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CORRESPONDENCE: 05/26/92

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taken to fulfill them.

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ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION:

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/26/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: FRI. 5/29/92 COB

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT BUSH'S 1988 CAMPAIGN PROMISES AND MEASURES
TAKEN TO FULFILL THEM

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| SCOWCROFT | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | MOORE | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
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REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Ron Kaufman, RM. 174, x2135, no later than COB, FRIDAY, MAY 29, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

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to our
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for

RESPONSE:

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

DRAFT

**PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
1988 PROMISES**

May 20, 1992

NOTE TO READERS:

The "promises" detailed in this document are campaign commitments made by then-Vice President Bush during his 1987-1988 presidential campaign. Corresponding to each promise is a bullet point detailing major initiatives undertaken by the President and his Administration since 1989 to fulfill the promise.

NOTE ON SOURCES:

Bush Administration Record refers to cleared statements and fact sheets in the "Bush Book." *WH Fact Sheets* are cleared White House Fact Sheets. *Department names* denote information received from funnel requests to the agencies. *BO Fact Sheets*, unless otherwise noted, refer to cleared Bush-Quayle '92 Fact Sheets. The promises were compiled from Speeches by the President and Fact Sheets released during the 1988 campaign.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY *DR*

ARMS CONTROL *Mitchell & White*

DEFENSE *John R. Sarna*

FOREIGN POLICY *John R. Sarna*

TRADE *John R.*

PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY PROPOSALS

DRAFT

"The other party promises—we deliver."

-- George Bush, Republican National Convention
August 18, 1988

DOMESTIC PROPOSALS

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- Devote an economic summit meeting to the subject of agriculture (7/31/87)
 - The July 1989 G-7 Economic Summit in Paris focused on Europe's Common Agricultural Policy, and the need to reduce subsidies and other non-tariff barriers to American goods. Since the 1989 Summit, US negotiators in the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations have made an overall trade agreement contingent on progress in reducing agricultural trade barriers. [28 Pres. Docs. 195; Bush Administration Record On Increasing U.S. Agricultural Exports]
 - The President has continued to support the use of ethanol as an alternative fuel source, and has signed legislation extending tax incentives for domestically-produced ethanol through the year 2000. At the President's direction, the USDA has given high priority to research on the use of corn and wheat starch to make biodegradable plastics, soybeans to make printer's ink and industrial oils, and the Kenap plant to make newsprint. [Bush Administration Record on Energy; Bush Administration Record on Enhancing Farm Income by Increasing Flexibility]
- Develop new uses for agricultural products like ethanol (7/31/87)

- Ensure that retraining funds are available to dislocated farmers (7/31/87)
 - The Bush Administration has supported a wide variety of educational programs for financially stressed and dislocated farmers. These programs assist farmers who make the transition from farm to non-farm employment and increase access to job retraining programs. The USDA works closely with local Private Industry Councils and other entities that administer the Job Training Partnership Act and Economic Dislocated Workers Adjustment Assistance Act programs, as well as community colleges, technical schools, and private sector employers. The USDA operates or participates in direct job retraining programs in Nebraska, Missouri, North Dakota, Michigan, and Georgia. [White House Office of Cabinet Affairs]
- Provide for rural enterprise zones (7/31/87)
 - The President supports the Enterprise Zone and Jobs-Creation Act now before Congress, which gives the HUD Secretary power to designate enterprise zones in rural areas. The legislation will provide tax incentives to attract seed capital, stimulate employment, and increase the economic return from work for low-income individuals. [Bush Administration Record on Enterprise Zones]
- Oppose any grain embargo (7/31/87)
 - Although the President has supported United Nations economic sanctions against Iraq and Libya, he has not proposed or endorsed any Carter-style unilateral grain embargoes. [Washington Post; p. A33, 4/16/92]
- Modernize grain standards and export procedures (10/23/87)
 - The Bush Administration has taken several steps to modernize grain standards and export procedures, including providing for a national testing program for soybean oil and protein, adopting new testing technology to permit faster, more accurate, and safer testing for aflatoxin, implementing several changes to the export grain inspection process (the CU-SUM shiplot inspection plan), establishing changes for canola, and proposing changes to sorghum, wheat, and soybean standards. [White House Office of Cabinet Affairs]

- Would not oppose modest farm subsidy cuts (10/23/87)
 - Federal spending on farm subsidy payments has declined by more than half during the Bush Administration, and the President's FY93 budget proposes to cut subsidies for farmers with net incomes over \$100,000/year. At the same time, farm balance sheets continue to improve, and net farm income has reached record levels. [WH Fact Sheet: President Bush and Rural America, 1/8/90]
- Protect farm industries from unfair subsidized competition (5/5/88)
 - The President has made ending European farm subsidies a top priority in the current round of GATT negotiations; he has also directed that the Export Enhancement Program be used to offset subsidies provided by other governments. [Bush Administration Record on Trade]
- Expand domestic and foreign markets (7/11/88)
 - The USDA is sponsoring research into new uses for farm products at home; recent agreements with Korea and Japan have opened new markets to U.S. beef exports; the free trade agreement being negotiated with Mexico at the President's initiative will boost agricultural exports; and the Administration is working to open new East European markets to American agricultural goods. [Bush Administration Record on Increasing U.S. Agricultural Exports]
- Develop the rural economy (7/11/88)
 - The President's "Rural Economic Development for the 90's" Initiative created the Council on Rural America to hear directly from those living in rural America. Public hearings are being held and a report is due in July 1992. To date, eight pilot councils involving state, local, and federal officials have been created to develop new approaches to rural development. [Bush Administration Record on Rural Economic Development]
- Provide for rural health care -- fair treatment under federal health programs (7/11/88)
 - The President's FY93 Budget would boost spending for primary care services in rural areas; total funding is up 42% since FY89; spending for the Health Services Corporation, which provides care to the needy in rural communities, is up 150% since FY89. [Bush Administration Record on Access to Health Care]

- Support multiple use of public lands and current grazing fee formula (undated BQ88 Fact Sheet on Western Agricultural Issues)

- The President has dramatically expanded programs to enhance fisheries, enlarge the recreational opportunities of campers, hikers and boaters, and protect wetlands, migratory bird flyways, and threatened or endangered species. With the support of President Bush, the proposed increase in grazing fees on federal lands was blocked. [FY93 Budget, p. I-208; People, p. 54, 4/27/92; San Francisco Chronicle, p. C5, 10/1/91]

BUDGET

- Will support a Balanced Budget Amendment (1/23/87)
 - The President has called repeatedly for a Balanced Budget Amendment. [Bush Administration Record on Controlling Federal Spending: the Budget Act]
- Will not increase taxes (1/23/87)
 - In 1990, the President signed a Budget Agreement with Democrats in Congress which increased certain excise taxes, eliminated the "bubble" in the personal income tax rates, and increased the phaseout of some deductions. The President reluctantly accepted these measures in exchange for caps on growth of domestic spendings and segregation of defense and non-defense spending. In light of the Democratic Congress' determination to increase spending, the President has admitted that his acceptance of the 1990 budget deal was a "mistake." On March 20th, the President reiterated his opposition to another increase by vetoing the tax hike passed by Democrats' latest income tax hike. [Bush Administration Record on Controlling Federal Spending: the Budget Act]
- Impose a Flexible Freeze on total federal government spending except for Social security and interest payments (2/15/88)
 - In each of the President's budgets—FY91, FY92, and FY93—the growth of spending has been below the rate of inflation. The FY93 budget proposes a \$12 billion cut in domestic discretionary spending and a freeze on future domestic discretionary spending. [Bush Administration Record on The Federal Budget Deficit]
- Personally lead negotiations with Congress on deficit-reduction (3/10/88)
 - The President met personally with Congressional budget negotiators in 1990 during negotiations to address the budget deficit. [26 Pres. Doc. 738, 5/9/90]
- Enact a line-item veto (3/10/88)
 - President Bush has called for a line-item veto every year since his election, most recently in this year's State of the Union Address. [Bush Administration Record on Controlling Federal Spending: the Budget Act]

- Limit highway spending (6/2/88)
 - The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 provides \$38 billion in highway spending, and gives state and local governments more flexibility to deal with transportation problems. Democrats had proposed spending as much as \$72 billion on transportation, but the President insisted on limiting spending to a reasonable level. [Bush Administration Record on The Surface Transportation Efficiency Act; New York Times, 5/22/91, p. 22]
- Move to a multi-year budgeting process (8/22/88)
 - The President has signed into law provisions requiring agencies to submit a five-year funding plan for development programs with total costs of at least \$200 million. In amendments to the Bipartisan Budget Agreement, the requests for FY92-94 include advance appropriations for multi-year procurement programs. [25 Pres. Docs 694]
- Protect Social Security fund - no Social Security COLA cuts (4/30/88)
 - To date, the President has neither proposed nor supported any cut in Social Security benefits. In his 1992 State of the Union Address the President renewed his promise not to tamper with Social Security. [1992 State of the Union Address]
- Change procurement laws to provide for one government-wide procurement statute (8/22/88)
 - The Administration proposed legislation in April 1990 to authorize more flexible, business-style procedures for acquiring commercial products. Despite Congress' refusal to pass this law, the Administration will continue to work for its passage in 1992. In an effort to simplify procurement law, the Administration submitted to Congress in June 1990 a proposed Procurement Ethics Reform Act; it did so again in February 1991. Congress has not enacted the legislation. The Administration will continue in 1992 to work towards enactment of a uniform, clear, and enforceable statute. [FY92 Budget, II-314; FY93 Budget, I-328]

CHILD CARE

- Provide a refundable Children's Tax Credit (7/24/88)
 - Provide a refundable Dependent Care Tax Credit (7/24/88)
 - Encourage employer sponsored Child Care (7/24/88)
 - Expand Head Start to enroll all eligible 4-year olds (7/24/88)
 - Ensure proper infant nutrition by increasing funding for WIC (11/19/87)
- The Children's Tax Credit became law in 1990. [Bush Administration Record on Child Care]
 - The Child Care Act of 1990, proposed and signed by the President, featured billions of dollars in tax credits and other assistance for day care. It increases the basic earned income tax credit, offers an additional "wee tot" credit for the youngest children, provides a higher credit for families with two or more children, and establishes the Child Care and Development Block Grant, (with authorized appropriations of \$2.5 billion over three years). The measures will increase the income of low-income families by \$31 billion through payments and lower taxes over the next five years. [Bush Administration Record on Child Care]
 - The President has called for flexible, individually-tailored employee benefits programs which allow workers to select the combination of benefits most appropriate to their circumstances. The Administration's Child Care Act of 1990 established the At-Risk Child Care Program to provide assistance to families who are at risk of going on welfare if they do not receive employment-related child care assistance, and the Child Care and Development Block Grant to make payments to states to help pay for day care to improve the quality and availability of day care services. At President Bush's direction, federal departments and agencies have established day care centers for their employees. [Bush Administration Record on Child Care; Bush Administration Record on the President's Comprehensive Health Care Reform Package]
 - Funding increases initiated by the President and approved by Congress now ensure all eligible 4-year olds can participate in Head Start. [Bush Administration Record on Head Start]
 - President's FY93 budget seeks \$2.8 billion for WIC, representing a 35% increase since FY89. Funding for the Healthy Start program has more than doubled to \$143 million this year. [Bush Administration Record on Food and Nutrition Program; Bush Administration Record on Children's Health]

- Reform tort liability insurance (7/29/88)
 - In May 1991, the President sent to Congress the Health Care Liability Reform Improvement Act—his medical malpractice tort reform legislation to reduce insurance premiums and increase access to health care in underserved areas. Congress has yet to act on the legislation. The Administration has also proposed a Model State Punitive Damages Act and has endorsed product liability reform in the Congress. These measures will limit excessive court awards and eliminate disincentives to the introduction of new consumer products. [Bush Administration Record on Civil Justice Reform; Bush Administration Record on the President's Comprehensive Health Care Reform Program]
- Make provisions for child care for federal employees (7/29/88)
 - A recent study of 58,000 federal employees by the Office of Personnel Management determined that over 75% of them are happy with their current child care arrangements. About one-fifth use employee child care centers run by their department or agency, and the remainder use other arrangements. [Office of Personnel Management]
- Child care and flexible work schedules for employees (7/24/88)
 - Flexible work schedules were an integral part of the President's child care proposal, the model for the Child Care Bill of 1990. The President favors flexible, individually-tailored employee benefits programs which allow workers to select the combination of benefits most appropriate to their circumstances. [Bush-Quayle '92 Campaign Fact Sheet on Child Care, 2/18/92]
- Improved quality and availability of child care (7/24/88)
 - The Administration's child care legislation, signed into law in 1990, ensures choice and permits care by relatives, neighbors, or centers in religious facilities. The combination of tax credits provided by the law, because they increase the affordability of care, also improve the availability of care. [Bush Administration Record on Child Care]
- Child support enforcement measures should include support for paternity establishment procedures (10/19/88)
 - In 1991, paternity was established for over 393,000 children born out of wedlock, an increase of more than 54,000 over the previous years. In an effort to achieve even greater progress, the Bush Administration is proposing legislation to further expand the effectiveness and efficiency of the Child Support Enforcement program. [HHS Highlights, February 1992]

- Mandate new state guidelines and tighten child support enforcement (10/19/88)
 - The President has expanded the child support enforcement component of the Family Support Act with new provisions that cover increased collections, mandatory wage withholding, and the establishment of paternity. Since the President began emphasizing child support enforcement, the number of support orders collected has risen substantially—2.6 million cases were processed this year and a record \$6.9 billion was collected from absent parents on behalf of their children in 1991, more than twice that collected just 5 years ago. In an effort to achieve even greater progress, the Bush Administration is proposing legislation to further expand the effectiveness and efficiency of the Child Support Enforcement Program. [HHS Highlights, February 1992; Department of Health and Human Services]

- Develop parent locator system (10/19/88)
 - President Bush supports continued funding for the Federal Parent Locator Service. During the President's first term, the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) enlisted new federal-intragovernmental resources to more effectively track parents in arrears on their child support payments. Working with the Department of Labor, the OCSE is able to tap up-to-the-minute wage and employment information and allow the states to subtract unpaid child support from delinquent parents' wages. Through this new system, up to 200,000 families who need child support are able to access the best "locator" of parents on the move—paycheck data. [Monthly Labor Review, 1/91; House Ways and Means Committee Overview of Entitlement Programs for FY91]

- Change Social Security to treat adoptive children equally (10/19/88)
 - During the Bush Administration, two changes to the Social Security rules were implemented to provide fairer treatment for adoptive children. The Administration eliminated the support requirement and special dependency tests previously required for adopted children. These rules make it easier for a child adopted by a surviving spouse to receive benefits. [Department of Health and Human Services]

- Work to eliminate discriminatory policies in Social Security, military insurance, and the private sector for adoptive children (10/19/88)

