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Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Building a Better America Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 25995
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Folder Title:
Building a Better America, Draft 3, 11/21/89 [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	18	29	3	5

Boskin

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Grant
Draft three

November 21, 1989 PM 4:35

BUILDING A BETTER AMERICA
ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION
SUMMARY

As the Bush Administration finishes its first year, changes are taking place rapidly in the international arena. The President successfully worked to encourage peaceful progress toward democracy in Eastern Europe. Relations with the allies remain strong, after both the NATO Summit and the Paris Economic Summit. In the fall, the President unveiled his National Drug Control Strategy in his first televised address to the Nation, and called the Nation's governors together for the Education Summit. The Administration proposed initiatives in a number of areas, from child care to protecting the environment to ethics reforms. The economy is strong, with the current economic expansion continuing to set new records and create new jobs.

KEEPING THE ECONOMY STRONG

- o **Record expansion:** During the current economic expansion -- in its 84th month as of November -- over 20.5 million jobs have been created and the unemployment rate has fallen to levels not seen in 15 years. Income levels have risen sharply and growth in industrial output ~~is nearly double~~ ^{substantially exceeds}

[down to 1.6 times]

that of Western Europe. Consumer price inflation has remained under five percent for the past seven years.

- **Savings and Loans:** In August the President signed the **Financial Institution Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989** to begin resolving the savings and loan situation. The President's plan calls for tough standards to help ensure such a crisis never happens again.
- **Third World debt:** The Administration has taken the lead in finding a way to reduce the debt burden and encourage economic growth in developing countries. At the Administration's urging, the IMF and World Bank have set aside funds to support debt reduction programs for developing countries. Three countries have successfully negotiated ~~debt~~ ^{FINAL} or agreements in principle agreements under the Administration's debt plan.
- **International Trade:** The Bush Administration ^{has been a} ~~successfully~~ ^{leader} ~~broke a stalemate~~ in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, ^{ing} and advanced its proposal to correct and prevent trade distortions in agriculture. It is engaged in bilateral trade talks with important trading partners to discuss structural impediments to expanding trade and encourage them to open their markets to our exports.

See suggested alternative (attached)

○ **Budget policy:** This spring, the Administration successfully negotiated a budget agreement with the Congress. However, Congress did not legislate the agreement, leaving the projected budget deficit for FY 1990 above the Gramm-Rudman target. Consequently, funds are being sequestered, enforcing a reduction in the Federal budget deficit.

- **Minimum wage:** The Administration reached an agreement with Congress to increase the basic minimum wage to \$4.25 per hour. The plan will not only help the working poor, but will provide business the ability to employ younger and less experienced workers at a reasonable training wage.

SEIZING INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEACE

- **A Resurgence of Democracy:** The Administration developed a strategy to encourage and help sustain the historic processes taking place, especially in Eastern Europe. In April, the President spoke in Hamtramck, Michigan, and called for self-determination in Eastern Europe and an end to the division of the continent. In May, President Bush called for the Berlin Wall to come down, and set forth his vision of a Europe "whole and free" during his visit to Mainz, Germany.

THESE SUGGESTIONS ARE INTENDED TO REFLECT THE BUDGET LEGISLATION PASSED ~~LAST NIGHT~~ IN THE CONGRESS AND TO PLACE LESS EMPHASIS ON THE SEQUESTER.

SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVE
Page 3 (Summary)

- ✓ o Budget Policy: The Administration and the Congress have reached agreement on a budget plan for FY 1990. The plan meets the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit target for the fiscal year with no new taxes.

