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FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
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Library Staff.**

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files

OA/ID Number: 62005
Folder ID Number: 62005-007

Folder Title:
D. Allan Bromley Correspondence - Presidential - A-Z [3 of 3] [1991]

Stack:

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Position:

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 7, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *Alan*
SUBJECT: RECENT REPORTS FROM OSTP/FCCSET

Over the past year the membership of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET) that was established in the same 1976 legislation as was OSTP has been restructured so that it now comprises the Cabinet Secretaries or Deputy Secretaries and the Heads of the Independent Agencies having significant science and technology in their charters or missions. Seven umbrella committees have been established under FCCSET spanning the range of science and technology represented in your Administration.

I am very pleased to send you, herewith, copies of the reports of three groups working under three of these committees, respectively, and closely with OMB and OSTP to provide integrated, coherent, national programs in three important areas. These are:

1. Global Climate Change
2. Education and Human Resources
3. High Performance Computing and Communication

You will recall that you took the first such report on Global Change to the Economic Summit in Paris in 1989 for distribution to your fellow Heads of State. It was very well received.

The Education and Human Resource Committee report, for the first time, inventories federal activity in science and mathematics education and goes on to develop priority recommendations directed toward attaining the science and mathematics goals articulated in your statement to the nation's governors.

The third lays out an ambitious program to increase the capacity and speed of computation in the U.S. by factors between 100 and 1000 in the next 4 years, to make this power much more widely and readily accessible within U.S. society (including, in particular, in small business and education), and to retain U.S. leadership in this very important field of technology--one that underlies a very broad sector of our economic competitiveness and our national security.

It is our intent to update these three reports in future years and add carefully selected topics each year that merit the detailed crosscutting analysis and integration that is involved in crafting truly national programs that promise maximum return on each dollar invested.

I also include a copy of a brochure produced under the aegis of the Domestic Policy Council's Working Group on Global Climate Change that highlights the accomplishments of your Administration in this area and lays out a strategy for future action. It has been very well received both by the media and by the international participants in the first negotiating session for a Framework Convention on Global Climate Change currently underway in Chantilly.

Finally, at your convenience, I should welcome an opportunity to meet briefly with you to present you with a copy of the Proceedings of your White House Conference on Scientific and Economic Research Related to Climate Change held last April together with a memento of that occasion.

I am happy to be able to report to you that, in my opinion, we are making significant progress toward a much more soundly based international approach to this entire question of global change and that the international community is responding, as you saw in South America, with very real enthusiasm to your leadership in suggesting the creation of regional environmental research institutes.

I shall be happy to provide additional information that you may wish on any of these topics.

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2-6-91

FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO:

Allan Brundy

cc: John Sununu

Brent Scowcroft

Perhaps Wells

could organize

groups of influential

people to implement

his page 8 proposals

The Democrats like

Mitchell, Gephardt,

Reboi really need

education on this

org.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Memorandum	To: President Bush From: Allan Bromley Re: China Trip Report from Dr. Wells (2 pp.)	1/8/91	(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 [3 of 3] [1991]

Date Closed:	2/10/2010	OA/ID Number:	62005-007
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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]
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- (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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. Memorandum	To: Allan Bromley From: William Wells Re: Observations Based on Recent Visit to the PRC (8 pp.)	12/26/90	(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 [3 of 3] [1991]

Date Closed:	2/10/2010	OA/ID Number:	62005-007
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AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 1, 1991

Dear Delegates:

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the United States as we gather to begin negotiations on a landmark international convention on climate change. This agreement will serve as a framework for future cooperative efforts to address the problem of climate change.

We look forward to working with you in the task of addressing this vitally important set of problems. I assure you that we are prepared to work openly, diligently, and respectfully toward achieving the goal of completing a climate change convention in time for its signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be convened in June 1992.

The UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has defined our common agenda: accelerating scientific and economic research to help reduce remaining uncertainties; taking action now that responds to our present state of knowledge; and negotiating a multilateral framework for comprehensive response strategies.

Through our U.S. Global Change Research Program, we are working aggressively with other nations to improve our understanding of the global ecosystem and the relationship of our economic activities to the natural environment. We look forward to continuing this partnership.

In addition, a number of nations are implementing policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. I am pleased to provide a copy of the U.S. action plan for climate change -- America's Climate Change Strategy. This comprehensive strategy for action is built upon a series of actions which will have broad-ranging benefits -- from curbing air pollution, to conserving energy, to restoring forest lands -- and which will help curb net greenhouse gas emissions.

In total, the actions which are currently included in America's Climate Change Strategy are projected to result in U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in the year 2000 being equal to or below the 1987 level. I hope that the results of our efforts here will be structured in such a way as to encourage such national strategies -- and to avoid any incentives to delay taking those actions which clearly have merit.

The United States takes the challenge of global stewardship very seriously and believes that these negotiations offer the opportunity to structure an important vehicle for cooperation toward that end. The outcome of our talks will be profoundly important -- and working together, I am sure that we will succeed.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "George Bush". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "George" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Bush".

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/31/91ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 5:00 PM TODAYSUBJECT: DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL LETTER FOR FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☐	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	UNTERMEYER	☐	☐
CARD	☒	☐	BOSKIN	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	DELAND	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	BROMLEY	☐	☒
GRAY	☒	☐		☐	☐
HOLIDAY	☒	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Ken Yale, Rm. 358, x6272, no later than 5:00 PM TODAY, Thursday, January 31, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

January 31, 1991

Dear Delegates:

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the United States as we gather to begin negotiations on a landmark international agreement on climate change. This agreement will serve as a framework for our future cooperative efforts in our collective role as responsible stewards of this planet.

As we are so painfully reminded by the events of the past weeks, the future of our Earth's integrity, indeed, the future of our planet, requires true partnerships among nations in order to achieve peace, economic growth, and environmental protection for all. Accordingly, we look forward to working with you, recognizing that, together, we face a difficult task of shaping a new international legal regime. I assure you that we are prepared to work openly, diligently and respectfully toward achieving the goal of completing a climate change convention in time for its signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be convened in June 1992.

