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Grand Canyon 9/18/91 [OA 8328] [1]

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

SEP 6 1991

THE ADMINISTRATOR

MEMORANDUM

TO: Phil Brady  
Dave Demarest  
Bob Grady  
Boyden Gray  
Roger Porter  
Tony Snow

SUBJECT: President's Grand Canyon Remarks, September 18

Attached is a redrafted outline for the President's speech that includes some new language.

In my view, this event and the President's remarks afford us the opportunity to obtain significant credit for the Administration's environmental record.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Reilly".

William K. Reilly

## I. INTRODUCTION

- Thanks to all; beautiful view; just visited some of the visibility monitoring equipment; look forward to hike this afternoon.

## II. PROTECTING THE GRAND CANYON

- One of America's greatest natural treasures, the crown jewel of our national park system, and a source of pride and enjoyment for millions of Americans. But over the years, the Grand Canyon has been subjected to pollutants from many sources that increasingly befoul its air -- and that obscure and diminish its magnificent vistas.
- Today we have come to make amends, to reverse this wrong, and to return this precious natural resource to its original state. We are here to begin the process of cleaning up the air in the Grand Canyon. And I am proud to say that we are taking this major step as a result of a remarkable agreement among industry, government, and the environmental community.
- Unparalleled agreement resolving over a decade of legal battles, should serve as a model. Opposing parties came to the bargaining table, honestly and openly discussed their differences, and found solutions that protect the environment at a cost that all can afford.
- These parties included John McNamara of Salt River Project, Ed Norton of Grand Canyon Trust, and Bob Yuhnke of the Environmental Defense Fund -- and assisted by other leaders, such as Mark DeMichele of the Arizona Public Service Company. Their efforts were facilitated by Bill Reilly and his staff at EPA, and their agreement was endorsed by many in the environmental and industrial community. To all of you, my thanks and the thanks of your countrymen.
- It is worth noting that Federal clean air laws are explicitly written, not just to protect the health of the American public, but also to promote visibility. It's been the law for some time now, but this Administration is making it happen.
- And so to our critics who ask, "Where's the vision of the Bush Administration?" I say, "Come to the Grand Canyon." And I ask them, "How's this for vision?" We are the Administration that, quite literally, is going to insure that you can see better and farther in this great national park than at any time in recent history. I'm talking about real improvements in vision and

visibility, a bluer, clearer sky, and more stars at night.

- But protecting the Grand Canyon requires more than controlling the emissions of one power plant. Urban smog -- coming over the mountains from Los Angeles -- nearby industries, and automobiles all contribute to the Canyon's haze.
- Our program, under the new Clean Air Act, will address all of these problems:
  - \* Autos: clean cars, clean fuels, and better maintenance; we will soon be announcing a new proposal on reformulated gas, also developed through a negotiation process, that will greatly reduce the pollution from Los Angeles that now contributes to the Grand Canyon haze.
  - \* Urban smog: joint effort by EPA, States, industries, and the public to ensure steady progress toward meeting all air quality standards
  - \* When we're finished, this Clean Air program will reduce the amount of pollution entering the air every year by 52 billion pounds -- 224 pounds per year for every man, woman, and child
- The Clean Air Act will also make the nation safe for industrial growth. It will get business "off the hook," and off the defensive, and allow for good and healthy growth.

### III. THE CLEAN AIR ACT IN ACTION

- Summarize CAA regulations already released
- Keys to our success:
  - \* Developing regulations by consensus: The vote to enact the Clean Air Act of 1990 was overwhelming in both Houses. It reflected a national consensus. This Administration has built that consensus right into its regulatory decision-making process in two landmark regulations (Navajo and Reformulated Gas).
  - \* I should emphasize here that The Bush Administration believes in rigorous enforcement of environmental laws. Our numbers show a record level of enforcement activity. But we also believe in searching for alternatives to confrontation. This Navajo/Grand Canyon agreement is a product of that search -- and a payoff for those efforts. It

clearly shows that consensus building can be the best way to make environmental programs work.

- **Market-based regulations:**

- \* Reduce cost and achieve more environmental protection: We will propose next week Acid Rain rules that will make it possible to reduce the cost of environmental controls at the Navajo plant by several hundred million dollars.
- \* Unleash American ingenuity and know-how from all sectors of the economy, large and small:
  - Ethanol derived from American grain and methanol from natural gas to control carbon monoxide in cities like Denver
  - ARCO's new clean gasolines in California
  - Monsanto, the St. Louis-based chemical company, voluntarily reducing air toxic emissions by 90 percent.

- It's a "regulatory revolution" and there's more to come. I compliment the key actors: business for recognizing that the Clean Air Act reflects the deeply held aspirations of the American people, environmentalists for recognizing that there are sometimes better alternatives for faster progress than confrontation and litigation, and especially our own EPA for breaking with traditional regulatory approaches, and taking the risks of opening up its processes -- consulting, listening, and leading to results that benefit everyone. Everybody wins, especially the American people!

IV. **CONCLUSION:**

- Every American has the right, not only to breathe clean, fresh air, but to experience the mysteries of the heavens on a starry night, and to enjoy the full magnificence of this majestic canyon on a bright summer's day -- and every other day of the year.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

7 pages

September 12, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO TONY SNOW

FROM: DALE CURTIS *DC*

RE: GRAND CANYON SPEECH

Here is a top-of-the-head rundown of some concepts for the Grand Canyon speech. I assume you have a copy of Fitzwater's statement of August 9 with basic info.

Grand Canyon specific:

Some people approach environmental problems as though either business or the environment have to suffer. In this case, both of them won. This is a "win-win" solution, getting greater emissions reductions at less cost than the federal bureaucrats initially proposed.

The resolution of this problem illustrates at least three themes of our environmental agenda:

- Creative local partnerships (applying the expertise and commitment of local folks, who usually come up with better, more amicable solutions than bureaucrats in Washington);
- Stewardship of the outdoors (Bush has sharply increased funds for parks, recreation areas, wildlife refuges, etc.; with an emphasis on recreation areas); and
- The clean air promise.

Also note the pioneering use by this Administration of "regulatory negotiation" ("reg-neg"): getting all the parties in a room to hammer out consensus in advance of rulemaking.

FYI: The Interior Department, under pressure from Congress, is studying the ecological benefits that might result from changed water flows through the Glen Canyon Dam.

The Grand Canyon is as well-known and evocative a symbol of America as the Statue of Liberty.

Any local Indian lore?

Broader environmental policy context:

To address the perception that Bush is "all hat and no cattle" on the environment, it's effective to refer briefly to other accomplishments (see attached propaganda).

