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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 12, 1989

FACT SHEET:

PRESIDENT BUSH'S CLEAN AIR PLAN

Fulfilling a major campaign commitment, President Bush today proposed a comprehensive program to provide clean air for all Americans.

The President's plan calls for the first sweeping revisions to the Clean Air Act since 1977, and represents the first time an Administration has put forward a proposal since that time.

The President's plan is designed to curb three major threats to the nation's environment and to the health of millions of Americans: acid rain, urban air pollution, and toxic air emissions.

While emissions of some pollutants -- such as sulfur dioxide, urban ozone, and carbon monoxide -- have been reduced since passage of the 1970 law, progress has not come quickly enough. The President's plan will dramatically accelerate the pace of pollution reduction and put America on the path toward markedly cleaner air by the end of the century.

The President's plan will:

- o Cut sulfur dioxide emissions virtually in half by the year 2000. The plan calls for a 10 million ton reduction in SO₂, and a 2 million ton cut in nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions, for a total reduction of 12 million tons in acid-rain causing emissions.
- o Bring all cities currently not meeting the health standards for ozone and carbon monoxide into attainment. Most cities will attain the standard by 1995, and the plan is designed to ensure attainment in all but the most severely impacted cities by the year 2000.
- o Require factories and plants emitting toxic compounds into the air to employ the best technology currently available in order to achieve in the near term a cut estimated at 75 to 90 percent in pollutants suspected of causing cancer. Taken together with efforts to reduce cancer-causing emissions from cars and trucks, it is estimated that the plan will eliminate in its first phase over three-fourths of the annual cancer deaths that air toxics are suspected of causing.

Fundamental Principles

Five goals underlie the President's clean air proposals and the means for accomplishing them:

- o Protecting the Public's Health. The goal of the legislation is to prevent public exposure to cancer-causing agents and to protect those citizens, especially vulnerable populations, such as the elderly, asthmatics and children, who live in cities with dirty air that does not conform to national health standards.
- o Improving the Quality of Life. The proposal will improve the quality of life for all Americans by exercising responsible stewardship over the environment for future generations.
- o Achieving Early Reductions and Steady Progress. The proposal establishes realistic timetables to meet air quality standards, but contains provisions to cut substantial amounts of air pollution in the near term, while requiring steady progress toward reducing emissions that are harder to control.
- o Harnessing the Power of the Marketplace. The proposal calls for the use of marketable permits to achieve acid rain reductions and emissions trading to achieve reductions from automobile pollution, so as to clean the air to a definite standard while minimizing the burden on the American economy.
- o Employing Innovative Technologies. The proposal encourages development of clean coal technology, alternative fuel systems for automobiles, and other cost-effective means of using new technology to cut pollution.

The President's plan allows for both environmental protection and economic growth, two long-standing concerns often considered at odds with each other. By incorporating both concerns in his proposal, the President seeks to break the gridlock which has characterized the debate on clean air for the past several years.

ACID RAIN

Highlights

- o Requires sulfur dioxide reductions of 10 million tons and nitrogen oxide reductions of 2 million tons.
- o Calls for five million tons of reductions in the first phase by the end of 1995.
- o Establishes a system of marketable permits to allow maximum flexibility for utilities to achieve required reductions in the most efficient and least costly manner.

Background

"Acid rain" occurs when sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions undergo a chemical change in the atmosphere and return to the earth in rain, fog, or snow.

Approximately 20 million tons of SO₂ are emitted annually in the U.S., three-quarters from the burning of fossil fuels by electric utilities; 20 percent from other, more widely dispersed industrial sources; and 5 percent from transportation sources. The source of most SO₂ emissions causing acid rain are old (pre-1971) electric power plants, not subject to the existing Clean Air Act's strict emissions requirements on newer plants. Fifty power plants are responsible for about half of all SO₂ emissions.

Acid rain causes damage to lakes, forests, and buildings, contributes to reduced visibility, and is suspected of causing damage to human health.

Since 1970, the U.S. has spent \$225 billion to control air pollution. American industry spends about \$33 billion a year on air pollution controls (\$10 billion by the electric utility industry). One result of this expenditure is that SO₂ emissions have been reduced by almost 20% since 1977, despite a substantial increase in coal consumption during the period since then.

Any acid rain control program will increase electricity rates for affected utilities. Generally speaking, however, proposals with greater flexibility will result in smaller rate increases. Thus, the President's proposal to allow trading among utility companies will ensure that protection from acid rain is achieved in a less costly fashion than many of the more traditional "command and control" proposals that have been advanced.

The President's plan represents a major new innovation in harnessing the power of the marketplace to protect the environment.

The President's proposal calls for:

- o A reduction of 10 million tons of sulfur dioxide by the year 2000, using a baseline year of 1980 for tons of SO₂ emitted, primarily from coal-fired power plants.
- o A two-phase program in order to ensure early reductions. A reduction of five million tons is required during the first phase, by the end of 1995. All dates assume enactment of this legislation by December 31, 1989.
- o A 2 million ton reduction of NO_x in Phase II.. The plan would allow utilities to trade reductions of NO_x for reductions of SO₂ or vice versa, and thus represents a call for a total reduction of 12 million tons in acid rain-causing pollutants.
- o A three-year extension of the Phase II deadline for plants adopting clean coal repowering technologies, combined with regulatory incentives designed to smooth their transition into the marketplace. This will allow the United States to make good on the major investment the President has called for in clean coal, and will ensure that coal continues to play an important role in America's energy future.
- o Freedom of choice in cutting pollution. The plan requires all plants above a certain size in affected states to meet the same emissions standard, but does not dictate to plant managers how the standard should be met. The plan requires the largest polluting plants to make the greatest cuts in pollution. The emissions standard would be set at the rate necessary to achieve five million tons in the first phase. The plan envisions a standard of 2.5 lbs. per million BTU, which would affect 107 plants in 18 states. The standard would then be tightened to approximately 1.2 lbs. per million BTUs so as to achieve a ten million ton reduction in Phase II.
- o Maximum flexibility in obtaining reductions. The plan would allow utilities to trade required reductions so that they will be achieved in the least costly fashion. In the first phase, trading would be allowed among electric plants within a state or within a utility system. In addition, full interstate trading would be allowed in phase II.
- o The estimated cost of the President's proposal would be \$3.8 billion annually in the second phase, and approximately \$700 million per year in the first phase. While this represents an increase of over two percent by the year 2000 in the nation's \$160 billion a year electricity bill, the flexibility built into the

President's plan reduces, by up to half, the cost of various competing proposals mandating the use of specific technologies.

URBAN AIR QUALITY

Highlights

- o Employs a mix of Federal measures and state initiatives to cut sharply air pollution in our Nation's cities. The Federal measures alone will cut emissions that cause urban ozone -- the primary contributor to urban air pollution -- nearly in half, and help bring all cities into compliance with air quality standards.
- o Sets realistic timetables for attaining the standards but is designed to ensure steady progress toward meeting that goal.
- o Contains new initiatives to promote alternative fuels to reduce pollution from cars, buses, trucks and motor fuels, and to harness the power of the marketplace to ensure cost-effective reductions.

OZONE

Background

Based on data measured during the summers of 1985 to 1987, over 100 million people live in 81 urban areas across the country that exceed the health standard for ozone. In some cities, such as Los Angeles, the situation is persistent and severe (176 days in violation of the health standard in 1988); in other cities the problem is marginal (Lancaster, PA, is listed as a non-attainment area, but, in fact, has exceeded the Federal standard for only a few hours in the last 3 years).

The President's plan is designed to ensure that over two-thirds of the cities now out of attainment -- all but about 25 cities -- come into attainment by 1995. All but the three most seriously polluted areas (Los Angeles, Houston, and New York) will come into attainment by the year 2000; and these special cases will be given until 2010 -- contingent upon a requirement in the President's plan that they show significant annual progress toward cleaning the air and meeting the health standard.

Ozone is formed when volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are mixed with nitrogen oxides (NOx) in the presence of sunlight. Heat speeds up the reaction, and therefore concentrations are usually higher in the summer months. Exceedances of the ozone standard (.12 parts per million) grew sharply during the especially hot summer of 1988. If a city exceeds the standard for at least one

hour on four or more days during a three year period, it is judged to be "out of attainment" with the standard.

Exposure to ozone causes short term effects, such as shortness of breath, coughing, and chest pains, that are particularly acute for asthmatics, children, and senior citizens. Moreover, ozone is suspected of playing a role in the long-term development of chronic lung diseases and permanent lung structure damage. In addition to health effects, ozone has effects on vegetation, including crops such as soybeans, wheat and corn; is damaging forests in California; and is suspected as a contributing agent in damage to forests in the Southeastern U.S.

The major sources of VOCs, the most important ozone pre-cursor, are motor vehicles (40%); small "area sources," e.g., bakeries, dry cleaners, and consumer solvents (40%); large point sources, e.g., petroleum refineries (15%); and gasoline refueling (5%).

Many large point sources have already been required to reduce emissions by roughly 80 percent from uncontrolled levels under the Clean Air Act, and tailpipe emissions from new vehicles have been reduced by 96 percent. The smaller "area" sources are largely uncontrolled.

VOC and NOx emissions have decreased nationally since 1978 -- VOCs by 17 percent and NOx by 8 percent -- despite growth in population, travel and industrial activity. As a consequence, the trend in ambient ozone concentrations declined by 9 percent from 1979 to 1987. Increases occurred again, however, in the hot summers of 1987 and 1988.

The deadline for meeting urban ozone standards set back in 1977 under the existing Clean Air Act has already expired. Despite this progress in reducing ozone, the health standards have not been met within the deadlines. Without new legislation, the EPA will be required by law to impose Federal Implementation Plans (FIPs) on several major American cities. Courts are, for example, already preparing to impose such requirements on Chicago and Los Angeles. These FIPs could involve extraordinary controls that would sharply curb economic growth and dramatically alter the lifestyles of local residents.

Over the next decade, both EPA and the Federal Highway Administration estimate that growth in automobile use will begin to outstrip reductions occurring from fleet turnover, so that VOC emissions will increase after 2000.

Thus, additional measures to reduce ozone-causing emissions are needed if Americans are to have air that is clean enough to meet the health standard. The President's plan sets forth these additional clean air measures.

Some measures required under current law will help reduce VOC's. These include:

- o The effect of tightened automobile and truck tailpipe emission standards, which will continue to cut emissions as older cars are replaced with new ones;
- o The implementation of required inspection and maintenance programs for motor vehicles by state and local governments;
- o Volatility controls on gasoline. Earlier this year, the Bush Administration required a reduction of gasoline volatility (to a standard of 10.5 pounds per square inch);
- o Selected stationary source controls on refineries and other factories.

It is estimated that these measures will reduce VOC emissions from baseline levels by 18% by 2005. They will bring 23 cities into attainment by 1995, but without additional controls, increased automobile use would cause many of these to slip back out of attainment, leaving 72 cities out of attainment by 2005.

Additional Federal Measures Under the President's Proposal

In an ambitious effort to bring all cities into attainment, the President's proposals call for:

- o Further tightening the volatility requirements for gasoline nationwide during the summer months to reduce evaporative emissions which cause ozone formation. This will reduce VOC emissions by an estimated 8 percent.
- o Reductions in vehicle evaporative emissions caused by automobile running losses, which will cut VOC emissions by an estimated 4.2%.
- o Federal regulations to control emissions from treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes, which will cut VOC emissions by 3.2%.
- o Providing EPA with the authority to regulate VOC emissions from small sources and consumer products, such as consumer solvents and paints, which EPA estimates will cut VOC emissions by 2.5%.
- o Tightening hydrocarbon emission tailpipe standards for automobiles by almost 40%. The current standard will be tightened to the level soon to be required on all California vehicles (from .41 to .25 grams per mile). This will cut VOC emissions by 0.4%.

- o A first time requirement for light duty trucks to meet the same tailpipe standard now required of automobiles (.41 gpm). This will cut VOC emissions by 0.2%.
- o Expanded vehicle inspection and maintenance programs in serious non-attainment areas, which will cut VOC emissions by 1.2%.
- o Controls to reduce evaporative emissions which occur during refueling of motor vehicles. These "stage II" controls would require refueling stations to install special nozzles on gasoline pumps in non-attainment areas, and are expected to reduce VOCs by up to 2% in such areas.
- o Provide EPA new authority to issue control technology guidelines (CTGs) to major stationary source emitters (factories and plants). The most cost-effective control guidelines will be issued first. These guidelines are expected to result in a 3.5% reduction in VOC emissions.
- o Provide for the use of alternative fuels -- such as clean burning methanol, natural gas, and ethanol -- in the most serious non-attainment areas. The President's plan is designed to ensure that one million clean-fueled vehicles per year are introduced into America's most polluted cities by the year 1997. The program will not only reduce VOC emissions by an additional 2 to 5%, it will dramatically reduce toxic air emissions such as benzene, toluene, and xylene.
- o It is estimated that these new federal measures to curb ozone pollution will add \$3 to \$4 billion in annual costs to the economy when fully implemented.

