

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
2005-0336-F

FOIA Number:
2005-0336-F

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Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files

OA/ID Number: 62023
Folder ID Number: 62023-002

Folder Title:
White House Staffing Memoranda (1) [2 of 2] [1992]

Stack:

Row:

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM



DATE: 2/18/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 11:00AM, TODAY, FEB. 18

SUBJECT: DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL LETTER ON S. 2166, NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY ACT OF 1992

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	HORNER	☐	☐
SKINNER	☐	☒	MCBRIDE	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	MOORE	☐	☒
DARMAN	☐	☒	PETERSMEYER	☐	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	PORTER	☐	☒
BROMLEY	☒	☐	ROGICH	☐	☐
CALIO	☒	☐	ROLLINS	☐	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	SMITH	☐	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	GORMAN	☐	☒
GRAY	☒	☐	FINDLAY	☐	☒
HOLIDAY	☒	☐	DELAND	☒	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide comments on the attached directly to Teresa Gorman, x6554, with a copy to this office, NO LATER THAN 11:00AM, TODAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

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

Handwritten notes:
"2/20/92"
TAE
Toll Dower
11:30 AM
R

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 17, 1992

32 FEB 18 A7:29

MEMORANDUM FOR PHILLIP D. BRADY

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*

SUBJECT: Letter on S. 2166, National Energy Security Act
of 1992

A draft presidential letter to Senator Bennett Johnson regarding the Graham amendments to S. 2166 that affect offshore oil and gas drilling is attached.

This letter was developed with the Department of Energy, the Department of the Interior, the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of Policy Development, and the White House Office of Legislative Affairs.

The Office of Legislative Affairs has indicated that it requires a quick turnaround, and needs to be on the Hill by early afternoon. I would appreciate if comments could be directed to Teresa Gorman (ext. 6554) by 11:00 a.m., Tuesday, February 18.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 14, 1992

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I understand that during the Senate's consideration of S. 2166, the "National Energy Security Act of 1992," Senator Graham plans to introduce amendments that would prevent development of oil and gas resources potentially totalling more than 5 billion barrels of oil and 28 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. These resources are equivalent to almost one-fifth of our proven oil reserves and one-sixth of our proven natural gas reserves. I strongly oppose these amendments.

In 1990, I decided to exclude from consideration environmentally sensitive areas off California and Florida until after the year 2000. I directed the Department of the Interior to undertake additional oceanographic, ecological and socioeconomic studies, with outside review, to improve our knowledge of these environmentally sensitive areas. The adoption of Senator Graham's amendments would not materially advance the protection of these sensitive OCS areas.

The nation's domestic oil production has declined to its lowest level in three decades. We are now importing more than 40 percent of our oil. Imports are projected to increase to 57 percent by the year 2000, with an estimated cost of \$120 billion annually.

Over the last ten years, employment in the U.S. oil and gas industry has declined by 350,000 jobs. During this same period, companies representing two-thirds of the exploration and development activity in the U.S., have shifted from about 60 percent domestic exploration and development to about 60 percent foreign exploration and development. Exploration drilling and leasing bans, like those in Senator Graham's amendment, will only accelerate the exodus of U.S. jobs and investment overseas and increase oil imports.

My National Energy Strategy has laid the foundation for a more efficient, less vulnerable, and environmentally sustainable energy future. So far, the Senate under your leadership, is making substantial progress in meeting these goals. To adopt Senator Graham's amendments would undermine our energy security and energy industry.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

*To Nancy
Maynard
for 1st*

DATE: 03/18/92

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 03/19 8:00 a.m. Friday

SUBJECT: OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB MAGAZINE --
PRESIDENTIAL BYLINE ON INTERNATIONAL
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	HORNER	☐	☐
SKINNER	☐	☒	MCBRIDE	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	MOORE	☐	☒
DARMAN	☒	☐	PETERSMEYER	☐	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	PORTER	☒	☐
BROMLEY	☒	☐	ROGICH	☐	☐
CALIO	☒	☐	ROLLINS	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☐	☐	SMITH	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☒	YEUTTER	☒	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	SHEEHAN	☐	☒
HOLIDAY	☒	☐	FINDLAY	☐	☒
BOSKIN	☒	☐	DELAND	☒	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments directly to Maria Sheehan, x7150, Rm. 123, no later than 8:00am on Friday, 03/20, with a copy to this office. Thanks.

*Well done.
D. Allan Bromley*

"Document Control"

TYPE: Action Item DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9203273
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: BRADY, Phillip D.: WHO

TO: Bromley

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/28/92

SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMO: Recommendations for the
President's 1992 Environment and Conservation
Challenge Awards

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION: Direct reply

SENDER'S DUE DATE: 09/04/92
OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 08/31/92

COPIES TO:

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: Response sent to Damar Hawkins - "No Comments"

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 08/31/92
FILE:

CENTRAL FILES:

9203273
AUG 31 1992



NANCY MAYNARD

August 31, 1992

NOTE FOR DAMAR HAWKINS

FROM: NANCY MAYNARD

I have no comments on the attached White House Staffing
Memorandum, #347285SS.

Attachment

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 8/28/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: FRI. 9/4/92 COB

SUBJECT: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S 1992 ENVIRONMENT AND
CONSERVATION CHALLENGE AWARDS

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MOORE	☐	☐
BAKER	☐	☒	MULLINS	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☐	☐	PETERSMEYER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	PROVOST	☐	☐
BROMLEY	☒	☐	ROSS	☒	☐
CALIO	☒	☐	SMITH	☐	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	TUTWILER	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☒	ZOELICK	☒	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	<u>DELAND</u>	☐	☒
HOLIDAY	☒	☐	<u>JARRATT</u>	☐	☒
HORNER	☐	☐	<u>CLERK</u>	☐	☒
MCBRIDE	☐	☐	<u> </u>	☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Ben Jarratt, x5750, 722 Jackson Place, no later than COB FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

***Further information on the Medal/Citation nominees is available in

RESPONSE: this office.

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



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

Michael R. Deland
Chairman

2 AUG 26 P4:26
(202) 395-5080

August 26, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO: PHIL BRADY

FROM: MICHAEL DELAND *Mike /pc*

SUBJECT: Presidential Approval of the
Recommendations for the President's 1992
Environment and Conservation Challenge
Awards

Attached are the recommendations for the President's 1992 Environment and Conservation Challenge Awards. We are working with the Scheduling Office to get a date for a Rose Garden Ceremony at which the President would present the Medals. We expect this to take place early this fall.

After a lengthy technical evaluation process, the Selection Committee met and made recommendations to the Council on Environmental Quality regarding award nominees. Based on these recommendations, CEQ compiled a list of nominees which was forwarded to the Department of Justice's Environment and Natural Resources Division for an interagency review and clearance. The attached briefing book provides background information on all 22 Medal/Citation nominees.

Because a date for the Rose Garden Ceremony could be scheduled at anytime, we would like to obtain the President's approval as soon as possible. As you can imagine, the logistical arrangements CEQ must make to have a successful event will require at least three weeks. In particular, we have to forward the award recipients' names to the metalwork engraver so the Medals will be ready for presentation.

Please stress the confidential nature of these awards if you circulate this list through White House staffing.

If you need further information, please let me know. Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Enclosures



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

Michael R. Deland
Chairman

(202) 395-5080

August 26, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MICHAEL DELAND

SUBJECT: Approval of the Recommendations for the President's 1992 Environment and Conservation Challenge Awards

I am pleased to forward for your consideration and approval my recommendations for the President's 1992 Environment and Conservation Challenge Awards.

This year, the Council on Environmental Quality received more than 260 applications for this award. After a lengthy technical evaluation process, the Selection Committee met and provided recommendations to me on award nominees. The U.S. Department of Justice, after conducting a Federal interagency review, has cleared the nominees.

You will be presenting Presidential Medals for Environmental Excellence to recipients at a Rose Garden ceremony later this fall. We are working with the Scheduling Office to confirm a date.

Enclosed are some materials that may help you review this list. The materials include:

- a) Names of nine Medal nominees
- b) Names of 13 Citation nominees
- c) Program summaries on all Medal and Citation nominees
- d) White House press release listing Selection Committee members

If you need further information on the Awards program, please let me know.

