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Bob

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TRANSMITTAL, CLEAN AIR ACT
THE ROSE GARDEN
FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1989
2:00 P.M.

SOMETHING THAT WAS TRULY STRIKING DURING MY TRAVELS
IN EUROPE WAS THE TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT AND ENTHUSIASM
SPREADING ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES. THE ECONOMIC
SUMMIT WAS LARGELY DEVOTED TO THE ENVIRONMENT, AND WHAT
IT MEANS FOR THE QUALITY OF LIFE ON OUR PLANET.

- 2 -

OUR NEIGHBORS ABROAD FEEL A SENSE OF SHARED
COMMITMENT. THEY'RE COOPERATING TO FIND SOLUTIONS.
AND WE'RE WORKING WITH THEM.

AROUND THE WORLD, IN EFFORTS TO CLEAN UP THE
ENVIRONMENT, AMERICA IS TAKING THE LEAD. THE NEXT STEP
IS CONGRESSIONAL ACTION.

- 2A -

LET ME MAKE ONE THING VERY, VERY CLEAR: CLEAN AIR IS TOO IMPORTANT TO BE A PARTISAN ISSUE. ANYONE WHO ALLOWS POLITICAL BICKERING TO WEAKEN OUR PROGRESS AGAINST POLLUTION DOES A TRAGIC DISSERVICE TO EVERY CITY IN AMERICA -- AND TO EVERY AMERICAN IN THIS COUNTRY WHO WANTS AND DESERVES CLEAN AIR.

- 2B -

WE HAVE WORKED VERY HARD ON BOTH SIDES OF THE AISLE, TO CRAFT A PROPOSAL THAT -- FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TWO DECADES -- MAKES NEW PROGRESS FOR CLEAN AIR.

- 3 -

THE CLEAN AIR ACT THAT I'M SENDING TO CONGRESS TODAY HAS BEEN MADE POSSIBLE THANKS TO THE OUTSTANDING EFFORTS AND BIPARTISAN SUPPORT OF REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS ALIKE.

PROTECTING THE WORLD'S SHARED NATURAL HERITAGE MUST BE A GLOBAL, UNIVERSAL PRIORITY. JUST AS ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS RESPECT NO BORDERS, OUR SOLUTIONS MUST TRANSCEND POLITICAL BOUNDARIES.

- 4 -

THAT'S WHY WE'RE HERE TODAY. AND THAT'S WHY THIS LEGISLATION IS SUCH GOOD NEWS. IT BRINGS US ONE STEP CLOSER TOWARD CLEAN AIR.

THE REFORMS WE'RE PROPOSING TO THE CLEAN AIR ACT REPRESENT THOUSANDS OF HOURS OF CAREFUL ANALYSIS, NEGOTIATION, AND COOPERATION. THE RIGHT QUESTIONS HAVE BEEN ASKED -- AND TOGETHER, WE'RE FINDING THE RIGHT ANSWERS.

TO MAKE THE CLEAN AIR ACT EFFECTIVE, YOU ALL KNOW THE GREAT RANGE OF CONCERNS THAT MUST BE BALANCED. ECONOMIC GROWTH, JOB CREATION, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, MOBILITY, AND UNFETTERED COMMERCE -- ARE ALL PRIORITIES THAT MUST BE CONSIDERED. AND THEY HAVE BEEN. IN DRAFTING THIS LEGISLATION, WE'VE REACHED OUT. HEARD FROM GROUPS ALL ACROSS THE SPECTRUM. WE'VE LISTENED TO, APPRECIATED, AND BENEFITTED FROM THEIR COMMENTS.

ENVIRONMENTALISTS, INDUSTRY LEADERS, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, EXPERTS FROM SCIENCE AND ACADEMIA -- LEADERS FROM EVERY QUARTER HAVE ALL SHOWN THE WISDOM AND WILL TO MAKE CLEAN AIR THE BIRTHRIGHT OF EVERY AMERICAN.