For example, you might point out the "America the Beautiful" initiative (sharply increasing funds for parks, recreation areas, and tree planting), or our wetlands initiatives, moving toward "no net loss" in a workable, scientifically sound way.

In harmony with the current Congress-bashing for failure to enact the President's domestic proposals, you might call attention to the EPA-Cabinet bill or the national energy strategy, which encourages energy efficiency, cleaner fuels, and responsible development of all resources.

Conversely, you might do a little jujitsu to the President's advantage, commending Congress for enacting much of his domestic environmental agenda and emphasizing that the major challenges on the horizon now are international (helping Eastern Europe and Mexico, preparing for the Rio conference, boosting environmental technology exports).

Even broader, "balancing" economy and environment

I dislike the term "balance" in speeches; it evokes an image of policy-analyst bureaucrats measuring how much sacrifice to exact from powerless subjects.

I prefer the President's rhetoric that we need "a new kind of environmentalism" or this gem by Mark Lange: "To those who suggest we're only trying to balance economic growth and environmental protection, I say they miss the point. We are calling for an entirely new way of thinking to achieve both while compromising neither."

Or this one from the CEQ Annual Report: "the goal of a healthy environment may not be provided by markets acting alone. But government regulations are blunt tools that impose unforeseen human costs. That's why we need to..." use market incentives, find least cost solutions, etc.

The corporate executives chosen for the President's new Commission on Environmental Quality were chosen for their demonstrated ability to improve the environment and make money doing it, and we can supply facts and figures for any of the companies on the Commission (e.g., on his western tour in fall 1989, the President praised the 3M Company's pollution prevention program).

I hope This is helpful - I'm available to drop by today around 3:00 - Dr

THE PRESIDENT PROPOSES AND CONGRESS DISPOSES...Bush Proposal

Elevate Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to Cabinet status

Increase Superfund budget by 23 percent over fiscal 1989 level

Increase funds for land purchases for national parks and forests by 69 percent over fiscal 1989 level

Devote \$140 million in 1992 to tree planting in urban and rural areas

Target \$400 million for sewage treatment in U.S. coastal cities and Tijuana

Allocate \$23 million to "Coastal America," a coordinated interagency effort addressing coastal pollution and habitat loss

Full funding (over \$124 million) for 1990 Farm Bill program to preserve wetlands

Congressional Action

Languishes behind the scenes, weighted with unrelated "rider" amendments

Cut the President's request by almost 10 percent every year for the last three years; Congress still has not matched the President's original proposal (for fiscal 1990) of \$1.74 billion.

Cut the President's request for 1992 by more than 25 percent -- including a 60 percent cut in the request for state grants

Cut the President's request by 60 percent last year and between 40-55 percent this year

Zero funding

Zero funding

Zero funded by the House; cut 27 by the Senate

ADMINISTRATION ENVIRONMENTAL  
ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND INITIATIVES ARE SUBSTANTIAL<sup>1</sup>

- CLEAN AIR: Proposed and signed the world's most protective and market-oriented clean air laws, addressing acid rain, urban air quality, toxic pollutants, and global ozone layer protection.

Fostered agreements between industry and environmental groups to require cleaner-burning gasoline and improved visibility in Grand Canyon National Park.

- OZONE LAYER PROTECTION: Signed an international agreement requiring a total phaseout of substances that deplete the Earth's ozone layer.

Signed legislation to move the U.S. phaseout timetable ahead of the international deadlines.

- GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE: Called for a global climate treaty to be signed by world leaders at a June 1992 U.N. conference.

Launched efforts that will hold U.S. greenhouse gas emissions at the 1987 level through 2030, even with economic growth.

Accelerated research fivefold, to roughly \$1 billion.

- OIL POLLUTION: Proposed and signed legislation and an international protocol to strengthen oil pollution prevention, liability, and response.

- AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL: Began a long-term campaign to plant and maintain one billion new trees per year in both urban and rural areas.

The program also will expand and improve national parks, forests, wildlife, and recreation areas.

- FARM BILL: Signed the most environmentally-progressive farm bill ever, addressing wetlands protection, tree planting, pesticide use, water quality, and alternative farming.

- COASTAL STEWARDSHIP: Postponed offshore oil and gas development for up to 10 years in vast areas off the West Coast, southern Florida, and New England pending further environmental and resource analysis.

Secured agreements to ban ocean dumping of sewage sludge by 1992, and established a pilot medical waste tracking system.

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<sup>1</sup> As of September 1, 1991. List is not all-inclusive.

- CABINET STATUS FOR EPA: Endorsed legislation to create a U.S. Department of the Environment.
- ANTARCTICA PROTECTION: Signed legislation and an international accord to strengthen environmental protection in Antarctica and prohibit U.S. mineral exploration and development there.
- ENFORCEMENT: Collected 40 percent of all civil penalties in EPA's history in the last two years.

Set new records for environmental felony indictments, convictions, and prison sentences.

Filed landmark suits to protect the Everglades, Chesapeake Bay, the Great Lakes, and the global ozone layer.

- WETLANDS: Proposed improvements to the regulatory program to simplify administration, increase scope of activities covered, harness market forces for wetlands protection, and seek scientific guidance on delineation and categorization of wetlands.

Increased funds for research, protection, and enhancement from \$295 million in 1989 to \$480 million in 1991, with a proposed increase of 48 percent, to \$710 million, in 1992.

Began purchase of lands to implement the U.S-Canada Waterfowl Management Plan and expanded Everglades National Park by 106,000 acres.

- ENTERPRISE FOR THE AMERICAS: Proposed new debt-for nature swaps and creation of environmental trust funds to strengthen long-term nature conservation efforts in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- MARKET-ORIENTED SOLUTIONS: Established economic incentives to cut sulfur dioxide, ozone-depleting substances, and toxic pollutants.

Launched the President's Commission on Environmental Quality and EPA's "33-50" and "Green Lights" projects to protect the environment through innovative, voluntary private sector initiatives.

- WILDLIFE: Enhanced wildlife protection on federal lands and outlined a strategy for conservation of domestic biodiversity.

Led the international ban on international trade in African elephant ivory, and persuaded nations to stop importing sea turtle shells.

Led efforts to ban driftnet fishing and save marine mammals.

- EDUCATION: Adopted national education goals, signed legislation, and began interagency efforts, all of which will improve environmental education in grades K-12 and colleges.
- DEVELOPING COUNTRY ASSISTANCE: Provided assistance to Poland and to the East European Environmental Center in Budapest, Hungary.

Launched efforts to increase and coordinate joint U.S.-Mexico environmental and economic programs.

Provided \$150 million to the World Bank Global Environment Facility and signed legislation to spur environmental impact assessment by multilateral development banks.