The IPCC has defined our common agenda: accelerating scientific and economic research to help reduce remaining uncertainties; taking action now that responds to our present state of knowledge; and negotiating multilateral agreements that are fair, comprehensive and enforceable. As I said last April at the White House Conference on Science and Economics of Global change, to exercise effective global stewardship, we must advance our knowledge of natural and human systems, and we must create solutions that join economic growth with sound management of our environment.

Through our U.S. Global Change Research Program, we are working aggressively with other nations to improve our understanding of the global ecosystem and the relationship of our economic activities to the natural environment.

In addition, a number of nations are implementing policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. I am pleased to provide to you at this conference a copy of the U.S. action plan for climate change - America's Climate Change Strategy. This comprehensive strategy for action is built upon a series of actions which will have broad-ranging benefits - from curbing air pollution, to conserving energy, to restoring forest lands - and which will help curb net greenhouse gas emissions.

I am also pleased to report that the actions which are currently included in America's Climate Change Strategy will result in U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in the year 2000 being equal to or below the 1987 level.

We in the U.S. take the challenge of global stewardship very seriously and feel that these negotiations offer the opportunity for launching a new era of cooperation toward that end. The outcome of our talks will be profoundly important to the state of nature and the fate of humanity. Working together, I am sure that we will be successful.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Memorandum	To: President Bush From: Allan Bromley Re: Meeting with Science, Technology, and Environmental Officials on Latin American Trip (2 pp.)	1/7/91	(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 [3 of 3] [1991]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03a. Memorandum	To: President Bush From: Allan Bromley Re: Science and Technology Interaction with the Chinese (2 pp.)	1/1/91	(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 [3 of 3] [1991]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03b. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Peter Raven Re: Report of conversation with Zhou Guang-zhao (2 pp.)	12/27/91	(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 [3 of 3] [1991]

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 3, 1991

President George Bush
The White House

Dear Mr. President,

A little over three years ago you asked me to be your Chief of Staff. I eagerly and appreciatively accepted.

Over these years it has been one of the most gratifying and satisfying experiences of my life to serve a President whom I admire, respect and will always consider a dear friend.

These have been amazing times for the world and the nation; they have been exciting and thrilling times for me. I am truly grateful for the opportunity to have been a part of it.

But most of all, from a purely personal perspective, I want to thank you for the fun we have had these

last three years. In a way that will be very difficult for historians to capture, this White House was an unbelievably "fun place" to work. You, the Vice President, Scowcroft, Gates and I proved we could do very serious things well without taking the process or ourselves too seriously. I believe that chemistry, friendship, caring and irreverence was a singularly unique period for the Oval Office, probably impossible ever to replicate. You were just great to let us do it that way.

I must also take this opportunity to tell you again how proud I am of the White House staff you allowed me to put together. They will eventually be recognized as the most talented, mutually supportive, cooperative team ever to serve a President. In fact, one of the challenges ahead of us will be to make very clear the significance of all you and they have accomplished in the domestic area as well as in foreign policy.

I have always said I wanted to serve as Chief of Staff as long as I could contribute to your success and help deal effectively with both the issues and the arrows. Until recently I was convinced that even with the distorted perceptions being created, I could be a strong contributor to your efforts and success.

But in politics, especially during the seasons of a political campaign, perceptions that can be effectively dealt with at other times, can be - and will be - converted into real political negatives. And I would never want to not be contributing positively, much less be a drag on your success. Therefore, as we enter the contentious climate of a political campaign, I believe it is in your best interest for me to resign as Chief of Staff to the President of the United States effective December 15, 1991.

As much as I will truly miss the opportunity to continue to work in the West Wing with you and my other friends there, I want you to know how strong and positive and upbeat I feel about doing this. I think you know that the responsibility and authority (contrary to the legends out there) never meant as much to me as the chance to assist you to be (and to be recognized) a great President. I intend to continue that effort as an ordinary citizen, with all the benefits that accrue to man and family in the private sector of our magnificent system.

I assure you that in pit bull mode or pussycat mode (your choice, as always) I am ready to help.

I also want to thank Barbara and all the Bush clan for being such wonderful friends and strong supporters even during the toughest of days. Nancy and I and

our family will always remember and cherish that kindness and friendship. I hope we will all have a chance to share a few laughs over the holidays.

Thanks again for the privilege of serving you and this wonderful country. It really has been great!!!

Sincerely and respectfully,

John H. Sumner

STATE OF THE UNION THEMES AND PRIORITIES
The President's Domestic Agenda

1. Encouraging Economic Growth & Increased Competitiveness in World Markets
 - . *Controlling federal spending by enforcing the budget agreement*
 - . *Promoting personal savings, investment and capital formation*
 - . *Providing financial security*
 - . *Expanding world trade*

2. Investing in the Future
 - . *Strengthening education*
 - . *Strengthening transportation infrastructure*
 - . *Preserving and protecting the environment*
 - . *Enhancing research and development*
 - . *Reducing energy vulnerability*

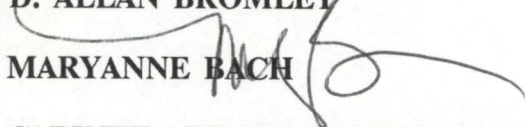
3. Giving Power and Opportunity to the Individual
 - . *Creating job opportunities*
 - . *Increasing home ownership*
 - . *Fighting discrimination*
 - . *Protecting people from crime and combatting drug abuse*
 - . *Enhancing good health through prevention*
 - . *Giving people more choice in government*

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

February 14, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR D. ALLAN BROMLEY

FROM:

MARYANNE BACH 

SUBJECT:

CABINET AFFAIRS MEETINGS ON WINTER/SPRING
AGENDAS

Tomorrow, the Department of Energy and EPA will be presenting a synopsis of their winter/spring issues assessment at 10:00 and 11:00, respectively, in the Roosevelt Room. Attached is the written material submitted in advance of the meeting. In order to help plan for integrating FCCSET matters these meetings could serve a useful purpose. If you are not able to make this, with your permission Ken and I will attend.

Attachment

cc: Ken Yale

PARTICIPANTS

1991 WINTER-SPRING ISSUES ASSESSMENT

Listed below are the invited participants for the Winter-Spring Issues Assessment meetings with the departments and agencies.

