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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
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Series: Speech File Draft Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13497
Folder ID Number: 13497-004

Folder Title:
Transmittal, Clean Air Act 7/21/89

Stack:

G

Row:

25

Section:

6

Shelf:

4

Position:

3

To CW
Date 7/20 Time 330p
WHILE YOU WERE OUT
M Roger Porter
of _____
Phone 2705
Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL	
--------------------	--

Message Wants to talk
to you about
this one.
KN
Operator



AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-020

Report on:

3:43 7/20

[another sentence]

1) World is interested in the enviro.

- econ. summit

Enviro. "and the qual. of life" on our planet.

Appropriate concern about
important topic @ summit

2) In considering what we do,

A number of concerns that must be
balanced { econ. growth
-
-
- }

In process of drafting, we have heard
from groups all across the spectrum,
reached out, benefited from their
comments we've heard, & appreciate

③ The bill we've drafted is bold

1) Most far-reaching piece of legis^{enviro}
by any president

2) Comprehensive air r.

ozone / smog
air toxic

3) Not only sets bold objective
if goes after them in econ. effec. way
shows on mkt.
flexib.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: MARK LANGE

SUBJECT: REMARKS FOR TRANSMITTAL OF CLEAN AIR ACT

I. SUMMARY

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

II. DISCUSSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4 5th
~~willfully~~ *intentionally*
we breathe, any individuals who ~~willfully~~ violate this Clean Air Act will face felony level criminal sanctions, that will be carefully, but definitely, applied. This bill makes **sure** that polluters will pay.

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

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

#

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

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

- 2 -

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

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

- 2A -

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

- 2B -

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

- 3 -

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

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

- 4 -

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 11 -

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

- 12 -

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

- 13 -

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

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

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 7/19/89

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

7/20/89 NOON

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CLEAN AIR ACT TRANSMITTAL

1:15 pm

ACTION FYI		ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐ ☒	MCCLURE N/C phone	☒ ☐
SUNUNU	☐ ☒	NEWMAN	☐ ☐
SCOWCROFT coming on his desk	☒ ☐	PORTER Nancy 6554 Rogers calling Chris personally	☒ ☐
DARMAN	☒ ☐	STUDDERT	☒ ☐
BATES on way	☒ ☐	UNTERMAYER	☐ ☐
BREEDEN trying to find	☒ ☐	ROGERS	☐ ☒
CARD	☐ ☒	WINSTON	☒ ☒
CICCONI	☐ ☒	PINKERTON N/C	☒ ☐
DEMAREST	☒ ☐		☐ ☐
FITZWATER	☐ ☒		☐ ☐
GRAY John Schmitz	☒ ☐		☐ ☐
HAGIN	☐ ☐		☐ ☐

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than NOON, Thursday, July 20, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

[GRAY: (John Schmitz): Read the announcement. Missing in emphasis + theme/feasibility + market orientation]

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

1989 JUL 19 PM 6:31

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 07/20/89

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ----

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TRANSMITTAL, CLEAN AIR ACT
(07/20 6:00 p.m. draft)

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

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

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

89 JUL 21 19:05

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1989 JUL 20 PM 7:4

July 20, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *W*
FROM: MARK LANGE *ML*
SUBJECT: REMARKS FOR TRANSMITTAL OF CLEAN AIR ACT

I. SUMMARY

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

II. DISCUSSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

The next step is Congressional action.
The Clean Air Act that I'm sending to Congress today ~~is the~~ ^{has} ~~latest example of that leadership.~~ And ~~it's~~ been made possible thanks to the outstanding efforts and bipartisan support of Republicans and Democrats alike.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This bill matches the letter and the spirit of my speech and fact sheet of June 12th; and, while I'll leave you to read the legislation, there are a few specifics I'd like to touch on here:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1989

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89 JUL 21 12:00 PM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

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

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THE ROSE GARDEN
FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1989
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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: 7/19/89ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

89 JUL 20 11:38 NOON

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CLEAN AIR ACT TRANSMITTAL

	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 NOON, Thursday, July 20, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

see comments

RESPONSE:

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

1989 JUL 19 PM 6:31

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It's time to break the deadlock on this issue
~~There is no reason that Americans need to endure one more~~
~~year of this stalemate.~~ It is time to cooperate for clean air -- by passing a new Clean Air Act **this year**.

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

#

MASTER

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~You understand that~~ protecting the world's shared natural heritage must be a global, universal priority. Just as environmental problems respect no borders, our solutions must transcend political boundaries. That's why ^{we} ~~you~~ are here today.

