

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: Baker, Howard H. Jr.: Files
OA/Box: Box 4
File Folder: [Staff: Tuck, John C.] Memorandums to HHB
 from JCT

Archivist: kdb
FOIA ID: F1997-066/6, D. Cohen
Date: 08/10/2004

DOCUMENT NO. & TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. memo	Tuck to H. Baker re Big South Fork, 1p [Item is still under review under the provisions of EO 13233] <i>5/15/09 eds</i>	8/11/87	

RESTRICTIONS

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- B-2 Release could 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 commercial 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-7a Release could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings [(b)(7)(A) of the FOIA].
- B-7b Release would deprive an individual of the right to a fair trial or impartial adjudication [(b)(7)(B) of the FOIA].
- B-7c Release could reasonably be expected to cause unwarranted invasion or privacy [(b)(7)(C) of the FOIA].
- B-7d Release could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source [(b)(7)(D) of the FOIA].
- B-7e Release would disclose techniques or procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions or would disclose guidelines which could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law [(b)(7)(E) of the FOIA].
- B-7f Release could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual [(b)(7)(F) 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.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: July 17, 1987

FOR: SENATOR BAKER

FROM: JOHN C. TUCK

- Action
- Your Comment
- Let's Talk
- FYI

In case D'Amato jumps you
some place.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 14, 1987

*I would say
non-starter*
JG

JG
MEMORANDUM FOR TOMMY GRISCOM

FROM: JOHN C. TUCK

SUBJECT: D'AMATO REQUEST FOR PRESIDENT VISIT TO NEW YORK

I met with Senator D'Amato last week following up on his visit with Senator Baker.

D'Amato wants a Presidential visit to New York (Long Island) preferably in September/October; not a political event. It can be to a Vets hospital/nursing home, Grumman Aerospace or Hofstra University for all he cares. He wants it in Suffolk County or Nassau County. If not Long Island then Troy, New York (Sam Stratton's district).

Senator Baker directed me to "put it in the system."

Please advise if this is a nonstarter or a viable "possible" event.

For what it is worth, the Vice President visited Hofstra University on May 14, 1987.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Sumner

June 25, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR HOWARD BAKER, JR.

FROM: JOHN C. TUCK *JCT*

SUBJECT: COMPARTMENTED CLEARANCE FOR NANCY RISQUE

Attached for your signature is the compartmented clearance form for Nancy Risque.

Nancy has need of these clearances because of her responsibility for NASA intelligence briefings.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

✓

June 25, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR SENATOR BAKER

FROM:

JOHN C. TUCK 

SUBJECT:

President Ford Request

Tuck informed President Ford that you had asked Clayton Yeutter to participate in the event in Colorado and that you had directed that the necessary transportation requirements be met. President Ford was exceedingly grateful. He reiterated that Clayton Yeutter's attendance at the event was very important and that he appreciated very much your taking care of the request.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 25, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR SENATOR BAKER

FROM:

JOHN C. TUCK 

SUBJECT:

Active Duty for Training For FY '87

I am scheduled to go on active duty for training in the Navy at the Pentagon from August 17 through August 28, 1987. This is the only period that I can go between now and the end of the fiscal year.



cc: K. Duberstein



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 25, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR HOWARD BAKER, JR.
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SUBJECT: COMPARTMENTED CLEARANCE FOR NANCY RISQUE

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WASHINGTON

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 25, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR SENATOR BAKER

FROM: JOHN C. TUCK 

SUBJECT: Senator Evans

Senator Dan Evan's staff has requested an appointment for Senator Evans to meet with you presumably to discuss the Dwyer nomination. Last week you signed an identical letter with an earlier date then directed it not to be sent. This letter has been updated by date change only.

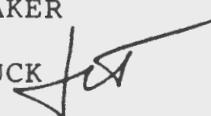
It is recommended that you sign this letter to Senator Evans telling him that the President will not nominate Dwyer to become a judge and further that I call back and say there is no reason for an appointment on this matter.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 25, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR SENATOR BAKER

FROM:

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 24, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR HOWARD H. BAKER, JR.

