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OA/ID Number: 62005
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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: 2/5/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ----SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☐	☒
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☐	☒	PORTER	☐	☒
DARMAN	☐	☒	ROGICH	☐	☒
BATES	☐	☒	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CARD	☐	☒	<u>ROGERS</u>	☐	☒
CICCONI	☐	☒	<u>WINSTON</u>	☐	☒
DEMAREST	☐	☒	<u>PINKERTON</u>	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☒	<u>DELAND</u>	☐	☒
GRAY	☐	☒	<u>BOSKIN</u>	☐	☒
HAGIN	☐	☐	<u>BROMLEY</u>	☐	☒

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

(Lange/Cawley)
February 4, 1989
3:45 P.M.
[IPCC.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1990
10:15 A.M.

Thank you, Dr. Bolin [Bo-leen]. Professor Obasi. Dr. Tolba. Delegates of the World Meteorological Organization, and the United Nations Environment Program. Let me commend **all** of you, for coming together to examine an issue of such great importance. The recommendations this distinguished organization makes can have a profound effect on the world's environmental and economic policy.

By being here today, I hope to underscore concern -- my country's, and my own -- about environmental stewardship; and to reaffirm our commitment to finding responsible solutions. It is both an honor and a pleasure to be the first American President to speak to this organization, as its work takes shape.

You are called upon to develop recommendations which strike a difficult yet critical international bargain: a convergence between global environmental policy, and global economic policy. A bargain where **both** perspectives benefit -- and **neither** is compromised.

As experts, you understand that economic growth and environmental integrity are **not** contradictory priorities. One reinforces and complements the other. Each, a partner. Both are crucial.

A sound environment is the basis for the continuity and quality of human life and enterprise. Clearly, strong economies allow nations to fulfill the obligations of environmental stewardship. Where there is economic strength, such protection is possible. But where there is poverty, the competition for resources gets tougher. Stewardship suffers.

For all of these reasons, I sincerely believe we must do everything in our power to promote global cooperation: For environmental protection **and** economic growth. For intelligent management of our natural resources **and** efficient use of our industrial capacity. And above all, for **sustainable** and **environmentally sensitive** development -- around the world.

The United States is strongly committed to the I.P.C.C. process of international cooperation on global climate change. We consider it vital, that the community of nations be drawn together -- in an orderly, disciplined, rational way -- to review the history of our global environment, to assess the potential for future climate change, and to develop effective programs.

The state of the science; the social and economic impacts; and the appropriate strategies -- all are crucial components to a global resolution. **The stakes here are very high; the consequences, very significant.**

The United States remains committed to aggressive and thoughtful action on environmental issues. Last week, in my State of the Union address, I spoke of stewardship: because I

believe it's something we owe ourselves, our children and their children.

So we are renewing the ethic of stewardship in our domestic programs. In our work to forge international agreements. In our assistance to developing and East Bloc nations. And here, by chairing the Response Strategies Working Group.

I have just submitted a budget to our Congress for fiscal 1991. It includes over \$2 billion in new spending to protect the environment. And, underscoring our commitment to your efforts, I am pleased to note that funding for the U.S. Global Change Research Program will increase by nearly 60 percent, to over **one billion dollars**.

That commitment, by far the largest ever made by any nation, reflects our determination to **improve our understanding of the science** of climate change.

We are working with our neighbors around the world to enhance global monitoring and data management, improve analysis, reduce the uncertainty of predictive models, and conduct regular reassessments of the state of the science.

Our program allows NASA, her sister agencies, and all our international partners, to move forward with the "Mission to Planet Earth." That will initiate the U.S. Earth Observing System, in cooperation with Europe and Japan, to advance the state of knowledge about the planet we share.

Furthermore, even as we wait for the benefits of this research, the United States has already taken many steps in our country that bring both **economic and environmental benefits**. Steps that make sense on their own merits in terms of responsibility and efficiency, which help reduce emissions of CFC's, carbon dioxide, and other pollutants now entering the atmosphere. **Let me outline them very briefly:**

We are pursuing new **technology development** that will increase the **efficiency** of our energy use, and thus reduce total emissions.

We're crafting a revised **Clean Air Act** with incentives for our private sector to find creative, market-driven solutions to enhance air quality.

We've launched a major **reforestation initiative** to plant a **billion** trees a year on private land across America.

And we're working out a comprehensive review and revision of our **National Energy Strategy**, with initiatives to increase energy efficiency and the use of renewable sources. These efforts, already underway, are the heart of a \$336 million Department of Energy program, and are expected to produce energy savings through the year 2000 of over \$30 **billion** -- while achieving significant pollution reduction. Quite a return on investment.

We're also working through diplomatic channels with our colleagues in other countries, and through innovative measures like debt-for-nature swaps, to do more than simply reduce global

deforestation. We hope to reverse it -- not unilaterally, but by working with our international neighbors.

The **economics** of our response strategies to climate change are getting intensive study in America. We are developing real data on the costs of various strategies, assessing new measures, and encouraging other nations to follow suit. And we look forward to sharing this knowledge and technical support with our international colleagues.

As we work to create **policy** and agreements on action, we want to encourage the most creative, effective approaches. Wherever possible, we believe that market mechanisms should be applied -- and that our policies must be consistent with economic growth and free market principles in **all** countries. Our development efforts and our dialogue can help us reach effective and acceptable solutions.

Last December at Malta, in my meeting with President Gorbachev, I proposed that the United States offer a venue for the first negotiating session for a framework convention, once the I.P.C.C. completes its work. I reiterate that invitation here, and look forward to your cooperation in that agenda.

We all know that human activities are changing the atmosphere in unexpected and unprecedented ways. Much remains to be done. Many questions remain to be answered. Together, we have a responsibility to ourselves and the generations to come, to fulfill our stewardship obligations. But that responsibility demands that we do it right.

We acknowledge a broad spectrum of views on these issues, but our respect for a diversity of perspective does not diminish our recognition of our obligation -- or soften our will to produce policies that **work**. Some may be tempted to exploit legitimate concerns for political positioning. Our responsibility is to maintain the quality of our approach, our commitment to sound science, and an open mind to policy options.

So the United States will continue its efforts to improve our understanding of climate change -- to seek hard data, accurate models, and new ways to improve the science -- and determine how best to meet these challenges. Where politics and opinion have outpaced the science, we are accelerating our support of the technology to bridge that gap. And we are committed to coming together periodically, for international assessments of where we stand.

Therefore, this spring, the United States will host a White House conference on science and economic research on the environment -- convening top officials from a representative group of nations, to bring together the three essential disciplines: science, economics, and ecology. They will share their knowledge, assumptions, and state-of-the-art research models, to outline our understanding and help focus our efforts. I look forward to participating in this seminar, and to learning from its deliberations.

Our goal continues to be matching policy commitments to emerging scientific knowledge -- and a reconciling of

environmental protection to the continued benefits of economic development. And as Secretary Baker observed a year ago, **whatever** global solutions to climate change are considered, they should be as specific and as cost-effective as they can possibly be.

If we hope to promote environmental protection **and** economic growth around the world, it will be important not to work in conflict, but with our industrial sectors. That will mean moving beyond the practice of command, control, and compliance -- toward a new kind of environmental cooperation -- and toward an emphasis on pollution **prevention**, rather than mere mitigation and litigation. Many of our industries, in fact, are already providing crucial research and solutions.

One corporation, for example, started an in-house program called Pollution Prevention Pays, that has saved the company well over half a **billion** dollars since 1975 -- and prevented 112,000 tons of air pollutants, 15,000 tons of water pollutants, and almost 400,000 tons of sludge and solid waste from being released into the environment. They've done it by rewarding employees for coming up with the ideas. And they have clearly demonstrated the benefits of doing it right.

Where developing nations are concerned, some argue we'll have to abandon the free-market principles of prosperous economies. In fact, we think it's all the more crucial in the developing countries, to harness incentives of the free enterprise system, in the **service** of the environment. \\\

I believe we should make use of what we know. We know that the future of the earth must not be compromised. We bear a sacred trust in our tenancy here -- and a covenant with those most precious to us: our children, and theirs. We also understand the efficiency of incentives -- and that well-informed free markets yield the most creative solutions. We must now apply the wisdom of that system, the power of those forces, in **defense** of the environment we cherish.

Working together, with good faith and earnest dialogue, I believe we can reconcile vitality with environmental protection. Let me commend you on your outstanding work -- and wish you all deliberate speed in your efforts to address a very difficult, but very important, human concern.

Thank you -- and God bless you.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM



DATE: 2/1/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2/1/90 5:00 PM

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☒	☐
BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMEYER	☐	☐
CARD	☐	☒	<u>ROGERS</u>	☐	☒
CICCONI	☐	☒	<u>WINSTON</u>	☐	☒
DEMAREST	☒	☐	<u>PINKERTON</u>	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	<u>DELAND</u>	☒	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	<u>BROMLEY</u> 	☒	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐	<u> </u>	☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 5:00 PM TODAY, Tuesday, February 1, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

1990 JAN 32 PM 12:04

(Lange/Cawley)
February 1, 1989
10:45 A.M.
[IPCC.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1990
10:15 A.M.

Thank you, Dr. Bolin [Bo-leen]. Professor Obasi. Dr. Tolba. Delegates of the World Meteorological Congress, and the United Nations Environment Program. Let me thank and congratulate **all** of you, for taking on an issue of such great importance. The decisions this organization makes will have a profound effect on the world's environmental and economic policy.

In the post-war era, we've produced the most technologically advanced creations of man. We've also gained new understanding -- though still incomplete -- of the most ecologically fragile creations of nature.

But unfortunately, somewhere along the way, we picked up a bias, that has harmed both man and nature: a mistaken belief that there is a divergence of interests -- a logical division -- between the natural world and we who inhabit it.

Nothing could be further from the truth -- or more central to the work of this Panel. You are called upon to strike an unprecedented international bargain: a convergence between global environmental policy, and global economic policy, where **both** sides benefit -- and **neither** is compromised.

You are called upon to end the environmental cold war.

This will be possible only if we understand that economic growth and environmental integrity are **not** contradictory priorities. One reinforces and complements the other.

A sound environment is the basis for the continuity and quality of human life and enterprise. And strong economies allow nations to fulfill the obligations of environmental stewardship. Where there is economic strength, such stewardship is considered a necessity. But where there is poverty, it is too often a luxury.

For that reason, I believe we must usher in a new era of global cooperation: for environmental protection **and** economic growth. For intelligent management of industrial **and** natural resources. Above all, for **sustainable** development -- around the world.

The United States believes the I.P.C.C. is the best forum to develop policy on global climate change. We're committed to international cooperation on this issue. And we consider it vital, that the community of nations is drawn together -- in an ordered, rational way -- to assess the potential for climate change.

The state of the science; the social and economic impacts; and the right response strategies: all are crucial components to a global resolution. **The stakes here are very high.**

There is no question that human activities are changing the atmosphere in unexpected and unprecedented ways. Since the mid-

1800s, the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has gone up by 25 percent.

What we **don't** yet understand is the extent of the alterations we've brought about -- and how they're linked to a significant, imminent climate change.

Last fall, many clear thinkers -- among them, world leaders -- were citing a significant thinning of sea ice at the poles as evidence that global warming had arrived. Recent observations show that the polar ice sheets are not melting, they're **growing** in size.

I'm not prepared -- academically, or otherwise -- to draw conclusions. But I have noticed something about the scientists drawing the conclusions.

Those who see climate change as a clear and present danger represent one distinct minority. Those who discount it completely, represent another minority. But many scientists -- if not most -- are **not** ready to claim that the extent of global climate change can now be reliably detected -- or predicted. That may be to their credit.

When he was observing the fervor of the French Revolution, the English poet William Blake wrote, "The best lack all conviction, while the worst are filled with passionate intensity." Here, too, we are called upon for action based on observation -- not media-driven emotion, or the politics of apocalypse. **The decisions being made are too important to be compromised intellectually -- or polarized politically.**

Questions remain: about the reflective effects of cloud cover, the cooling effects and CO2 absorption of oceans, and other sinks and feedback mechanisms we don't yet understand. Those questions, among others, suggest that we should attend to what is known about climate change -- and work to know more.

Current computer models are marvels of mathematics. Still, they cannot yet be said to represent reality -- and cannot be expected to predict the future. Above all, responsible policy cannot rest on the shifting sands of hypothesis and a chaos of conjecture.

In the search for answers, the United States continues to lead the world. We're seeking hard data and new ways to improve the science. Because what science now knows with confidence, policy-makers can't use. And what policy-makers need to make decisions, science doesn't yet know.

In spite of this uncertainty, some suggest we should act now, on the chance that significant climate change becomes certain. Others point to the opposite edge of that sword: any meaningful preemptive policies would bring only the certainty of prohibitive expense; conflict with Third World development; and declining standards of living, worldwide.

I believe we can do better. There is a reasoned middle ground, that matches policy to emerging scientific knowledge -- and reconciles environmental protection to economic development.

