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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Draft Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13490
Folder ID Number: 13490-008

Folder Title:
White House Wire on Protecting the Environment 6/13/89

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	25	6	3	3

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

4588

89 JUN 13 17:04

June 13, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: G. PHILIP HUGHES

SUBJECT: Statement on the Clean Air Program

The NSC staff concurs on the text of statement at Tab A.

Attachment

Tab A Text of Statement on President's Clean Air Program

cc: James Cicconi



((Grant))
June 9, 1989
Draft two

1989 JUN 10 10 13

WHITE HOUSE WIRE

ON PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

June 13, 1989

PRESIDENT BUSH UNVEILS NEW CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS

On Monday, June 12, President Bush unveiled a sweeping program to provide clean air to all Americans. In announcing the comprehensive program, the President said, "This legislation will be comprehensive -- and cost effective -- but above all, it will be effective. We will make the 1990s the era for clean air."

The President's plan calls for the first revisions to the Clean Air Act since 1977, and is designed to curb three major threats to the nation's environment and to the health of millions of Americans: acid rain, urban air pollution, and toxic air emissions.

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

The Administration's plan has three clear areas, and three clear deadlines:

Acid Rain

Sulfur dioxide emissions that cause acid rain will be cut in half, by ten million tons -- and nitrogen oxide levels cut by two million tons -- by the end of this century.

Companies will be allowed to trade credits among themselves for reductions they make, so that they can decide how to bring aggregate emissions down as cost-effectively as possible.

This acid rain control program will add only little more than a penny on the dollar to the cost of electricity over the 1990s, and about two and a half cents on the dollar after the year 2000.

Urban air pollution

By employing a mix of federal measures and state initiatives, this legislation will sharply cut air pollution in our cities. The federal measures alone will cut urban ozone virtually in half.

Currently, 81 cities don't meet Federal air quality standards. This legislation will bring clean air to all but 25 cities by 1995 -- and within 20 years, even to Los Angeles, Houston and New York.

In the nine urban areas with the greatest smog problems, smog will be cut through alternative fuels and clean-fueled vehicles. The President is calling for the phased in

introduction of a half a million clean-fueled vehicles in 1995, building up to a million in 1997 and every year that follows.

As with the acid rain proposal, automobile and fuel companies will be allowed to trade reduction credits among themselves. This "emissions trading" concept has already proved an effective way to tap the power of the marketplace in California, and is being proposed nationwide.

Toxic air emissions

All categories of airborne toxic chemicals will be cut by 75 to 90 percent by the year 2000. In its first phase, this initiative will eliminate about three-quarters of the needless deaths from cancer that have been caused by toxic industrial air emissions.

Until now, because of an unworkable law, the EPA has been able to regulate only 7 of the 280 known air toxics. These reforms will allow EPA to do its job better, and will apply the most advanced industrial technology available to control these airborne poisons. The legislation promises certifiable progress in regulating sources of toxic air emissions on a set schedule.

After proposing this important legislation, the President said, "For ten years we have struggled to engage a united effort on behalf of clean air. We are now on the edge of real change. 1989 could be recorded as the year when business leaders and environmental advocates began to work together. When environmental issues moved out of the courts, beyond conflict,

into a new era of cooperation. This can be known as the year we mobilized leadership, both public and private, to make environmental protection a growth industry -- and keep our ecology safe for diversity."

Specific legislation will be sent to the Congress within the next few weeks.

FIVE GOALS GUIDING THE PRESIDENT'S CLEAN AIR PROPOSALS

In announcing the Clean Air package, President Bush outlined five points of a new environmental philosophy:

- o **Protecting the public's health.** The goal of the legislation is to prevent public exposure to cancer-causing agents and to protect those citizens, especially vulnerable populations, such as the elderly, and children, who live in cities with dirty air that does not conform to national health standards.
- o **Improving the quality of life.** The proposal will improve the quality of life for all Americans by exercising responsible stewardship over the environment for future generations.
- o **Achieving early reductions and steady progress.** The proposal establishes realistic timetables to meet air

quality standards, but contains provisions to cut substantial amounts of air pollution in the near term, while requiring steady progress toward reducing emissions that are harder to control.

- o **Harnessing the power of the marketplace.** The proposal calls for the use of marketable permits to achieve acid rain reductions and emissions trading to achieve reductions from automobile pollution, cleaning the air to a definite standard while minimizing the burden on the American economy.
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The President's plan allows for both environmental protection and economic growth, two long-standing concerns often considered at odds with each other. By incorporating both concerns in his proposal, President Bush seeks to break the gridlock which has characterized the debate on clean air for the past several years.