The Long-Term Clean Fuels Program

The clean fuels program proposed by the President is perhaps the most innovative and far-reaching component of his proposal. It is designed to provide a long-term reconciliation of the environment and the automobile -- so that Americans can continue to enjoy economic growth, freedom in using their motor vehicles, and clean air.

The Administration proposes to replace a portion of the motor vehicle fleet in certain cities with new vehicles that operate on clean burning fuels. In the 9 major urban areas where current data shows the greatest concentration of ozone, the Administration's plan calls for a ten-year program for the phased-in introduction of alternative fuels, and clean-fueled vehicle sales according to the following schedule:

500,000 vehicles in 1995
750,000 vehicles in 1996
1,000,000 vehicles each year from 1997 through 2004

The major metropolitan areas affected by the plan are: Los Angeles, Houston, New York City, Milwaukee, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Greater Connecticut, San Diego, and Chicago. If these areas are able to demonstrate that they can achieve analogous reductions in VOC's and toxic air chemicals through other measures, the plan would allow them to "opt out" of the clean-fueled vehicle and alternative fuels program, in which case the vehicle target numbers would be scaled down proportionately. The plan would also allow other cities to be included in the program at their request.

The President's alternative fuels program, combined with other motor vehicle and fuel measures in the plan, will shrink the contribution of vehicles to the ozone problem from the current 40 percent to ten percent. This represents not only an alternative to some of the more disruptive driving controls currently being considered by some states, but also a bold and innovative means of reconciling continued use of the automobile by a growing society with the need for cleaner air.

Effect of the Federal Measures Proposed by the President

Taken together, the Federal measures proposed by the President, combined with the effect of measures being pursued under current law, will cut ozone-causing VOC emissions nearly in half. EPA estimates the program will reduce annual emissions by 45% by the year 2005. In and of themselves, these measures will bring all but about 20 cities into attainment of the ozone standard.

Because of the President's commitment to ensuring clean air in all American cities, however, his plan calls for additional measures to be undertaken by the states in order to meet the standard for healthy air.

State Measures Under the President's Proposal

Under the President's proposal, the roughly 20 cities with the most serious ozone pollution problems would be required to take steps to cut ozone-causing emissions by 3 percent per year beginning with enactment of the legislation.

This will guarantee that, even as more realistic deadlines for meeting the standard are set, those cities with the most significant air pollution problems will be on a steady path toward cleaner air.

Because of ozone transport, some areas may be unable to attain the standard in spite of adequate efforts to control their own pollution. Cities under 200,000 in population, which are not part of regional airsheds but whose attainment is prevented as a result of ozone pollution transported from other cities or regions, will not be subject to sanctions under these circumstances.

Emissions Trading: Harnessing the Power of the Marketplace to Protect the Environment

The President has also directed the EPA to develop rules and regulations which will provide companies with the maximum flexibility in achieving the pollution reductions called for in his plan.

Specifically, the President's plan would require the Administrator to issue regulations within 18 months to allow automobile manufacturers to engage in "emissions trading" and refiners to engage in "fuel pooling" to the maximum extent feasible. Such regulations shall establish performance standards for vehicles and transportation fuels marketed in the most serious and severe non-attainment areas. Companies would then be able to choose to engage in "emissions trading" and "fuel pooling" so long as they can demonstrate to EPA that the combination of measures they select will allow them to achieve the same emissions reductions as the control measures outlined in the President's program.

This "emissions trading" concept is already being considered by the State of California. It represents a market-based means of reducing both VOCs and reactive aromatics in the most cost-effective way. The EPA would publish these regulations at the same time as it publishes regulations implementing the other control measures in the President's plan. If companies cannot demonstrate alternative means of achieving the same amount of pollution reduction, they would be required to implement the control measures outlined above.

CARBON MONOXIDE

Background

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless gas that tends to reduce the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood. It is a particularly serious health threat to individuals who suffer from cardiovascular disease, especially those with angina or heart disease. Unlike ozone, carbon monoxide problems are worse in cold weather.

Two-thirds of CO emissions come from motor vehicles. Emissions of carbon monoxide decreased 25 percent from 1978 to 1987, despite a 24 percent increase in vehicle miles travelled during that period, largely because of controls already in place on emissions from cars, buses, and trucks. Some improvement from these

controls will continue, as older, more heavily polluting cars are gradually replaced on America's roads by newer, cleaner vehicles. Currently, cars purchased before 1981 amount to only 38 percent of the vehicles miles traveled (VMT), but they account for over 86 percent of CO emissions.

As use of the automobile continues to grow, however, it is expected that many American cities will not attain the health-based carbon monoxide standard. That standard is 9 parts per million (ppm), measured over an 8-hour period. If a representative reading of monitors in an area shows that it exceeds the standard for two or more 8-hour periods, it is classified in "non-attainment."

There are currently about 50 American cities not meeting the standard. As with ozone, in some cases cities exceed the standard only moderately. About 6 urban areas, however, have a carbon monoxide problem classified by EPA as "serious".

EPA estimates that even as vehicle miles travelled (VMT) grow, the effect of fleet turnover will bring almost half of those cities currently violating the standard into attainment. Several of the measures in the President's proposal designed to curb ozone-causing emissions will also help reduce carbon monoxide. These include the measures described above to tighten tailpipe standards for light duty trucks, and to improve state and local inspection and maintenance programs.

Even with these measures, however, several American cities will continue to have a carbon monoxide problem. To bring these cities into compliance with the health-based standard, the President's proposal contains several important measures designed to cut carbon monoxide emissions.

Specifically, the President's plan calls for:

- o A major new program to promote the use of clean-burning oxygenated fuels, which emit dramatically less carbon monoxide. The plan would require those cities with the most serious carbon monoxide problems to use gasoline blended with oxygenated fuels during the winter months. Oxygenated fuels include ethanol, methanol, ETBE, and MTBE.

Blending oxygenates into fuel will not only reduce carbon monoxide, it will also sharply reduce toxic air emissions caused by aromatics in conventional gasoline.

Ethanol and ETBE are generally produced in the US from corn, wheat and potato crops. They offer the opportunity both to clean the air and to provide expanded markets for America's farmers.

The President's plan would allow cities to "opt out"

of the oxygenated fuels requirement, if they could demonstrate to EPA that they would come into attainment of the carbon monoxide standard using other measures.

EPA estimates that requiring oxygenated fuels in areas with serious carbon monoxide problems will reduce carbon monoxide emissions by an additional 18% in these areas.

- o Giving EPA the authority to issue regulations for a carbon monoxide cold temperature standard. Carbon monoxide problems are exaggerated when motor vehicles start in exceptionally cold weather. This standard has the potential to reduce carbon monoxide emissions by 7 to 12 percent.

The President's plan will bring the vast majority of cities into attainment with the carbon monoxide standard by 1995, and will bring all American cities into attainment by the year 2000.

PARTICULATE MATTER

Background

Particulate matter (PM10) includes acid sulfates, toxic organics and metals, and insoluble dusts that come from traditional stack emissions, as well as area sources such as wood stoves and open burning. Construction, roadways and mobile sources also contribute to the problem.

PM10 can cause premature death in elderly and ill persons, aggravation of existing respiratory disease, increased respiratory illness and other effects.

Particulate matter (PM10) standards were revised in 1987 to address smaller particulate matter particles most likely to penetrate the lungs.

The President's program will:

- o Require reasonably available control measures to meet the standard.
- o Ensure that the majority of cities meet the standard by 1994, and that all cities meet PM10 standards by 2001.

TOXIC AIR POLLUTANTS

Highlights

- o Dramatically accelerates progress in controlling major

toxic air pollutants.

- o Uses best technology available to cut air toxics.
- o Promises certifiable progress in regulating sources of toxic air emissions on a set schedule.

Background

The emission of toxic chemicals into the air is believed to cause cancer and other health effects in humans.

Since 1974, EPA has been required to regulate such emissions in order to provide an "ample margin of safety" to the public. Because this margin has been difficult to define and has been the subject of continued litigation, EPA has had difficulty proceeding with regulation under the law. Since passage of the statute, it has published regulations for only seven toxic air pollutants.

Because the statute has proven unworkable, the President has proposed a major revision of the law in order to guarantee greatly accelerated progress in reducing the damaging effects of toxic air pollution.

Data recently released by the EPA indicate that 2.7 billion pounds of toxic chemicals are emitted into the air each year. EPA estimates that these emissions contribute to approximately 1500-3000 fatal cancers annually. Toxic chemical emissions are associated also with respiratory disease and birth defects.

Motor vehicles and stationary sources each account for approximately half of air toxic emissions. The measures in the President's plan designed to curb VOC emissions and promote alternative fuels will sharply reduce emissions from motor vehicles.

The President's plan also includes a major new initiative to reduce air toxic emissions from stationary sources (factories, plants, and other such sources).

A majority of identified carcinogens are emitted by about 30 industrial categories, including steel mills (coke ovens), rubber, pulp and paper, chromium electroplating, and solvent users. The President's plan is designed to reduce quickly emissions from these sources.

The President's program will:

- o Establish a set schedule for regulating major sources of toxic air pollution. Under the plan, EPA will publish regulations for controlling ten source categories within two years, 25 percent of source categories within four years, 50 percent of source

categories within seven years, and all necessary additional categories of air toxics within ten years.

- o Require emitters of toxic air pollution to use the Maximum Available Control Technology (MACT) to sharply cut pollution. This means that EPA would set a standard based on the best technology currently available. Plants would then be required to meet that standard, with some exceptions to add flexibility for those who have already reduced most air toxics and for very small plants.
- o Encourage voluntary reductions early, before standards are even published, by providing credit for those reductions against the MACT requirement.
- o After Phase I is implemented, the EPA Administrator shall assess any remaining risk after reductions from state-of-the-art technology and determine if there is a need for further controls. Based on his assessment, the EPA Administrator would set additional standards to prevent the public from being exposed to "unreasonable risk", which would allow considerations of cost and technical feasibility as well as health-based risks.

It is estimated that the President's air toxics initiative will eliminate in the first phase about three-quarters of the cancer deaths caused by toxic air emissions from factories and plants.

The annual costs of the program are difficult to estimate until actual standards are published, but current EPA estimates center at about \$2.0 billion per year.

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EPA Scorecard 1989

General Change

The Bush Administration's First Year



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EPA HIGHLIGHTS - 1989

CLEAN AIR

- o Worked with White House/other federal agencies to break legislative deadlock by developing comprehensive legislation to reduce air pollution. The bill attacks acid rain, smog and toxic air pollutants.
- o Proposed standards to reduce air pollutants from municipal waste incinerators.
- o Set standards to reduce benzene emissions by 20,000 tons.
- o Set standards to control radioactive emissions from mining and industrial sources.

VALDEZ OIL SPILL

- o Launched innovative project using bioremediation to assist in cleaning up Prince William Sound shoreline. Coordinated long-term federal planning to restore ecology of Prince William Sound.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

- o Established goal of recycling 25 percent of all municipal solid waste by 1992.
- o Drafted comprehensive legislation on pollution prevention and recycling.

ASBESTOS BAN

- o Banned asbestos-containing products in U.S. over next seven years.

PRESIDENTIAL LEADERSHIP ON INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

- o Proposed full phase-out of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) by turn of century.
- o Offered to host negotiations leading to framework convention on global climate change.
- o Proposed to ban exports of hazardous waste absent adequate safeguards in the receiving country.

PESTICIDE CANCELLATIONS

- o Proposed cancellation of 45 food crop uses for three EBDC pesticides and all food uses for a fourth.
- o Prohibited use of Alar on food crops.

FOOD SAFETY

- o Worked with White House, FDA, and USDA to help draft President Bush's plan to streamline process for canceling problem pesticides.

SUPERFUND

- o Started record high 108 long-term cleanup projects in FY 89. Started 178 new site cleanups and 358 site investigations since enactment of 1986 Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act. (Eighty percent of 1,219 National Priority List sites have had emergency response or long-term cleanup started.)
- o Negotiated more than \$1 billion of cleanup work by responsible parties.
- o Added 500 new positions to strengthen Superfund enforcement.