- **Poland and Hungary:** The President's strong support for political pluralism and economic reform in Poland and Hungary was highlighted by his visits to those nations and by the international leadership he has exercised in gaining major international backing for these reforms. The President has offered a major U.S. package of economic assistance and trade and investment incentives to assist in the economic restructuring of Poland and Hungary, and has sent a Cabinet-level mission to Poland to advise on economic restructuring.
- **"Beyond Containment":** The President has welcomed the extraordinary political and economic changes underway in the Soviet Union. In a major speech at Texas A&M, he established a new American policy, "Beyond Containment," that seeks to integrate Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union into the community of nations. The President is preparing to meet with Soviet leader Gorbachev for an informal meeting off the island of Malta in early December.
- **Economic summit:** Under President Bush's leadership, the Paris Economic Summit agreed to launch concerted international action to support Polish and Hungarian economic reforms and to coordinate efforts for maximum effectiveness of Western assistance. The Economic Summit also made further progress on key U.S. economic and political objectives such as a strengthened debt strategy, economic policy coordination, completion of the Uruguay

Round by December 1990 and, for the first time, international cooperation on protection of the environment.

- **NATO Summit:** The President seized the arms control initiative and won the strong support of our Allies with a bold proposal to reduce conventional forces in Europe. He has also gotten allied cooperation for a rapid pace of negotiations aimed at reaching an agreement within a year. The U.S. proposal would involve deep cuts in Warsaw Pact manpower and equipment, and moderate cuts on the NATO side to achieve a stable balance in Europe.
- **China:** Visiting China soon after taking office, the President underscored the long-term strategic importance of the Sino-U.S. relationship and his support for the process of reform. In response to the subsequent suppression of the democratic movement in China, the President took actions making clear that we do not condone repression even while we work to preserve the basic elements of this important relationship.
- **Central American Accord:** The President and Congressional leaders agreed on March 24 on a bipartisan strategy for peace and democracy in Central America. With the agreement, for the first time in years, the U.S. has a broadly

~~Added some mention of El Salvador~~
✓ The Administration ^{also} remains committed to the support of democracy in El Salvador and the rest of the region.

6

supported strategy aimed at bringing about free and fair elections and establishment of democracy in Nicaragua.

- **Strengthening our Strategic Deterrent:** After a thorough review of U.S. defense strategy, the President submitted to the Congress a defense budget that will modernize our deterrent capability including, after more than a decade of debate, specific proposals for two mobile ICBMs. The strategic modernizations program also includes the revolutionary B-2 bomber, the D-5 missile for our submarine force, and funding to support an informed development and deployment decision on the Strategic Defense Initiative within the next four years.

INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE

- **Education Summit:** The President called the Nation's governors together for an historic Education Summit, where they committed to four objectives to bring about education reform in America: national education goals; increased flexibility in the use of Federal funds; state-by-state restructuring of the education system; and measurement of progress.
- **Educational Excellence:** The President proposed and sent to the Congress a comprehensive education package, The

Educational Excellence Act of 1989, which includes seven initiatives -- on merit and magnet schools, alternative certification of teachers, excellence awards for teachers, emergency grants to help urban schools to fight drugs, increased funding for endowments at Historically Black Colleges, and a National Science Scholars program.

- o **National Drug Control Strategy:** In his first Address to the Nation, the President unveiled a comprehensive, coordinated strategy for fighting drug abuse. The President has laid out major new priorities in five principal areas: the criminal justice system; drug treatment; education, community action, and the workplace; international initiatives; and interdiction efforts.
- o **Combatting Violent Crime:** President Bush transmitted to Congress **The Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1989** proposing measures to augment enforcement and prosecution, strengthen current law, restrict certain semi-automatic weapons, and expand prison capacity.
- o **Clean Air Act revisions:** On July 21, President Bush transmitted to the Congress the first revisions to the **Clean Air Act** since 1977. His legislation is designed to drastically reduce three major threats to the nation's

environment: acid rain, urban air pollution, and toxic air emissions.

- o **Natural Gas Deregulation:** On July 26, the President signed into law the **Wellhead Decontrol Act of 1989**, which ends all remaining price controls on natural gas. This will phase out all federal price controls on natural gas by January 1, 1993.
- o **Clean water and coastlines:** On March 10, the Department of Justice and the EPA implemented a medical waste tracking program to track medical wastes to ensure proper disposal and prevent ocean pollution -- the first step in a comprehensive program to help keep our beaches clean. The President is committed to end ocean dumping of sewage sludge by 1991.