And **that's why this legislation is such good news.**

~~It brings us~~ ^{taking a major} ~~Today we are~~ ^{one step} ~~one step~~ closer toward clean air. ^{we} The reforms we're proposing to the Clean Air Act represent thousands of hours

of careful ^{analysis} ~~effort~~, negotiation, and cooperation. The right questions have been asked -- and together, we're finding the right answers.

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

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

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

This bold piece of legislation will see to it that every American -- in every city in America -- **will breathe clean air.** It will **stop the degradation caused by acid rain by the end of this century.** And it will cut ~~all categories of~~ ^{at least} airborne toxic chemicals by ~~between 75 and 90~~ ^{from major sources} percent.

Those are the goals that I outlined back in June. ~~I'm told~~ *body*
 this is the most far-reaching piece of environmental legislation *quite attrib.*
 ever to come from the White House. It is certainly
 comprehensive. But it does more than set bold objectives. It
 meets those goals in economically efficient ways -- tapping the
power of the marketplace, encouraging **flexibility**, and relying on
 the talents and insights of those affected, to **find solutions**.

I said on June 12... I'll leave you to read the legislation. *Not only does this bill live up to every thing*
 But there are a few
 highlights and new advances I'd like to touch on here.

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

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

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

It's time to break⁴ the deadlock on this
~~There is no reason that Americans need to endure one more~~
issue.

~~year of this stalemate.~~ It is time to cooperate for clean air --
by passing a new Clean Air Act **this year.**

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

#



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

NOTICE:

Enclosed are comments from staff members of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Such comments do not necessarily represent the official position of the Director of OMB or of the Office of Management and Budget. If you wish to have the Director's personal comments, please let me know -- and contact me if you have any questions.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "David J. Haun", is positioned above the typed name.

David J. Haun
Executive Assistant
to the Director

89 JUL 20 PM 12:09

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 7/19/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 7/20/89 NOON

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CLEAN AIR ACT TRANSMITTAL

	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 NOON, Thursday, July 20, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

see comments

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

1989 JUL 19 PM 6:31

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Grady 4844
~~Second~~, ^{Third} ~~First~~, for the reductions in airborne toxic chemicals we seek, this legislation calls for the toughest standards. New sources must do **more** than match existing average control technology. **They must be as good as the best.** [Our regulations will ensure that every industrial plant in the country has the ^{we know of in practice} ~~very~~ best available control technologies.]

First test there be any question: this bill matches the letter and the spirit of my speech and fact sheet of June 12th.

Second, this is one of the most aggressive pieces of environmental legislation ~~passed~~ ^{competing} on sulfur dioxide emissions reductions than *any* bill for example, get two million tons ^{more} sulfur dioxide emissions reductions than *any* bill in the House.

Fourth

Grady 4/8/44
~~Second~~, we've proposed a streamlined permit system for all of the Clean Air Act's requirements -- so that ~~each~~ source and ~~each~~ enforcement official clearly knows the limits for air toxics, smog, acid rain.

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

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

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

#

7/20 3:05 P.M. Corrected by phone from McClure M.F.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I am pleased and proud to see that ~~we have hundreds of co-~~ *many of you have decided to* sponsors ~~for this bill.~~ *I for I* I can't thank ~~them all~~ *you enough. I am also grateful to* ~~But if this~~ *the principal* bill becomes law, ~~each of them~~ *all you* will have earned the gratitude and ~~respect of generations to come.~~ *sponsors: Senators*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 7/19/89

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

89 JUL 20 AID: 42
7/20/89 NOON

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CLEAN AIR ACT TRANSMITTAL

	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 NOON, Thursday, July 20, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

No Comments

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

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: 7/19/89ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 7/20/89 NOONSUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CLEAN AIR ACT TRANSMITTAL

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	STUDDERT	☒	☐
BATES	☒	☐	INTERMEYER	☐	☐
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 NOON, Thursday, July 20, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

*Slaine - OK**OK*

92:21 02 JUL 89

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



89 JUL 20 P 1:11

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: WILLIAM KRISTOL *WK*

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S REMARKS FOR THE CLEAN AIR ACT
TRANSMITTAL

One suggestion for your consideration: it may be beneficial to stress the flexibility and market benefits that the President's proposal offers, by contrast with other proposals such as the Mitchell bill. Midwest legislators and the business community have grave concerns in this regard, and we might allay these reservations by addressing them more directly.

cc: Jim Cicconi

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 7/19/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 7/20/89 NOON

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CLEAN AIR ACT TRANSMITTAL

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
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DEMAREST	☒	☐		☐	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒		☐	☐
GRAY	☒	☐		☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than NOON, Thursday, July 20, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

See Comments

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

89 JUL 20 P 3:28

1989 JUL 19 PM 6:31

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Today we are ^{taking a major} ~~one~~ step ~~closer~~ toward clean^{er} air. The reforms we're proposing to the Clean Air Act represent thousands of hours of careful effort, negotiation, and cooperation. The right

— Energy - Kay Woodward 586-6210

— EPA - Tom Super

questions have been asked -- and together, we ^{have found} ~~are finding~~ the right answers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#

Simon edits ✓

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

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TRANSMITTAL, CLEAN AIR ACT
THE ROSE GARDEN
FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1989
12:00 P.M.