With every word, with every decision made here, we're also making a commitment that is profoundly personal. I think all of

us understand, deep inside, how the actions we take now speak to the future.

Last week, in my State of the Union address, I spoke of stewardship. I believe it's something we owe our children and grandchildren -- because the earth we stand upon is only borrowed, never owned.

So the United States remains committed to a leadership role on environmental issues. In our domestic programs. Our work to forge international agreements. Our assistance to developing and East Bloc nations. And here, by leading the Response Strategies Working Group.

Overall, we're already doing more than any other country to understand and address global warming -- in terms of financial and human resources, **by more than a factor of ten.**

I just proposed a budget to our Congress for fiscal 1991 that devotes a total of over [\$70] billion to environment-related work. Funding for the U.S. Global Change Research Program will increase by nearly 60 percent, to over \$1 billion.

That will allow NASA to move forward with its "Mission to Planet Earth" -- and will fund the launch of the first U.S. Earth Observing System, to advance the state of knowledge about the planet we share.

We've already taken many steps that bring major benefits in their own right. Steps that make sense on their own merits, and that will **also** help reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other

gases now building up in the atmosphere. **Let me outline them very briefly:**

We want to stabilize -- and reduce wherever we can -- both our energy consumption **and** our total emissions. So we're pursuing new **technology development**. Creating a revised **Clean Air Act** with incentives for industry to find creative, market-driven solutions. Working out a comprehensive review and revision of our **National Energy Strategy**. And launching a major **reforestation initiative** to plant a **billion** trees a year on private land across America.

We're also working through diplomatic channels, and through innovative measures like debt-for-nature swaps, to do more than simply reduce global deforestation. **We hope to reverse it.**

The **economics** of our response strategies to climate change are getting intensive study. We intend to develop real data on the costs of various response strategies, assess new measures, and challenge other nations to follow suit. And we will offer technical support to those who need it.

As we work to create **policy** to manage CO2 and other emissions, we want to encourage the most innovative responses. Wherever possible, we believe that market mechanisms should be applied -- and that policy must be consistent with economic growth and free market principles in **all** countries. But we will break the hold of the environmental cold war only through dialogue -- through a shared commitment to consensus.

If we hope to promote environmental protection **and** economic growth around the world, it will be important to work with, not against industry. That will mean moving beyond the tradition of command, control, and compliance -- toward a new kind of environmental cooperation. Many industries, in fact, are already providing crucial research and solutions. And a few are already ahead of us.

One power-plant management firm, just across the river in Virginia, donated \$2 million in 1988 for tree planting in Guatemala -- to compensate for a coal-fired plant it was building in Connecticut. And the company expects to couple tree-planting programs with **all** of the new power plants now on its drawing boards.

Where developing nations are concerned, some suggest we'll have to abandon the laissez-faire, free-market principles that allowed the industrial world to prosper. In fact, we think it's all the more crucial, in the developing countries, to apply the principles of the free market in the **service** of the environment.

To the extent we can accelerate the **advancement** of these nations, it will take **less** energy for them to produce wealth: in modern industrial countries, energy use per unit of G.N.P. has **declined** over time -- steadily, and dramatically.

So we need to work with the developing nations: Applying the power of the marketplace, considering technology transfer, and encouraging industry to assist developing nations in making quantum leaps in technologies. That will allow developing

nations to grow more quickly and easily -- and may help them avoid making the environmental mistakes we older nations have made.

As I said a moment ago, I believe we should make use of what we know. We know that the future of the earth **cannot** be compromised. We bear a sacred trust in our tenancy here -- and a covenant with those most precious to us: our children, and theirs.

We also know of the efficiency of economic incentive -- and that free markets yield the most creative solutions. We must now apply the wisdom of the market, in **defense** of the environment we share. **It is time to heal this false schism. It is time to put an end to the environmental cold war.**

Working together, with good faith and earnest dialogue, I believe it can be done. But more important: We know it **must** be done.

Thank you -- and God bless you.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/31/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2/1/90 10:30 AM

SUBJECT: DRAFT FACT SHEET ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☒	☐	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☐	☒	ROGICH	☐	☐
BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CARD	☐	☒	BROMLEY	☒	☐
CICCONI	☐	☒	ALBRECHT	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	DELAND	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	BOSKIN	☒	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	KRISTOL	☒	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐	PINKERTON	☒	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide comments to David Haun, OMB, x3060, by 10:30 AM tomorrow, February 1, with a copy to my office. Our intention is to release this fact sheet on Friday in conjunction with the announcement of PCAST members. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

*Jim:
looks great! Thanks.
Haun*

D. Allan Bromley
Director, OSTP

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/31/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2/1/90 10:30 AMSUBJECT: DRAFT FACT SHEET ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☒	☐	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☐	☒	ROGICH	☐	☐
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REMARKS:

Please provide comments to David Haun, OMB, x3060, by 10:30 AM tomorrow, February 1, with a copy to my office. Our intention is to release this fact sheet on Friday in conjunction with the announcement of PCAST members. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ACCOMPLISHMENTS
AND INITIATIVES OF THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION
FACT SHEET

The President announced today the establishment of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST). This distinguished panel of scientists, engineers and industry leaders will provide high-level advice directly to the President on a wide range of important issues concerning science and technology.

Advances in science and technology are the key to increased economic competitiveness and improving our quality of life. The President's action today caps a year of vigorous activity by the Administration to advance science and technology issues on a broad front. These actions, in three broad areas, are summarized below:

- I. Strengthening Federal Science and Technology Policy
- II. Enhancing Federal Research and Development Activities
- III. Encouraging Increased Private Sector Involvement in Research and Development

I. Strengthening Federal Science and Technology Policy

- o Upgrading the Status of the Science Advisor and Increasing the Budget for the Office of Science and Technology Policy. -- The President has raised the status of the Science Advisor to Assistant to the President for Science and Technology. The Science Advisor now participates in all deliberations of the Cabinet and of the Domestic and Economic Policy Councils to ensure that Science and Technology issues are fully reflected in Administration policy development. In addition, the 1991 budget proposes \$3.3 million for OSTP, a doubling of the 1989 level.
- o Strengthening the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET). -- The Science Advisor initiated action to improve the interagency coordination apparatus for science and technology by consolidating and enhancing the current FCCSET committee structure. Building on the successful experience of the FCCSET Committee on Earth Science, new committees will be formed to coordinate Federal efforts in education and human resource development, materials science and others.
- o Establishing the National Space Council. -- The President issued an Executive Order on April 20, 1989, establishing the National Space Council, chaired by the Vice President. The Space Council provides advice and assistance to the President on space policy and strategy and fosters close coordination, cooperation and information exchange among the space sectors.

- o Establishing the Administration's Council on Competitiveness. -- The President established the Council on Competitiveness, chaired by the Vice President, to oversee regulatory and other competitiveness issues, such as reform of product liability laws.
- o Reinvigorating the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). -- The President is committed to strengthening the CEQ and to ensuring that it has the capacity to serve as an effective source of environmental analysis and information in White House. Accordingly, the President's 1991 budget increases CEQ's budget by 90 percent and CEQ's staff by 70 percent.

II. Enhancing Federal Research and Development Activities

A. Increased Investment in Federal R&D

- o The President has proposed a total of \$71 billion for research and development (R&D), including R&D facilities, in his 1991 budget. This is an increase of \$4.5 billion, or 7 percent, over 1990 enacted levels.
- o Within this total, civilian R&D will increase by 12 percent, while defense-related R&D will increase by 4 percent.
- o The President has also proposed to allocate \$12 billion for basic research, an increase of \$1 billion or 8 percent over 1990. Basic research is an essential investment in the nation's scientific and technological future, including its future scientists and engineers.

B. Science and Technology Education

The President has moved aggressively to address the shortcomings in the nation's science and technology education enterprise. He has set goals for the nation's schools and students in science and math, and the 1991 budget will provide over \$1 billion in direct spending in five agencies for science, mathematics and engineering education.

- o National Science Foundation (NSF). -- NSF will allocate \$463 million in 1991, a 30 percent increase over 1990, for a wide variety of education activities to improve the quality of teachers and students, the numbers of students choosing science, math, or engineering careers, and the numbers staying in, particularly those in traditionally underrepresented groups.
- o Department of Education. -- The Department will continue to build on its strong relationships with State educational entities. The 1991 budget proposes

\$230 million, an increase of 69 percent, for the Dwight D. Eisenhower Mathematics and Science program, which provides funds to States to implement improved programs for teaching math and science.

- o National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). -
- NASA will allocate \$51 million in 1991, an increase of 21 percent, for education activities including the "Spacemobile" program, teacher and student workshops and research experiences at NASA laboratories, and special efforts to increase minority participation in science and engineering.
- o Department of Energy (DOE). -- DOE will provide \$25 million in 1991, a 47 percent increase, for educational activities including support for graduate and undergraduate students, high school and university faculty. DOE will implement a new program, in collaboration with the private sector, to train high school faculty in the state-of-the-art science and technology conducted at the DOE laboratories.
- o National Institutes of Health (NIH). -- The research training grant program will be funded at a level of \$292 million which will support almost 12,000 graduate trainees in research laboratories throughout the nation.

C. Doubling the Budget of the National Science Foundation

The President has maintained his strong commitment to the importance of basic research by proposing \$2.4 in budget authority, a more than 14 percent increase, for the National Science Foundation. This will continue progress toward doubling the NSF budget by 1993.

- o World-Class Research Equipment. -- The President has also recognized that world-class science and technology requires world-class research equipment. He has supported the construction of a replacement for the important radiotelescope at Greenbank, West Virginia, and, for 1991, has proposed the initiation or continuation of several high-priority, specialized research facilities including the National High Magnetic Field Laboratory, the Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory, and two 8-meter optical/infrared telescopes.
- o Academic Research Facilities Modernization. -- In addition to research support, the Administration will also continue the Academic Research Facilities modernization program begun by NSF in 1990. This will allow experience to be gained in managing the program and time to evaluate the impact on U.S. science and technology.

- o U.S. Antarctic Program. -- NSF manages the U.S. Antarctic Program for the government. This program supports national goals in the Antarctic and is the principal expression of U.S. presence on the Antarctic continent. The 1991 budget will expand an important environmental, safety, and health initiative in the Antarctic to ensure that this world scientific resource is preserved and that the safety and health of scientists working on the continent is assured.

D. Understanding and Exploring Space

The President is firmly committed to a continuing, active and exciting American presence in space -- indeed, to America's leadership in space science and exploration. Overall, the 1991 budget proposes \$15.2 billion for NASA, an increase of \$2.9 billion or 24 percent. NASA's budget has increased by almost 40 percent over 1989.

- o Space Shuttle. -- The current fleet of three Space Shuttles are the world's most versatile launch vehicles. In 1989, the Space Shuttle fleet completed 4 successful flights. The Space Shuttle Columbia recently accomplished the spectacular retrieval of the Long Duration Exposure Facility. The 1991 budget proposes \$4.2 billion, an increase of 22 percent, for Space Shuttle production and operations. This funding will allow for a safe build-up to 10 Shuttle flights, the delivery of the fourth Shuttle, Endeavor, and enhancements such as the Advanced Solid Rocket Motor and the Extended Duration Orbiter capability.
- o Space Station Freedom. -- Space Station Freedom is the largest international R&D project ever undertaken. In 1989, the program underwent a reevaluation that has resulted in a more achievable program and funding profile. The 1991 budget continues the President's commitment to the Space Station by proposing a total of \$2.6 billion, an increase of 36 percent. This will provide for the critical transition from design to actual fabrication.
- o Moon/Mars Exploration. -- On July 20, 1989, the President proposed that America undertake an ambitious mission of manned exploration of the solar system. This journey of a trillion miles will begin with the first step in the 1991 budget -- nearly \$1.3 billion, an increase of 47 percent -- to support robotic science missions and to develop the pacing technologies that will be needed. Of particular interest is the continued commitment of the Administration to the National Aerospace Plane (NASP) program. In 1989 the National Space Council reviewed and revised this program in keeping with a more stable and sustainable pace of technology and funding.

- o Space Science and Applications. -- The U.S. is committed to maintaining its world leadership in space science. An exciting new era of discovery has now begun in unmanned planetary exploration, astronomy, and Earth observations. In 1989, three important scientific missions were launched: Magellan to Venus, Galileo to Jupiter, and the Cosmic Background Explorer. The 1991 budget proposes \$3.3 billion, an increase of 22 percent, for the continued support of missions planned for launch in 1990 including the Hubble Space Telescope, the Gamma Ray Observatory, and the Ulysses to explore the Sun, and development of future missions such as the Comet Rendezvous/Asteroid Flyby and the Cassini mission to Saturn.