## SINCE 1989, MAJOR BUDGET INCREASES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

**Table 1-1.—U.S. Budget for major environmental initiatives, 1989–1991.**

SUMMARY OF MAJOR INITIATIVES	ACTUAL		ENACTED
	1989	1990	1991
	-----million \$-----		
America the Beautiful	363	411	659
Land acquisition	206	237	342
Reforestation	—	—	70
Resource protection/recreation:			
Department of the Interior	157	174	247
Legacy '99: DOI	517	563	819
Maintenance	347	373	435
Rehabilitation	50	84	221
Dam safety	78	62	104
Cleanup	42	44	59
Protecting America's wetlands*	201	263	299
Department of the Interior	94	126	181
Department of Agriculture	79	128	107
Environmental Protection Agency	9	13	22
Army Corps of Engineers	98	124	150
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Adm.	15	18	20
EPA operating budget	1,752	1,938	2,313
Superfund	1,410	1,530	1,616
Cleanup	532	651	753
Enforcement	176	187	209
Support	702	692	654
Federal facility cleanup:			
Department of Energy	1,762	2,354	**3,687
Department of Defense	1,155	1,282	1,923
Other agencies	107	147	172
Global change research	—	659	954
Natural resources research	680	710	844
Total	<u>7,947</u>	<u>9,877</u>	<u>13,287</u>

\*Total adjusted to eliminate double counting of DOI Wetlands already included in America the Beautiful, wetlands, Coastal America, and global change research in EPA operating budget.

\*\*Includes a proposed \$340 million 1991 supplemental for environmental restoration and waste management.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of U.S. Government*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991).

Snow/Simon  
CANYON.TS  
September 12, 1991  
Draft One

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: GRAND CANYON  
SEPTEMBER 18, 1991  
TIME??**

[INTRODUCTORY ACKNOWLEDGMENTS]

I love returning to this area. As many of you know, I love the outdoors -- the sports, the recreation, the beauty. Let me tell you, just can't find better outdoor attractions than this.

[joke]

Many times, what you don't see is as impressive as what you do. Here, as we look over the North rim of the world's greatest natural wonder, we see skies, we see the kaleidoscopic beauty of the Grand Canyon, we see a place that has made even the most calloused observer gasp with awe. We don't see smog.

We're here to make sure that the skies stay that way. Today, we celebrate an agreement that honors Teddy Roosevelt's admonition: "Leave it as it is. You cannot improve on it. The ages have been at work on it, and man can only mar it. What you can do is to keep it for your children, your children's children, and all who come after you, as one of the great sights which every American if he can travel at all should see."

The Navajo generating agreement ensures that tourists here will always enjoy clear skies -- and breathtaking vistas. It preserves this spectacular treasure without shutting down the

electricity generation industry, without forcing people to choose between the environment and their jobs.

If people think the revolution in the Soviet Union was spectacular, they ought to come here. Who ever thought that we'd be able to get the Wilderness Society, the Sierra Club, the Environmental Defense Fund, the Salt River Project and the Grand Canyon trust to share a ~~dais~~ <sup>the spotlight</sup> with representatives of the utility industry -- including the Arizona Public Service Company. <sup>they must not be on a dais</sup> [It <sup>— all as parties to an historic agreement</sup> used to be, you could only get these parties together in a courtroom.] //

Well, the view certainly is better than in a courtroom // and people deserve to congratulate themselves on a job well done.

Bill Reilly, our EPA administrator, has become something of a goodwill ambassador to the outdoors. Thanks to his own kind of personal shuttle diplomacy, these once-warring parties have made peace. And the agreement that he helped negotiate illustrates part of <sup>this Administration's</sup> ~~my~~ vision for <sup>our</sup> ~~this~~ nation's future.

You know, this administration has taken some heat -- some unjustifiable heat -- over domestic policies. We've got a great domestic program, and a vision that supports them. And to those who complain, I say: How's this for a vision thing? [points to Canyon behind stage]

Now, this isn't just a sound-bite. This event symbolizes the kind of civility and cooperation our Administration has promoted in a number of areas. For too many years, Americans have divided our society into feuding camps -- people for some cause, and those against; liberals versus conservatives, and so

on. We have overlooked the fact that most Americans share a set of common goals and beliefs, and that all of us, regardless of party, background or ideology really want the same things.

Here, for instance, everyone wanted to find ways of preserving this vast canyon while also protecting the jobs of men and women throughout this region. We don't want an environmental policy that allows ~~people~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~wanton~~ <sup>destruction of</sup> ~~to destroy~~ our natural treasures. But we also don't want one that makes the American worker an endangered species. Our policies should ~~let workers~~ <sup>promote economic growth,</sup> ~~keep their jobs~~ <sup>create new jobs</sup> -- and enable everyone to appreciate and enjoy the joys and beauties of the outdoors.

As a Nation, we need to understand that we can achieve our most important goals only if spend our energy working together - - taking advantage of our diverse skills, abilities, commitments and passions. If we try to divide up like Hatfields and McCoys, we don't achieve anything worth achieving. We just destroy ourselves and the causes we hold dear.

This agreement <sup>is one more dramatic</sup> demonstrates the special strength of cooperation, <sup>last year I signed the landmark clean air Act, breaking</sup> and I hope it provides a working model for other <sup>a logjam of 12 years. Just this past summer EPA, key environmental</sup> agreements -- <sup>agreements that harness the genius of the</sup> and the petroleum industry reached <sup>The approach common to these achievements is</sup> marketplace to clean our water and air, <sup>while at the same time</sup> agreements that preserve <sup>an extraordinary</sup> our natural resources. <sup>growth.</sup> <sup>and that's good news for all Americans, particularly America's workers.</sup> <sup>Another giant step toward cleaner air</sup>

Recent events around the world make it clear that free markets, economic growth provide the foundation for effective environmental stewardship. The poorest nations on our planet

suffer the worst and most sweeping environmental degradation. Nations weighed down by centrally planned economies have experienced horrendous pollution and environmental devastation.

*In* Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, the former socialist world, clean air and water have been more scarce than consumer goods ~~in that part of the world.~~ In contrast, the economic expansion of the 1980s was accompanied by an unprecedented improvement in air quality throughout the United States. EPA figures show, for instance that sulphur dioxide emissions fell 24 percent; carbon monoxide levels dropped 25 percent; suspended particulates concentrations decreased by 47 percent; and we had 87 percent less lead in our air at the decade's end than we did in 1980. //

*And I promise you: the 1990's will do even better.*

We should understand that science and technology give us newer and better tools for cleaning our environment and keeping it clean. They help us identify our problems precisely, and help us develop efficient solutions to them. And economic growth makes such innovation possible.