I AM PLEASED AND PROUD TO SEE THAT MANY OF YOU HAVE DECIDED TO CO-SPONSOR THIS BILL. I CAN'T THANK YOU ALL ENOUGH. CLEAN AIR IS A BI-PARTISAN ISSUE. THAT'S WHY I'M GRATEFUL TO THE BILL'S PRINCIPAL SPONSORS: SENATOR CHAFEE; CONGRESSMEN DINGELL AND LENT.

IF THIS BILL BECOMES LAW, ALL OF YOU WILL HAVE EARNED THE GRATITUDE AND RESPECT OF GENERATIONS TO COME.

THIS PIECE OF LEGISLATION WILL SEE TO IT THAT EVERY AMERICAN -- IN EVERY CITY IN AMERICA -- WILL BREATHE CLEAN AIR. IT WILL STOP THE DEGRADATION CAUSED BY ACID RAIN BY THE END OF THIS CENTURY. AND IT WILL CUT AIRBORNE TOXIC CHEMICALS FROM MAJOR SOURCES BY AT LEAST 75 PERCENT.

THOSE ARE THE GOALS THAT I OUTLINED BACK IN JUNE. BUT THIS BILL DOES MORE THAN SET BOLD OBJECTIVES. IT MEETS THOSE GOALS IN ECONOMICALLY EFFICIENT WAYS -- TAPPING THE POWER OF THE MARKETPLACE, ENCOURAGING FLEXIBILITY, CALLING ON AMERICAN INGENUITY IN AREAS LIKE ALTERNATIVE FUELS, AND RELYING ON THE TALENTS AND INSIGHTS OF THOSE AFFECTED, TO FIND SOLUTIONS.

THIS BILL MATCHES THE LETTER AND THE SPIRIT OF MY SPEECH AND FACT SHEET OF JUNE 12TH; AND, WHILE I'LL LEAVE YOU TO READ THE LEGISLATION, THERE ARE A FEW SPECIFICS I'D LIKE TO TOUCH ON HERE:

FIRST, THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST AGGRESSIVE PIECES OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION COMPETING ON THE HILL. IT WILL, FOR EXAMPLE, REDUCE SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS BY TWO MILLION TONS MORE THAN THE MOST POPULAR ACID RAIN BILL CURRENTLY IN THE HOUSE.

SECOND, FOR THE REDUCTIONS IN AIRBORNE TOXIC CHEMICALS WE SEEK, THIS LEGISLATION CALLS FOR VERY TOUGH STANDARDS. NEW SOURCES MUST DO MORE THAN MATCH EXISTING AVERAGE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY. THEY MUST BE AS GOOD AS THE BEST. OUR REGULATIONS WILL ENSURE THAT EVERY INDUSTRIAL PLANT IN THE COUNTRY HAS THE BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES WE KNOW OF IN PRACTICE.

- 11 -

THIRD, WE'VE PROPOSED A STREAMLINED PERMIT SYSTEM FOR ALL OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT'S REQUIREMENTS -- TO ENSURE THAT EACH SOURCE MEETS ALL APPLICABLE LIMITS FOR AIR TOXICS, SMOG, ACID RAIN.

- 12 -

AND FINALLY, THIS LEGISLATION HAS TEETH. IT PROVIDES TOUGH SANCTIONS FOR CITIES THAT DON'T MAKE REASONABLE EFFORTS AND SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS. AND TO DETER FUTURE CRIMES AGAINST THE AIR WE BREATHE, ANY INDIVIDUALS WHO WILLFULLY VIOLATE THIS CLEAN AIR ACT WILL FACE FELONY LEVEL CRIMINAL SANCTIONS, THAT WILL BE CAREFULLY, BUT DEFINITELY, APPLIED. THIS BILL MAKES SURE THAT POLLUTERS WILL PAY.