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have no way of independently checking this, but I called Bob Grady to make him swear it was right. Bob says it's OK with the changes he submitted.

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

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

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

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

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: 7/19/89ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

7/20/89 NOON

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CLEAN AIR ACT TRANSMITTAL

	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 NOON, Thursday, July 20, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

02 JUL 20 02:40 PM '89

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

1989 JUL 19 PM 6:31

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A suggestion -- (NOT ESSENTIAL)

###

2 major Thoughts not mentioned that could be added

- Alternate fuels -- renewable, clean energy for tomorrow
- Market oriented ~~cost~~ policy designed to clean the air at the lowest cost and highest overall economic efficiency.

5682 ✓

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 7/19/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 7/20/89 NOON

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CLEAN AIR ACT TRANSMITTAL

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FITZWATER	☐	☒		☐	☐
GRAY	☒	☐		☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than NOON, Thursday, July 20, 1989, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

The NSC concurs with the proposed Presidential remarks on the Clean Air Act.

B. Scowcroft
Brent Scowcroft

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

July 20, 1989

89 JUL 20 5:36

1989 JUL 19 PM 6:31

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

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[2:00 P.M.]

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

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

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

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#

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 21, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
DURING CEREMONY FOR
TRANSMITTAL OF
CLEAN AIR ACT LEGISLATION

The Rose Garden

2:02 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Thank you all. Welcome to the steamy Rose Garden, Mr. Speaker and distinguished members of the Congress.

Something that was truly striking during my recent travels in Europe was this genuine excitement and enthusiasm spreading about the environmental issues. And the economic summit in Paris was largely devoted to the environment and what it means for the quality of life on our planet.

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

Around the world, in efforts to clean up the environment, we, the United States of America, are taking the lead. And the next step now is Congressional action. And let me make one thing very, very clear: Clean air is too important to be a partisan issue. Anyone who allows political bickering to weaken our progress against pollution does a tragic disservice to every city in America and to every American in this country who wants and deserves clean air.

And we've worked very hard on both sides of the aisle to craft a proposal that, for the first time in two decades, makes new progress for clean air.

The Clean Air Act that I'm sending to Congress today has been made possible thanks to the outstanding efforts and the bipartisan support of Republicans and Democrats alike.

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

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

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

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

MORE

birthright of every American.

I am pleased and proud to see that many of you have decided to cosponsor this bill. And I can't thank you all enough because clean air, once again, is a bipartisan issue. I've requested Senators Burdick and Chafee and Congressmen Dingell and Lent -- Norm -- to be the bill's prime sponsors, and if this bill becomes law, all of you will have earned the gratitude and respect of generations to come.

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

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

This bill matches the letter and the spirit of my speech and the fact sheet on June 12th. And while I'll leave you to read the legislation, there are a few specifics that I want to just briefly touch on here.

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

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

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And it's time to break the gridlock on this issue. It is time to cooperate for clean air by passing a new Clean Air Act this year.

Bill Reilly, our able Administrator, and trusted Secretary of Energy Jim Watkins and I will work closely with you members on the Hill to make clean air the law of this land. Americans deserve it. I am absolutely convinced that this Congress can achieve it.

And thank you all for coming down here today, and now we'll formalize this by one signature, and thank you all. (Applause.)

END

2:09 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 21, 1989

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And thank you all for coming down here today, and now we'll formalize this by one signature, and thank you all.
(Applause.)

END

2:09 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 23, 1989

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the annual report of the Council on Environmental Quality, Environmental Quality 1987-1988. This report focuses on the Nation's air, land, and water resources that are particularly affected by the urbanization of our population and by other intensive uses. It presents CEQ's analysis of the historical trends, current status, and outlook for urban air quality, developed water resources, and the growing burden of municipal solid waste on the urban landscape. It also offers an assessment of the Federal lands reserved for our national defense installations, which present special environmental challenges.

Americans built great cities that have facilitated commerce and economic growth and prosperity, and provided homes to millions of new citizens from all over the world. Today nearly three-fourths of our people reside in communities classified as "urban," which make up only about 2 percent of this country's total land acreage. As our Nation has generally prospered by intensively developing these urban areas, expectations for human health and quality of the natural environment have also increased.