Knowledge always will provide our most formidable weapon against pollution. Our Administration has devoted significant resources to the Global Change Research Program, for instance, in order to gather crucial data on global warming, deforestation, ozone depletion and polar icecap melting. ~~We just don't know enough about these problems to address them effectively. Many of the models we now use for assessing them matters are too crude to be of help.~~ We have begun using satellites to develop far subtler, more sophisticated and more useful models for studying our planet

-- for determining just what problems exist, and suggesting ways in which we can address them. That's the key to sensible solutions.

The space shuttle Columbia just this week placed in orbit a satellite that will measure ozone depletion. This launch got our Mission to Planet Earth off the ground, so to speak. \\\

And the National Space Council, chaired by Vice President Dan Quayle, has pushed for ways to get research going now -- not ten years from now -- so we won't have to wait for answers.

Bill Reilly put it best in a recent newspaper piece: "In my opinion," he wrote, "the environmental debate has long suffered from too little science. There has been plenty of emotion and politics, but scientific data have not always been featured prominently in environmental efforts, and have sometimes been ignored even when available." Bill's right. ~~As major new environmental problems arise, I propose we approach them as scientifically as possible, asking: 'How much do we know? What are the critical questions to which we need answers? Are we organizing to get key information? What do the data tell us about the seriousness of the problem and the magnitude of the appropriate response?'"~~

*So long a quote*

~~But as he also~~ <sup>As Bill has noted,</sup> good science <sup>must not</sup> stall progress toward a cleaner planet. <sup>As a matter of fact we both know,</sup> it will hasten it. And we ought to use our genius to explore new frontiers of clean energy: nuclear power, solar, geothermal, and others that exist only in the imaginations of our dreamers and innovators.

Americans have a genius for doing surprising and great things, and we need to encourage even more. Today, that spirit

of genius has inspired a revolutionary agreement to preserve this breathtaking canyon.

[quote]

Thank you all, and may God Bless America.

And now, I'd like to turn the podium over to Bill Reilly, and his colleagues here on the podium, for the signing of the Navajo Generating Station agreement.

# # # #

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Snow/Simon  
CANYON.TS  
September 12, 1991  
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**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: GRAND CANYON  
SEPTEMBER 18, 1991  
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[INTRODUCTORY ACKNOWLEDGMENTS]

A lot of people have asked me in the past about that Vision Thing. Well, how's this for a vision thing?

Many times, what you don't see is as impressive as what you do. Here, as we look over the North rim of the world's greatest natural wonder, we see skies, we see the kaleidoscopic beauty of the grand canyon, we see a place that has made even the most calloused observer gasp with awe. We don't see smog.

We're here to make sure that the skies stay that way. Today, we celebrate an agreement that honors Teddy Roosevelt's admonition: "Leave it as it is. You cannot improve on it. The ages have been at work on it, and man can only mar it. What you can do is to keep it for your children, your children's children, and all who come after you, as one of the great sights which every American if he can travel at all should see."

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## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

If people think the revolution in the Soviet Union was spectacular, they ought to come here. Who ever thought that we'd be able to get the Wilderness Society, the Sierra Club, the Environmental Defense Fund, the Salt River Project and the Grand Canyon trust to share a dais with representatives of the utility industry -- including the Arizona Public Service Company. It used to be, you could only get these parties together in a courtroom. //

Well, the view certainly is better than in a courtroom // and people deserve to congratulate themselves on a job well done.

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For too many years, we have divided our society into feuding camps -- people for some cause, and those against; liberals versus conservatives, and so on. We have overlooked the fact that most Americans share a set of common goals and beliefs, and that all of us, regardless of party, background or ideology really want the same things.

Here, for instance, everyone wanted to find ways of preserving this vast canyon while also protecting the jobs of men and women throughout this region. We don't want an environmental policy that allows people wantonly to destroy our natural treasures. But we also don't want one that makes the American

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WASHINGTON

worker an endangered species. Our policies should let workers keep their jobs -- and enable everyone to appreciate and enjoy the joys and beauties of the outdoors.

As a Nation, we need to understand that we can achieve our most important goals only if spend our energy working together -- taking advantage of our diverse skills, abilities, commitments and passions. If we try to divide up like Hatfields and McCoys, we don't achieve anything worth achieving. We just destroy ourselves and the causes we hold dear.

This agreement demonstrates the special strength of cooperation, and I hope it provides a working model for other agreements -- agreements that harness the genius of the marketplace to clean our water and air, agreements that preserve our natural resources while encouraging innovation and economic growth.

Recent events around the world make it clear that free markets, economic growth provide the foundation for effective environmental stewardship. The poorest nations on our planet suffer the worst and most sweeping environmental degradation. Nations weighed down by centrally planned economies have experienced horrendous pollution and environmental devastation. Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, the former socialist world: clean air and water have been more scarce than consumer goods in that part of the world. In contrast, the economic expansion of the 1980s was accompanied by an unprecedented improvement in air quality throughout the United States. EPA figures show, for

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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Knowledge always will provide our most formidable weapon against pollution. Our Administration has devoted significant resources to the Global Change Research Program, for instance, in order to gather crucial data on global warming, deforestation, ozone depletion and polar icecap melting. We just don't know enough about these problems to address them effectively. Many of the models we now use for assessing them matters are too crude to of help. We have begun using satellites to develop far subtler, more sophisticated and more useful models for studying our planet -- for determining just what problems exist, and suggesting ways in which we can address them.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

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WASHINGTON

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Snow/Simon  
CANYON.TS1

September 16, 1991  
Draft Four

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: GRAND CANYON**  
**SEPTEMBER 18, 1991**  
**WEDNESDAY 9:50 A.M.**

Thank you, Gov. Symington, for that introduction. Right now, I'd like to salute two members of my administration: Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan and EPA Administrator Bill Reilly. Sen. McCain, Sen. DeConcini, Rep. Bob Stump and Rep. John Kyl, welcome. I'm glad you could join us today.

I love returning to this area. This spot in particular reminds me of that old political adage: Never move backward.

[[When I first came West years ago, I told Barbara that I wanted to live on the edge. But this is ridiculous.]]

[[I'm always amazed at the sheer size of this place. Coming from Washington, I'm tempted to say that it looks like something that started out as a trench -- and went over budget.]]

As many of you know, I love the outdoors -- the sports, the recreation, the beauty. Let me tell you, you just can't find a better outdoor attraction than this.

Many times, what you don't see is as impressive as what you do. Here, as we look over the South rim of the world's greatest natural wonder, we see Arizona skies, we see the kaleidoscopic beauty of the Grand Canyon, we see a place that has made even the most calloused observer gasp with awe.

We don't see smog -- today. But sometimes smoke and fumes obscure this lovely view. We're here to say: No more.