- 13 -

IT IS TIME TO BREAK THE GRIDLOCK ON THIS ISSUE. IT IS TIME TO COOPERATE FOR CLEAN AIR -- BY PASSING A NEW CLEAN AIR ACT THIS YEAR.

ADMINISTRATOR REILLY, SECRETARY WATKINS AND I WILL WORK CLOSELY WITH THE MEMBERS ON THE HILL, TO MAKE CLEAN AIR THE LAW OF THIS LAND. AMERICANS DESERVE IT - - AND I BELIEVE THIS CONGRESS CAN ACHIEVE IT.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: MARK LANGE

SUBJECT: REMARKS FOR TRANSMITTAL OF CLEAN AIR ACT

I. SUMMARY

Attached are your remarks for the signing ceremony transmitting your Clean Air Act to Congress. This Rose Garden event will occur at 2:00 p.m. on Friday, July 21, 1989. There will be an audience of 150.

II. DISCUSSION

This speech highlights important issues surrounding the Administration's proposed Clean Air Act, in addition to reiterating your commitment to use the power of the marketplace in the fight against air pollution. The speech also thanks all who worked together to write this balanced and bipartisan bill and encourages passage this year.

(Lange/Simon)
July 20, 1989
6:00 p.m.
[TRANSMIT.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TRANSMITTAL, CLEAN AIR ACT
THE ROSE GARDEN
FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1989
2:00 P.M.

Something that was truly striking during my travels in Europe was the tremendous excitement and enthusiasm spreading about environmental issues. The Economic Summit was largely devoted to the environment, and what it means for the quality of life on our planet.

Our neighbors abroad feel a sense of shared commitment. They're cooperating to find solutions. And we're working with them.

Around the world, in efforts to clean up the environment, America is taking the lead.

The Clean Air Act that I'm sending to Congress today is the latest example of that leadership. And it's been made possible thanks to the outstanding efforts and bipartisan support of Republicans and Democrats alike.

Protecting the world's shared natural heritage must be a global, universal priority. Just as environmental problems respect no borders, our solutions must transcend political boundaries. That's why we're here today. **And that's why this legislation is such good news.** It brings us one step closer toward clean air.

The reforms we're proposing to the Clean Air Act represent thousands of hours of careful analysis, negotiation, and cooperation. The right questions have been asked -- and together, we're finding the right answers.

To make the Clean Air Act effective, you all know the great range of concerns that must be balanced. Economic growth, job creation, environmental protection, mobility, and unfettered commerce -- are all priorities that must be considered. And they have been. In drafting this legislation, we've reached out. Heard from groups all across the spectrum. We've listened to, appreciated, and benefitted from their comments.

Environmentalists, industry leaders, members of Congress, experts from science and academia -- leaders from every quarter have all shown the wisdom and will to make clean air the birthright of every American.

[I am pleased and proud to see that many of you have decided to co-sponsor this bill. I can't thank you all enough. I'm also grateful to the bill's principal sponsors: Senators Burdick and Chafee; Congressmen Dingell and Lent.] If this bill becomes law, all of you will have earned the gratitude and respect of generations to come.

This piece of legislation will see to it that every American -- in every city in America -- will breathe clean air. It will stop the degradation caused by acid rain by the end of this century. And it will cut airborne toxic chemicals from major sources by at least 75 percent.

X-7750

Those are the goals that I outlined back in June. But this bill does more than set bold objectives. It meets those goals in economically efficient ways -- tapping the **power of the marketplace**, encouraging **flexibility**, and relying on the talents and insights of those affected, to **find solutions**.

I'll leave you to read the legislation. Not only does this bill match the letter and the spirit of my speech and fact sheet of June 12th -- there are also a few specifics I'd like to touch on here:

First, this is one of the most aggressive pieces of environmental legislation competing on the Hill. It will, for example, reduce Sulfur Dioxide emissions by two million tons more than the most popular acid rain bill currently in the House.