Enclosures

NOMINEES for the 1992
President's Environment and
Conservation Challenge Awards

PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL RECIPIENTS (9 total)

Partnership (3)

Florida Save Our Everglades Program
Tallahassee, FL

Southern California "Think Earth"
Environmental Education Consortium
Lakewood, CA

New England Electric System & Conservation
Law Foundation of New England
Westboro and Boston, MA

Environmental Quality Management (2)

IBM Corporation
Stamford, CT

Boston Park Plaza Hotel and Towers
Boston, MA

Innovation (2)

CFC Solvent Phase Out
Northern Telecom
Nashville, TN

Southern Coast Recycled Auto Project
Unocal Corporation
Los Angeles, CA

Education and Communications (2)

People for Community Recovery
Chicago, IL

Environmental Education Programs
Chesapeake Bay Foundation
Annapolis, MD

PRESIDENTIAL CITATION RECIPIENTS (13 total)

Partnership (4)

Converted Natural Gas Vehicle Conversion Projects
State of New Mexico & Gas Company of New Mexico
Santa Fe and Albuquerque, NM

Santa Rosa Plateau Agreement of California
Los Angeles, CA

Keep Texas Beautiful
Austin, TX

Partnership for Wetlands Conservation
Midland, MI

Environmental Quality Management (1)

3 COM Corporation
Santa Clara, CA

Innovation (4)

Georgia No-Tillage Assistance Program
Soil and Water Conservation Commission
Atlanta, GA

Jefferson North Project
Chrysler Corporation
Highland Park, MI

"Great Lakes Recycle"
Council of Great Lake Governors
Chicago, IL

Innovative Source Reduction
The Procter & Gamble Company
Cincinnati, OH

Education and Communications (4)

Save Our Streams of Maryland
Glen Burnie, MD

"Earth Matters"
Hannaford Brothers
Scarborough, ME

Chesapeake Bay License Plate Program
State of Maryland
Annapolis, MD

Project CENTS
Tennessee Conservation League
Nashville, TN

RECIPIENTS OF 1992 PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS

Medals are presented to individuals and organizations whose efforts epitomize the ideals of the Challenge Awards

PARTNERSHIP: *Awarded for fostering cooperative approaches to environmental needs at the local, regional, or national level.*

Florida Save Our Everglades Program
c/o State of Florida, Tallahassee, FL

The Save Our Everglades program was created to preserve and restore the Everglades. Objectives also included the restoration of the Kissimmee River and protection of Lake Okeechobee, Water Conservation Areas, Big Cypress Swamp, the Florida panther and other endangered wildlife. Since its initiation, 290,000 acres of land have been acquired; landmark federal and state legislation has been passed; and 36 wildlife highway crossings and bridges have been constructed to protect endangered species and improve hydrology. Partners include: the State of Florida, 22 conservation groups forming the Everglades Coalition, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Think Earth Environmental Education Program
c/o Southern California "Think Earth" Environmental Education Consortium, Lakewood, CA

The Think Earth Program is a consortium of 13 California organizations that have developed and distributed "Think Earth", an elementary school environmental education curriculum. The curriculum teaches children to conserve natural resources, reduce waste, and minimize pollution. "Think Earth" has reached approximately one million students nationwide. Partners include: ARCO, City of Los Angeles, Education Development Specialists, GTE California, L.A. Department of Water and Power, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Orange County Sanitation Districts, Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, South Coast Air Quality Management District, Southern California Edison, The Gas Company, Ventura County Air Pollution Control District, and the Ventura Regional Sanitation District.

Collaborative Effort
New England Electric System (Westboro, MA) and the Conservation Law Foundation of New England (Boston, MA)

The unlikely union of an electric utility (NEES) and an environmental group (CLF) has resulted in two major achievements: the development of one of the nation's most successful energy conservation programs and regulatory approval for a utility earnings incentive. The "power plant that conservation built" significantly reduced the utility's carbon dioxide emissions and the need for new capacity.

-- 1992 Presidential Medal Recipients --

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT: Awarded for demonstrating that environmental values can be integrated into sound management decisions and practices.

Environmental Management and Conservation Programs
IBM Corporation, Stamford, CT

IBM demonstrates that a large company can institutionalize and practice environmental protection and conservation through visionary policies, sound practices, executive leadership and employee commitment. IBM's proven record of accomplishments results from meeting or exceeding government regulations and, where none exist, by setting and adhering to its own stringent standards.

Boston Park Plaza Hotel and Towers Environmental Action Program
Saunders Hotels Company, Inc., Boston, MA

The Boston Park Plaza Hotel has created an environmental campaign which encompasses more than 85 initiatives throughout all departments of the hotel. This program has clearly shown that this competitive service industry can make dramatic changes and maintain its high quality of service and standards. This family owned and operated landmark property has successfully aligned business with environmental action.

-- 1992 Presidential Medal Recipients --

INNOVATION: *Awarded for developing creative technologies, programs, or services that are environmentally sound and economically sensible.*

CFC Solvent Phase Out
Northern Telecom, Nashville, TN

In 1988, Northern Telecom pledged the complete phase-out of CFC-113 solvents from all of its 42 worldwide manufacturing and research operations within three years. Northern Telecom was the first global telecommunications company in the world to make such a pledge. At the end of 1991, all 42 Northern Telecom operations had totally eliminated these solvents from their operations. CFC solvent emissions to the atmosphere were reduced from greater than 1,000 tons per year to zero in three years.

South Coast Recycled Auto Project (SCRAP)
Unocal Corporation, Los Angeles, CA

Unocal's SCRAP Project was an unprecedented effort to improve air quality in the Los Angeles Basin by scrapping heavily polluting, pre-1971 cars. In four months, 8,376 old cars were purchased and crushed for recycling. SCRAP reduced air pollutants by nearly 13 million pounds per year for a cost of approximately 50 cents per pound.

-- 1992 Presidential Medal Recipients --

EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATIONS: *Awarded for developing informational programs that inspire respect for the environment and raise the public's environmental awareness.*

People for Community Recovery
People for Community Recovery, Inc., Chicago, IL

People for Community Recovery (PCR) is a grassroots community environmental education and advocacy organization serving the predominantly low-economic, African-American population of a highly toxic environment in Chicago. PCR assesses the level of hazards in the community, educates, and mobilizes its constituents to alleviate them. Hazel Johnson, the group's executive director and founder, is recognized as a national leader in the grassroots environmental movement.

Environmental Education Program
Chesapeake Bay Foundation, Annapolis, MD

The Chesapeake Bay Foundation's (CBF) Outdoor Environmental Education Program provides over 35,000 student-days of field instruction in estuarine education annually to students, teachers, and adults throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed. The goal is to create a constituency who not only value and understand the Bay, but want to work actively for its restoration. Individuals and groups participate in hands-on water activities through the use of canoes, rowboats, skipjacks, powerboats, and even work on a model low-input farm operated by CBF.

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RECIPIENTS OF 1992 PRESIDENTIAL CITATIONS

Citations are presented to finalists whose efforts demonstrate noteworthy achievements in the four award categories

PARTNERSHIP CATEGORY

Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Vehicle Conversion Projects

New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department (Santa Fe, NM) and the Gas Company of New Mexico (Albuquerque, NM)

The New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department and the Gas Company of New Mexico entered into a unique partnership to introduce compressed natural gas (CNG) vehicles to the area's diverse transportation sectors. The objective is to increase public acceptance of energy-saving, cost effective and environmentally compatible alternative to petroleum fuels by implementing projects in diverse sectors. The program has introduced CNG technology to school districts, government agencies, municipalities and non-profit groups.

Santa Rosa Plateau Agreement

c/o Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA

The Santa Rosa Plateau Management Committee saved the unique resources of the Santa Rosa Plateau. By creating a model for cooperation in regional environmental planning, the partnership was used to bring regulatory agencies and responsible developers together in a program which simultaneously benefited wildlife and people. Partners include the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, The Nature Conservancy, Riverside County, California Department of Fish and Game, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Keep Texas Beautiful

Keep Texas Beautiful, Inc., Austin, TX

The mission of Keep Texas Beautiful is to preserve the natural beauty and environment of the Lone Star State. The group accomplishes this feat by forging partnerships between grassroots volunteer organizations and the public and private sectors to: improve the quality of life; enhance economical development and tourism; and conserve public and natural resources through education and public awareness activities -- including those that encourage proper solid waste management and responsible behavior by all Texans and visitors to Texas.

Partnership for Wetlands Conservation

c/o Dow Chemical Company, Midland, MI

The Partnership for Wetlands Conservation is a public/private partnership supporting the North American Wetlands Conservation Act. Partners include the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Ducks Unlimited, the Nature Conservancy, and the Dow Chemical Company. The partnership commits conservation expertise and \$6 million to preserve endangered wetlands acres. Dow employees also volunteer to coordinate habitat projects on and near Dow properties.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Corporate Environmental Policies 3 COM Corporation, Santa Clara, CA

3 COM, a leading supplier of data networking products, believes that pollution prevention and conservation ensure its success. 3 COM pioneered CFC replacement in 1991 and uses organic packaging. Conservation efforts include recycling 89% of all office paper, 98% of toner cartridges, and 4 tons of cardboard annually. Employees voluntarily recycle, rideshare and work in a smokefree environment.