- In addition to eliminating discriminatory rules in Social Security, the Bush Justice Department signed a consent decree with the state of Michigan in 1990, in which the state agreed to revise state guidelines that discourage transracial adoption. To encourage adoption in the private sector, the President has restored the tax deduction for adopting children with special needs, and has doubled the maximum tax credit to \$3,000. [[Bush Book Fact Sheet: Right to Life](#)]

CIVIL RIGHTS

- Enforce civil rights laws for organizations receiving tax dollars (3/21/88)
 - The Bush Administration is committed to enacting and enforcing civil rights laws that promote equal opportunity, particularly as they relate to organizations receiving tax dollars. The Administration has clarified the rules for the award of race-specific college scholarships by prohibiting colleges that receive tax dollars from funding race-exclusive scholarships, but preserving the ability of private sources to fund such scholarships. The Justice Department has also argued in the Supreme Court to increase Mississippi state funding of historically black colleges. [New Republic, 1/7/91, p. 4; National Law Journal, 12/9/91, p. 13]
- Restore the Office of Minority Business Enterprise (3/21/88)
 - The President's budgets have restored the Office of Minority Business Enterprise, including a proposed \$3.5 million increase for the Minority Business Development Center in FY93. [FY93 Budget, p. I-368]
- Ensure the full participation of all Americans in our economy and our government (7/12/88)
 - The President supports full participation of all Americans in society. He has signed legislation, such as the Civil Rights Act of 1990 and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, that outlaw discrimination against individuals based on race, gender, or disability. [Bush Administration Record on Civil Rights]
- Enforce new housing legislation (7/12/88)
 - The Bush Administration fully supports enforcement of the Fair Housing Act of 1988. Since the President took office, the Department of Housing and Urban Development has investigated 15,500 complaints under the Act, with another 10,000 cases handled by State and local agencies in cooperation with the Federal government. In that time, HUD has recovered \$6 million in settlements and over 1,800 units have been occupied by complainants. [Department of Housing and Urban Development]

- Increase penalties for racial violence that causes property damage (7/12/88)

Americans with Disabilities

- Development of programs to increase benefits for home care of disabled children (7/29/88)
- Pass legislation extending to disabled people the same equal opportunity protections afforded women and minorities (8/10/88)
- Develop programs and policies that promote independence, freedom of choice and productive involvement [of the disabled] in the social and economic mainstream (8/10/88)
- Provide leadership to insure the integration of students with disabilities into all aspects of society (10/11/88)

○ On April 23, 1990, the President signed into law the Hate Crime Statistics Act, which will enable the Administration to determine whether new enforcement measures are needed to deter the crimes of hate-mongers. Since 1990, over sixty cases of hate crimes have been prosecuted in federal courts; prosecutors have attained a 99% conviction rate. Following the recent unrest in Los Angeles the President moved quickly to restore order. The President has ordered the Justice Department to convene a federal grand jury to determine whether to bring federal civil rights charges against the police officers who beat Rodney King. At the same time, local officials are working with the Administration's support to bring to justice those that looted and destroyed property. [Bush Administration Record on Civil Rights]

○ The President has proposed to restore the tax credit for adoption of children with special needs and double to maximum amount from \$1,500 to \$3,000. [Bush Book Fact Sheet: Right to Life]

○ The landmark Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 was enacted with Administration support and signed by President Bush on July 26, 1990. [Bush Administration Record on the Americans with Disabilities Act]

○ The Americans with Disabilities Act, which President Bush supported and signed into law, ensures that people with disabilities are not excluded from the social or economic mainstream. The ADA will open new doors and enhance career choices for disabled Americans. [Bush Administration Record on the Americans with Disabilities Act]

○ The President supports the measures under the Americans with Disabilities Act to ensure that students with disabilities are able to pursue educational and other opportunities freely. The ADA will make real the goals outlined in a 1986 report by the National Council on Disability accepted on behalf of the Administration by then-Vice President Bush. [Bush Administration Record on the Americans with Disabilities Act]

- Develop post-graduation goals for disabled children (10/11/88)

- In 1991 President Bush signed the bill reauthorizing the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act which insures that all disabled children have a free, appropriate education that is designed to meet their unique needs. This education helps prepare disabled students for the special challenges they will face in the future. [20 U.S.C. 1400; Public Law 102-119]

CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Consistently mandate tougher sentencing (6/22/88)
 - The Administration has proposed and enacted tougher sentencing guidelines including implementation of minimum mandatory sentences for many categories of violent drug-related offenses. [Bush Administration Record on Crime and Law Enforcement]
- Check loopholes in the criminal justice system (6/22/88)
 - The President's Crime bill will remove loopholes that allow convicted murderers to escape justice. Specifically, the President's bill will end needless, repeated delays in carrying out sentences, allow prosecutors the right to present in court evidence obtained in good faith, and ensure that those convicted of heinous crimes of violence, murder, and attempted murder receive the stiffest punishment. [FY93 Budget, p. I-199]
- Reform habeas corpus and exclusionary rule (6/22/88)
 - Reform of both *habeas corpus* and the exclusionary rule is included in the President's proposed Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act now stalled in Congress. [Bush Administration Record on Crime and Law Enforcement]
- Demand zero-tolerance of drugs (6/22/88)
 - President Bush has long felt that "zero-tolerance" is not just a catch phrase. The President has supported measures to eliminate the scourge of drugs from all sectors of our community through increased funding for law enforcement, heightened penalties for narcotics-related offenses, and strict forfeiture regulations. The President has continued zero-tolerance policies using federal statutes that allow seizure of property (houses, cars, boats and planes) connected to drug trafficking and other illegal activities, and has committed money from seized assets to fight drugs. In the last four years over \$510 million in forfeited funds have been used to build and maintain prisons to hold convicted traffickers and other prisoners. [25 Pres. Doc. 629, 4/28/89; Office of the Attorney General]
- Pass better laws to protect law enforcement officers (6/22/88)
 - The President has called for a mandatory death penalty for those who kill law enforcement officers. [26 Pres. Doc. 81, 1/22/90]

- Provide body armor to law enforcement agencies (6/22/88)
 - The National Institute of Justice, part of the Department of Justice, provides information and technical assistance and responds to requests from local law enforcement officials regarding ballistic cloth armor. The NIS also funds efforts to refine body armor standards and testing procedures to incorporate newly-developed materials and increased firepower threats. [Office of the Attorney General]
- Eliminate unneeded domestic military bases and convert to minimum security prisons (6/26/88)
 - Fourteen federal correctional facilities are located on former military bases, with six more currently under design and construction. The Federal Bureau of Prisons is working closely with the Department of Defense to convert to correctional use several military bases scheduled for closure in the wake of the Cold War. The Justice Department proposes to establish prisons on 5-10 such bases in the next three years. In addition, the Bureau also operates nine minimum security prisons on active military bases, seven of which have been opened in the last four years. [Office of the Attorney General]
- Use Federal jail space for habitual offenders (6/26/88)
 - The Federal Bureau of Prisons accepts inmates from virtually every state and the District of Columbia. Generally, these are inmates who present special management problems. As of April, 1992 there were approximately 4500 State and District inmates in Federal custody. [Office of the Attorney General]
- Renew efforts at rehabilitating first-time offenders
 - In February 1991 the Bush Administration established the first federal "boot camp" in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania for first-time offenders. Known as an "Intensive Confinement Center," (ICC) the boot camp is an experimental facility with military-style basic training that has proven effective in rehabilitating first-time offenders convicted on minor charges, particularly at-risk youth. The program has been so successful that in January of this year the facility's administrator was awarded the Attorney General's Award for Excellence in Management. In May 1991 a second ICC, this one for female convicts, was opened in Bryan, Texas. [U.S. Newswire, 1/31/92; Newsday Nassau and Suffolk Edition, 5/7/91, p. 16]

- Coordinate federal, state, and local efforts against gangs and drug lords (10/6/88)
 - The FBI and the BATF have established a joint anti-gang task force with squads in cities most heavily plagued by gangs; the number of squads has increased from 15 to 31 since 1989. The FBI and BATF have also established a Gang Analysis Center to provide law enforcement with the information it needs to investigate, arrest, and prosecute gang members. The President's new Weed & Seed initiative will foster cooperation among federal, state and local officials to "weed out" gangs and drug lords from embattled neighborhoods. [FY93 Budget, p. I-201; Bush Administration Record on Crime and Law Enforcement]
- Provide technical and financial assistance to local law enforcement agencies (10/6/88)
 - In the FY93 budget the President proposes almost \$1 billion in Federal assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies. Each year since the President took office the Federal government has provided assistance through direct involvement in State and local task forces, drug enforcement assistance grants, and the sharing of proceeds from forfeited assets. [FY93 Budget, p. I-203]
- Appoint judges and prosecutors who will be tougher on criminals (10/6/88)
 - The President's FY93 budget contains \$814 million for U.S. Attorneys, \$93 million more than 1992 funding. The budget also requests a \$452 million increase, to \$2.7 billion, for the judiciary. These funds will allow the hiring of 161 new federal prosecutors and 85 new judges to try and sentence violent criminals. [FY93 Budget, p. I-200; Bush Administration Record on Crime and Law Enforcement]
- Expand prisons so criminals are not turned loose for lack of space (10/6/88)
 - To provide adequate prison space to insure convicted felons serve the full term of their sentences, the Bush Administration has invested over \$2 billion in prison construction since 1989. This funding has dramatically increased the available bed space in federal and state prisons, from 31.7 million in 1989 to an estimated 53.4 million in 1993. In the next five years this capacity will grow by over 60%. In FY93 the Bureau of Prisons will add 4,200 new prison beds in federal facilities, a 9% increase over the bedspace available in 1992. [FY93 Budget, p. I-199, I-202]

- Separate first-timers from career criminals and treat all prisoners for drug problems (10/6/88)
 - The Bush Administration has established two pilot "boot camp" federal correctional facilities. The "boot camps" are experimental facilities with military-style basic training that have proven effective in rehabilitating first-time offenders convicted on minor charges, particularly at-risk youth. The program has been so successful that in January of this year the facility's administrator was awarded the Attorney General's Award for Excellence in Management. The President is also proposing \$28 million to treat inmates of Federal prisons with drug control problems. This program provides aftercare services for up to six months to inmates in the Bureau of Prisons' drug treatment programs. [Bush Administration Record on Drug Treatment and Prevention; FY93 Budget, p. I-197; U.S. Newswire, 1/31/92; Newsday Nassau and Suffolk Edition, 5/7/91, p. 16]
- Expand literacy and job training programs, especially for first-timers (10/6/88)
 - President Bush is providing \$72 million for the Vocational Rehabilitation State Grant Program, a 5.7% increase over 1992. These funds will assist former victims of drug dependency to develop vocational skills. [Bush Administration Record on Job Training; FY93 Budget, p. I-197]
- Create a Gang Unit within the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice (10/6/88)
 - The FBI and the BATF have established a joint anti-gang task force with squads in cities most heavily plagued by gangs; the number of squads has increased from 15 to 31 since 1989. The Administration will establish a Gang Analysis Center to provide law enforcement with the information they need to investigate, arrest, and prosecute criminal gang members. [Bush Administration Record on Crime and Law Enforcement; FY93 Budget, p. I-201]
- Mandatory sentencing for gang activity (10/6/88)
 - The President has strongly supported mandatory sentencing for gangs. For example, armed career criminals currently face mandatory 15-year prison terms. Since 1991, over 500 gun felons have been placed behind bars for a total of over 2,500 years under this law. [FY93 Budget, p. I-201]

- Double current prison budget
(10/6/88)
 - The President's FY93 budget proposes \$2.2 billion for Federal prisons, an increase of 9% over FY92, and 43.8% over FY89. The operating budget for federal prisons is \$1.9 billion, more than three times the amount spent in 1989. More than 35,000 additional beds are planned at the Federal level alone. [FY93 Budget, p. I-202; Office of the Attorney General]
- Severe penalties for white collar criminals
(10/6/88)
 - The Bush Administration has dramatically increased penalties for white-collar criminals. The Administration has also won significant convictions and fines against financial criminals including hundreds of million of dollars from Michael Milken, and \$60 million in one case involving lawyers who knowingly misrepresented the condition of Charles Keating's failed thrift. The President is requesting \$864 million in FY93 for white-collar crime investigations, an increase of \$70 million, or 8.8% over FY92. Over 2,600 FBI agents are committed to white-collar crime investigations. [FY93 Budget, p. I-201; Bush Administration Record on Crime and Law Enforcement]
- Remove crime from schools and neighborhoods
(10/19/88)
 - President Bush has authorized \$63.3 million for demonstration projects that identify and increase protection of high-risk youth. His FY93 budget doubles to \$60 million funding for the Drug Free Schools and Communities program, designates \$165 million through HUD to protect residents of public housing, \$114 million through HHS in Community Partnership Grants to help local agencies and community organizations coordinate drug prevention strategies, and set Total Drug-Free Schools funding at an all-time high of \$654 million. [FY93 Budget, p. 1—55, 1—195-197]
- Ensure child victims' rights
(10/19/88)
 - President Bush supported and signed into law the Crime Control Act of 1990. Title II of the Crime Control Act is the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 which contains new measures to protect child victims. [U.S. Newswire, 8/6/91]

Drugs

- Restore money for Coast Guard (3/24/88)
 - President Bush has raised funding for the Coast Guard every year he has been in office. Coast Guard funding has risen from \$2.742 billion in FY88 to \$3.775 billion requested in the FY93 budget, an increase of over \$1 billion. To help ensure that the EXXON VALDEZ disaster does not occur again, the President requested and received \$65.7 million in FY92 to allow the Coast Guard to undertake a major evaluation of U.S. ports to determine new ways to prevent future oil and marine accidents. [FY89 budget, p. I-R35; FY93 budget, p. A1-753, 1-369]
- Provide material support (boats, planes, training) for source countries (3/24/88)
 - Since taking office, President Bush has increased funding for international drug control by 152%—from \$304 million to \$768 million. The Administration has provided logistical support including helicopters and supervisory DEA agents, and has cooperated in joint anti-drug activities in Peru, Columbia, Mexico, and other countries. In addition, under President Bush's Andean Initiative, Latin American governments may deploy their Pentagon-trained and equipped armies against drug traffickers. [Newsweek, p. 18, 1/6/92; Bush Book; Los Angeles Times, July 11, 1990, p. 13; Bush Administration Record on the National Drug Control Strategy]
- Institute stronger penalties, including death penalty (3/24/88; 7/23/88)
 - The President's Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act, still languishing in Congress, proposes to stiffen penalties and reinstate the death penalty for violent drug-related offenses. [White House Fact Sheet: Combating Violent Crime; 3/11/91]
- Organize an international anti-drug force/Urge other nations to establish international strike force to hit foreign drug operations (3/24/88)
 - President Bush has entered into negotiations with countries throughout the world, from Latin America to the new democracies of Eastern Europe, to establish cooperative efforts to police money laundering, exchange information on activities of drug lords and otherwise combat narco-business. The Administration has participated in summits in a variety of international fora, resulting in the creation of cooperative efforts such as the UN drug control program, the chemical action task force, and the financial action task force. [Hearing of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, March 26, 1992; Bush Administration Record on International Drug Control]