Hence, for nearly 2 decades, governments at all levels have increased their efforts to address pollution and environmental degradation. Parallel efforts in the private sector have accompanied government programs to protect the human environment. As a result, we can point proudly to improvements on a number of fronts. Some of these are reviewed in this CEQ report. For example, the Federal motor vehicle control program, which sets emissions standards for all new production vehicles, has brought about a clearly demonstrated improvement in the quality of the air in cities throughout the Nation.

But we can do better. That is why we are committed to cleaner air in the Nation's cities, and why we believe that a fresh approach to the Clean Air Act can help meet the Nation's environmental needs without compromising our record of unprecedented economic growth. It is now clear that different cities have varying climatic conditions, industrial mixes, and automobile use patterns. Cleaner air in our cities will thus require credible commitment, timetables, and strategies for the different regions of the country. Innovative solutions tailored to meet local circumstances will be required. Draconian limits on economic growth and on the use of the automobile should not be necessary in order to give Americans clean air at levels they are willing to pay for, but it will require significant Federal, State, and local leadership and innovative approaches from government and industry.

We must do better. This country must make every effort to stem the rising tide of garbage and industrial waste through a more aggressive use of waste minimization and recycling practices. America as a nation is filling landfills

more

(OVER)

faster than it can establish new ones. The waste problem is not going away, and it can no longer be neglected. Waste minimization must start at home and in the local communities, by reducing household garbage and separating wastes for recycling. In many cases it is in the economic self-interest of industry to recycle its wastes, to minimize waste generation at the source, or to adopt less polluting processes. Innovative techniques that have proven effective in reducing wastes both in industry and in local communities should be widely shared.

We will do better. The development of America's abundant water resources has stimulated economic advancement in nearly all regions of the country and has facilitated growth in interstate commerce generally. Since 1972, a national expenditure of \$350 billion for water pollution abatement and control has restored water quality in many places so that today some three-fourths of our rivers, lakes, and estuaries can fully support fishing and swimming. But the pollution that washed ashore on popular beaches last summer has again focused attention on the condition of the Nation's coastal waters. Abuses of the oceans and the Great Lakes must end and will end, and we will work closely with the States to enforce and strengthen the effectiveness of the Ocean Dumping Act and the Clean Water Act. We must also better protect America's wetlands, by working towards a goal of no net loss through a coordinated wetlands policy. We are also committed to protecting the Nation's surface and ground water resources from contamination by fertilizers and pesticides without jeopardizing the economic vitality of U.S. agriculture, and we will work with farmers to adopt environmentally sound production practices, safer chemicals, and biological pest controls.

Doing a better job of cleaning the air will make our cities more healthful. Doing a better job of solid waste management will make our landscapes safer and more attractive. Doing a better job of protecting our water resources will add importantly to the overall opportunities for outdoor recreation within and near our urban communities, closer to where most Americans spend most of their time. Recent studies of outdoor recreation have pointed out the enormous popularity of water-based recreation activities and have stressed the positive relationship between improvements in water quality and the effective use of urban lands available for outdoor recreation.

A better life for all Americans is our great common desire, and I believe that economic growth and a clean environment are both part of what all Americans understand a better life to mean. The protection of the environment and the conservation and wise management of our natural resources must have a high priority on our national agenda. Given sound research, hard work, sufficient public and private funds, and -- most important -- the necessary political will, we can achieve and maintain an environment that protects the public health and enhances the quality of life for us all.

GEORGE BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 23, 1989.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 12, 1989

FACT SHEET:

PRESIDENT BUSH'S CLEAN AIR PLAN

Fulfilling a major campaign commitment, President Bush today proposed a comprehensive program to provide clean air for all Americans.

The President's plan calls for the first sweeping revisions to the Clean Air Act since 1977, and represents the first time an Administration has put forward a proposal since that time.

The President's plan 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 President's plan will:

- o Cut sulfur dioxide emissions virtually in half by the year 2000. The plan calls for a 10 million ton reduction in SO₂, and a 2 million ton cut in nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions, for a total reduction of 12 million tons in acid-rain causing emissions.
- o Bring all cities currently not meeting the health standards for ozone and carbon monoxide into attainment. Most cities will attain the standard by 1995, and the plan is designed to ensure attainment in all but the most severely impacted cities by the year 2000.
- o Require factories and plants emitting toxic compounds into the air to employ the best technology currently available in order to achieve in the near term a cut estimated at 75 to 90 percent in pollutants suspected of causing cancer. Taken together with efforts to reduce cancer-causing emissions from cars and trucks, it is estimated that the plan will eliminate in its first phase over three-fourths of the annual cancer deaths that air toxics are suspected of causing.

Fundamental Principles

Five goals underlie the President's clean air proposals and the means for accomplishing them:

- 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, asthmatics 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, so as to clean 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, the President seeks to break the gridlock which has characterized the debate on clean air for the past several years.