PRESIDENT DRAWS ON EXPERIENCE OF INDUSTRY, ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERS

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At White House briefings, the President heard policy recommendations from the Clean Air Working Group. This group, composed of business and industry leaders, seeks to balance economic growth with environmental preservation.

At the direction of the President, Administration officials met several times with Project 88, an active environmental group led by Senators John Heinz (R-PA) and Tim Wirth (D-CO). The President also met with a number of leaders from the environmental movement, including the Environmental Defense Fund, the National Clean Air Coalition and The Group of Ten, representing the ten largest environmental membership organizations in the country.

A wide selection of American industries and manufacturers had input, including leaders from major automobile, steel, petroleum, coal, utilities, and chemical companies -- those most likely to be affected by the upcoming legislation.

The President also consulted with Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney before releasing the initiative.

WIDESPREAD SUPPORT SEEN FOR PRESIDENT'S ENVIRONMENTAL PACKAGE

Americans concerned with the state of our environment are speaking out in favor of the President's initiative:

"The principles of the Bush Administration's proposed clean air legislation, as announced today at the White House, are solid evidence that the President is indeed serious about improving our environment in a cost-efficient and effective manner. This is leadership that can, as the President put it, 'break the stalemate' on achieving our clean air goals."

-- George H. Lawrence, President, American Gas Association

"I want to congratulate the President and his Administration for coming forward with an excellent Clean Air proposal. The President made this promise during the campaign, and he has met the promise ... The President has done an excellent job."

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URGENT**WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM**DATE: 6/13/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 6/13/89 6:00 PMSUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE WIRE ON PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
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BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
BREEDEN	☒	☐	ROGERS	☐	☒
CARD	☐	☒	WINSTON	☐	☒
CICCONI	☐	☒	PINKERTON	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	_____	☐	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 6:00 PM, TODAY, Tuesday, June 13, 1989, with an info copy to my office.

RESPONSE:

Please see Memo at Tab I.

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

URGENT

89 JUN 13 P 2: 02

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Ext. 2702

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June 9, 1989
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1989 JUN 12 10 11 AM

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RESPONSE:

OK
6/14

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

89 JUN 13 P6:26

June 13, 1989

MEMORANDUM TO CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: JIM PINKERTON 

SUBJECT: White House Wire On Protecting The Environment

Pg. 2, para. 4 We wonder about the accuracy of this graf on the cost of the acid rain program, noting that it was cut out of the President's original speech draft. We strongly urge omitting this until it can be confirmed.

3,1,2 "...building up to a million in 1997, and every year that follows." We note that the Fact Sheet reads not "every year that follows," but "through 2007."

5,4,4 "proposal" is misspelled.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

89 JUN 13 P6:16

June 13, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINTON
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR COMMUNICATIONS

FROM: ROBERT J. PORTMAN *RJP*
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: White House Wire on Protecting the Environment

Pursuant to your staffing request of June 13, 1989, Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced wire. We have no legal objections to the contents of the wire.

Thank you for bringing this matter to our attention.

CC: James W. Cicconi

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: 6/13/89ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 89 JUN 13 5:394:00
6/13/89 5:00 PMSUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE WIRE ON PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

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To the maximum extent feasible

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-- George T. Frampton, Jr., President, The Wilderness Society

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✓

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

89 JUN 13 P6:14

June 13, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: WILLIAM L. ROPER *Bill Roper*

SUBJECT: White House Wire on Protecting the Environment

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the "White House Wire on Protecting the Environment."

On page 2, in the third paragraph on Acid Rain, I am uncertain about the accuracy of the "little more than a penny on the dollar ..." cost estimate. This should be checked with EPA.

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These comments are shown on the attached draft. I would be happy to discuss this further if you should wish.

Attachment

cc: James W. Cicconi

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/13/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 6/13/89 6:00 PM

SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE WIRE ON PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	STUDDERT	☐	☐
BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
BREEDEN	☒	☐	ROGERS	☐	☒
CARD	☐	☒	WINSTON	☐	☒
CICCONI	☐	☒	PINKERTON	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐		☐	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒		☐	☐
GRAY	☒	☐		☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 6:00 PM, TODAY, Tuesday, June 13, 1989, with an info copy to my office.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

((Grant))
June 9, 1989
Draft two

1989 JUN 12 10 11 AM

WHITE HOUSE WIRE

ON PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

June 13, 1989

PRESIDENT BUSH UNVEILS NEW CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS

On Monday, June 12, President Bush unveiled a sweeping program to provide clean air to all Americans. In announcing the comprehensive program, the President said, "This legislation will be comprehensive -- and cost effective -- but above all, it will be effective. We will make the 1990s the era for clean air."

