

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Building a Better America Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 25997
Folder ID Number: 25997-009

Folder Title:
Building a Better America, Drafts and Working Papers, 11/89-12/89 [2]


Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	18	29	3	7

liability and compensation legislation that broadens and strengthens our existing patchwork of laws. The bill provides swift and assured compensation for cleanup costs and damages through a liability system based on strict financial responsibility requirements for shipowners backed up by an oil-industry financed fund.

- o **Offshore Oil Drilling:** The President postponed lease sales and offshore oil and gas development in environmentally sensitive areas off the coasts of California and Florida. The President set up a task force to examine the issues and report back to him in January of 1990.
- o **Department of Energy Facilities Cleanup:** The Administration has substantially increased spending for waste cleanup at Department of Energy facilities.
- o [[Also, Secretary of Energy Watkins has put forth a plan of action to identify and prioritize cleanup projects while meeting the Nation's security needs; and ensuring compliance with environmental safety and health laws.]]
- o **Superfund:** The President's budget proposed \$17¹/₂ billion to pursue an aggressive cleanup schedule of toxic waste sites; the Administration opposed Congressional efforts to cut the Superfund budget to \$1.5¹/₂ billion. On June 14, EPA

NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

December 7, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON
FROM: LIZ PRESTRIDGE 
SUBJECT: "Building a Better America"

Attached are the Space Council revisions to the latest draft of the document.

cc: James W. Cicconi

- o **Improved Forecasting:** The Commerce Department announced that beginning in Fiscal Year 1990, the National Weather Service will modernize and restructure its operations to provide improved forecasting and weather warning systems. The new system will include advanced weather radar, observation automation, and a new communications system.

- o **Food Safety:** In order to improve the federal government's ability to protect American consumers and the environment from potential dangers posed by the use of pesticides, President Bush proposed a comprehensive program to enhance food safety. The President's plan calls for major revisions to two key laws to streamline EPA's ability to remove potentially hazardous pesticides from the market. The President's proposal also strengthens enforcement, establishes scientifically sound threshold tolerance levels for pesticides in or on food, and provides for national uniformity in tolerance levels following a review of the latest scientific evidence,

EXPLORING SPACE


The President has committed this nation to an aggressive program to explore and use space in support of our national well being. U.S. leadership in space continues to be a fundamental objective guiding U.S. space activities.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o During the past year, the U.S. space program has returned an improved Space Shuttle Fleet to flight operations and successfully completed five demanding missions. In the space science area, a major revival of the planetary exploration program has included launches of unmanned missions to Venus and Jupiter in May and October, and the August encounter of the planet Neptune by the Voyager 2 spacecraft. ✓
- o On April 20, the President demonstrated the importance he attaches to the U.S. space program by signing an Executive Order establishing the National Space Council. President Bush named Vice President Quayle Chairman of the Council which is charged with bringing "coherence, continuity, and commitment to our efforts to explore, study, and develop space."
- o On July 20, the President announced a three-pronged program for the manned exploration of ~~outer~~ THE SOLAR SYSTEM space. In the 1990's the U.S. will construct the permanently manned orbiting space station, Freedom; for the future CENTURY a return to the Moon, this time to stay; and then travel to the planet Mars. The National Space Council is studying resource requirements and

(see next page)

the feasibility of international cooperation in the President's human exploration initiative.

- o On November 2, the President approved a new national space policy updating and reaffirming U.S. goals and activities in space. The policy was set forth in the National Space Policy Directive #1, a new Presidential directive system which gives space a unique policy status in the Bush Administration. Areas affected include space exploration, remote sensing, space transportation, space debris, commercial space activities, and Space Station Freedom.
- 

Date: 12-5-89

Time: :

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of Policy Development

FAX COVER SHEET

TO: Peggy Dudley

Phone: () 456-7750

FAX: () 456-6218

FROM: Nancy Maleley

Phone: (202) 456-

Pages following cover sheet = 2

U.S. ACTIONS ALREADY UNDERWAY TO CUT GREENHOUSE GASES

In the first 11 months of the Administration, the U.S. has already taken several actions unilaterally which, in addition to being meritorious in their own right, will reduce CO₂ emissions and address the global warming problem.

- o The Administration's proposed Clean Air Act, by significantly reducing pollution from coal-fired power plants and placing a permanent cap on emissions, creates a powerful incentive for conservation. This alone could reduce CO₂ emission by several percent a year. No other nation has adopted such an ambitious clean air strategy.
- o The Administration's action to increase required corporate average fuel efficiency (cafe) standards to 27.5 miles per gallon will cut CO₂ emissions from automobiles.
- o The Administration has not only called for a worldwide phase out of CFC's by the year 2000, but the Administration's February 9th budget included a unilateral fee on CFC emissions, which will sharply reduce U.S. production and emissions of CFC's. The CFC fee has been adopted by the Congress. Scientists believe that CFC's are responsible for 20% of the greenhouse problem. In addition, the Administration has proposed expanding the Montreal Protocol to cover additional greenhouse gases which deplete the ozone layer.
- o The Administration has sharply increased funding for global climate change research. The fiscal year 1990 budget contains almost \$1/2 billion for this effort, a 21% increase over 1989 levels. We expect another increase in the FY 1991 budget, with the amount to be determined. No other nation is spending nearly this much on research.
- o The Administration is now developing a national energy strategy, to be released in April. One of the clear goals in developing the strategy is to increase energy conservation.
- o Clean coal technologies proposed by the President in his Clean Air proposal and federally funded will reduce the production of greenhouse gases which are a by product of current, older technologies. Current technologies can add approximately 3% to greenhouse gas production per plant.
- o The President's proposed alternative fuels program for automobiles has the potential to reduce CO₂ emissions from automobiles.