Second, for the reductions in airborne toxic chemicals we seek, this legislation calls for ^{very} ~~the~~ **toughest** standards. New sources must do **more** than match existing average control technology. **They must be as good as the best**. Our regulations will ensure that every industrial plant in the country has the **best** available control technologies we know of in practice.

Third, we've proposed a streamlined permit system for **all** of the Clean Air Act's requirements -- ^{to ensure} ~~so that~~ **each** source, ^{meets all} ~~and each~~ ^{applicable} ~~enforcement official~~ clearly knows ~~the~~ limits for air toxics, smog, acid rain.

And finally, this legislation has teeth. It provides tough sanctions for cities that don't make reasonable efforts and significant progress. And to deter future crimes against the air

⁴ intentionally

we breathe, any individuals who ~~willfully~~ violate this Clean Air Act will face felony level criminal sanctions, that will be carefully, but definitely, applied. This bill makes **sure** that polluters will pay.

It is time to break the gridlock on this issue. It is time to cooperate for clean air --by passing a new Clean Air Act **this year.**

Administrator Reilly, Secretary Watkins and I will work closely with the members on the Hill, to make clean air the law of this land. **Americans deserve it -- and I believe this Congress can achieve it.**

† † †

(Lange/Simon)
July 19, 1989
6:20 p.m.
[TRANSMIT.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TRANSMITTAL, CLEAN AIR ACT
THE ROSE GARDEN
FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1989
~~[2:00 P.M.]~~

Something that was truly striking during my travels in Europe was the tremendous excitement and enthusiasm spreading about environmental issues.

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The Clean Air Act that I'm sending up to Congress today is the latest example of that leadership. And it's been made possible thanks to the outstanding efforts and bipartisan support of Republicans and Democrats alike.

You understand that protecting the world's shared natural heritage must be a global, universal priority. Just as environmental problems respect no borders, our solutions must transcend political boundaries. That's why you're here today. **And that's why this legislation is such good news.**

Today we are one step closer toward clean air. The reforms we're proposing to the Clean Air Act represent thousands of hours of careful effort, negotiation, and cooperation. The right

questions have been asked -- and together, we're finding the right answers.

Environmentalists, industry leaders, members of Congress, experts from science and academia -- leaders from every quarter have all shown the wisdom and will to make clean air the birthright of every American.

I am pleased and proud to see that we have ~~hundreds~~ of co-sponsors for this bill. I ~~can't~~ thank them all. But if this bill becomes law, each of them will have earned the gratitude and respect of generations to come.

the growing numbers
wish I could personally.

This legislation will see to it that every American -- in every city in America -- will breathe clean air. It will stop the degradation caused by acid rain by the end of this century. And it will cut all categories of airborne toxic chemicals by between 75 and 90 percent.

Those are the goals that I outlined back in June. I'll leave the fine print for the press corps. [[Call it the Ten Million Ton Bill. We're not sensitive.]] But there are a few highlights and new advances I'd like to touch on here.

Bob Gandy says it's OK

First, for the reductions in airborne toxic chemicals we seek, this legislation calls for the toughest standards. New sources must do more than match existing average control technology. They must be as good as the best. [Our regulations will ensure that every industrial plant in the country has the very best available control technologies.]

Second, we've proposed a streamlined permit system for **all** of the Clean Air Act's requirements -- so that **each** source and **each** enforcement official clearly knows the limits for air toxics, smog, acid rain.

Bob
Grady
says
it's
OK

And finally, this legislation has teeth. It provides tough sanctions for cities that don't make reasonable efforts and significant progress. And to deter future crimes against the air we breathe, any individual who willfully violates this Clean Air Act will face felony level criminal sanctions, that will be carefully, but definitely, applied. This bill makes **sure** that polluters will pay.

There is no reason that Americans need to endure one more year of this stalemate. It is time to cooperate for clean air -- by passing a new Clean Air Act **this year**.

~~Secretary~~ ^{Administrator} Reilly and I will work closely with the members on the Hill, to make clean air the law of this land. Americans deserve it -- and I believe this Congress can do it.