The President's plan calls for the first revisions to the Clean Air Act since 1977, and is designed to curb three major threats to the nation's environment and to the health of millions of Americans: acid rain, urban air pollution, and toxic air emissions.

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

The Administration's plan has three clear areas, and three clear deadlines:

Acid Rain

Sulfur dioxide emissions that cause acid rain will be cut in half, by ten million tons -- and nitrogen oxide levels cut by two million tons -- by the end of this century.

Companies will be allowed to trade credits among themselves for reductions they make, so that they can decide how to bring aggregate emissions down as cost-effectively as possible.

This acid rain control program will add only little more than a penny on the dollar to the cost of electricity over the 1990s, and about two and a half cents on the dollar after the year 2000. | ?

Urban air pollution

By employing a mix of federal measures and state initiatives, this legislation will sharply cut air pollution in our cities. The federal measures alone will cut urban ozone virtually in half.

Currently, 81 cities don't meet Federal air quality standards. This legislation will bring clean air to all but 25 cities by 1995 -- and within 20 years, even to Los Angeles, Houston and New York.

In the nine urban areas with the greatest smog problems, smog will be cut through alternative fuels and clean-fueled vehicles. The President is calling for the phased in

introduction of a half a million clean-fueled vehicles in 1995, building up to a million in 1997 and every year that follows.

As with the acid rain proposal, automobile and fuel companies will be allowed to trade reduction credits among themselves. This "emissions trading" concept ^{is} ~~has~~ already ~~proved~~ ^{being considered in California as} an effective way to tap the power of the marketplace, ~~in~~ ^{California}, and is being proposed nationwide. ✓

Toxic air emissions

All categories of airborne toxic chemicals will be cut by 75 to 90 percent by the year 2000. In its first phase, this initiative will eliminate about three-quarters of the needless deaths from cancer that ^{are suspected to} have been caused by toxic industrial air emissions. ✓

Until now, because of an unworkable law, the EPA has been able to regulate only 7 of the 280 known air toxics. These reforms will allow EPA to do its job better, and will apply the most advanced industrial technology available to control these airborne poisons. The legislation promises certifiable progress in regulating sources of toxic air emissions on a set schedule.

After proposing this important legislation, the President said, "For ten years we have struggled to engage a united effort on behalf of clean air. We are now on the edge of real change. 1989 could be recorded as the year when business leaders and environmental advocates began to work together. When environmental issues moved out of the courts, beyond conflict,

4
into a new era of cooperation. This can be known as the year we mobilized leadership, both public and private, to make environmental protection a growth industry -- and keep our ecology safe for diversity."

Specific legislation will be sent to the Congress within the next few weeks.

FIVE GOALS GUIDING THE PRESIDENT'S CLEAN AIR PROPOSALS

In announcing the Clean Air package, President Bush outlined five points of a new environmental philosophy:

- o **Protecting the public's health.** The goal of the legislation is to prevent public exposure to cancer-causing agents and to protect those citizens, especially vulnerable populations, such as the elderly, and children, who live in cities with dirty air that does not conform to national health standards.
- o **Improving the quality of life.** The proposal will improve the quality of life for all Americans by exercising responsible stewardship over the environment for future generations.
- o **Achieving early reductions and steady progress.** The proposal establishes realistic timetables to meet air

5

quality standards, but contains provisions to cut substantial amounts of air pollution in the near term, while requiring steady progress toward reducing emissions that are harder to control.

- o **Harnessing the power of the marketplace.** The proposal calls for the use of marketable permits to achieve acid rain reductions and emissions trading to achieve reductions from automobile pollution, cleaning the air to a definite standard while minimizing the burden on the American economy.
- o **Employing innovative technologies.** The proposal encourages development of clean coal technology, alternative fuel systems for automobiles, and other cost-effective means of using new technology to cut pollution.

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

PRESIDENT DRAWS ON EXPERIENCE OF INDUSTRY, ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERS

During the formulation of the Administration's clean air policy, the President and Administration officials met with a cross-section of concerned environmental, business and public policy groups.

At White House briefings, the President heard policy recommendations from the Clean Air Working Group. This group, composed of business and industry leaders, seeks to balance economic growth with environmental preservation.

At the direction of the President, Administration officials met several times with Project 88, an active environmental group led by Senators John Heinz (R-PA) and Tim Wirth (D-CO). The President also met with a number of leaders from the environmental movement, including the Environmental Defense Fund, the National Clean Air Coalition and The Group of Ten, representing the ten largest environmental membership organizations in the country.