- 2 -

- o The Administration is preparing a major reforestation initiative for possible inclusion in the State of the Union address. The initiative will include funding of approximately \$175 million annually under a program called "America the Beautiful." This program will encompass a national partnership for tree planting. We hope to work hand in hand with state and local governments, foundations, corporations, and private citizens to reforest urban and rural areas, on public and private lands.

DISCUSSION:**Pros:**

o Reauthorizing Head Start and increasing Head Start enrollment is consistent with Administration policy to help poor families meet their children's educational, nutritional, medical, and social services needs, thus providing them a better start in life.

o An increase of \$49 million for FY 1991 was specifically laid out in Building a Better America.

o An increase of \$47 million for program expansion in 1991 would result in 17,675 new children being enrolled in Head Start.

o An increase of \$2 million for reseach, demonstration and evaluation would be used to assure program effectiveness by developing approaches to provide the most positive and lasting benefits to Head Start children and their families. This is consistent with OMB policy to ensure proper stewardship of Federal funds.

Cons:

o The increase would result in an additional \$22 million in outlays.

Churchill
at.
FYI

ARRIVAL STATEMENT IN BRUSSELS, 12/3/89

D1

Today, we met in Malta, Winston Churchill's "tiny rock of history and romance." Ancient stepping stone to Europe. Today, the crossroads of East and West.

And tonight we meet in Brussels. Tonight we stand at the crossroads of history, on our way to a Europe whole and free.

It is always a pleasure to return to Brussels. This city represents the finest that Europe has to offer in friendship and hospitality. It also represents the strength and vitality of European institutions, nourished and protected for more than 40 years by the security shield of NATO -- one of the great success stories of our century.

Brussels symbolizes a vibrant and growing trans-Atlantic partnership -- one that has helped foster the astounding changes we are seeing today.

The modern Atlantic Alliance was born at sea. It was on a battleship off the coast of Canada that Franklin Roosevelt met Winston Churchill during Europe's darkest hour, great leaders in a rendezvous at sea, a rendezvous with destiny.

The legacy of that meeting became known as the Atlantic Charter, significant not for its details, but for its vision.

It spoke of a day when all peoples, in all nations, would freely choose their form of government, and live lives rich with opportunity and hope. It spoke of a day when nations would

resolve their differences at the negotiating table, not on the field of battle.

Tonight, I have come to Brussels to share with our friends and allies the results of that vision -- results born of strength and solidarity, continuity and commitment.

It seems like the world is changing overnight. But the yearning for freedom lives within all of us, and always has. That simple truth is manifested in the thunderous events taking place a few hundred kilometers to the East. And that simple truth brought Mikhail Gorbachev and I together in a windswept harbor off Malta.

The seas were as turbulent as our times. But it was not an ill wind carrying us on our mission. No, it was the winds of change. Strong and constant. Profound.

And today, as the sun broke through the clouds, we could both see a new world taking shape -- a new world of freedom.

Here in Brussels, only six months ago, we pledged as Allies to work together to end the division of Europe. We now stand at the threshold of making that dream a reality.

My presence here, and that of my NATO colleagues, underscores the importance we attach to consultations within the Alliance. I look forward to my discussions with Prime Minister Martens, Secretary-General Woerner, and E.C. Commission President DeLors.

It is an exciting time for the Alliance, for Europe, and for America. I have come with good news. Thank you, God bless you, and good night.



U. S. Department of Justice

United States Attorney

District of Colorado

Contact
Dave
Runkel
A.G.
633-20

Byron G. Rogers Federal Building
Twelfth Floor, Drawer 3615
1961 Stout Street
Denver, Colorado 80294

(303) 844-2081
(303) 844-2064

December 5, 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: Bruce Zanca
Office of the President

FROM: Michael J. Norton
United States Attorney
District of Colorado

SUBJECT:

Our District has received approval to distribute 90% of \$2,441,057.94 (the other 10% goes to DOJ's Asset Forfeiture Fund) of funds seized and forfeited as a result of the investigation and prosecution of a major cocaine distribution organization in the State of Colorado.

The money and along with 12 gold bars also seized (which are to be sold for cash on 12/6/89) will be available to distribute as follows:

<u>TO</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Lakewood Colorado Police Department	63.0	\$1,537,866.00
Jefferson County Sheriff	13.5	329,543.00
Greenwood Village Police Department	4.5	109,848.00
Arapahoe County Sheriff	4.5	109,848.00
Aurora Police Department	4.5	109,848.00

The actual amount to be distributed to each agency will be determined by the amount realized for the gold bars.

The case developed from a single traffic stop by Lakewood Colorado Police in November 1981. The car was driven by defendant Keyser (who later pleaded guilty to 3 felony counts of cocaine trafficking, testified against Lawrence Louis Levy, and was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment in February 1989) and defendant Carlos (who was also an immunized, cooperating witness).

This traffic stop led to a major investigation involving Lakewood Police Department, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Jefferson County Sheriff's Department, Arapahoe County Sheriff's Department and the Aurora Police Department. The investigation uncovered a multi-million dollar cocaine trafficking enterprise involving hundreds of kilograms of cocaine imported into the United States through Florida and into Colorado and led to a 36-count indictment in May 1985 of Lawrence Louis Levy, Keyser, and fourteen other co-conspirators on cocaine trafficking charges, including engaging in Continuing Criminal Enterprise - The "Kingpin Statute."

Levy fled to Hong Kong and lived under an assumed name. He was arrested by the Royal Hong Kong Police Department in June 1986 and, after a year long extradition battle, was returned to the District of Colorado to stand trial. Levy was tried and convicted in April 1988 and sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

The 12 gold bars and \$1,500,000 cash was seized from Levi's father's house (a co-defendant) in November 1982. Until November 1989, the funds have been in an interest bearing account and now amounts to \$2,441,057.94.