WHITE HOUSE PARTICIPANTS

Ede Holiday, chair
Andy Card
David Demarest
Fred McClure
Roger Porter
Ed Rogers
Deb Amend
Stephen Danzansky
Steve Hart
Michael Jackson
Charlie Kolb
Jim Pinkerton

As appropriate to each department:

Bob Grady, Janet Hale or Tom Scully

As appropriate to each department:

Bobbie Kilberg, Sichan Siv or Leigh Ann Metzger

As appropriate to each department:

Olin Wethington or Richard Porter

As appropriate to each department:

Daniel Casse, Will Gunn or Claire Sechler

AGRICULTURE

Jack Parnell (Deputy Secretary)
Gary Blumenthal (Chief of Staff)
Kelly Shipp (Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs)

COMMERCE

Tom Collamore (Chief of Staff and Assistant Secretary)
Bruce Soll (Counselor to the Secretary)
Marci Robinson (Press Secretary)
Gary Foster (Director of Public Affairs)

EDUCATION

Ted Sanders (Deputy Secretary)
Becky Campoverde (Chief of Staff)
Etta Fielek (Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs)

ENERGY

Henson Moore (Deputy Secretary)
Polly Gault (Chief of Staff)
Linda Stuntz (Deputy Undersecretary for the Office of Policy, Planning and Analysis)
M. J. Jameson (Director for Public Affairs)

HHS

Michael Calhoun (Chief of Staff)
Robin Carle (Executive Secretariat)
Alixé Glen (Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs)

HUD

Al Dellibovi (Deputy Secretary)
Scott Reed (Chief of Staff)
Mary Brunette (Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs)

INTERIOR

Tom Weimer (Chief of Staff)
John Schrote (Acting Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget)
Steve Goldstein (Director of Public Affairs)

JUSTICE

William Barr (Deputy Attorney General)
Tony Schall (Chief of Staff)
Dan Eramian (Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs)

LABOR

Rod DeArment (Deputy Secretary)
Fran McNaught (Chief of Staff)
Johanna Schneider (Deputy Assistant Secretary and Director of the Office Information and Public Affairs)

TRANSPORTATION

Elaine Chao (Deputy Secretary)
John Gaughan (Chief of Staff)
Jeff Shane (Assistant Secretary for Policy and International Affairs)
Marion Blakey (Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs)
Jeffrey Hathaway (Adjutant to the Secretary)

TREASURY

John Robson (Deputy Secretary)
Blair Downing (Executive Secretary)
Hollis McLoughlin (Assistant Secretary for Policy Management)
Roger Bolton (Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs and Public Liaison)

USTR

Jules Katz (Deputy U.S. Trade Representative)
Gary Edson (Chief of Staff and Counselor)
David Weiss (Executive Secretary)
Torie Clarke (Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Public, Intergovernmental Affairs and Private Sector)

VETERANS AFFAIRS

Tony Principi (Deputy Secretary)
Diane Landis (Chief of Staff)
Ed Timperlake (Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs)

EPA

Hank Habicht (Deputy Administrator)
Gordon Binder (Chief of Staff)
Dan Esty (Deputy Chief of Staff)
Lou Crampton (Associate Administrator for Communications and Public Affairs)



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

MEMORANDUM FOR EDE HOLIDAY

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
SECRETARY OF THE CABINET

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR

FROM:

GORDON BINDER
CHIEF OF STAFF

A handwritten signature, likely of Gordon Binder, is written over the text "CHIEF OF STAFF". The signature is stylized and appears to be "GB".

SUBJECT:

EPA PRIORITIES -- FEBRUARY - MAY 1991

PRIORITIES

- ▶ Launch EPA's pollution prevention strategy
- ▶ Develop a Trade and Environment Initiative with U.S. Trade Representative and Department of Commerce
- ▶ Launch Great Lakes Initiative
- ▶ Make progress defining "no net loss" policy for wetlands
- ▶ Advance food safety legislation
- ▶ Continue vigorous enforcement efforts and Superfund cleanups
- ▶ Strengthen strategic planning by promoting the Science Advisory Board's comparative risk study, advancing the Agency's strategic planning process, and exploring the effectiveness of an array of tools including market incentives, education, voluntary agreements, multi media enforcement, cooperation with other agencies and sectors, and productivity boosts through total quality management

ADMINISTRATOR'S ACTIVITIES

▶ FY 1992 Budget

-On February 4, in concert with other agencies, the Administrator plans to unveil EPA's FY 1992 budget at a press conference.

▶ Great Lakes Outreach

-On February 5, the Administrator plans to discuss, in Washington, EPA's Great Lakes Initiative with a handful of the Great Lakes Governors. In early March, he tentatively will travel to Chicago to announce formally with the Governors the Great Lakes Initiative; a subsequent event is under consideration with the Canadian Environment Minister.

-2-

► Pollution Prevention Strategy

-On February 7, the Administrator is scheduled to unveil EPA's Pollution Prevention Strategy. The initial focus will be a voluntary industry program to reduce emissions of 17 toxic chemicals. He has already met with CEOs of several companies in the chemical, oil, and paper and pulp industries to explain the program and solicit their support.

► Arizona

-February 12-14, the Administrator will be in Arizona to address University of Arizona students and meet with the Phoenix newspaper, the Arizona Republican. An event is tentatively planned with Republican Gubernatorial candidate Fife Symington.

► Lead Strategy

-On February 15 (tentative), the Administrator is tentatively scheduled to unveil the Agency's lead strategy; this may be done in cooperation with HHS Secretary Sullivan, prior to a hearing February 20 by Senator Reid (D-NV) on lead in the environment. Part of a coordinated federal strategy (CDC has a blood lead level screening program for children and HUD a lead paint removal program), EPA's effort will coordinate lead reductions across Agency programs pursuant to existing statutes. Among the elements: enforcement actions on violations of air standards and improper lead disposal activities; drinking water rule (April); phase out of certain high risk uses (e.g., lead solder in drinking water systems); more stringent air standards for lead smelters; research and technical support to HUD on reducing lead-based paints and lead-contaminated soils.

► Texas State Legislature

-On February 19, the Administrator will be in Austin to speak to the Texas State Legislature on environmental issues, including the Gulf of Mexico and border issues; tentatively he also will inspect an effective nonpoint source control program.

► Strategic Planning

-February 25-27, the Administrator will attend EPA's annual planning meeting; he also is tentatively planning to do recruitment interviews at Morgan State.