INNOVATION

Georgia No-Tillage Assistance Program Georgia Soil & Water Conservation Commission, Atlanta, GA

The No-Tillage Assistance Program provide small farmers access to costly conservation tillage equipment at a minimal per acre fee. No-Tillage methods prevent water pollution, soil erosion and save non-renewable fossil fuels. To date, more than 6,000 acres on 2,200 farms have been tilled, saving more than 200,000 tons of soil and over 225,000 gallons of fuel over conventional tilling methods.

Jefferson North Project Chrysler Corporation, Highland Park, MI

Chrysler's objective was to build a world-class manufacturing facility to produce an automobile production line. Chrysler reclaimed an urban site to construct the Jefferson North Assembly Plant. Pollution prevention was factored into decisions about plant design, raw materials, manufacturing processes, and the product built at the new facility.

"Great Lakes Recycle" Program Council of Great Lakes Governors, Chicago, IL

"Great Lakes Recycle" stimulates market development for recycled products through a joint purchase, unprecedented in size, of recycled products. It marks a pivotal step towards the emergence of an ecologically sound economy in the region by creating common specifications and stimulating investment in environmentally sound technologies. States involved include: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

Innovative Source Reduction Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH

Innovation in reducing the volume of material going to solid waste is a hallmark of Procter & Gamble's thrust in environmental quality. With the largest known source reduction program ever, it has eliminated .5% in the volume of the total U.S. waste stream. P&G has applied this innovation and high technology to use less material in its products and packages while at the same time delivering quality products. In partnership with retailers and consumers, P&G uses new concepts for source reduction to deliver striking new improvements for the environment.

EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Save Our Streams Save Our Streams, Glen Burnie, MD

Save Our Streams is a volunteer advocacy group that assists citizens in identifying and correcting any water-related problems on Maryland's waterways through hands-on water quality testing and local activism. Save Our Stream's 7,000 volunteers strive to educate citizens, businesses, industries, and government agencies to develop and provide a range of educational materials, tools, and techniques for stream monitoring; to organize communities to develop and strengthen leadership focused on a common goal; and to build bridges between communities, businesses and governments.

Earth Matters (TM) Hannaford Bros. Co., Scarborough, ME

"Our Earth Matters" programs focus on working in partnership with customers, associates, and suppliers. The supermarket chain raises awareness of environmental issues, increases community involvement in environmental programs, and encourages recycling, reuse of materials, and reduced use of resources. Local communities recognize and value the company's high recycling rates and its effective programs.

Chesapeake Bay License Plate Program Office of the Governor, Annapolis, MD

The State of Maryland's Chesapeake Bay commemorative license plate program has raised more than \$3.5 million for Bay education and restoration projects while increasing public awareness of the Bay among the 4.5 million citizens of Maryland and throughout the Bay region.

Project CENTS Tennessee Conservation League, Nashville, TN

Project CENTS is an interdisciplinary program that uses basic skills in reading and math to teach natural resource concepts. It provides students with the knowledge to understand and evaluate their actions in relation to the environment. Since 1983, more than 19,000 K-12 teachers and over 300,000 Tennessee students have benefitted from this program.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 31, 1992

The President today announced the second annual President's Environment and Conservation Challenge Awards program.

U.S. Presidents have long honored Americans for excellence in the arts, humanities, sciences, and world affairs. In keeping with this tradition, the Presidential medals for environmental achievement established under this program represent the Nation's highest honor in this field. The President's Environment and Conservation Challenge Awards recognize U.S. citizens and organizations who have made outstanding contributions to the Nation's environmental quality.

In October 1991, the President presented the first Presidential medals for environmental excellence to nine honorees. In addition, 23 organizations received citations for their outstanding environmental achievements. The Award recipients exemplify the cooperative, innovative spirit of a new era of environmental entrepreneurship. They are forming diverse alliances to tackle ecological problems, integrating environmental values into economic decisions, pioneering cleaner products and technologies, and instilling a conservation ethic across the country.

The President's Environment and Conservation Challenge Awards program is administered by the Council on Environmental Quality, in a partnership with:

- * The National Geographic Society -- a non-profit scientific and educational organization that supports exploration and research projects worldwide.
- * The Hearst Corporation -- a communications firm involved in publishing and broadcasting, and in the operation of the Good Housekeeping Institute.
- * The Business Roundtable -- an association of chief executive officers who examine public policy issues to reflect sound economic and social principles.
- * The World Wildlife Fund -- a worldwide conservation organization working to preserve wildlife and nature, and promote wise and balanced use of natural resources.

The following individuals comprise the Selection Committee for the President's Environment and Conservation Challenge Awards program:

John H. Adams, Executive Director of the Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., and an Adjunct Professor of Law at New York University in New York, NY.

Frank A. Bennack, Jr., President and Chief Executive Officer of The Hearst Corporation in New York, NY.

Dr. Cheryl Charles, Executive Director of Project WILD in Boulder, CO. Project WILD is a 1991 Presidential medal recipient.

Dr. Anthony D. Cortese, Dean of Environmental Programs at Tufts University in Medford, MA. Tufts Environmental Literacy Institute is a 1991 Presidential medal recipient.

Michael R. Deland, Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, Executive Office of the President, in Washington, DC.

Gilbert M. Grosvenor, President and Chairman of the Board of the National Geographic Society in Washington, DC.

Dr. Bernadine Healy, Director of the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, in Bethesda, MD.

Drew Lewis, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Union Pacific Corporation in Bethlehem, PA., and Chairman of The Business Roundtable in New York, NY.

Dr. Joseph T. Ling, an internationally recognized expert in environmental management, and past Chairman of the American Institute for Pollution Prevention. He resides in St. Paul, MN.

Jack Lorenz, Executive Director of the Izaak Walton League of America in Arlington, VA.

Dr. Thomas E. Lovejoy, Assistant Secretary for External Affairs at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC.

J. Michael McCloskey, Chairman of the Sierra Club in Washington, DC, and an Adjunct Professor of Public Policy at the University of Michigan.

Senator Gaylord Nelson, former U.S. Senator from Wisconsin and Counselor of the Wilderness Society in Washington, DC.

N. May Nard

Document No. 357184ss

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 10/21/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: C.O.B. 10/22/92

ENROLLED BILL H.R. 3673 - MEMBRANE PROCESSES RESEARCH ACT
OF 1992

SUBJECT:

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCBRIDE	☐	☐
BAKER	☐	☒	MOORE	☐	☒
SCOWCROFT	☐	☐	MULLINS	☒	☐
DARMAN	☐	☒	PETERSMEYER	☐	☐
BATES	☐	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	PROVOST	☐	☐
BROMLEY	☐	☐	ROSS	☒	☐
CALIO	☒	☐	SMITH	☐	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	TUTWILER	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☒	ZOELLICK	☒	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	CLERK	☐	☒
HOLIDAY	☒	☐	BROMLEY	☒	☒
HORNER	☐	☐	DELAND	☐	☒

REMARKS:

Please provide your comments on the attached directly to this office NO LATER THAN C.O.B. THURSDAY, OCT. 22, 1992. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

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



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

October 21, 1992

2. 1. 25:10

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill H.R. 3673 - Membrane Processes Research
Act of 1992
Sponsors - Rep. Packard (R) California and 13 others

Last Day for Action

October 28, 1992 - Wednesday

Purpose

Requires the National Science Foundation (NSF) to establish a research program on certain processes to increase the availability of usable water.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Approval (Informally)
Council on Environmental Quality	No objection (Informally)
National Science Foundation	Disapproval
Department of the Interior	Defers to NSF
Office of Science and Technology Policy	No comment (Informally)
Department of the Army	No comment (Informally)

Discussion

H.R. 3673, which passed the House and Senate by voice vote, requires NSF to establish a basic research program on membranes and membrane processes. According to the sponsor of H.R. 3673, membranes are used to treat contaminated water through the process of reverse osmosis. (This process forces water through membranes to separate dissolved salts and minerals from fresh water.) Reverse osmosis is too costly for widespread use in decontaminating water because the membranes have a short life expectancy and are easily fouled.

The new program would attempt to develop (1) membranes that last longer and can efficiently treat contaminated water, and (2) innovative technologies for membrane processes. It could be carried out directly by NSF or through grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements. It would have to be coordinated with any other related Federal research efforts.

The bill would authorize appropriations of \$2.5 million for FY 1993 from amounts otherwise available. NSF plans to spend about \$300,000 in FY 1993 on membrane research for water purification.

Administration Position to Date

A Statement of Administration Policy sent to the House on June 26, 1992, opposed H.R. 3673 because the Department of the Interior is already funding such research. The Administration did not threaten a veto of the bill.

Agency Views

NSF recommends a pocket veto of H.R. 3673 because it would duplicate Interior's membrane development program and NSF already has authority to establish such a program, if necessary. NSF acknowledges that it would not have to implement H.R. 3673 unless an appropriation were made for that purpose. Nevertheless, NSF believes that "it would be better to keep such unnecessary and potentially misleading program authority out of the United States Code."