- Summit meeting of all countries in this hemisphere to discuss the drug threat (3/24/88)
 - The first-ever drug summit was held in February 1990 in Cartagena, Columbia. A second summit was held in San Antonio in early 1992. In addition, the US has participated in international drug control meetings at the UN, in Great Britain and with the Organization of American States. [Bush Book and Hearing of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, March 26, 1992; Bush Administration Record on International Drug Control]
- No bargaining with drug dealers or terrorists (5/5/88)
 - The Bush Administration has steadfastly refused to bargain with terrorists or drug kingpins. In December 1989 President Bush initiated Operation Just Cause, which restored Panama's democratically-elected leadership and brought Panamanian strongman Manuel Noriega to justice for drug trafficking; the Justice Department won eight convictions against Noriega in federal court. The President's Justice Department vigorously pursued those responsible for the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, and has identified and indicted two Libyans now sheltered by Muammar Qaddafi. The President is leading international efforts to exert pressure on Libya to extradite the bombers. In November 1989, the President also insisted that the PLO recognize Israel's right to exist and to renounce terrorism as precursors to a direct US-PLO dialogue. When the PLO was linked to terrorist activities the following year, the State Department severed the dialogue. [Bush Administration Record on Counterterrorism; U.S. Department of State Dispatch Supplement, February 1992, Vol. 3, Supplement No. 2; New York Times, p. 24, 4/11/92]
 - A subsequent law required the appointment of a drug czar and the creation of the cabinet-level Office of National Drug Control Policy to coordinate all American anti-drug efforts. [Bush Administration Record on The National Drug Control Strategy: National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988]
- Vice President to be in charge of federal drug policy and head a cabinet level council of war (5/5/88)
 - A subsequent law required the appointment of a drug czar and the creation of the cabinet-level Office of National Drug Control Policy to coordinate all American anti-drug efforts. [Bush Administration Record on The National Drug Control Strategy: National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988]

- Call for tougher enforcement, prevention, interdiction and leadership (5/26/88)
 - President Bush's first televised address to the nation in August 1989 concerned the scourge of drugs and discussed specific efforts that would be made to toughen enforcement and interdiction and to reduce demand for drugs with educational programs. Since then, the President has designated five areas as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas: New York City, Los Angeles, Miami, Houston, and the Southwest border; these areas have been the focus of unprecedented, coordinated efforts by Federal law enforcement agencies. [FY93 Budget, p. 1-191; Bush Administration Record on The National Drug Control Strategy]
- Inform leaders of drug exporting countries that relations with the U.S. will be conditioned on their efforts to eradicate drug crops (5/18/88)
 - The President has made clear the US's determination to condition aid on drug eradication in numerous bilateral meetings with foreign leaders, and in a variety of multilateral fora such as the first-ever Western Hemisphere drug summit (held at the President's initiative). In addition, the President has devoted considerable economic and military assistance for use in dealing with the drug problem. Under President Bush's Andean Initiative, Latin governments may deploy their Pentagon-trained and equipped armies against drug traffickers. [Hearing of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, 26 Mar 92; Newsweek, p. 18, 1/6/92; Hearings of the Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee, 20 Feb 92]
- Shrink supply (5/18/88)
 - Last year there were almost 300 metric tons of cocaine seized in this hemisphere, which totals as much as 30% of potential production. Intelligence indicates that coca cultivation in the Andes is down for the second straight year. [Hearing of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, 26 Mar 92]
- Test and educate, especially for those involved in public safety (5/18/88)
 - In 1991, President Bush signed legislation to require expanded drug and alcohol testing of safety-related employees in the transportation sector, including safety-related and security-sensitive aviation, railroad, trucking, maritime, and mass-transit employees. In addition, all federal employees and military personnel and reservists must be tested at the time of their hiring and are subject to random tests thereafter. [FY93 Budget, p. 1-196; White House Office of Cabinet Affairs]

- Involve the Intelligence Community in combating drugs (5/18/88)
 - The President has involved the Intelligence Community to an unprecedented degree in the fight against drugs. The DEA and other law enforcement organizations are increasingly using intelligence to plan operations and work with other countries. [Hearing of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, 26 Mar 92]
- Improve predictions of drug production and export to assist DEA in targeting drug dealers (6/21/88)
 - The DEA's "Kingpin" strategy targets resources on the major trafficking organizations; the strategy has been highly effective in disrupting trafficking. The DEA and other law enforcement organizations are using intelligence to an increasing degree to plan operations. [Hearing of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, 26 Mar 92]
- Remove drugs from schools and neighborhoods (10/19/88)
 - One of the President's National Education Goals is to make every school in America free of drugs and violence by the year 2000. The President's Weed and Seed initiative will remove drug kingpins from neighborhoods and schools because it is community based and focused on revitalizing neighborhoods. Tough federal mandatory sentences will ensure that drug dealers serve real time in prison. [Bush Administration Record on the National Education Goals]
- Intervene early to rehabilitate (10/19/88)
 - Since taking office, the Administration has increased funding for drug treatment by over a billion dollars, nearly double the level of treatment funds spent when the President took office. [Bush Administration Record on Drug Treatment and Prevention]

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Competitiveness

- Create a climate for entrepreneurship and risk-taking (4/15/87)
 - The President has repeatedly proposed initiatives to encourage entrepreneurship including capital gains tax cuts, creating an investment tax allowance, changing the passive loss rules for real estate, simplifying and enhancing Alternative Minimum Tax depreciation, and creating a Research and Experimentation tax credit. The President's HOPE Initiative also calls for the creation of rural and urban enterprise zones to encourage ownership of businesses and investment in economically depressed areas. The Competitiveness Council under Vice President Quayle's leadership is working to ensure that federal regulations are consistent with our economic objectives and do not unnecessarily interfere with business. [Bush Administration Record on Increasing Capital Formation]
 - American workers must be well-trained and well-educated to compete successfully in the global marketplace. The President's AMERICA 2000 education strategy is the nation's best weapon for fighting illiteracy. Thirty states have already signed on to this program, and the number is growing. To help workers get training, the President has challenged Congress to enact his Job Training 2000 program. This initiative creates a unified voucher system, allowing workers to choose the training they want. The success of these two programs will ensure that workers have the skills they need to compete. [Bush Administration Record on AMERICA 2000; White House Fact Sheet: Job Training 2000, 4/14/92]
- Strive for new standards of excellence (4/15/87)

- Better job-training for workers (4/15/87)

- The President has challenged Congress to enact three proposals designed to provide better job-training to workers. The Job Training 2000 Act creates a network of local Skills Centers to provide "one-stop shopping" for vocational and job-training services. The Youth Apprenticeship Act lets high school students develop a work/study program that will reward them with a degree and a certificate attesting to their work skills. The Life Long Learning Act provides a \$25,000 line of credit that can be used in education and training programs leading to a degree, even for part-time students. [Bush Administration Record on Job Training; White House Fact Sheets: The Life Long Learning Act of 1992, 4/16/92, Job Training 2000, 4/14/92; Youth Apprenticeship Act, 4/14/92]

- Increase exports (4/15/87)

- Over the past 4 years, real exports have risen as a percentage of GDP by nearly 3%, reaching 11.6% of GDP by the end of 1991. Last year the U.S. regained its position as the world's leading exporter, with \$422 billion in exports. [Bush Administration Record on Economic Overview of the Bush Administration]

- Eliminate needless regulations (4/15/87)

- The President established the Council on Competitiveness to review federal regulations and ensure they do not hinder job creation or economic growth. The President's regulatory reforms have removed barriers to growth in the biotechnology industry, allowed terminally-ill patients to receive potentially life-saving drugs, increased opportunities for capital formation, responded to the so-called "credit crunch," increased privatization of transportation facilities, and removed barriers to the growth of small business. In his State of the Union Address, President Bush announced a 90-day moratorium on existing regulations and directed all agencies to begin a review of all regulations. The President has since extended the moratorium. [Bush Book Fact Sheet: President Bush on Regulatory Reform]

Entrepreneurship

- Reduce the capital gains tax rate from 28 percent to 15 percent for assets held longer than 1 year (10/14/87)

- The President has repeatedly proposed to cut the tax on capital gains, most recently in his FY93 economic growth plan. [Bush Administration Record on Increasing Capital Formation]

Small Business

- Encourage small business ownership to be in hands of employees (9/19/88)
 - The SEC recently announced a Small Business Initiative which will improve small businesses' ability to raise capital and to increase employees' opportunities to invest in the businesses where they work. The Small Business Initiative will simplify burdensome securities registration requirements and will raise ceilings on the amount of securities that can be offered under simplified registration procedures. In addition, legislation scheduled to be introduced in May would allow employers to combine 401(k) pension plans with employee stock ownership plans (ESOPs). [Bush Book Fact Sheet: Regulation Reform, 4/2/92; Pension Reporter, May 20, 1991, p. 8691]
- Fight unnecessary, costly and inefficient government intervention in small business (9/19/88)
 - To enhance the ability of small businesses to raise capital, the SEC is simplifying registration requirements and increasing the maximum size of public stock offerings under streamlined procedures from \$1.5 million to \$5 million. In addition, the President's Council on Competitiveness, chaired by Vice President Quayle, has reviewed federal regulations to ensure they do not hinder job creation or economic growth. [Bush Book Fact Sheet: Regulation Reform, 4/2/92]
- Work with Congress to enact a national product liability standard (9/19/88)
 - The Administration has proposed a Model State Punitive Damages Act, and has endorsed product liability reform in the Congress. Both of these measures will limit excessive court awards and eliminate disincentives to the introduction of new consumer products. [Bush Administration Record on Civil Justice Reform]
- Support government agencies that encourage small business development (9/19/88)
 - The SBA has proposed changes to the funding instrument vital to the success of SBICs, and the SEC is simplifying registration requirements in order to enhance the ability of small businesses to raise capital. The President's budgets have also restored the Office of Minority Business Enterprise, and include a proposed \$3.5 million increase for the Minority Business Development Center for FY 93. [Bush Book Fact Sheet: Regulation Reform, 4/2/92]

- Encourage small business employers to train workers (9/19/88)

Employment

- Supports creating a Worker Readjustment Program (WRAP) (3/11/88)
- Endorse the Youth Opportunity Wage (George Bush: Leadership on the Issues, p. 88) (10/12/87)
- Create 30 million new jobs (10/12/87)

○ The President's Life Long Learning Act of 1992 makes it easier for employees of small businesses to get training. The Youth Apprenticeship Act of 1992 encourages small business owners to work out cooperative arrangements with educators to train youth. [White House Fact Sheet: Life Long Learning Act of 1992; White House Fact Sheet: Youth Apprenticeship Act of 1992]

○ The President has proposed a series of initiatives to enhance worker readjustment. His Job Training 2000 Act will provide "one-stop shopping" at local Skills Centers for vocational and job training services. Job Training 2000, in conjunction with the Job Training Partnership Act, will allow workers to choose the training they want. [Bush Administration Record on Job Training; White House Fact Sheet: Job Training 2000, 4/14/92]

○ On November 17, 1989, President Bush signed into law the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1989 which authorizes a training wage for teenagers for up to six months at 85 percent of the regular minimum wage. [25 Pres. Doc. 1765, 11/17/89].

○ Slow growth associated with the Gulf War and low consumer confidence have contributed to an economic environment that has delayed progress towards creating 30,000,000 jobs in eight years. The President's economic policies, which have kept inflation and interest rates at historic lows, have laid the groundwork for a strong recovery, new growth and more jobs. The President's economic growth plan, rejected by Democrats in Congress, also would have encouraged job creation—particularly in sectors like real estate—and investment in new jobs. [Bush Administration Record on Economic Overview]

EDUCATION

- Demand higher achievement levels from students, teachers, schools, parents, and community businesses (1/6/87)

- Provide more choice to parents and students (1/6/87)

- Improve economic access to higher education (1/6/87)

- The President's National Education Goals and AMERICA 2000 strategy call for higher achievement levels, including making American students first globally in math and science achievements by the year 2000. The President has established a number of councils, including the National Council on Education Standards and Testing and the National Education Goals Panel, to look for ways to achieve more. [Bush Administration Record on Education; Bush Administration Record on AMERICA 2000]

- The President supports choice for parents and students. His AMERICA 2000 program places primary emphasis on promoting school choice. The President's Life Long Learning Act would provide \$30 million for the Low Income School Choice Demonstration Program to ensure that the benefits of choice are enjoyed by all children. The President has also proposed the Choice Grants for America's Children Act, funded at \$500 million, which will match up to \$500 of state funds per child with federal funds in model State public and private school choice projects. In 1990 the Department of Education established the Center for Choice in Education and started a toll free number. [Bush Administration Record on Education; Bush Administration Record on Choice in Education]

- The President has increased spending for Pell Grants and Guaranteed Student Loans. His FY93 budget would further boost spending on both of these programs, and would modify eligibility criteria to provide greater assistance to students from low- and middle-income families. In addition, the President's Life Long Learning Act of 1992 ensures that higher education will be available to many now denied access. The Act extends Pell Grant and Guaranteed Student Loan eligibility to less-than-half-time students, authorizes a line of credit through the Student Loan Marketing Association for new students who want to repay the loan on an income-contingent basis. [Bush Administration Record on Higher Education for American Students; White House Fact Sheet: The Lifelong Learning Act of 1992]

- End automatic promotion of students (7/28/87)
 - Periodic testing of subject matter knowledge (7/28/87)
 - Continue support for Pell grants and guaranteed student loans (7/28/87)
 - Support bilingual education (9/20/88)
 - States should consider requiring computer literacy for graduation (7/28/87)
- The National Education Goals call for students leaving grades 4, 8, and 12 to have demonstrated competency in challenging subject matter. [Bush Administration Record on The National Education Goals]
 - The President's AMERICA 2000 strategy calls for the creation of world-class standards in core subjects, including math and science, and voluntary national tests to establish schools' and students' performance. [Bush Administration Record on AMERICA 2000]
 - The FY93 budget proposes the largest funding increase for Pell grants in the program's history. A total of \$6.6 billion is requested, 22% higher than 1992 funding and almost double FY89 funding. In addition, access to Pell grant aid would be expanded for middle-income families and the maximum award would be increased from \$2,400 to \$3,700. [Bush Administration Record on Higher Education for American Students]
 - President Bush Supports bilingual education programs, with the ultimate goal of having every student understand English. Under the Bush Administration, funding for bilingual programs rose from \$158.5 million in 1990 to \$168.7 million in 1991, or 6.4 percent. In FY92, funding grew to \$225 million, and the Administration has proposed \$234 million for FY93. [Los Angeles Times: Nuestro Tiempo Edition, p. 1, 10/10/91. FY93 Budget, p. A1-49]
 - The President's National Education Goals emphasize student achievement in core subjects and other challenging subject matter. The President's AMERICA 2000 strategy recommends computer training as a component of a curricula that would meet those goals. The Education Department's Office of Education Research and Improvement has also supported the National Research Center for Technology in Education in New York City, which explores ways to integrate new technologies into educational curricula. Educational specialists have noted an increase in the use of computer-assisted instruction in classrooms through the entire spectrum from kindergarten to Grade 12. [Bush Administration Record on AMERICA 2000; Bush Administration Record on The National Education Goals; Department of Education]