► Florida Everglades

-February 28-March 1, the Administrator will inspect water quality problems in the Everglades and address the Board of 1,000 Friends of Florida, a statewide conservation group.

► Foreign Assistance Act Reauthorization

-On March 12, the Administrator will testify before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on EPA's role in international environmental issues

-3-

▶ Budget Hearings

-The Administrator will testify on EPA's FY 1992 budget in March and April at hearings before the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee (Chairman Quentin Burdick, D-ND), the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee (Chairman Barbara Mikulski, D-MD), and the House Appropriations Subcommittee (Chairman Bob Traxler, D-MI).

▶ Chesapeake Bay

-The Administrator will serve for a second year as Chairman of the Chesapeake Bay Executive Council. The January meeting, postponed because of inclement weather, will be rescheduled in the Spring.

▶ Wetlands

-On April 8 and 9, the Administrator plans to be in New Orleans, Louisiana, to speak at the Garden Club of America's conservation conference and tour Louisiana's wetlands.

▶ Debt-for-Environment

-On April 17, the Administrator will speak at the Smithsonian's Enterprise for the Americas Conference on debt-for-nature.

▶ International Consultations

-From April 19 through May 1, the Administrator plans to travel to Ireland, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia for bilateral talks with environmental and other government officials. He hopes to include business leaders on part of the trip to promote U.S. environmental exports.

▶ Cincinnati Lab

-On May 21 and 22, the Administrator is scheduled to visit the EPA lab in Cincinnati and meet with the Agency's Regional Administrators.

▶ Newspapers Publishers

-On May 6, the Administrator will address the American Society of Newspaper Publishers in Vancouver.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES▶ Cabinet Status

-EPA would like to see a clean bill elevating the Agency to cabinet rank move forward.

-4-

► Clean Water Act

-The environment committees in Congress have indicated interest in Clean Water Act reauthorization this session. EPA is soliciting ideas in anticipation of the Administration developing a legislative strategy.

► Food Safety

-EPA will press for action on the President's proposal to streamline cancellation and suspension of problem pesticides, define negligible risk, and strengthen enforcement of pesticide laws.

► Enterprise for the Americas Initiative

-EPA is working with the Treasury and State Departments to move forward the AID-related "debt-for-environment" aspects of this legislative package, involving about \$5 billion in debt. EPA will also work to see that the legislation passed last session is implemented (via an Executive Order now being drafted) and that an initial country project is launched as soon as possible.

► Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Reauthorization/Pollution Prevention

-EPA is working with the DPC's Environmental Policy Review Group to develop an Administration strategy for the reauthorization of RCRA, addressing key issues in the nation's waste problem -- interstate transfers, underground storage tanks, recycling, special wastes (mining, industrial) -- and promoting opportunities for pollution prevention.

REGULATORY ACTIVITIES

► "Cross-Media" Risk Reduction

-EPA is exploring "cross-media" approaches to handling selected problem chemicals covering air, water, and land pollution. As a pilot effort, EPA is developing Agency-wide, cross-media approaches to reducing risks from lead and dioxin. Other candidates: toluene, chromium, cyanide, and trichloroethylene. The Agency is also pushing cross-media enforcement actions.

A lead in drinking water rule may be ready in April.

Additionally, the Agency's Risk Assessment Council is continuing to review and compare statutory requirements, guidelines, and procedures for assessing risks in order to foster greater comparability among the EPA programs. Deputy Administrator Hank Habicht chairs the subcommittee of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET) on risk assessment, which is seeking greater comparability among federal agencies.

-5-

► Biotechnology

-EPA will continue to participate in the interagency process to develop proposed rules on biotechnology. A rule regarding pesticides under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) is in the works. Technical analysis supporting the rule will be reviewed by EPA's Biotechnology Science Advisory Committee (BSAC) in April, and the proposed rule will be submitted to OMB for review in June. A rule covering other biotechnology products under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) will go the Committee in June and to OMB in August.

► Lender Liability

-As promised to Congress in August, 1990, EPA plans to propose regulations to clarify when a bank or other financial lender is liable for hazardous waste cleanups. OMB is now reviewing a revised draft of the rule.

► Clean Air

-On February 1, under a court-ordered deadline, EPA will propose a revision to the Arizona air pollution control plan to include an SO₂ limit for the Navajo Generating Station to address winter visibility problems in the Grand Canyon National Park.

-In March, EPA will publish guidance on how firms may obtain credit for early reductions in air toxics. This approach will allow companies significant flexibility to reduce pollutants early in exchange for a six year delay in the imposition of stringent Clean Air Act controls.

-In April, EPA will issue regulations which implement the first comprehensive air permitting program. All major sources of air pollutants, air toxics, and acid rain precursors will be required to obtain a permit to operate.

-In May, EPA will publish a series of regulations imposing stricter standards on motor vehicles, including cars, trucks and buses. These rules will restrict emissions from regular gasoline, as well as outlining requirements for new less-polluting (reformulated) fuels.

-Also in May, EPA will propose new rules detailing the innovative acid rain trading program. Under this program, utilities reducing emissions more than required will be able to sell these extra reductions to those less able to cut acid-forming pollutants.

REPORTS AND STUDIES

► Comparative Risk Report

-EPA will continue to promote the Science Advisory Board's comparative risk report in a variety of forums. The findings of this report will inform the Agency's annual planning meeting in February, the strategic planning process, and FY 1993 budget preparations.

-6-

► Economic Incentives Report

-EPA will disseminate the Economic Incentives Report in late February and will continue examining the use of market mechanisms under existing statutory authorities to pursue the Agency's mandates.

► Cost of a Clean Environment

-EPA plans to make this report public in early February on the costs of environmental protection and trends in spending on the environment over time. The report shows substantially greater spending on environmental protection -- now about 2 percent of GNP going to 3 percent by the year 2000.

► Policy Options for Stabilizing Climate Change

-EPA expects to submit to Congress the revised, final version of this congressionally-mandated report identifying ways to reduce the buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

► Alaska Oil Spill Restoration Plan

-EPA expects to release a preliminary plan in March outlining restoration activities in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska. EPA scientists are also preparing scientific articles and reports on the Agency's successful "bioremediation" project, which speeded up the degradation of oil on treated beaches.