The Department of the Interior defers to NSF. Interior notes that in FY 1992 it spent almost \$2 million on a water desalting technology initiative, including research to develop desalting membranes.

Conclusion and Recommendations

We agree with NSF that H.R. 3673 is unnecessary. However, we do not believe -- and the Administration has never advised Congress -- that the bill is sufficiently objectionable to warrant disapproval. Accordingly, we join EPA in recommending that you approve it.



Richard Darman
Director

Enclosures

"Document Control"

TYPE: Action Item DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9203268
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: BRADY, Phillip D.: WHO

TO: Bromley

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/27/92

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill H.R. 2130 - NOAA Authorization Act of
1992, and Signing Statement

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE: 10/28/92
OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 10/28/92

COPIES TO:

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: Phoned response at 12:45 pm

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 10/28/92
FILE:

CENTRAL FILES:

no
objection

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 10/27/92

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1:00pm 10/28/92

SUBJECT: ENROLLED BILL H.R. 2130 - NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC
ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1992, AND SIGNING STATEMENT

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCBRIDE	☐	☐
BAKER	☐	☒	MOORE	☐	☒
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	MULLINS	☒	☐
DARMAN	☐	☒	PETERSMEYER	☐	☐
BATES	☐	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	PROVOST	☐	☐
BROMLEY	☐	☒	ROSS	☒	☐
CALIO	☒	☐	SMITH	☐	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	TUTWILER	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☒	ZOELLICK	☒	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	CLERK	☐	☒
HOLIDAY	☒	☐	DELAND	☐	☒
HORNER	☒	☐	DAILEY, BRIAN	☐	☒

REMARKS:

Please provide comments on the attached directly to this office
NO LATER THAN 1:00pm, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28. Thank you.

RESPONSE: OSTP has no objections to Enrolled Bill H.R. 2130. (N. Maynard - 10/28/92)

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



THE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

October 27, 1992 127 P4:52

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill H.R. 2130 - National Oceanic and
Atmospheric Administration Authorization Act
of 1992
Sponsors - Rep. Hertel (D) Michigan and 6 others

Last Day for Action

October 31, 1992 - Saturday

Purpose

(1) Authorizes FY 1993 appropriations for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); (2) places restrictions on the modernization of the Weather Service; (3) authorizes the replacement and modernization of NOAA's research vessels; and (4) establishes a joint NOAA-Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) program to measure the environmental quality of the Nation's coastal ecosystems.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval (Signing statement attached)
Department of Commerce	Approval (Signing statement attached)
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	No objection
Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR)	No objection
Department of Agriculture	No objection (Informally)
Department of Energy	No objection (Informally)
Department of the Treasury	No objection (Informally)
Department of Transportation	No objection (Informally)
Council on Environmental Quality	No objection (Informally)
Environmental Protection Agency	No objection (Informally)
General Services Administration	No objection (Informally)
Marine Mammal Commission	No objection (Informally)
National Space Council	No objection (Informally)
Department of Defense	Defers to Commerce
Department of Justice	Defers (Signing statement attached)

Department of Health and
Human Services

Defers to Commerce
(Informally)

Department of the Interior

Defers to Commerce
(Informally)

Department of Labor

No comment (Informally)

Department of State

No comment (Informally)

Office of Science and
Technology Policy

No comment (Informally)

Discussion

H.R. 2130 is an omnibus authorization bill for the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. NOAA's primary responsibilities include: managing the Nation's ocean and coastal resources and fisheries; providing weather warnings and forecasts; and operating a fleet of ocean research vessels.

The major provisions of H.R. 2130 are summarized below. A detailed description of the bill is attached to Commerce's views letter. The enrolled bill passed the House and Senate by voice vote.

Appropriations Authorizations. The bill authorizes appropriations for NOAA of \$1,722 million for FY 1993. The FY 1993 appropriation for these activities is \$1,649 million.

Weather Service Modernization. NOAA is modernizing the weather observation and communications systems used by the Weather Service and consolidating its field offices. H.R. 2130 would prohibit the closing of any Weather Service field office before January 1, 1996. It would also require the National Research Council to review the Secretary's criteria for closing, automating, or relocating field offices. Although troublesome, these provisions were modified to address some Administration concerns.

NOAA Fleet Modernization. NOAA would be authorized to conduct a 15-year program to replace and modernize vessels in its research fleet. A replacement and modernization plan would have to be submitted to Congress within 30 days of enactment and updated annually. The bill contains a "Buy American" provision which would prohibit construction or repair of a NOAA vessel in a shipyard that receives a "significant subsidy."

National Coastal Monitoring Program. EPA and NOAA would be required to establish jointly a program to measure the environmental quality of the Nation's coastal ecosystems. Intensive coastal water quality monitoring programs would be developed. EPA monitoring activities would be located in Narragansett, Rhode Island. Appropriations for EPA and NOAA are authorized at \$5 million each for FY 1993, increasing to \$12 million each for FY 1996.

North Pacific Anadromous Fish. H.R. 2130 would implement the Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean, which was signed on February 11, 1992. The United States would be represented on the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission provided for by the Convention by not more than three commissioners appointed by the President. The commissioners would have to be a Government official; a resident of Alaska; and a resident of Washington State.

Pay-As-You-Go Scoring

H.R. 2130 would affect receipts; therefore, it is subject to the pay-as-you-go requirement of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990. This Office estimates that the net pay-as-you-go effect would be zero.

Agency Views

The Department of Commerce recommends approval, but expresses concern about the restrictions imposed on the weather service modernization program. These "could delay and increase the cost of the modernization program." On balance, however, the Department concludes that "the benefits accruing to NOAA are sufficient to justify Presidential approval." Commerce has prepared for your consideration a signing statement (attached to its views letter) that addresses its concerns.

The Department of Justice defers to other agencies on H.R. 2130. The Department objects to provisions "that could be construed to encroach upon the constitutional sphere of the Executive Branch and/or violate the Appointments Clause of the Constitution." These provisions cover reporting requirements; requirements for consultation in forming or administering policy; and the authority of individuals not appointed in conformity with the Appointments Clause. Justice has attached to its views letter signing statement language that addresses these provisions.

USTR has no objection to approval of H.R. 2130. USTR's views letter includes signing statement language that explains how the bill's "Buy American" provision will be interpreted. USTR advises that without this clarification, the provision could be inconsistent with U.S. and international standards. According to USTR, "[t]he result could be to interfere with NOAA's purchase of virtually any ship."

Conclusion and Recommendations

We join Commerce in recommending approval of H.R. 2130.

Attached for your consideration is a draft signing statement based on the language submitted by Commerce, Justice, and USTR. It has been reviewed and approved by Commerce, Justice, Transportation, EPA, USTR, and the Office of the White House Counsel.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Richard Darman", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Richard Darman
Director

Enclosures

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am today signing H.R. 2130, the "National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Authorization Act of 1992."

This will be an omnibus authorization for the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Although Congress amended this legislation to address several Administration concerns, I note the following troublesome provisions.

First, I am concerned about the imposition of procedural obstacles that could create delays in efforts to modernize the National Weather Service. Such delays would hamper the Executive branch's efforts to improve the Nation's weather forecasting system, especially with regard to severe storms. The delays could add significantly to the cost and quality of the modernization program. Nonetheless, the Administration will work to improve weather services by proceeding expeditiously with current plans to provide advanced weather service technology.

Second, I am concerned that a number of provisions of the bill could be construed to violate the Constitution or encroach upon my ability to manage the Executive branch. Accordingly, I sign this bill with the following understandings:

- (1) The Administration will interpret the provisions of this Act to minimize the costs and delay of weather service modernization.

- (2) Requirements to transmit reports to Congress or particular congressional committees apply only to final recommendations that have been reviewed and approved by the appropriate officials within the Executive branch.
- (3) Provisions requiring an Executive agency to consult with another Executive agency or private group concerning Executive policy do not dictate the decisionmaking structure or chain of command of the Executive branch deliberative process.
- (4) The members of any advisory committee or private group who have not been appointed as officers of the United States in conformity with the Appointments Clause of the Constitution may perform only advisory or ceremonial functions.

Further, I understand that the term "significant subsidy" for a shipyard in section 607 applies only to those subsidies enumerated in section 607(b)(1-8) to the extent that they are significant in value. Without such an interpretation, the provision could be inconsistent with our international trade obligations and practices. It could also have the unintended consequence of interfering with NOAA's purchase of virtually any ship.

"Document Control"

chronic

WHITE HOUSE MEMO
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200482
***** DIRECTORATE STATUS *****

FROM: BRADY, Phillip: ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND STAFF SECRETARY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/18/92

SUBJECT: RE: PRESIDENT BUSH'S ANSWERS TO THE INDOOR AIR
REVIEW.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: REVIEW/COMMENT ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE: 02/20/92
OSTP DUE DATE: 02/20/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
Damar Hawkins

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: PLEASE NOTE: PROVIDE COMMENTS DIRECTLY TO RON KAUFMAN, RM. 130
BY NOON ON 02/20/92.