Claims to a portion of these funds were asserted by the Colorado Department of Revenue and the Internal Revenue Service. The 10th Circuit Court of Appeals denied these claims on grounds that the proceeds were derived from illicit drug trafficking and, thus, not subject to valid tax claims. These taxing authorities have petitioned the U.S. Supreme Court for certiorari. While it is expected that this petition will be denied and the forfeiture claim will be successful. The recipients will agree to place the funds in an interest bearing account pending final determination. Thus, on these terms, it is now appropriate to disperse these funds.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SECRETARY OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.

4 December 1989

MEMORANDUM TO: David Bates
Cabinet Affairs
The White House

FROM: Secretary Elizabeth Dole

RE: Additions to Building a Better America:
Accomplishments of the Bush Administration,
Summary and Main Comment

The following are additions to the draft of Building a Better America: Accomplishments of the Bush Administration.

KEEPING THE ECONOMY STRONG (PAGE 3)

Enhanced language on Minimum Wage:

Minimum wage: The Administration reached an agreement with Congress to increase the basic minimum wage to \$4.25 per hour. And because the Administration stood by its principles, and insisted that a first-time ever training wage be instituted, thousands of jobs will be saved for the working poor and younger, less experienced workers.

INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE (PAGE 7)

Add subtitles:

Worker Safety and Health: This administration has emphasized its commitment to worker safety and health by increasing the number of inspectors in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, moving forward with innovative health and safety rules, and imposing stiff fines when existing rules are flagrantly violated.

12. 07. 89 04:50PM *LABOR SECRETARY DOLE P 02

Insert AA

As the Bush Administration finishes its first year, the domestic economy remains strong while, around the world, dramatic and hopeful changes are taking place. In the international arena, the President heralded -- in his Inaugural address -- the historic era of freedom that was dawning: "The day of the dictator is over." Four decades of strength and solidarity among the Western democracies, reinforced by the new vigor of American leadership in the 1980's, have borne fruit. Democracy is spreading around the world and our democratic values of political and economic freedom are expanding on every continent. The President seized the initiative -- with new proposals for arms reduction at the NATO Summit in May; with a series of measures to nurture democracy in Eastern Europe, dramatized by his historic visit to Poland and Hungary in July; and, finally, with his invitation to Soviet President Gorbachev to meet at Malta in December to begin building a new structure for world peace.

The domestic agenda has been full. In the Fall, the President unveiled his National Drug Control Strategy in a televised address to the Nation and convened an Education Summit with the Nation's Governors. The Administration proposed initiatives in a number of areas, this year, ranging from child care to environmental protection; from fighting violent crime to ethics reforms. At the same time, the economy remains strong with current economic expansion continuing to set new records and create new jobs.

*C. C. Conroy
Proger
C. C.*

Grant 1989 DEC -6 PM 6:03
Draft 5
December 5, 1989

BUILDING A BETTER AMERICA

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY

INSERT ~~XXXX~~

As the Bush Administration finishes its first year, ^{the domestic economy remains strong while} changes ^{around the world dramatic and hopeful} are taking place rapidly in the international arena. The President ^{has} successfully worked to encourage peaceful progress ^{and, in December, completed a successful meeting with Soviet President Gorbachev.} toward democracy in Eastern Europe. Relations with ^{highly productive} the allies ^{of NATO} remain strong, after both the NATO Summit and ~~the~~ Paris Economic Summit. ^{The domestic agenda has been full.} In the fall, the President unveiled his National Drug Control Strategy in a televised address to the Nation, and ^{convened} called ^{an Education Summit with} the Nation's Governors together for the Education Summit. The Administration proposed initiatives in a number of areas, ^{this year, ranging} from ^{to fighting terrorism} child care to ^{violence} protecting the environment to ethics reforms. ^{At the same time,} The economy ^{remains} 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 20.5⁷ 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 over one-and-a-half times that of Western Europe. Real per capita income, output and business fixed investment are at record levels. Yet, consumer price inflation has remained under five percent for the past seven years.

- o **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 introduced in the first days of the Administration, *addresses* ~~tackles~~ the enormous *financial* ~~fiscal~~ crisis that existed *in the thrift industry* and *implements* calls for tough standards to help ensure such a crisis never happens again. ✓
- o **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, *Mexico, the Philippines and Costa Rica,* have successfully negotiated ~~final debt~~ *agreements* ~~in principle~~ under the Administration's debt plan. ✓
- o **International Trade:** Leading efforts to promote free and fair trade, the Bush Administration successfully advanced the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations *including* ~~and its~~

and its proposal to create rules for international trade in services.

3

proposal to correct and prevent trade distortions in agriculture. It is engaged in bilateral trade talks with Japan to discuss impediments to expanding trade and encourage it to open its markets to our exports. *Reducing some tariffs immediately, the Administration began the smooth implementation of a new free trade agreement with Canada.*

- o **Budget policy:** After extensive negotiations by the Administration with Congress an agreement was reached on a budget plan for FY 1990. The plan meets the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit target for the fiscal year with no new taxes.

- o **Minimum wage:** *The Administration reached an agreement with Congress and* The President signed legislation which ~~will~~ ^{to} ~~increase~~ ^{basic} the minimum wage in increments to \$4.25 an hour by 1991 ^{and} and will create an historic training wage. *The training* A higher minimum wage ~~will help the working poor, and the new training wage will allow businesses to provide young, less experienced workers with job opportunities.~~ *Save thousands of jobs for* *will save thousands of jobs*

wage, insisted upon by the Administration, will save thousands of jobs for the working poor and younger, less experienced workers.

