions, please let me know within the next week.

To: George Stephanopoulos
Bruce Reed
Rahm Emanuel
Maggie Williams
Ron Klain
Mike McCurry
Doug Sosnik
Alexis Herman
John Hilley
Jack Quinn
Katie McGinty
Barry Toiv

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM
1995

CHARREN, Peggy	9/29/95
Founder of Action for Children's Television	
COLEMAN, William T., Jr.	9/29/95
Public Servant, former Sec. of Transportation, Chairman of the Board, NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund, lifetime of service for equal opportunity for all citizens	
COONEY, Joan Ganz	9/29/95
Creator of Children's Television Workshop, creator of <u>Sesame Street</u>	
FRANKLIN, John Hope	9/29/95
Historian, has chronicled the history of African Americans in the South	
HIGGINBOTHAM, A. Leon, Jr.	9/29/95
Judge, academic, civil rights attorney	
JOHNSON, Frank, M. Jr.	9/29/95
District Court, Appeals Court Judge, dismantled segregation, protected the rights of mentally ill and imprisoned	
KOOP, C. Everett	9/29/95
Physician, former Surgeon General of the U.S.	
NELSON, Gaylord	9/29/95
Public Servant, former Wisconsin State Legislator, Governor & United States Senator, advocate for the environment, creator of Earth Day	
REUTHER, Walter P. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	9/29/95
Labor activist, United Auto Workers President for 25 years	
ROUSE, James W.	9/29/95
Urban Planner, designer of Columbia, Maryland, Boston's Faneuil Hall, Baltimore's Inner Harbor	
VELASQUEZ, Willie (POSTHUMOUSLY)	9/29/95
Founder of Southwest Voter Registration Education Project	
WASSERMAN, Lew R.	9/29/95
Philanthropist, advocate for the blind and visually impaired	

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM
1994

BLOCK, Herbert	8/8/94
Political Cartoonist	
CHAVEZ, Cesar E. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	8/8/94
Union Leader, United Farm Workers of America	
FLEMMING, Arthur	8/8/94
Public Servant, former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Chairman of the Commission on Civil Rights	
GRANT, James	8/8/94
Executive Director of UNICEF	
HEIGHT, Dorothy Irene	8/8/94
Civil Rights, Womens Rights Advocate	
JORDAN, Barbara	8/8/94
Public Servant, Educator, former Member of the U.S. House of Representatives	
KIRKLAND, Joseph Lane	8/8/94
Labor Leader, President AFL-CIO	
MICHEL, Robert H.	8/8/94
Public Servant, Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Illinois, Republican Leader	
SHRIVER, Robert Sargent	8/8/94
Public Servant, former Director of the Peace Corps	

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM
1993

ASHE, Arthur, Jr. (POSTHUMOUSLY) Athlete, former Professional Tennis Player, Philanthropist, Author	6/20/93
BRENNAN, William J., Jr. Public Servant, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court	11/30/93
DOUGLAS, Marjory Stoneman Conservationist, led early crusade to preserve and restore the Florida Everglades	11/30/93
FULBRIGHT, J. William Public Servant, former U.S. Senator and Member, U.S. House of Representatives from Arkansas, longtime Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, founder of the Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Program	5/5/93
MARSHALL, Thurgood (POSTHUMOUSLY) Public Servant, Attorney, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Solicitor General of the United States, United States Circuit Judge, first African American to sit on the Supreme Court	11/30/93
POWELL, General Colin L. U.S.A. (With Distinction) Military Officer, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, former Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs	9/30/93
RAUH, Joseph L. Jr. (POSTHUMOUSLY) Lawyer, Civil Rights and Labor activist, former Counsel, United Auto Workers, General Counsel, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	11/30/93
RAYE, Martha Entertainer, Humanitarian	11/2/93
THURMOND, Strom Public Servant, U.S. Senator from South Carolina, former Governor, State judge, and teacher	1/12/93
WISDOM, John Minor Public Servant, former United States Circuit Judge	11/30/93

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: 6/7

Michael Waldman
TO: Gabrielle Bushman

FROM: Staff Secretary

It's time for next volume of
Presidential Papers... My-Dec '95
Need draft & forward for
WH circulation by June 21.

Mnts,
Plm

National Archives



Washington, DC 20408

June 4, 1996

G. Timothy Saunders
Executive Clerk
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Saunders:

The Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, is currently preparing the sixth volume of the Public Papers of William J. Clinton. Each volume customarily contains a Foreword signed by the President. Please provide us with a Foreword for this volume covering the period July 1-December 31, 1995.

The Foreword is an opportunity for the administration to highlight or summarize events or accomplishments which occurred during the period covered by each volume. Enclosed are copies of Forewords used in previous volumes.