The Navajo visibility rule -- the rule we will sign today -- honors Teddy Roosevelt's admonition about the Grand Canyon: "Leave it as it is. You cannot improve on it. The ages have been at work on it, and man can only mar it. What you can do is to keep it for your children, your children's children, and all who come after you, as one of the great sights which every American -- if he can travel at all -- should see."

The visibility rule will help ensure cleaner skies -- and more breathtaking vistas for visitors. It helps preserve this spectacular treasure without shutting down the electricity generation industry, without forcing people to choose between the environment and their jobs.

If people think the revolution in the Soviet Union was spectacular, they ought to come here. Who ever thought that we'd be able to get the Grand Canyon Trust, the Environmental Defense Fund, the Salt River Project and the Arizona Public Service Company to share the spotlight -- and as partners in an historic agreement?

It used to be, you couldn't get these people together without a referee. //

Well, the view here certainly is better than in a courtroom, // the atmosphere, too. For that, everyone here deserves a hand. // Sen. McCain, Gov. Symington, representatives of the environmental community, of the utility industry. //

And we owe a special thanks to Bill Reilly, our EPA administrator. Bill Reilly's EPA has promoted a series of cooperative ventures, based on the common sense view that you can get further by seeking people's help than by suing them. The EPA's Green Lights program encourages the voluntary use of energy efficient lighting. Green Lights promotes energy conservation, which saves electricity and cuts down on pollution.

Our voluntary program to reduce toxic emissions has enlisted more than 200 companies, who together have promised to cut toxic emissions by more than 200 million pounds a year.

And today's agreement offers further proof that Bill's own brand of shuttle diplomacy has helped eliminate environmental gridlock and produce the kind of consensus that enables us to take care of our planet -- and our economy.

These agreements illustrate a crucial element of our administration's vision for America's future. But before I go further, I just have to ask: How's this for a vision thing? \\

Today's event celebrates the kind of civility and cooperation our Administration has promoted for our entire society. For too many years, Americans have divided into feuding camps -- people sparring over causes; special interests battling it out against special interests; and so on. We have overlooked the fact that most Americans share a broader set of goals and beliefs, which we call the American Dream. We need to revive that dream and invite people to join us in pursuing it -- regardless of their party, background or ideology. \\

Most of us want a lot of the same things. Around here, for instance, everyone hoped to preserve the canyon -- and the local economy. No one wants an environmental policy that permits the wanton destruction of our natural treasures. Nor can we afford a policy that makes the American worker an endangered species. Our policies should promote economic growth; create new jobs -- and let everyone enjoy the grandeur of the outdoors.

We can achieve our most important goals only by working together -- taking advantage of our diverse skills, abilities, commitments and passions. If we divide up like Hatfields and McCoy's, we don't accomplish anything worthwhile. We just destroy ourselves and the causes we hold dear.

Ten years ago, as chairman of the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief, I called for greater use of informal negotiation techniques -- instead of litigation -- and for market-based approaches to controlling pollution. This agreement shows that those innovations work. So does the landmark Clean Air Act, which I signed last year -- and in the process broke a logjam that had prevented progress for a dozen years.

Our administration has crafted a new, common sense approach to environmental issues -- one that honors our love of the environment and our commitment to economic growth. In just the last year, we've signed bills to prevent oil spills and protect the Antarctic. We've launched a program to plant a billion trees a year around the country. We've launched a massive effort to protect our public lands.

To keep progress moving, I have asked the Vice President's Council on Competitiveness to join the EPA in minimizing the economic costs and maximizing the environmental impact of our Clean Air Act regulations.

Our cooperative efforts go still further. Just this summer the EPA, key environmental groups, and the petroleum industry reached an extraordinary agreement on reformulated gasoline -- another giant step toward cleaner air -- and another step toward improving visibility here at the Grand Canyon.

Recent world events make it clear that free markets and economic growth provide the firmest foundation for effective environmental stewardship. People tend to forget that environmental stewardship is a high-tech business, and it requires great ingenuity and insight. Science and technology give us tools for cleaning our environment and keeping it clean. They help us identify our problems precisely, and develop efficient solutions.

Our genius will open up new frontiers of clean energy: nuclear power, solar power, geothermal power, and others that exist only in the imaginations of our dreamers and innovators.

It's no surprise that the poorest nations -- those not blessed with prosperous, growing economies -- suffer the worst, most sweeping environmental degradation.

It's also natural that Nations weighed down by centrally planned economies -- nations that don't enjoy free markets -- would experience horrendous pollution. In Eastern Europe, the

Soviet Union, the former socialist world: clean air and water have been more scarce than consumer goods.

In contrast, our economic expansion of the 1980s was accompanied by an unprecedented improvement in air quality. EPA figures show, for instance, that sulphur dioxide levels fell 24 percent in the Eighties; carbon monoxide levels dropped 25 percent; suspended particulate emissions decreased 15 percent; and we had 87 percent less lead in our air at the decade's end than we did in 1980. And I promise you: We'll do even better in the 1990s. // Today's agreement represents a good start: It will reduce sulfur dioxide emissions from the Navajo generating plant by 90 percent. //

In years to come, we will face tougher challenges, and our Administration has taken steps to meet them. We have devoted significant resources to gathering crucial data about global warming, deforestation, ozone depletion and the polar icecaps -- all elements of global change.

We have begun using satellites to develop subtle, sophisticated and useful models for studying our planet -- for determining just what problems exist, and suggesting ways in which we can address them. That's the key to sensible solutions.

The space shuttle Discovery just this week placed in orbit a satellite that will measure ozone depletion. This launch got our Mission to Planet Earth off the ground, so to speak. \\

And the National Space Council, chaired by Vice President Dan Quayle, has pushed for ways to get space-based environmental

research going on -- not ten years from now -- so we won't have to wait for answers. Think about

We want to use science to help us solve our chief environmental problems. Bill Reilly put it best in a recent newspaper piece: He wrote, "the environmental debate has long suffered from too little science. There has been plenty of emotion and politics, but scientific data have not always been featured prominently in environmental efforts, and have sometimes been ignored even when available." Bill's right.

Good science hastens our progress toward a cleaner environment. We ought to use it to our best advantage.

But we also must put our money where our mouth is. In this year's budget alone, I asked for nearly one billion dollars for acquiring parkland, protecting wetlands and endangered species and enhancing recreation. But Congress has tentatively cut this budget by more than 200 million dollars.

Today, I call on Congress to join me in a crusade to save America's outdoors. On this year, the 75th anniversary of our Park Service, politicians shouldn't fund special interest projects at the expense of such national treasures as the Grand Canyon.

But after we talk about toxins and taxes; expenditures and innovations, we owe it to ourselves to stop and remember just why we're here -- why we care.