Hazardous waste: The President announced that he will seek new legislation to ban all exports of hazardous waste unless an agreement already exists with the receiving country to provide for its safe handling.

- o **Global Climate ^{And Ozone Depletion} ~~Issue~~:** Through the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the U.S. has called for initial discussions potentially leading toward a convention on global climate change. Also, ~~the President proposed an~~

~~increase in global environmental research for FY 1990 of 13 percent, or over \$190 million.~~

This seems too dated & FY 91 budget not yet available

~~o ozone depletion:~~ In order to prevent further damage to the earth's protective ozone layer, AND to help reduce global warming the President has called for AND halons a total worldwide phaseout of CFCs by the year 2000, provided safe substitutes are available.

- o **Wetlands:** The President is committed to "no net loss of wetlands" and is directing his executive branch agencies, through an interagency task force, to make recommendations to achieve that goal. He has also proposed funding in his budget to expand parks and wildlife refuges.
- o **Space:** The President announced a three-step commitment to establish America's preeminence in space -- Space Station Freedom, a permanent presence on the Moon, and a manned mission to Mars -- and established the National Space Council under the leadership of Vice President Quayle.

space

WORKING FOR A KINDER, GENTLER AMERICA

- o **Affordable Housing:** The President unveiled HOPE, a comprehensive agenda of Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere. Major elements include provisions to help first-time home buyers, low-income housing residents, and the homeless, and to create at least fifty enterprise

zones over the next four years. The President signed legislation that substantially increases funding under the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. Secretary Kemp has been charged with finding new ways to put a portion of FHA foreclosures into the hands of non-profit groups that work with housing rehabilitation to fight inner city poverty.

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- **Civil Rights:** The President has called upon Congress to reauthorize the Commission on Civil Rights. The Administration has endorsed the Hate Crimes Bill which provides for the collection of data about crimes motivated by race, religion, or ethnicity. The Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice has vigorously pursued the enforcement of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 which became effective in March.
- **Disabled Americans:** The President is committed to legislation that would extend civil rights protections to

and he issued an Executive Order announcing ethical principles for the conduct of executive branch employees.

- **Welfare Reform:** The Administration issued proposed rules on April 18 to implement the major provisions of the Family Support Act of 1988, as the next step in welfare reform. The Administration is proposing to spend \$3.6 billion over the next five years to implement the JOBS program. The Act will help reduce the number of individuals who need welfare.

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- **Campaign Finance Reform:** On June 29, the President announced comprehensive campaign finance proposals designed to lessen the power of special economic interests and restore real competition to American Congressional elections.

NEEDS ○
TO BE
UPDATED

Ethics: President Bush sent his ethics reform legislation, **The Government-Wide Ethics Act**, to the Congress on April 12,

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

November 27, 1989

Chris Winston
Room 122

TO: James W. Cicconi
FROM: Michael J. Boskin *MB*
SUBJECT: Draft of "Building a Better America"

We have reviewed the draft of "Building a Better America" and have made a number of comments and suggestions, which should be carefully incorporated in the revision. They can be found on the attached copy. Please call if you have any questions.

89 OCT 27 P 6: 58

November 21, 1989 PM 4:35
*Carney***BUILDING A BETTER AMERICA****ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION****SUMMARY**

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Enforcement/restitution / DOJ action against perpetrators

- **Third World debt:** The Administration has taken the lead in finding a way to reduce the debt burden and encourage economic growth in developing countries. At the Administration's urging, the IMF and World Bank have set aside funds to support debt reduction programs for developing countries. Three countries have successfully negotiated debt agreements under the Administration's debt plan.

Protecting US Taxpayers?

- **International Trade:** The Bush Administration successfully broke a stalemate in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and advanced its proposal to correct and prevent trade distortions in agriculture. It is engaged in bilateral trade talks with important trading partners to discuss structural impediments to expanding trade and encourage them to open their markets to our exports.