ENFORCEMENT

- o Referred 364 civil judicial cases to Dept. of Justice for prosecution in FY 89.
- o Referred 60 criminal cases (record high) to Dept. of Justice for prosecution in FY 89.
- o Issued more than 4,000 administrative orders and more than 200 binding settlement commitments for Superfund cleanup and removal of hazardous wastes.

RADON

- o Issued survey showing widespread elevated levels of radon in homes and schools across the country.
- o Launched campaign with Ad Council to urge comprehensive radon testing in homes and schools and to correct the problem where necessary.

MEDICAL WASTE DISPOSAL

- o Started two-year pilot tracking program to assure proper disposal of medical waste.

OCEAN DUMPING

- o Established schedules to end ocean dumping of sewage sludge.

AIR & RADIATION

New Clean Air Legislation

- o Broke legislative deadlock on clean air. EPA worked closely with White House and other federal agencies to draft Administration proposal to strengthen Clean Air Act, including:
 - market-based approach to cutting acid rain by 50 percent via innovative emissions trading system; sharp cuts in emissions of toxic air pollutants; provisions to promote use of clean alternative fuels.
 - steady progress in reducing smog and attaining urban air quality goals.

Municipal Waste Incineration

- o Proposed standards to cut air emissions by 90 percent from both new and existing municipal waste incinerators, including:
 - proposals to separate reusable components of municipal trash and limits on toxic metals, toxic organics and acid gases.
- o Represents significant step toward minimizing environmental risks from solid waste incineration.

Urban Air Pollution

- o Gasoline Vapor Pressure. Revised summertime gasoline volatility standards to reduce compounds which form smog in urban areas by as much as 13 percent.
- o Evaporative and Running Losses. Proposed new rule to cut automotive volatile organic emissions by about five percent. To implement rule, vehicle manufacturers likely to use larger charcoal canisters to capture vapors and improve vapor recycling systems.

Toxic Emissions Reductions

- o Set new rules for controlling radioactive emissions from over 6,000 industrial facilities such as nuclear power plants, weapons facilities and uranium mines.

- o Industrial Benzene Emissions. Issued new rules cutting 20,000 tons of hazardous air pollutant benzene annually from industrial sources. Proposed rules for additional industrial sources of benzene expected to cut emissions by another 14,000 tons annually. In total, industrial benzene emissions for sources covered would be reduced by 90 percent from current levels.
- o Commercial Cooling Units. Set new rule under Toxic Substances Control Act prohibiting use of hexavalent chromium, a known carcinogen, in commercial air conditioning units. Will result in eliminating about 34 tons per year of hexavalent chromium emissions from 38,000 existing facilities nationwide.

Visibility Improvement in Grand Canyon

- o Launched program to protect vistas in the Grand Canyon by reducing emissions from the Navajo Generating Station, a large coal-fired electric power plant in Arizona.

Radon

- o Radon Survey. Completed radon survey demonstrating elevated levels of this radioactive gas in housing across nation. Recommended school officials test all frequently-used schoolrooms on basement and ground-floors for elevated radon levels. Published booklet describing radon reduction techniques in schools.
- o Ad Campaign. Worked with Ad Council on national media campaign to motivate homeowners to test for and fix radon problems. Campaign expected to result in approximately \$20 million worth of publicity donated by radio, TV and outdoor advertising.

Stratospheric Ozone Depletion

- o Domestic rules took effect to scale back chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) use to 1986 levels to comply with Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

WATER

Drinking Water

- o Treatment Standards. Set new standards to limit toxic pollutants in water supply systems through monitoring and application of additional treatment technologies. Filtering of water required by rules unless specific water quality and watershed control criteria are met.
- o Pesticides Regulation. Proposed rule to regulate 17 pesticides and 21 other contaminants in drinking water--almost doubling number of pollutants subject to federal law nationwide. Also calls for monitoring additional 110 currently unregulated contaminants.

Ground-Water Task Force

- o Reinvigorated internal task force to formulate national strategy to protect nation's ground-water resources. Drafted set of principles and responsibilities for each level of government. Started public dialogue with states, local government, public and private interest groups and citizens in order to solicit their views.

Wetlands Protection

- o Ware Creek. Blocked use of Ware Creek (Virginia) to create a reservoir, less environmentally damaging alternatives are available, project would have resulted in loss of over 400 acres of diverse and unique wetlands, as well as harming a Great Blue Heron rookery.
- o Two Forks. Initiated consideration of environmental veto of construction of Two Forks Dam and Reservoir (Colorado), citing potentially unacceptable and unavoidable environmental effects and existence of alternative water supplies.
- o Memorandum of Agreement. Signed agreement with Army Corps of Engineers providing clarification and general guidance on mitigating wetlands loss. Aim is to reduce delays in permit processing, minimize ambiguity in regulations and provide field personnel with clearer, consistent understanding of mitigation.
- o "No Net Loss." Developing recommendations to attain goal of "No Net Loss of Wetlands" through Domestic Policy Council's Inter-Agency Task Force on Wetlands.

Ocean Dumping

- o Secured consent agreements to end ocean dumping. Agreements affect nine remaining municipal sludge generators that ship treated sludges by barge to ocean dump site. Six New Jersey areas will end practice by March 1991, two New York areas by end of 1991, and New York City by June 1992.

Pretreatment Enforcement Initiative

- o Filed suits, with Enforcement Office, Dept. of Justice and states, against 61 cities for failure to control industrial discharges of toxic and hazardous wastewaters into their sewage treatment systems.

Chesapeake Bay

- o Administrator Reilly became chairman of Chesapeake Executive Council, comprised of chief executives of EPA, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, District of Columbia and Chesapeake Bay Commission. Reported significant reductions in phosphorus discharges to Chesapeake Bay--nation's largest and most productive estuary. Progress reported in restoring striped bass population.

WASTE

Superfund - Strategic Redirection

- o Management Review. Redirected Superfund program via intensive 90-day review of past record and preparation of strategic plan for improvement.
- o "Enforcement First." Adopted new approach using broad range of enforcement tools to increase portion of cleanup done by responsible parties. During FY 89, responsible parties started 60 percent of new Superfund response projects, most in project design and site cleanup. Work valued at approximately \$1 billion, a dramatic jump from previous two years. Added 500 staff to strengthen Superfund enforcement.
- o "Make Sites Safer." Made sites safer by evaluating sites on National Priorities List to determine hazardous conditions requiring immediate action. Emergency response actions started at most sites where serious problems found, with remaining sites a top priority; actions intended as interim measures while site investigations conducted, cleanup technologies selected, and cleanups under way.
- o "Worst Sites First." Focused on worst sites first by establishing new priority system to ensure limited resources directed toward cleaning up worst problems at worst sites first.

Superfund - Improved Performance

- o Site Assessment. Made major strides in evaluating sites in potential Superfund Site Inventory. Of 32,000 sites, 93 percent now assessed; 45 percent do not require further action. Additional sites added to National Priority List--total now 1,222 (all final except for 220 still in proposal stage).
- o Record High Superfund Starts. During FY 89, began 108 long-term cleanup projects (record high). Total sites under construction now 264. Eighty percent of 1,219 National Priority List sites have had emergency response or long-term cleanup started. Treatment is part of cleanup remedy at 70 percent of sites.
- o Exceeded Congressional Targets. EPA started 178 cleanup actions vs. target of 175, and completed 358 site investigations to determine cleanup needs vs. target of 275, exceeding Congressionally-mandated targets for 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

- o Hanford Nuclear Site. Reached agreement on cleanup of Hanford Nuclear Site in southeast Washington state in landmark multi-billion-dollar settlement with Dept. of Energy and state of Washington. Thirty-year program required to clean up millions of gallons of chemicals and radioactive wastes.
- o Federal Facilities Cleanup. Negotiated over 30 other settlements for cleanup of federal facilities with Dept. of Energy and Dept. of Defense, including interagency agreement with Dept. of Energy and state of Colorado for study and cleanup of Rocky Flats (Colorado) Nuclear Weapons Plant.
- o National Contingency Plan. Revised National Contingency Plan as regulatory blueprint for Superfund program by incorporating new emphasis on quick action to control immediate dangers, use of treatment technologies, and increased public participation. Creates process to ensure consistent and realistic criteria for remedies selected.
- o Innovative Technologies. Demonstrated emphasis on innovative technologies by completing 10 field evaluations of new treatment technologies and beginning evaluations of 18 additional technologies in Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation program.
- o Technical Assistance Grants. Streamlined procedures for obtaining grants that make it easier for citizen groups to understand local Superfund cleanup activities. Reduced percent of matching funds required to make it easier for citizen groups to participate. Grants allow groups to hire technical experts of their own choosing to assist in community understanding and involvement.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) - Waste Management

- o Medical waste tracking. Established two-year pilot tracking program to ensure that medical waste is sent to proper disposal facilities. New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Puerto Rico participating. Program applies to physicians, dentists, veterinarians, small clinics, large health-care facilities, and other medical waste generators.
- o Land disposal restrictions. Issued final rules prohibiting land disposal of hazardous wastes that have not been treated to meet best demonstrated available technology standards. Proposed final phase of land disposal restrictions. This action completes a series of Agency actions leading to the ultimate ban by 1990 of land disposal of all currently regulated hazardous wastes.

RCRA Implementation Study

- o Began intensive review of Agency's hazardous waste management program. Seeking advice from states, industry, public interest groups, and other federal agencies. Review covers evolution of program, regulations, enforcement, federal/state relations, manpower, permitting, and corrective action. Final report expected Spring 1990.

Municipal Solid Waste

- o Published Agenda for Action, which sets national goal of reducing municipal waste by 25 percent by 1992. Sets waste management hierarchy: source reduction, recycling and, only as last result, landfilling or incineration.

Hazardous Waste Exports

- o Developed legislative proposals to support President's ban on all hazardous waste exports absent an agreement to assure safe handling of such wastes.

PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Administration's Food Safety Plan

- o Worked with Administration, Food and Drug Administration and Dept. of Agriculture to help draft President Bush's plan to improve food safety:
 - calls for major revisions to existing pesticide legislation to streamline EPA's ability to remove problem pesticides from use.
 - Strengthens EPA enforcement of pesticide violations.
 - Eliminates long-standing inconsistency in existing laws that govern pesticide residues in foods.
 - Designed to eliminate unacceptable risks to public health and to provide for more orderly regulation of pesticides and their use.

EBDC Cancellation

- o Proposed cancelling 45 food crop uses for three EBDC pesticides and all food uses for a fourth.

Alar Cancellation

- o Ordered prohibition on all sales, distribution and use of daminozide (trade name, Alar) products labeled for use on food crops. Producer Uniroyal Chemical Co. agreed to buy back all food-use stocks of substance. EPA monitoring marketplace removal.
- o Phasing out all tolerance of Alar in imported foods by May 31, 1991.

PCB Tracking

- o Put into effect new regulations under Toxic Substances Control Act that strengthen Agency's control over disposal and storage of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Action establishes cradle-to-grave control of these hazardous chemicals.

Re-registration

- o Cancelled nearly 20,000 pesticide registrations for failure to pay new annual registration maintenance fees.

Asbestos

- o Ban on new asbestos products. Broke ten year stalemate to ban almost all asbestos-containing products in U.S. in stages over the next seven years, including new product manufacture, imports, and processing. Affects at least 94 percent of U.S. production and imports.
- o Loans and grants. Awarded \$45 million in loans and grants to help nation's most financially needy primary and secondary schools abate asbestos hazards. Funds helped 231 school districts meet requirements of Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act.

Endangered Species

- o Proposed revised program to protect endangered species and threatened wildlife from effects of pesticide use. Program will rank endangered and threatened species based on status, vulnerability to pesticides, recovery potential and other factors. With help from Fish and Wildlife Service and Dept. of Agriculture, will identify counties in which each species is located and evaluate uses of pesticides in these areas.

ENFORCEMENT

Aggressive Enforcement

- o Civil Cases. Referred 364 civil judicial cases of environmental law violations to Dept. of Justice in FY '89. Just short of record high 372 cases in FY '88.
- o Criminal Cases. Referred 60 criminal cases (record high) to Dept. of Justice in FY '89.
- o Superfund. In Superfund enforcement, 153 cases referred, representing 34 percent increase over previous fiscal year.
- o New Positions. Added 500 new positions to strengthen Superfund enforcement.