ACID RAIN

Highlights

- o Requires sulfur dioxide reductions of 10 million tons and nitrogen oxide reductions of 2 million tons.
- o Calls for five million tons of reductions in the first phase by the end of 1995.
- o Establishes a system of marketable permits to allow maximum flexibility for utilities to achieve required reductions in the most efficient and least costly manner.

Background

"Acid rain" occurs when sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions undergo a chemical change in the atmosphere and return to the earth in rain, fog, or snow.

Approximately 20 million tons of SO₂ are emitted annually in the U.S., three-quarters from the burning of fossil fuels by electric utilities; 20 percent from other, more widely dispersed industrial sources; and 5 percent from transportation sources. The source of most SO₂ emissions causing acid rain are old (pre-1971) electric power plants, not subject to the existing Clean Air Act's strict emissions requirements on newer plants. Fifty power plants are responsible for about half of all SO₂ emissions.

Acid rain causes damage to lakes, forests, and buildings, contributes to reduced visibility, and is suspected of causing damage to human health.

Since 1970, the U.S. has spent \$225 billion to control air pollution. American industry spends about \$33 billion a year on air pollution controls (\$10 billion by the electric utility industry). One result of this expenditure is that SO₂ emissions have been reduced by almost 20% since 1977, despite a substantial increase in coal consumption during the period since then.

Any acid rain control program will increase electricity rates for affected utilities. Generally speaking, however, proposals with greater flexibility will result in smaller rate increases. Thus, the President's proposal to allow trading among utility companies will ensure that protection from acid rain is achieved in a less costly fashion than many of the more traditional "command and control" proposals that have been advanced.

The President's plan represents a major new innovation in harnessing the power of the marketplace to protect the environment.

The President's proposal calls for:

- o A reduction of 10 million tons of sulfur dioxide by the year 2000, using a baseline year of 1980 for tons of SO₂ emitted, primarily from coal-fired power plants.
- o A two-phase program in order to ensure early reductions. A reduction of five million tons is required during the first phase, by the end of 1995. All dates assume enactment of this legislation by December 31, 1989.
- o A 2 million ton reduction of NO_x in Phase II.. The plan would allow utilities to trade reductions of NO_x for reductions of SO₂ or vice versa, and thus represents a call for a total reduction of 12 million tons in acid rain-causing pollutants.
- o A three-year extension of the Phase II deadline for plants adopting clean coal repowering technologies, combined with regulatory incentives designed to smooth their transition into the marketplace. This will allow the United States to make good on the major investment the President has called for in clean coal, and will ensure that coal continues to play an important role in America's energy future.
- o Freedom of choice in cutting pollution. The plan requires all plants above a certain size in affected states to meet the same emissions standard, but does not dictate to plant managers how the standard should be met. The plan requires the largest polluting plants to make the greatest cuts in pollution. The emissions standard would be set at the rate necessary to achieve five million tons in the first phase. The plan envisions a standard of 2.5 lbs. per million BTU, which would affect 107 plants in 18 states. The standard would then be tightened to approximately 1.2 lbs. per million BTUs so as to achieve a ten million ton reduction in Phase II.
- o Maximum flexibility in obtaining reductions. The plan would allow utilities to trade required reductions so that they will be achieved in the least costly fashion. In the first phase, trading would be allowed among electric plants within a state or within a utility system. In addition, full interstate trading would be allowed in phase II.
- o The estimated cost of the President's proposal would be \$3.8 billion annually in the second phase, and approximately \$700 million per year in the first phase. While this represents an increase of over two percent by the year 2000 in the nation's \$160 billion a year electricity bill, the flexibility built into the

President's plan reduces, by up to half, the cost of various competing proposals mandating the use of specific technologies.

URBAN AIR QUALITY

Highlights

- o Employs a mix of Federal measures and state initiatives to cut sharply air pollution in our Nation's cities. The Federal measures alone will cut emissions that cause urban ozone -- the primary contributor to urban air pollution -- nearly in half, and help bring all cities into compliance with air quality standards.
- o Sets realistic timetables for attaining the standards but is designed to ensure steady progress toward meeting that goal.
- o Contains new initiatives to promote alternative fuels to reduce pollution from cars, buses, trucks and motor fuels, and to harness the power of the marketplace to ensure cost-effective reductions.

OZONE

Background

Based on data measured during the summers of 1985 to 1987, over 100 million people live in 81 urban areas across the country that exceed the health standard for ozone. In some cities, such as Los Angeles, the situation is persistent and severe (176 days in violation of the health standard in 1988); in other cities the problem is marginal (Lancaster, PA, is listed as a non-attainment area, but, in fact, has exceeded the Federal standard for only a few hours in the last 3 years).