FROM: JOHN C. TUCK

SUBJECT: BREAKFAST MEETING WITH CONGRESSMAN ROBERT MICHEL
AND SENATOR ROBERT DOLE

Subjects you may wish to address at your breakfast meeting include the following:

- I. The Budget
- II. Budget Process Reform
- III. Economic Bill of Rights
- IV. Persian Gulf
- V. AIDS Commission

VI. — where to meet next week ?

VII. — Continue to rotate ?

Received
6/9
2-

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 9, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR SENATOR BAKER

FROM: John Tuck

Secretary Hodel is exceedingly sensitive to the heat he is taking in the press on the ozone issue (the hats/sunglasses/ lotion solution).

He has written Senator Wirth with his rebuttal. I am forwarding it to you F.Y.I.



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

June 5, 1987

MEMORANDUM

TO: HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES
FROM: SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
SUBJECT: CHLOROFLOUROCARBONS (CFCs)/STRATOSPHERIC OZONE

Attached, for your information, is a copy of my June 4, 1987, letter to Senator Tim Wirth which describes in detail my position on CFCs/stratospheric ozone.

I am sharing copies of the letter with Congressional sponsors of CFC/ozone legislation and other interested parties.

Please don't hesitate to call me, or have your staff contact my Executive Assistant Don Pearlman, if you have any questions.

Don Hodel
DONALD PAUL HODEL

Attachment



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

June 4, 1987

Honorable Timothy E. Wirth
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wirth:

Thank you for inquiring about my position regarding chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and stratospheric ozone, and thank you very much for questioning whether statements attributed to me in press reports were true. They were not.

I have not suggested and do not believe that the complex issues concerning effects of stratospheric ozone depletion should be or could be solved by some simplistic approach such as sunglasses, hats and lotions.

In essence, the basic issue is whether the President merely will be presented with a proposal which simply authorizes negotiating "the best possible" international agreement on the subject, or whether he should have the opportunity to establish for our negotiators meaningful guidelines which indicate such things as how many countries must sign, what percentage of global CFC production and/or use must come under the agreement, which chemicals must be included, and the like in order for an agreement to be acceptable to the United States. Certainly, unilateral action by the United States would do little to address the problem and would be to our disadvantage.

This issue currently is before the President's Domestic Policy Council (DPC). Let me elaborate on some of its aspects.

The purpose of DPC consideration is to be sure that, upon the considered advice of his entire Cabinet, the President, rather than just one or two agencies or departments, is afforded the opportunity to pass judgment on the position to be taken by the United States Government during international negotiations concerning possible limitations on global production and use of CFCs and similar chemicals. This is a complex issue of potentially great significance to the American people, their health, their lifestyle, their environment and their economy. It is the DPC's responsibility to subject available scientific information to thoughtful review and to present to the President an array of responsible options concerning the negotiating position of our government.

Honorable Timothy E. Wirth
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June 4, 1987

Contrary to certain press reports, I have not yet decided for myself what options are worthy of consideration by the President, much less what the preferred option should be. Data and analysis on the multi-faceted aspects of the issue still are being developed on an inter-agency staff basis for DPC consideration. Once such information is available, the DPC members, including myself, will be in a position to reflect on a preferred array of options and then discuss our views with the President.

I am quite disturbed by those who carelessly or deliberately provided the misinformation concerning my views which resulted in the erroneous press reports regarding this matter. The potential impact of CFCs and similar chemicals upon stratospheric ozone and the potential consequences of such impacts, and of possible measures to avoid or mitigate such impacts, upon the lives of millions of Americans, not to mention other countries' citizens, are very serious issues which deserve thoughtful evaluation at the highest levels of our government. The manner in which the matter has been characterized by those, who, it appears, are determined to confine the President's options to those only of their crafting, has the unfortunate tendency to trivialize legitimate concerns and to inhibit informed analysis and policy making.

I believe the threshold question to be dealt with is: what is our objective? Are we attempting to deal with a potentially serious health problem, or is the proposed strategy of limiting production and use of CFCs also aimed at other types of potential problems? The essential thrust of the answer so far has been that our primary concern is potential adverse impact on people's health, specifically, skin cancer. Once that threshold question is finally resolved, we must tackle the who, what, when and how questions.