SEIZING INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEACE

- o **A Resurgence of Democracy:** At the outset of the Administration, the President 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. ~~The pace of change was even~~ ^{step} Though events moved faster than anyone anticipated, the United States remains on the course set by the President last spring. Similarly, ^{also} in the Western Hemisphere, democracy continues to advance. In October, the President attended a meeting of hemispheric Presidents in Costa Rica to celebrate 100 years of that country's democracy.

- o **Poland and Hungary:** The President's strong support for political pluralism and economic reform in Poland and Hungary was highlighted by his ^{July} visits to those nations and by the ~~international~~ leadership he has exercised to mobilize ~~major~~ international backing for these reforms. ^{In September,} The President ^{proposed} offered a major U.S. package of economic, ^{environmental} assistance and trade and investment incentives to assist in the economic restructuring of Poland and Hungary which became the framework for the "support for East European Democracy Act," passed by Congress and signed by the President. ^{in November.} ~~He also offered environmental technical assistance to help both countries address the problems of pollution.~~
- o **"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, ^{University in May,} he

established a new American policy, "Beyond Containment," that seeks to integrate Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union into the community of nations. Major progress has been made in arms reduction including ^{negotiations on conventional forces in Europe,} strategic arms reduction, a global ban on chemical weapons, ^{nuclear testing} 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.

~~[Malta to come.]~~

- o **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 Round by December 1990, and international cooperation on protection of the environment.
- o **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. The Alliance also agreed on 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.

o MALTA: *msmt* □

- o **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 strong actions to make clear that ^{the U.S.} we condemn repression even while ~~we~~ ^{ing} work in ^{to} the U.S. interest to preserve the basic elements of this important relationship. The President also acted swiftly to ensure that no Chinese nationals in the U.S. would be deported against their will -- action that has since been extended and broadened.

- o **Central American X 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. The Administration also remains committed to the support of democracy in El Salvador and the rest of the region.

- o **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 modernization program also includes the revolutionary B-2 bomber, the ~~D-5~~ ^{Tet-2 Trident 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. Although Congress made some reductions in the Administration's requests for these and other programs, its actions generally support the President's [?] objectives.

INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE

- o **Education Summit:** The President called the Nation's Governors together for an historic Education Summit. The Administration and the Governors committed to facilitate education reform in America by: establishing national education goals; working for greater flexibility in the use of Federal funds in exchange for increased accountability; implementing state-by-state restructuring of the education system; and adopting ^{improved} ways of measuring ^{performance} ~~progress~~.

- o **Educational Excellence:** The President submitted to Congress a comprehensive set of education initiatives, **The Educational Excellence Act of 1989**. The Act includes proposals for 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 illegal drug use. The President has five priority areas: the criminal justice system; drug treatment; education, community action, and the workplace; international initiatives; and interdiction efforts.

- o **National Transportation Policy:** ~~Under the direction of the President,~~ the Department of Transportation is developing a National Transportation Policy to ^{facilitate} ~~guide~~ the long-term allocation of public and private resources so that transportation systems -- highway, aviation, ^{mass} transit, rail and maritime -- enhance national economic growth, and global competitiveness, national security, ^{of quality,} ~~and the environment,~~ and personal mobility. ~~The Department of Transportation has held nearly 100 sessions with the public and interested~~

add to main document

~~groups to solicit recommendations and generate new ideas for the Policy.~~

o ~~AP~~

- 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~~ ^{prohibit the importation to prohibit the} ~~weapons,~~ ^{to} and expand prison capacity.

Importation and manufacture of gun magazines of more than 15 rounds.

- o **Clean Air Act revisions:** On July 21, President Bush transmitted to the Congress the first proposed revisions to the **Clean Air Act** since 1977. His legislation is designed to harness the power of the marketplace 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, marking the first time since 1954 that energy markets will be completely deregulated.
- 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~~ ^{an important ~~step~~ forward} in a comprehensive program to help keep our beaches clean. The President is ^{also} committed to end ocean dumping of sewage sludge by 1991, ^{and EPA and the Department of Justice have negotiated compliance schedules with local jurisdictions to meet the 1991 deadline.}

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

- o **Environmental Restoration and Waste Management:** ^{insert 13}

- o **Global Climate Issues:** ~~The U.S. is chairing one of the three working groups of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). From this leadership position, the U.S. has called for initial discussions concerning a convention on global climate change.~~

Also, the President proposed a ²⁸ 21% increase in global environmental research for FY 1990. The ⁶⁶³ \$628 million ^{tax} total budget, the largest amount spent by any nation on global environmental research, will ^{help to} continue the United States' international leadership in this field.

- o **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.

"Environmental Restoration and Waste Management: ^{The Department} Secretary of Energy ~~Watkins~~ ^{an} has put forth the first aggressive five-year plan of action to identify and ~~prioritize~~ ^{initiates} clean up of defense nuclear facilities which would meet the Nation's security needs and comply with environmental safety and health laws.

Insert # 10

Proton Summer.

with dictated long.

Bromley

REPLACEMENT BULLET FOR SUMMARY, PAGE 10

0 **Global Climate Issues:** The President has accelerated the Administration's activities on global change and has offered to host ~~the first international framework convention~~ ^{a conference next fall to negotiate} ~~convention~~ ^{treaty} on global change, ~~late next year~~. He has enhanced the Nation's international leadership in this field by developing an integrated scientific approach, endorsing NASA's Mission to Planet Earth, and increasing the global change research budget, already the largest of any nation. ~~In addition, the President has established a new working group under the Domestic Policy Council to develop a sound approach to domestic and international policy-making for global change~~ and has announced a White House environmental research conference to be held next spring.