The President's plan is designed to ensure that over two-thirds of the cities now out of attainment -- all but about 25 cities -- come into attainment by 1995. All but the three most seriously polluted areas (Los Angeles, Houston, and New York) will come into attainment by the year 2000; and these special cases will be given until 2010 -- contingent upon a requirement in the President's plan that they show significant annual progress toward cleaning the air and meeting the health standard.

Ozone is formed when volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are mixed with nitrogen oxides (NOx) in the presence of sunlight. Heat speeds up the reaction, and therefore concentrations are usually higher in the summer months. Exceedances of the ozone standard (.12 parts per million) grew sharply during the especially hot summer of 1988. If a city exceeds the standard for at least one

hour on four or more days during a three year period, it is judged to be "out of attainment" with the standard.

Exposure to ozone causes short term effects, such as shortness of breath, coughing, and chest pains, that are particularly acute for asthmatics, children, and senior citizens. Moreover, ozone is suspected of playing a role in the long-term development of chronic lung diseases and permanent lung structure damage. In addition to health effects, ozone has effects on vegetation, including crops such as soybeans, wheat and corn; is damaging forests in California; and is suspected as a contributing agent in damage to forests in the Southeastern U.S.

The major sources of VOCs, the most important ozone pre-cursor, are motor vehicles (40%); small "area sources," e.g., bakeries, dry cleaners, and consumer solvents (40%); large point sources, e.g., petroleum refineries (15%); and gasoline refueling (5%).

Many large point sources have already been required to reduce emissions by roughly 80 percent from uncontrolled levels under the Clean Air Act, and tailpipe emissions from new vehicles have been reduced by 96 percent. The smaller "area" sources are largely uncontrolled.

VOC and NOx emissions have decreased nationally since 1978 -- VOCs by 17 percent and NOx by 8 percent -- despite growth in population, travel and industrial activity. As a consequence, the trend in ambient ozone concentrations declined by 9 percent from 1979 to 1987. Increases occurred again, however, in the hot summers of 1987 and 1988.

The deadline for meeting urban ozone standards set back in 1977 under the existing Clean Air Act has already expired. Despite this progress in reducing ozone, the health standards have not been met within the deadlines. Without new legislation, the EPA will be required by law to impose Federal Implementation Plans (FIPs) on several major American cities. Courts are, for example, already preparing to impose such requirements on Chicago and Los Angeles. These FIPs could involve extraordinary controls that would sharply curb economic growth and dramatically alter the lifestyles of local residents.

Over the next decade, both EPA and the Federal Highway Administration estimate that growth in automobile use will begin to outstrip reductions occurring from fleet turnover, so that VOC emissions will increase after 2000.

Thus, additional measures to reduce ozone-causing emissions are needed if Americans are to have air that is clean enough to meet the health standard. The President's plan sets forth these additional clean air measures.

Some measures required under current law will help reduce VOC's. These include:

- o The effect of tightened automobile and truck tailpipe emission standards, which will continue to cut emissions as older cars are replaced with new ones;
- o The implementation of required inspection and maintenance programs for motor vehicles by state and local governments;
- o Volatility controls on gasoline. Earlier this year, the Bush Administration required a reduction of gasoline volatility (to a standard of 10.5 pounds per square inch);
- o Selected stationary source controls on refineries and other factories.

It is estimated that these measures will reduce VOC emissions from baseline levels by 18% by 2005. They will bring 23 cities into attainment by 1995, but without additional controls, increased automobile use would cause many of these to slip back out of attainment, leaving 72 cities out of attainment by 2005.

Additional Federal Measures Under the President's Proposal

In an ambitious effort to bring all cities into attainment, the President's proposals call for:

- o Further tightening the volatility requirements for gasoline nationwide during the summer months to reduce evaporative emissions which cause ozone formation. This will reduce VOC emissions by an estimated 8 percent.
- o Reductions in vehicle evaporative emissions caused by automobile running losses, which will cut VOC emissions by an estimated 4.2%.
- o Federal regulations to control emissions from treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes, which will cut VOC emissions by 3.2%.
- o Providing EPA with the authority to regulate VOC emissions from small sources and consumer products, such as consumer solvents and paints, which EPA estimates will cut VOC emissions by 2.5%.
- o Tightening hydrocarbon emission tailpipe standards for automobiles by almost 40%. The current standard will be tightened to the level soon to be required on all California vehicles (from .41 to .25 grams per mile). This will cut VOC emissions by 0.4%.