OSTP RECEIVED: 02/19/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-EOP-WHITE HOUSE MEMO
CENTRAL FILES:

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

A 0482

DATE: 2/18/92 ^{92 FEB 19 AIO: 52} ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, THURS., FEB. 20

PRESIDENT BUSH'S ANSWERS TO THE INDOOR AIR REVIEW

SUBJECT: OSTP MAIL ROOM

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	HORNER	☐	☐
SKINNER	☐	☒	MCBRIDE	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☐	☐	MOORE	☐	☒
DARMAN	☒	☐	PETERSMEYER	☒	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	PORTER	☒	☐
BROMLEY	☒	☐	ROGICH	☒	☐
CALIO	☒	☐	ROLLINS	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	SMITH	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	FINDLAY	☐	☒
GRAY	☒	☐	KAUFMAN	☐	☒
HOLIDAY	☒	☐	DELAND	☒	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide comments on the attached directly to Ron Kaufman, Rm. 130, x6510, with a copy to this office NO LATER THAN NOON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20.
Thank you.

X Ruth

RESPONSE:

OSTP has No Comment

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

President Bush's Answers To The Indoor Air Review

due 2/24

32 FEB 18 A10:35

Question: "Three to five paragraphs from the candidate. . . covering a comprehensive overview of his feelings with regard to indoor air quality."

President Bush's Answer: The condition of our land, water, and air affects the quality of life for each and every one of us. When I took office, I promised to enhance environmental stewardship of our natural resources and to balance environmental protection with the need to sustain jobs and encourage economic growth. The result has been a reinvigorated Environmental Protection Agency, a new Clean Air Act, and the initiation of a number of new programs, such as "Green lights" and the toxic reduction program, to cut pollution levels. And to ensure that environmental issues continue to receive priority from future administrations, I have proposed that Congress create a Department of the Environment to replace the EPA.

I appreciate what the pollution of indoor air can mean in terms of medical costs for people whose health is affected, lost productivity from absence due to illness, and decreased efficiency on the job. The Environmental Protection Agency has determined that exposure to indoor air pollutants can be reduced significantly by implementing sound operation and maintenance practices in office buildings and reducing emissions of volatile organic compounds sometimes released from carpets and floor coverings. Accordingly, I have directed EPA Administrator Reilly to set a high priority on improving the way office buildings are operated. EPA is also continuing its study of the effects of passive tobacco smoke on workers.

But EPA is not the only federal agency I have directed to focus on the indoor air quality issue. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has established permissible exposure limits for more than 600 air contaminants, including chlorine, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxide, which are prominent indoor air contaminants. OSHA Acting Administrator Dottie Strunk and her staff are now reviewing comments received in response to a September 20th OSHA Federal Register notice to determine whether regulatory action is called for to control potential health problems arising from indoor air pollutants. The Consumer Product Safety Commission, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, and the U.S. Department of Energy are also involved in monitoring indoor air quality issues.

The causes and effects of environmental problems are diverse and complex. My administration will continue to work towards finding solutions to problems that threaten our most important resources -- the working men and women of our nation. (Sources: 4/18/91 Bush Message to Congress on Environmental Quality; EPA Indoor Air Facts Background Paper, 12/91; OSHA Information Office background information; answer approved for Manchester Union-Leader.)

on wp file indoorai

chronic

"Document Control"

TYPE: WHITE HOUSE MEMO DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200481
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: BRADY, Phillip D.: ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/18/92

SUBJECT: DRAFT FACT SHEETS ON CLEAN AIR, ENVIRONMENTAL
ENFORCEMENT, FEDERAL FACILITIES MANAGEMENT, AND
MERCHANT MARINE.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: REVIEW/COMMENT ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE: 02/19/92
OSTP DUE DATE: 02/19/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
Damar Hawkins

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
REMARKS: PHONE: EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 02/19/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-EOP-WHITE HOUSE MEMO
CENTRAL FILES:

RECEIVED

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

40481

DATE: FEB 19 10:51
2/18/92

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2/19/92 COB

SUBJECT: DRAFT FACT SHEETS ON CLEAN AIR, ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT,
OSTP FEDERAL FACILITIES MANAGEMENT, AND MERCHANT MARINE
MAIL ROOM

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	HORNER	☒	☐
SKINNER	☐	☒	MCBRIDE	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	MOORE	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	PETERSMEYER	☒	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	PORTER	☒	☐
BROMLEY	☒	☐	ROGICH	☒	☐
CALIO	☒	☐	ROLLINS	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	SMITH	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	BOSKIN	☒	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	FINDLAY	☒	☐
HOLIDAY	☒	☐	DELAND	☐	☒

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to this office no later than COB, Wednesday, February 19. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

OSTP has NO COMMENT

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

"I support a reauthorization, correction, and strengthening of our clean air laws--with realistic timetables and tools to get the job done."

-- George Bush

August 31, 1988

President Bush's Clean Air Act proposal of July 1989 provided the leadership to break a 13-year legislative stalemate on clean air amendments. In particular, the President's innovative, market-based approaches were the key to overcoming regional disagreements and enacting a bill addressing urban air quality, auto emissions, acid rain, air toxics, and ozone layer protection--all in a manner that is consistent with long-term economic growth.

Acid Rain

The Bush acid rain plan creates incentives to achieve the desired level of emission reductions at least cost. Each emission source will receive a limited quantity of "allowances" for sulfur dioxide emissions. Sources that emit less than they are allowed can save excess allowances for future use, or they can sell them to others. Since utilities are free to choose compliance strategies, they can be expected to choose the least cost approach. In many cases, a cost-effective emission reduction strategy will mean investments in more efficient technology and conservation, restraining emissions while providing needed supplies of energy at least cost.

Overall, by the year 2000, the program will reduce sulfur dioxide emissions by about 10 million tons below 1980 levels. An overall permanent cap on utility emissions of sulfur dioxides ensures that environmental benefits are not eroded over time.

Urban Air Quality

Almost all major U.S. cities have yet to meet national health-based standards (called NAAQS) for at least one of six key pollutants. The most widespread and intractable pollutant is ozone smog, formed when volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and nitrogen oxides (NOx) react in the presence of sunlight.

For ozone, the Act sorts urban areas into categories according to the severity of their ozone problem. Deadlines for meeting the ozone NAAQS range from 3 years for "marginal" areas to 20 years for "extreme" areas such as Los Angeles. The more severe the air quality problems, the more control measures a nonattainment area is required to implement. State or local governments are responsible for identifying and implementing

additional control measures if the mandated measures do not result in sufficient progress.

Besides the control measures mandated for specific categories, the bill requires EPA to promulgate nationwide regulations designed to reduce emissions of VOCs. In parallel with its ozone provisions, the bill established similar provisions to address carbon monoxide and particulates problems.

Automobile Emissions

The Clean Air Act requires tighter tailpipe standards for all vehicular pollutants beginning with model year 1994, tighter requirements for emissions from gasoline evaporation, and more stringent standards for heavy-duty trucks and buses. Improved inspection and maintenance programs are mandated in the nation's worst smog areas. The bill also calls for improved fuels, requiring cleaner, "reformulated" gasoline in cities with the worst ozone problems, and oxygenated fuels in the winter months in cities with carbon monoxide problems.

In response to the Bush proposal to promote cleaner fuels such as methanol and electricity, the Act requires a clean fuel pilot program in California and the use of clean fuels in large vehicle fleets in 21 of the most polluted areas.

Air Toxics

New regulatory tools address routine and accidental releases of toxic air pollutants--those known or suspected of causing or contributing to serious health problems. The Act lists 189 toxic air pollutants and requires EPA to issue rules over the next ten years covering all major sources. To encourage early emission reductions through pollution prevention programs, the President proposed and Congress approved a provision that allows companies that voluntarily and permanently reduce air toxics in advance of the legislated deadline to postpone installation of costly maximum available control technology.

Ozone Layer Protection

Through the Act, the United States was the first nation to legislate reductions in ozone depleting substances. In February 1992, President Bush unilaterally accelerated the U.S. phaseout deadline to the end of 1995, four years ahead of the deadlines established by the Clean Air Act and international agreements.

Other Provisions

The Act increases the sanctions available for enforcement; authorizes further research on air pollutants, alternative energy sources, and the costs and benefits of the Act's implementation; and it establishes a program to provide temporary income payments, training, and employment services to workers who are terminated or laid off as a result of the Act's implementation.

"...We will continue to enforce environmental laws firmly and fairly. Our record and our message in this regard is absolutely clear: polluters must pay."