A wide selection of American industries and manufacturers had input, including leaders from major automobile, steel, petroleum, coal, utilities, and chemical companies -- those most likely to be affected by the upcoming legislation.

The President also consulted with Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney before releasing the initiative.

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Americans concerned with the state of our environment are speaking out in favor of the President's initiative:

"The principles of the Bush Administration's proposed clean air legislation, as announced today at the White House, are solid evidence that the President is indeed serious about improving our environment in a cost-efficient and effective manner. This is leadership that can, as the President put it, 'break the stalemate' on achieving our clean air goals."

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"I want to congratulate the President and his Administration for coming forward with an excellent Clean Air proposal. The President made this promise during the campaign, and he has met the promise ... The President has done an excellent job."

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

89 JUN 14 A9:12

June 13, 1989

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SUBJECT: White House Wire on Protecting the Environment

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cc: James W. Cicconi

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: 6/13/89

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____

6/13/89 6:00 PMSUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE WIRE ON PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	STUDDERT	☐	☐
BATES	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
BREEDEN	☒	☐	ROGERS	☐	☒
CARD	☐	☒	WINSTON	☐	☒
CICCONI	☐	☒	PINKERTON	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	_____	☐	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

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RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

((Grant))
June 9, 1989
Draft two

WHITE HOUSE WIRE

ON PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

June 13, 1989

PRESIDENT BUSH UNVEILS NEW CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS

Insert A from P. 5
On Monday, June 12, President Bush unveiled a sweeping program to provide clean air to all Americans. In announcing the comprehensive program, the President said, "This legislation will be comprehensive -- and cost effective -- but above all, it will be effective. We will make the 1990s the era for clean air."

The President's plan calls for the first revisions to the Clean Air Act since 1977, and is designed to curb three major threats to the nation's environment and to the health of millions of Americans: acid rain, urban air pollution, and toxic air emissions.

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

The Administration's plan has three clear areas, and three clear deadlines:

Acid Rain

Sulfur dioxide emissions that cause acid rain will be cut in half, by ten million tons -- and nitrogen oxide levels cut by two million tons -- by the end of this century.

Companies will be allowed to trade credits among themselves for reductions they make, so that they can decide how to bring aggregate emissions down as cost-effectively as possible.

This acid rain control program will add ^{raise utility} only ~~little more~~ ^{rates approximately 3-4 percent, and is far} than a penny on the dollar to the cost of electricity over the ^{less costly than other acid rain proposal} 1990s, and about two and a half cents on the dollar after the ^{which require specific technology to get sulfur dioxide} year 2000. ?

✓ The proposal also allows extensions to 2003 ^{to provide for the} ~~urban air pollution~~ ^{use of new clean coal} ~~technology~~ ^{currently} ~~being developed~~

By employing a mix of federal measures ^{and market incentives} and state initiatives, this legislation will sharply cut air pollution in our cities. The federal measures alone will cut urban ozone ^{nearly} ~~virtually~~ in half.

Currently, 81 cities don't meet Federal air quality ^{for ozone} standards. This legislation will bring clean air to all but ~~25~~ ^{the year 2000} cities by ~~1995~~ -- and within 20 years, even to Los Angeles, Houston and New York. 3

In the nine urban areas with the greatest smog problems, smog will be cut through ~~alternative~~ ^{alternative} fuels and clean-fueled vehicles. The President is calling for the phased in

introduction of a half a million clean-fueled vehicles in 1995, building up to a million in 1997 and every year that follows.

As with the acid rain proposal, automobile and fuel companies ^{could} ~~will~~ be allowed to trade reduction credits among themselves. This "emissions trading" concept ^{is} ~~has~~ already ^{being considered in} ~~proved~~ California as an effective way to tap the power of the marketplace, in California, and is being proposed nationwide. ✓

Through rules EPA is ~~indicated~~ plans to have in place eighteen months after enactment of clean air legislation.

Toxic air emissions

All categories of airborne toxic chemicals will be cut by 75 to 90 percent by the year 2000. In its first phase, this initiative will eliminate about three-quarters of the needless deaths from cancer ^{are suspected to} ~~that~~ have been caused by toxic industrial air emissions. ✓

Since 1970,
Until now, because of an unworkable law, the EPA has been able to regulate only 7 of the 280 known air toxics. These reforms will allow EPA to do its job better, and will apply the most advanced industrial technology available to control these airborne ^{pollutants-} ~~poisons~~. The legislation promises certifiable progress in regulating sources of toxic air emissions on a set schedule.