- o A first time requirement for light duty trucks to meet the same tailpipe standard now required of automobiles (.41 gpm). This will cut VOC emissions by 0.2%.
- o Expanded vehicle inspection and maintenance programs in serious non-attainment areas, which will cut VOC emissions by 1.2%.
- o Controls to reduce evaporative emissions which occur during refueling of motor vehicles. These "stage II" controls would require refueling stations to install special nozzles on gasoline pumps in non-attainment areas, and are expected to reduce VOCs by up to 2% in such areas.
- o Provide EPA new authority to issue control technology guidelines (CTGs) to major stationary source emitters (factories and plants). The most cost-effective control guidelines will be issued first. These guidelines are expected to result in a 3.5% reduction in VOC emissions.
- o Provide for the use of alternative fuels -- such as clean burning methanol, natural gas, and ethanol -- in the most serious non-attainment areas. The President's plan is designed to ensure that one million clean-fueled vehicles per year are introduced into America's most polluted cities by the year 1997. The program will not only reduce VOC emissions by an additional 2 to 5%, it will dramatically reduce toxic air emissions such as benzene, toluene, and xylene.
- o It is estimated that these new federal measures to curb ozone pollution will add \$3 to \$4 billion in annual costs to the economy when fully implemented.

The Long-Term Clean Fuels Program

The clean fuels program proposed by the President is perhaps the most innovative and far-reaching component of his proposal. It is designed to provide a long-term reconciliation of the environment and the automobile -- so that Americans can continue to enjoy economic growth, freedom in using their motor vehicles, and clean air.

The Administration proposes to replace a portion of the motor vehicle fleet in certain cities with new vehicles that operate on clean burning fuels. In the 9 major urban areas where current data shows the greatest concentration of ozone, the Administration's plan calls for a ten-year program for the phased-in introduction of alternative fuels, and clean-fueled vehicle sales according to the following schedule:

500,000 vehicles in 1995
750,000 vehicles in 1996
1,000,000 vehicles each year from 1997 through 2004

The major metropolitan areas affected by the plan are: Los Angeles, Houston, New York City, Milwaukee, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Greater Connecticut, San Diego, and Chicago. If these areas are able to demonstrate that they can achieve analagous reductions in VOC's and toxic air chemicals through other measures, the plan would allow them to "opt out" of the clean-fueled vehicle and alternative fuels program, in which case the vehicle target numbers would be scaled down proportionately. The plan would also allow other cities to be included in the program at their request.

The President's alternative fuels program, combined with other motor vehicle and fuel measures in the plan, will shrink the contribution of vehicles to the ozone problem from the current 40 percent to ten percent. This represents not only an alternative to some of the more disruptive driving controls currently being considered by some states, but also a bold and innovative means of reconciling continued use of the automobile by a growing society with the need for cleaner air.

Effect of the Federal Measures Proposed by the President

Taken together, the Federal measures proposed by the President, combined with the effect of measures being pursued under current law, will cut ozone-causing VOC emissions nearly in half. EPA estimates the program will reduce annual emissions by 45% by the year 2005. In and of themselves, these measures will bring all but about 20 cities into attainment of the ozone standard.

Because of the President's commitment to ensuring clean air in all American cities, however, his plan calls for additional measures to be undertaken by the states in order to meet the standard for healthy air.

State Measures Under the President's Proposal

Under the President's proposal, the roughly 20 cities with the most serious ozone pollution problems would be required to take steps to cut ozone-causing emissions by 3 percent per year beginning with enactment of the legislation.

This will guarantee that, even as more realistic deadlines for meeting the standard are set, those cities with the most significant air pollution problems will be on a steady path toward cleaner air.

Because of ozone transport, some areas may be unable to attain the standard in spite of adequate efforts to control their own pollution. Cities under 200,000 in population, which are not part of regional airsheds but whose attainment is prevented as a result of ozone pollution transported from other cities or regions, will not be subject to sanctions under these circumstances.

Emissions Trading: Harnessing the Power of the Marketplace to Protect the Environment

The President has also directed the EPA to develop rules and regulations which will provide companies with the maximum flexibility in achieving the pollution reductions called for in his plan.

Specifically, the President's plan would require the Administrator to issue regulations within 18 months to allow automobile manufacturers to engage in "emissions trading" and refiners to engage in "fuel pooling" to the maximum extent feasible. Such regulations shall establish performance standards for vehicles and transportation fuels marketed in the most serious and severe non-attainment areas. Companies would then be able to choose to engage in "emissions trading" and "fuel pooling" so long as they can demonstrate to EPA that the combination of measures they select will allow them to achieve the same emissions reductions as the control measures outlined in the President's program.

This "emissions trading" concept is already being considered by the State of California. It represents a market-based means of reducing both VOCs and reactive aromatics in the most cost-effective way. The EPA would publish these regulations at the same time as it publishes regulations implementing the other control measures in the President's plan. If companies cannot demonstrate alternative means of achieving the same amount of pollution reduction, they would be required to implement the control measures outlined above.