#

Tracy
Rose Garden
2 pm

THE CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1989

QUICK BILL SUMMARY

Overview:

The Administration's bill implements the proposals made in the President's speech and fact sheet of June 12, 1989.

The bill would guarantee a reduction of 10 million tons in acid rain from 1980 levels; would sharply reduce pollutants that contribute to urban ozone; and would establish a set schedule for regulation of toxic air emissions using the Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) in the first phase.

The bill would also establish a system of marketable permits to allow acid rain reductions to be achieved in the least costly manner. And it would stiffen penalties for those who violate our clean air laws.

The bill has six titles:

Title I: Non-Attainment With Standards for Ozone, Carbon Monoxide, and Particulate Matter

This section sets new realistic deadlines for complying with ozone air quality standards, with different deadlines for areas depending on the severity of the problem. This replaces the old unrealistic approach of requiring all cities to meet the standard by one date -- a date which has now passed.

The bill sets out rules for how an area becomes designated as in "non-attainment" or "attainment." Under the bill, areas classified as "moderate" or "marginal" non-attainment areas would have until 1995 to come into compliance with the ozone standard, "serious" areas would have until 2000, and "severe" areas would have until 2010.

Areas classified in non-attainment must submit a plan (a "state implementation plan," or SIP) to come into attainment. EPA has up to 12 months to approve or disapprove the plan.

This title sets forth sanctions, similar to those under current law, which would apply to areas which fail to submit a plan, have a plan that is disapproved by EPA, and are not making "reasonable efforts" to devise a plan that will bring them into attainment with the health-based standard. These sanctions could include a ban on construction of new major stationary sources, a reduction of highway grants (as under current law), a reduction in air quality grants, a ban on

300-5200

moderate
1995
serious
2000
severe
2010

requirement then, authority retained

drinking water hookups, or the imposition of a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) by EPA.

Title II: Mobile Sources

This title implements the President's innovative clean fuels program. It defines "clean fuels" as methanol, ethanol, natural gas, propane, electricity or any other comparably low emission fuel -- including reformulated gasoline.

The bill would require that new urban buses in cities with population of over 1 million operate exclusively on clean fuels. The requirement would be phased in by 1994. The bill would also enable the Administrator to require that in the 9 worst non-attainment areas, clean-fueled vehicles be manufactured and sold on the following schedule: 500,000 vehicles in 1995, 750,000 in 1996, and 1,000,000 in 1997 through 2004.

Non-attainment areas would have the ability to "opt-out" of the requirement by submitting to the Administrator a plan which shows that the same long-term environmental benefits can be achieved through other measures. Conversely, other areas can "opt in" to the program at the request of the Governor of the state in which the area is located.

The bill would also grant the Administrator of EPA the authority to promulgate regulations to make sure that clean fuels are provided in these non-attainment areas, and -- if demand for the fuels exists outside these areas -- in other major transportation corridors.

The bill phases in tighter hydrocarbon tailpipe standards for automobiles, so that all states will be required to meet the same standard on the same schedule as that scheduled for implementation in California (.25 grams per mile). The bill also tightens emissions standards for light duty trucks, and defines such trucks.

This title includes several other key provisions affecting mobile sources, including:

- new cold temperature carbon monoxide emissions standards (10 gram per mile for vehicles tested at 20 degrees Fahrenheit), for cars and trucks beginning in 1993;

- new regulations to reduce evaporative emissions from running losses;

sanctions, antitrust law
prohibition to consent law
sanctions
55 family
ban
rebuttal

(anti-anti)
no bus - discretionary
more realistic
& sanctions

private
EPA Admin
authority for
mfr, trucks
buses, plus
regulation
fuels
in context
w/ see text
+ see Em

- a requirement that cars and trucks include emission control diagnostics systems to alert vehicle owners to the need for repairs of emission control systems;

- a requirement that the Administrator issue regulations to reduce fuel volatility to 9.0 pound per square inch Reid vapor pressure (RVP), with the authority to require a stricter standard in certain areas as needed to achieve the same emissions reductions;

July 1992

- a reduction in the sulfur content of diesel fuels used by heavy-duty vehicles;

- a requirement that the Administrator issue a rule within 18 months to allow automakers to engage in "emissions trading" and fuel refiners to engage in "fuel pooling", thus giving these companies the flexibility to meet set emissions standards through the most efficient combination of control measures;

5 auto emissions control compliance

This title of the bill also contains a number of provisions to increase penalties for violators of clean air laws.