Administrative Orders

- o Record High Numbers. Issued over 4,000 administrative enforcement orders (record high) across all programs in FY '89, representing increase of 33 percent over previous year.
- o Monetary Penalties. Issued \$34.9 million in judicial and administrative civil penalties in FY '89 (second-highest total in Agency history). Included record high \$13.9 million for administrative penalties.
- o Clean Water Act. More than 1,700 orders issued; more than \$2.7 million recovered in 161 final penalty orders.
- o Superfund. Issued over 100 unilateral administrative orders to responsible parties requiring \$211.7 million in hazardous waste site cleanup and removal. Combined with 71 settlements for site cleanup, result is more than \$1 billion in site response work undertaken by responsible parties at Superfund sites.

Right-to-Know Violations

- o Fines. Proposed fines totalling \$1.7 million on 42 companies failing to report toxic chemical discharges as required under Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. (Total fines of \$4.5 million sought from 113 companies nationwide during first reporting year.)

- o Notices. Over 1,500 notices of noncompliance issued.

Hazardous Waste Export Regulations

- o Filed first enforcement actions against four violators of hazardous waste export regulations that require generators and transporters to obtain consent of receiving country before shipping hazardous waste.

Asbestos Violations

- o Demolition and Renovation Suits. Filed civil lawsuits, with Dept. of Justice, in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Seattle and seven other cities against 34 companies and individuals in major initiative to halt violations of federal rules protecting public from unlawful asbestos demolition and renovation practices.
- o Schools Compliance. Announced that 94 percent of nation's public school districts and private schools are complying with initial requirements of Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act to protect school children and teachers from asbestos hazards.

Wastewater Pretreatment Violations

- o Filed suits, with Dept. of Justice, against cities of Detroit, El Paso, Phoenix and San Antonio alleging violations of Clean Water Act. Act requires cities to control industrial discharges of toxic and hazardous wastewaters into their sewage treatment systems. Named 57 other cities in federal and state judicial actions and administrative orders seeking penalties for similar alleged violations.

Landmark Settlements

- o Texas Eastern. Negotiated most extensive environmental settlement ever agreed to by single company. Texas Eastern must pay civil penalty of \$15 million (record high) and expected to pay over \$400 million for required cleanup actions at 89 contaminated sites along 10,000 mile natural gas pipeline running from Texas to New Jersey.
- o Shell Oil. Negotiated settlement, along with Dept. of Justice, state of California and five local agencies, with Shell Oil Co. requiring payment of \$19.7 million in fines and damages for spilling more than 400,000 gallons of crude oil in April 1988 into Peyton Slough and Carquinez Strait near San Francisco. Record high civil penalty for violation of spill prevention regulations under Clean Water Act.

- o Cannons Engineering. Negotiated Superfund cost recovery settlement, along with Dept. of Justice, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, requiring 59 potentially responsible parties to provide more than \$33 million to clean up three of the four Cannons Superfund sites.
- o Metropolitan Denver. Negotiated consent decree, along with Dept. of Justice, with Metropolitan Denver Sewage District No. 1, the Denver Water Board and several other parties to pay \$1.1 million penalty for illegal discharges of sewage waste. Record high Clean Water Act civil penalty against municipality.
- o Environmental Waste Control. Obtained judgement, along with Dept. of Justice and citizens group STOP, Inc., imposing \$2.8 million penalty against Environmental Waste Control, Inc. and an order to close its Fulton, Indiana landfill. Record high civil penalty assessed under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
- o Operating Industries, Inc. Superfund Site. Negotiated Superfund settlement, along with Dept. of Justice and California, requiring over 100 companies to contribute more than \$66 million to clean up hazardous waste landfill in Monterey Park, California, one of worst sites in U.S. Record high Superfund cost recovery settlement from private parties.

Landmark Criminal Enforcement Cases

- o Aberdeen Proving Ground. Obtained first EPA-Dept. of Justice conviction of federal employees for environmental misconduct. Three civilian management personnel at U.S Army facility at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland, sentenced to three years probation and 1,000 hours community service each.
- o Wetlands. Obtained first EPA-Dept. of Justice wetlands conviction involving jail term. Violators sentenced to 21 months and \$5,000 fine each for discharging dredge spills onto wetland property and carrying out unpermitted dredging of canal in navigable waters near Pensacola, Florida.
- o Pennwalt. Obtained judgement against Pennwalt Corporation, Inc. Violators sentenced to pay \$1.1 million fine for chemical holding tank collapse and discharge of 75,000 gallons of toxic chemical into Puget Sound, Washington. One of largest environmental criminal fines ever imposed.

Enforcement Management Review

- o Launched management review to identify opportunities to strengthen EPA enforcement program.

POLLUTION PREVENTION AND RECYCLING

Pollution Prevention

- o Priority. Made pollution prevention a top priority and began to integrate this approach into all Agency activities.
- o Developed Program. Created distinct pollution prevention program to work with industry and other groups to minimize waste production nationwide.
- o Grants Awarded. Awarded \$4 million in grants to states to assist them in developing pollution prevention programs.
- o Pollution Prevention Legislative Proposal. Drafted comprehensive legislative proposal on pollution prevention and recycling.

Recycling

- o Recycling Goal. Established goal of at least 25 percent of all municipal waste to be recycled by 1992.
- o Task Force. Formed recycling mobilization task force to coordinate development and implementation of new ideas aimed at promoting recycling.
- o Procurement Guidelines. Implemented procurement guidelines to stimulate markets for recycled goods. Guidelines require government agencies and contractors to buy products made of recycled materials. More than 20 states established their own procurement programs.
- o Internal Coordinator. Established position of Agency Recycling Coordinator to facilitate recycling efforts within EPA.

COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW AND EMERGENCY PLANNING

Toxics Release Inventory

- o Released first ever information on routine emissions of over 300 toxic chemicals to air, land and water to strengthen citizens' role in environmental protection. Data obtained from more than 74,000 reports submitted by 19,000 manufacturing facilities for 1987 emissions.

Emergency Planning

- o State and Local Officials. Strengthened community awareness of hazards posed by chemical accidents and supported emergency planning activities by working with state and local officials.
- o State Emergency Response Commissions. Since Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act passed in 1986, all 56 states and territories have established State Emergency Response Commissions. Commissions provide oversight for more than 3,800 Local Emergency Planning Committees.
- o Local Emergency Planning Committees. Local committee membership estimated at more than 50,000 people nationwide. Approximately 85 percent of officially designated local committees were operational in 1989. Approximately half that total completed their community-specific plan for addressing accidental chemical releases.
- o Oil Spill Preparedness. As co-chair of National Response Team assisted Coast Guard in drafting report on status of national preparedness for responding to oil spills. Evaluated federal, state, local and industry contingency plans.

INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

- o Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) Phase-Out. President Bush pledged to attain a full phase-out of CFC use by turn of century. EPA played key scientific and policy role in work to strengthen the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
- o Domestic Cutbacks. Implemented final domestic rules for cutbacks of CFC use required by Montreal Protocol.

Environment Featured at Economic Summit

- o Administrator Reilly accompanied President Bush to 1989 G-7 Economic Summit in Paris (first time the head of state brought his environmental advisor to such an event). One-third of the communique addressed global environmental agenda.

Global Climate Change

- o International initiatives. U.S. agreed to host several international events to expand knowledge on global warming. International meeting for scientific, environmental and economic officials to discuss global climate change issues to be convened by White House in April 1990.
- o Framework Treaty. President Bush offered to host negotiations leading to framework treaty on global climate change after UN-sponsored Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change completes its work.
- o Presidential Address to IPCC. President Bush became first head of state to address Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in February; in Washington, D.C.
- o Research Efforts. Administration's FY '91 budget proposes \$1 billion in research and monitoring to reduce scientific and economic uncertainties surrounding climate change.

- o Domestic Initiatives. Several domestic initiatives undertaken by Administration will also slow effects of global climate change:
 - Clean Air Proposal. Promotes energy efficiency and conservation measures.
 - Fuel Efficiency Standards. Transportation Secretary Skinner, with EPA support, has strengthened automobile fuel efficiency standards. Will reduce carbon dioxide emissions more quickly in short term than any single EPA regulatory action.
 - National Energy Strategy. Energy conservation programs in National Energy Strategy being developed by Dept. of Energy.
 - Reforest America. President Bush's State of the Union message launched one billion-trees a year reforestation initiative. Measure will store carbon, shelter buildings, reduce energy use, cut pollution and stabilize soils.
 - Reports to Congress. EPA issued reports to Congress on anticipated effects of climate change and on policy options to stabilize greenhouse gases.

Bilateral Relations

- o Eastern Europe. Offered technical training, help in drafting environmental laws and regulations, and access to pollution abatement technology.
 - To support Presidential initiative, laid groundwork for Eastern European Environmental Center in Budapest, Hungary and developed proposals to improve air and water conditions in Krakow, Poland.
- o Mexico. U.S. signed agreement to help Mexico City address air pollution problems. Administrator Reilly participated in U.S.-Mexico Bi-National Commission meeting, first time environment featured on Commission's agenda.
- o Soviet Union. U.S. and Soviet scientists and officials met in Washington, where they agreed to cooperative projects on several key environmental issues--wetlands management, post-Chernobyl radiation monitoring, and Arctic ecology.

Hazardous Waste Shipment Legislation

- o Worked with Administration to draft legislation to implement President Bush's decision to ban all hazardous waste exports absent an agreement to assure safe handling of such wastes.

Coastal Protection

- o Joined with Mexico to eliminate dumping of ship-based debris in the Gulf of Mexico.

Chemical Accident Prevention and Emergency Response

- o Worked with OECD to develop programs to define long-term policies for chemical accident prevention and emergency response. Aim is to exchange information on how to improve industrial safety practices and emergency plans worldwide.

Community Awareness and Right-To-Know

- o Worked with the UNEP to implement program called Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at the Local Level. Designed to enhance community awareness of hazardous installations, improve communication of information, and support preparation of emergency response plans in developing countries. Currently starting in several developing countries including Brazil, China, Morocco and the Philippines.

RESEARCH

Valdez Oil Spill

- o Began a bioremediation research and field program to accelerate breakdown of spilled oil by adding nitrogen and phosphorus nutrients (fertilizers) to existing microorganisms on the beaches. Results indicate accelerated breakdown of oil.

Acid Rain Control Technology

- o Developed and tested two processes offering cost-effective control of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide--compounds emitted from burning coal that produce acid rain. Both technologies together--Limestone Injection Multistage Burner and Advanced Silicate Sorbent Process--projected to achieve high sulfur dioxide control at roughly half cost per ton of conventional scrubber technologies. Potential to save millions of dollars in cost of air pollution control.

Protecting Ecosystem Health

- o Established new interagency Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program to examine current condition of nation's ecosystems and monitor trends. Program will build on data already being collected to assess condition of ecological resources such as estuaries, wetlands and forests and to probe causes of adverse changes.

Biotechnology

- o Suicide Gene. Responding to concern about unintended consequences of releasing large-scale biotechnology products into the environment, developed and tested concept of "suicide gene" that kills genetically-engineered microorganism that has completed its intended task.
- o Contaminated Groundwater. Developed and tested several methods of using naturally occurring bacteria to clean up contaminated groundwater, including a new technique for dealing with trichlorethylene, an industrial solvent that is a common ground-water pollutant.

Predicting Chemical Toxicity

- o Developed new tool to provide preliminary, inexpensive chemical risk assessments where little toxicity data is available. System uses computer models to predict toxicological properties of compounds based only on knowing chemical's structure. Due to expense of existing evaluation techniques, new system expected to play increasing role in evaluating toxicity of new chemicals.

Innovative Technologies for Superfund Cleanups

- o Completed 10 field evaluations of new treatment technologies and began evaluations of 18 additional technologies in Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation program. Demonstrations by private sector at actual Superfund sites and evaluations by EPA scientists and engineers provide performance and cost information needed by federal and state programs responsible for selecting remedies.

OTHER ISSUES

Environmental Education

- o Environmental Education Task Force. With National Governor's Association created task force on environmental education to oversee and encourage environmental education activities within EPA and by external groups promoting environmental education in schools.
- o Environmental Youth Awards. President Bush awarded President's Environmental Youth Awards in White House ceremony to youngsters participating in organized environmental activities.

Earth Day Celebration

- o Established Earth Day offices to coordinate and support EPA activities in preparation for 20th anniversary of Earth Day on April 22, 1990.