-- President George Bush
April 18, 1991

1991 was the third consecutive record-breaking year for environmental law enforcement. Recent trends include increases in criminal indictments, convictions, fines, and prison sentences (a cost which cannot be passed on to consumers) as well as civil recoveries in terms of penalties, settlements, cost recoveries, and injunctive relief. In parallel, the Administration has taken actions to encourage market-based regulations and voluntary self-auditing and pollution prevention.

Enforcement Record

Each year of the Bush Administration has set new records for environmental enforcement. The enforcement budget in EPA has increased by 72 percent since President Bush took office. Each year since 1989, the Federal government has collected over \$1 billion in administrative, and judicial enforcement actions. Environmental criminals have spent almost twice as much time in prison since 1989 than was spent by all such criminals before 1989. And more than 40 percent of all civil environmental penalties collected in EPA's history were collected since 1989.

At the same time, because of the vast number of potential prosecutions, the Administration issued a policy in 1991 to encourage the voluntary use of environmental audits by companies and to encourage self-monitoring and self-correcting activity by the regulated community. Increased use of market-based environmental rules will also reduce potential prosecutions while achieving maximum environmental benefit at least cost.

Market Incentives

Since 1989, the Administration has established market incentives to cut emissions of sulfur dioxide, ozone depleting substances, and toxic air pollutants. Such mechanisms as tradable pollution allowances and production fees have resulted, for example, in U.S. output of ozone depleting substances being more than 40 percent below the levels allowed by the Clean Air Act and international agreements. These techniques stimulate continuous, cost-effective, innovative environmental protection far more effectively than politically-driven government regulations.

Multimedia Enforcement and Geographic Initiatives

Historically, most enforcement has been "media-specific," focusing on air or land or water in a specific location. Increasingly, the Bush Administration has linked enforcement actions to address emissions sources that adversely impact entire geographic regions. For example, in 1991, the Administration filed 36 judicial and administrative enforcement actions under six different statutes against major sources of lead emissions. In 1990, the Administration charged 26 facilities in the Chesapeake Bay watershed with violations of the Clean Water Act.

Natural Resource Damage Recoveries

A growing enforcement priority is the recovery of natural resource damages for environmental harm. For example, the Exxon Valdez criminal and civil settlement is by far the largest natural resource damages recovery in U.S. history, totaling over \$1 billion. In a PCB contamination case, two companies agreed to reimburse the United States and Massachusetts \$12.6 million for the cleanup of New Bedford Harbor and the resulting natural resource damages.

Superfund

In part due to an emphasis on enforcement, the Administration has tripled the rate of cleanup of Superfund hazardous waste sites and shifted budgetary resources from support activities to actual cleanup. And while the Administration has requested increased funds for this program four years in a row, Congress has cut the President's request each year and has yet to match the President's original request for \$1.74 billion for FY 1990.

International Efforts

An international enforcement strategy is emerging in response to the transboundary nature of environmental issues. In 1991, the United States brought the first criminal prosecutions in the world for violating international rules on the transport of hazardous waste. The Administration also brought the first prosecutions for violation of international agreements to protect the ozone layer. The United States and Mexico have responded to environmental problems along their border by increasing the training of investigative personnel, establishing a compliance tracking system, and forming a working group to focus on enforcement in the region.

President Bush is committed to ensuring that the Federal Government and its facilities live up to the same environmental standards that apply to the private sector. Since coming to office, he has signed Executive Orders directing Federal departments and agencies to increase energy efficiency, recycling, and waste reduction. He has tripled funding for the cleanup of wastes at Federal facilities and for bringing them into compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations.

Energy Management

In April 1991, President Bush signed an Executive Order on Federal Energy management with three elements:

- o Energy use in Federal buildings must be reduced 20 percent below 1985 levels by 2000;
- o Gasoline and diesel use in Federal fleets of 300 or more vehicles must be reduced 10 percent below 1991 levels by 1995;
- o All Federal agencies must procure the maximum practicable number of alternative-fuel vehicles by the end of 1995. The government plans to bring 3,125 alternative-fuel vehicles into its fleet in FY 92 and over 5,000 such vehicles by the end of FY 93.

The goals of the Executive Order go well beyond the requirements of existing laws and will save American taxpayers up to \$800 million in annual energy costs. Federal energy consumption will be cut by the equivalent of up to 100,000 barrels of oil per day.

Waste Reduction and Recycling

In October 1991, President Bush signed an Executive Order requiring each Federal agency to initiate a program to promote cost-effective waste reduction and recycling of reusable materials in its operations and facilities. In accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Order requires Federal agencies to procure more items made from recycled materials. The Order also establishes a Council on Federal Recycling and Procurement Policy to develop guidelines and help coordinate agency waste reduction and recycling efforts.

Since 1990, the General Services Administration (GSA) has conducted a Federal Recycling Program to harmonize Federal

efforts in source reduction, procurement, and marketing practices.

Department of Energy Facilities

For forty years, the agencies conducting the atomic weapons production activities of the government were not adequately aware or attentive to the environmental consequences of their activities. Whatever the causes, the Bush Administration is determined to reverse this record. In June 1989 the Secretary of Energy issued a 10-point directive resetting priorities so that environment, safety, and health objectives now take precedence over production objectives. The President's budget requests would more than triple DOE cleanup operations from \$1.76 billion in FY 89, to \$4.40 billion in FY 92, to a proposed \$5.53 billion budget for FY 93. DOE has signed compliance agreements with the States and EPA at dozens of sites around the country, and the President's FY 93 request will enable DOE to meet of its legal requirements.

Department of Defense Facilities

The Defense Department continues to make progress in environmental cleanup and compliance. Since 1990, significant advances have been made in planning, compliance, pollution prevention, and restoration. In 1990, the Secretary of Defense issued a directive making environmental protection an essential part of DOD's mission. The President's budgets have increased DOD environmental programs from \$1.15 billion in FY 89 to \$2.76 billion in FY 92, with an additional 35 percent increase sought for FY 93. Activities include efforts to come into compliance with all Federal, State, and local environmental laws, reduce hazardous and solid wastes, improve training, and improve land management on DOD's 25 million acres of land.

Other Facilities

The President's FY 93 budget also includes substantial increases to clean up pollution problems at various facilities owned by the Departments of Defense, Agriculture, Interior, Transportation, and Commerce, and by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION ON THE MERCHANT MARINE

"Sealift is essential both to executing this country's forward defense strategy and to maintaining a wartime economy. The United States' national sealift objective is to ensure that sufficient military and civil maritime resources will be available to meet defense deployment and essential economic requirements in support of our national security strategy."

President Bush
October 5, 1989

"Members of the American merchant marine carry on a long and distinguished tradition of service to our country. In addition to promoting the economic development of the United States through trade and commerce, our merchant seafarers have also provided vital support to our Armed Forces during times of conflict."

President Bush
May 17, 1991

During President Bush's first term, the Administration for the first time successfully activated the Ready Reserve Force in an actual military crisis, underscoring the importance of the U.S.- flag merchant fleet in implementing national sealift policy. In addition, the Administration has eliminated barriers to U.S. carriers in international markets, and encouraged intermodalism between maritime services and other transportation modes. The Bush Administration continues to support the Jones Act which requires that our domestic commerce be carried on U.S. ships crewed by U.S. citizens and built in U.S. shipyards, and to promote adherence to existing cargo preference laws to ensure that American ships transport their fair share of government cargoes.

Maritime and U.S. Economy

The Bush Administration has worked to make certain that the American economy derives the greatest possible benefit from the U.S. merchant marine, by increasing the commercial opportunities available to U.S. operators both domestically and internationally, and by working to ensure that port and intermodal transportation infrastructure are conducive to efficient U.S. waterborne commerce.

OPENING MARKETS

The Bush Administration has aggressively and successfully sought to eliminate barriers to U.S. carriers operating in major shipping markets, including China, Taiwan, Korea, Japan, Brazil and Venezuela. Specific accomplishments have included negotiating an agreement with the People's Republic of China to end restrictions

-2-

on U.S. carriers' offices in China; signing a new equal access agreement with Brazil that will further reduce Brazilian government control of bilateral liner cargo; and obtaining South Korean government commitment to allow U.S.-flag carriers greater access to the South Korean market.

The Administration has worked to strengthen the position of U.S. liner operators by encouraging joint services in the international liner trades through regulatory flexibility. In addition, the Administration has continued to work for the elimination of subsidies and other distortions in the international shipbuilding market through multilateral negotiations.

SEALIFT POLICY

On October 5, 1989, President Bush signed the National Security Sealift Policy, emphasizing the importance of sealift to the country's defense strategy. The policy calls for reliance on the U.S.-owned commercial ocean carrier industry, to the extent it is capable, to provide sealift. This capability will be augmented by reserve fleets comprised of ships with national defense features that are not available in sufficient numbers or types in the U.S.-owned industry. The statement emphasizes that sufficient U.S.-owned resources must be available to meet unilateral requirements in areas not covered by alliance commitments.