Dave Beal, for many years the chief naturalist of the Grand Canyon national park, has offered some simple advice: "Go out

along the canyon rim alone to watch dark shadows climb the colored walls as the sun drops to the horizon. Think about the eons of time represented by rock formations exposed to your view and the fossil record of life through the ages ... Feel the bite of the wind on your cheeks and listen for the sound of distant rapids on the river far below. Finally, dwell for just a moment on thoughts about yourself and the role you play on this earth. ..."

A wise environmental policy enriches everyone. That's what many of you have done. This park -- and this nation -- owe you a great debt of thanks.

Thank you all, and may God Bless America.

And now, I'd like to ask representatives of the Grand Canyon Trust, the Environmental Defense Fund, the Salt River Project and the Arizona Public Service Company to witness Bill Reilly's signing this historic agreement.

# # # #

SEP 17 1991

Presidential Address  
at  
Grand Canyon National Park

September 18, 1991  
Wednesday

[INTRODUCTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS]

(insert following the opening jokes)

America's National Parks are treasured by the entire world as special landscapes which capture the beauty and imagination of our great country. An observer once wrote that the creation of national parks was "the best idea America ever had." As we look out at the horizon, I can think of no better place to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the stewards of our parks, the National Park Service, than here at the Grand Canyon. I want to thank my wife, Barbara for her efforts as the honorary chairperson for the 75th anniversary events and public outreach.

As many of you know, I love the outdoors, sports and recreation, and the beauty of the American landscape. National Parks are a source of awe and inspiration. They renew us and enrich our lives, and help us to understand and appreciate this great country. The National Park Service is charged with an enormous responsibility to preserve and protect our most important

SEP 17 1991

natural landscapes and historical, cultural sites for all people to learn from and enjoy. Congratulations!

Secretary of Interior Lujan has repeatedly stressed the need for better stewardship of our natural and cultural resources, to protect places like the Grand Canyon. And EPA Administrator Bill Reilly has played a key role in the Administration in securing agreements to improve the environment which are sensitive to competing economic values.

Secretary Lujan tells us that stewardship means leaving the earth better off than how you found it. He has undertaken the initiative to improve our systems of national parks and wildlife refuges, by increasing maintenance and creating new units for the enjoyment of the American people. His stewardship initiative reflects what has been said about our commitment to future generations: We do not inherit the earth from our parents, we borrow it from our children.

He is also promoting the Enjoy America's Outdoors recreation initiative by Federal land management agencies to encourage people to take advantage of our natural scenic places to participate in a full range of activities -- hiking, camping, biking, winter sports, and my favorite, fishing, and other activities.

Today, we celebrate not only the 75th anniversary of the National Park Service, but an agreement that honors what Teddy Roosevelt advised us to do with the Grand Canyon: "Leave it as it is. You cannot improve on it. The ages have been at work on it, and man can only mar it. What you can do is to keep it for your

SEP 17 1991

children, your children's children, and all who come after you, as one of the great sights which every American if he can travel at all should see."

The Navajo generating station agreement ensures that people will always enjoy clear skies--and breathtaking vistas. It preserves this spectacular treasure without shutting down the plant, without forcing people to choose between the environment and their jobs. By sitting down and working out the concerns and issues from all sides, we have developed a successful solution. My thanks to Bill Reilly. Through his own brand of personal shuttle diplomacy, the agreement he helped negotiate illustrates part of this Administration's vision for our nation's future.

You know, our Administration has taken some heat -- some unjustifiable heat -- over domestic policies. We've got a great domestic program, and a vision that supports it. And to those who complain, I say: How's this for a vision thing?

(continue with page 3, second paragraph of the draft speech)

AND

(replace the first paragraph at top of page 6 with the following)

I want to commend the Secretary of the Interior in requesting the National Academy of Sciences to review our current state of knowledge regarding research on winter haze in the Grand Canyon. We all realize there is more work to be done in this new field of air pollution research.

Snow/Simon  
CANYON.TS1  
September 16, 1991  
Draft Three

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: GRAND CANYON  
SEPTEMBER 18, 1991  
WEDNESDAY**

Thank you, Gov. Symington, for that introduction. Right now, I'd like to salute two members of my administration: Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan and EPA Administrator Bill Reilly. Sen. McCain, Sen. DeConcini, Rep. Bob Stump and Rep. John Kyl, welcome. I'm glad you could join us today.

I love returning to this area. This spot in particular reminds me of that old political adage: Never move backward.

[[When I first came West years ago, I told Barbara that I wanted to live on the edge. But this is ridiculous.]]

✓✓ [[I'm always amazed at the sheer size of this place. Coming from Washington, I'm tempted to say that it looks like something that started out as a trench -- and went over budget.]] //

As many of you know, I love the outdoors -- the sports, the recreation, the beauty. Let me tell you, you just can't find better a outdoor attraction than this.

Many times, what you don't see is as impressive as what you do. Here, as we look over the South rim of the world's greatest natural wonder, we see Arizona skies, we see the kaleidoscopic beauty of the Grand Canyon, we see a place that has made even the most calloused observer gasp with awe.

cut 1,  
keep 2?

We don't see smog -- today. But sometimes smoke and fumes obscure this lovely view. We're here to say: No more.

The Navajo visibility rule honors Teddy Roosevelt's admonition about the Grand Canyon: "Leave it as it is. You cannot improve on it. The ages have been at work on it, and man can only mar it. What you can do is to keep it for your children, your children's children, and all who come after you, as one of the great sights which every American <sup>if he can travel</sup> at all <sup>should see."</sup>

The visibility rule will help ensure cleaner skies -- and more breathtaking vistas for visitors. It helps preserve this spectacular treasure without shutting down the electricity generation industry, without forcing people to choose between the environment and their jobs.

If people think the revolution in the Soviet Union was spectacular, they ought to come here. Who ever thought that we'd be able to get the Grand Canyon Trust, the Environmental Defense Fund, the Salt River Project and the Arizona Public Service Company to share the spotlight -- and as partners in an historic agreement?

It used to be, you couldn't get these people together without a referee. //

Well, the view here certainly is better than in a courtroom, // the atmosphere, too. For that, everyone here deserves a hand. //

long  
to read

That's especially true of Bill Reilly, our EPA administrator. Bill Reilly's EPA has promoted a series of cooperative ventures, based on the common sense view that you can get further by seeking people's help than by suing them. The EPA's Green Lights program encourages the voluntary use of energy efficient lighting. Green Lights promotes energy conservation, which saves electricity and cuts down on pollution.

?? The EPA's Voluntary program to reduce toxic emissions has enlisted more than 200 companies, who together have promised to cut toxic emissions by more than 200 million pounds a year.