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6
PRESIDENT DRAWS ON EXPERIENCE OF INDUSTRY, ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERS

consulted with
members of
Congress
and

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The President also consulted with Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney before releasing the initiative.

also need a paragraph on Congressional consultation - The President consulted with the congressional leadership from both Houses and from both sides of the aisle.

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#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: _____

6/13

FOR:

Nancy Maloney

FROM:

WILLIAM L. ROPER

- ☒ Action
- ☐ Draft Response
- ☐ FYI
- ☐ Let's Talk

COMMENTS:

Please focus on this
first thing Wednesday
morning. Let me or
Chriss know if further
changes are needed.
Thanks - Bill

Bill -
my
comments
NM
6/13
B.M

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/13/89

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____

89 JUN 13 11:07 PM
6/13/89 6:00 PM

SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE WIRE ON PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	STUDDERT	☐	☐
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BREEDEN	☒	☐	ROGERS	☐	☒
CARD	☐	☒	WINSTON	☒	☒
CICCONI <i>mutaba hasn't reported yet</i>	☐	☒	PINKERTON	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐		☐	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒		☐	☐
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RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

((Grant))
June 9, 1989
Draft two

1989 JUN 13 10 11 AM

WHITE HOUSE WIRE

ON PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

June 13, 1989

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*cheap
fact
where
from?*

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introduction of a half a million clean-fueled vehicles in 1995,
building up to a million in 1997 (and every year that follows.)

2007 ?
2004

~~To the maximum extent feasible,~~

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~~an effective way to tap the power of the marketplace in~~
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is being considered

by the state of California as
step 1

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"I want to congratulate the President and his Administration for coming forward with an excellent Clean Air proposal. The President made this promise during the campaign, and he has met the promise ... The President has done an excellent job."

-- U.S. Senator John Chafee (R-RI); ranking Republican, Senate Environment Committee

"The President's [clean air] proposal breaks new ground in two ways: Not only does it clear the Congressional logjam on acid rain, but it also uses innovative market incentive proposals that will get businesses working for the environment -- instead of against it. ... The President's acid rain proposal is a breath of fresh air. Instead of command and centralized control with inevitable industrial resistance, the plan gives powerful dollar

incentives to get quick results. The President's innovative plan meets his pledge to act on acid rain -- and not to raise taxes, while minimizing the costs for ratepayers and consumers."

-- Fred Krupp, Executive Director, Environmental Defense Fund

"It is a tough proposal, but it does take into account some of the technical difficulties we would face in meeting it ... This [proposal] will make a further automotive contribution to the national effort on clean air."

-- Harold A. Poling, Vice Chairman of the Board, Ford Motor Co.

"The proposal by the President is a major step forward. From an environmentalist point of view, we are pleased that the President invested so much of his time and energy in this. Given the choices he had put forward to him, the President came out on the side of environmental protection strongly. We expect this will help break the paralysis of the last decade and move us forward."

-- George T. Frampton, Jr., President, The Wilderness Society

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 16, 1989

NATIONAL GRASSLANDS WEEK, 1989

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

We Americans have been blessed with a fertile land of unparalleled beauty. It is the source of much of our country's strength and wealth. The great sweep of grasslands that crosses the continent -- beginning below the border of Mexico and stretching into central Canada -- is an ecological treasure.

Nearly 4,000,000 acres of grasslands, located in 11 States across the United States, are public property. These national grasslands constitute an invaluable resource for the American people. Archeologists, anthropologists, and rangeland ecologists have discovered enormous potential for scientific research in them. Careful management has made them a model of successful conservation policies and multiple-use of land. It has also enhanced public appreciation for the natural resources they contain. Throughout the national grasslands, innovative agricultural techniques -- as well as sustained-yield management of oil, gas, timber, fish, wildlife, and forage for livestock -- are being developed.

The national grasslands are home to a variety of plants, soils, minerals, and animals not found elsewhere. The lands are also a source of employment and economic stability for rural Americans, who benefit from the opportunities they provide in livestock grazing, energy development, tourism, and recreation.

Publicly owned and beneficial to all Americans, the national grasslands are a proud portion of our natural heritage. This week, let us renew our appreciation for them. Let us also remember our responsibility -- as individuals and as a Nation -- to cherish and protect the environment.

In recognition of the value of the national grasslands, the Congress, by Public Law 100-664, has designated the week of June 18 through June 24, 1989, as "National Grasslands Week" and has requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim June 18 through