Insert #10

- 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 a major increase in funding to expand and improve parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and recreational land.

move to main class.

- o *Science and Technology: meet G*

- o **Space:** The President has committed the nation to "a sustained program of manned exploration of the solar system" and "the permanent settlement of space." To this end, he has identified as critical elements of the U.S. space program: the permanently manned Space Station Freedom, manned missions to the Moon and to Mars, and the Mission to Planet Earth aimed at understanding Earth's fragile environment. The President established the National Space Council under the leadership of Vice President Quayle to coordinate U.S. space activities.

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 up to fifty enterprise zones over the next four years. ~~The President signed legislation~~

insert 6 Bromley

NEW BULLET FOR SUMMARY, PAGE 7

0 **Science and Technology:** The President has strengthened coordination of federal R&D activities and improved oversight of science and technology policy ~~by appointing an Assistant to the President for Science and Technology and by restructuring the Office of Science and Technology Policy.~~ ~~through the proposed addition of four confirmable Associate Directors.~~ He has directed the establishment of the President's Council of Advisors in Science and Technology drawn from the private sector to advise him in this area. ~~And he has created a Council of Competitiveness, chaired by the Vice President, to review government policies and regulatory issues for their impact on the Nation's economic~~ competitiveness.

~~that substantially increases funding under the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act.~~ Secretary Kemp has been charged with finding new ways to put more FHA foreclosures into the hands of non-profit groups that serve the homeless.

- o **The Homeless:** The President requested full funding of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act in FY 1990 and proposed an additional \$50 million to encourage public-private partnerships to reduce homelessness. The President recently signed legislation that substantially increases funding for the McKinney Act.
- o **Child Care:** The President transmitted to Congress a child care proposal, 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 *and moderate* 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~~ *against two-parent families in which* ~~outside the home,~~ *in caring for the children.*
- o **Head Start:** The President also challenged Congress to increase Head Start *funding by \$250 million* in FY 1990 to *allow \$5,000* enable more four-year-olds to participate in the program. ~~As a result,~~ *Congressional action* provided ~~only~~ *up to \$7,000* \$151 million which will allow ~~37,500 more~~ *37,500 more* ~~to~~ *be* ~~of four-year-olds into the program.~~ *the Program to serve* up to 37,500 more eligible four-year-olds.

~~appropriated \$170 million which will provide for that participation of 37,500 more four-year-olds.~~

- Eradication Efforts:
The President has*

o **Experimental AIDS Drugs:** Through the promotion ^{ed} of wider availability of experimental and therapeutic drugs such as AZT, the President ^{to battle} has demonstrated his commitment to the eradication of the HIV virus and AIDS. ~~Spending for the effort to treat and eradicate HIV was also increased by 23%.~~
- 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 ^{engaging} ~~to call on~~ all individuals and institutions in America ~~to~~ engage in community service. He announced the formation of a foundation known as "The Points of Light Initiative" to: cause all Americans to claim social problems as their own; identify, enlarge and multiply successful community service initiatives; and discover, encourage, and develop new community leaders.

Working with Congress

- o **Civil Rights:** The President has signed legislation reauthorizing the Commission on Civil Rights through FY 1991. 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.
 - ial*
 - ous*
 - animosity*

- 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. With the support of the Administration, a version of the Act passed the Senate on September 7, and has been under consideration in the House since then.

- o **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.

- o **Infant Mortality:** *Infant Mortality:*
Medicaid: To address the all-too-high infant mortality rate, the Administration forwarded to Congress legislation to

insert e

15

extend Medicaid eligibility to pregnant women and infants with incomes up to 130 percent of the poverty line, as well as Medicaid coverage for immunizations for all children up to age five who are eligible for Food Stamps. Congress raised the mandatory Medicaid eligibility for pregnant women and children up to age six to 130 percent of the poverty ~~line~~, but it did not act on the President's proposal to fund infant mortality demonstrations.

LEVEL

proposal to fund infant mortality --

3

insert e

improve federal Medicaid assistance to pregnant women, infants, and children. Congress raised the mandatory Medicaid eligibility to 133% of the poverty level consistent with what President Bush suggested.

- o **Campaign Finance Reform:** The President ^{proposed} introduced comprehensive campaign finance legislation designed to lessen the power of special economic interests and restore real competition to American Congressional elections.

- o **Ethics:** Numerous ethics reforms proposed in President Bush's ethics legislation were enacted by Congress in the "Government Ethics Reform Act of 1989" shortly before it adjourned. Key reforms include the extension of post-employment "revolving door" restrictions to the Legislative Branch, ^{reform on rules for gifts and travel, limitations on outside earned income for high-level officials and} a ban on receipt of honoraria by all Federal ^{except in the Senate where honoraria were reduced. gift and travel programs,} employees (except Senators and employees of the Senate), and tax deferral for Federal employees required to sell assets to avoid conflicts of interest. ^{which instead enacted a reduced ceiling on honoraria.} President Bush also issued an ethics Executive Order in April setting forth strict principles for the conduct of Executive Branch employees.

- o **Welfare Reform:** The Administration issued final rules on October 13 to implement the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills ^s Training programs of the Family Support Act of 1988, as the next step in welfare reform. The Administration is

over three-and-a-half

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.

#

EPA

and prevent ocean pollution -- ~~the first step~~ ^{an important step forward} in a comprehensive program to help keep our beaches clean. The President is committed to end ocean dumping of sewage sludge by 1991.

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

o **Global Climate Issues:** The U.S. is chairing one of the three working groups of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). From this leadership position, the President ^{offered to host the negotiations leading to a framework} ~~U.S. has called for initial discussions concerning a~~ ~~convention~~ convention on global climate change.