Title III: Air Toxics

75-90% reduction

long term plan

alt fuels subject for auto prices

This title sets forth both a schedule and a means for regulating the emission of hazardous air emissions from stationary sources.

The title sets forth a list of 191 chemicals and chemical categories to be controlled, most of them contained on the SARA Title III Toxic Release Inventory.

removal of auto w/ future of

In the first phase, the bill gives the Administrator of EPA the authority to issue regulations which would require the maximum achievable degree of reductions in emissions by major sources.

The Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT), is defined for new sources as the best emissions control achieved in practice by a similar source. For existing sources, MACT would be at least as stringent as emissions control achieved by the best performing similar sources. This definition is similar to that contained in H.R. 4, the leading proposal currently pending in Congress. It should be noted that this definition of MACT is more stringent than the definition of a competing term of art, "Best Achievable Control Technology" (BACT).

existing source

new source

The title sets forth a schedule for regulating sources of toxic air emissions so as to ensure progress. The bill

requires regulation of initially listed sources on the following schedule:

- 10 categories within 2 years;
- 25% of the categories within 4 years;
- 50% of the categories within 7 years;
- All remaining categories designated as needed by the Administrator within 10 years of enactment.

The bill requires the regulations issued by EPA to focus on those sources that pose the greatest threat to public health first.

The bill also provides for a second phase of air toxics regulation to address any residual risk that remains after the application of MACT. After 7 years of enactment, the Administrator of EPA will evaluate the risks to public health which remain after applying the MACRT standard. If the Administrator finds that the residual risk from a given source poses an "unreasonable risk" to public health, he then must promulgate a standard within 2 years to control further that source.

Title IV: Permits

streamline permit process

This title contains provisions designed to streamline the permitting process for plants that are subject to more than one provision of the new law. It is patterned generally after the permitting program that now applies to point sources of water pollution under the Clean Water Act.

Under the title, states would be required to put in place permit programs which ensure compliance with all of the Clean Air Act's requirements -- including national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS), new source performance standards (NSPS), emissions standards for air toxics, SIP requirements, and other limits needed to meet state laws.

Title V: Acid Rain

7 mill steel mill units

This title contains provisions to implement the President's program to achieve a 10 million ton reduction in sulfur dioxide emissions by the year 2000 from 1980 levels. Nine million tons of this reduction would be required of electric utilities; while one million tons would come from non-utility sources. Most models suggest that the one million tons from non-utility sources has already been achieved since 1980, and virtually all competing pieces of legislation on Capitol Hill take credit for this reduction.

most aggressive program of all on acid rain

In the first phase, fossil fuel electric generating stations of over 100 megawatts are required to limit their emissions after 1995 to 2.5 lbs. per million BTU. They would receive a number of emissions allowances equal to this rate times their average annual fuel consumption from 1985 to 1987. These emissions allowances would be fully tradeable within a state and within a utility system in the first phase, consistent with the President's pledge.

In the second phase, all electric generating units larger than 75 megawatts with emissions rates greater than 1.2 lbs/MBTU would receive a number of permits equal to 1.2 lbs. per million BTU times their average annual fuel consumption from 1985 to 1987.

Cleaner plants, which had emissions rates lower than 1.2 lbs/MBTU, would be required to stay at their low emissions rates, but would be allowed to increase their fuel consumption (and therefore operating capacity). This provision allows growth among cleaner plants.