E. Global Environmental Change

- o U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP). -- The U.S. is the world leader in global change research. The President has endorsed the USGCRP, a coordinated, multiagency research program of space- and ground-based research and observations designed to provide a sound scientific basis for rational policy decisionmaking on global change issues. The 1991 budget proposes over \$1 billion for this effort, an increase of 57 percent.
- o Mission to Planet Earth (MTPE). -- Also on July 20, the President affirmed the importance of NASA's contribution to the USGCRP, Mission to Planet Earth. The largest part of this initiative consists of a major new program for 1991, the Earth Observing System, a series of space platforms and instruments developed by the U.S., Europe and Japan, which will collect a broad spectrum of environmental data related to global warming, drought, oceans, etc. MTPE will permit, for the first time, Earth to be analyzed as an integrated system.
- o International Activities. -- The President believes that continuing U.S. scientific leadership is needed to address global environmental issues. In the past year, the President announced U.S. support for a worldwide phaseout of chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) production to the extent safe substitutes are available. In 1990, the U.S. will host the Plenary Session of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in February; a meeting of the world's economic, scientific, and environmental officials to discuss global environmental issues in the Spring; and the first negotiation session on the Framework Convention on Climate Change in late Fall.

F. Environment

- o Clean Air Act. -- The President demonstrated his commitment to clean air by transmitting Clean Air Act

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Amendments to Congress in July of 1989. The President's plan allows for both environmental protection and economic development and is based on a commitment to using the best science available. In support of his Clean Air proposals, the 1991 air research budget of the Environmental Protection Agency will increase by \$8 million to a total of \$95 million.

G. The Superconducting Super Collider and High Energy Physics

- o The Superconducting Super Collider (SSC). -- The SSC will provide an enormous advance in the capability to explore the secrets of matter and energy. Over the past year, the Department of Energy has established the SSC laboratory at the site near Dallas, Texas. The new laboratory team is conducting a thorough reevaluation of all technical systems with particular attention to magnet design and technical performance of the accelerator. In 1989, research continued on the design and testing of magnets. Approximately 8,000 magnets will be used in the 53-mile SSC tunnel. In addition, during 1989, DOE continued work on the site-specific Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The EIS is necessary before DOE makes a decision on the "footprint" of the SSC and starts acquiring land for the project.
- o High Energy and Nuclear Physics. -- The Administration is pursuing a robust program of research in the area of high-energy and nuclear physics, which offer the prospects of increasing our knowledge of the basic constituents of matter. Last year, scientists discovered and conducted measurements of the Z-nought particle utilizing the recently upgraded Stanford Linear Collider. The Z-nought particle is important because it transmits one of the basic forces between elementary particles. The 1991 budget provides a funding increase of 8 percent to continue research at Stanford and the three other large accelerator centers: the Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island; the Cornell Electron Storage Ring in New York State; and the Fermilab National Laboratory.

H. Life Sciences

- o Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. -- The Administration remains committed to making continued progress against HIV/AIDS. Five therapies have been approved for use, and since January 1989 over 35 clinical trials have been initiated in a search for additional therapeutic drugs. The Administration has recently taken action to enable State Medicaid programs to cover the costs of the drug AZT for HIV-infected individuals who do not yet exhibit AIDS symptoms. The 1991 budget proposes \$3.5 billion in total for HIV/AIDS research, treatment,

prevention and income support, an increase of 18 percent.

- o Human Genome Project. -- The advent and evolution of genetic engineering techniques over the last decade has enabled the initiation of one of the most exciting science projects ever undertaken -- the development of a map of the full complement of human genetic material (the human genome). Such an undertaking will vastly increase our understanding of the nature and cause of many diseases. The 1991 budget proposes \$108 million for the National Institutes of Health and \$46 million for the Department of Energy to pursue collaboratively this important project.
- o Biotechnology. -- Recent breakthroughs in biotechnology, such as recombinant DNA techniques, cell fusion and gene therapy, offer unprecedented opportunities for improving the nation's productivity, health, and well-being. Increasing Federal investment in basic biotechnology research will spur further advances, as will initiatives that improve payoffs on investments. The 1991 budget proposes \$3.6 billion for biotechnology R&D, an increase of 6 percent over 1990.
- o Agricultural Research Initiative. -- American farmers are among the most productive in the world. New techniques in genetics, molecular and cell biology enable the innovative approaches that will enhance our ability to produce food, while addressing concerns of safety, nutrition and the environment. The 1991 budget will launch a National Research Initiative to more than double the size of USDA's competitive grants program. This will expand funds for plant and animal biotechnology to \$50 million, with a particular emphasis on mapping the genomes of important crop plants. Like the Human Genome Initiative, this effort will enable new opportunities to explore the genetic potential of plants.

I. Energy

- o National Energy Strategy. -- The President has directed Secretary of Energy Watkins to develop a National Energy Strategy to guide the Administration's energy policies and programs. The Department has held two rounds of public hearings and plans to issue a draft document in April. A key element of the strategy will be a blueprint for future energy R&D programs and activities.
- o Clean Coal Technology. -- The Administration is committed to a \$2.5 billion program to demonstrate emerging Clean Coal Technologies. This program will provide additional cost-effective alternatives for reducing acid rain.

- o Solar/Renewables and Energy Conservation R&D. -- The Administration is committed to assisting the development of emerging technologies that offer the potential to provide new sources of energy as well as new ways to use it more efficiently, while protecting the environment. On January 26, 1990, the Department of Energy announced a new 11-point initiative in this area. The 1991 budget provides a increase of 8 percent in funding for conservation, solar and other renewable energy technology R&D.
- o Enhanced Oil and Gas Recovery Research. -- Up to two-thirds of oil and gas reserves are still left in the ground with conventional recovery techniques. In order to stimulate the use of new technologies to increase production from these existing fields, the Administration proposed four new tax initiatives, including a 10 percent credit for new tertiary enhanced recovery projects. In addition, the 1991 budget proposes \$17 million to establish oil and gas geosciences research consortia with industry and universities to advance the science underlying oil and gas recovery.

J. Advanced Technology

- o Manufacturing Technology Centers. -- The Administration proposes to continue funding for these centers, requesting \$5 million in 1991. This Department of Commerce program provides matching grants to universities or non-profit organizations to establish centers for the transfer of innovative, advanced manufacturing technology to small and medium-sized businesses.
- o Advanced Technology Program (ATP). -- The Administration requests \$10 million in 1991, the 1990 funding level, for this new Department of Commerce program. The ATP will provide seed money to industry-led consortia doing generic, pre-competitive research into promising technologies.
- o Magnetic Levitation Transportation. -- The 1991 budget proposes nearly \$10 million for R&D on this emerging technology, an increase of almost 400 percent. These efforts are being carried out by both the Department of Transportation (about \$6 million proposed by 1991) and the Army Corps of Engineers (almost \$4 million). Each agency is pursuing a public-private partnership designed to facilitate private development of an operational maglev system in the U.S.

K. National Security

- o DOD Technology Base. -- The Administration supports a strong technology base to develop options for future weapons systems and to guard against technological surprise by adversaries. The 1991 budget includes \$3.4 billion for the technology base (basic and applied research) funded through the Department of Defense. This will support programs ranging from basic research in the physical sciences to development of high speed semiconductors for use in advanced communications systems and computers.
- o Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). -- The SDI program remains a high priority of the Administration. The 1991 budget requests \$4.5 billion for SDI, an increase of \$0.9 billion over 1990. The SDI program is developing options for the deployment of strategic defenses based on advanced technologies. Particular emphasis is being placed on promising new concepts such as the "Brilliant Pebbles" small space-based interceptor missiles.

III. Encouraging Increased Private Sector R&D Investment

Private sector investment accounts for about 50 percent of the total national investment in R&D. In addition, the private sector is the principal performer for R&D and is ultimately responsible for transforming R&D results into useful new products and processes. The Administration has taken a number of steps to encourage increased private sector R&D investment and technological innovation.

- o Encouraging Savings and Investment. -- The Administration is proposing the Family Savings Account to stimulate increased savings that provide the resources needed for investments in the future. In addition, the Administration is proposing to lower the tax on capital gains in order to promote increased entrepreneurial activity and investment.
- o Research and Experimentation Tax Credit. -- The Administration again proposes to make permanent the 20 percent tax credit targeted specifically to research and experimentation (R&E) by allowing 100 percent of total research expenses to be used for the computation of the credit for all years after December 31, 1989. In 1989, the Congress enacted a short-term extension in response to the President's proposal of last February.
- o Encouraging R&D by Transnational Companies. -- The Administration proposes to make permanent the rules, as modified by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, for the allocation of foreign and domestic R&E

expenditures for companies with foreign operations. The proposal would also allow 100 percent of U.S. expenditures to be covered rather than the current 75 percent. This proposal would apply to all tax years beginning after August 1, 1990, when the current rules expire.

- o Intellectual Property. -- The Administration is committed to pursuing aggressively improved international protection of intellectual property. The current negotiations in the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade are an important forum for this activity.
- o Tort reform/New Product Liability. -- The Administration has endorsed changes in product liability laws to help restore balance to the tort system, to increase competitiveness, and to reduce uncertainty, particularly for new products, while providing incentives to produce safe products.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

January 31, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR D. ALLAN BROMLEY

VIA: THOMAS RATCHFORD

FROM: MARY HARLEY KRUTER

SUBJECT: FEBRUARY 1 DPC MEETING

It is my understanding that the literacy topic will take up most of the time at tomorrow's DPC meeting. Following the literacy discussion, a designated Cabinet member will ask Secretary Watkins to update the DPC on the Department of Energy Math/Science initiative. Secretary Watkins is expected to announce that the work of the DOE on the math/science initiative is complete. I expect, in deference to Cavazos, the DPC Education Policy Working Group will be asked to look it over. The purpose will be to get it ready for the President to use in late February for the NGA meeting. The idea is to have the President out front with the Governors telling them how the Administration is already working on the national goals.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CABINET AFFAIRS STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Date: Jan. 30, 1990 Number: _____ Due By: _____

Subject: Domestic Policy Council Meeting Thursday, Feb. 1, 1990 from ^{1:45}1:30 to

2:30 PM in the Roosevelt Room (for principals only)

	Action	FYI		Action	FYI
ALL CABINET MEMBERS	☐	☐	CEA	☒	☐
Vice President	☒	☐	CEQ	☐	☐
State	☐	☐	OSTP	☒	☐
Treasury	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
Defense	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
Justice	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
Interior	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
Agriculture	☒	☐	Scowcroft	☐	☐
Commerce	☒	☐	Porter	☐	☐
Labor	☒	☐	Breeden	☐	☐
HHS	☒	☐	Cicconi (For WH Staffing)	☒	☐
HUD	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
Transportation	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
Energy	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
Education	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
Veterans	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
OMB	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
USTR	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
Chief of Staff	☒	☐	Executive Secretary for:		
UN	☐	☐	DPC	☒	☐
CIA	☐	☐	EPC	☐	☒
National Drug Policy	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
EPA	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
GSA	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
NASA	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
OPM	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
National Science Foundation	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
SBA	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS: The Domestic Policy Council will meet on Thursday, Feb. 1, 1990 from 1:30 to 2:30 PM in the Roosevelt Room to discuss the attached paper on the Administration's Literacy Strategy. In addition, a brief update will be given on the math/science initiative. Please note that the attached paper on the Administration's Literacy Strategy is sensitive in nature and should be treated as a close hold document. Please refrain from copying.

Please inform Honor Willson (456-2800) by COB, Wednesday, Jan. 31 as to whether or not you plan to attend this meeting which is for principals only.

RETURN TO:

☐ David Q. Bates
Cabinet Secretary
456-2174
(1st Floor, West Wing)

☐ Associate Director
Office of Cabinet Affairs
456-2800
(Room 235, OEOb)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 30, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

FROM: KENNETH P. YALE *Ky*
Executive Secretary

SUBJECT: Meeting of the Domestic Policy Council, Thursday,
February 1, 1990, 1:30 P.M. in the Roosevelt Room

The Domestic Policy Council will hold a meeting, for principals only, on Thursday, February 1, 1990 from 1:30 to 2:30 P.M. in the Roosevelt Room. The topic for discussion will be the Administration's Literacy Strategy. Education Secretary Cavazos will give the presentation. Energy Secretary Watkins will give a brief update on the Administration's math/science initiative.

An agenda and a paper on the Administration's Literacy Strategy are attached for your review prior to the meeting. Please note that the paper is sensitive in nature and should be treated as a close hold document. Please refrain from making additional copies.

Please inform Honor Willson (456-2800) by C.O.B. Wednesday, January 31, as to whether or not you plan to attend this meeting.

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

Thursday, February 1, 1990

1:30 P.M.

Roosevelt Room

AGENDA

1. The Administration's Literacy Strategy
2. Math/Science Initiative Update

January 30, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

FROM: LAURO F. CAVAZOS, CHAIRMAN
WORKING GROUP ON EDUCATION

SUBJECT: Strategy for Adult Literacy Policy: Background,
Issues and Options for the Bush Administration

SUMMARY:

This paper responds to the charge from the Domestic Policy Council to the Working Group on Education Policy to develop a national strategy to increase the literacy rate. The paper provides a framework for a literacy strategy. Two steps are focused on the short term: (1) emphasizing current Presidential involvement, especially the "good news" in the FY91 budget for literacy programs; and (2) selecting a legislative strategy to address congressional proposals.