- Competency tests for teachers (7/28/87)
 - The President's America 2000 calls for renewed accountability in schools, particularly testing of teachers. The Department of Education is supporting efforts by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards (NBPTS) to develop a system of advanced, voluntary certification for elementary and secondary school teachers. NBPTS is currently awarding contracts to "Assessment Development Laboratories" to create new ways of assessing teacher performance across all age/developmental levels and subject areas. In addition, the Bush Administration supports ongoing research into teacher examination at the National Center for Research on Educational Accountability and Teacher Evaluation. [Department of Education]
- No unnecessary barriers to qualified individuals who want to teach, but lack the specific training required (7/28/87)
 - The President's AMERICA 2000 strategy calls for establishing alternatives to the traditional means for certifying teachers. [Bush Administration Record on AMERICA 2000]
- Encourage teaching of fundamental values (7/28/87)
 - Throughout his Presidency, George Bush has encouraged the teaching of fundamental values to our youth. He has called for daily recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance and voluntary prayer in schools. The Department of Justice has also supported voluntary school prayer before the Supreme Court. [Presidential Remarks at the Annual Convention of National Religious Broadcasters, 1/27/92]
- Enlist business participation (7/28/87)
 - On June 5, 1989, President Bush challenged business leaders to join his crusade for educational excellence. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Business Roundtable, and other groups have responded to his challenge. [Bush Administration Record on Education]
- Encourage compensatory education for the disadvantaged (7/28/87)
 - The President's FY93 budget proposes \$6.8 billion in funding for compensatory education for the disadvantaged, serving over 5 million children in a variety of programs. This request includes \$90 million for Even Start, a 29% funding increase over FY92. [Bush Administration Record on Education]

- Encourage merit pay (7/28/87)
 - The President has stated that he supports pay differentials for teachers "who perform well, teach core subjects, work in dangerous or challenging settings or serve as mentors for new teachers." The Secretary of Education has stated that merit pay is a "good education policy because it supports excellence." The President has extended the principle of merit pay to support proposed National Merit Schools—which will give funds to states and reward schools that succeed in improving student achievement over a period of several years. [Business Wire, 7/18/91; Washington Times, 12/17/91, p. A1]
- Institute College Savings Bonds (7/28/87)
 - The President established the Education Savings Bond program, a special savings plan based on Series EE savings bonds. Parents may earn tax-free interest on the bonds if their income qualifies, and if the money is used for higher education. (USA Today, 12/19/89, p. B2)
- Continue federal funding of college work-study (7/28/87)
 - The President has expanded federal funding of college work-study, with funding reaching \$617 million in 1992. Federal college work-study grants are awarded by formula to qualifying institutions which develop and provide part-time jobs for eligible students with demonstrated need. The President has also issued an Executive Order on Historically Black Colleges and Universities which directs the Office of Personnel Management and the Departments of Education and Labor to improve recruitment of HBCU students and graduates for part-time and summer federal government jobs. [Bush Administration Record on Historically Black Colleges and Universities; FY93 Budget p. A1-437]
- Continue federal grants to low-income students (7/28/87)
 - Under the President's proposed Pell grant reforms, the average award for students with a family income below \$20,000 will be 31% higher than in 1992. The maximum Pell award will be \$3,700, 54% more than in 1992. [Bush Administration Record on Higher Education for American Students]
- Increase availability of income-contingent loan program (7/28/87)
 - The President's Life Long Learning Act authorizes a new line of credit through the Student Loan Marketing Association for new students who want the option to repay the loan on an income-contingent basis. [White House Fact Sheet: The Lifelong Learning Act of 1992, 4/16/92]

- Reward schools of excellence (7/28/87)
 - The Department of Education has two programs to identify and spotlight schools of excellence. The Blue Ribbon Schools Program recognizes outstanding public and private elementary and secondary schools. In 1991, 222 schools (169 public and 53 private) were recognized. The Drug-Free School Recognition Program recognizes schools that have prevented or substantially reduced the use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. In 1991, 56 schools (50 public and 6 private) were honored at a White House ceremony attended by President Bush. The President's AMERICA 2000 strategy also calls for National Merit Schools. [Bush Administration Record on AMERICA 2000; Department of Education]
- Increase IRS program to collect defaulted student loans through IRS refunds (7/28/87)
 - In 1991, the IRS collected a record \$371 million from 576,000 student loan defaulters through a program of refund withholdings. In the first quarter of 1992, \$297.2 million has already been collected, nearly triple the amount collected in the program's first year. [Washington Post, 4/15/92, p. A23]
- Increase support for Head Start (3/21/88)
 - Head Start funding has increased \$1.25 billion to \$2.2 billion since the President took office. President Bush has increased funding for Head Start more than any President in history. In his FY93 budget, the President proposed a \$600 million increase, the largest in the program's history. If approved, the total funding would reach \$2.8 billion. [Bush Administration Record on Head Start]
- Target money for Chapter 1 (3/21/88)
 - The Bush Administration has increased the flexibility of Chapter 1 funds to allow parents more choice. Under the President's FY93 budget Chapter 1 would be amended so that a child receiving Chapter 1 funds, whose parents choose another school under a local choice plan, would take Chapter 1 funds to the new school. [FY93 Budget, p. I-54]
- Improve teacher training (4/7/88)
 - The President's AMERICA 2000 strategy would establish teachers' and principals' academies. In addition, under a special mathematics and science initiative, one-quarter of the \$248 million in Eisenhower state grants would be used for teacher training. [Bush Administration Record on AMERICA 2000; Bush Administration Record on Mathematics and Science Education]

- Promote business/education partnerships for federal research money (4/7/88)
 - Federal funding for education research and development has increased \$152 million, or 66 %, since 1989. Activities range from basic research on the biologic processes involved in learning to the development of new curricula. In addition, the President has established the New American Schools Development Corporation (NASDC) which will encourage school innovators to work on research and development. NASDC has accepted competitive proposals for the design, and expects to announce the first awards by June, 1992. Up to 30 contracts for "break-the-mold" schools may be awarded, with a value of up to \$3 million per contract for the first year. [FY93 Budget, p. 1-150; Bush Administration Record on Education: Department of Education]
- Develop new approach to education focusing on high risk youth (6/14/88)
 - President Bush has authorized \$63.3 million for demonstration projects that identify and increase protection for high-risk youth. His FY93 budget doubles to \$60 million funding for the Drug Free Schools and Communities program, designates \$165 million through HUD to protect resident of public housing, \$114 million through HHS in Community Partnership Grants to help local agencies and community organizations coordinate drug prevention strategies, and sets total Drug-Free Schools funding at an all-time high of \$654 million. [FY93 Budget, p. 1-195, 196]
- Improve math and science education (10/25/88)
 - The National Education Goals call for American students to be first in the world in mathematics and science by the year 2000. In 1992 the Interagency Committee on Education and Human Resources conducted the first comprehensive analysis of federal support for mathematics, science and technology. Based on that analysis, funding for these programs rose 13% to \$1.94 billion. The FY93 budget proposes an additional 7% increase to \$2.1 billion, a total of \$633 million, or 43% higher than the FY90 funding level. [Bush Administration Record on the National Education Goals; Bush Administration Record on Mathematics and Science Education]
- Encourage states to adopt ACT (Alternate Certification of Teachers) (10/25/88)
 - The AMERICA 2000 program encourages states to adopt alternative certification procedures for teachers. [Bush Administration Record on AMERICA 2000]

- Call a Governors' conference to discuss urgent problems facing schools (10/25/88)
 - In September 1989, President Bush convened a historic two-day Education Summit with the nation's governors and his cabinet in Charlottesville, Virginia. The participants agreed to establish a decade-long, bipartisan federal-state partnership, to develop national education goals, to work for greater flexibility in the use of federal and state education funding in exchange for increased accountability for results, to work for state-by-state restructuring of our education system, and to report to the nation annually on progress toward the President's National Education Goals. [Bush Administration Record on Education]
- Give an annual State of American Education address (9/20/88)
 - The President has made education a major topic in every State of the Union Address he has delivered. Since the President announced the National Education Goals in 1990, the Department of Education and the Nation's Governors have provided annual reports detailing progress towards the goals. [State of the Union Addresses 90-92]
- Teach parents to teach (10/19/88)
 - The President's AMERICA 2000 education strategy encourages parents to become involved with their children's education. The initiatives proposed by the President, notably decentralization of education bureaucracies, will give parents a direct stake in deciding where their children go to school, and what they learn. The President and Mrs. Bush have been very concerned about the problem of illiteracy, and both have called repeatedly on parents to read to their children. [Bush Administration Record on AMERICA 2000; Bush Administration Record on Education]
- Develop academic goals for students with disabilities (10/19/88)
 - The Americans with Disabilities Act sets as a goal the incorporation of all Americans into society by providing equality of opportunity. The President's 1991 reauthorization of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act will ensure that all disabled children have access to a free education designed to meet their unique needs. [20 U.S.C. 1400; Public Law 102-119]
- Recognize National Merit Schools (10/19/88)
 - The President's AMERICA 2000 strategy calls for establishing National Merit Schools. [Bush Administration Record on AMERICA 2000]

- Increase support for magnet schools (10/19/88)
 - President Bush's AMERICA 2000 strategy calls for \$654 million in funding for a variety of innovative education programs, including magnet schools. Flexibility and choice in education is a central tenet of the President's strategy. [Los Angeles Times, May 23, 1991, p. A-31]
- Provide for President's Teachers Awards (10/19/88)
 - On April 7, 1992, President Bush named Mr. Thomas Fleming of Detroit, Michigan as his 1992 Teacher of the Year. The President's Teacher of the Year award honors the heroes of America who "protect the treasures of our past and the promise of our future." [President's Speech Honoring Thomas Fleming, April 7, 1992]
- Provide vocational education support (10/19/88)
 - The President's FY93 budget requests \$1.2 billion for Vocational education programs, including \$91 million for basic grants to states. The budget provides \$100 million, 11% more than in FY92, for "Tech-Prep" vocational education programs, which integrate secondary and post-secondary education for students entering technical occupations. Under the President's Job Training 2000 initiative, employment services provided under the JTPA are transformed into Skills Centers that would deal with all phases of entry into job training and vocational programs. This initiative will help to reduce duplication in the provision of job training services. [FY93 budget, p. I-65; Bush Administration Record on Job Training]

ENERGY

- Spend \$2.5 billion (\$5 billion 5/16/88) to research clean-coal technology (12/23/87)
- Fully decontrol natural gas (7/24/88)
- Provide tax incentives for returning non-producing stripper wells to production (7/24/88)
- Provide a 10 percent tax credit for oil and gas exploration creditable to the alternative minimum tax (7/24/88)
 - In his National Energy Strategy the President proposed \$500 million in FY93 to fully fund the Clean Coal Technology Demonstration Program, a project jointly funding with the coal industry to introduce innovative methods of using coal more cleanly, efficiently, and economically. To date, the Administration has spent over \$1.1 billion on developing clean-coal technology. [Bush Administration Record on Energy]
 - President Bush signed the Natural Gas Wellhead Decontrol Act, which will completely eliminate natural gas wellhead price controls by January 1, 1993. [Bush Administration Record on Energy]
 - The Bush Administration has reduced royalties paid by stripper wells on Federal lands. The revised regulation will create a sliding royalty scale that will provide an incentive to continue operating marginal wells that are in danger of shutting down. The measure is part of a package of initiatives designed to prevent the loss of domestic oil production and revitalize the oil and gas sector. Overall the revitalization strategy is expected to increase domestic oil production by 400,000 barrels/day by the year 2000. [Office of Cabinet Affairs; National Energy Strategy Executive Summary, p. 15]
 - The President supports changes to the AMT to provide incentives for new exploration. The Administration is supporting in principle the Archer amendment to H.R. 776, which would change the way the Alternative Minimum Tax is applied to the energy industry. The Archer amendment will provide almost \$900 million in tax relief to independent producers between 1993 and 1997. Among its features, it eliminates the Adjusted Current Earnings adjustment for intangible drilling costs and percentage depletion, and repeals the AMT preference item for percentage depletion. [Bush Administration Record on Energy; Presidential Speech at Oklahoma Christian University, 3/6/92; News Release of Congressman Bill Archer, 4/30/92]

- Repeal the transfer rule prohibiting independents from using percentage depletion on acquired properties (10/6/88)
 - Under the President's tax plan, independent fuel mineral producers and royalty owners are generally allowed to take percentage depletion deductions rather than cost depletion on all of net property income. [FY93 Budget, p. II-29]
- Clarify the R&D tax credit to include enhanced recovery techniques (7/24/88)
 - The budget reconciliation legislation signed by the President in 1990 includes several tax measures directed at the oil and gas sector, including a tax credit for enhanced oil recovery and other measures expected to boost production by 400,000 barrels per day by the year 2000. [National Energy Strategy Executive Summary, p. 15]
- Eliminate 80 percent of intangible drilling costs as an alternative minimum tax preference for independents (7/24/88)
 - The Archer amendment to H.R. 776, supported in principle by the Administration, will provide almost \$900 million in tax relief to independent producers between 1993 and 1997. The amendment will eliminate the Adjusted Current Earnings adjustment for intangible drilling costs and percentage depletion, and will repeal the AMT preference item for percentage depletion. [Bush Administration Record on Energy; Presidential Speech at Oklahoma Christian University, 3/6/92; News Release of Congressman Bill Archer, 4/30/92]
- Eliminate the windfall profits tax (7/24/88)
 - The windfall profits tax was repealed in December, 1988. [25 Pres. Doc. 6, 1/3/89]
- Increase the fill rate of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (7/24/88)
 - The President expanded the Strategic Petroleum Reserve fill rate, allowing the reserve to reach one billion barrels. [Bush Administration Record on Energy]
- Encourage R&D of alternative-energy sources (7/24/88)
 - The FY93 budget proposed spending \$250 million on renewable energy research and development, a 65% increase from FY89; the President signed legislation extending the renewable energy investment tax credit for solar and geothermal facilities for 6 months and has proposed an additional 18 month extension. [Bush Administration Record on Energy; 127 Public Utilities Fortnightly, p. 35, 1/1/91]
- Allow off-shore drilling in nonsensitive environmental areas (7/24/88)
 - The President deferred indefinitely all drilling in the Alaskan National Wildlife Refuge. The Administration is exploring environmentally sound options for limited development of reserves. [Reuters, 8/9/91]

- Reduce dependence on imported oil (2/2/88)

Alternative Fuels

- Encourage use of ethanol and methanol (8/4/87)