Companies which seek to build new, "greenfield" plants would be required to trade for offsetting emissions allowances to build these plants, in addition to meeting normal NSPS requirements. It should be noted that this requirement will not affect construction of nuclear power plants, and is unlikely to affect natural gas fired plants.

In the second phase, the emissions allowances granted to any class of plants would be fully tradeable across state lines.

The bill contains a series of provisions designed to allow the introduction of Clean Coal Technology (CCT), in which the Administration has proposed a major investment. Plants which are repowered using clean coal technology would receive emissions allowances which allow them to expand their capacity beyond current operations while still providing for cleaner air.

VI - Enforcement
tougher than current law

VII - Misc (board set up to investigate
accidental air toxic releases)

(Lange/Dooley)
July 19, 1989
10:45 a.m.
[TRANSMIT.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TRANSMITTAL, CLEAN AIR ACT
THE ROSE GARDEN
FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1989
[2:00 P.M.]

[[Thank you. Before I get started, I want to announce a bold new initiative for clean air we've just come up with. It won't be easy. It will demand sacrifice. But we are going to try to cut... by **half**... the cigar emissions from Marlin's office.

Now, I expect to hear cries of protest. But as I've said, every American deserves to breathe clean air. Yes, I insist... even Marlin.]]

Sponsors

My friends, we have a new understanding about pollution now, that my travels in Europe really brought home. [personal reflection -- i.e., After I went for that run with the Hungarian students, I heard that we were breathing as much urban ozone as we get here in Washington.] [or, From the Danube to the Delaware River, the Baltic mountains to the Chesapeake Bay...]

We see that our environment is more fragile than we imagined. And we now understand that protecting it must become a global, universal priority.

So just as environmental problems respect no borders, our solutions must transcend political boundaries. If there were "sides" to this issue, I'd have to say that neither side has lost ground in the creation of this Clean Air Act. But the fact is, we can't waste any time taking sides on this issue. That's why

you're here today. And **that's why this legislation is such good news.**

Today we are one step closer toward clean air. The reforms we're proposing to the Clean Air Act represent thousands of hours of careful effort, negotiation, and cooperation. The right questions have been asked -- and together, we're finding answers.

Environmentalists, industry leaders, members of Congress, experts from science and academia -- leaders from every quarter have all shown the wisdom and will to make clean air the birthright of every American.

I am pleased and proud to see that we have hundreds of co-sponsors for this bill. My only regret is that I can't thank them all. But you know, I think the American people will.

The bill I'm sending up to the Hill today is consistent with everything we've said -- and want done -- for Clean Air.

It is still what the experts call a "10 million ton bill," calling for 10 million ton reductions in the Sulfur Dioxide emissions that cause acid rain, by the year 2000.

For the 75 to 90 percent reductions in airborne toxic chemicals we seek, the legislation has gotten even tougher. New sources must do **more** than meet existing average control technology standards. **They must be as good as the best.** Our regulations ensure that the **very best** available control technologies are on every industrial plant in the country.

To control urban smog, the legislation sets realistic deadlines. But along with immediate progress, the bill offers a

?
true
new plants or all

plan for the longer term -- through alternative, clean-fueled vehicles and urban buses.

We've proposed a streamlined permit system for **all** of the Clean Air Act's requirements -- so that each source and each enforcement official clearly knows the limits for air toxics, smog, acid rain.

And finally, this legislation has teeth. It provides serious sanctions for regions that don't make reasonable efforts and significant progress. Those who willfully do damage to clean air face criminal provisions that will be carefully, but definitely, applied. A board will be created to investigate accidental air toxics releases. This bill makes **sure** that polluters will pay.

There is no reason that Americans need to endure one more year of this stalemate. It is time to cooperate for clean air -- by passing a new Clean Air Act **this year**.

Secretary Reilly and I will work closely with the members on the Hill, to make clean air the law of this land. Americans deserve it -- and I believe this Congress can do it.