And today's agreement offers further proof that Bill's own brand of shuttle diplomacy has helped eliminate environmental gridlock and produce the kind of consensus that enables us to take care of our planet -- and our economy.

These agreements illustrate a crucial element of our administration's vision for America's future. But before I go further, I just have to ask: How's this for a vision thing? \\  
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Today's event celebrates the kind of civility and cooperation our Administration has promoted for our entire society. For too many years, Americans have divided into feuding camps -- people sparring over causes; special interests battling it out against special interests; and so on. We have overlooked the fact that most Americans share a broader set of goals and beliefs, which we call the American Dream. We need to revive that dream and invite people to join us in pursuing it -- regardless of their party, background or ideology. \\  
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Most of us <sup>agree on what's important</sup> want a lot of the same things. Around here, for instance, everyone wanted preserve the canyon -- and the local economy. No one wants an environmental policy that permits the wanton destruction of our natural treasures. But we also don't want a policy that makes the American worker an endangered species. Our policies should promote economic growth; create new jobs -- and let everyone enjoy the grandeur of the outdoors.

As a Nation, we need to understand that we can achieve our most important goals only by working together -- taking advantage of our diverse skills, abilities, commitments and passions. If we divide up like Hatfields and McCoys, we don't accomplish anything worthwhile. We just destroy ourselves and the causes we hold dear.

Ten years ago, as chairman of the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief, I called for greater use of informal negotiation techniques -- instead of litigation -- and for market-based approaches to controlling pollution. This agreement shows that those innovations work. So does the landmark Clean Air Act, which I signed last year -- and in the process broke a logjam that had prevented progress for a dozen years.

Our administration has crafted a new, common sense approach to environmental issues -- one that honors our love of the environment and our commitment to economic growth. In just the last year, we've signed bills to prevent oil spills and protect the Antarctic. We've launched a program to plant a billion trees

IF this could somehow follow end of p. 2s  
It would ~~seem~~ allow the Pres. to "claim credit."

a year around the country. We've launched a massive effort to protect our public lands.

[[To keep progress moving, I have asked the Vice President's Council on Competitiveness to build upon these achievements ~~by~~ <sup>by</sup> working <sup>e</sup> with the EPA to minimize the economic costs and maximize the environmental impact of regulations to implement the Clean Air Act.]]

Our cooperative efforts go still further. Just this summer the EPA, key environmental groups, and the petroleum industry reached an extraordinary agreement on reformulated gasoline -- another giant step toward cleaner air -- and another step toward improving visibility here at the Grand Canyon.

Recent world events make it clear that free markets and economic growth provide the firmest foundation for effective environmental stewardship. <sup>⊕</sup> <sup>⊕</sup> The poorest nations -- those not blessed with prosperous, growing economies -- suffer the worst, most sweeping environmental degradation.

Nations weighed down by centrally planned economies -- nations that don't enjoy free markets -- have experienced horrendous pollution. In Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, the former socialist world: clean air and water have been more scarce than consumer goods.

In contrast, our economic expansion of the 1980s was accompanied by an unprecedented improvement in air quality. EPA figures show, for instance, that sulphur dioxide levels fell 24 percent in the Eighties; carbon monoxide levels dropped 25

percent; suspended particulate emissions decreased 15 percent; and we had 87 percent less lead in our air at the decade's end than we did in 1980. And I promise you: We'll do even better in the 1990s.// Today's agreement represents a good start: <sup>by</sup> It will reduce pollution levels by 90 percent. //

People tend to forget that environmental stewardship is a high-tech business, and it requires great ingenuity and insight. Science and technology give us tools for cleaning our environment and keeping it clean. They help us identify our problems precisely, and develop efficient solutions.

Our genius will open up new frontiers of clean energy: nuclear power, solar power, geothermal power, and others that exist only in the imaginations of our dreamers and innovators.

Our Administration has devoted significant resources to gathering crucial data about global warming, deforestation, ozone depletion and the polar icecaps -- all elements of global change. We have begun using satellites to develop subtle, sophisticated and useful models for studying our planet -- for determining just what problems exist, and suggesting ways in which we can address them. That's the key to sensible solutions.

The space shuttle Discovery just this week placed in orbit a satellite that will measure ozone depletion. This launch got our Mission to Planet Earth off the ground, so to speak. \\

And the National Space Council, chaired by Vice President Dan Quayle, has pushed for ways to get space-based environmental

by ?  
year.

move  
to  
p. 5

research going now -- not ten years from now -- so we won't have to wait for answers.

Bill Reilly put it best in a recent newspaper piece: "In my opinion," he wrote, "the environmental debate has long suffered from too little science. There has been plenty of emotion and politics, but scientific data have not always been featured prominently in environmental efforts, and have sometimes been ignored even when available." Bill's right.

Good science hastens our progress toward a cleaner environment. No one should view it as an obstacle; we should welcome it as our surest guide.

But we also have to put our money where our mouth is. In this year's budget alone, I asked for nearly one billion dollars for acquiring parkland, protecting wetlands and endangered species and enhancing recreation. But Congress has tentatively cut this budget by more than ~~7~~<sup>2</sup>200 million dollars.

Today, I call on Congress to join me in a crusade to save America's outdoors. <sup>In</sup> On this year, <sup>especially</sup> the 75th anniversary of our Park Service, politicians shouldn't fund special interest projects at the expense of such national treasures as the Grand Canyon.

Dave Beal, for many years the chief naturalist of the Grand Canyon national park, urged everyone: "Go out along the canyon rim alone to watch dark shadows climb the colored walls as the sun drops to the horizon. Think about the eons of time represented by rock formations exposed to your view and the

fossil record of life through the ages ... Feel the bite of the wind on your cheeks and listen for the sound of distant rapids on the river far below. Finally, dwell for just a moment on thoughts about yourself and the role you play on this earth. ..."

A wise environmental policy enriches everyone. That's what many of you have done. This park -- and this nation -- owe you a great debt of thanks. *helped us achieve.*

Thank you all, and may God Bless America.

And now, I'd like to ask representatives of the Grand Canyon Trust, the Environmental Defense Fund, the Salt River Project and the Arizona Public Service Company to witness Bill Reilly's signing this historic agreement.

# # # #

Gov. Symington intro POTUS 200 audience

Rep. Stump  
Sen. DeConcini

Sen. McCain  
Mark DeMichael - Ag. Pubs Service Co.  
Ed Norta - GC Trust SRP

Snow/Simon  
CANYON.TS  
September 12, 1991  
Draft One

31 SEP 13 P5:05

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: GRAND CANYON  
SEPTEMBER 18, 1991  
WEDNESDAY

9:50 a.m.

[INTRODUCTORY ACKNOWLEDGMENTS] *Lujan Reilly Congressional*

I love returning to this area. This spot in particular reminds me of that old political adage: Never move backward.