Also, the President proposed a 21% increase in global environmental research for FY 1990. The \$628 million, total budget, the largest amount spent by any nation on global environmental research, will continue the United States' international leadership in this field.

May want to add sentence from page 37,

where did we get that?

o **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.

this line is dropped in CFC phase out.

- o **Superfund:** The President's budget proposed \$175 billion to pursue an aggressive cleanup schedule of toxic waste sites; the Administration opposed Congressional efforts to cut the Superfund budget to \$1.5 billion. On June 14, EPA Administrator Reilly, following the President's direction, concluded a Management Review of the Superfund Program. To implement reforms, E.P.A. is adding five hundred people to take aggressive enforcement action and ensure that sites are cleaned up.

- o **Strategic Petroleum Reserve:** In August, the Department of Energy initiated a study of ways to increase strategic petroleum stock to protect the country in the event of an oil disruption.

- o **Global Climate Issues:** Through its chairmanship of the Response Strategies Working Group of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the U.S. has called for initial discussions leading toward a framework convention on global climate change. Also, the President increased global environmental research for FY 1990 by 21 percent, to over \$628 million. The President endorsed NASA's Mission to Planet Earth as a key element in this research effort to ensure that critical global data sets are established.

Same as
Front
Section
Change.

why?



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Office of Public Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20230

December 8, 1989

MEMORANDUM TO DENISE SCHWARZ
CABINET AFFAIRS
THE WHITE HOUSE

FROM: MARION C. BLAKEY *MCB*

SUBJECT: Accomplishments of the Bush Administration - 2nd Cut

Enclosed are the proposed changes of the Commerce Department on the accomplishments draft. Thank you for giving us a bit of additional time to review this.

I am faxing only those pages on which we propose changes.

Enclosure

From the Summary

3

- proposal to correct and prevent trade distortions in agriculture. It is engaged in bilateral trade talks with Japan to discuss impediments to expanding trade and encourage it to open its markets to our exports. *Reducing some tariffs immediately, the Administration began the smooth implementation of the new free trade agreement with Canada*
- o Budget policy: After extensive negotiations by the Administration with Congress an agreement was reached on a budget plan for FY 1990. The plan meets the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit target for the fiscal year with no new taxes.
 - o Minimum wage: The President signed legislation which will raise the minimum wage in increments to \$4.25 an hour by 1991 and will create an historic training wage. A higher minimum wage will help the working poor, and the new training wage will allow businesses to provide young, less experienced workers with job opportunities.

SEIZING INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEACE

- o A Resurgence of Democracy: At the outset of the Administration, the President 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-

Full Document

8

Development Commission. The S.B.A. has also implemented new regulations to strengthen the Minority Small Business and Capital Ownership Development program and further promote minority business development. *In addition, President Bush has called for the reinvigoration of the Minority Business Development Agency in the Department of Commerce*

SEIZING INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEACE

In his Inaugural Address, the President said, "The day of the dictator is over. The totalitarian era is passing, its old ideas blown away like leaves from an ancient lifeless tree." Indeed, this year has seen dramatic and promising changes. From the Third World to the Communist World, the resurgence of the ideals of political and economic freedom has shaken Marxist and other authoritarian regimes to their foundations. The President is determined to continue moving on a broad front to seize this unique opportunity to strengthen world peace and the cause of freedom.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **A Resurgence of Democracy:** Maintaining America's leadership role in the world, the President developed a strategy to encourage and help sustain the historic processes taking place, especially in Eastern Europe. Early in his Administration, the President expressed his hope for the success of perestroika in the Soviet Union. In April, he

10

unity and confidence and define the Alliance's future agenda.

- o **Eastern Europe:** As Poland and Hungary have taken unprecedented steps toward pluralism, democracy, and market economic policies, the United States has encouraged each step and signaled its strong support. The President has also encouraged more recent movement towards change in East Germany, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia. The President's strong support for political pluralism and economic reform in Hungary and Poland was highlighted by his visits to those nations, and by the international leadership he exercised in mobilizing major international backing for these reforms. The President offered a major U.S. package of economic assistance and trade and investment incentives to assist in the economic restructuring of Poland and Hungary. All elements of the President's package were adopted by Congress and ^{have} become the framework for the "Support for East European Democracy Act."

- o **Poland:** Following up on the program he announced on April 17 in Hamtramck, Michigan, the President called upon Congress to declare Poland a beneficiary country under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences and to authorize the Overseas Private Investment Corporation to operate in Poland. The U.S. proposed a business and economic agreement

11

that will promote trade, investment and other contacts between the private sectors of both countries. The President also asked Congress to approve a \$200 million grant for stabilization purposes, which would be the U.S. contribution to the \$1 billion in Western assistance the Poles have requested. In November, he sent a Presidential Mission of experts to Warsaw, headed by Agriculture Secretary Yeutter, to discuss with the Polish Government its economic plans and evaluate its needs. The mission also included Secretaries Dole and Mosbacher, and Michael Boskin, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, along with business and labor leaders. It will make recommendations to the President based on their findings and deliberations with experts from the twenty-four nation "Group for Economic Assistance to Poland and Hungary" as to the most effective use of the \$1 billion stabilization fund. The President has also asked Congress to provide a \$100 million Enterprise Fund to help capitalize and invigorate the Polish private sector and has encouraged the World Bank to move ahead with new loans to help Polish agriculture and industry. The Administration signed a cultural agreement with Poland which will result in the opening of a U.S. cultural center in Warsaw and launched a telecommunications infrastructure development project there.