In addition, the DPC may wish to consider four other options in the short term, including: (1) formally creating a literacy task force within the DPC, (2) undertaking an initiative to expand private sector involvement, (3) expanding existing research functions, and (4) creating a national commission. Other long-term policy recommendations were intentionally delayed in anticipation of the budget, the announcement of national goals and a federal study due in April.

INTRODUCTION:

The level of adult functional illiteracy in the U.S. poses serious economic, social and educational issues. In recognition of the problem, efforts have spread nationally to improve the basic skills of adults. Options to address the literacy problem must consider these efforts and their limitations. Generally, there is a need to develop a strategy to fulfill the President's goals, to increase the emphasis on workforce literacy, to enhance coordination of existing programs, and to improve the state of knowledge about effective programs. Steps are already underway to assess the extent of the literacy problem, to define literacy, to encourage school reform, to identify the extent of existing federal programs and to extend their reach.

ISSUES:

Available evidence makes clear that the nation faces a serious educational problem with an economic impact. Increasing demands in the workplace and decreasing educational success in schools have added to literacy problems that also result from immigration and learning disabilities. The issues that should frame a literacy strategy are listed below.

(1) Identifying the Problem

Analysts disagree over the extent and even the definition of literacy. Estimates of the number of functionally illiterate adults in the United States range roughly between 20 and 30 million people, or 13 - 20 percent of the adult population.

(2) Problems of the Schools

Many schools seem unable to impart the basic skills, including basic reading, writing and complex information processing, that allow children to become successful adults in the modern economy. Illiteracy and related social problems grow each year as children leave school functionally illiterate. Improving elementary and secondary education is essential to addressing the literacy issue.

Adult illiteracy endangers school reform itself. Research has documented that education levels tend to be linked inter-generationally. Children of parents with low skills are at far greater risk of failing to achieve in school, compounding the educational and economic cost in the future.

(3) The Increasing Demand for Skills in the Workplace

School reform comes too late, however, to improve the basic skills and productivity of those who are already adults. Two-thirds of those who will make up the U.S. labor force in the year 2000 are already working.

In an historical context, literacy problems in America are not new. One scholar estimated in 1933 that 20 percent of Americans could not read newspapers.

One crucial difference today is that the necessary literacy level is rising, especially in the workplace. The relative proportion of low-skill jobs is declining as new employment opportunities increasingly demand higher skills.

(4) Shortcomings of Existing Efforts to Improve Adult Literacy

A number of vital programs now exist to train and to educate adults generally and to improve literacy specifically. Sponsors of literacy programs represent almost every element of society. Businesses, foundations, libraries, the media, thousands of volunteers, schools, colleges, community-based organizations, and local, state and federal agencies support or provide adult literacy services. The United Nations has declared 1990 to be "International Literacy Year." Despite their considerable merits, existing efforts suffer from shortcomings, particularly the lack of: (a) leadership and direction, (b) awareness of the reach of existing activities, (c) coordination and (d) knowledge about effective practices.

(4a) Steps to Provide National Leadership and Direction

The President is taking steps to provide national leadership and direction by establishing a national goal for literacy. Now, a strategy for achieving it is necessary, including ascertaining the role of the private and voluntary sectors, and the importance of basic skills literacy as opposed to functional literacy or workplace literacy.

(4b) The Reach of Existing Activities

The current literacy effort does not reach most of the estimated number of functionally illiterate adults. The degree to which it falls short is unclear, however, as there is no plain picture of the full scope of federal or private sector efforts.

(4c) Poor Coordination of Existing Programs

Adult literacy services are fragmented among local, state and federal governmental levels, as well as among industry and voluntary sectors. A decentralized service delivery system has significant benefits. However, structures for coordinating service delivery do not appear to be effective.

(4d) Lack of Knowledge about Effective Practices

Adult literacy efforts suffer from a lack of basic research and knowledge about effective practices. Few professional schools focus on adult literacy. The field requires better measurements of learner achievement. Information dissemination is difficult, particularly given the fragmented service delivery system and the voluntary and part-time teaching force. The nature of the teaching force increases the need for teacher training.

There is some evidence to suggest that few adult learners persist long enough to make significant gains and that gains often fade considerably soon after departure. There are indications, though, that inter-generational and job-related basic skills programs are effective.

(5) Legislation

Congress is attempting to pass a literacy bill this year. The Simon bill (S. 1310) has been unanimously approved by the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee. It has thirty co-sponsors, including all the Democrats on the Committee, as well as Republican Senators Kassebaum, Jeffords, Durenberger, and Cochran. The Sawyer bill (H.R. 3123) may be marked-up in sub-committee in March. Congressman Goodling, ranking Republican on the House Education and Labor Committee, is a co-sponsor of the Sawyer bill.

Provisions in the bills vary somewhat, though the measures are similar in intent. Titles in one or both bills would create: a Presidential task force, a Cabinet council, an assistant secretary or an office on Adult Literacy in the Department of Education, an independent national clearinghouse, grants to state clearinghouses, library and workforce demonstration programs, scholarships, requirements for Private Industry Councils, set asides for JTPA, and new Families for Literacy grants, among other provisions (Appendix C). In the first year, the bills would increase total authorizations by \$230m (Simon) or \$460m (Sawyer).

EXISTING EFFORTS TO ADDRESS THE ADULT LITERACY PROBLEM:

Before suggesting a literacy strategy, a review of the range of existing efforts to address the literacy problem may be useful.

Volunteer and Private

About 200,000 volunteers from Laubach Literacy Action, Literacy Volunteers of America, and hundreds of civic, service and church groups provide individual and small-group tutoring. Mrs. Bush has played a major role in inspiring their participation. Businesses and foundations have funded literacy efforts, including the Gannett and MacArthur Foundations. ABC and PBS operate PLUS, a TV campaign to increase literacy awareness.

Some businesses have literacy programs for their employees. One study shows that 36 percent of the Fortune 500 provides remedial basic skills courses. For example, Ford and the United Auto Workers have mounted a joint workplace literacy effort.

Voluntary and private efforts are admirable and essential to fostering literacy. Their efforts would be helped by more information about exemplary methods, more professionalism and coordination, as well as increased participation. Most businesses probably do not provide workplace literacy training. Coordination and technical assistance organizations exist to a limited extent. The Coalition for Literacy loosely organizes some of the national groups, provides some advice and maintains a toll-free hotline to refer callers to local services. There is a national quarterly literacy newsletter for businesses.

State and Local

At least 40 states have mounted literacy initiatives. State and local spending for adult basic and secondary education increased by 127 percent between FY83 and FY88, to \$375 million. It was more than three times greater than federal funding available under the Adult Education Act in FY88.

The best state and local efforts include a cooperative system of referral and recruitment or a coalition of providers. Often, however, services are fragmented. States and localities lack a vehicle to share information about successful practices, though the National Governors' Association has announced its intention to form an information clearinghouse for states.

At the local level, assorted literacy programs have emerged. As an example, in Columbus, Ohio, at least 14 community organizations provide services, ranging from the Cambodian Mutual Assistance Association, to programs for prisoners, mental health clients, and city employees, as well as efforts through libraries and schools, and federal programs. A coalition has begun to help coordinate services and collect data. It estimates that the effort reaches about 10% of the adult population in need.

Federal

Numerous federal programs directly or indirectly promote adult literacy (Appendix A) for the diverse population needing services. There is little clear information to determine what portion of spending goes to basic skills or to what extent the programs are successful. cursory studies of programs have found between 5 and 14 federal agencies operating 10 to 79 programs, spending \$127m to \$348m in FY85 on adult literacy services. There is little coordination among the federal programs.

The Adult Education Act authorizes the only program that provides as its main purpose adult basic skills education to the general public. The largest expenditure (\$157.8 million in FY90, up from \$98m in FY86) was devoted to state grants that served about 3 million people over the past year. Of the population served, about 60 percent are members of a minority group, about 40 percent enroll for English as a Second Language (ESL), and about 20 percent are age 45 or over.

Several programs provide basic skills training for individuals in situations of interest to the federal government, including basic skills training for military recruits and federal prisoners. Programs also provide grants for adult basic education for Native Americans, the homeless and immigrants.

The Even Start program (\$24.2m) combines parent education, including literacy, with education for children aged 1-7. Head Start has funded similar programs on a demonstration basis.

Workplace Literacy Grants (\$19.7m) fund demonstration programs for job-related adult basic skills education. Moreover, a range of major vocational education and job training programs have a basic skills component, though its extent is often indeterminate. The Vocational Education Act, the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training Program (JOBS) of the Family Support Act, and the Food Stamp Act support or require adult education related to employment.

ADMINISTRATION EFFORTS UNDERWAY:

Steps already undertaken address many of the issues related to the adult literacy problem and provide key elements of the Administration's strategy.

(1) Identifying the Problem

- o The Hawkins-Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988 mandated the **National Assessment of Adult Literacy**. By 1993, the study could help provide a more precise definition and survey of the problem. The National Center for Education Statistics has contracted with the Educational Testing Service to develop criteria for defining literacy, to generate assessment methods and to conduct a national survey of adult literacy.

(2) Reforming the Schools

- o The President has taken action to encourage school reform and stem the flow of unprepared young adults into the potential employee pool. In March, he submitted to Congress the **Educational Excellence Act of 1989**. The Act would fund grants for merit and magnet schools and provide for alternative teacher and principal certification, among other provisions.
- o On September 27th, the President convened the **Education Summit** with Governors which opened a new era for debate and progress toward school reform. One of the six working groups at the Summit specifically considered adult workforce literacy and competitiveness. In addition, the working groups on the learning environment and post-secondary education included issues related to life-long learning, early childhood education, and remedial education. Of the goals stated as examples in the joint statement concluding the summit, one goal specifically considers the functional literacy of adults.
- o Secretary Cavazos conducted a series of five **Regional Strategy Meetings on Choice in Education** during October and November to promote school choice.
- o Secretary Watkins is developing a plan to use federal facilities to provide training for math and science teachers resulting from the **Math/Science Education Action Conference**.

(3) Skills in the Workplace

- o Secretary Dole has announced a **seven-point "Agenda for Action"** to improve workplace skills.

(4a) Steps to Provide Leadership and Direction

- o The **Working Group on Education Policy** was formed on June 1, 1989, and charged with developing a national literacy strategy.
- o A **national goal for adult literacy** will give the nation a target for its efforts.

(4b) The Reach of Existing Efforts

- o The congressionally-mandated **Joint Study of Adult Education**, conducted by Labor, HHS and Education, will inventory federal adult education resources by the end of April, 1990.

- o The FY91 President's request for Education asks to increase the federal commitment to Adult Education state programs by 27% and increase funding for Even Start by 98%. Education will fund fully the Literacy training for Homeless adults program (up 35%). In total, the FY91 request asks for a 33% increase for adult literacy over FY90 appropriations.
- o The FY91 President's request for ACTION doubles funding for the ACTION Literacy Corps (for budget items see Appendix B).

(4c) Coordinating Existing Programs

- o On September 15, 1989, Health and Human Services, Labor and Education agreed to develop jointly a **Management by Objective** initiative on literacy for each agency at the request of the Office of Management and Budget.
- o The same departments also agreed to **coordinate technical assistance activities related to the JOBS** program through an interagency agreement signed on November 8, 1989.

(4d) Knowledge about Effective Practices

- o Education will fund a **small national research center** on adult literacy in FY91. The Department of Labor has agreed in principle to join in funding the center.
- o The FY91 President's request includes a **National Clearinghouse on Adult Education** to improve the dissemination of information about effective practices.

(5) Legislation

- o The Administration **opposed the Simon bill**, noting that it would be unjustifiably duplicative and expensive as well as an intrusion on executive prerogative.

STEPS TO HIGHLIGHT ADMINISTRATION EFFORTS:

Administration efforts underway address each of the issues related to the literacy problem. Additional steps are necessary to give impetus to the existing strategy, particularly drawing attention to the priority of literacy for the President and contending with legislation. These steps, some of which are underway already, are presented here for the consideration and approval of the DPC.

STEP 1 -- Draw attention to the priority of literacy in the education strategy: firmly establish adult literacy as a priority making clear Administration efforts already underway.

The Administration needs to draw the attention of press, public and Congress to ongoing efforts, including the national literacy goal, increases in the FY91 budgets of ACTION and Education, and any other items adopted by the President from the DPC's recommendations. In addition, highlight the planned role of the Points of Light Foundation in fostering literacy through the voluntary efforts of private individuals and institutions. The Office of National Service could be asked to use the daily "Points of Light" award to draw attention to literacy volunteers. A public affairs effort might be timed for the week of February 11th, in conjunction with a literacy awards dinner with the President and the First Lady. In addition, a specific White House staff member could be assigned to the issue.

STEP 2 -- The White House, Education and Labor will develop and implement immediately a closely coordinated legislative strategy to determine provisions that can be supported in the Simon and Sawyer bills, delay their progress or consider a veto.