Outer Continental Shelf

- o Worked closely with Dept. of Interior and other federal agencies as part of Outer Continental Shelf task force. Urged adoption of stringent air quality standards during offshore drilling activities and recommendations to prevent and minimize potential effects of spills during drilling and shipping.

Restoration of Prince William Sound

- o Following Valdez oil spill, Administrator Reilly was assigned responsibility for coordinating federal activities for long-term restoration planning of ecology of Prince William Sound.

Indian Program

- o Made progress toward establishing operational Indian environmental programs under Safe Drinking Water Act, Clean Water Act, Superfund and Community Right-to-Know Act. Administration's Clean Air bill also contains provisions for direct work with tribal governments.
- o EPA Administrator Reilly met with tribal leaders and designated a Special Assistant for Indian Programs.

Internal Management

- o Established Long Range Strategic Planning process to focus over four-year period on actions to reduce risks and prevent pollution via budgeting, accountability systems, and Agency priority setting.
- o Began design of new Biotechnology Research Laboratory in Gulf Breeze, Florida and new Clinical Inhalation Research Laboratory in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Continued design on renovation of lab at Edison, New Jersey to accommodate Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation research.
- o Achieved record high contract obligations--\$102 million-- to minority business community in FY '89--fully 10 percent of Agency obligations.

For additional information, phone (202) 382-4355 or write:

Office of Communications and Public Affairs
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C. 20460

March 1990



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

Michael R. Deland
Chairman

(202) 395-5080

August 6, 1990

MEMORANDUM TO KENNETH YALE

FROM: Michael R. Deland

SUBJECT: Attached memorandum, "Bush Administration Environmental Initiatives and Accomplishments"

Enclosed please find the second edition of a memorandum prepared by CEQ entitled "The Bush Administration and the Environment: Initiatives and Accomplishments." The memorandum is drawn in part from materials submitted from throughout the Executive Branch and is being circulated to appropriate senior Executive Branch personnel. The first edition was released in May 1990.

This memorandum summarizes the major Administration actions which promise to have a beneficial result for environmental quality and conservation of natural resources. It was not prepared for release to the news media or the public, but it has been rigorously reviewed to ensure its factual integrity. I hope it will be helpful in preparing speeches, responding to inquiries and tracking issues.

This memorandum is kept up to date and distributed at least quarterly by my assistant, Dale Curtis, who can be reached on 395-5750. We are counting on you to inform us of any developments or suggestions to be included in the next version. We would need those comments by mid-October. Thank you!

Enclosure



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

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Chairman

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The Bush Administration and the Environment:

Summary of Initiatives and Accomplishments

July 1990

President George Bush, continuing a life-long record of concern for the environment, has demonstrated a commitment to environmental protection, conservation, and wise management of our natural resources. What follows is a summary of the Bush Administration's initiatives and accomplishments.

1. General leadership
2. Air pollution
3. Environmentally-sensitive budget policy
4. Pollution prevention and recycling
5. Food safety
6. Water projects and water pollution
7. Wetlands
8. Energy
9. Global climate change
10. Other international environmental initiatives
11. Alaskan oil spill
12. Oil spill prevention
13. Asbestos ban
14. Hazardous wastes and Superfund
15. Clean oceans and coastlines
16. Radon
17. Defense & the Environment Initiative
18. Endangered species & wildlife
19. Earth Day
20. Environmental education
21. Environmental law enforcement

1) **General leadership and themes:**

President Bush has demonstrated his commitment to global stewardship through his appointments, domestic and foreign policy initiatives, and support for strong environmental law enforcement.

In the President's view, environmental protection and economic growth are interdependent, not opposed. Environmental stewardship is crucial to sustaining strong economies, both domestically and internationally, while strong economies allow nations to fulfill the obligations of environmental stewardship for present and future generations. The U.S. continues to be a world leader in the development and implementation of sound, balanced environmental policy, particularly in using innovative tools that harness the force of free markets and private initiative in the service of environmental quality.

More federal departments are embarked on substantive environmental policy initiatives than ever before. The President, Cabinet and other federal officials have devoted dozens of speeches, news conferences, and events to environmental subjects, and Administration staffers have devoted thousands of hours to ambitious environmental quality initiatives.

The President has endorsed elevating EPA to Cabinet status.

2) **Air pollution:**

After a decade of policy gridlock, President Bush's administration crafted a comprehensive package of amendments to the U.S. Clean Air Act to reduce automobile tailpipe and other emissions that contribute to urban smog; require increased use of cleaner motor vehicle fuels; and control emissions of toxic air pollutants. The bill tackles acid rain through an innovative tradable emission permits program that will cut acid emissions roughly 50 percent below 1980 levels and cost far less than traditional "command-and-control" approaches.

Thanks in large measure to the President's personal commitment, a clean air bill passed the House and Senate and it appears likely this much-needed reform package will be enacted in 1990.

Among several other administrative actions on clean air, EPA issued rules that lower gasoline volatility (which contributes to smog) in summer months; and rules to reduce industrial emissions of the hazardous pollutant benzene by 90 percent. EPA proposed standards to require source separation by municipal waste handlers to reduce overall air emissions from municipal waste incinerators by 90 percent.

Also, the President decided air quality controls for oil and gas development offshore California should be substantially the same as those applied onshore.

The Administration has made major strides on global air pollution (see #9 and #10). Related actions on automobile fuel efficiency, energy efficiency and renewables, and clean coal technology are listed below (see #8).

3) **Environmentally-sensitive budget policy:**

The Administration's budget request for 1991 continued a trend begun with President Bush's first budget in 1990: substantial funding increases for most environmental programs, and greater sensitivity to the impact of federal actions on the environment. Notable areas include:

- Increases for EPA's operating budget, especially for enforcement (more than 500 new staff) and cleanup at Superfund and federal sites (see #14)
- A 65 percent increase in the Justice Department's environmental enforcement budget over the FY89 level (see #21)
- "America the Beautiful": a three-pronged effort to enhance federal resources by acquiring lands with high environmental or recreation value (up to \$1 billion over four years); restoring run-down natural resource and recreation areas ("Legacy '99")
- Establishing a long-term private-public reforestation program to plant and maintain one billion new trees annually for at least ten years
- concerning global climate change, sharply higher funding for: the "Mission to Planet Earth" space-based Earth observation system; solar and renewable energy, energy conservation; and basic research (up 43 percent in 1990, up 57 percent to over \$1 billion in 1991; see #9 for details)

- termination or mitigation of certain water projects; research, protection and enhancement of the nation's wetlands (see #6, #7)

- proposed demonstration projects to terminate wasteful "below-cost" timber sales at nine national forests and provide improved recreational facilities in those areas

- an increase of almost \$800 million, or 21 percent above 1990 levels, for Federal facility cleanups

- full funding for the Clean Coal Technology program

- an increase in the staff of the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) from 10 to 34 positions by 1991

4) Pollution prevention and recycling:

The Administration seeks reforms to move beyond costly end-of-the-process cleanups and make pollution prevention a priority, integrated in all elements of environmental policy.

Within EPA, a Pollution Prevention Office was strengthened to work with industry and private groups to promote pollution prevention. Also, two percent of every EPA program's budget has been set aside to fund pollution prevention demonstration projects.

In 1990, 25 grants worth a total of \$7 million have been awarded to 23 states to boost development of pollution prevention projects. Fourteen grants were awarded in 1989, worth \$5 million.

EPA has launched a nationwide "early warning system" to prevent municipal sewage treatment plants from violating Clean Water Act standards.

The Administration adopted a goal of reducing municipal solid waste by 25 percent through a combination of source reduction and recycling measures. The Administration is also implementing federal procurement guidelines requiring government agencies and contractors to buy products made of recycled materials. The Recycling Advisory Council, a joint project of the National Recycling Coalition and EPA, is focusing on the development of markets for secondary materials.

5) **Food safety:**

The Administration proposed legislation to improve food safety by streamlining regulations to allow faster removal of dangerous substances from the market. EPA blocked all sales, distribution and use of "Alar" products labeled for use on food products, and stepped up its efforts against a wide range of other suspect pesticides. EPA blocked the sale of roughly 100 million apples that had been illegally treated with the fungicide "Botran."

6) **Water and wetlands:**

President Bush seeks termination of uneconomic and destructive projects such as the Garrison Diversion Unit in North Dakota. In line with this policy, EPA initiated an action which could block issuance of a permit for construction on the Two Forks Dam in Colorado. EPA also rejected the proposed Big River reservoir project in Rhode Island, based on unacceptable potential effects on wetlands, wildlife and recreation.

The Bureau of Reclamation has been given new direction and proposed doubled funding to pursue mitigation of adverse impacts of certain large water projects already constructed. Secretary Lujan ordered an Environmental Impact Study on operations at Glen Canyon Dam in Arizona.

Secretary Lujan announced a plan affecting the balance between water usage and environmental protection in the Central Valley of California, including preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Long-term water contracts are being renewed with the understanding that adjustments may be required when the EIS is completed.

EPA issued proposals to regulate 17 pesticides and 21 other contaminants in drinking water, almost doubling the number of pollutants subject to federally enforceable standards. The proposals also call for monitoring 110 currently unregulated contaminants.

As noted in #21, the Administration and the states brought action against 61 cities (including San Antonio, Detroit, El Paso and Phoenix) for failure to control industrial discharges of toxic and hazardous wastewater into their sewage treatment systems. As part of a coordinated strategy to protect Chesapeake Bay, the Administration charged 26 facilities in the watershed for violations of the Clean Water Act.

EPA reinvigorated a task force charged with developing a national ground-water protection strategy, and initiated a dialogue with a full range of interested parties.

For related actions on ocean pollution, see #15.

7) **Wetlands:**

The Administration supported legislation to purchase wetlands to implement the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, and added over 106,000 acres to Everglades National Park. Secretary Lujan proposed a plan to repair environmental damage at Kesterson Reservoir in California, for a net tripling of the wetlands acreage there.

Concerned by the rapid loss of American wetland habitats, the President directed an interagency task force to hold meetings and report on ways to implement his goal of "no net loss" of wetlands.

EPA and Army Corps of Engineers signed an agreement to clarify wetlands protection policy. The Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service signed an agreement to cooperate in expanding the wetlands breeding habitat for numerous species.

The President's FY91 budget seeks a 24 percent boost (to \$460 million) for research, protection and enhancement of wetlands, including acceleration of the national wetlands inventory and enhancement of the bay/estuary program. This follows a 32 percent increase in 1990.

Enhanced criminal enforcement against those who illegally fill wetlands is proving to be an effective deterrent, especially as real jail time is being served by violators under the sentencing guidelines.

8) **Energy:**

The Department of Energy is preparing a National Energy Strategy which emphasizes environmental and safety concerns, including responses to potential climate change, such as: energy conservation and efficiency; alternative and renewable energy sources; and nuclear power safety.

DOE announced eleven initiatives in energy efficiency and renewables, including: more efficient lighting for federal buildings; regulatory and legislative changes to stimulate efficiency improvements in the utility, commercial and construction sectors; and using the government-industry

technology transfer process to speed promising technologies into widespread use.

In June 1990, the President postponed for at least ten years offshore oil and gas lease sales in tracts comprising: 99 percent of the California coast; the coasts of Oregon and Washington state; the southwest coast of Florida; and the Georges Bank area off New England. Lease sales near Santa Barbara, CA may proceed after January 1, 1996, but only after further studies as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences.

In a reversal of previous policy, DOE is developing rules to centralize and strengthen significantly compliance with the environmental assessment process under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

The Department of Transportation raised the corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standard for autos to 27.5 mpg.

The President has requested all of the necessary funds to complete the \$2.5 billion Clean Coal Technology program.

To address waste cleanup at DOE facilities, funding was increased by \$500 million in FY90; an increase of \$600 million is sought for FY91. DOE released a five-year, site-by-site cleanup plan, and a five-year research and development plan to reduce outyear costs.

9) **Global climate change:**

The Bush Administration has demonstrated its willingness to confront the complex and important question of global climate change. The Secretary of State's first major address in January 1989 expressed the President's intention to take comprehensive action in this area. In February 1990, the President became the first and only head of state to address the U.N.-sponsored Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the leading global forum for climate change policy. The U.S. participates actively in the IPCC, has hosted two IPCC plenary sessions and two workshops, and chairs the IPCC Response Strategies Working Group.