► EPA Scorecard

-EPA is preparing a two-year Bush Administration EPA Scorecard, emphasizing progress on a number of themes and issues -- pollution prevention, natural resource protection, enforcement, science, international leadership, and more.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS

► Climate Change Framework Convention, Washington, DC (February 4-14)

-Under State Department lead, EPA staff will participate in this opening session of negotiations on climate change designed to culminate in the signing of a framework convention in June, 1992.

► Forest "Core Group" Meeting, Geneva (February 20-21)

-EPA will join the State Department and Forest Service in discussions with approximately 15 other countries to advance a global forest agreement, a G-7 priority announced in Houston last July.

-7-

► Canada Acid Rain Accord

-EPA expects a signing ceremony for the recently concluded accord with Canada on mutual reductions in air emissions that cause acid rain.

► Mexico Border Study

-February 19-21, the Assistant Administrator for International Activities will meet with Mexican officials in Tijuana to develop an Integrated U.S./Mexico Border Environmental Plan, a project agreed to by Presidents Bush and Salinas in November. In April or May, the Administrator may travel to El Paso, Texas, to further progress on the Plan.

► Clean Air Advisory Committee

-On February 20 and 21, meetings of EPA's Acid Rain Advisory Committee are planned in Washington, D.C., to discuss the acid rain provisions of the new Clean Air Act. The more general clean air advisory committee will be selected and tentatively meet in late March.

► Planning Meeting

-EPA will hold its annual planning meeting for Senior Management February 25-27 in Baltimore, Maryland.

► Climate Change

-In March, EPA staff will attend a full meeting of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in Geneva.

AGENCY NEWS

► Eastern and Central European Regional Environment Center

-EPA is helping plan a series of events at the Regional Environment Center in Budapest to follow through on President Bush's commitment to help the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe address their environmental problems. Upcoming events include an International Environmental Health Conference on hazards in the workplace (February), sponsored by EPA, the World Health Organization, NIH, the Netherlands, and Czechoslovakia; and an International Labor conference (May), sponsored by the Department of Labor, EPA, the International Labor Organization, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

► Environmental Education

-EPA will organize the Agency's new Office of Environmental Education which has as priorities to promote recycling, conservation and a spirit of individual responsibility; energize volunteer activities; and foster environmental education in the schools.

-8-

Education may be featured as the theme of Earth Day April 22, 1991; EPA may use the occasion to announce expanded support for minority fellowships in the sciences and strengthened ties to historically black colleges, and to launch the non-profit environmental education foundation established by the 1990 Environmental Education Act.

► Biotechnology

-EPA will continue work on and seek publicity for EPA's bioremediation project focused on speeding up the breakdown of oil spilled by the Exxon Valdez and promoting field application of this emerging technology.

A meeting of biotechnology industry leaders in May is being considered to provide a status report to the Administrator one year after his meeting with industry executives to discuss progress and problems in the use of biotechnology in environmental cleanups generally. The Administrator has flagged innovation in environmental cleanup technologies, and pollution prevention as a priority for all EPA programs.

► Enforcement

-The Agency will seek to assure continuing high levels of enforcement activity and steady progress on Superfund cleanups, including the implementation of innovative site cleanup technologies and responsible party contributions.

► New EPA Headquarters

-EPA hopes to close on a site and begin design to solve the Agency's pressing space problems.

► International Outreach

-EPA is strengthening key relationships: Mexico (the Agency is working on a border pollution study as requested by Presidents Bush and Salinas in November), Canada (joint pollution prevention initiative for the Great Lakes, signing an acid rain accord), Brazil (site of 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development), Eastern Europe (through the Regional Environment Center), European Community, and OECD.

► Strategic Planning and Total Quality Management

-The Agency is developing strategic, multi-year plans for each program to assure a systematic focus on major risks and to allocate resources to address them. EPA will also pursue productivity benefits via a total quality approach to management.

-9-

POLICIES UNDER DEVELOPMENT

► Pollution Prevention/Recycling

-EPA expects to announce on February 7 the Agency's pollution prevention strategy and a major voluntary industry toxics reduction program. An Executive Order to promote recycling by the federal government may be proposed; EPA is responding to interagency comments on an early draft.

► Groundwater

-Working closely with states, EPA will complete a strategy defining federal and state roles in protecting groundwater resources and expects to release it to the public in March; it is now under review at OMB.

► Wetlands

-EPA continues to work with the DPC group to define the Administration's "no net loss" policy.

► Great Lakes Initiative

-EPA is reinvigorating the Agency's Great Lakes program, in concert with the states of the region and Canada. Particular emphasis will be placed on pollution prevention, habitat restoration, contaminated sediments, runoff, air toxics deposition, and the zebra mussel problem.

► Enhanced Science/Core Ecological Research

-The Agency will continue to refine a proposal to strengthen EPA's core ecological research, including evaluation of the Agency's support of fellowships and training programs for scientists and technical staff. EPA is working with the National Academy of Sciences on a study, which is due in June of 1992, to scope out a core research program.

► Asbestos Communications

-EPA will follow through on a nearly-completed management review of the Agency's asbestos programs to be sure that asbestos risks are managed safely in a cost-effective manner; this often means managing asbestos in place.

► Trade and Environment

-With the Department of Commerce and U.S. Trade Representative, EPA is developing an initiative to reduce trade barriers by promoting harmonization of chemical testing procedures, to foster comparable standards for air and water quality and waste disposal, and to bolster U.S. environmental exports.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 17, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR ROGER PORTER

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY

SUBJECT: State of the Union

Attached is suggested language for the upcoming State of the Union address. Please advise if there is any other information that is needed, or if there is any other way we can be of appropriate assistance.

Thank you.

cc: John H. Sununu
Richard G. Darman
Edith E. Holiday

Initiative: Maintaining Technological Leadership

Background: For the past 20 years the U.S. has faced increasing challenges from other industrialized nations to its post-World War II supremacy in technology. As a result, the U.S. has lost its lead in a number of technologies and has seen its dominance of technology-related markets decline as well. Some of this decline was to be expected as other nations rebuilt their war-damaged economies. However, there are also disturbing indications that part of the U.S. decline results from complacency, counterproductive federal policies (e.g. removal of the capital gains tax differential), inept management, and failure to compete aggressively in the global marketplace.