With the announcement of the budget, the Administration has accomplished two of the major objectives of legislation: increases in funding for the Adult Education Act and establishment of a national clearinghouse. The other key objective, creating a Cabinet council, could be accomplished through an analogous Literacy Task Force of the DPC. Much of what remains of the legislation is redundant, overly expensive, and premature pending the results of the congressionally-mandated Joint Study of Adult Education. Conducting Step 1 will have bolstered the President's position in the event that Congress does not modify legislation acceptably or delay passage.

SHORT-TERM OPTIONS TO EXPAND THE ADMINISTRATION'S EFFORTS:

In the short-term, other options are available to the DPC to address the workplace skills issue, provide leadership and direction, improve coordination and increase knowledge of effective practices. The options are distinct, though not mutually exclusive.

OPTION 1 -- Create a Task Force on Literacy within the Working Group on Education Policy of the Domestic Policy Council. Formalize Cabinet level involvement in the issue by assigning responsibilities to a Task Force. (This could be done through a public memorandum like that announcing the Task Force on Hispanic Education.) Ask the Task Force to develop longer-term options for the President by September 1, 1990, after reviewing the findings of the Joint Study of Adult Education and seeking outside input. The Task Force would consult with federal agencies and other bodies such as the President's Educational Advisory Committee, the Points of Light Foundation, Secretary Dole's Commission on Achieving Necessary Skills and the Commission on the Skills of the American Workforce. In addition, the Task Force should tentatively create a set of clear, working definitions to form the basis for longer-term initiatives.

Pros:

- o Responds to the calls for a Cabinet council on literacy by highlighting the role of the DPC.
- o Could help coordinate federal programs.

Cons:

- o Some will argue that its cosmetic and insufficient.
- o Could stimulate congressional interest in a Cabinet council.

_____ Approve _____ Disapprove

OPTION 2 -- Mobilize business sector to focus on workplace skills: focus national attention on adult literacy as a competitiveness issue and encourage the continued and expanded participation of business institutions in America. Highlight the need for an aggressive response to the issue in the workplace. Ask the private sector to inventory its basic skills and job training efforts and commit to an increased investment in them.

Pros:

- o Private sector might commit to new programs. Of the Fortune 500, 28 percent indicate a willingness to create basic education programs.
- o Recognizes the vital role of business in solving social problems.

- o The most effective approach to the literacy problem. Private sector resources are necessary to meet the need, and workplace-based programs are likely to be more effective than most.

Cons:

- o May be viewed as the Administration avoiding responsibility for the problem if not coupled with other initiatives.
- o Could burden present system and raise unrealistic expectations for increased federal expenditures.

_____ Approve _____ Disapprove

OPTION 3 -- Extend participation in the planned National Research Center and National Literacy Clearinghouse to include all federal departments with literacy programs to advance the study and dissemination of information on adult literacy. Ask departments with literacy programs to participate in the governance of the centers, share research and possibly provide funding. The Department of Education is budgeting funds for research activities in both adult literacy and workforce preparation, as well as \$5 million for a clearinghouse. The Labor Department has agreed in principle to match \$500,000 budgeted for an adult literacy research center.

Pros:

- o Further research is necessary.
- o The Centers could provide technical assistance for new workplace literacy programs that might result from Option 2.
- o An opportunity for federal departments to share research.

Cons:

- o May not be as attractive politically to provider groups as similar structures proposed in legislation where groups are given a role in governance.
- o Might be premature before completion of the Joint Study of Adult Education.

_____ Approve _____ Disapprove

OPTION 4 -- Create a President's National Literacy Advisory Commission with members broadly representative of those in need of services and private, volunteer and governmental programs that provide adult education and literacy services. Include Governors, Mayors, business leaders, and representatives from state and local education. The Commission would recommend a strategy to achieve a national literacy goal. In addition, the Commission would provide a forum about the literacy needs of the nation, share information between public, private, and non-profit provider groups, and encourage national cooperation.

Pros:

- o Creates focal point to organize providers.
- o Staff support could be provided from existing resources.
- o The unique opportunity to develop a strategy in response to specific national goals for literacy might facilitate the effectiveness of the Commission.
- o Could be used to encourage private sector involvement.
- o Preempts call for Congressional/Presidential task force as included in the Sawyer bill.

Cons:

- o Could confuse the process following the Education Summit and interfere with the President's Education Policy Advisory Committee.
- o It might be unrealistic to expect that such a Commission could coordinate programs.
- o Historically, federal advisory commissions have not been productive. The National Advisory Council on Adult Education was eliminated one year ago for that reason.
- o Might produce unrealistic recommendations for major new expenditures.

_____ Approve _____ Disapprove

TOPICS FOR CONSIDERATION IN THE LONGER TERM:

It is premature to adopt policies involving more far-reaching changes in federal programs before the announcement of national education goals and the report of the Joint Study of Adult Education due in April 1990. In the light of those events, the Working Group on Education Policy, and its Task Force on Literacy if created, will investigate promising policy ideas and report again to the DPC with additional recommendations.

Among the policy ideas that the group will consider:

- o in conjunction with the existing MBO initiative, coordinating programs involving adult and childhood education to ensure that they have as a goal the attainment of basic skills by the most effective means available;
- o increasing accountability for adult education programs;
- o exploring options and strategies to promote literacy opportunities for people with disabilities and immigrants;
- o promoting math and science literacy;
- o exploring ways to improve coordination of federal programs at the state and local levels;
- o targeting funds to regions of disproportionate need;
- o creating state literacy resource centers;
- o improving the learner recruitment and referral system, including outreach activities;
- o increasing the emphasis on basic skills training in educational opportunities for federal prison inmates;
- o improving teacher qualifications and teacher training;
- o coordinate dropout prevention programs with adult education and training programs to identify needy individuals early on.

#

APPENDIX A

Estimates of the combined federal effort to promote adult literacy vary considerably. An overview is presented in the table below.

Many of the programs listed in the overview table were suggested by the 1986 Literacy Management Information Project Report (LMIPR). Other federal programs relevant to literacy were added to the list by the members of the Working Group on Education Policy.

The LMIPR report distinguished three types of programs. Primary programs explicitly included literacy as a priority objective in authorizing legislation. In secondary programs, literacy was approved in authorizing legislation to support the primary objective of the program. Indirect programs have no explicit legislative mandate for literacy activities, but they could result from a policy decision. The programs presented below are categorized according to the original LMIPR study.

Note that the LMIPR study was extremely controversial due to the treatment of secondary and indirect programs, especially what portion of expenditures if any should be considered as part of the federal literacy effort.

PLEASE BE AWARE THAT SECONDARY AND INDIRECT AMOUNTS ARE TOTAL PROGRAM DOLLARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED AS SPENDING ON LITERACY SPECIFICALLY.

AGRICULTURE:

Indirect:

Food Stamp Prog: Employment & Training
Cooperative Extension Service

126.1
(1)

PLEASE BE AWARE
THAT SECONDARY
AND INDIRECT
AMOUNTS ARE
TOTAL PROGRAM
DOLLARS AND
SHOULD NOT BE
CONSIDERED AS
SPENDING ON
LITERACY
SPECIFICALLY.

DEFENSE:

Secondary:

Basic Skills - Army
Skill Enhancement - Navy

5.1
2.5

EDUCATION:

Primary:

Adult Education - State Grants OVAE
Indian Education - Adult Ed. OESE
Library Literacy Prog. LSCA IV OERI
Workplace Literacy Partnerships
English Literacy Grants
Adult Education for the Homeless
National Programs
Even Start
Student Literacy Corps OPE
Family English Literacy OBEMLA

136.3
4.0
4.7
11.9
4.9
7.1
2.0
14.8
4.9
4.7

Secondary:

Bilingual Education OBEMLA
Chapter 1
Public Library Srv. LSCA St.I OERI
Library Training and Demonstr. OERI
Special Services for Disadvant. OPE
Vocational Ed.- Basic Grants OVAE
Vocational Ed.-Cons.& Homemaker OVAE
Vocational Ed.-CBOs OVAE
Bilingual Vocational Training OVAE
Post-Sec.Ed. for Handicapped OSERS
Centers for Independent Living OSERS
Nat. Inst. of Handicapped Res. OSERS
Secondary Ed. for Handic.Youth OSERS
Library Srv. Indians & Hawaiian Nat.
LSCA IV OERI
Comprehens.Srv. for Indep.Liv. OSERS

192.7
4,555.0
81.0
.7
219.3
825.6
33.1
8.9
3.8
5.8
26.0
53.5
7.3
1.6
12.7

NOTE: 1. Agriculture estimates less than \$1m goes to literacy under this program. Total expenditure is \$361.6m.

PAGE THREE -- APPENDIX A

FY89
(in \$ millions)

Indirect (Education):		PLEASE BE AWARE
Handicapped Innovation and Dev.OSERS	17.0	THAT SECONDARY
National Vocational Education Res.	7.1	AND INDIRECT
Fund for Innovation in Education	6.8	AMOUNTS ARE
FIPSE	11.9	TOTAL PROGRAM
College Work Study	610.1	DOLLARS AND
Interlibrary Cooperation	19.1	SHOULD NOT BE
National Diffusion Network	11.1	CONSIDERED AS
Vocational Ed.-Indian & Hawaiian	13.0	SPENDING ON
Rehab.Services - Service Projects	48.3	LITERACY
		SPECIFICALLY.

HHS:

Secondary:		
Admin. on Dev. Disabil. - Basic Grt.	59.8	
Work Incentive Program	91.4	
Refugee and Entrant Asst.-State Prog	367.5	
Refuge Asst.-Volunteer Agency Prog.	15.8	
Job Opps.& Basic Skills Tr.	-	(2)
Independent Living	45.0	

Indirect:	
Native American Progs - Fin.Asst.Grt	30.0
Social Services Block Grant	2,700.0
Special Programs for Aging - III	276.6
Clinical Res. - Neuro/Com. Disorders	134.4
Biological Basic Res.- Neuro/Com.	255.2
Special Programs for the Aging - IV	318.6
Community Services Block Grant	381.0
Head Start	1,235.0
State Legalization Impact Grants	900.0

HUD:

Secondary:	
Community Dev. BG-Entitlement Gr.CPD	1,972.0
Community Dev. BG-Small Cities CPD	845.0

INTERIOR:

Secondary:	
BIA Adult Education BIA	3.1
Solo Parent Program	.1

NOTE: 2. The JOBS program was not yet operating in FY89

Indirect (Interior):
Adult Vocational Training

20.1 PLEASE BE AWARE
THAT SECONDARY
AND INDIRECT
AMOUNTS ARE
TOTAL PROGRAM
DOLLARS AND
1.9 SHOULD NOT BE
.8 CONSIDERED AS
2.1 SPENDING ON
LITERACY
SPECIFICALLY.

JUSTICE:

Primary:
Training NIC
Policy & Program, Dev., Res., Eval. NIC
Technical Assistance NIC

5.4
.0 (3)
2.4

Secondary:
Adult Basic Education FBP
Cuban & Haitian Resettlement CRS
Law Related Education program

LABOR:

Secondary:
Job Corps JTPA IV-A ETA
Emp. & Train. Asst-Dislocated Wkrs ETA
(JTPA III)
Training Srv. for Disadv. JTPA IIA ETA
Job Training for the Homeless

37.0
8.9
114.9
.5

Indirect:
Research, Eval. Pilot & Dem. Prog:
Workplace literacy, JTPA IV

11.0

VETERANS:

Secondary:
Veterans Ed. Assistance (GI Bill) VB
Post-Vietnam Vets Ed. Asst.

342.8
195.1

Indirect:
Vocational Rehab. for Disabled Vets.
Dependents Educational Assistance
Voc. Train. for Vets. Receiving Pensions

118.7
103.2
.5

ACTION:

Primary:
Literacy Corps

2.8

Secondary:
Retired Senior Volunteer Program
Volunteers in Service to America
Mini-Grant Program
Volunteer Demonstration Program

30.9
21.6
.1
.7

NOTE: 3. \$42,000 in FY89.

APPENDIX B

MAJOR PROGRAM SUMMARIES (dollars in millions)

Department of Education

Adult Education:

	1989	1990	1991	1991
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>G-R-H Base</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
BA.....	162	193	201	239
O.....	122	137	186	190

- o This is the largest Federal program focused directly on adult literacy.
- o Most funds are distributed to States in formula grants for local programs providing basic education services to adults who lack a high school diploma. At least 80 percent of the funds must be used for adults who have basic educational skills below the eighth grade level; the remaining funds may be used for programs to help adults obtain a high school equivalency certificate.
- o For 1991, the Budget provides \$239 million, an increase of \$46 million, 24 percent above 1990, as part of the Administration's strategy to combat illiteracy.
- o \$5 million of the increase will be used to launch a National Clearinghouse on Adult Education. The Clearinghouse will provide leadership and direct support for research and development, identification and dissemination of effective practices, and technical assistance to States and localities and the private and volunteer sectors to improve adult literacy and basic education skills.
- o \$20 million of the total will be available for Workplace literacy programs.
- o For Literacy training for Homeless adults, the total includes \$10 million, the full authorization under the McKinney Act, for literacy services in homeless shelters.
- o For English Literacy grants, the total includes \$1 million, a reduction of \$4.8 million below the 1990 level for this small, redundant activity. Funds requested will be used for carefully designed demonstrations designed to learn how better to provide literacy services to adults who have limited proficiency in English.
- o ACTION Literacy Corps funding was doubled from \$3 to \$6 million in the President's request for ACTION.