Numerous Administration initiatives are underway which will have the effect of limiting greenhouse gas emissions. The Administration's clean air bill, National Energy Strategy, increased CAFE standard, reforestation campaign, and CFC phase-out (see below) will have the effect of reducing projected greenhouse gas emissions by 15-25 percent by the year 2000. The U.S. supports a comprehensive

approach to the issue which considers all sources and sinks of greenhouse gases, and which allows for the use of market-based, innovative, dynamic and cost-effective responses.

To prevent ozone layer depletion, the Bush administration negotiated with other countries a complete phase-out by 2000 of most uses of ozone-depleting substances, and set schedules for phasing out or reducing halons. The Administration supports financial and technical assistance to developing countries to make the transition to non-CFC technologies, in both multilateral and bilateral contexts, and with appropriate guidelines to target administration of the funds.

At Malta, the President proposed two major global conferences on the issue in 1990. The White House Conference on Global Change, held April 17-18, addressed scientific and economic uncertainties and ways to reduce them. The second conference would open negotiations toward a multilateral framework treaty once the IPCC has completed initial assessments of the scientific evidence, potential impacts, and policy options. At the Houston summit, the U.S. urged completion of framework negotiations by 1992.

As noted in #3 above, the FY91 budget request seeks more than \$1 billion for research into global climate change, up 57 percent from 1990 levels, which were themselves 43 percent over 1989. That research includes work on the "Mission to Planet Earth" orbiting observation system, Earth systems basic research, renewable and solar energy sources, and energy efficiency/conservation.

10) Other international environmental initiatives:

President Bush supported efforts to make the environment a major focus of the "G-7" summits of industrial nations. In Tokyo, the President held meetings with leaders of Japan and Brazil to discuss the problem of rapid rain forest depletion.

As part of a major package of trade and investment initiatives to Latin American nations, the Administration proposes to spur "debt-for-nature swaps," and direct interest payments on certain restructured loans into trust funds that would support long-term environmental programs in those nations.

The Administration helped develop and then signed the Basel Convention, which governs transboundary shipments of hazardous wastes in an environmentally sound manner. The

Administration is currently preparing legislative proposals to implement the Basel Convention.

In June 1989, the U.S. led the way by banning imports of African elephant ivory (see #17), an action which sparked other major nations to follow suit, and led to international action under the CITES regime to list the species as endangered. The President requested funds from Congress to assist African nations in the conservation of this species.

President Bush supported and signed legislation to prohibit U.S. support for foreign development loans unless environmental impacts are studied.

The U.S. signed a bilateral agreement with Mexico to help improve Mexico City air quality, and emphasized the environment in the 1989 U.S.-Mexico Bi-National Commission meeting.

The Administration persuaded Japan, Taiwan and Korea to enter into agreements to monitor driftnet fishing. This will allow the U.S. to monitor the incidental take of birds, seals, whales, dolphins and other marine mammals.

In 1990, for the first time, Peace Corps volunteers are being trained by EPA in water pollution prevention, waste disposal, reforestation and pesticide management.

During his 1989 trip to Eastern Europe, the President offered financial and technical aid, help in drafting environmental laws and regulations, and access to pollution control technology. More specifically, the Administration is helping to develop proposals to improve air and water quality in Krakow, Poland; and establish an East European environmental center in Budapest, Hungary, which is opening in September 1990.

Senior U.S. and Soviet officials have met to expand cooperation in environmental matters, including: plans for an international park in the Bering Sea wilderness; marine mammal and fisheries conservation; marine pollution; environmental law; wetlands; and post-Chernobyl radiation monitoring.

Legislation supported by the President to elevate EPA to Cabinet status would give the U.S. Environment Secretary commensurate status with his counterparts from other nations. The plan would also enhance the new Department's authority to offer technical assistance to foreign environmental programs. In early 1989, EPA's International Activities Office was elevated to the assistant administrator level.

The Administration supports adoption of international guidelines under which banned or severely restricted pesticides should not be exported without the prior informed consent of the importing country; and it acted to implement this approach for U.S. exports.

The U.S. is participating in the international effort to assess existing programs to preserve global biological diversity, and to recommend further steps which might be taken.

The Administration is actively involved in planning the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

A task force chaired by CEQ is examining Executive Order 12114, related to the environmental impacts of U.S. government activities abroad.

For actions related to global climate change, see #9.

11) **Alaskan oil spill:**

The President sent Vice President Quayle and Cabinet-level teams on several missions to assess the largest oil spill in U.S. history. The Department of Transportation is overseeing cleanup by Exxon, while EPA is coordinating an interagency task force on long-range restoration of Prince William Sound.

The Justice Department indicted the Exxon Corporation and Exxon Shipping on a total of 10 felony and misdemeanor counts arising from the Valdez spill.

12) **Oil spill prevention:**

To help prevent future events like the Exxon Valdez and other recent oil spills, in May 1989, President Bush sent Congress comprehensive legislation to strengthen oil pollution liability and compensation laws.

In a package of decisions related to offshore oil and gas development (see #8), the President also directed immediate steps be taken: to reduce the possibility of offshore oil spills, including redirecting tanker traffic away from sensitive areas near the Florida Keys and Everglades; and improve the ability of industry and government to respond to oil spills. The President proposed, and Paris Summit leaders of industrial nations

accepted, a call for increased international cooperation on oil spill prevention and cleanup.

The Interior Department began a \$6 million, 3-year joint project with the American Petroleum Institute to research and develop new cleanup technology.

13) **Asbestos ban:**

EPA announced a ban on almost all new uses of asbestos in the United States by 1997. Asbestos is a carcinogen linked to lung and chest cancer.

14) **Hazardous wastes and Superfund:**

The Administration fought Congressional attempts to cut the Superfund budget and in 1989, exceeded Congressionally-mandated targets for cleanup starts and site studies.

After an intensive management review, the Administration reoriented the "Superfund" hazardous waste site cleanup to an "enforcement first" program to get more responsible parties to undertake cleanups. EPA added 500 new enforcement staff to this program. In fiscal years 1989 and 1990, the enforcement program collected twice as much money in injunctive relief and cost recovery than in the entire previous history of the program (\$1 billion in 1989 alone); and filed more cleanup suits than in the first six years of the program.

The Administration commenced a similar management review of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) for operating waste disposal sites, expected to set priorities and improve implementation of this complicated process.

As noted above (#10), the Administration signed the Basel Convention controlling waste exports and is preparing enabling legislation.

15) **Clean oceans and coastlines:**

EPA implemented the first step of the President's commitment to prevent medical wastes from washing up on beaches: a pilot medical waste tracking system to serve as a model for further action. The program involves the states of Connecticut, Louisiana, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island, as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

The Administration secured consent agreements with local jurisdictions to phaseout ocean dumping of sewage sludge between March 1991 and June 1992. The President proposed legislation to require criminal felony penalties for illegal ocean dumping, and the Attorney General created a "SWAT Team on Ocean Pollution" to coordinate enforcement and share information with state and local officials.

16) **Radon:**

EPA released data showing high levels of cancer-causing radon to be widespread in housing throughout the country, and undertook public education campaigns to urge Americans to test and safeguard their homes, schools and businesses.

17) **Defense & the Environment Initiative**

The Department of Defense established a five-point initiative intended to forge long-term partnerships in defense-environmental matters. A September 1990 conference will attempt to: finalize a long-term strategy and near-term DOD environmental action plan; activate an enhanced DOD environmental decision-making structure; and discuss how global strategic policy might encompass environmental challenges.

18) **Endangered species and wildlife:**

After an extensive public comment period, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service listed the northern spotted owl as a "threatened" species throughout its range in Washington, Oregon, California and British Columbia. In response, Secretaries Lujan and Yeutter announced a package of measures to revise federal agency practices to balance the owls' protection and forest management.

The President agreed to create a National Marine Sanctuary in California's wildlife-rich Monterey Bay, permanently banning oil and gas development there (see #8).

As noted in #10, in June 1989, the U.S. set a world precedent by banning imports of African elephant ivory, an action which sparked other major countries to follow suit, and which led to international action under the CITES regime to list the species as endangered. The President requested funds from Congress to assist African nations in the conservation of this species. The combined effect of these

actions is already positive: falling ivory prices and stabilized elephant populations.

The Department of Interior issued an emergency listing of the Desert Tortoise as an endangered species in Southern California, Utah and Nevada. DOI acquired additional habitat for endangered panthers in Florida.

The Administration's enhanced wetlands programs benefit countless wildlife species around the nation (see #7).

The Administration blocked a Congressional proposal to cap the outlay of funds under the Wallop-Breaux Trust Fund used for fisheries protection and development.

Senior U.S. and Soviet officials have met to discuss, among other things: plans for an international park in the Bering Sea wilderness; marine mammal and fisheries conservation; and wetlands.

In line with the Administration's tough environmental enforcement policy (see #21), the Justice Department convicted almost 250 violators for illegal activity under the wildlife laws.

19) **Earth Day**

The Council on Environmental Quality coordinated actions by all federal agencies to celebrate the 20th anniversary of Earth Day, including an exhibition on the Mall in Washington and various activities by major Federal agencies throughout the country. Some agencies used the opportunity to kick off special programs, including awards and recycling programs, that are ongoing.

20) **Environmental education**

In addition to continuing support for existing programs in several Federal agencies, the President proposed a program of cash awards of up to \$5,000 to elementary and secondary school teachers in the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico who develop innovative, effective environmental education programs. In a White House ceremony, President Bush awarded the President's Environmental Youth Awards to youngsters participating in organized environmental activities. The President also endorsed comprehensive environmental education legislation.

21) Environmental law enforcement

Effective environmental enforcement is a cornerstone of the Bush administration's policy. The Administration's aggressive environmental program has:

- Levied record-high numbers of civil and administrative penalties for violations of EPA-administered statutes, with fines totaling \$35 million in FY89. Environmental indictments and convictions in FY89 were 70 percent higher than in FY88. In the last two fiscal years, the Administration filed as many Superfund cases as in the first six years of the program.
- Obtained the largest single settlement amount ever of a suit by the U.S. against one entity for violation of a federal environmental statute. Texas Eastern Transmission Corp. paid a \$15 million penalty and agreed to perform cleanup work estimated to cost \$400 million at 89 sites located in 14 states.
- Achieved a record high civil penalty for violations of the Clean Water Act, by negotiating a settlement with Shell Oil Co. for \$19.7 million in fines and damages for a 400,000 gallon oil spill near San Francisco.
- Indicted the Exxon Corporation and Exxon Shipping on a total of 10 felony and misdemeanor counts arising from the largest oil spill in U.S. history in Prince William Sound, Alaska.
- Recovered a fine of \$2.25 million against Ashland Oil for its negligent actions in allowing an oil tank to rupture on the Monongahela River.
- Brought civil lawsuits against 34 companies and individuals to halt violations concerning safe demolition and renovation of asbestos in buildings.
- Along with states, brought civil and administrative actions against 61 cities (including Detroit, El Paso, Phoenix and San Antonio) for violations of the Clean Water Act.
- Protected the Chesapeake Bay by charging 26 facilities in the watershed for violations of the Clean Water Act.
- Proposed fines of \$1.65 million on 42 companies that failed to report toxic chemical discharges as required by law.

- Initiated a new program to enforce compliance with the Montreal Protocol phasing-out the production and use of ozone-depleting substances.

August 6, 1990

"The Bush Administration and the Environment" is distributed on a quarterly basis to senior administration officials for use in preparing speeches, responding to inquiries, and tracking issues. It was not prepared for release to the news media or the public, but it has been rigorously reviewed to ensure its factual integrity.

If you wish, please provide the names and mailing addresses of no more than five additional deputies, assistants, etc. in your agency/office whom you feel should receive a copy of this and future editions of this memorandum.

PLEASE MAIL THESE NAMES AND ADDRESSES TO:

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THANK YOU!

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 1, 1992

BUSH ADMINISTRATION ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS
IN SUPPORT OF UNCED

FACT SHEET

On June 12, 1992, President Bush will participate, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, with the leaders of over 100 nations in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). In his address today at Goddard Space Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, the President outlined the record of United States achievements in protecting the environment and proposed a four point plan of cooperation moving forward from UNCED.