We expect to release the book for printing in the late summer and therefore need to receive the signed Foreword by July 31.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Gwen Estep or Karen Ashlin at 202-523-5230 or Michael Sullivan at 202-456-2988.

Sincerely,

GWEN ESTEP
Chief, Presidential and Legislative Publications Unit
Office of the Federal Register

Enclosures

Foreword

During the first half of 1994, America moved forward to enhance security at home and abroad—creating opportunity, shrinking bureaucracy, and giving our people the means to realize the American Dream. By June 1994, our Administration's economic plan had helped create close to 4 million new jobs. Fifteen million working families with children and countless small businesses enjoyed a tax cut.

In our efforts to keep our country strong and secure, our government became a better partner with the American people. During a time of great change, our Administration invested in education and training to help all Americans earn the tools they need to compete and win in the global economy. I signed "Goals 2000" into law, setting world-class standards for our schools and giving local communities the flexibility to achieve excellence. I signed the "School-to-Work Opportunities Act," bringing teachers and businesses together to help non-college bound students move directly from school to work. Across the country, AmeriCorps members earned money for college while serving our country—tutoring young people, cleaning up neighborhoods, and making communities safer for all of us. Thanks to our reforms of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, we were able to come to the aid of families from northern California to southern Florida.

Security at home requires even more of us. To help restore safety in our homes and neighborhoods, we fought for passage in Congress of a tough, smart crime bill, that included provisions for putting 100,000 new police officers on our streets. At our urging, the House of Representatives passed a ban on 19 deadly assault weapons. In an effort central to the strength of our families, our economy, and our future, Americans took up the challenge of health care reform. Together, we engaged in an important debate in Congress and across the country and worked toward bringing health care security to every American.

We worked to keep America strong abroad, as well. As it has been for half a century, our Nation remained the world's greatest force for freedom and democracy. Commemorating the 50th anniversary of the D-Day invasion at Normandy, I had the privilege to join with our allies in remembering a generation who helped preserve the blessings of liberty for us all. This year, Americans and people around the world realized anew the rewards of our leadership. We opened markets from Latin America to Asia to American goods. We supported democracy in Russia, which I visited, and in South Africa, where Vice President Al Gore and the First Lady witnessed the triumph of free and fair elections. And we advanced the cause of peace around the globe.

This volume reflects America's ongoing commitment to rewarding those who work and study and dream of building a better life. Our citizens can take great pride in their progress. Their accomplishments assure us that America's best days are still to come.

William Clinton

Foreword

During the second half of 1994, America continued to move forward to help strengthen the American Dream of prosperity here at home and help spread peace and democracy around the world.

The American people saw the rewards that grew out of our efforts in the first 18 months of my Administration. Economic growth increased in strength, and the number of new jobs created during my Administration rose to 4.7 million. After 6 years of delay, the American people had a Crime Bill, which will put 100,000 police officers on our streets and take 19 deadly assault weapons off the street. We saw our National Service initiative become a reality as I swore in the first 20,000 AmeriCorps members, giving them the opportunity to serve their country and to earn money for their education. I signed the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994, which will make capital available to Americans who have been denied access to basic banking services for far too long.

As we gave our citizens the means to make America stronger at home, we also continued our efforts to assert American leadership in the world. The Congress passed and I signed the implementing legislation for the Uruguay Round Agreement of the GATT, the most comprehensive international trade agreement in history. It helped to put in place expanded export opportunities for American products that will create more jobs and produce higher incomes for our people for years to come. I travelled to Indonesia for a meeting of the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in order to expand free trade with the world's most dynamic economies. In December, at the Summit of the Americas in Miami, the leaders of the 34 democratically elected countries in this hemisphere agreed to negotiate on a free trade area for the Americas by 2005, to work together to preserve our natural resources, and to advance democracy and social justice, holding out promise of greater prosperity throughout the hemisphere.

The United States also continued to help bring an end to ancient disputes around the world. We actively supported the efforts of the people of Northern Ireland to work toward a peaceful resolution after many years of conflict. Building on our work to bring peace to the Middle East, I had the great privilege to witness the signing of an historic peace treaty between Israel and Jordan. And closer to home, in our own hemisphere, America took active steps to promote democracy. Our Armed Forces again proved their strength, flexibility, and devotion to freedom as they helped give a second chance to the long-suffering people of Haiti, and renewed hope to freedom-loving people throughout the world.

William Clinton

Foreword
Public Papers of the President
January 1995 - June 1995

The first half of 1995 was a time of challenge and change. The election of a new Republican Congress set the stage for a fundamental public debate over the role of government, the country's values, and the way we could move forward as one people. Throughout this debate, I remained firmly committed to this ideal: America is strong only when America is united, and when we leave no one behind.