Promoting Free and Fair World Trade, Protecting

US Jobs, and ~~Preserving~~ American Competitiveness

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and persevere X million jobs?

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*Note:
Things are
moving so fast
to leave
this section
AS IS.*

*The new
Summit has
meetings
May bring
Staff to
add.
We will
miss the
Bork go to
Spain
all the winds
of change in
East/Central
Europe.*

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WORKING FOR A KINDER, GENTLER AMERICA

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Scowcroft

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Grant
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November 21, 1989 PM 4:35

BUILDING A BETTER AMERICA
ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION
SUMMARY

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- o **Record expansion:** During the current economic expansion -- in its 84th month as of November -- over 20.5 million jobs have been created and the unemployment rate has fallen to levels not seen in 15 years. Income levels have risen sharply and growth in industrial output is nearly double

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- **Savings and Loans:** In August the President signed the **Financial Institution Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989** to begin resolving the savings and loan situation. The President's plan calls for tough standards to help ensure such a crisis never happens again.
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- **A Resurgence of Democracy:** *At the onset of* [✓] *the President* [✓] *and implemented* The Administration developed a strategy to encourage and help sustain the historic processes taking place, especially in Eastern Europe. In April, the President spoke in Hamtramck, Michigan, and called for self-determination in Eastern Europe and an end to the division of the continent. In May, President Bush called for the Berlin Wall to come down, and set forth his vision of a Europe "whole and free" during his visit to Mainz, Germany. *Though events have moved ~~very~~ faster than anticipated, we are on the course we set.*
- *Similarly, in the Western Hemisphere, democracy continues to advance. In October the President attended a meeting in Costa Rica of hemispheric presidents to celebrate 100 years of [✓] Costa Rican democracy.*

- **Poland and Hungary:** The President's strong support for political pluralism and economic reform in Poland and Hungary was highlighted by his visits to those nations and by the international leadership he has exercised in ^{helping mobilize} gaining major international backing for these reforms. The President has offered a major U.S. package of economic assistance and trade and investment incentives to assist in the economic restructuring of Poland and Hungary. *This became the framework for the Support for East European Democracy Act.*

- **"Beyond Containment":** The President has welcomed the extraordinary political and economic changes underway in the Soviet Union. In a major speech at Texas A&M, he established a new American policy, "Beyond Containment," that seeks to integrate Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union into the community of nations. The President ^{met} ~~is preparing~~ ~~to meet~~ with Soviet leader Gorbachev for an informal meeting off the island of Malta in early December, ^{entire} to discuss the ^{range of} issues of common concern.

Economic Summit: Under President Bush's leadership, the Paris Economic Summit ^{in July} agreed to launch concerted international action to support Polish and Hungarian economic reforms and to coordinate efforts for ^{the} maximum effectiveness of Western assistance. The Economic Summit also made further progress on key U.S. economic and political objectives such as a strengthened debt strategy, economic policy coordination, completion of the Uruguay

Major progress has been made in arms reduction, including strategic arms reduction, a global ban on chemical weapons, and a new "Open Skies" initiative. The bilateral agenda has been broadened to include transnational issues such as the environment and the struggle against drug abuse.

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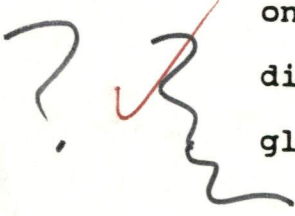
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November 21, 1989 PM 4:35

PORTER
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KEEPING THE ECONOMY STRONG

- o **Record expansion:** During the current economic expansion -- in its 84th month as of November -- over 20.5 million jobs have been created and the unemployment rate has fallen to levels not seen in 15 years. ~~Income levels have risen sharply and growth in industrial output is nearly double~~

"Income levels have risen sharply and real per capita income is at record levels. Growth in industrial output has been twice that of Western Europe and output is at record levels."

~~that of Western Europe.~~ Consumer price inflation has remained under five percent for the past seven years. The bullet should also include the following -- "Real business fixed investment is also at a record."