OPERATIONS DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM/DESERT SORTIE

The Bush Administration relied on the U.S. commercial fleet and other sealift assets in its conduct of the Persian Gulf war. Of the total cargo needed to support Allied forces, approximately 95 percent went by sea. The coalition victory reconfirmed the importance of the American merchant marine in maintaining an adequate and reliable sealift lifeline to support deployed forces.

In the first-ever test in an actual military crisis, the Maritime Administration activated 79 of the 96 ships in the Ready Reserve Force during Operations DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM/DESERT SORTIE, demonstrating the effectiveness of the RRF program as a means of meeting surge shipping requirements. Significantly, U.S.-flag vessels carried over 81 percent of the warfighting material and resupply cargoes shipped by sea to the Persian Gulf region through March 10, 1991.

-3-

IMPROVED INTERMODAL CONNECTIONS

It is the Bush Administration's transportation policy to facilitate intermodalism. The Administration and Congress have recognized ports as key access points for the proposed National Highway System. Guidelines are being developed to improve land transportation access to ports. Programs to provide training to local and state departments of transportation are being established to promote improved intermodal connections. The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991, signed by President Bush in December 1991, will help to provide the infrastructure necessary to carry out the policy.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 2/18/92 ^{92 FEB 19 AIO: 52} ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON, THURS., FEB. 20

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT BUSH'S ANSWERS TO THE INDOOR AIR REVIEW

OSTP MAIL ROOM

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	HORNER	☐	☐
SKINNER	☐	☒	MCBRIDE	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☐	☐	MOORE	☐	☒
DARMAN	☒	☐	PETERSMEYER	☒	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	PORTER	☒	☐
BROMLEY	☒	☐	ROGICH	☒	☐
CALIO	☒	☐	ROLLINS	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	SMITH	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	FINDLAY	☐	☒
GRAY	☒	☐	KAUFMAN	☐	☒
HOLIDAY	☒	☐	DELAND	☒	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide comments on the attached directly to Ron Kaufman, Rm. 130, x6510, with a copy to this office NO LATER THAN NOON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20.
Thank you.

RESPONSE:

OSTP has No Comment

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

President Bush's Answers To The Indoor Air Review

due 2/24

32 FEB 18 A10:35

Question: "Three to five paragraphs from the candidate. . . covering a comprehensive overview of his feelings with regard to indoor air quality."

President Bush's Answer: The condition of our land, water, and air affects the quality of life for each and every one of us. When I took office, I promised to enhance environmental stewardship of our natural resources and to balance environmental protection with the need to sustain jobs and encourage economic growth. The result has been a reinvigorated Environmental Protection Agency, a new Clean Air Act, and the initiation of a number of new programs, such as "Green lights" and the toxic reduction program, to cut pollution levels. And to ensure that environmental issues continue to receive priority from future administrations, I have proposed that Congress create a Department of the Environment to replace the EPA.

I appreciate what the pollution of indoor air can mean in terms of medical costs for people whose health is affected, lost productivity from absence due to illness, and decreased efficiency on the job. The Environmental Protection Agency has determined that exposure to indoor air pollutants can be reduced significantly by implementing sound operation and maintenance practices in office buildings and reducing emissions of volatile organic compounds sometimes released from carpets and floor coverings. Accordingly, I have directed EPA Administrator Reilly to set a high priority on improving the way office buildings are operated. EPA is also continuing its study of the effects of passive tobacco smoke on workers.

But EPA is not the only federal agency I have directed to focus on the indoor air quality issue. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has established permissible exposure limits for more than 600 air contaminants, including chlorine, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxide, which are prominent indoor air contaminants. OSHA Acting Administrator Dottie Strunk and her staff are now reviewing comments received in response to a September 20th OSHA Federal Register notice to determine whether regulatory action is called for to control potential health problems arising from indoor air pollutants. The Consumer Product Safety Commission, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, and the U.S. Department of Energy are also involved in monitoring indoor air quality issues.

The causes and effects of environmental problems are diverse and complex. My administration will continue to work towards finding solutions to problems that threaten our most important resources -- the working men and women of our nation. (Sources: 4/18/91 Bush Message to Congress on Environmental Quality; EPA Indoor Air Facts Background Paper, 12/91; OSHA Information Office background information; answer approved for Manchester Union-Leader.)

on wp file indoorai

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/7/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4:00PM, WEDNESDAY, MAY
 ARTICLE FOR TRILOGY MAGAZINE: "A NEW ENVIRONMENTALISM"
 BY PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
 SUBJECT: _____

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	PETERSMEYER	☒	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☒	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	SMITH	☒	☐
BROMLEY	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CARD	☐	☒	ROGERS	☐	☒
DEMAREST	☒	☐	DELAND	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☒	SNOW	☐	☒
GRAY	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
HOLIDAY	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide comments on the attached article directly to Tony Snow, x2930, Rm. 122, with a copy to this office NO LATER THAN 4:00PM, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

closed
 N + NB M commented to GM 5/8/91

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

"A NEW ENVIRONMENTALISM"
BY PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
FOR TRILOGY MAGAZINE

91 MAY -7 PM12:12

Note: Trilogy also plans to run a side-bar
profile of CEO Chairman Michael Deland.

America is experiencing a remarkable upsurge in the environmental ethic. Working together with Congress, state and local governments, and the private sector, we've made environmental advances that will make for measurable improvement in the quality of life for every American. At the same time, urgent environmental challenges demand action.

Landmarks in Environmental Protection

In two years' time, we've made great progress in protecting our environment. Our accomplishments begin with landmark legislation expanding the original Clean Air Act to address acid rain, urban smog and other pollutants. Our strengthened commitment to the environment is evident in other ways as well: in our crackdown on environmental lawbreakers; in the passage of the most environmentally-sensitive farm legislation ever; the expansion of our national park system, forest and wildlife refuges; and finally, in an international pact to protect the Earth's ozone layer.

Here at home, we launched "America the Beautiful," a massive reforestation program that emphasizes volunteerism and public-private partnerships. This initiative recognizes that trees are more than sources of shade; reforestation is a critical part of our renewable resources. Each tree acts to counter carbon dioxide buildup, and provides an environmental legacy for future

generations. The ambitious goal of "America the Beautiful" is to plant one billion trees each year from now to the year 2000.

Our progress, like the policies we've put in place, reflects a growing recognition of the need to preserve and rebuild functioning ecosystems throughout the world. We have outlined a national strategy -- an action plan combining the energies and resources of government, industry and individuals -- to make continued progress on environmental quality. This national environmental strategy is based upon six principles:

- * Incentives that harness the power and ingenuity of the marketplace in service of the environment;
- * Stewardship of our natural resources;
- * Creative partnerships, combining the resources of all levels of government, industry and citizen volunteers;
- * Cooperative international efforts to address global problems;
- * Pollution prevention; and
- * Firm and fair enforcement of environmental laws.

Agenda for the Environment

Each of these strategic principles shapes our agenda for the year ahead. I've identified five issues where action is imperative. We must:

- * Amend the Clean Water Act, to improve the quality of waters, coasts, and wetlands -- and to incorporate innovative, market-based features;
- * Create a Cabinet-level Department of the Environment;
- * Implement a national energy strategy that provides increased energy efficiency, increased use of alternative fuels, and promotes responsible development of U.S. energy resources;
- * Expand access to America's rich natural heritage of recreation areas and parks and wildlife refuges; and

- * Forge new international agreements to protect the global climate, safeguard the world's forests and biological diversity, and strengthen the economies and environments of emerging democratic nations.

Environmental stewardship is more than a matter of government action alone. This belief is behind two initiatives that I'm convinced will tap the vast resources of the private sector and of each American citizen to make it their business to improve the environment.

President's Commission on Environmental Quality

First, I have established a blue-ribbon panel of leaders from the environmental, conservation, business, academic and foundation community. This group, the **President's Commission on Environmental Quality**, will help promote innovative, voluntary private sector initiatives. Led by Council of Environmental Quality Chairman Michael Deland, the Commission will spearhead new ways of thinking to achieve a sound ecology and a strong economy.

Commission members will serve as an important link between government and the diverse interests they represent, and I challenge them to develop an action agenda for environmental improvement.

President's Environment and Conservation Challenge Awards

Second, I have created a new Presidential awards program to identify outstanding achievements in the conservation and environmental areas. In the fall of 1991, I intend to honor a select group of individuals and organizations who best exemplify the cooperative, innovative spirit which I believe offers our greatest hope for permanent environmental progress.

The President's Challenge Awards will be given in four areas: 1) Partnership; 2) Environmental Quality Management; 3) Innovation; and 4) Education and Communication. Up to three awards will be given in each category.

Partnership awards will recognize cooperative environmental efforts among, for example, local groups, governments and businesses.