The four proposals offered by the President for moving forward from the UNCED meeting include:

- A major effort to protect and enhance the world's forests, by doubling worldwide forest assistance. As a downpayment on this initiative, the President pledged to increase U.S. bilateral forest assistance by \$150 million next year;
- Support for a "prompt start" in implementing the national action programs called for in the proposed Framework Convention on Climate Change. The President stated that the U.S. would provide support for "country studies" to assist developing countries in formulating national action programs on climate change;
- A broad program of technology cooperation, including the establishment of a Technology Cooperation Corps, comprised of teams of U.S. businessmen and women who would identify the "green technology" needs of countries around the world and work to remove barriers to the acquisition of such technology; and
- Support for increased climate change research, with a series of programs to make earth observation data acquired through NASA's Mission to Planet Earth available to governments, scientists, and researchers around the world. To begin this effort, the U.S. will make available in Rio thousands of computer disks, each with a billion bytes of greenhouse effects data. As more definitive scientific answers become available, the U.S. will adjust its action agenda accordingly.

The President noted that the United States had long been at the forefront of international environmental protection efforts. He pointed out that the U.S. has built a solid record of

achievement in many of the areas to be considered at UNCED. What follows is a more detailed description of that record.

I. EFFORTS OF THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION ON THE KEY SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED AT UNCED

A.) ATMOSPHERE

- Global Climate Change Framework Convention
- The United States expects to sign the Framework Convention on Global Climate Change, which calls upon industrialized countries to adopt national action programs that will limit greenhouse gas emissions and protect greenhouse gas sinks.
- The proposed Framework Convention requires all nations to publish detailed information on these action plans and to project emissions that will result from them.
- The aim of these plans and emissions projections is to return by the year 2000 net greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels.
- The U.S. Action Agenda on Climate Change
- The United States, throughout the negotiations, believed that the climate agreement should be aimed at encouraging real actions, as opposed to mere rhetorical commitments.
- The United States is the only nation (except for the Netherlands) to have published a detailed action plan for limiting net greenhouse gas emissions.
- The U.S. first laid its detailed action plan on the table at the initial negotiating session on the framework convention back in February 1991 at Chantilly, Virginia. At that time, the agenda projected U.S. net greenhouse gas emissions in the year 2000 to be at or below 1987 levels.
- In early 1992, new scientific evidence indicated that reductions in CFC emissions would not contribute as much as previously believed to the mitigation of climate change. In March 1992, the United States published a series of additional measures it was prepared to undertake to update its action plan.
- The results of this update indicate that the U.S. action plan will reduce U.S. net greenhouse gas emissions in the year 2000 by 125 to 200 million tons, or 7 to 11 percent, below projected levels.

- Specific U.S Measures Contained in the Action Agenda:
- The 1990 Clean Air Act: The Act, proposed and signed into law by President Bush, will reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other atmospheric pollutants, including volatile organic compounds, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides. In addition, by capping sulfur dioxide emissions at 10 million tons below 1980 levels and allowing utilities full freedom of choice in how to achieve the reductions, the Act creates a powerful conservation incentive for U.S. electric utilities, which will reduce carbon dioxide emissions.
- America the Beautiful Reforestation Program: The President has proposed to plant one billion trees per year across the U.S. Trees sequester carbon dioxide and thus serve as a sink for greenhouse gases.
- The National Energy Strategy (NES): First proposed by President Bush in February 1991, the NES includes actions to: increase utilization of natural gas - which releases less carbon dioxide per unit of energy; increase efficiency in coal use; facilitate the safe use of nuclear energy; increase the use of solar power and other alternative energy sources; and encourage utilities and consumers to produce and use electricity efficiently. Legislation incorporating major elements of the NES has passed both the Senate and the House, and the Administration has moved ahead administratively with more than 90 NES measures that do not require legislation.
- Residential, Commercial, and Industrial Energy Efficiency: The Bush Administration is pursuing, through existing authority, several measures to encourage more efficient lighting, building design, heating and cooling, and appliances. For example, more than 500 companies have already signed up for EPA's "Green Lights" program -- which will bring more energy efficient lighting to over two billion square feet of office space, more than the total office space in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Dallas and Detroit combined. The Administration proposes to expand similar programs to office computers, industrial motors, and commercial building heating and cooling.
- In addition, the Department of Energy (DOE) has promulgated rules improving efficiency standards for energy-consuming home appliances such as dishwashers and washing machines. Energy auditing programs are being expanded to aid smaller companies in identifying and implementing options for low-cost energy saving investments.

- Reductions of Other Greenhouse Gases: The EPA will promulgate rules to reduce methane emissions from landfills, in addition to pursuing several other methane reduction programs. In total, the Administration's strategy projects methane emission reductions totalling 25 to 58 millions of carbon equivalent by the year 2000.
- Protection of the Ozone Layer:
- In February of this year, President Bush unilaterally accelerated the U.S. phaseout of ozone-depleting substances to the end of 1995, four years ahead of the international deadlines set in the amended Montreal Protocol, and called on other nations to match the U.S. commitment. U.S. law (under the Clean Air Act) also includes a schedule for phase-out of HCFCs which is not required under the provisions of the Montreal Protocol.
- The Bush Administration in 1989 implemented a fee on U.S. production of ozone harming substances (CFCs) to accelerate reductions. Today, U.S. CFC production levels are 42 percent below the level allowed by the Montreal Protocol.
- The U.S. was the first nation to provide funds to assist developing countries reduce CFCs. The U.S. will provide \$50 million over three years to assist developing nations in meeting the terms of the Montreal Protocol.
- Global Change Research: The U.S. has funded the world's most extensive program of climate change research. The President's proposal for \$1.4 billion in fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) represents more than is being spent on climate change research by the rest of the world combined. The U.S. has spent over \$2.6 billion for global climate research from 1990 to 1992.

B.) FORESTS

- Global Forest Convention: At the Houston Economic Summit in 1990, President Bush proposed, and the G-7 Industrialized nations adopted, a call for a global convention to protect and improve the world's forests.

Subsequently, the U.S. published a comprehensive set of forestry principles. The U.S. is working to obtain their adoption at UNCED.

- "Forests for the Future": The President today announced a new initiative to conserve and enhance the earth's forests. This initiative proposes to double worldwide international forest conservation assistance to \$2.7 billion from \$1.35

billion. The initiative will accelerate international progress toward a global forest agreement.

- As a down payment on the initiative, the U.S. will increase bilateral forestry assistance by \$150 million next year.

- Existing U.S. Forestry Financial Assistance:

In its FY 1993 budget, the Administration has included approximately \$121 million in direct bilateral forest aid. The U.S. currently provides additional forest assistance through the interest generated by loan forgiveness under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, through its contributions to the U.N. organizations and the World Food Program, through loan guarantees provided by multilateral development banks, and through loan guarantees provided by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC). In addition, the U.S. has pledged \$5 million to the Brazil Rainforest Pilot Program, which was endorsed at previous G-7 summit meetings.

- Since 1988, U.S. international forest conservation assistance has increased in direct outlays by 156 percent.
- Reforestation: The Administration continues to press for full funding of its "America the Beautiful" Treeplanting Initiative, which has a goal of planting one billion trees per year across America. This is the most ambitious reforestation program undertaken by any country. In FY 1993, the Administration has requested \$139 million for this program. Last year, Congress cut the Administration's \$140 million request to \$66 million.

C.) OCEANS

- U.S. Proposals on Oceans at UNCED: The U.S. is encouraging other nations to join its proposal to protect oceans, coasts, and living marine resources, by better controlling land based pollution of oceans. The comprehensive strategy proposed by the U.S. forms the core of the UNCED Agenda 21 action plan. It would:
 - use ecosystem approaches to manage living marine resources to maximize sustainable harvest of fisheries;
 - improve coastal zone management to ensure ecologically sensitive coastal development;
 - create a revolving fund for sewage treatment facilities in developing countries;
 - establish a clearinghouse on marine pollution information through the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);
 - support the Global Ocean Observing System to improve understanding of ocean systems.

- Driftnet Fishing Ban: The United States led a successful effort for UN adoption of a resolution to ban large-scale driftnet fishing by the end of 1992.
- Fisheries Development: Through the national fish hatcheries, the U.S. produces annually over 200 million fish from over 50 species such as Atlantic Salmon, Pacific salmon and steelhead, lake trout and striped bass.
- Oil Spill Prevention: At the Paris G-7 Summit in 1989, President Bush offered proposals that resulted in the 80-nation Convention on Oil Spill Preparedness and Response. In 1990, the President signed the Oil Spill Pollution Act, which requires double hulls on new tankers and improves oil spill response capabilities.
- National Marine Sanctuaries: The U.S. is home to nine marine national parks, which harbor a wide diversity of plants and animals. President Bush has more than doubled these areas to over 5,000 square nautical miles.
- Coastal Protection: The President established a moratorium on offshore oil and gas development until after the year 2000 for 99 percent of the California coast, the entire coasts of Washington, and Oregon, and much of the southern Florida and New England coasts.
- Water Pollution Control: The President proposed and secured \$300 million in FY 1992 to accelerate construction of secondary sewage treatment plants in the largest American coastal cities which do not now have secondary treatment, including: Boston, New York, Los Angeles, San Diego, Seattle, and Baltimore. The President has proposed an additional \$340 million in FY 1993 to continue this effort.
- Ban on Ocean Dumping: The Bush Administration secured agreements to ban ocean dumping of sewage sludge and industrial wastes. As a result of these agreements, all ocean sludge dumping will cease by June of this year. The Administration also established a pilot tracking system to prevent the dumping of medical waste.

D.) BIODIVERSITY

- Biodiversity Convention: The U.S. was an early proponent of the Biodiversity Convention and continues to provide strong support to the conservation of biological diversity through protection of natural habitats.

The U.S. is disappointed that the draft biodiversity convention is seriously flawed and therefore has concluded,

after a thorough review, that the U.S. will not be able to sign the convention as it now stands. The convention as drafted contains provisions that go beyond legitimate biodiversity protection goals. It also does not contain acceptable language, as the climate change convention does, establishing the role of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) in providing financial assistance. In addition, the draft convention would retard the development of new technology to meet future needs by providing inadequate protection of intellectual property rights, and implying that biotechnology development is unsafe.

- Biodiversity Research: The U.S. will propose at Rio de Janeiro a Biodiversity Research Initiative that will: (1) suggest the development of biodiversity inventories and surveys to create the information base necessary for the protection of species; and, (2) propose the creation of a U.S. center for biological diversity information.
- U.S. Record on Biological Diversity: The U.S. has a long record of support for the conservation of biological resources. For example:
 - The U.S. contains over 270 million acres of lands specifically protected as National Parks, Wildlife Refuges, Wilderness Areas, or Wild and Scenic Rivers.
 - Since 1989, the Bush Administration has created 57 new wildlife refuges, and added over 750,000 acres to the National Wildlife Refuge system.
 - The 1990 Farm Bill, signed by President Bush, established a Wetlands Reserve Program, which will restore wetlands previously converted to cropland to conditions suitable for migrating waterfowl and other wetland-dependent species. The President has requested funds to allow the reserve to include one million acres.
 - The U.S. proposed and agreed to an international ban on trade in ivory, which will help protect the African elephant against poaching.
 - Under the Bush Administration, the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) has sharply increased its assistance programs to conserve biodiversity. In the current fiscal year, AID will spend over \$60 million on conservation of biological diversity, a five-fold increase over five years ago.
 - The U.S. Endangered Species Act is one of the strongest laws for the protection of threatened or endangered species in the world. Almost 400 recovery plans for

threatened or endangered species are now in place, compared to less than 50 in 1981.

- The President signed into law the North American Wetlands Conservation Act, which will protect the flyways of migratory birds in the U.S. and Canada. In 1991 and 1992, the U.S. will spend \$140 million on the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

E.) WASTES

- Basel Convention: The Bush Administration signed and proposed needed legislation to implement the Basel Convention, which prevents the illegal export and dumping of hazardous waste. The United States exports less than one percent of the hazardous waste generated within its borders.
- Hazardous Waste Cleanup: The Bush Administration has dramatically accelerated cleanup progress under the EPA's Superfund program. Emergency cleanups have been undertaken to protect human health and the environment at more than 2,300 sites nationwide, and extensive clean-up is underway or completed at more than 400 of the most complex sites. Last year, following the President's directive that polluters should pay for cleanup, the Federal government secured a record \$1.4 billion in private party commitments to clean up hazardous wastes. In each of the last three years, Congress has cut President Bush's budget request for cleanups under the Superfund program.
- Voluntary Toxic Reductions: Under the Bush Administration, the EPA has instituted an innovative program in which companies agree to reduce releases and off-site transfers of 17 highly toxic chemicals by 33 percent in 1992 and 50 percent by 1995. Over 700 firms have signed up for this "33/50" program, committing to reduce more than 300 million pounds of lawful emissions of the 17 priority chemicals.
- Cleaning Up Federal Facilities: The Bush Administration has tripled funding to clean up facilities owned and operated by the Federal Government, in order to ensure that they are brought into compliance with environmental laws that apply to private sector facilities. For DOE atomic weapon sites alone, the President has increased funds devoted to cleanup and compliance activities from \$1.8 billion in FY 1989 to \$5.5 billion in FY 1993.
- Recycling: President Bush signed Executive Order to encourage recycling and waste reduction, as well as procurement of goods made with recycled materials, at all Federal Agencies.