- EPA should require the use of alcohol blends in cities hard-pressed to meet federally mandated clean air standards (10/14/87)

- Endorse the call of the Task Force on Regulatory Relief for an amendment to the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) law to provide incentives for auto manufacturers to produce vehicles powered by alcohol or natural gas (Undated Bush '88 Fact Sheet)

- One of the major aims of the President's National Energy Strategy, now moving through Congress, is to reduce U.S. dependence on foreign sources of oil. The National Energy Strategy contains over 100 separate initiatives to conserve energy consumption and enhance domestic production. [Bush Administration Record on Environment]

- The President's National Energy Strategy directs all federal agencies to maximize their purchases of alternative fuel vehicles, including the recent purchase of 3,000 Alternative Fuel Vehicles by GSA. The President signed legislation extending tax incentives for domestically-produced ethanol through the year 2000. In April 1992, the Department of Defense Fuel Supply Center eliminated most exemptions used to restrict government purchases of gasohol. [Bush Administration Record on Energy; Washington Post, 4/14/92, p. A19]

- At the President's direction, the EPA is taking steps to reduce carbon monoxide levels in 40 U.S. cities by requiring the use of alcohol and similar blends and by removing non fuel-efficient vehicles from the roads. [Calgary Herald, 4/10/92, p. B15; White House Briefing, 1/18/92]

- President Bush has stated that he will not sign any CAFE legislation that destroys the auto industry and costs Americans jobs. The Bush Administration is also considering far-reaching changes of CAFE standards, the effect of which will be to provide incentives for auto manufacturers to produce vehicles powered by alcohol or natural gas. The President's National Energy Strategy directs all federal agencies to maximize their purchases of alternative fuels, including the recent purchase of 3,000 Alternative Fuel Vehicles by GSA. The Department of Energy is evaluating the CAFE program, and may consider changes to the current standards, including providing credit trading and averaging among manufacturers, and revising noncompliance penalties, and establishing alternative forms (for example, standards based on vehicle size). [National Energy Strategy, Executive Summary, p. 13; 28 Pres. Doc. 469, 3/13/92; 28 Pres. Doc. 414, 3/6/92; Bush Administration Record on Energy]

- Remove regulatory barriers to use of compressed natural gas (7/22/88)

- On March 6, during the President's 90-day moratorium (recently extended), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the Environmental Protection Agency announced several actions to increase the use of clean-burning natural gas. Among them, the EPA changed regulations concerning the monitoring of hydrocarbon emissions so that only reactive hydrocarbons are under scrutiny. This helps compressed natural gas since, when burned, its emissions consist of proportionately small levels of reactive hydrocarbons. FERC removed regulatory barriers to the retailing of compressed natural gas. Finally, the President has called for changes in the alternative minimum tax as applied to the energy industry in order to promote the use of compressed natural gas as an alternative fuel. [The President's Regulatory Reform Initiative at a Glance, 4/28/92; 28 Pres. Doc. 414, 3/6/92]

ENVIRONMENT

- Water rights belong to the states and not the federal government (5/5/88)
 - The President remains committed to the idea that water rights are properly within the jurisdiction of the States, rather than the Federal government. For example, in March of this year, Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan announced his strong support for transferring California's Central Valley irrigation network to state control. The Central Valley Project irrigates around 23,000 farms in central and southern California. [Washington Post, 3/25/92]
- Enforce environmental laws aggressively (5/16/88)
 - The Bush Administration has obtained more convictions for environmental crimes than any previous administration. Under President Bush's leadership, the EPA has assessed more civil, criminal, and administrative fines in the last three years than in all of its prior 21-year history, and new records have been set for felony indictments, convictions and prison sentences. The Bush Administration has pursued landmark suits to protect the Everglades, the Chesapeake Bay, and the Great Lakes. The EPA's enforcement budget for FY93 proposes \$216 million, up 72% since FY86. [Office of Cabinet Affairs; Bush Administration Record on the Environment]
- Expedite clean up of toxic waste dumps (5/16/88)
 - The President has tripled the rate of toxic waste site cleanups since 1989. The FY93 proposed Superfund budget raises funding to \$1.75 billion, with a larger percentage devoted to actual cleanup, rather than to administrative costs. In addition to Federal funding, private parties now pay for over 60% of Superfund cleanups, almost double their contribution level in 1988. [FY93 Budget; 22nd Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality, p. 109-114; Bush Administration Record on the Environment]
- Groundwater protection (5/16/88)
 - The Bush Administration is pursuing a strategy to develop state groundwater protection programs that emphasize pollution prevention strategies and rely on risk-based geographic targeting. [22nd Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality, p. 194]

- Support Wallop-Breaux Amendment (5/16/88)
 - While Vice President, George Bush worked to ensure the passage of the Wallop-Breaux amendment, which devoted new revenues to fund boating projects and fishing conservation and research. President Reagan signed the bipartisan measure into law in 1988. [AP, 12/23/88]
- Recycle solid waste (5/16/88)
 - The President has made solid waste disposal a top priority; he has set a goal of recycling 25% of solid waste by the year 2000. President Bush signed Executive Order 12780, requiring all federal agencies to minimize waste by establishing a recycling program. Today, nearly every office in every federal office building has a recycling bin to collect waste paper. [Supermarket News, May 6, 1991; Executive Order 12780]
- Aggressively enforce clean air regulations (5/16/88)
 - The President proposed, negotiated, and signed the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, the world's most protective and market-oriented clean air laws. The Amendments will cut acid-rain emissions in half, improve urban air quality, reduce toxic pollutants by 90%, and protect the global ozone layer by completely phasing out CFC production by the end of 1995. In FY91 the EPA assessed a total of \$9.7 million in fines under the Clean Air Act. [Bush Administration Record on the Environment, Office of Cabinet Affairs, EPA FY91 Enforcement Accomplishments Report]
- Support legislation reducing acid rain/Reduce emissions that cause acid rain by millions of tons by the year 2000 (5/18/88; 8/31/88)
 - The President proposed, negotiated, signed and has begun implementing the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, which will halve acid rain-producing emissions. Last year President Bush signed an air quality agreement with Canada pledging both countries to make deep reductions in acid rain pollutants. [22nd Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality, p. 9-16; Bush Administration Record on the Environment]

- Provide leadership to achieve international cooperation (5/16/88)
 - Under President Bush's leadership America has led the way to international agreements on phasing out CFCs; protecting Antarctica and the polar regions; preventing oil spills; and banning drifnet fishing, the importation of elephant ivory and sea turtle shells, and shipments of hazardous wastes. The President launched efforts to increase and coordinate joint U.S.-Mexico environmental programs, and developed a joint border action plan backed by \$103 million in FY92, with twice that requested in FY93. His Enterprise for the Americas Initiative provides for debt-for-nature swaps and the creation of environmental trust funds to strengthen long-term conservation efforts in Latin America and the Caribbean. President Bush provided assistance to environmentally-devastated Poland and to the East European Environment Center in Budapest, Hungary, established a U.S.-Asia Environmental Partnership which emphasizes technology cooperation, and pledged \$150 million in parallel financing over three years to the World Bank "Green Fund" to help developing countries address worldwide environmental concerns. [Bush Administration Record on International Environmental Issues; Office of Cabinet Affairs; EPA FY91 Enforcement Accomplishments Report]
- Ozone - work towards 100% reduction in CFC emissions/Urge U.S. and world to sign Montreal Protocol limiting nitrous oxide emissions (5/16/88)
 - In 1991 the President signed an international agreement to phase out production of ozone-damaging CFCs by the year 2000. He has urged all nations to sign the Montreal Protocol limiting nitrous oxide emissions, and was the first to provide funds to assist developing countries to meet their CFC responsibilities. Moreover, he has accelerated the U.S. phaseout by four years, committing the United States to cease production by the end of 1995. By implementing a fee on U.S. production of CFCs, he has already brought U.S. production levels 42% below the level required by the Protocol. [22nd Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality, p. 17-18; Office of Cabinet Affairs]
- Defer Lease Sale '91 (6/5/88)
 - In June 1990 President Bush postponed offshore development along 99% of California's coast for at least 10 years. His moratorium also applies to the entire coastlines of southern Florida, New England, Oregon and Washington state. [Bush Administration Record on the Environment]

- Enforce Clean Water Act (7/22/88)
 - President Bush has vigorously enforced anti-pollution provisions of the Clean Water Act, including pursuing federal cases to protect the Great Lakes, the Chesapeake Bay, and the Everglades, and collecting \$26.6 million in fines assessed under the Clean Water Act in FY91 alone. The President has proposed and secured \$340 million to accelerate construction of sewage treatment plants in Boston and other key coastal cities. The President has proposed an EPA environmental enforcement budget for FY93 of \$216 million, up 72% since FY86. [Bush Administration Record on the Environment]
- Call for FBI and Coast Guard action on ocean dumping (8/11/88)
 - The President has increased funding for both the FBI and the Coast Guard every year since he was elected. He has secured agreements to ban ocean dumping of sewage sludge by 1992 and established a pilot medical waste tracking system. [Bush Administration Record on Coasts and Oceans; Bush Administration Records on the Environment]
- Supports Senate measure on banning ocean dumping by 1991 (8/11/88)
 - The President secured consent agreements from several states to phase out ocean dumping of sewage sludge by June 1992. The President also signed the Basel Convention, which prevents the illegal export and dumping of hazardous waste. [Bush Administration Record on Coasts and Oceans; Bush Administration Records on the Environment]

- Prosecute polluters of oceans and lakes (8/20/88)

- Expand national parks, refresh urban parks and develop greenways (8/23/88; 8/31/88)

- The Administration has secured consent agreements with local jurisdictions to phase out ocean dumping of sewage sludge by June 1992. In response to the EXXON VALDEZ spill in April 1989, the Administration has collected \$1.1 billion in penalties—the largest natural resource settlement ever. Penalties collected will be devoted to natural resource restoration projects. In August 1990, the President signed legislation that establishes a \$1 billion cleanup trust fund; requires double-hulled oil tankers; establishes measures to improve prevention, response, and recovery; and increases enforcement tools and penalties. The legislation was complemented in 1990 by a U.S.-proposed international convention to expand cooperation on oil spill prevention, response, and research. The President signed into law the North American Wetlands Conservation Act, which will protect the flyways of migratory birds in the US and Canada. [Bush Administration Record on Wetlands; Bush Administration Record on Coasts and Oceans]

- President Bush has added three quarters of a billion acres to our nation's national parks, forests, wildlife refuges and public lands, and has established three new National Marine Sanctuaries. During his term, funding for the "America the Beautiful" program—which funds acquisition of key public lands—will have doubled to \$1.9 billion in FY93; overall, the FY93 budget increases funds by 17% to expand and protect America's public lands. The President has dramatically expanded programs to enhance fisheries, enlarge the recreational opportunities of campers, hikers and boaters, and protect wetlands, migratory bird flyways, and threatened or endangered species. Finally, the President has encouraged people across the nation to plant trees to foster green areas in their own communities, and in the last three years, he has personally planted over a dozen trees at locations throughout the country. [Bush Administration Record on Reforestation; White House Fact Sheet; FY93 Budget, p. 1-208; Office of Cabinet Affairs]

- Global conference on the environment
(10/14/88)
 - The United States has participated in a number of international environmental forums since President Bush took office. The President proposed, and the G-7 industrialized nations adopted, his call for a Worldwide Forestry Convention to protect and improve the world's forests. The Administration is currently negotiating international conventions on rain forests, biodiversity, and climate change to be signed at the upcoming UN Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil. [Bush Administration Record on International Environmental Issues; 22nd Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality, p. 115-126]
- Preserve wetlands resulting in no net loss
(8/31/88)
 - The President has fully funded the Wetlands Reserve Program and the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, and nearly tripled funding for wetlands protection since 1989. The President has requested \$812 million for wetlands protection in FY93. He has released a three-point plan for wetlands protection, begin the purchase of lands to implement the U.S.-Canada Waterfowl Management Plan and expanded the Everglades National Park by 106,000 acres. [Bush Administration Record on Wetlands; 22nd Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality, p. 195-201; Office of Cabinet Affairs]
- Reduce the production of waste/Encourage national commitment to recycling
(9/1/88; 8/31/88)
 - The President has made reduction of pollution one of his Administration's major objectives. He has introduced market incentives to reduce waste, such as the "Cash for Clunkers" program, and has proposed spending \$340 million to accelerate construction of sewage treatment plants in many coastal cities (including Boston). President Bush has also signed an Executive Order requiring all federal agencies to establish recycling programs. [22nd Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality, p. 151-158, Executive Order 12780]
- Protect very sensitive off-shore tracts from drilling
(8/31/88)
 - In June 1990 the President postponed for at least 10 years offshore development along 99% of California's coast and the entire coastlines of southern Florida, New England, Oregon and Washington state. [Bush Administration Record on the Environment]

- Superfund to be a high-profile program (9/1/88)
 - The proposed FY93 budget includes a record \$1.75 billion for the Superfund program, a \$134 million increase. Moreover, the entire \$134 million will be devoted to actual cleanup, as opposed to support activities. However, Congress has cut the President's request for Superfund in each of the past three years' budgets. In addition to the federal funding, private parties now pay for over 60% of Superfund cleanups, almost double their contribution level in 1988. [Bush Administration Record on the Environment]
- Aggressive litigation for all responsible parties (9/1/88)
 - The Bush Administration has prosecuted a record number of cases to enforce violations of the Montreal Protocol, the Endangered Species Act and the Basel Convention (export of hazardous waste), and has filed landmark suits to protect the Everglades, the Chesapeake Bay, and the Great Lakes. He has tripled the rate of toxic waste site cleanups, and today 60% of the funds for Superfund cleanups come from the responsible parties. Under President Bush's leadership, the EPA has assessed more civil, criminal, and administrative fines in the last three years than in all of its prior 21-year history. [Bush Administration Record on the Environment; Office of Cabinet Affairs]
- Eliminate harmful substances such as lead, asbestos and radon (10/5/88)
 - The Bush Administration has established new restrictions on lead in drinking water that will reduce exposure for more than 100 million Americans, and has made the detection of indoor air pollution from radon a priority for EPA action. Asbestos removal laws are being implemented, and enforcement has increased for regulations on all harmful substances. [22nd Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality, p. 17, 81-85, 1993]
- Clean up Boston Harbor (9/1/88)
 - President Bush proposed a \$340 million program to accelerate the construction of sewage treatment plants in Boston and other coastal cities. [Bush Administration Record on Coasts and Oceans]