APPENDIX C
Comparison of Current Legislative Proposals on Literacy

S. 1310

H.R. 3123

Sponsored by Senator Simon

Sponsored by Congressman Sawyer

Task Force

No provision.

Mandates a 6-month Joint Task Force to plan literacy initiatives.

Cabinet Council

Creates a cabinet council, chaired by the Secretary of Education, to coordinate Federal efforts, disseminate information, and develop models.

Creates a cabinet council, chaired by an individual appointed by the President, to coordinate Federal efforts, implement Joint Task Force recommendations and set literacy goals.

Office of Literacy

Creates within ED an Office of Literacy headed by a Director to coordinate all ED literacy programs.

Creates within ED an Office of Literacy headed by an Assistant Secretary to coordinate all ED literacy programs.

National Center

Authorizes ED to establish a National Center on Literacy through a competitive grant process to support research, evaluation, and model programs development and provide technical assistance and training. Authorized funding level would be \$10 million in FY 1991.

Creates a free-standing quasi-governmental National Center on Literacy to support research, evaluation, and model programs development, and provide technical assistance and training. Authorized funding level is \$30 million in FY 1991.

State Resource Centers

The Secretary may make grants of up to \$500,000 to States to support State resource centers on literacy education. States must provide a match, increasing over time from 25% to 75%.

Authorizes the Cabinet Council to make grants to States of at least \$400,000 for State or regional resource centers. States must provide a match of 10%, increasing to 50% over time.

Other Literacy Programs

Authorizes several additional programs, including Workplace Literacy, which is authorized under the current Adult Education Act, Families for Literacy, to provide services to parents and children 3 years old and under, a new Library literacy demonstration program, a Student Literacy Corps program under the Higher Education Act, and an Inexpensive Book Distribution program.

Authorizes a model Library literacy demonstration program, and makes amendments to the Job Training Partnership Act provisions to create a new Workforce Literacy demonstration program.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 01/31/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON 02/01/90SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE
(01/31 draft three)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☒	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☒	☐
BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☒	☐
CARD	☐	☒	<u>ROGERS</u>	☐	☒
CICCONI	☐	☒	<u>PINKERTON</u>	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	<u>BROMLEY</u>	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	<u>ALBRECHT</u>	☒	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	<u>WINSTON</u>	☐	☒
HAGIN	☐	☐	<u>ANDERSON</u>	☒	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by NOON on Thursday, 02/01, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

Excellent
DR
2/1/90

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 01/31/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON 02/01/90

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE
(01/31 draft three)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
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DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☒	☐
BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☒	☐
CARD	☐	☒	<u>ROGERS</u>	☐	☒
CICCONI	☐	☒	<u>PINKERTON</u>	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	<u>BROMLEY</u>	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	<u>ALBRECHT</u>	☒	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	<u>WINSTON</u>	☐	☒
HAGIN	☐	☐	<u>ANDERSON</u>	☒	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by NOON on Thursday, 02/01, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

Excellent
DW
2/1/90

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

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GRAY	☒	☐	<u>WINSTON</u>	☐	☒
HAGIN	☐	☐	<u>ANDERSON</u>	☒	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by NOON on Thursday, 02/01, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

Excellent
DWR
2/1/90

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 01/31/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON 02/01/90SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE
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FITZWATER	☐	☒	<u>ALBRECHT</u>	☒	☐
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HAGIN	☐	☐	<u>ANDERSON</u>	☒	☐

REMARKS:

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RESPONSE:

Excellent
DW
2/1/90

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
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HAGIN	☐	☐	<u>ANDERSON</u>	☒	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by NOON on Thursday, 02/01, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

McNally/Simon
January 31, 1990
Draft Three (B:TENN)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS 1990 JANUARY 31 1204 OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE
ALUMNI GYMNASIUM
FRIDAY, FEB. 2, 1990, 3:05 P.M.

[[ACKNOWLEDGMENTS]]

Sorry we were a little late getting in. But you now how it is on this campus. Even I can't find a parking place. \\\

It's great to be back in Tennessee. I'm very proud of this state, and this University. And I hear some of you noticed the T-shirt I had on while jogging down in Texas in December -- the "Big Orange" colors of the Tennessee Volunteers. \\\

Back in Washington they debated which move took more guts -- invading Panama, or going to Texas wearing a Big Orange T-shirt.

I got the shirt in Washington when Pat Summitt came to the Rose Garden last April with Tennessee's Lady Volunteers -- the 1989 NCAA National Champions.\\\

And when they came to Washington the Lady Vols had only one request. Not to see the Oval Office. Not to see the Wright brothers plane. Not even Georgetown at night. What they wanted to see was Millie's new puppies. \\\

Of course we said yes. But now it's my turn. And as long as I'm at U.T., it seems I ought to get to meet "SMOKEY." \\\

I am proud of Tennessee, and your great sports traditions. But the truth is, what makes this university so special says a lot about what makes America so special. It's not the winner's trophy at the end of the quest. It's the quest itself. And in Tennessee, as in America, that means the quest for excellence.

At U.T., the quest for excellence starts not on the basketball court or the football field but in the classroom. Maybe you heard that at the White House, I bragged as much about the Lady Vols' 14 years with a 100 percent graduation rate as I did about their basketball championship.

Earlier this week, I issued my first formal budget as President, a blueprint for the year ahead. And two days ago, I stood in the U.S. Capitol -- stood before the American people -- and reported to you on the State of the Union.

[[But don't worry if you missed the speech -- you're not going to hear the two words that strike terror in any college classroom: \\ "Pop quiz!" \\\]]

At the heart of my address was a sense of confidence that America today is second to none -- and sense of commitment, a plan to keep America second to none in the years ahead.

The foundation for our plan -- the foundation for our future -- is anchored by a cornerstone we call "Educational Excellence."

Education is our most enduring legacy, vital to everything we are and can become. And my budget calls for record funding, reflecting this belief. But as I said Wednesday night, real improvement in our schools is not simply a matter of spending more. It is a matter of asking more -- expecting more -- of our schools, our teachers, our kids -- and of ourselves.

You in Tennessee know that goals and high expectations work. Five years ago, Governor Alexander told Tennessee's eighth graders: "If you want to go to state universities -- you're

going to have to take more math and science."

There was a good deal of grumbling at first. But today, almost all freshman are meeting those requirements.

As a result, admission scores are up. Retention rates are up. And best of all -- 41 percent more students are taking science and math in the high schools than were taking those subjects five years ago. You expected more. So you got more.

I believe what worked for Tennessee will work for America. And Wednesday night, I announced America's education goals -- goals developed with the Governors of all fifty states.

Part of the answer means getting back to basics. Recently one kid was asked if he knew what the "Three R's" were. He said, "Sure: Reading. 'Riting. And Remote Control." \\\

Well, just as we're re-doubling our efforts to boost education, so we've doubled the "Three R's" as well. We have six goals -- "Six R's" for education in the Nineties.

The first is Readiness. By the Year 2000, every child in America will start school ready to learn. And we've called for a record increase -- an extra half-billion dollars to ensure a fair start -- through project Head Start. \\\

Our next goal might be called "Search and Rescue." We will target America's most at-risk youth, and get them the help they need -- the help they deserve. Our 10-year goal -- to raise America's high school graduation rate to at least 90 percent.

Third, it's time to Re-establish standards. By the new century, American students will leave grades 4, 8, and 12 having

demonstrated competency over the world in which they live -- the world of math, English, science, history and geography.

And we're calling for a new Renaissance in science and math, to make America's students first in the world by the Year 2000.

Next -- Reading. A competitive America must be a literate America, where every man and woman possesses the knowledge and skills necessary to succeed in a global economy.

Last -- and most fundamental -- in every school in America, we've got to create an environment conducive to learning. That means disciplined schools. That means drug-free schools. \\\

The solution to chaos in our classrooms is no mystery. Franklin had a word for it. Not Ben Franklin -- Aretha Franklin. She calls it: "R-E-S-P-E-C-T." \\\ Kids need respect for teachers. Respect for learning. Respect for themselves. \\\

All six goals are important. And Lamar, I was thrilled to learn that Tennessee -- a major research university and a pillar of the science-rich, Oak Ridge Corridor -- has already taken the lead in responding to our challenge to use science and technology to boost America's competitiveness. Your new Summer School for Math and Science -- and its academy for America's top elementary and high school teachers -- is sure to make a difference.

Unbelievably, it was all put together in a week. And the speed of Tennessee's response proves what we've been saying since I first sent my Educational Excellence package to Congress last spring. The time for study is past. The time for action is now.

Building America's competitive strength today also means

that we need quick Congressional action on our other proposals for investing in new capital -- intellectual capital. That includes everything from reforming product liability laws to doubling the budget of the National Science Foundation.

It means a record-high increase in funds for Research and Development -- R & D. New help for R & E -- Research and Experimentation -- by making the R & E Tax Credit permanent. And funds to improve math and science education: The Eisenhower Education Grants would nearly double to \$230 million.

In science and technology, the United States is today the undisputed heavyweight champion of the world. We produce more scholarly works, more breakthroughs, more international prizes.

But like any champion, we cannot rest on our reputation. More than 30 years ago, Dwight Eisenhower used his State of the Union speech to address a similar challenge. "Our real problem," said Ike, "is not our strength today. It is rather the vital necessity of action today to ensure our strength tomorrow."

Today, I am taking action by announcing the formation of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology. Comprised of some of the best scientific minds in the country, we will meet tomorrow at Camp David to discuss ways to maintain U.S. supremacy in these fields.

One way to do that is by challenging the impossible. And that brings to mind another challenge that will probably mean more to strengthening our educational system and competitive edge than any other single endeavor. I'm talking about space. For in

the coming century, first in space will mean first on Earth. And America intends to stay Number One. \\\

Tennessee has already made important contributions to the space program. Rhea Seddon, one of America's first women astronauts, is a graduate of U.T.'s College of Medicine. And researchers at U.T.'s Space Institute in Tullahoma are working with NASA to develop advanced space propulsion systems for the next generation of manned and unmanned missions.

In the new century -- your century -- those new systems may help take Americans back to the Moon and beyond. Our goal: To place Americans on Mars -- and to do it within the working lifetimes of scientists and engineers who will be recruited for the effort today. And just as Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark to open the continent, our commitment to the Moon/Mars initiative will open the Universe. It's the opportunity of a lifetime -- and offers a lifetime of opportunity. \\\

Yet, some wonder if America has lost its competitive edge, and ask if we must now look overseas for the answer. They point to last week's launch in Japan -- a new satellite sent to orbit the Moon. They forget that 26 years ago today -- long before many of you were born -- America's Ranger 6 landed on the Moon.

The United States is the "defending world champion." But, we have to defend our title day-by-day, week-by-week, year-in and year-out. The Tennessee of Bob Neyland and Johnny Majors, of Wade Houston and Pat Summitt, knows something about defending athletic dynasties. Here it's done the old-fashioned way, the

Tennessee way, the American way.

You can play smart. But there are no shortcuts. It takes hard work and grit. It demands the constant renewal of new talent and new ideas -- always tempered by veteran coaching. And it means sweating harder, reaching higher, and seeing farther than the other guy.

It's never easy, keeping that No. 1 ranking. Pat Summitt said it in 1984, just before bringing the U.S. women's basketball team to another Olympic Gold medal. She said: "We're expected to win now. That's a greater challenge than when you're expected to finish second."

Pat's right. We are going to need as never before the "can-do" attitude that brought our ancestors to America -- and that brought America to greatness. When they asked your own Sgt. York how he captured 132 enemy prisoners and 32 machine guns all by himself, he answered: "I surrounded 'em." \\\

That's what I'd expect from a Tennessean. And that kind of spirit is going to carry us into the 21st Century and beyond.

And as we approach the challenges of tomorrow, in a world increasingly hungry for yesterday's values, I hope you'll continue to give voice to Tennessee's frontier virtues: Hard work. Loyalty. Love of faith, family and the Volunteer state.

When we hear America singing, it is often the sound of Tennessee. The bluegrass fiddling of the mountains. The gospel and country sound of Nashville. The jazz, the blues, of Memphis. It is the stuff of legend, the spirit of faith and hope. And

with spirit like that -- America's going to do a Tennessee waltz,
all over the competition. \\\

Thank you for your warm greeting. God bless you. God bless
Tennessee. And God bless the U.S.A.

#

CLOSE HOLD

Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/30/90

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____

1:00 PM, WED., JAN. 3

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE TO BE INCLUDED IN THE
ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: _____

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
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BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMEYER	☐	☐
CARD	☐	☒	BROMLEY	☒	☐
CICCONI	☐	☒	BOSKIN	☐	☒
DEMAREST	☒	☐	CLERK	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☒		☐	☐
GRAY	☒	☐		☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide comments/recommendations directly to
Michael Boskin, Room 314, NO LATER THAN 1:00 PM, WEDNESDAY,
JANUARY 31, 1990.