First, if the scientific theories are accurate, then the problem is one that we as a Nation must seek to solve through international cooperation. We must convince a substantial portion of the rest of the world that this is a problem which must be dealt with and solved on a global basis. A negotiating objective of obtaining agreement from "as many nations as possible" could be meaningless if, in our zeal to reach an agreement, we enter a pact which, for example, does not bind those nations which now and prospectively are likely to be significant producers and/or users of CFCs and similar chemicals. My information is that, at the last set of international negotiations in Geneva, which were conducted under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), less than one-third of the United Nations member countries were represented, and several emerging industrial nations, such as South Korea, Taiwan, the People's Republic of China, India, Singapore, and Pakistan, were not present. The Soviet Union was the only Eastern Bloc nation present. In my view, it would be foolhardy for the United States to limit domestic production and use of CFCs, only to be confronted with global ozone depletion caused by other nations' continuing to enjoy unfettered CFC production and use.

Honorable Timothy E. Wirth

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June 4, 1987

It should be noted that United States leadership on this issue has brought increasing support from other countries, but the President should be given the opportunity to consider to what extent that leadership might cease to be effective if the United States alone, or in concert with only relatively few other producing and consuming countries, entered into a CFC limitation program. The President should be able to consider what constitutes sufficient, assured participation by other nations before any agreement receives our government's approval.

Secondly, we must have a well-thought out proposal which, while designed to protect American interests, will gain acceptance by other countries, with de minimis exceptions, if any. No longer can the United States merely make assertions and arm-twist the world community into agreement and compliance. Our facts, data, and analysis must be credible, so that our arguments will be convincing. We should base our proposals on a realistic understanding of when CFC substitutes will be available in commercial quantities, the cost to our society to adapt to them, and whether they will be safe from a health and environmental standpoint.

If the theories which underlie our concerns about CFCs are accurate, then the burden is on those who would not insist on all chlorine-emitting CFCs, as distinguished from just a few, being subjected to international limitations. You will note from the enclosed copy of the "Chairman's Text," which emerged from the Geneva negotiations, that only three CFCs were agreed upon, two (indicated by parentheses) were discussed but not agreed upon, and halons (believed to be powerful emitters of ozone-depleting chlorine) were not included at all. I am advised that it is unclear whether Japan will agree to limitations on CFC 113, which is used as an effective cleansing agent for computer chips.

It is important to determine whether and to what extent an international agreement in some way will give "credit" to the United States for its 1978 unilateral ban on "non-essential" aerosol sprays containing CFCs. Since, as mentioned above, substantially all the countries of the world, developed and developing, should be bound by the agreement, the President has to determine whether to accept the suggestions of some that developing countries be excused from the same level of restrictions as are being proposed for the United States.

Certainly, any international agreement should assure that compliance by each signatory is mutual and verifiable. We also need to know whether this Nation, which is committed to the concept of free international trade, will support, as has been suggested by some, trade sanctions against countries which do not adhere to the obligations imposed by an international agreement.

Honorable Timothy E. Wirth

Page 4

June 4, 1987

Thirdly, we must have an acceptable mechanism for future decisionmaking. No plan should be put forward which, regardless of good intentions today, in effect-precludes basing the international regulatory actions of the future on serious scientific review. To create today regulatory "targets" which are to obtain five to twelve years from now, based on the modelling of today which admittedly is plagued by uncertainties and which certainly will change after the proposed "freeze" has been in effect for two years, is highly questionable policy. It seems logical to me that there should be adequate time between the proposed "freeze" and the scientific review contemplated by the "Chairman's Text" to enable signatories to ascertain and to evaluate new scientific, technological and medical information before the decision is made to move forward to the next targeted reduction; otherwise, the "scientific review" could be meaningless.

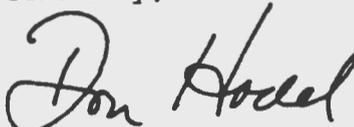
Moreover, any international agreement which provides for future regulatory decisions by vote of signatories should be designed so as not to leave the United States wholly subject to the voting power of other nations whose economic and political objectives may be entirely inconsistent with our own. Before we agree to an international protocol, perhaps it would make sense to have a pretty good idea as to how the domestic regulatory mechanism would allocate among U.S. producers and users of CFCs and similar chemicals the burden of contributing to internationally agreed-upon "freezes" or reductions in their production and use.