- o Hungary: The President also asked Congress to authorize a \$25 million Enterprise Fund as a source of new capital to

15

in China's recent policy of reform and openness -- and can do so again in the future.

o **Asian initiatives:**

-- Japan: The U.S. relationship with Japan has grown stronger under the Bush Administration. In security matters, Japan's contribution to the maintenance of U.S. forces stationed there increased by 12 percent, to \$2.8 billion per year, making it the most generous host nation support program enjoyed by the U.S. anywhere in the world. A major project also moved forward to co-develop an advanced fighter, based on the F-16, increasing the security of both Japan and the U.S. \$2.5 billion in contracts for American companies and the first significant technology flow-back from Japan. As part of an emerging global partnership with the U.S., Japan will provide significant financial contributions to Poland in development assistance. On trade matters, the Structural Impediments Initiative talks have begun to clarify the long term sources of U.S.-Japan trade friction. In addition, the Administration began talks aimed at opening markets for U.S. satellites, super-computers, and forest products.

-- Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference: The Administration succeeded in launching -- through joint leadership with Japan, Korea, Australia and the ASEAN

providing

Vice President Quayle, in two separate trips to the Pacific rim countries and Asian nations, has played a key role in the formulation of policy. In his spring trip to Australia, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand, he worked to coordinate U.S. policy on Cambodia with that of our allies after the pullout of Vietnamese forces, and promoted U.S. trade interests. This fall, in a trip to South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, and Malaysia, the Vice President began delicate base negotiations with the Philippines government. He also restated U.S. commitment to Korea; signed an agreement on space cooperation with Japan; and advanced U.S. Cambodian policy in the region.

o Latin America: The President has established a close, working relationship with Latin American neighbors to foster a new partnership on hemisphere problems like democracy,

debt, and drugs. Relations with Mexico are closer than at any time in recent memory. In October, the President attended a meeting of hemispheric leaders in San Jose, Costa Rica, where he stressed the importance of democracy to the Hemisphere and confirmed Nicaragua's isolation.

-- Panama: The U.S. has also worked with the Organization of American States to develop a hemispheric consensus that Manuel Noriega should leave power and permit restoration of democratic rule. On November 30, the President denied Panamanian flag vessels access to U.S.

The Administration is currently negotiating a new agreement

trade & invest. opportunities with the Government of Mexico to expand trade relations in Vietnam

*US-CHINA/DIRM FREE TRADE
DANNY & BGR. THAT TOOK
EFFECT 1-1*

of Israel's May 14 initiative calling for Palestinian elections in the occupied territories. A five point framework advanced by the United States is central to these efforts. These elections can be a step toward a comprehensive peace settlement that assures Israel's security and the legitimate political rights of the Palestinians. The Administration also is actively supporting the efforts of the Arab League and others to end the internecine warfare and to bring peace in Lebanon.

*of Trade barriers between the
States and Canada under the*

*Canada: The Administration began an immediate
reduction of tariffs as a first step in a multi-year phase-*

o **African Initiatives:** The Administration has worked with Congress to achieve a bipartisan policy supporting the goal of dismantling apartheid and establishing a non-racial democratic society in South Africa. It has also played a significant role in supporting the free and fair elections in Namibia, which have opened the door to independence and democracy in that country.

*phase-out
is part*

o **A Strong Defense:** Congress adopted an integrated package proposed by the President on strategic modernization that modernizes the entire strategic triad. Although Congress made some reductions in amounts requested, its actions generally support the President's objectives.

-- The President proposed to Congress a two-missile plan to maintain a strong, modernized strategic deterrent. The bipartisan consensus to deploy the rail-mobile


Insert bullet on page 37 of the "Environment" section:

Greenhouse GAS Emissions;

o The President's proposed Clean Air Act would reduce pollution, cap emissions and create a powerful incentive for conservation, thereby reducing Greenhouse gas emissions. Other unilateral actions by the Administration have been taken to help reduce Greenhouse gasses, such as ~~increasing automobile full-efficiency standards,~~ calling for a phase-out of CFC's by the year 2000, and work towards development of a National Energy Strategy to increase energy conservation.

Insert 1.2

Porter



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY
15TH & PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

DATE: 12-8-89 *Chriss Winston*
 NUMBER OF SHEETS TO FOLLOW: 2
 TO: DENISE SCHWARZ
 ADDRESSE'S FAX #: 456-2223
 ADDRESSE'S CONFIRMATION #: _____
 FROM: Bill Lukic
 SENDER'S FAX #: 202-786-8422
 SENDER'S CONFIRMATION #: 202-566-2403
 SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/COMMENTS:

DENISE:

These are Treasury's final comments on
 the second draft of Accomplishments.
 The FINCEN should be inserted within
Action By The Administration (pp. 30-32).

Thank you for you efforts.

Bill

MAIN DOCUMENT

11

that will promote trade, investment and other contacts between the private sectors of both countries. The President also asked Congress to approve a \$200 million grant ~~for stabilization purposes~~, which would be the U.S. contribution to the \$1 billion in Western assistance the Poles have requested. In November, he sent a Presidential Mission of experts to Warsaw, headed by Agriculture Secretary Yeutter, to discuss with the Polish Government its economic plans and evaluate its needs. The mission also included Secretaries Dole and Mosbacher, and Michael Boskin, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, ^{high-level officials from State, Treasury, and AED,} along with business and labor leaders. It will make recommendations to the President based on their findings and deliberations with experts from the twenty-four nation "Group for Economic Assistance to Poland and Hungary" ~~as to the most effective use of the \$1 billion stabilization fund.~~ The President has also asked Congress to provide a \$100 million Enterprise Fund to help capitalize and invigorate the Polish private sector and has encouraged the World Bank to move ahead with new loans to help Polish agriculture and industry. The Administration signed a cultural agreement with Poland which will result in the opening of a U.S. cultural center in Warsaw.