RESPONSE: BECAUSE OF VERY TIGHT PRINTING DEADLINES AT GPO, ALL COMMENTS
MUST BE RECEIVED NO LATER THAN 1:00 PM.

CLOSE HOLD

*Michael: Recognize that this is not your central threat
here but request addition of an R&D and an
education and training bullet on page 3.*

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

D. Allan Bromley
Director, OSTP

ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

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In 1989, we regained our position as the world's leading exporter and retained our position as the world's leading job creator, with the fraction of the population employed reaching its highest level ever. In all, 2-1/2 million jobs were created in 1989. The unemployment rate fell to levels not seen since the early 1970s, as did jobless rates for blacks and teenagers. The unemployment rate for Hispanics was the lowest since the U.S. began regularly reporting it in 1980.

We have proven to the world that economic and political freedom works. Our national demonstration of this truth is now

inspiring the brave men and women of Eastern Europe to change the world by transforming their societies. After years of economic decline, these countries are turning toward free markets to revive economic growth and raise the living standards of their people. I remain strongly committed to aiding their efforts to follow the American example.

Despite our successes, we cannot be satisfied with simply sustaining the strong record of the 1980s. We must improve on that record, deal with inherited problems, and meet the new challenges and seize the new opportunities before us.

GOALS AND PRINCIPLES

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To achieve this goal, we must both enhance the economy's ability to grow and ensure that its potential is more fully

utilized than in previous decades. To these ends, my Administration will

- o Reduce government borrowing by slowing the growth of Federal spending until the budget is balanced, and reduce the national debt thereafter; eliminate remaining disincentives to saving, working, investing, and innovating;
- o Support a credible monetary policy program that sustains maximum economic growth while predictably controlling and reducing inflation;
- o Design regulatory programs to strengthen the market forces that produce growth and, where necessary, to harness those forces effectively to serve the Nation's interest; and
- o Continue to lead the world to freer trade and support market-oriented reforms around the world.

In advancing these principles, we must be both ambitious and realistic. There is room to improve on our recent record, and there is much to be done to prepare for the next century. We must not fear to dream great dreams. But we must not fail to do

o Continue to support an aggressive program of research and development essential to continued economic growth.

Input from
femora
→

● Improve The education and training of American youth and the opportunities for continuing education for all Americans ~~that~~ so essential to continued competitive ness.

our homework; the American people are ill-served by promises that cannot be kept.

MACROECONOMIC PROSPECTS AND POLICIES

The economy's performance during 1989, the seventh year of economic expansion, has set the stage for healthy growth in the 1990s. While growth in national output was modest in 1989, in sharp contrast to most past periods of low unemployment and high capacity utilization, inflation was kept firmly in check.

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Fiscal and monetary policies should establish credible commitments to policy plans aimed at maximizing sustainable growth over the long run. A steady hand at the helm is necessary to produce rapid and continuous increases in employment and living standards.

My budget proposals reflect a strong commitment to the principles in the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law. That is why I insisted last fall that the Congress pass a clean reconciliation bill to produce real deficit reduction. And that is why I stood by the sequestration order that resulted from my strict adherence to the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law.

I have also proposed a fundamental new rule for fiscal policy that would ensure that we would meet the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings targets and balance the Federal budget by 1993 and that we would reduce the national debt thereafter. This policy would not only transform the Federal government from a chronic borrower, draining saving away from private investment, to a saver providing funds for growth; it would also ensure the soundness of the Social Security system.

I remain strongly committed to the principles of low marginal tax rates and a broad tax base developed in the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 and the Tax Reform Act of 1986. Steady adherence to these principles reduces government's distorting effect on the market forces that drive economic growth.

I strongly support the Federal Reserve Board's goal of noninflationary growth and share with them the conviction that

inflation must be controlled in a predictable fashion. Accelerating inflation not only erodes the value of families' savings, it produces economic imbalances and policy responses that often lead to recessions.

The United States is part of an increasingly integrated global economy, in which the fiscal and monetary policies of any nation affect the economies of others. So my administration remains committed to actively participating in the valuable process of coordinating macroeconomic policies internationally, through regular economic summits and other forums.

ENCOURAGING ECONOMIC GROWTH

As we begin the 1990s, a central focus of my economic policies will be to build on the successes of the 1980s by creating an environment in which the private sector can serve as the engine that powers strong, noninflationary economic growth.

America's continued economic progress depends on the innovation and entrepreneurship of our people. So I will continue to press for a permanent research and experimentation tax credit, for increased Federal support of basic research, for

removal of regulatory and legal barriers to innovation, and for a lower tax rate on capital gains.

We must remove impediments to saving and investment to enhance the economy's growth potential. The new rule for fiscal policy I described earlier will raise national saving. In addition, the Family Savings Accounts I have proposed will remove barriers to savings for pre-retirement objectives. These and other proposals will make more funds available to finance investment and spur productivity, thus raising living standards and expanding employment opportunities.

One of my highest legislative priorities this year is reduction of the capital gains tax rate. This tax reform would promote risk-taking and entrepreneurship by lowering the cost of capital, encouraging new business formation and creating new jobs. A capital gains tax cut would stimulate saving and investment throughout the economy.

Government can encourage growth, but it cannot manage it. I remain strongly opposed to any sort of industrial policy, which would involve the second-guessing of private investment decisions. My Administration will not use tax laws or direct subsidies to give the thumbs up or thumbs down to particular

firms, industries, or commercial technologies. Second-guessing the market is the way to raise government budgets and taxes, not living standards.

The growth of our Nation's labor force is projected to slow in the 1990s, and demands for skilled workers are expected to continue to increase. These developments will shift attention away from worries about the supply of jobs that have haunted us since the 1930s and toward new concerns about the supply of skills. Government policy must help our creative and adaptable firms and workers meet this challenge.

We cannot maintain our position of world leadership or sustain rapid economic growth if our workers lack the skills of their foreign competitors. As I demonstrated last fall, at the Education Summit, the Federal Government can lead in improving the dismal performance of our elementary and secondary schools. We must give students and parents the freedom to choose their schools, and we must give local school systems the flexibility to meet the needs of their students. But first, we must hold schools responsible for their students' performance.

More disadvantaged Americans must be brought into the economic mainstream, not just to enhance our nation's economic growth, but out of simple decency. To this end, I have supported civil rights legislation for the disabled, increased assistance to the homeless, helped implement welfare reform, proposed more effective job training programs, and introduced initiatives that will bring jobs and better housing to depressed inner cities. I have proposed substantial increases in spending for Head Start to prepare children from disadvantaged families for effective learning.

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REGULATORY REFORM

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My Administration moved swiftly to resolve the savings and loan crisis with which we were confronted. We must continue to reform the regulation of financial institutions and markets to preserve the soundness of the U.S. financial sector while encouraging innovation and competition.

THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

The 1980s have underscored the increased importance of global economic events in shaping our lives. We have all been touched by the movements toward political and economic freedom in Eastern Europe. We have been impressed by the performance of the market-oriented economies of the Pacific Rim. And we have great expectations for the movement in the European Community toward a single, open market by 1992.

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America has led the way to a world of free, competitive markets. We cannot remain competitive in that world by avoiding competition. My Administration will, thus, continue to resist calls for protection and managed trade. And we will continue to lead the world toward a system of free trade and open markets. Increased global competition is an opportunity for the United States and the world, not a threat. To serve the interests of all Americans, we must open markets here and abroad, not close them. And I will resist any attempts to hinder the free

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LOOKING AHEAD

When I look back on the 1980s, on what the American people have accomplished, it is with pride. And when I look forward to the 1990s, it is with hope and optimism. Our excellent economic health will allow us to build on the successes of the 1980s as we prepare for the next century. Clearly, there is much work to be done. But with the economic principles and policies that I have proposed, I am confident that the United States can enjoy strong, sustainable economic growth and use the fruits of that growth to raise living standards, solve long-standing problems, deal with new challenges, and make the most of new opportunities.

CLOSE HOLD

Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/30/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1:00 PM, WED., JAN. 31

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE TO BE INCLUDED IN THE
ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: _____

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
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DEMAREST	☒	☐	CLERK	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☒	_____	☐	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

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Michael Boskin, Room 314, NO LATER THAN 1:00 PM, WEDNESDAY,
JANUARY 31, 1990.

RESPONSE: BECAUSE OF VERY TIGHT PRINTING DEADLINES AT GPO, ALL COMMENTS
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James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
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Ext. 2702

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 01/29/90ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON 01/30/90SUBJECT: 1990 AGENDA TALKING POINTS

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☐	☐
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CARD	☐	☒	ROGERS	☐	☒
CICCONI	☐	☒	PINKERTON	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	WINSTON	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☒	BENNETT	☒	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	DELAND	☒	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐	BROMLEY	☒	☐
			PETERSMEYER	☒	☐

REMARKS: Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by NOON on Tuesday, 01/31, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

There should be a separate additional section on Science and Technology. I include a possible version.
Dulan

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

D. Allan Bromley
 Director, OSTP

DRAFT

The highlights of President Bush's domestic agenda for 1990, as outlined in his budget released January 29, include:

PM 7:19

1. Economy

* The President's plan calls for a balanced federal budget by the year 1993, and includes a proposal to begin paying off the national debt.

* He'll push to maintain our economic strength by encouraging increased investment and productivity, and reduce the deficit with no new taxes.

* The President will work to reduce tax rates for capital gains and create a new tax exempt Family Savings Account to encourage individual savings.

2. Social Security

* The President has pledged he will not jeopardize the integrity of the Social Security system.

3. Education

* The budget request for education is the highest ever proposed, including a half billion dollar increase for the Head Start program.

* Agreement was reached at the President's historic education summit with the nation's governor's to establish unified goals for education, which the President will announce in his State of the Union speech.

* Enacting the provisions of the President's Educational Excellence Act is a top priority.

4. Child Care

* The President seeks to enhance parental choice in child care, by offering tax credits designed to let low and moderate income parents - not the federal government - decide what sort of child care best suits their needs.

5. Drugs

* The President's \$10.5 billion dollar national drug strategy is aimed at ending the scourge of drugs through a comprehensive program of drug treatment and prevention, interdiction and law enforcement.

* The second phase of his drug strategy calls for tougher laws and the death penalty for drug kingpins. The President has also singled out five areas as designated high intensity drug zones.

Insert
A >

Highlights of the President's 1990 Agenda - Page Two

6. Environment

* Enacting tough new Clean Air requirements to reduce acid rain, urban smog and air pollution are among the President's chief priorities. He wants to elevate the Environmental Protection Agency to Cabinet level status.

* His "America the Beautiful" initiative expands federal parkland, creates additional wildlife refuges, and establishes a new reforestation program that calls for the planting of more than a billion new trees.

7. Housing

* The President has proposed a special homeless initiative which is designed to develop innovative approaches to providing housing for homeless individuals and families. Additionally, his new "Shelter Plus" program would help the homeless who are mentally ill or drug or alcohol abusers.

* The President's HOPE project sets out a comprehensive new housing and urban development agenda. It will help low income families become homeowners and increase housing opportunities for other low income families. Enterprise zones will help revitalize distressed low income communities.

8. Competitiveness

* Tort Reform, an expanded budget for Space ^{PROGRAMS} exploration, record high budget proposals for research and development, and a permanent tax credit for research and experimentation are all part of the President's plan to make sure America is competitive in the world.

9. National Defense

* In the wake of the dramatic changes that are taking place abroad, the President has proposed a defense budget that begins the transition to a restructured military.

* To help preserve our national security and advance America's interest abroad, the President will move ahead with programs such as the Strategic Defense Initiative and the Stealth Bomber.

10. Thousand Points of Light

* Through his Thousand Points of Light campaign, the President has promoted community service in America and encouraged Americans to give of their time and effort to help others in need.

A
INSERTA PRESIDENT BUSH'S DOMESTIC AGENDA FOR 1990

Research and Development

* The budget proposes to allocate a record high \$71 billion for research and development. Major initiatives include doubling the NSF budget, developing the Superconducting Super Collider, building Space Station Freedom, understanding Global Environment and Change, and preparing for manned exploration of the Moon and Mars.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/17/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1/19/90SUBJECT: FY 1989 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	MCCLURE	☐	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☐	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☐	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☐	☐
BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CARD		☐	<u>Bromley</u>	☒	☐
CICCONI	☐	☒	_____	☐	☐
DEMAREST	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
GRAY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

This is the Director's Transmittal and a draft message in addition to the Report that you have already received. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Concur.

DAB / JAR

D. Allan Bromley
Director
Office of Science & Technology Policy

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550



OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

January 17, 1990

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to transmit the Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1989 of the National Science Foundation, for submission to Congress as required by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

The Foundation, which celebrates its 40th anniversary in 1990, continues to play a key role in supporting our nation's remarkable research achievements in science, mathematics, and engineering. In recent years special emphasis has been placed on effectively using research to regenerate American industry. The Foundation is also dedicated to an increasingly strong role in improving science and engineering education at all levels, from the elementary grades through graduate school.