- **Savings and Loans:** In August the President signed the **Financial Institution Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989** to begin resolving the savings and loan situation. The President's plan calls for tough standards to help ensure such a crisis never happens again.
- **Third World debt:** The Administration has taken the lead in finding a way to reduce the debt burden and encourage economic growth in developing countries. At the Administration's urging, the IMF and World Bank have set aside funds to support debt reduction programs for developing countries. Three countries have successfully negotiated debt agreements under the Administration's debt plan.
- **International Trade:** The Bush Administration successfully broke a stalemate in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and advanced its proposal to correct and prevent trade distortions in agriculture. It is engaged in bilateral trade talks ~~[with important trading partners]~~ to discuss structural impediments to expanding trade and encourage them to open their markets to our exports.

DELETE

Drop - Japan is the only country.

- REDRAFT TO INCORPORATE THE RECONCILIATION BILL PASSED IN THE CLOSING HOURS BEFORE ADJOURNMENT. GET SPECIFIC LANGUAGE FROM OMB.*
- **Budget policy:** This spring, the Administration successfully negotiated a budget agreement with the Congress. However, Congress did not legislate the agreement, ^{before the sequestration deadline} leaving the projected budget deficit for FY 1990 above the Gramm-Rudman target. Consequently, funds are being sequestered, enforcing a reduction in the Federal budget deficit.
 - ✓ ○ **Minimum wage:** ~~The Administration~~ "The President signed a bill which will raise the minimum wage in increments to \$4.25 by 1991 and will create a historic new training wage." hour. The plan will not only help the working poor, but will provide business the ability to employ younger and less experienced workers at a reasonable training wage.

SEIZING INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEACE

- **A Resurgence of Democracy:** The Administration developed a strategy to encourage and help sustain the historic processes taking place, especially in Eastern Europe. In April, the President spoke in Hamtramck, Michigan, and called for self-determination in Eastern Europe and an end to the division of the continent. In May, President Bush called for the Berlin Wall to come down, and set forth his vision of a Europe "whole and free" during his visit to Mainz, Germany.

- **Poland and Hungary:** The President's strong support for political pluralism and economic reform in Poland and Hungary was highlighted by his visits to those nations and by the international leadership he has exercised in gaining major international backing for these reforms. The President has offered a major U.S. package of economic assistance and trade and investment incentives to assist in the economic restructuring of Poland and Hungary.
- **"Beyond Containment":** The President has welcomed the extraordinary political and economic changes underway in the Soviet Union. In a major speech at Texas A&M, he established a new American policy, "Beyond Containment," that seeks to integrate Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union into the community of nations. The President is preparing to meet with Soviet leader Gorbachev for an informal meeting off the island of Malta in early December.
- **Economic summit:** Under President Bush's leadership, the Paris Economic Summit agreed to launch concerted international action to support Polish and Hungarian economic reforms and to coordinate efforts for maximum effectiveness of Western assistance. The Economic Summit also made further progress on key U.S. economic and political objectives such as a strengthened debt strategy, economic policy coordination, completion of the Uruguay

Round by December 1990 and, for the first time, ^{DELETE}
international cooperation on protection of the environment.

- **NATO Summit:** The President seized the arms control initiative and won the strong support of our Allies with a bold proposal to reduce conventional forces in Europe. He has also gotten allied cooperation for a rapid pace of negotiations aimed at reaching an agreement within a year. The U.S. proposal would involve deep cuts in Warsaw Pact manpower and equipment, and moderate cuts on the NATO side to achieve a stable balance in Europe.
- **China:** Visiting China soon after taking office, the President underscored the long-term strategic importance of the Sino-U.S. relationship and his support for the process of reform. In response to the subsequent suppression of the democratic movement in China, the President took actions making clear that we do not condone repression even while we work to preserve the basic elements of this important relationship.
- **Central American Accord:** The President and Congressional leaders agreed on March 24 on a bipartisan strategy for peace and democracy in Central America. With the agreement, for the first time in years, the U.S. has a broadly

supported strategy aimed at bringing about free and fair elections and establishment of democracy in Nicaragua.