The U.S. still invests more in research and development than any other nation. Public and private spending in this area for 1990 is estimated to be over \$150 billion. However, the institutional structure within which these monies are spent reflects the environment and attitudes of a past era when funding was plentiful and external challenges to our economic position were inconsequential. In general, the three performing sectors in research and development - universities, industry, and federal laboratories - work independently with very little coordination. Thus, the Nation does not reap the full benefit of this sizeable investment (2.7% of GNP).

In order to sustain economic growth the U.S. must maintain a leadership position in several key technologies. These technologies are well-known and have been identified by various government and private sector studies both in the U.S. and abroad. Maintaining leadership will require: (1) much greater public and private sector cooperation in research and development aimed at commercially important technologies; and (2) aggressive private sector management to expedite the conversion of technology to new products and to expand market share.

Suggested Language:

We are entering a new era in which global economic competition is replacing military confrontation. We have successfully met the military challenge through good military leadership, organization, and superior technology. Now the question is: Can we use our technological resources to maximum advantage in dealing with the economic challenge?

In the military situation, our advantage in technology was placed in the hands of our armed services who manned the front lines during 45 years of cold war. Now private industry must provide the shock troops in the new economic competition. If we, as a nation, are to prevail, we have to develop a new set of attitudes and a new set of relationships between the public and private sectors. The federal government will continue to support basic research. It will also participate with the private sector in precompetitive research on generic, enabling technologies that can contribute to a broad range of government and commercial applications. Federal laboratories, universities, and industry will have to develop much closer working relationships if we are to succeed.

The Administration is developing a list of critical technologies which we will send to the Congress within the next few months. We believe that maintaining the

international lead in these technologies will significantly boost economic growth and improve our quality of life. But having the technological capability alone is not good enough. Technologies have to be converted quickly by the private sector into cost competitive, high quality manufactured products in order to capture significant market shares. In today's environment, leadership in market share and technology are closely linked, and rapidly evolving technologies can only be sustained through leadership in the marketplace. The government can help establish a favorable environment for private industry to conduct these activities but cannot substitute for aggressive private sector action.

Initiative: Improving Mathematics and Science Education

Background: Last year the President and the nation's Governors established six ambitious National Education Goals to be achieved by the year 2000 as a followup to the historic September 1989 education summit in Charlottesville. Three of the Goals relate to science and mathematics, including the goal that states, "By the year 2000 U.S. students will be first in the world in science and mathematics achievement."

In recent international comparisons of educational achievement, U.S. students have ranked at or near the bottom. Achieving the National Goals will require action by all sectors of society: Federal, State, and local governments; schools, school districts, colleges, and universities; business and industry; parents, teachers, and students.

This year, under the auspices of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET) chaired by Dr. Allan Bromley, an interagency committee has produced the first complete inventory of Federal programs that address mathematics and science education. In addition, the FCCSET has proposed strategic objectives and implementation priorities for Federal mathematics and science education programs. As indicated by the National Goals, improving student achievement at the precollege level in mathematics and science is a top priority, followed by improvements in undergraduate education in these fields. The FCCSET also recognizes that graduate education, a long-standing strong point of U.S. education, should continue to receive strong support. To help reach the National Goals, the FCCSET is proposing that greatest attention be given to programs to improve teacher preparation and on-the-job performance and to improve curricular materials.

Beginning in FY 1991, President Bush's budget recognized the needs to strengthen mathematics and science education. While money alone will not solve the problem, the FY 1991 request included increased funding by 58 percent over FY 1990 for Federal agencies' precollege education programs. For FY 1992, the relevant agencies are proposing to OMB further increases for these activities.

Suggested Language: The same freedoms that define us as Americans -- freedom to speak, freedom to learn, freedom to think -- will prepare us for the future. We need to nurture these freedoms by providing our youth with the best education we can.

A year ago the nation's Governors and I established six ambitious National Education Goals for the United States to achieve by the year 2000. In science and mathematics, our Goal is for U.S. students to be first in the world. Recent international comparisons show us near the bottom, and we have a long ways to go, and But I am confident that you and the American people will continue to support this critical national need.

We need to improve science literacy among our students and in our society generally. Science and technology are the tools of progress, but like any tool they need a skilled hand and a trained mind to apply them to the challenges we face.

During the past year, my Science Advisor, Dr. Allan Bromley, has led an interagency effort to develop the first-ever comprehensive inventory of Federal programs related to mathematics and science education. Building on that knowledge and in direct support of the goals developed with the Governors, my Administration is placing high priority on assisting improvements in precollege education, particularly the preparation of teachers and curricular materials. We believe that one effective way to improve achievement by students will be by assisting teachers and by providing improved course materials. We are also recommending priority for improvements in undergraduate education. For graduate education in mathematics, science, and engineering, where this country already leads the world, we are recommending continued strong support.

Last year I recommended significant increases for precollege education, almost 60 percent above the comparable FY 1990 figure. The Congress responded. This year I am recommending substantial increases in specific high opportunity areas such as precollege teacher training.

I must caution, however, that money alone will not overcome the challenge we face. In fact, thoughtful studies indicate that the best schools are those where teachers, students, and parents understand their mission. I intend to work with the Governors to support innovative approaches to the organization of our schools and on experiments with individual choice of schools by students and their parents. Those changes, coupled with effective and well-managed programs at the Federal, State, and local levels, should help move us towards our goals.

Initiative: Enhancing the Competitiveness of the U.S. in Biotechnology

Background: Biotechnology can be broadly defined as the application of biological systems--such as living cells, microorganisms, plants, and animals--to produce goods or to perform services. As such, biotechnology is really a set of tools that have been adopted in the health care industry, in plant and animal agriculture, and in pollution prevention and control. For example, a growing proportion of new drugs approved for life-threatening diseases are biotechnology products. Plants engineered to resist insect damage can reduce farmers' dependence on environmentally hazardous chemical pesticides. The Defense Department is learning how to harness bacteria to produce silk. Other bacteria have been developed to clean the environment and to mine ore. In fact, biotechnology already has such an extraordinary range of uses, with as yet undreamed of possibilities on the horizon, that it is probably a misnomer to refer to a single "biotechnology industry."