We look forward with confidence to further accomplishments in the new year and the new decade.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "E. Bloch".

Erich Bloch
Director

~~THE WHITE HOUSE~~

~~Office of the Press Secretary~~

~~For Immediate Release~~

~~March 1990~~

✓ TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am pleased to transmit the annual report of the National Science Foundation (~~NSF~~) for Fiscal Year 1989. This report describes research supported by the Foundation in the mathematical, physical, biological, social, behavioral, and computer sciences; in engineering; and in science and engineering education.

✓ Achievements such as those described here are the basis for much of our Nation's strength -- its economic growth, national security, and the overall well-being of our people.

✓ ~~THE~~ ^{SPELL OUT} NSF will be 40 years old in 1990. Over those years, it has played a key role in supporting this Nation's remarkable research achievements. The Foundation looks forward to the challenges and accomplishments of the new year, the new decade, and the new century.

~~GEORGE BUSH~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
,

EDITS BY THE CLERK'S OFFICE

OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES
REQUEST FOR CLEARANCE - COMMENTS

TO: D. Allan Bromley, OSTP *Rm 358*

Date Due:
COB Jan. 2, 1990

Date of Event: Feb. 18-24, 1990

Subject:

Presidential message to everyone taking part in the observance of National Engineers Week, February 18-24, 1990

Requested by:

Leslie Collins, National Society of Professional Engineers

Background:

May we please have your approval on the attached Presidential message.

Copy of incoming request, FYI.

DOC draft attached.

Okayed by OPL.

Telephone clearance would be appreciated.

Thank you.

Signature:
Kathleen Hogan

Date: January 2, 1990

*Presidential Messages
Old Executive Office Building
Room 18
(202) 456-2941*

Your Recommendation/Comments:

Concur.

D. Allan Bromley
Director, OSTP

SIGNATURE:
D Allan Bromley dh

DATE:
1-2-90

*1/2/90 12:30 PM
Telephoned concurrence +
sent orig. back via regular
mail per Pres. Messages ofc.
S. Sharma*

January 2, 1990

I am delighted to send my warmest greetings to everyone taking part in the observance of National Engineers Week, February 18 - 24, 1990.

This year's theme, "Engineers: Turning Ideas Into Reality," is a reminder that your profession is essential to progress. By turning theoretical concepts into practical realities, engineers help to sustain America's economic growth and prosperity. Whether in design, manufacturing, management, or education, engineering provides immeasurable benefits to all of us.

I am particularly pleased that the National Society of Professional Engineers is going to be enlisting the support of engineers across America in giving special emphasis to the need for improved mathematics and science education. Our young people must be well trained in these subjects if we are to maintain a leading role in science, technology, and the world marketplace. You have my wholehearted support in this worthwhile effort.

Barbara joins me in saluting our nation's engineers during this 40th anniversary of National Engineers Week. We wish you continued success in the years to come. God bless you.

Call Leslie Collins, 684-2852, for pick up

GB:DWM:BW:CH:SMG:ltd PM15
cc: Pres.Msgs.Rm.18/D.McLaughlin/CF
EVENT: Feb 18 90
DUE: Jan 1 90 for printing
Natl Engineers Week

093685

Reply to: Leslie Collins
National Society of
Professional Engineers
1420 King Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
(703) 684-2852

National Engineers Week

February 18-24, 1990

Stephen D. Bechtel, Jr.
Chairman
Bechtel Group, Inc.
1990 Honorary Chairman
National Engineers Week

November 20, 1989

*See 18-2-
memo to: EN 12-18
Doc chaf attached*

Sponsors:

American Society of Heating,
Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning
Engineers, Inc., Chair

Mrs. Diane Moore
The White House
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

American Association of Engineering
Societies

Dear Mrs. Moore:

In 1990 the nation's engineers will observe the 40th
annual National Engineers Week during the week of George
Washington's birthday, February 18-24.

American Consulting Engineers
Council

For the past 39 years the National Society of Professional Engineers has received a message from the President recognizing this observance. We are writing to request a statement for the 1990 event.

American Society of Civil Engineers

American Society of Mechanical
Engineers

The message will be distributed by the National Engineers Week committee to business and educational media and will be displayed in America's high schools, colleges and universities; in libraries and offices; and within numerous Federal, state and local government agencies. In addition, the message will be widely distributed to scientific journals and engineering and industry publications.

Institute of Electrical and Electronics
Engineers

National Society of Professional
Engineers, Founder

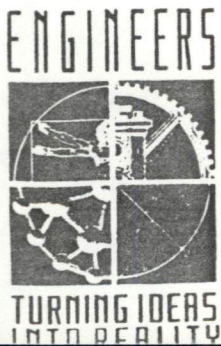
Society of Automotive Engineers
International

The theme for 1990's National Engineers Week observance is "Engineers: Turning Ideas Into Reality." The theme is intended to highlight the image of the engineer as an innovator. Engineers are problem solvers. They use their knowledge of science and mathematics in creative ways to find answers to questions posed by society's needs. They have played a critical part in the building of America. Now and in the future they will be called upon to turn new ideas into working realities.

Society of Manufacturing Engineers

With support from:

National Academy of Engineering



November 21, 1989

In response to the President's call to improve education, we are initiating a nationwide program, called Discover"E" (for engineering). Thousands of engineers will initiate pre-college student activities. Our goal is to help address shortfalls in science and math education and to avert a coming crisis in science and technology manpower.

America's status in the international technology marketplace will be the result of engineering. Through engineering America will progress and prosper. During Engineers Week we will salute the talent and leadership engineers continue to provide the nation.

A communication from the President would effectively call attention to National Engineers Week. If we could receive it by January 1st, it would permit reproduction in time for nationwide distribution with enough lead time for maximum exposure.

Thank you.

Respectfully,


Leslie Collins
National Engineers Week Coordinator

Best wishes and congratulations to all those gathered for the 40th observance of National Engineers Week.

This year's theme, "Engineers: Turning Ideas into Reality," highlights the fact that the inspiration and imagination of our engineers are responsible for transforming concepts and theories into technical innovations. Whether they are working in design, manufacturing, management or education, engineers play a critical role in maintaining our technological competitiveness, ensuring the prosperity of America.

On behalf of all Americans, I salute the talents and leadership engineers bring to our Nation.

George Bush

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from ORM

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Nat Safety Week

NATIONAL SAFETY WEEK, 1989

It is a pleasure for me to join with the American Society of Safety Engineers and every American in observing National Safety Week.

Human life is precious and, in many ways, fragile. Our personal health and safety are not things we can take for granted. That's why public health and safety matters are a priority for my Administration, and that's why the work of the ASSE is so important.

National Safety Week is an excellent time to renew our national commitment to preventing accidents. This year's focus on electrical safety reflects that goal. As the ASSE has pointed out, electrical accidents are often avoidable. In 60 percent of work-related deaths, the victim was using defective equipment or violating safety procedures. These accidents and the suffering they cause workers and their families can and must be reduced.

We in government will strive to do our part. For example, we are working to improve the mandatory standards that protect workers against electrical safety hazards. Of course, standards are just the beginning. Workplace protection demands cooperation from everyone involved -- labor, management, safety professionals, educators, and government.

I urge all Americans to learn more about how to prevent accidents at work and at home. The knowledge gained during National Safety Week is essential to preventing accidents all year long.

Protecting ourselves and each other is our civic and moral responsibility. Together, we can make America a safer place to live and work and, in turn, improve our nation's productivity and prosperity. God bless you.

GEORGE BUSH

SENT SPECIAL DELIVERY TO:
Miss Christina Roman
Marketing and Public Relations
American Society of Safety Engineers
1800 East Oakton Street
Des Plaines, Illinois 60018

✓ GB:DOL:DM:TD:SMG:ltd PM1
cc: P.Presock/Pres.Msgs.Rm.18/D.MacKinnon/CF
EVENT: Jun 25 89
DUE: Feb 10 89 for printing

890209

OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE
REQUEST FOR CLEARANCE - COMMENTS

TO:

D. ALLAN BROMLEY, DIRECTOR, OSTP

ROOM 358 OEOB

DATE DUE:

TODAY per JWC

TYPE OF RESPONSE:

☐ Multiple Mailing

☐ Form Reply

☐ One-Time Reply

SUBJECT:

TEXT OF PROCLAMATION FOR "EARTH DAY, 1990"

REQUESTED BY/ADDRESSED TO:

Teresa Donovan, Room 94 OEOB

456-7610

BACKGROUND:

Attached is a draft proclamation for Earth Day, 1990.
Jim Cicconi has asked that it be reviewed by your office.
Please let me know of any comments or suggestions by c.o.b. today.

(The original draft was submitted to OMB by the EPA. Editorial and
format changes were made by OMB, and additional editing was done
by this office)

SIGNATURE:

Teresa Donovan

DATE:

January 2, 1990

Presidential Messages
Old Executive Office Building
Room 94
(202) 456-7610

Your Recommendation/Comments:

APPROVED, as is _____ APPROVED, as amended ☒

SIGNATURE:

D. Allan Bromley

DATE:

Jan 2, 1990.

EARTH DAY, 1990

final

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

The world's natural resources sustain not only the economic and social development of nations, but the entire spectrum of life on Earth. In our natural surroundings, we find breathtaking beauty and order -- reflections of the magnificent designs of our Creator. Environmental problems, on the other hand, reveal the tragic consequences of our failure to cherish and protect these wonderful gifts.

Twenty years ago, on January 1, 1970, then-President Nixon signed the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 into law. This legislation signalled our Nation's growing concern about the state of the environment and set forth important Federal policy goals. Today, another decade is unfolding before us -- the third since America's strengthened commitment to protecting our natural resources. As we enter the 1990s, it is fitting that we pause once again to assess the state of our environment.

Tremendous progress has been made during the past 20 years in addressing environmental problems, yet great challenges remain. *many* Scientists are concerned that a ~~major~~ buildup of certain gases in the atmosphere may cause significant climate changes with serious, widespread consequences, and there is growing evidence that the stratospheric ozone layer is gradually being depleted. Problems such as acid rain, deforestation, ocean pollution, and the improper disposal of toxic wastes also pose ~~major~~ *threat* to the health of our planet. That is why, as we welcome the promise of a new decade, we must strengthen and renew our commitment to environmental protection.

While some of the challenges before us have changed, our responsibilities are the same today as those recognized 20 years ago. As a nation, we must acknowledge that our

Not all scientists are in agreement with this statement

no general agreement re the adjective

environment and economy are interdependent. We must also go beyond the traditional regulatory role of government and continue to seek solutions that embrace all sectors of society in preventing pollution and ecological damage before they occur.

The first Earth Day helped increase dramatically public awareness of ecological issues. Across the country, millions of people rallied to express their concerns about pollution and to learn how they could help clean up and protect the environment. Thanks to the educational programs and volunteer programs established since then, many Americans now are more faithful stewards of our precious natural resources.

Today the United States is a leader in environmental protection. We have made important progress toward improving air quality through enforcement of the Clean Air Act, the phasing out of leaded gasoline, and more stringent fuel efficiency standards for automobiles. We have expanded our parks, wildlife refuges, and wilderness areas. We have made major advances in protecting our lakes, rivers, and streams; and we have begun to clean up once-neglected toxic waste sites. The United States has also been a leader in the worldwide effort to study and address global climate change. Through our participation in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, we are working to promote environmental safeguards not only at home but also abroad.

~~The United States has declared its intent to work toward a reduction in CO₂ emissions and a phaseout of chloro-
fluorocarbons, and we have pledged to promote greater energy conservation and efficiency both in this country and around the world.~~

Today we vow to press on with this vital work. On the day he signed the National Environmental Policy Act, President Nixon said the 1970s "must be the years when America pays its

This may well be strictly correct but it will be misinterpreted as suggesting that we have agreed to a reduction schedule such as that discussed at Noordwijk.

debt to the past by reclaiming the purity of its air, its waters, and our living environment." Today I say the 1990s must be the years when we not only pay our debt to the past, but also fulfill our obligation to protect this earthly home for generations yet unborn.

To heighten public awareness of the need for active participation in the protection of the environment and to promote the formation of an international alliance that responds to global environmental concerns, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 159, has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Sunday, April 22, 1990, as Earth Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities designed to promote greater understanding of ecological issues. I also ask the American people to rededicate themselves -- in their practices as consumers ~~and~~ and ~~citizens~~ citizens -- to protecting the environment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
 day of , in the year of our Lord
 nineteen hundred and , and of the Independence of
 the United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Memorandum	To: President Bush From: Allan Bromley Re: Meetings with Science, Technology, and Environmental Officials on Latin American Trip (2 pp.)	1/2/90	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: D. Allan Bromley Correspondence - Presidential - A-Z [5 of 5] [1990]

Date Closed:	2/10/2010	OA/ID Number:	62005-004
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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