- o Hungary: The President also asked Congress to authorize a \$25 million Enterprise Fund as a source of new capital to

France Summit
27/ cap effort
Summit followed

FINCEN

The strategy recognizes that a critical area of concern is money laundering. In response, the Treasury Department initiated the Financial Crime Enforcement Network (FINCEN), a multi-source, money laundering intelligence, analysis and targeting bureau.

FINCEN alleviates organizational barriers to improve cooperation among Federal, state, local and international law enforcement agencies. It will improve the ability to analyze and disseminate data from enforcement and regulatory agencies as well as from foreign governments and the private sector.

The early

is this primarily drugs? either way

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, NW.
WASHINGTON, DC 20503

DATE: December 8, 1989

SUBJ: Building a Better America / Final Comments

FROM: David Struhs
Staff Director, CEQ

TO: Chriss Winston

Page 37

The point on Global Climate Change Issues has changed due to the President's announcements in Malta.

It should now read:

The President has announced that the U.S. intends to offer to host the first negotiating session of a framework convention on climate change, to be held after the IPCC completes its report in November, 1990.

Addition of a new point in the Environmental section

Another new development resulting from Malta:

The President announced that he will convene an international meeting at the White House to advance the quality and understanding of the analytical tools necessary to confront international environmental problems. The meeting will be attended by international delegations composed of the chief science and economic officials from participating nations.

Please call me at 395-3742 if you need any additional information of clarification.

1.75

o **Superfund:** The President's budget proposed \$1.75 billion to pursue an aggressive cleanup schedule of toxic waste sites; the Administration opposed Congressional efforts to cut the Superfund budget to \$1.5 billion. On June 14, EPA Administrator Reilly, following the President's direction, concluded a Management Review of the Superfund Program. To implement reforms, E.P.A. is adding five hundred people to take aggressive enforcement action and ensure that sites are cleaned up.

o **Strategic Petroleum Reserve:** In August, the Department of Energy initiated a study of ~~ways to~~ increase strategic petroleum stocks to protect the country in the event of an oil disruption.

Grady 4844

and its participation in the two other working groups

o **Global Climate Issues:** Through its chairmanship of the Response Strategies Working Group of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the U.S. has called for initial discussions leading toward a framework convention on global climate change. Also, the President increased global environmental research for FY 1990 by ²⁸21 percent, to over ⁴⁶³\$628 million. The President endorsed NASA's Mission to Planet Earth as a key element in this research effort to ensure that critical global data sets are established.

Grady 4844

The President's Clean Air Act proposals, actions on ~~stratospheric ozone depletion~~ and actions to encourage energy efficiency all are significant steps in relation to global climate.

Pattor



DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Washington, DC 20585

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

December 8, 1989

MEMORANDUM TO: Denise Schwarz
Cabinet Affairs
The White House

FROM: Polly L. Gault
Chief of Staff *Polly*

SUBJECT: Energy Department Revisions to Building a
Better America.

DOE requests three revisions to the 2nd draft of Building a Better America:

1. The DOE Waste Management Plan is a major federal initiative. It is of equal importance to the other proposals mentioned in the summary.

Therefore, we again strongly request that the following bullet be added to the summary on page 10:

With this new bullet in the summary, there would not be a need to reference the National Energy Strategy on page 7 of the full report.

3. I don't understand your reference on page 38, line 4, on CFC's. Please call to explain when you have clarified this phrase.

Thanks

Please call me with any

questions

586-6710.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 8, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR COMMUNICATIONS

FROM: C. BOYDEN GRAY *CMG*
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

RE: Building a Better America: Accomplishments
of the Bush Administration -- CAFE Standards

The current draft of "Building a Better America" lists the increase in the CAFE standard from 26.5 to 27.5 as one of the "accomplishments" of the Bush Administration. Although it is technically true that we have "accomplished" this increase, there are important reasons why we do not want to highlight that fact.

As you know, the President's Clean Air Act proposals would establish a market-oriented, efficient approach to cleaning up the nation's air. The CAFE standard is the very opposite of that approach. When he chaired the Task Force on Regulatory Relief, President Bush strongly advocated the outright repeal of the CAFE standard.

It would be very counterproductive, especially in light of our on-going discussions with Congress over the Clean Air Act (which include high-level attempts to eliminate a "back door" CAFE standard in the form of a CO2 emission standard), to suggest that the increase in the CAFE standard is one of the accomplishments of the Administration.

*Take
mt*

Cab. affairs

twice visited the cleanup site and met with local officials and affected businessmen. The National Transportation Safety Board is investigating the accident. Exxon has accepted the responsibility of paying for the cleanup, and for employing local civilian personnel necessary to control further damage.

long-term cleanup

The Departments of Transportation and Interior, as well as the EPA, ^{is} are coordinating ^{under} the long-range planning to restore the environment of Prince William Sound, and the President has ordered a review of existing contingency plans for accidents such as this. The Administration has also called for Exxon to pay the full cost of environmental damages resulting from the spill.

Juanita Dugan

The President also proposed, and the Paris Summit leaders accepted, a call for increased international efforts on oil spill prevention and clean-up.

- o **Oil Spill Legislation:** On May 11, the Administration transmitted to Congress comprehensive oil pollution liability and compensation legislation that broadens and strengthens our existing patchwork of laws. The bill provides swift and assured compensation for cleanup costs and damages through a liability system based on strict financial responsibility requirements for shipowners backed up by an oil-industry financed fund. The Interior

Check w/ pointer

*Transportation - lead on Clean-up
EPA has coordinating responsibility for long range clean-up.*