ETHICS

- Appoint White House ethics panel (3/10/88)
- Establish a White House ethics office (7/26/88)
- Appoint a Senior Counselor to the President, whose first responsibility will be ethics (7/26/88)
- Sanctions imposed by law for a breach of the standards of conduct must be fair and proportionate (7/26/88)
 - One of the President's first acts after being inaugurated in January, 1989 was the appointment of a Commission on Federal Ethics Law Reform. [Bush Administration Record on Government Ethics]
 - The President has designated the White House Counsel as ethics advisor for the White House Office; within the Counsel's office an Associate Counsel serves as a full-time ethics advisor. [Bush Administration Record on Government Ethics]
- Standards of conduct must be uniformly applied to all public servants -- including Congress (7/26/88)
 - Counsel to the President C. Boyden Gray, whose office is responsible for ethics counseling, has designated a full-time ethics officer who on several occasions has issued ethics rulings for the entire U.S. government. Mr. Gray personally reviews policy on travel by White House officials. [Los Angeles Times, p. A28, 5/3/91]
 - The President's 1989 Ethics reform proposal provided that fair and proportionate punishments be provided for infractions: misdemeanors and civil penalties were included as sanctions for inadvertent violations of the criminal conflict-of-interest statutes, while felony sanctions were strengthened for more serious, *willful* violators. [White House Fact Sheet: The Government-Wide Ethics Act of 1989 and President Bush's Ethics Reform Proposals, 4/12/89]
- Establish a permanent ethics office in each department and major agency of government (7/26/88)
 - The 1989 Ethics Reform Act, shepherded through Congress by the President, established uniform disclosure rules for all three branches of government and extended restrictions on post-employment activities to members of Congress. [Bush Administration Record on Government Ethics]
 - The President pushed through Congress the 1989 Ethics in Government Act which revised the law governing receipt of gifts. The Office of Government Ethics is devising uniform ethics rules applicable to all Executive Branch agencies. Each department and major government agency has also designated an ethics counselor. [Bush Administration Record on Government Ethics]

● Propose a sweeping restatement of "conflict of interest" law
(7/26/88)

○ On April 12, 1989 the President signed Executive Order 12674, the first *comprehensive* Presidential Order on government ethics in a quarter-century. The President's ethics proposals also extended the conflict of interest statute to previously unaffected parties—the Judiciary and non-Member officers and employees of Congress. [White House Fact Sheet: The Government-Wide Ethics Act of 1989 and President Bush's Ethics Reform Proposals, 4/12/89]

HEALTH CARE

- Insure proper immunizations (1/1/87)
 - Ensure continued viability of rural hospitals (1/22/88)
 - Encourage tort reform to lessen medical malpractice suits (1/22/88)
 - Support biotechnology advances (1/22/88)
 - Reduce health care costs, now outpacing inflation (1/22/88)
- The President has increased Federal support for Centers for Disease Control childhood immunizations by \$52 million, an 18% increase over FY92. [Bush Administration Record on Children's Health]
 - The President's FY93 Budget would boost spending for primary care services for rural area; total funding up 42% since FY89; spending for Health Services Corporation, which provides care to needy in rural communities, is up 150% since FY89. [Bush Administration Record on Access to Health Care]
 - In May 1991, the President sent to Congress his Medical Malpractice Tort Reform legislation which would reduce incentives to file meritless medical malpractice suits, lower insurance premiums and increase access to health care in underserved areas; Congress has yet to act on the legislation. [Bush Administration Record on the President's Comprehensive Health Care Reform Program]
 - In his FY93 budget the President proposed a national Biotechnology Research Initiative to expand U.S. leadership in research and commercialization of biotech products. The budget for FY93 calls for spending over \$4 billion, an increase of 7% over FY92 and 18% over the past two years. The Vice President's Council on Competitiveness has also reformed regulation of biotechnology companies to allow more rapid approval of safe new biotech products. [Bush Administration Record on Biotechnology Research]
 - The President has proposed legislation to reform state medical malpractice laws; the President's comprehensive health care plan contains a number of initiatives to cut administrative costs by increasing competition among providers and insurers, and reforming the way federal health programs work. The President's plan would also help brake rising costs. [Bush Administration Record on the President's Comprehensive Health Care Reform]

- Provide medical coverage for women and infants, up to one year to decrease infant mortality (9/22/88)
 - The President's FY93 budget proposes over \$9.3 billion for activities to reduce infant mortality. This includes a 123% increase in Healthy Start, an initiative that targets Federal resources to 15 areas with exceptionally high rates of infant mortality. [Bush Administration Record on Children's Health Care, Bush Administration Record on Access to Health Care]
- Work with states to provide increased coverage to children in low-income families (9/22/88)
 - To improve access to primary health care for young children in low-income communities, the President's Child Care Bill of 1990 included \$6 million for a demonstration project, the "Ready to Learn" primary health care grants. These grants will fund local schools and health care providers to bring services to families who do not otherwise receive them. [Bush Administration Record on Children's Health]
- Phase in coverage for adults at affordable rates (9/22/88)
 - The President's comprehensive health care plan provides for tax credits and deductions for the purchase of a basic level of health insurance. [Bush Administration Record on the President's Comprehensive Health Care Reform Package]
- Support multiple-employer trusts and other risk pool mechanisms as incentives to employers (9/22/88)
 - The President's comprehensive health care plan calls for the creation of Health Insurance Networks that would allow smaller employers to band together to buy health insurance. By reforming the way the insurance market works, the President's proposals go a long way toward extending access to care without new mandates or taxes. [Bush Administration Record on the President's Comprehensive Health Care Reform Package]
- Cover serious preexisting conditions through state risk pools (9/22/88)
 - Current practices that distort access to insurance coverage—a history of sickness making people medically uninsurable and small employers finding insurance unaffordable because of one sick employee or family member—would be changed under the President's plan. Individuals who were covered by health insurance would be able to change jobs without facing the loss of their insurance due to preexisting conditions clauses. [Bush Administration Record on the President's Comprehensive Health Care Reform Package]

- Enforce anti-patient dumping laws at hospitals (HHS TOC Report)
- Enforce the survey and certification requirements to assure high quality care in nursing homes (HHS TOC Report)

- The Department of Health and Human Services has reviewed 873 complaints against hospitals for patient dumping since 1988, has found 620 violations, and six hospitals have been terminated from the Medicaid program. [Department of Health and Human Services]
- The Bush Administration implemented a new federal reform law to improve nursing home conditions. The law specifies how surveys should inspect nursing homes to see whether the new standards are being met, requires facilities to document treatment, and gives patients a stronger voice in their care. When California refused to implement the federal reforms, the President withheld the state's Medicaid funding for related programs and ordered more than 100 Federal investigators to California to inspect nursing homes. The Department of Justice has recently filed suits under the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act against Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Illinois, because of serious violations at residential facilities for the developmentally disabled. [Los Angeles Times, 4/15/91, p. A1; Daily Report for Executives, 10/25/90, p. A3; U.S. Newswire, 2/10/92; New York Times, 3/7/91, p. A1]

Aids

- Promote AIDS education (6/1/87)
- Provide money for research and treatment (6/1/87)
- Test with appropriate guarantees of confidentiality (6/1/87)

- The President's FY93 budget asks for \$621 million for AIDS prevention, a large share of which is for educational activities. [Bush Administration Record on AIDS]
- The federal government now spends more for AIDS research than for any other disease except cancer—\$1.2 billion will be spent in FY93 alone, a 39% increase since the President took office. [Bush Administration Record on AIDS]
- The President respects the privacy of all Americans and therefore believes that records pertaining to the AIDS virus should be kept confidential. [25 Pres. Docs. 864, 6/8/89]

- Support laws barring discrimination against people suffering from AIDS (6/28/88)

- AZT - continue expedited availability (6/28/88)

- The President worked for passage of, and then signed, the Americans with Disabilities Act which will provide legal protection to HIV-infected Americans against discrimination in public employment. [Bush Administration Record on Civil Rights]

- The Administration has streamlined the review process for AZT and other drugs to expedite the availability of promising new treatments. One of the first results of this new process was the rapid approval of the drug DDI, which helps those who cannot tolerate or show no improvement with AZT. In addition, seven other drugs have received FDA approval for the treatment of AIDS-related illnesses. Over 50 drugs to slow the progress of HIV or minimize its complications, and five potential vaccines, are currently in NIH-sponsored clinical trials. [Bush Administration Record on AIDS]

Long-term care

- Change tax code to encourage long-term insurance (1/6/88)

- A 1990 report by the Department of the Treasury recommended changes in the tax code to clarify benefits and allow long-term care as an itemized deduction for personal income tax. [Financing Health and Long-Term Care, Department of the Treasury, March 1990]

- Adjust Medicaid requirements to expand eligibility (1/6/88)

- President Bush supported and signed into law the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, expanding Medicaid eligibility for low-income pregnant woman and children up to six years old. [Bush Administration Record on Access to Health Care]

- Encourage home health care (1/6/88)

- President Bush is committed to encouraging care in the home wherever practicable. The Bush Administration approved waivers of federal regulations for a New York State program to encourage the elderly to buy nursing-home insurance and to exempt them from onerous Medicaid exclusions for personal wealth. Under the plan, people worried about Alzheimer's disease and other debilitating illnesses could buy private insurance that would pay for up to three years of nursing home care or six years of home care. If they required additional care, those who bought the policies would automatically qualify for Medicaid without "spending down" their assets. [New York Times, 5/3/92, p. A1]

- Allow conversion without penalty of IRAs, savings accounts and life insurance to pay for long-term care (1/6/88)
- The Treasury Department, in its 1990 report on Financing Health and Long-Term Care, proposed adjusting pension, annuity, and individual retirement account payments for long-term care. This option would allow payments from pensions, annuities, and IRAs to be adjusted for certain contingencies associated with the need for long-term care. Payments could also be adjusted to pay for private long-term care insurance. [Financing Health and Long-Term Care, The Department of the Treasury, March 1990, p. 3]

INDUSTRY

- Create an "Executive Branch Maritime Liaison" position
(From '88 Campaign Documents)
- Renew the Voluntary Restraint Agreement on Steel
- The Director of the Office of Maritime Administration at the Department of Transportation has been designated as the Administration's maritime liaison. The Office is responsible for the Ready Reserve Force and other maritime functions, and is the contact for the maritime industry. [White House Office of Cabinet Affairs]
- President Bush extended the Voluntary Restraint Agreement on Steel for two and one-half years. [Reuters, Financial Report, 3/13/92]

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS

- Appoint judges to interpret the Constitution, not legislate from the bench (7/8/88)
 - In their confirmation hearings before the Senate, Bush Supreme Court nominees Souter and Thomas discussed their intention to interpret the Constitution without using legislative or policy preconceptions to make constitutional interpretations. [New York Times, 3/1/92, p. D1]
- Set stricter limits on federal judicial intervention in completed state criminal cases (8/9/88)
 - The President's Comprehensive Violent Criminal Control Act of 1991, currently stalled in Congress, would reform *habeas corpus* law to reduce repetitive appeals of state court convictions to federal courts. The President's proposal would require state convicts to raise all of their claims in a single petition. To guarantee quality representation, the government would provide skilled counsel. [Bush Administration Record on Crime and Law Enforcement]
- Appoint judges concerned about victim's rights (9/5/88)
 - The President has ensured that both the Executive Branch and Federal judges are committed to victim's rights. The Attorney General personally argued the Supreme Court case of Payne v. Tennessee, in which the Court decided to allow families of murder victims to present testimony in a case's sentencing phase regarding the impact of the crime. Justice Souter voted in favor of allowing the use of these so-called victim impact statements. [Payne v. Tennessee 111 S.Ct 2597]

NATIVE AMERICANS

- Federal incentives to businesses which locate on Indian reservations (10/11/88)
- The Bureau of Indian Affairs' 90% Loan Guarantee Program promotes commercial lending to tribes and individual entrepreneurs. The guarantees will enable individuals to shift reliance from the Federal government to the private sector, which provides the only viable long-term source of funds and expertise for all the Indian Nations' new businesses. Technical assistance funds are available to loan recipients to aid in marketing and other areas. Moreover, the Indian Business Federal Grant Programs can be leveraged along with other Federal grant programs to provide a strong equity base for new ventures. Finally, the President supports the Enterprise Zones and Jobs-Creation Act now before Congress, which gives the HUD Secretary power to designate enterprise zones in Indian areas. [FY93 Budget, p. 1-382; Department of the Interior; Bush Administration Record on Enterprise Zones]
- The President has also created an Office of American Indian Trust in the Department of the Interior to oversee the trust responsibility of the Department and to insure that no Departmental action will be taken that will adversely affect or destroy those physical assets that the Federal government holds in trust for the tribes. [Questionnaire Answer for the Dallas Morning News; Department of Interior]
- Ensure that tribal rights to natural resources are protected and that tribes receive a fair market return as resources are developed (10/11/88)

- Provide financial resources to create effective schools
(10/11/88)

- The Office of Indian Education in the Department of Education administers the Indian Education Budget, for which the President has proposed \$81 million in funding for FY93. Formula grants are made to local educational agencies and tribal schools for supplementary elementary and secondary education programs to meet the special educational and culturally related academic needs of Indian children. In 1991, 1,163 formula grants were made to local agencies and tribal schools enrolling approximately 368,000 Indian students. In addition, the President has requested \$34 million in discretionary funding for Native Americans in the FY93 budget for the Administration for Children in Families, part of the Department of Health and Human Services. Additionally, on February 20, 1992, the Choctaw tribe of Philadelphia, Mississippi became the first Native American tribe to adopt the President's AMERICA 2000 strategy to improve the quality of education available to both adults and children on the Pearl River Reservation. [Source: FY93 Budget, p. A-429; Department of the Interior; HHS Administration for Children and Families FY93 Budget; Department of Education Press Release, 2/20/92]

● Ensure equitable participation in health, housing, job training and education (10/11/88)

○ Native Americans are covered by a variety of anti-discrimination statutes, and have access to all social services normally available to qualifying applicants. Funding for the Indian Health Service has increased each year since President Bush took office, and the President's FY93 budget requests \$1.677 billion plus \$270.5 million for Indian Health Facilities. The Native American Programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services has risen by 15% since 1988; the President has requested \$34 million in discretionary funding for Native Americans in the FY93 budget for the Administration for Children in Families. Indian housing needs will be served by new programs like HOPE and the HOME grants. The largest part of the President's HOPE program, HOPE 1, funded at \$611 million, is specifically designed to facilitate public and Indian housing homeownership. Meanwhile, HOME investment partnership grants provide Indian tribes unprecedented flexibility in the use of Federal monies for new construction, housing rehabilitation, and rental assistance. [FY93 Budget, p. I-381; HHS Administration for Children and Families FY93 Budget; Department of the Interior; Waging War on Poverty: HOPE HUD publication, Feb. 1992]