[[When I first came West years ago, I told Barbara that I wanted to live on the edge. But this is ridiculous.]]

[[I'm always amazed at the sheer size of this place. Coming from Washington, I'm tempted to say that it looks like something that started out as a trench -- and went over budget.]] //

As many of you know, I love the outdoors -- the sports, the recreation, the beauty. Let me tell you, just can't find better outdoor attractions than this.

Many times, what you don't see is as impressive as what you do. Here, as we look over the North rim of the world's greatest natural wonder, we see skies, we see the kaleidoscopic beauty of the Grand Canyon, we see a place that has made even the most calloused observer gasp with awe.

We don't see smog.

We're here to make sure that the skies stay that way. //

Today, we celebrate an agreement that honors Teddy

Roosevelt's admonition about the Grand Canyon: "Leave it as it is. You cannot improve on it. The ages have been at work on it,

T.R.  
5-6-1903  
at  
Grand Canyon

and man can only mar it. What you can do is to keep it for your children, your children's children, and <sup>for</sup> all who come after you, as one of the great sights which every American if he can travel at all should see."

*visibility settlement*

*Tom  
Kienan  
260-7400*

The Navajo generating station agreement ensures that tourists here will always enjoy clear skies -- and breathtaking vistas. It preserves this spectacular treasure without shutting down the electricity generation industry, without forcing people to choose between the environment and their jobs.

*draft  
from  
Adm.  
William  
Reilly*

If people think the revolution in the Soviet Union was spectacular, they ought to come here. Who ever thought that we'd be able to get the Environmental Defense Fund, the Salt River Project and the Grand Canyon Trust to share the spotlight with representatives of the Arizona Public Service Company -- and as partners in an historic agreement?

It used to be, you couldn't get these people together without a lawsuit. //

Well, the view certainly is better than in a courtroom, // the atmosphere, too. For that, everyone here deserves a hand. //

That's especially true of Bill Reilly, our EPA administrator. Thanks to his own kind of personal shuttle diplomacy, these once-warring parties have made peace. And the agreement that he helped negotiate illustrates part of this Administration's vision for our nation's future.

You know, our Administration has taken some heat -- some unjustifiable heat -- over domestic policies. We've got a great

domestic program, and a vision that supports them. And to those who complain, I say: How's this for a vision thing? //

Now, this isn't just a sound-bite. This event symbolizes the kind of civility and cooperation our Administration has promoted in all areas. For too many years, Americans have divided into feuding camps -- people for some cause arrayed against their opponents; liberals versus conservatives, and so on. We have overlooked the fact that most Americans share a large set of goals and beliefs that we call the American Dream, and that all of us, regardless of party, background or ideology really want a lot of the same things.

Here, for instance, everyone wanted to find ways of preserving this vast canyon while also protecting the jobs of men and women throughout this region. We don't want an environmental policy that permits the wanton destruction of our natural treasures. We also don't want one that makes the American worker an endangered species. Our policies should promote economic growth; create new jobs -- and let everyone enjoy the joys and beauties of the outdoors.

As a Nation, we need to understand that we can achieve our most important goals only if spend our energy working together -- taking advantage of our diverse skills, abilities, commitments and passions. If we try to divide up like Hatfields and McCoys, we don't achieve anything worth achieving. We just destroy ourselves and the causes we hold dear.

*Clean Air  
Signing  
Statement  
11-15-90*

This agreement offers one more dramatic demonstration of the special strength of cooperation. Last year I signed the landmark Clean Air Act, breaking a logjam that had prevented progress for a dozen years. Just this summer EPA, key environmental groups, and the petroleum industry reached an extraordinary agreement on reformulated gasoline -- another giant step toward cleaner air. These achievements each harness the genius of the marketplace to clean our water and air, and preserve our natural resources. They also promote innovation and economic growth -- and that's good news for all Americans, particularly our workers.

Recent world events make it clear that free markets, economic growth provide the foundation for effective environmental stewardship. The poorest nations on our planet suffer the worst, most sweeping environmental degradation. Nations weighed down by centrally planned economies have experienced horrendous pollution. In Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, the former socialist world: clean air and water have been scarcer than consumer goods. In contrast, our economic expansion of the 1980s was accompanied by an unprecedented improvement in air quality. EPA figures show, for instance, that sulphur dioxide emissions fell 15 percent in the Eighties; carbon monoxide levels dropped ~~26~~<sup>25.46</sup> percent; suspended particulates concentrations decreased by 19 percent; and we had 93 percent less lead in our air at the decade's end than we did in 1980.

And I promise you: We'll do even better in the 1990s. //

Science and technology give us tools for cleaning our environment and keeping it clean. They help us identify our problems precisely, and to develop efficient solutions. And economic growth makes such innovation possible.

Knowledge always will provide our most formidable weapon against pollution. Our Administration has devoted significant resources to the Global Change Research Program, for instance, in order to gather crucial data on global warming, deforestation, ozone depletion and polar icecap melting. We have begun using satellites to develop far subtler, more sophisticated and more useful models for studying our planet -- for determining just what problems exist, and suggesting ways in which we can address them. That's the key to sensible solutions.

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Mark  
Albrecht  
Nat'l  
Space  
Council

USAT  
p. 3  
9-16-91

Mark  
Albrecht

Wash.  
Post  
8-20-91

But as he also noted, good science must not stall progress toward a cleaner planet. As we all know, it will only hasten our progress. We ought to use our genius to explore new frontiers of clean energy: nuclear power, solar, geothermal, and others that exist only in the imaginations of our dreamers and innovators.

Americans have a genius for doing surprising and great things, and we need to encourage even more. Few things can startle men like the buttes and crags, the roaring waters and quiet breezes of the world we call the Grand Canyon. Our own pioneering spirit brought us to this place -- and inspired this revolutionary agreement to preserve it.

Dave Beal, for many years the chief naturalist of the Canyon national park, urged everyone: "Go out along the canyon rim alone to watch dark shadows climb the colored walls as the sun drops to the horizon. Think about the eons of time represented by rock formations exposed to your view and the fossil record of life through the ages ... Feel the bite of the wind on your cheeks and listen for the sound of distant rapids on the river far below. Finally, dwell for just a moment on thoughts about yourself and the role you play on this earth. .X."

That's whay many of you have done. This park -- and this nation -- are richer for it.

Thank you all, and may God Bless America.

And now, I'd like to turn the podium over to Bill Reilly, for the signing of the Navajo ~~Generating Station~~ <sup>Visibility Settlement</sup> agreement.

# # # #

Grand Canyon:  
The Story Behind The Scenery  
by Merrill David Beal

Tom Kiernan  
EPA  
260-7400