As I made clear in my State of the Union Address, we have an obligation to offer the American people a new kind of government for new times. My Administration recognizes that there isn't a program for every problem, but that we can produce a government that works better and costs less. We launched a top-to-bottom overhaul of Federal rules in an effort to bring common sense to often complex regulation. We streamlined the regulatory process by abolishing 16,000 pages of regulations. We reformed environmental workplace safety and pharmaceutical regulation and we trimmed red tape and business burdens, without hurting public safety and health. We eliminated the 10,000 page Federal personnel manual and we cut 136,000 positions from the Federal work force.

As we celebrated the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe, we reaffirmed our commitment to lead for peace and freedom. At a summit meeting in Russia, I joined the Russian leader in advancing the security of our people and the world -- by deepening our common efforts to reduce the nuclear threat, agreeing to improve our cooperation against terrorism, and pledging to work as partners for an undivided Europe. In Haiti, I thanked our troops for securing the transition from dictatorship to democracy. And at the 50th anniversary of the United Nations, we took stock of half a century of achievement and pledged to adapt the UN for the challenges of the 21st century.

Pursuing our mission to create a safer world, the United States led the international effort among 170 countries to secure the indefinite and unconditional extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. And by applying steady, patient pressure to North Korea, we secured an agreement that froze its dangerous nuclear program.

In furthering our commitment to open markets and expand opportunities for U.S. exports, we reached an historic agreement with Japan to open further its automotive market to potentially billions of dollars worth of American cars and parts.

In April, our Nation was shaken by the tragic terrorist bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. One hundred sixty-eight Americans lost their lives. But moments of tragedy often bring out the best in people, and thousands of Americans turned their energy and prayers toward helping the people of Oklahoma endure and overcome their enormous loss.

Finally, in June, I introduced a balanced budget plan that reflected the values of the American people: opportunity, responsibility, the duty we owe one another, strong families, a strong America. This plan built on our success in reducing the deficit by nearly one half during the first two and one-half years of my Administration. This reflected an attempt to reach out to the Congress and find common ground on the budget. And it set the stage for a climactic debate: not about whether to balance the budget, but how.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: 6/7

TO:

Kathy Wallman
Kathie Whalen

FROM: Staff Secretary

This is a yearly award that Kantor
would like to announce on Monday in
California -- standard practice.

Public liaison is looking at the
companies; without doing a true Counsel's
vet, do these nominees give you any
heartburn?

PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 6, 1996

96 JUN 6 164:38

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN H. GIBBONS 
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SUBJECT: Proposed Awardees for the 1996 National Medal of Technology

- I. ACTION-FORCING EVENT: Annual awards for the National Medal of Technology. The enabling statute states that the award shall be made by the President with such ceremonies as he may deem appropriate.
- II. ANALYSIS: The National Medal of Technology was established in 1980 by the "Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act (P. L. 96-480; 15 U.S.C. 3711) as amended. The awards are intended to acknowledge individuals or companies which are deemed deserving of special recognition by reason of their outstanding contributors to the promotion of technology or technological human resources for the improvement of the economic, environmental, or social well-being of the United States. Traditionally, eight or nine individuals or companies have received the awards.

In accordance with guidance from the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the National Medal of Technology Nomination Evaluation Committee was established by the Secretary of Commerce. For the 1996 awards, the Evaluation Committee has selected four individuals and one company. I am submitting the following individuals and organization for your approval.

- III. RECOMMENDATION: Approve the following nominees for the 1996 National Medal of Technology, subject to appropriate clearance by Counsel. Proposed citations are attached. (Tab 1)

Charles Kaman*
James Morgan
Johnson & Johnson

Stephanie Louise Kwolek
Peter Rose*

_____ Approve _____ Approve as Amended _____ Reject _____ No Action

*NOTE: These two individuals have not cleared the FBI name check investigation yet.

A separate memo was forwarded to you earlier recommending you award the 1996 National Medal of Technology to the late Honorable Ronald Brown for his contribution to the advancement of technology in U.S. industry and U.S. technology in the world markets throughout his career.

_____ Approve _____ Approve as Amended _____ Reject _____ No Action

Attachments: Proposed Awardees and Citations
Committee Membership

Recipients of the National Medal of Technology for 1996

General Product and Process Innovation

Stephanie L. Kwolek

Consultant, Retired Research Associate, E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

For her contributions to the discovery, development, and liquid crystal processing of high performance aramid fibers which provide new products worldwide to save lives and benefit humankind.

Peter H. Rose

President, Krytek Corporation

For his vision and outstanding leadership in the development and commercialization of ion implantation products that make possible the manufacture of modern semiconductors; and for his success in establishing and maintaining U.S. global leadership in the implantation equipment industry.