Environmental Quality Management awards will go to pioneering organizations that have integrated environmental concern into overall management practices. This award will demonstrate that high quality, competitive goods and services are compatible with environmental responsibility.

Innovation awards will honor individuals and teams who demonstrate exceptional vision and creativity in the development of products, programs, technologies or services that are environmentally sensitive and economically practical.

Finally, our Education and Communications awards will recognize individuals or organizations that raise public environmental literacy and contribute to the development of an environmental ethic.

Setting Our Goals

Americans today understand that protecting the environment is our responsibility; that the way we live and work effects the world around us. We also realize that economic and environmental concerns are not elements of a zero sum game. We have the opportunity to pursue environmental quality hand in hand with sound economic growth.

Our environmental ethic is as old as America itself -- part of the inheritance we enjoy, and the legacy we leave to others.

In earlier times, Americans such as Theodore Roosevelt, John Muir and Gifford Pinchot pioneered efforts to protect our lands and our wildlife. Safeguarding the environment is more than a program or policy. It is a moral issue -- something we owe our families and future generations.

Fortunately, we can expect that creativity, vision and hard work -- qualities that have always been central to the American character -- will help us leave business-as-usual behind, and build better solutions to the environmental challenges of our age.

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The time is right for action. I have challenged my Cabinet to find new and innovative ways to mesh environmental and economic goals in federal policymaking, and expect this Commission to do the same in the private sector.

CLOSE HOLD

Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 7/6/90

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 6:00 PM TODAY

SUBJECT: FACT SHEET ON PROPOSED GLOBAL FORESTRY CONVENTION

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

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Bob Grady, Rm. 260, x4844, no later than 6:00 PM TODAY, Friday, July 6, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

This is excellent. Further emphasis could be placed upon the importance of forests as a CO2 sink, if desired.

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

CLOSE HOLD

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Houston, Texas)

For Immediate Release

July 9, 1990

FACT SHEET:

PROPOSED GLOBAL FORESTRY CONVENTION

President Bush today proposed to the leaders of the Summit of Industrialized Nations that negotiations begin on an international convention on forestry.

Background:

The U.S. Forest Service estimates that the world is losing about 27 million acres of tropical forest each year. A recent report by the World Resources Institute estimated even higher losses -- in the range of 40 to 50 million acres per year. Severe and widespread forest declines have occurred in eastern and western Europe, and a body of evidence is accumulating that forests in North America and elsewhere are being damaged by stresses caused by air pollution.

The world's forests are the lungs of the earth, absorbing carbon dioxide from mankind's activities and releasing oxygen critical to human existence. Forests serve as air conditioners and filters to protect us against heat, dust, and pollutants. They are essential in the protection of water supplies on which agriculture, industry, and cities depend. They are a vital source of fuel and shelter. And forests provide vital habitat for all manner of animal species. The Amazon basin alone contains over 50,000 species of higher plants and a fifth of all the birds on earth.

The U.S. Proposal:

President Bush today proposed at the Summit of Industrialized Nations to begin negotiations as expeditiously as possible on a global convention on forestry. The structure of the convention would be modelled on the highly successful 1985 Vienna Convention, which led to the Montreal Protocol calling for a 50 percent reduction (recently amended to provide for a complete phase-out) of the production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).

The President proposed that negotiations be completed and the convention be ready for signing at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

The President outlined several areas in which international cooperation could help to address threats to the world's forests and could lead to positive action:

Research and Monitoring:

The convention could accelerate cooperative research in forest management practices, the development of more cost effective reforestation techniques, and the development of sustainable yield strategies consistent with each country's economic, environmental, and forest management objectives. The President suggested, as a first step, that the Tropical Forestry Institute in Puerto Rico be expanded into a full-fledged International Tropical Forestry Institute.

The President proposed the launching of a worldwide network to monitor the world's forests to improve understanding of their health and vigor, the effects of pollution, and the rate at which they are being converted to other uses. The President called for cooperation in developing an inventory of the resources of the world's forests, as a tool for analyzing their potential for new products and uses.

Education, Training, and Technical Assistance:

The convention could help establish vehicles for formal and technical training in forestry practices, reforestation, and related subjects; for the provision of technical assistance, extension services, and project expertise.

Reforestation and Rehabilitation:

The convention could be used to develop national and international strategies for reforestation, timber stand improvement, and restoration of the health of the world's forests. The President highlighted the commitment of the United States to reforestation through his proposal to plant a billion trees a year in America. That proposal is now awaiting funding by the U.S. Congress.

Noting the importance of economics and trade, the President reaffirmed U.S. support for the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO).

The President also reiterated U.S. support for the goals of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP), and called for strengthening and reform of the programs contained therein, with an emphasis on wise stewardship and sustainable management.

Reduction of Air Pollution:

International action is needed to curb acid rain and tropospheric ozone, which are believed to cause damage to

forests. This is essential to relieving stress on forests in Europe and to ensure that the restoration and replanting of forests in eastern Europe will be successful. The President has proposed, in his Clean Air Act legislation, dramatic reductions in emissions which contribute to acid rain (such as sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides) and ozone formation (volatile organic compounds). The Clean Air Act proposal has passed both houses of Congress and is awaiting final action by a House-Senate Conference Committee. The convention could lay the groundwork for bilateral and multilateral agreements with respect to air pollution.

Bilateral and Multilateral Assistance Programs:

The convention might also address the need for a review of bilateral and multilateral assistance programs to explore possible ways to promote sound forestry practices and reforestation, and to ensure that such programs are not designed in ways which adversely affect forests.

Debt-for-Nature Swaps:

The convention could explore and develop methods to use planned forgiveness and restructuring programs for international debt, when appropriate, to develop sound use and protection for forests through debt-for-nature swaps, local currency environmental trust fund programs, and similar devices. The United States recently proposed to pursue several such arrangements in Latin America as part of its Enterprise for the Americas initiative.

Removal of Harmful Subsidies:

The convention could address itself to identifying and, where appropriate, changing subsidies and other market distortions which inadvertently encourage deforestation or discourage afforestation of lands which could be best used as forest. One possibility is the reduction of subsidies that encourage the conversion of marginal lands that are economically more productive as forest lands into crop or grazing lands.

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TALKING POINTS ON THE FORESTRY CONVENTION

- The President has expressed his strong intent to move as expeditiously as possible to address critical problems threatening the world's forests including pollution in the industrialized countries, and deforestation in the tropical developing countries.
- A forest is an extremely complex and vital element of our environment providing a great array of benefits to all. Forests provide habitat for wildlife, clean the air, purify water, protect valuable topsoils, and provide wood for fuel and shelter. New applications and uses for products found naturally in forests are still being discovered.
- A separate Forestry Convention would address important issues concerning worldwide forestry. These issues are broader and more fundamental than what might be included under a separate protocol relating to global climate change. Such issues warrant the attention of a separate convention strategy -- as the importance of protecting forests and advancing reforestation extend far beyond the impacts a convention would have on potential climate change. We should move forward on forestry because it makes sense in its own right.
- The U.S. proposes that negotiations be initiated as expeditiously as possible for an international convention on world forests with the goal of completing such a convention for signing at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.
- The U.S. believes that a Forestry Convention should deal with the following areas:
 - Carrying on cooperative research, development, education, training, and technical assistance. The U.S. is suggesting that the Tropical Forestry Institute in Puerto Rico be expanded into a full fledged International Tropical Forestry Institute.
 - Monitoring the world's forests to understand the state of their health and vigor, the extent to which they are being affected by pollution, and the extent to which they are being converted to other uses.
 - Inventorying the resources of the world's forests for potential new products and uses, particularly those of the biologically diverse tropical forests.
 - Commitment by individual nations to restore, rehabilitate and reforest lands which are best used as forest lands. The President is fully committed to

implement the U.S. initiative to plant one billion trees annually, beginning next year. Moreover, the U.S. is committed to the goals outlined in the Tropical Forestry Action Plan and supports strengthening and reform of these programs, with emphasis on wise stewardship and sustainable management.

- Significant efforts to curb acid rain and ozone depletion, as illustrated in the President's Clean Air legislation, must be made internationally so that the stress on forests in Europe will be alleviated and the restoration and replanting of forests in eastern Europe will be successful.
- Review of bilateral aid programs is essential to assure that aid does not encourage the unnecessary destruction of forests and can be used to encourage reforestation or pollution control. The President's Enterprise for the America's initiative, for example, makes certain assets owed to the U.S. government by Latin American countries available for debt for nature swaps and makes the interest paid on certain loans payable in local currencies for use in environmental projects.
- The U.S. is committed to the examination of international debt to encourage the use of "debt for nature" swaps, whenever the debt is forgiven.
- Multilateral aid should also be reexamined to ensure that aid is consistent with sound forestry practices. The U.S. calls on all world lending institutions to elevate pollution control and sound forestry management in their lending decisions.