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- Make the R&D tax credit permanent (5/16/87)
 - The President has asked Congress to make the R&D tax credit permanent. Congress has yet to act on his request. [Bush Administration Record on Support for Science and Technology]
- Support making all R&D authorizations for five years at a time, and appropriations for two years (Bush '88 Campaign Documents)
 - In FY92, the President signed an authorization bill requiring NASA to provide a five-year funding program for research projects costing more than \$200 million. [NASA Administrator Richard Truly Testimony before the Housing Space and Technology Subcommittee]
- Both government and business must devote more resources to R&D (5/16/87)
 - The President has increased federal funding for basic research by 25%. The FY92 budget included a record \$76 billion for research and development, \$8 billion more than 1991; he is working to double NSF funding from its 1987 level by 1994; he has initiated major research projects into subjects such as human health and longevity, mental health, global climate change, high performance computers and communications, advanced materials and processing, and biotechnology. The R&D tax credit provides incentives for firms to increase their R&D activities. [Bush Administration Record on Support for Science and Technology]
- Business should have a closer partnership with government and university labs (5/16/87)
 - To promote U.S. business' use of technology to strengthen the domestic economy and compete in global markets, President Bush created the National Technology Initiative. The NTTI will expand businesses by increasing the application of both Federally and privately-supported technology now developing in government and university labs. It will also spur creation of more high value-added jobs for Americans. Presidential orders and legislation have made it easier for firms to cooperate on R&D, and the Bush Administration has increased cooperation and co-funding with industry in R&D programs. President Bush has advanced a series of regulatory reform, tax, and legal incentives to help firms develop and apply new techniques. [NTTI Fact Sheet (undated); Bush Administration Record on Support for Science and Technology]

- Greater cooperation between private and public sectors (8/7/87)
 - In the Administration's U.S. Technology Policy the President announced his intention to work cooperatively with the private sector to develop generic technologies that will boost economic growth and help meet long-term national needs. [Bush Administration Record on Support for Science and Technology]
- Flexible approach to management of government funding (8/7/87)
 - The Administration has pursued a number of budget process reforms, such as biennial budgeting and long-range appropriation plans for long-term federal programs; and administrative reforms such as the Management by Objectives (MBO) system which coordinates spending of federal programs with progress towards pragmatic objectives. [FY92 Budget, II-377-9]
- Improve math and science education (10/25/88)
 - The National Education Goals call for American students to be first in the world in mathematics and science by the year 2000. In 1992 the Interagency Committee on Education and Human Resources conducted the first comprehensive analysis of federal support for mathematics, science and technology. Based on that analysis, the funding for these programs rose 13% to \$1.94 billion. The FY93 budget proposes an additional 7% increase to \$2.1 billion, a total \$633 million, or 43%, higher than the FY90 funding level. [Bush Administration Record on the National Education Goals: Bush Administration Record on Mathematics and Science Education]
- Promote commercialization of technological breakthroughs (10/20/88)
 - The President established a new Working Group on Commercializing Federal R&D under his Council on Competitiveness to increase the transfer of federally-funded R&D to the private sector, and to identify and help remove barriers to the private sector's ability to bring new technology products and services to the market. [Bush Administration Record on Support for Science and Technology]
- Upgrade Science Advisor to Assistant to President for Science and Technology (10/20/88)
 - The President's Science Advisor has been upgraded to the level of Assistant to the President. [Bush Administration Record on Support for Science and Technology]

- Reininvigorate OSTP (Office of Science and Technology Policy) (10/20/88)
- Federal investment should focus on basic research (10/20/88)
- Federal government should ensure rules of game are fair (10/20/88)
- Double NSF budget over next five years (From '88 Campaign Documents)

Space Program

- Support a permanently-manned space station (3/16/87)

- To reinvigorate the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the President promoted the Director to the level of Assistant to the President and increased the Office's budget from \$1.587 million to \$4.4 million. [FY91, p. A398; FY93 budgets, p. A1-211]
- The President has managed to increase federal funding for basic research by 25%, despite Congressional cuts of nearly \$100 million in funding for the National Science Foundation in the 1992 budget. The FY92 budget contained \$76 billion for research and development—an increase of 13% over 1991, within a budget that increased overall spending by just 2.6%. [Bush Administration Record on Support for Science and Technology]
- At the President's direction, American negotiators have pushed to protect American Intellectual Property rights throughout the globe through bilateral negotiations—for example, in consultations with Thailand over adequate copyright enforcement for the Motion Picture and Recording industry—and in multinational fora, such as the inclusion of Trade Related aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPs) within the Uruguay Round of GATT talks. [1992 Trade Policy Agenda; 1991 Annual Report of the President on the Trade Agreements Program]
- The President has fought to keep funding for the National Science Foundation on a path that would allow it to double over the period 1987-1994. [Bush Administration Record on Support for Science and Technology]
- President Bush believes that Space Station FREEDOM is the next critical step in manned space exploration. The Administration's FY93 budget provides \$2.25 billion for the Space Station program, a 10% increase over FY92. [Bush Administration Record on Space Exploration]

- Support Mission to Planet Earth
(10/29/87)
 - The U.S. Global Climate Change Research Program, and its global mapping and survey strategy—Mission to Planet Earth—has been underway since shortly after the release of the President's National Space Policy in 1989. Agencies throughout the government are contributing information to this important program which will promote understanding of our home planet's environment and operation. [Bush Administration Record on Mission to Planet Earth; Bush Administration Record on the National Space Council]
- Support the role of NASA and the private sector
(10/29/87)
 - Under President Bush's leadership, private sector investment in space hardware and systems has increased significantly; the communications satellite sector alone will generate foreign sales of \$1 billion in 1992. Bush Administration policies have facilitated the development of the U.S. commercial space sector, enabling the emergence of a multi-hundred million dollar commercial space industry. The Department of Transportation has been promoting a competitive commercial launch industry. In addition, by permitting access to satellite signals from DOD's Global Positioning System, the Administration has enabled development of a potential multi-billion dollar market for navigation equipment. [Bush Administration Record on Commercial Space Business]
- Support construction of the replacement shuttle
(10/29/87)
 - The Space Shuttle ENDEAVOR, the replacement shuttle, was completed during the Bush Administration and lifted off from Cape Kennedy on May 7, 1992. [see Bush Administration Record on Transportation to Space for shuttle information]
- Support a heavy-lift launch vehicle
(10/29/87)
 - The Administration has begun to develop a new fleet of launch vehicles, the first since the Space Shuttle was conceived in the early 1970s. This New Launch System (NLS) will take advantage of modern technology to build more cost-effective, reliable, quick-turnaround launch vehicles. [Bush Administration Record on Transportation to Space]
- Promote international cooperation for commercialization
(10/29/87)
 - The Bush Administration has supported the establishment of university-based NASA Centers for the Commercial Development of Space; more than 200 U.S. companies have become affiliated with these centers. [Bush Administration Record on Commercial Space Business]

- Commit to peaceful exploration of near- and far-space (10/3/88)
- Create a National Space Council chaired by the Vice President (10/3/88)
- Commit to operational space station by 1996 (10/3/88)
- Commit to space exploration to Mars (10/3/88)

- The President's Space Exploration Initiative is a plan to explore near- and far-space over the next 30 years, including new robotic missions to the Moon, a manned expedition to Mars, and programs to explore the solar system and the stars. Five new exploration vehicles have been launched: Magellan (Venus), Galileo (Jupiter), Ulysses (Sun), and the Gamma Ray Observatory among them. [Bush Administration Record on Space Exploration]
- The National Space Council, headed by Vice President Dan Quayle, was established during the President's first year in office. [Bush Administration Record on the National Space Council]
- Current planning calls for first-element launch in 1996, the attainment of a man-tended capability in 1997, and a permanently-manned capability by late 2000. [FY93 Budget, p. I-142]
- The President has made a manned mission to Mars one of the cornerstones of his space program; he has established an independent advisory group within his National Space Council, the Synthesis Group, to concentrate on innovative concepts and technical solutions to the challenge of landing a human on Mars. [Bush Administration Record on Space Exploration]

TAXES

- No new taxes
(10/21/87)
 - In 1990, the President signed a Budget Agreement with Democrats in Congress which capped growth in domestic and defense discretionary spending in exchange for accelerated phaseout of deductions, elimination of the "bubble" in income tax rates, and increases in certain excise taxes. In light of the Democratic Congress' determination to increase spending, the President has admitted that his acceptance of the 1990 budget deal was a "mistake." On March 20th, the President reiterated his opposition to further tax increases by vetoing the tax hike passed by Democrats in Congress. [Bush Administration Record on Controlling Federal Spending; the Budget Act]
 - As Vice President, George Bush supported the Taxpayer Bill of Rights that Ronald Reagan signed into law. As President he has implemented the legislation, and has increased the powers of the IRS ombudsman. [Washington Post, April 15, 1992, p. A23]
 - The President has called for a reduction in the capital gains tax rate every year since he was elected. [Bush Administration Record on Increasing Capital Formation]
 - The FY93 budget proposal calls for flexible Individual Retirement Accounts, allowing tax-free withdrawals for higher education and first-time homebuyers. There would be no penalty for withdrawals of interest or contributions after seven years. [Bush Administration Record on Increasing Capital Formation]
 - The Bush Administration has proposed several bills that will simplify and stabilize the pension laws. The Pension Opportunities for Workers' Expanded Retirement (POWER) proposal works to expand coverage for small businesses by shortening vesting periods and simplifying the tax rules associated with pensions. The Private Retirement Incentives Matched by Employer (PRIME) proposal is aimed at cutting red tape, so more pension plans are created and more people are covered. [18 Pension Reporter 779; The Business Journal-Milwaukee, 10/7/91, p. 4]
- Support a Taxpayer Bill of Rights
(10/12/87)
- Cut capital gains tax from 28% to 15%
(10/14/87)
- Provide legislation for tax-free Individual Savings Accounts (ISA)
(10/14/87)
- Simplify and stabilize the pension laws
(Leadership on the Issues, p. 270)

- Provide for energy credits (10/14/87)

- The President established tax incentives worth \$2.25 billion over five years for oil and gas producers to increase domestic energy production. This initiative is expected to raise domestic production by 400,000 barrels per day by the year 2000. [Bush Administration Record on Energy]

TRADITIONAL FAMILY VALUES

- Daily recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance (8/18/88)
- President Bush has strongly supported a daily recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance in our schools, and has spoken out on the need to educate our students in fundamental values and respect for God. [Presidential Remarks at the Annual Convention of National Religious Broadcasters, 1/27/92; Presidential Proclamation 6262: Education Day, U.S.A. 1991; 1992 State of the Union Address]
- Voluntary prayer in schools (8/18/88)
- President Bush has called numerous times for voluntary prayer in schools. The Department of Justice also supported voluntary school prayer in its *amicus curiae* brief in the Supreme Court case of Lee V. Weisman. [Presidential Remarks at the Annual Convention of National Religious Broadcasters, 1/27/92]
- Constitutional Amendment to prohibit desecration of the American flag ('88 Campaign Documents)
- On June 30, 1989, President Bush proposed an amendment to the Constitution to ban the desecration of the American flag. [UPI, 6/30/89]

URBAN POLICY

- Appoint ongoing Presidential Task Force on Urban Affairs (6/13/88)
- Provide for urban enterprise zones (6/13/88)

Housing

- Tenant ownership and management of public housing (6/13/88)

- On March 12, 1992, President Bush created the National Commission on America's Urban Families, chaired by Gov. John Ashcroft. The Commission's goal is to stop the deterioration of our cities by developing strategies to strengthen inner city families. [Atlanta Journal & Constitution, 3/13/92]

- The President's Enterprise Zones and Jobs-Creation Act, now before Congress gives the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development the power to designate up to 50 areas as enterprise zones. [Bush Administration Record on Enterprise Zones]

- The President's Low-Income Housing Preservation program gives tenants the right to purchase buildings from private owners wanting to terminate low-income housing subsidies; the President's HOPE initiative, signed into law in November 1990, gives public housing residents the opportunity to buy the units are living in. The President has aggressively expanded the resident management program begun by President Reagan. Today over 200 groups are learning to manage the public housing complexes in which they reside. [Bush Administration Record on Home Ownership]

- The Department of Agriculture is working to expand the use of electronic benefit transfer cards for Food Stamp recipients. New Medicare rules implemented in 1991 require a physician to complete paperwork for elderly patients free of charge. [FY93 Budget p. I-173; Bush Administration Record on Food and Nutrition Program]

- Increase money for community-based mental health clinics and low-income housing assistance (6/13/88)
 - The FY93 budget requests a 58% increase, \$988 million, in funding for HUD housing choice programs for low-income families. The President's Safe Havens Initiative will offer low-cost housing for homeless persons who are mentally ill but unwilling to begin long-term intensive treatment for their illnesses. [FY93 Budget, p. I-181; Bush Administration Record on Housing and Community Development]

- Develop federal/state/private partnerships for more single-room occupancy shelters (6/13/88)
 - Under President Bush the Federal Housing Administration began ensuring that single room occupancy housing is provided for the homeless and near-homeless. [Bush Administration Record on Homelessness]
- Seek full funding of the McKinney Act to ensure the availability of emergency shelter, food and medical care (6/13/88)
 - The President has sought full funding for the McKinney Act, strongly urging Congress to approve his proposal for over \$1 billion in homeless assistance. Congress has consistently appropriated less than the Administration has requested for homeless programs. Nevertheless, to date the Administration has spent over \$3 billion on the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. [Bush Administration Record on Homelessness; Response to questionnaire from the Mental Health Group]
- Establish regional mortgage limits and low down payments for FHA mortgages (6/13/88)
 - The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 enacted specific reforms for the Federal Housing Administration. The mortgage limit of \$67,500 for a single-family residence, set in 1980, was increased to \$124,875. The FHA Commissioner has the authority to raise the limit in high cost areas where moderate- and middle-income persons have limited housing opportunities due to high prevailing sales prices. [FHA Mortgage Limits]
- Enact vouchers for low-income renters (9/22/88)
 - The President has proposed housing vouchers as the preferred method for aiding low-income renters. The FY93 budget asks for funding for 83,000 plus vouchers, a 64% increase over FY92 levels. [Bush Administration Record on Improving Assisted Housing; Bush Administration Record on Housing and Development]

VETERANS

- Strengthen veterans preference in federal hiring (8/21/88)
 - The President has moved quickly to protect the jobs and benefits of federal reservists who were called to active duty under that operation. A network of local veterans' representatives has been established has been established around the country to make hiring information and assistance readily available to veterans. Job fairs, specially targeted to recruit veterans, have been and continue to be held around the nation. Special efforts are also being made to promote the hiring of disabled veterans in Federal agencies. The Administration is seeking legislation to restore Veterans Readjustment Appointment Authority to all eligible Vietnam-era veterans on the same basis as recent service members. [Office of Personnel Management]
- Work to build health care policy for older veterans (8/21/88)
 - President Bush has proposed a \$1 billion increase in FY93 for the provision of direct medical care to veterans, bringing the total increase in funding for veterans to \$3.7 billion since 1989. By next year, the Administration will have opened a total of 10 new nursing homes since FY89 to meet the needs of aging veterans, and will have expanded the number of Geriatric Research, Education, and Clinical Centers to 15. The Administration plans to increase resource sharing and cooperative arrangements with Federal, State, and private sector providers. [Bush Administration Record on Veterans Affairs]
- Vietnam veterans will receive proper services and treatment (8/21/88)
 - The Veterans Health Administration provides a complete range of inpatient and outpatient medical care for Vietnam veterans, as well as special programs for post-traumatic stress disorder and Agent Orange. The VA also operates the Vet Center program to reach out to troubled Vietnam veterans. Vet Centers are community-based and veteran-staffed, offering assistance to veterans and their families with post-war readjustment and the psychological after-effects of duty in a combat zone. The Administration is also seeking legislation to restore Veterans Readjustment Appointment Authority to all eligible Vietnam-era veterans on the same basis as recent service members. [Department of Veterans Affairs; Office of Personnel Management]