The techniques responsible for the biological revolution are the result of Federal support for basic biomedical research. These include cutting and splicing genetic material to make recombinant DNA, cell fusion and cloning methods to produce monoclonal antibodies and other valuable products, and, most recently, the insertion of DNA into host cells and embryos to form transgenic plants and animals. Unless the U.S. Government is willing to make a firm commitment to providing sustained support for the science base underlying biotechnology, there will be no ideas flowing into the pipeline of product development. The U.S. continues to enjoy a leadership position in generating new information, but other nations are concentrating on preeminence in this field. Once the lead is lost, it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to regain.

Two major obstacles facing companies developing products based on biotechnology are uncertainty surrounding regulatory agency review procedures and the additional costs, in both time and dollars, associated with that review. Industry representatives report that, for these reasons, corporate strategies are shifting away from the use of recombinant DNA technology even when the products are safer and more effective. The added regulatory burden puts all but the largest pharmaceutical companies at a selective disadvantage because smaller companies cannot afford to support the development of products through the regulatory testing process. The level of review necessary to assess the potential risks must be carefully constructed and monitored to avoid excessive restrictions. In addition, improved interagency coordination will reduce regulatory delays and jurisdictional uncertainties.

Suggested Language: I would like to talk to you about an area of science that began about twenty years ago--biotechnology. Last month, I had the pleasure of honoring one of the pioneers in biotechnology, Dr. Herbert Boyer of the University of

California, with the National Medal of Science for the work that enables us to cut and splice DNA, the universal genetic material. I mean us because I spliced a plant gene myself in 1987.

No other technology has greater potential to fix or prevent environmental pollution; to prevent, diagnose, and cure disease; or to enhance the world's food production. And these facts are not lost on other countries, which have targeted biotechnology as a key area in global competition.

Biotechnology begins with basic scientific research. Therefore, tonight I am calling upon my science advisor to review and assess the Federal Government's commitment to biotechnology research, which has already brought us closer to freedom from life-threatening illness, more efficient food production, and the promise of a cleaner environment.

In addition, I would like to ask the Council on Competitiveness, chaired by the Vice President, to look into the problem of regulation of the biotechnology industries. Of course, our first concern is that these new products are safe for people and safe for the environment. But no other industry has enjoyed such a clear safety record as the biotechnology industry. It doesn't make sense that companies are unwilling to develop products that could make older, more dangerous products obsolete. We need to encourage innovation in biotechnology while ensuring protection of public health and the environment.

Initiative: High Performance Computing and Communications

Background: Electronic computers, together with the technologies associated with them, are largely an American invention, and the American computer industry has led the world since its inception. Today, we are at a particularly critical moment in the history of the American computer industry. On the one hand, we are at the threshold of unprecedented growth in both computer power and range of applications. Far from slowing after forty years, the worldwide computer market is growing faster than ever. Yet the position of the American computer industry is precarious. Competition from Japan, the erosion of our electronics industry, and the ever-increasing cost of research and development have all contributed to current uncertainties. Nonetheless, our computer industry remains one of the most vital elements of our economic strength.

The Federal High Performance Computing Program is an interagency initiative designed to coordinate the activities of the leading federal agencies that invest in advancing computer technology. Its goal is to achieve both the greatest sustainable technological advance and the greatest social benefit from timely applications. The initiative has been taking shape since 1985, due largely to the efforts of OSTP and four lead agencies (DARPA, NSF, NASA, DOE) working through the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET). The basic plan, published in September 1989, is made up of four major components: computer systems, applications, a high-speed network, and education and basic research. In each of these areas, the plan sets forth ambitious goals that are attainable with only a moderate increase in funding above current levels.

Since its publication, the plan has galvanized the computer community. The program is at once ambitious in its goals, broad in its potential benefits, and long-lasting in its ultimate effect on American industrial leadership. Indeed, progress in several areas has accelerated even before infusion of any new federal funds.

The "networking" component of the plan deserves special mention. The program will establish a high-speed computer and communications network of gigabit speed (roughly a million-fold increase from existing telephone circuits) connecting all major research and education institutions. It will be used both for existing research needs and to develop the basic technologies needed by private industries to establish a gigabit network that connects every household, school, and business in the nation. Such a national network is quite feasible and, if built, would revolutionize the communications infrastructure of the nation.

Suggested Language: Telecommunications and computers have long been glories of American technology. Today, we are at the dawn of an age when these will be

combined to bring unprecedented benefits to both our industries and the general public. In order to ensure that the necessary basic research and precompetitive development are undertaken in a timely way, the Administration is implementing a federal program on High Performance Computing and Communications. The program is designed to strengthen American industrial leadership, ensure timely applications to serve national needs, and establish a platform from which a national high-speed telecommunications network can be launched. The fruits of this program will touch all of us in the ways we work, learn, and play.

The Administration is prepared to make the investment needed to preserve American leadership in this vital area.

Initiative: Natural Hazard Reduction

Background: Natural disasters occur unexpectedly each year throughout the United States, exacting a heavy toll in human suffering, property loss, and destruction of natural resources. Although individual states and communities have developed effective emergency plans and organizations to cope with these disasters, response to each costly event has, of necessity, been ad hoc.

Most federally declared natural disasters are weather related. In recent memory, Hurricane Hugo and the month-long spring flooding in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana underscore our continuing vulnerability to the effects of natural disasters.

On December 22, 1989, the United States joined 155 other nations in cosponsoring a United Nations resolution proclaiming the 1990's to be an International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR). The goal of the U.S. program for the IDNDR is to provide the scientific and technological basis, products, and services needed to reduce fatalities, human suffering, environmental damage, and economic losses caused by natural disasters.

The modernization and associated restructuring of the National Weather Service is a key element in support of this goal. This modernization will usher in a new era for severe weather and flood warning and forecast services in the United States. Important advances in the science of meteorology, coupled with major new technological capabilities for observing and analyzing the atmosphere, will provide unprecedented weather service improvements in the next decade. By the middle of the next decade the National Weather Service will operate one of the most advanced hydrometeorological warning and forecast systems in the world.

Suggested Language: Since the beginning of my administration, I have had to declare many natural disasters, such as those caused by the Loma Prieta Earthquake and Hurricane Hugo. For too long, the American people have been victimized by natural hazards. That is why, a little over a year ago, the United States and 155 other nations joined in co-sponsoring a United Nations resolution proclaiming the 1990's to be an International Decade for International Disaster Reduction.