- **Strengthening our Strategic Deterrent:** After a thorough review of U.S. defense strategy, the President submitted to the Congress a defense budget that will modernize our deterrent capability including, after more than a decade of debate, specific proposals for two mobile ICBMs. The strategic modernizations program also includes the revolutionary B-2 bomber, the D-5 missile for our submarine force, and funding to support an informed development and deployment decision on the Strategic Defense Initiative within the next four years.

INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE

~~to address issues~~
~~confronting education~~

- **Education Summit:** The President called the Nation's governors together for an historic Education Summit. ~~where~~ ^{THE ADMINISTRATION} ~~they~~ ^{Governors made} ~~committed to four objectives~~ ^{commitments} ~~to bring about~~ ^{facilitate} education reform in America: ^{by establishing} national education goals; ~~increased~~ flexibility in the use of Federal funds; ^{implementing} state-by-state restructuring of the education system; and ^{ADOPTING WAYS OF MEASURING} ~~measure~~ of progress.

At the conclusion

works for greater

- **Educational Excellence:** The President ^{submitted} ~~proposed and sent~~ to the Congress a comprehensive ^{set of} education ^{initiatives} ~~package~~, The

in exchange for enhanced accountability for results;

AND THE GOVERNORS COMMITTED

^{The Act} Educational Excellence Act of 1989, ^{proposals for} ~~which~~ includes ~~seven~~ ~~initiatives~~ on merit and magnet schools, alternative certification of teachers, excellence awards for teachers, emergency grants to help urban schools to fight drugs, increased funding for endowments at Historically Black Colleges, and a National Science Scholars program.

- **National Drug Control Strategy:** In his first Address to the Nation, the President unveiled a comprehensive, coordinated strategy for fighting ^{illegal use} ~~drug~~ ^{established} ~~abuse~~. The President ~~has laid~~ ^{areas of priority} ~~out major new priorities in five principal areas:~~ the criminal justice system; drug treatment; education, community action, and the workplace; international initiatives; and interdiction efforts.
- **Combatting Violent Crime:** President Bush transmitted to Congress The Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1989 proposing measures to augment enforcement and prosecution, strengthen current law, restrict certain semi-automatic weapons, and expand prison capacity.
- **Clean Air Act revisions:** On July 21, President Bush transmitted to the Congress the first revisions to the Clean Air Act since 1977. His legislation is designed to drastically reduce three major threats to the nation's

environment: acid rain, urban air pollution, and toxic air emissions.

- **Natural Gas Deregulation:** On July 26, the President signed into law the **Wellhead Decontrol Act of 1989**, which ends all remaining price controls on natural gas. This will phase out all federal price controls on natural gas by January 1, 1993, marking the first time since 1954 that energy markets will be completely deregulated."
- **Clean water and coastlines:** On March 10, the Department of Justice and the EPA implemented a medical waste tracking program to track medical wastes to ensure proper disposal and prevent ocean pollution -- the first step in a comprehensive program to help keep our beaches clean. The President is committed to end ocean dumping of sewage sludge by 1991.
- **Hazardous waste:** The President announced that he will seek new legislation to ban all exports of hazardous waste unless an agreement already exists with the receiving country to provide for its safe handling.

increase in global environmental research for FY 1990 of 43 percent, or over \$190 million.

- **Ozone depletion:** In order to prevent further damage to the earth's protective ozone layer, the President has called for a total worldwide phaseout of CFCs by the year 2000, provided safe substitutes are available.
- **Wetlands:** The President is committed to "no net loss" of wetlands and is directing his executive branch agencies, through an interagency task force, to make recommendations to achieve that goal. He has also proposed funding in his budget to expand parks and wildlife refuges.
- **Space:** The President announced a three-step commitment to ~~establish~~ ^{MAINTAIN} America's preeminence in space -- Space Station Freedom, a permanent presence on the Moon, and a manned mission to Mars -- and established the National Space Council under the leadership of Vice President Quayle.