The foregoing are but some of the major facets of this complex issue. Neither the Domestic Policy Council nor the President has had an opportunity to address them, notwithstanding the fact that there is divergence of opinion among interested departments and agencies as to the nature and scope of an agreement that will be in the best interests of the people of the United States. Yet, it is reported that those involved in the negotiating process already have scheduled signing of the international agreement at a planned September meeting in Montreal. The President should not be presented with a fait accompli. The Nation and he deserve better.

I believe that, with well-documented information, a scientifically based review process and creative thinking, this issue can be dealt with by the world community in a rational way for the good of all.

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to your interest.

Sincerely,



DONALD PAUL HODEL

cc: Chairman Bennett Johnston
Ranking Minority Member McClure

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 16, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR HOWARD H. BAKER, JR.

FROM: JOHN C. TUCK ~~JA~~

SUBJECT: HILDENBRAND UPDATE

Hildenbrand talked with David Boren this afternoon and Boren thinks that Lee Hamilton got "trapped" in a hypothetical impeachment question and did not at all intend to imply that the President should or would be impeached. Boren is convinced that there is no such effort going anywhere.

For your information.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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For your information.

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the President should
or would be impeached.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 31, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR SENATOR BAKER

FROM:

JOHN C. TUCKER

SUBJECT:

COMMERCE SECRETARY

It is important for Jim Cannon to be able to say that he advanced two individuals for consideration as potential candidates for Secretary of Commerce. They are chiefly individuals supported by the Republican party of New York. They are:

Ian MacDonald

Former CEO of AMAX who is known as a successful corporate executive and for his extensive knowledge of trade issues.

Richard Bernstein

A successful real estate self-made businessman. He was once head of Western Publishing.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 11, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR SENATOR BAKER

FROM: JOHN C. TUCK 

SUBJECT: BIG SOUTH FORK

Joe Wright called to follow-up on your meeting with Congressman Hal Rogers concerning Big South Fork.

Joe Wright and A.B. have talked. A.B. advises that you are not recused from involvement in this issue.

O.M.B. recommends that this project not be exempted from local cost sharing provisions of law. Therefore, they are disposed to reject his request unless you desire to pursue this further.

We have requested that this negative response over an O.M.B. operative's signature go forward in September when all are back in town; and, that an interim response go forward to Rogers at this time indicating that the matter is being looked into.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 11, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR SENATOR BAKER

FROM: JOHN C. TUCK *JS*

SUBJECT: TVA Matters

Johnnie Waters called this date concerning TVA matters:

1. Chili Dean is fine following your conversation last weekend. The points you made took hold and went a long way to smooth things over in the selection of a new chairman.

2. John Dingell's staff is giving Waters fits concerning the TVA Nuclear Recovery Program. Waters is convinced that if he could just get Admiral White into brief Dingell personally on the status of TVA's efforts to get their problem solved it would go a long way to set things right. Waters wonders if the White House Congressional Liaison Office could give that signal to Dingell.

If you consider it proper and appropriate then Waters would make arrangements for Admiral White to brief the proper White House Liaison officer and then get that individual to go to Dingell to request a meeting with Dingell on this matter.

Request advise.

cc: Will Ball

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 11, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR SENATOR BAKER

FROM: MARLIN FITZWATER
LIZ MURPHY

J. Tuck

SUBJECT: APPEARANCE ON NBC'S MEET THE PRESS

You are scheduled to appear on NBC'S MEET THE PRESS this Sunday from Huntsville, TN. Doris Lovett has been in contact with the show and has taken care of all logistical arrangements. You will be doing the show from your home.

The show will begin at 11:00 a.m. There will be a 5 minute interview with Senator Metzenbaum (D-OH) at the top of the show. He will discuss the Bork nomination. Your interview should last 12 to 15 minutes with a break. The panel will be: Chris Wallace, Robert Kaiser of the Washington Post and Robert Novak of the Chicago-Sun Times. The show will conclude with a roundtable discussion by the panelists.

The show's producer, Betty Dukert will be in Huntsville for the interview. She can be reached at the Karyville Holiday Inn, (615) 562-8476.

John Tuck has orchestrated a conference call to you at your residence that will occur at 9:00 a.m. Sunday morning between Will Ball, A.B. Culvahouse, Tommy Griscom, Marlin Fitzwater and yourself in preparation for the interview.

Separately, Frank Carlucci will also be placing a call to you on Sunday at 10:00 a.m. in preparation for the interview.