The vast majority of these federally declared natural disasters result from severe weather. In support of this program, and in light of the fact that the United States has the most frequent and devastating severe weather in the world, we have embarked upon a comprehensive program to modernize our nation's weather services. New scientific and technological breakthroughs provide the opportunity to predict and

issue warnings for the most destructive weather and floods. This technology to provide significantly improved warnings and forecasts will be in place at enhanced Weather Forecast Offices by mid-decade.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 7, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SAM SKINNER, CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY, THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



SUBJ: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY THEMES FOR THE STATE OF
UNION ADDRESS

I would like to recommend that among the themes to be included in the President's State of the Union address should be an emphasis on the President's strong support for science and technology. Science and technology are very significant investments in the Nation's future -- in its people, its infrastructure, its knowledge base, and its future enterprises. Furthermore, science and technology significantly influence a wide range of activities, including economic competitiveness, national security, health, education, energy, and the environment, to name a few such areas.

The Bush Administration is a very strong supporter of these investments and can take enormous pride in its record on science and technology. However, the Democrats are moving aggressively to make technology and its impacts on American economic competitiveness and quality of life major issues in the campaign. The Bush Administration must do more to make its impressive record known to the public and or risk losing the credit and the agenda to the Democrats.

To underscore the President's commitment to investment through science and technology, the President could include in his address some of the following items:

- The President has announced initiatives in materials science, biotechnology, and high performance computing and communications to spur U.S. competitiveness in these areas. These three Presidential initiatives are among the interagency initiatives coordinated through the White House that will be included in the President's budget.
- The President has proposed substantial funding increases for the ongoing initiative to improve mathematics and science education at all levels. This initiative, like AMERICA 2000, underscores the President's commitment to being the Education President and to investing in our children's future. Like the interagency initiatives above, the math-science education initiative was coordinated through the White House.
- The President is continuing an initiative in global change research to better understand and respond to the dynamics of climate change. U.S. activities in this field have been models for the rest of the world. The President played a leading role in defining the concept of global stewardship and the protection of the environment.

- As a consequence of the Administration's strong support for medical and life sciences research, the U.S. is entering an exciting new era. Instead of focusing only on the treatment of diseases, we are now giving primary emphasis to improving the quality of life for our present citizens, taking preventative measures to improve the quality of life for tomorrow's citizens, and using both new knowledge and new technology to reduce the cost and expand the availability of high quality health care.

For your information, I enclose a draft of a statement on "Technology and the American Standard of Living" prepared by the President's Council of Advisors for Science and Technology. I believe that parts of this document could also be considered as grist for the State of the Union mill. At your convenience, I would like to discuss with you both this document on technology and that on "Technology for a Productive America" (included in the white binder I delivered before Christmas).

I would welcome your comments and suggestions and stand ready to help in any way that you may wish.

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TECHNOLOGY AND THE AMERICAN STANDARD OF LIVING

The everyday world that we experience today has been created largely by the technologies and manufacturing skills of the last 150 years. Change accelerated with the steam engine powering the factories of the industrial revolution; iron, steel, and coal soon became plentiful, and railroads and the telegraph were invented and penetrated the rural isolation in which most of the world's population had always lived.

With this remarkable surge of invention of new products and with the equally remarkable ability to manufacture those products in volume, the modern world appeared. Much of that modern world was invented and made in America.

This great surge forward in the standard of living can be continued. But it will not happen automatically, and to some extent it is not happening in the United States.

All the ingredients for great steps forward are at hand. To the creativity of the individual inventor we can add today the great power of invention represented by organized science. The great strides made by science--a field in which the United States leads the world--have given us an unprecedented understanding of the fundamentals of nature. This understanding will allow us to develop new materials that are lighter, stronger, and more durable than those of today. Fundamental knowledge of the workings of living organisms is leading us toward cures for diseases once thought incurable. The computer and new modes of communication, such as optical fibers, are creating whole new worlds of possibility.

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America was a leader in the first industrial revolution, and our standard of living became a goal toward which the rest of the world aspired. We must now make it our goal to lead the world through the next industrial revolution. In doing so, we will steadily raise our standard of living and see to it that our children and grandchildren will live far better than we do today.

We need to do three things to achieve this goal:

1. We must ensure the continued flow of new ideas and new understanding that are essential for the creation of new materials, new means of communication, new standards of health care, and the protection of the environment.
2. We must be expert at translating new ideas and technologies into significant new products. This translation often requires that we face great and unpredictable uncertainties and it sometimes requires many years of trial and error, but it can result in the creation of whole new industries.
3. We must revive the great American tradition of manufacturing and developing so that we not only start but also build and retain great industries.

Industry must do much of this, but this government can and will make a difference.

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The evolution of new ideas into new products and processes can be difficult and slow, yet it is enormously important. Some technologies take a long time to develop, and the developer takes great risks and may not capture all of the benefits because of the time lags involved. For these important technologies, the government can help to support the development of generic advanced technologies in close cooperation with those who use them. Its support of such technologies in the past--such as agricultural, aeronautic, and computer technologies--was instrumental in building key sectors of the U.S. economy.

The hundreds of federal laboratories can make major contributions to the development of generic technologies. The federal government can assign new missions to some of these laboratories in such a way that they become new sources of civilian technologies.

The federal government can and will have a positive effect on manufacturing and development. We will stress manufacturing in our support of engineering education, we plan to award fellowships in research on manufacturing technologies, and we will recognize great achievement in manufacturing as it does today in science and technology.

To support the first of the three objectives, we must provide an adequate and balanced support of university-based individual investigator basic research. We propose a federal ~~initiative~~ to revitalize the university research infrastructure and ensure its vitality in the future. This is a necessary step if this country is to continue to lead the world in the generation of new ideas.

Our goals in education are complementary to the goal of industrial leadership. Furthermore, there are certain aspects of education that are especially supportive of productivity. Practical education, education for work, and the practical aspects of the engineering curriculum must be elevated both in content and in prestige. Today the development of such skills is far more advanced in other countries than it is in the United States. We plan federal initiatives to support the development of practical curricula and put the prestige of the federal government behind the dignity of this work.

As president I firmly pledge to do these things, and whatever else is needed, to improve our country's productivity and by so doing make a better life for our children and our grandchildren.