F.) AGRICULTURE AND LAND MANAGEMENT

- Agricultural Subsidies: High levels of agricultural subsidies degrade the environment by encouraging the excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers. The U.S. cut agricultural subsidies by 25 percent in the 1990 Farm Bill. Since 1986, the annual level of outlays for commodity subsidies has fallen from \$26 billion to approximately \$12 billion.
- Conservation Reserve Program (CRP): Under the CRP, the U.S. is withdrawing approximately 40 million acres of highly erodible land from production over the course of ten years. Under this program, the government pays the landowner annual rent and a portion of the costs of installing alternative ground cover.
- Parks, Forests, and other Public Lands: Since 1989, the President had doubled funding for parks, wildlife, and outdoor recreation programs under his America the Beautiful initiative.

The program includes:

- the acquisition of critical nationally significant lands--(1.5 million acres have been added since 1989 to America's national parks, forests, wildlife refuges and BLM lands);
 - the expansion of recreation opportunities like camping, boating, fishing, and hiking;
 - the protection of natural resources on these public lands; and
 - the development of partnerships with state governments and non-profit entities to protect and enhance the public lands.
- Included in America the Beautiful is a near tripling of grants (to \$60 million in FY 1993) to states under the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) for parks and other outdoor recreation facilities.
 - Wetlands protection: President Bush has increased funds for wetlands research, protection and enhancement from \$295 million in 1989 to \$600 million in 1992. His budget for FY 1993 requests \$812 million for this purpose. This funding has allowed the Administration, in conjunction with state and private partners, to acquire and conserve almost 2 million acres of valuable wetlands.

G.) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- U.S. legislation supports public participation through statutes such as the Administrative Procedures Act, which mandates public hearings on most regulations and the Freedom of Information Act, which provides public access to most government documents.
- The U.S. pioneered the use of environmental impact assessments, which require notice to the potentially affected public and allows for a period of public comment.
- The U.S. also pioneered programs to provide the public with access to information on environmental risks. For example, the Community-Right-To-Know-program, enacted in the mid-1980s, requires companies to compile inventories of the release of specified chemicals. These inventories are provided to the government and the public.
- The U.S. argued successfully for the inclusion in the Rio declaration of a principle that notes the importance of public participation to the achievement of sustainable development.
- The U.S. worked to establish rules at UNCED that enhance public participation by providing non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with the opportunity to discuss their concerns with delegations.
- Environmental Education: The President signed into law the National Environmental Education Act of 1990. The Bush Administration has established the Environmental Education and Training Foundation (to encourage private sector efforts to improve environmental education), the Environmental Training Institute (to train Government officials and private sector executives from other countries in dealing with environmental problems), and other programs.

H.) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

- The U.S. has been the world's major contributor of international assistance for many years. Total U.S. assistance for economic, environmental, humanitarian, and development purposes now totals over \$11 billion.
- In FY 1992, the U.S. is providing an estimated \$579.5 million dollars specifically for international environmental financial assistance.
- Global Environment Facility: The U.S. and other OECD countries agree that the GEF should be the principal mechanism for providing financial assistance to developing countries to meet the incremental costs of projects that would provide global environmental benefits in addressing

problems in areas such as climate change, biodiversity, oceans, and ozone depletion. The U.S. has contributed \$150 million (over 3 years) in parallel financing and has pledged \$50 million to the Core Fund of the GEF.

- Montreal Protocol Fund: The U.S. is contributing \$50 million over 3 years to the Interim Multilateral Fund, established under the Montreal Protocol to help developing countries meet the incremental costs of complying with the agreement. The U.S. is the first and largest contributor to this fund.
- Mexican Border Plan: In support of its efforts to secure a North American Free Trade Agreement, the Bush Administration has worked to coordinate and strengthen joint U.S.-Mexico environmental programs. The Administration developed an environmental action plan for the border area. The Administration secured \$103 million in FY 1992 for activities in support of this plan, and has requested \$201 million for these activities in FY 1993.
- Brazil Rain Forest Pilot Program: The Bush Administration has committed \$5 million in additional funding for this pilot program, agreed to at the Houston and London G-7 summits, to protect the Brazilian rainforest. In addition, the U.S. provides approximately \$15 million in existing bilateral funds for this purpose.
- Country Studies: The U.S. will provide \$25 million to developing nations over a 2 year period for climate change "Country Studies". The money will help these nations implement reporting obligations under the framework climate convention.
- Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI): Under the EAI, the President has provided in FY 1991 \$34 million and proposed in both FY 1992 and FY 1993 \$100 million for environmental purposes. Under this program, participating countries in Latin America can create environmental funds in their own currency from the interest on debt reduced by the United States.
- Eastern European Assistance: The Bush Administration has provided assistance to establish central and the East European Environment Center in Budapest, Hungary. The Center seeks to strengthen the capabilities of non-government organizations to help address problems such as pesticide disposal, lead in drinking water, and other problems. In addition, the U.S. initiative to reduce Poland's debt obligations has allowed the establishment of the Polish Environmental Foundation.

- U.S.-Asia Environmental Partnership: Late last year, the President announced the establishment of this partnership, an unprecedented coalition of U.S. and Asian governments, businesses, and community groups working to improve Asia's environment, with an emphasis on technology cooperation.
- Multilateral Development Lending: The U.S. worked successfully for the adoption of a directive that requires strengthened environmental impact assessments by multilateral development banks.

J.) RESEARCH

- The U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP): The U.S. has supported the world's most advanced program of global change research. Since 1989, the U.S. has invested over \$2.6 billion in research to improve our understanding of critical earth systems such as climate, oceans, and atmosphere. For FY 1993, the President has requested \$1.4 billion for this program. The U.S. investment represents over half the annual amount spent on global change research by the entire world.
- Mission to Planet Earth: The cornerstone of the USGCRP is NASA's Mission to Planet Earth, a coordinated system of space observations, science, data processing, and modelling to better understand the earth's environmental systems. The first NASA launch of a Mission to Planet Earth satellite occurred last September, when the shuttle Discovery deployed the Upper Atmosphere Research Satellite (UARS), which is providing data on the content of the ozone layer and the effects of the eruption of Mount Pinatubo on global climate. Under this program, the U.S. will launch or participate in 30 additional missions over the next six years.
- Earth Observing System (EOS): The EOS program, the centerpiece of Mission to Planet Earth, consists of a series of instruments, to be launched in the late 1990s, that will make simultaneous, global-scale observations of climate and related environmental variables. At President Bush's direction, the EOS program was restructured in 1991.
- Through the use of advanced technology and reduced complexity, these satellites will be acquired more quickly and at less cost than previously planned providing earlier data in order to assist the policymaking process. The EOS restructuring was consistent with the emphasis of the President and the new NASA Administrator Dan Goldin on obtaining "faster, cheaper, and better" results from the space program. Last week, the President signed a directive establishing the space-based global change observation

system, which provides a comprehensive policy framework for all Federal space-based observation systems.

- Stratospheric Ozone Depletion: It was U.S. science, under the USGCRP, which allowed scientists to understand and observe changes in atmospheric chemistry which are leading to the depletion of stratospheric ozone. NASA results obtained under the USGCRP led to the announcement in February 1992 that the U.S. would speed up its timetable for phasing out the production of CFCs and other ozone-depleting substances.
- Regional Institutes for Global Change: President Bush, during the 1990 White House Conference on Science and Economics Related to Global Change, invited the countries of the world to join the U.S. in developing three regional research institutes on global change. On May 13, 1992, the U.S. and ten other countries of the Americas, signed an agreement establishing one of these institutes, the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research.
- Energy Efficiency and Alternative Energy Research: The President's proposed FY 1993 budget includes over \$900 million in research and development funds for energy-related technologies that increase the use of alternative sources of energy and increase energy efficiency. This includes research into electric and hybrid vehicles, high speed rail and magnetic levitation technology, fuels from biomass, photovoltaics, and industrial and building energy efficiency. Since 1989, President Bush has increased funding for conservation and renewable energy R&D at DOE from \$324 million to \$616 million per year.
- Data Sharing: The Bush Administration is committed, as national policy, to the principle of full and open sharing of all global change data at the lowest possible cost. The President stated today that the United States would propose at Rio this policy of making global change data available to scientists and researchers from around the world. As a measure of this policy, the United States plans to distribute at UNCED, at no cost, thousands of computer disks with over a billion bytes of greenhouse effects data. In addition, the U.S. will open this year a Global Change Research Information Office, which will disseminate information on global change to governments, businesses, scientists, and institutions from all interested nations.

II. LONG-TERM UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP IN CONTROLLING POLLUTION AND PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT.

- A.) U.S. Commitment to the Environment: The President pointed out that the United States currently spends more than any other nation in controlling pollution and protecting the environment: over \$100 billion per year, or about two percent of U.S. Gross National Product (GNP). Over the last decade, the United States has spent over three-quarters of a trillion dollars on pollution control.
- B.) U.S. Leadership: The President noted that the United States has been far ahead of many other nations in recognizing environmental problems and taking action to solve them.
- Pollution control on automobiles: In 1975, the United States began requiring catalytic converters on new automobiles. The European Community will implement this requirement later this year.
 - Ban on CFC use as spray can propellants: In 1978, the U.S. banned CFC spray can propellants as a non-essential use for which there were acceptable substitutes. The U.S. was one of the first nations to implement such a ban.
 - The United States subsequently played a leadership role in concluding the Vienna Convention, signed in 1985, which established a framework to respond to the depletion of the ozone layer. Then Vice President Bush personally intervened in 1987 to help reach agreement on the original Montreal Protocol, which called for a 50 percent cut in CFC production. President Bush proposed in 1989 to phase out CFC production completely as part of the London Amendments to the Protocol, which were signed in 1990. The United States enacted legislation implementing this phaseout by the end of 1999. Earlier this year, President Bush announced that the U.S. was unilaterally accelerating the phaseout of CFCs and several other ozone depleting substances to the end of 1995.
 - Phase-out of lead in gasoline: In 1975, the U.S. began phasing out the use of leaded gasoline. Today, 99 percent of U.S. cars burn only unleaded fuel, and ambient concentrations of lead in the air have been reduced by 97 percent. Unleaded gasoline is still not widely available in Europe, although several countries are exploring differential pricing of leaded gasoline as a means to reduce emissions.
- C.) Air Pollution Reductions:
- Since 1970, U.S. air emissions of lead have been reduced by 97%; emissions of particulate matter have been reduced by

59%; emissions of sulfur dioxide have been reduced by 25%; emissions of carbon monoxide have been reduced by 41%; emissions of volatile organic compounds have been reduced 29%.

- Since 1970, U.S. "carbon intensity", or carbon emissions per unit of GDP, has been reduced by approximately 30 percent.
- From 1970 to 1990, the U.S. has reduced sulphur dioxide emissions (SO₂) by over 7 million metric tons, particulate emissions by 11.7 million tons, total carbon monoxide (CO) by about 40 million tons per year, total hydrocarbons (VOCs) by about 6.3 million tons and lead (Pb) by about 200 million tons per year.

D.) Water Pollution Reductions:

- Since 1972, the U.S. has invested more than \$128 billion in federal, state and local funds to construct municipal wastewater treatment facilities.
- Since 1973, municipal and industrial water discharges of total suspended solids have been reduced from almost 10 million tons per year to about two million tons per year.
- Since 1972, the amount of oxygen-demanding pollutants leaving the nation's sewage plants has decreased by roughly 46 percent. Without rapid improvements in sewage treatment, it would have doubled.

E.) Habitat and Natural Resource Protection:

- The cumulative length of rivers designated for federal protection as "wild and scenic" has increased from 868 miles in 1970 to 9,463 miles in 1990.
- The acreage included in the National Wildlife Refuge system increased from 29 million acres in 1970 to 88.5 million acres in 1991.
- The number of acres in the U.S. Wilderness system increased from approximately 10 million acres in 1970 to about 95 million acres in 1990.
- Since 1972, dolphin captures by U.S. tuna fisherman have been reduced by 90 percent.

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