- Do everything possible to resolve the fates of MIAs & POWs (9/21/88)

- In 1991, President Bush upgraded the Office of POW/MIA Affairs in the Pentagon. The director is now a Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense reporting to the Undersecretary of Defense for Policy. Direct negotiations have been opened with the Vietnamese authorities—former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General John Vessey has been named the President's Special Emissary to Hanoi for POW/MIA issues and has established a permanent American delegation in Hanoi—and fifteen teams of American and Vietnamese officials and forensics specialists have traveled to remote areas in Vietnam to inspect crash sites and interview witnesses, searching for evidence of missing American servicemen. In recent years, several American remains have been returned to the United States. Nevertheless, the President remains committed to the idea that normalization of relations with Vietnam is contingent upon resolution of the POW/MIA issue. [Bush Administration Record on POW/MIA and Vietnam; Department of Defense]

VOLUNTEERISM

- Provide federal funding to create local community and school-based programs to involve young adults in volunteer service in their community (YES—Youth Entering Service) (10/5/88)
- In 1990, President Bush established the Points of Light Foundation, with five major areas of concentration, including YES, to engage Americans in service to their communities. \$5 million was initially appropriated; the FY93 budget doubles this amount. [FY93 Budget, p. A1-27, A1-212]

DEFENSE, FOREIGN POLICY, AND TRADE

ARMS CONTROL

Nuclear Proliferation

- Strengthening the International Atomic Energy Agency (1/5/88)
 - The President has steadfastly supported the International Atomic Energy Agency and encouraged other nations to adhere to IAEA safeguards on the control and use of nuclear materials. Argentina and Brazil, for example, have now agreed to accept IAEA safeguards over all of their nuclear activities. On April 3, 1992, the U.S. signed a new nuclear-nonproliferation accord to limit the sale and licensing of machinery and materials which can be used for both peaceful purposes and to make nuclear weapons. The accord strengthens the role of the IAEA in enforcing new regimes. [Bush Administration Record on Nonproliferation; New York Times, 5/3/92]
- Working to secure universal adherence to Non-Proliferation Treaty (1/5/88)
 - The President has encouraged other nations to join the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Since his inauguration, France, China, and South Africa have agreed to be bound by the treaty. [Bush Administration Record on Nonproliferation]
- Ballistic Missile Proliferation
 - Work to revitalize the missile technology control regime, make it binding, not voluntary, and bring the Soviets and Chinese into it (8/2/88)
 - The President has pushed to extend the reach of the 18-member Missile Technology Control Regime. At the plenary meeting in Washington in November of 1991, for example, the members agreed to include additional items in the list of equipment subject to export controls. [Bush Administration Record on Nonproliferation]
 - Raise profile of the issue diplomatically to make clear that there is a price to be paid by those who supply missiles and missile technology (8/2/88)
 - The President has exerted considerable diplomatic pressure on nations that continue to sell missile technology to hostile states. The State Department has publicly called attention to sales by North Korea, China, and others nations. [Testimony by Undersecretary Reginald Bartholomew before the House Subcommittee on Foreign Relations, April 8, 1992]

- Reorganize the bureaucracy, vesting one senior official with responsibility for integrating our intelligence, diplomatic, military, and economic resources for combating the problem (8/2/88)

- Develop defenses against missiles, e.g., joint effort with Israel on the Arrow (8/2/88)

Chemical Weapons Ban

- Work to ban the production of chemical weapons and to create an intrusive verification system to guard against violations (1/5/88)

Conventional Arms Reductions

- Give new priority to conventional arms reduction negotiations: without linking to START, have both sets of negotiations move in tandem (8/2/88)

- At the President's direction, Undersecretary of State for Security Affairs Reginald Bartholomew has taken the lead in efforts to strengthen arms control efforts, including the Missile Technology Control Regime. [The Reuters Library Report, 21 February 1992]

- The Defense Department has devoted significant resources to the development and deployment of missile defenses, including the Patriot missile and the Strategic Defense Initiative. The success of our Patriot missile crews during the Gulf War is a direct result of this effort. [Boston Globe, February 5, 1991; New York Times, April 10, 1992]

- The President signed an agreement with the Soviet Union in 1990 requiring both nations to destroy virtually all their stocks of chemical weapons, and U.S. stockpiles are being systematically incinerated or destroyed in compliance with this agreement. In 1991, at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, the Administration pushed for resolution of all major outstanding issues on the Chemical Weapons Convention. [Bush Administration Record on Chemical Weapons Arms Control]

- President Bush pursued simultaneously the Conventional Arms Reduction Treaty and the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty through separate forums. Both treaties were signed within one year. Since last August's coup in Moscow, the Bush Administration has announced sweeping reductions and drawdowns in both strategic and conventional forces. U.S. negotiators, working through the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other forums, have supported continued initiatives to scale back conventional arms postures worldwide. [Bush Administration Record on Conventional Forces; White House Fact Sheet: Further Strengthening of the CSCE, 11/8/91; New York Times, 9/15/91, p. 1]

- The goal of a conventional arms treaty: lower, equal levels of forces, and removal of destabilizing Soviet advantages in tanks, artillery, and rocket launchers (8/2/88)

- Japanese contributions to our collective security do not have to be defined in narrow military terms. Japan's help in relieving Third World debt (Mexico and Brazil) would contribute to our national security needs and interests (8/2/88)

Dealing with the Commonwealth of Independent States

- Meet with Gorbachev in an "early" summit (1/1/88)

- Maximize areas of U.S. advantages, focusing on areas that make Soviet military investments obsolete or that require Soviet investment in systems that don't pose a threat to U.S. (e.g. Soviet air defense) (10/22/88)

- Probe new possibilities with the Soviets, recognizing changes, but measure Soviet behavior and perestroika by their willingness to:
 - * Significantly reduce their military spending
 - * Change their strategic and conventional force structures, greatly reducing first strike, destabilizing weapons
 - * Restrain radical, aggressive clients and help resolve regional conflicts
 - * Live up to obligations in human rights and emigration (8/2/88)

- The breakup of the Soviet Union has dramatically changed the military situation in Europe as almost all Soviet troops have been withdrawn from Eastern Europe. The President continues to closely monitor the disposition of former Soviet military forces and equipment. [Bush Administration Record on Conventional Forces; Bush Administration Record on Relations with the Former USSR]

- Japan has helped advance collective security. For example, Japan contributed \$9 billion to offset U.S. costs for the Gulf War and dispatched minesweepers to the region. Japan has been a participant in several global economic and environmental conferences, and has contributed economic aid to bolster economies in Latin America. The President continues to work with Japan to identify areas of mutual interest and cooperation. [National Security Strategy of the United States, March 1990, p. 15; 27 Pres. Doc. 381, 4/4/91]

- Just 8 months after his inauguration, President Bush met with Mikhail Gorbachev in Malta for a bilateral discussion of arms control issues and other matters of mutual concern. [Washington Post, 12/6/89, p. A25]

- The breakup of the Soviet Union vindicated America's containment policies and dramatically changed the global balance of power. In April 1992 the President announced a \$24 billion aid package to our former adversaries, and is closely monitoring the disposition of former Soviet military forces and equipment. [White House Fact Sheet: Multilateral Financial Assistance Package for Russia, 4/1/92]

- Even before its breakup, President Bush worked hard to encourage changes and reform in Soviet Union. The President gained concessions from the Soviets on military spending, strategic forces, and Jewish emigration. Since the President took office, the Soviets pulled out of Afghanistan, denounced terrorism, and reduced their support to anti-democratic regimes throughout Eastern Europe, Central America, and Africa. [Bush Administration Record on Relations with the Former USSR]

DEFENSE

Defense Procurement

- Work with Congress to implement the Packard Commission reforms, specifically:
 - * Simplify the system by combining all procurement laws into one single government wide statute
 - * Move to multi-year budgeting
 - * Eliminate unnecessary layers of Defense Department paper-makers (8/22/88)
- Commit to a vigorous SDI program (3/16/87)

○ The Department of Defense has implemented several of the recommendations in the final report of the Packard Commission. The results of these reforms are currently under review. [Washington Times, 12/12/89, p. B5]

○ The President has supported a vigorous Strategic Defense Initiative. President Bush has reshaped SDI to keep pace with the changing world. The result, Global Protection Against Limited Strikes (GPALS), will be deployed starting in 1996, or as soon as technologically possible. Despite personal efforts by the President, Congress has consistently cut his budget requests for SDI—over \$3 billion since FY90. For FY93, the President requested \$5.43 billion for SDI activities. [Bush Administration Record on the SDI]

FOREIGN POLICY

Burden Sharing

- Getting allies to do more is essential, but should be approached creatively (8/2/88)

NATO Summit

- Convene an early NATO summit to deal with: 1) conventional arms control, 2) conventional defense effectiveness, 3) Western relations with Eastern Europe, and 4) public diplomacy (10/19/88)

Israeli Relations

- No wedge will be driven between U.S. and Israel (9/7/88)

○ President Bush successfully initiated and maintained a global alliance to end Saddam Hussein's aggression towards his neighbors. The President is exploring various approaches to establishing a more balanced partnership with our allies, including a greater sharing of global leadership and responsibilities. Possibilities he is examining include improved intra-alliance divisions of labor and increased aid by economically stronger allies to other Alliance members and friendly Third World countries. [Secretary of Defense Cheney Testimony before the House Armed Services Committee, February 6, 1992]

○ Reflecting the extraordinary changes in Europe and the Soviet Union, the NATO Summit of 1990 established new policies that reduce and restructure NATO's conventional military forces, change NATO's attitude towards the use of nuclear weapons, and invite Eastern Europe and Moscow to form permanent liaisons with the organization. [Los Angeles Times, p. A1, 1/7/90].

○ The President is committed to maintaining close relations with Israel. In FY92, the United States provided Israel with more than \$4 billion in economic and military aid. The United States stood firmly by Israel through the Gulf War. U.S. Patriot missiles were stationed at important sites in Israel—some of which were staffed by Israeli crews—to protect its people from attack throughout the Gulf War. While working to open negotiations between Israel and representatives of the Palestinian people and other countries in the region, the President and Secretary Baker have always taken into consideration, after consulting with Israeli leaders, Israel's interests. The United States has a special relationship with Israel among the nations of the Middle East, and the President is committed to maintaining that relationship. [27 Pres. Doc. 1251, 9/12/91].

- Time for others to follow Egypt's lead and accept Israel's legitimacy (9/7/88)
- Palestinians must be involved (9/7/88)

Third World Debt

- Supports Baker (subsequently called Brady) Plan to refinance Third World Debt (9/25/88)

- The Palestine Liberation Organization has accepted UN Resolutions 242 and 338, recognizing Israel's right to exist. [26 Pres. Docs. 975]
- On October 30, 1991 the Israeli government began direct negotiations with representatives of the Palestinian people to resolve the differences between them. President Bush and Secretary Baker played a key role in bringing the two sides together to end the tragic violence that has plagued the region for decades. [US Department of State Dispatch Supplement, February 1992, Vol. 3, Supplement No. 2]

- Building on the Brady Plan, the President has taken the lead in forging an international strategy to deal with the debt problem. Eight countries, accounting for \$125 billion in commercial bank debt, have now negotiated new agreements. The United States has also taken the lead in refinancing, and in certain cases forgiving official debt when countries have committed themselves to implementing responsible policies and development. [Bush Administration Record on International Debt Strategy]

TRADE

- Build on our free trade agreement with Canada and work with Mexico to create a North American compact (10/14/87)
- The President has proposed a North American Free Trade Agreement with Canada and Mexico. Building on the agreement with Canada, the NAFTA would create a Free Trade Zone between the three nations to boost economic growth and create more American jobs. [Bush Administration Record on Trade]
- Develop new bilateral trade agreements with Japan and other major trading partners (1/12/88)
- The President has negotiated agreements with Japan opening its domestic market to U.S. satellites, supercomputers, forest products, telecommunications, semiconductors and paper products. The broad-ranging Structural Impediments Initiative will help eliminate a variety of structural barriers to U.S.-Japanese trade. The President's Enterprise for the Americas Initiative will result in new trading agreements with Latin America while the North American Free Trade Agreement will mean enhanced trade with Mexico and Canada. [Bush Administration Record on Trade]
- Enforce trade laws vigorously against countries which do not let American products compete fairly in their markets (11/12/87)
- President Bush has made the reduction of trade imbalances caused by distortions of free and fair trade a high priority for his Administration. The U.S. participates as a founding member in APEC, the forum for dynamic promotion of market-oriented reforms and trade liberalization throughout the East Asia region. The Structural Impediments Initiative, designed to improve U.S. competitiveness and open markets in Japan, has been mutually beneficial and was further strengthened during the President's January visit to Japan. Where cooperation has been less successful in persuading our partners to accept free trade, the Bush Administration has used Special and Section 301 trade action to address market access barriers and inadequate protection of intellectual property rights in China and Thailand. The Bush Administration is actively monitoring the implementation of Section 301 regarding supercomputer procurement, foreign satellite procurement and wood product import barriers, and other products. [Bush Administration Record on U.S.-Pacific Trade; 1992 Trade Policy Agenda]

Extend Free Trade Agreements

- Free trade agreement with Canada is a model for reducing barriers and making trade free and fair (8/2/88)
- Free trade agreements should be extended in our hemisphere to Pacific Rim countries and with the European Community, as it moves towards integration in 1992 (8/2/88)

○ The President has stated that future liberalizations in our trade relations will follow the highly successful U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement model. Since implementation of the Agreement, U.S. merchandise exports to Canada have risen 19%, to \$85 billion in 1991, creating over 250,000 new American jobs. [Bush Administration Record on Trade; Department of Commerce News, Dec. 1991]

○ To ensure free trade with the world, President Bush has commenced negotiations with Mexico and Canada to create a North American Free Trade Area which would create a market of 360 million consumers with an output of \$6 trillion. This will also create thousands of new U.S. jobs. In June 1990, the President proposed the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative to expand free trade through the Western Hemisphere; the Initiative will provide greater access to foreign markets for American businesses and consumers and provide increased investment opportunities. The Bush Administration has pursued bilateral and multilateral trade and investment agreements with many other nations in the Pacific Rim, with the EC nations, and with new markets in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. At the same time, the President has insisted on negotiation of fair trade, including removal of EC barriers to trade, such as the Common Agricultural Policy. [Bush Administration Record on Trade; Bush Administration Record on U.S.-Pacific Trade]

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