Charles Kaman

President, Chairman, and CEO, Kaman Corporation

For his pioneering work in the field of rotary-wing flight, his unique capacity for successful technology transfer from defense to commercial use, and for fostering a corporate environment in which diverse technological achievements flourish and new businesses are created.

General Product & Process Innovation and Technology Transfer

Johnson & Johnson

CEO: Ralph S. Larsen

Accepting: Robert Gussin, Corporate Vice President for Science & Technology

For a century of continuous innovation in the research, development, and commercialization of products that are critical in managing disease, improving the quality of life, reducing health care costs, and fostering U.S. global competitiveness.

Technology Management

James C. Morgan

Chairman and CEO, Applied Materials, Inc.

For his leadership of 20 years developing the U.S. semiconductor manufacturing equipment industry, and for his vision in building Applied Materials, Inc. into the leading equipment company in the work, a major exporter and a global technology pioneer which helps enable Information Age technologies for the benefit of society.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL MEDAL OF TECHNOLOGY
NOMINATION EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Chairperson

Mr. Richard J. Elkus

Vice Chairman of the Board, Tencor Instruments

Members

Dr. Satya N. Atluri

Institute and Regent's Professor of Engineering, Computational Modeling Center, Georgia Institute of Technology

Dr. F. Peter Boer

Executive Vice President and Chief Technical Officer (Ret.), W.R. Grace & Co.

Dr. Eleanor Baum

Dean of Engineering, Executive Director, Cooper Union Research Foundation, The Cooper Union Engineering School

Dr. Rose Ann Dabek

Associate General Counsel, The Procter & Gamble Company

Dr. Sandra S. Donovan

President, Donovan Associates

Dr. Robert H. Hayes

Philip Caldwell Professor of Business Administration, Harvard Business School

Dr. Esther Harrison Hopkins

Deputy General Counsel, Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection

Dr. Albert Narath

President of the Energy and Environment Sector, Lockheed Martin Corporation

Dr. Rochelle Karen Seide

Attorney, Brumbaugh, Graves, Donahue, and Raymond (New York City)

Dr. Julie Shimer

Vice President of Technical Staff and Director of Advanced Custom Technologies, Motorola, Inc.

Dr. John Brooks Slaughter

President, Occidental College

Executive Secretary

Katie Wolf, Department of Commerce

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: 6-6

TO: Chuck Keiffer

FROM: Staff Secretary

Your very own
red line of the
omnibus approps.
bill. Jack has
wanted you to have
it.
Phil

One Hundred Fourth Congress
of the
United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday,
the third day of January, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-six*

An Act

Making appropriations for fiscal year 1996 to make a further downpayment toward a balanced budget, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 101. For programs, projects or activities in the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, provided as follows, to be effective as if it had been enacted into law as the regular appropriations Act:

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the administration of the Department of Justice, \$74,282,000; including not to exceed \$3,317,000 for the Facilities Program 2000, and including \$5,000,000 for management and oversight of Immigration and Naturalization Service activities, both sums to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 48 permanent positions and 55 full-time equivalent workyears and \$7,477,000 shall be expended for the Department Leadership Program, exclusive of augmentation that occurred in these offices in fiscal year 1995: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 76 permanent positions and 90 full-time equivalent workyears and \$9,487,000 shall be expended for the Offices of Legislative Affairs, Public Affairs and Policy Development: *Provided further*, That the latter three aforementioned offices shall not be augmented by personnel details, temporary transfers of personnel on either a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis or any other type of formal or informal transfer or reimbursement of personnel or funds on either a temporary or long-term basis.

(Copy)

H. R. 3019—901

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND PERSONAL SERVICES
EXPENSES

(RECISSIONS)

SEC. 31002. (a) Of the funds available to the agencies of the Federal Government, \$500,000,000 are hereby rescinded: *Provided*, That rescissions pursuant to this paragraph shall be taken only from administrative and personal services and contractual services and supplies accounts: *Provided further*, That rescissions shall be taken on a pro rata basis from funds available to every Federal agency, department, and office in the Executive Branch, including the Office of the President.

(b) Within 30 days of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate a listing of the amounts by account of the reductions made pursuant to the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section.

This Act may be cited as the "Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996".

Newt Gingrich
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Strom Thurmond

~~Vice President of the United States and~~
President of the Senate *pro tempore*.

APPROVED

APR 26 1996.

William J. Clinton

(Copy)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: 6-6

TO: *Paula Lee*

FROM: Staff Secretary

*Here it is - sorry
for the delay,
Lolif*

One Hundred Fourth Congress
of the
United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday,
the third day of January, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-six*

An Act

Making appropriations for fiscal year 1996 to make a further downpayment toward
a balanced budget, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

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(Copy)

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APPROVED

APR 26 1996.

William J. Clinton

(Copy)