WORKING FOR A KINDER, GENTLER AMERICA

- **Affordable Housing:** The President unveiled HOPE, a comprehensive agenda of Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere. Major elements include provisions to help first-time home buyers, low-income housing residents, and the homeless, and to create at least fifty enterprise

zones over the next four years. The President ^{recently} signed legislation that substantially increases funding under the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. Secretary Kemp has been charged with finding new ways to put a portion of FHA foreclosures into the hands of non-profit groups that work with housing rehabilitation to fight inner city poverty.

- ^{The President requested full funding of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act in FY90 and proposed an additional \$50 million to encourage public-private partnerships to reduce homelessness. (Insert A)}
 ○ **Child Care:** The President transmitted to the Congress a child care ^{PROPOSAL} package, the Working Family Child Care Assistance Act of 1989 which provides a new refundable child care tax credit of up to \$1000 per child under age four, for low income working families. This legislation will also make the existing Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable, and does not discriminate against religious or family-based child care or a parent who chooses not to work outside the home.
- ^{also challenged}
 ○ **Head Start:** The President ~~has also transmitted legislation~~ ^{to increase Head Start by} ~~to Congress that would allow a \$250 million increase in Head Start FY 90, appropriations.~~ ^{to enable} ~~This will pay for enrollment of~~ up to 95,000 more four-year-olds ^{to participate} in the program.
- **Experimental AIDS Drugs:** Through the promotion of wider availability of experimental and therapeutic drugs such as AZT, the President has demonstrated his commitment to the eradication of the HIV virus and AIDS.

- o **Adoption:** In September, the President sent two legislative proposals to Congress designed to encourage adoption of special needs children, through tax incentives and expense reimbursements for adoptive parents. In addition, the President has directed all Federal agencies to develop plans for supporting and promoting adoption of special needs children.

- o **National Service:** The President is spearheading a movement to call all Americans to national service. He announced the formation of a foundation known as the **Points of Light Initiative** to identify, enlarge and duplicate those community service initiatives that are working and to discover and encourage new leaders.

A. A bill to reauthorize the Commission through FY '91 recently passed the Congress and is cleared for the President's signature.

THIS BILL HAS
BEEN SIGNED.

- o **Civil Rights:** The President has called upon Congress to reauthorize the Commission on Civil Rights. ^(A) The Administration has endorsed the Hate Crimes Bill which provides for the collection of data about crimes motivated by race, religion, or ethnicity. The Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice has vigorously pursued the enforcement of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 which became effective in March.

- o **Disabled Americans:** The President is committed to legislation that would extend civil rights protections to

disabled Americans. This legislation, called the **Americans with Disabilities Act**, would represent the most significant expansion of federal civil rights laws in the past two decades. The Act passed the Senate on September 7, and has been awaiting passage in the House since then.

- **Whistleblower Protection:** On April 10, the President signed S. 20, the "**Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989.**" This law will strengthen the protections and procedural rights available to those federal employees who report misdeeds and mismanagement.
- **Medicaid:** To address the all-too-high infant mortality rate, the Administration forwarded to Congress legislation to improve federal Medicaid assistance to pregnant women, infants, and children.
- **Campaign Finance Reform:** On June 29, the President announced comprehensive campaign finance proposals designed to lessen the power of special economic interests and restore real competition to American Congressional elections.
- **Ethics:** President Bush sent his ethics reform legislation, **The Government-Wide Ethics Act**, to the Congress on April 12,

and he issued an Executive Order announcing ethical principles for the conduct of executive branch employees.

- o **Welfare Reform:** The Administration issued ^{final} ~~proposed~~ rules on ^{October 13} ~~April 18~~ to implement the ^{Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training} ~~major provisions~~ of the Family ^{programs} Support Act of 1988, as the next step in welfare reform.

The Administration is proposing to spend \$3.6 billion over the next five years to implement the JOBS program. The Act will help reduce the number of individuals who need welfare.

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