CARBON MONOXIDE

Background

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless gas that tends to reduce the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood. It is a particularly serious health threat to individuals who suffer from cardiovascular disease, especially those with angina or heart disease. Unlike ozone, carbon monoxide problems are worse in cold weather.

Two-thirds of CO emissions come from motor vehicles. Emissions of carbon monoxide decreased 25 percent from 1978 to 1987, despite a 24 percent increase in vehicle miles travelled during that period, largely because of controls already in place on emissions from cars, buses, and trucks. Some improvement from these

controls will continue, as older, more heavily polluting cars are gradually replaced on America's roads by newer, cleaner vehicles. Currently, cars purchased before 1981 amount to only 38 percent of the vehicles miles traveled (VMT), but they account for over 86 percent of CO emissions.

As use of the automobile continues to grow, however, it is expected that many American cities will not attain the health-based carbon monoxide standard. That standard is 9 parts per million (ppm), measured over an 8-hour period. If a representative reading of monitors in an area shows that it exceeds the standard for two or more 8-hour periods, it is classified in "non-attainment."

There are currently about 50 American cities not meeting the standard. As with ozone, in some cases cities exceed the standard only moderately. About 6 urban areas, however, have a carbon monoxide problem classified by EPA as "serious".

EPA estimates that even as vehicle miles travelled (VMT) grow, the effect of fleet turnover will bring almost half of those cities currently violating the standard into attainment. Several of the measures in the President's proposal designed to curb ozone-causing emissions will also help reduce carbon monoxide. These include the measures described above to tighten tailpipe standards for light duty trucks, and to improve state and local inspection and maintenance programs.

Even with these measures, however, several American cities will continue to have a carbon monoxide problem. To bring these cities into compliance with the health-based standard, the President's proposal contains several important measures designed to cut carbon monoxide emissions.

Specifically, the President's plan calls for:

- o A major new program to promote the use of clean-burning oxygenated fuels, which emit dramatically less carbon monoxide. The plan would require those cities with the most serious carbon monoxide problems to use gasoline blended with oxygenated fuels during the winter months. Oxygenated fuels include ethanol, methanol, ETBE, and MTBE.

Blending oxygenates into fuel will not only reduce carbon monoxide, it will also sharply reduce toxic air emissions caused by aromatics in conventional gasoline.

Ethanol and ETBE are generally produced in the US from corn, wheat and potato crops. They offer the opportunity both to clean the air and to provide expanded markets for America's farmers.

The President's plan would allow cities to "opt out"

of the oxygenated fuels requirement, if they could demonstrate to EPA that they would come into attainment of the carbon monoxide standard using other measures.

EPA estimates that requiring oxygenated fuels in areas with serious carbon monoxide problems will reduce carbon monoxide emissions by an additional 18% in these areas.

- o Giving EPA the authority to issue regulations for a carbon monoxide cold temperature standard. Carbon monoxide problems are exaggerated when motor vehicles start in exceptionally cold weather. This standard has the potential to reduce carbon monoxide emissions by 7 to 12 percent.

The President's plan will bring the vast majority of cities into attainment with the carbon monoxide standard by 1995, and will bring all American cities into attainment by the year 2000.

PARTICULATE MATTER

Background

Particulate matter (PM10) includes acid sulfates, toxic organics and metals, and insoluble dusts that come from traditional stack emissions, as well as area sources such as wood stoves and open burning. Construction, roadways and mobile sources also contribute to the problem.

PM10 can cause premature death in elderly and ill persons, aggravation of existing respiratory disease, increased respiratory illness and other effects.

Particulate matter (PM10) standards were revised in 1987 to address smaller particulate matter particles most likely to penetrate the lungs.

The President's program will:

- o Require reasonably available control measures to meet the standard.
- o Ensure that the majority of cities meet the standard by 1994, and that all cities meet PM10 standards by 2001.

TOXIC AIR POLLUTANTS

Highlights

- o Dramatically accelerates progress in controlling major

toxic air pollutants.

- o Uses best technology available to cut air toxics.
- o Promises certifiable progress in regulating sources of toxic air emissions on a set schedule.

Background

The emission of toxic chemicals into the air is believed to cause cancer and other health effects in humans.

Since 1974, EPA has been required to regulate such emissions in order to provide an "ample margin of safety" to the public. Because this margin has been difficult to define and has been the subject of continued litigation, EPA has had difficulty proceeding with regulation under the law. Since passage of the statute, it has published regulations for only seven toxic air pollutants.

Because the statute has proven unworkable, the President has proposed a major revision of the law in order to guarantee greatly accelerated progress in reducing the damaging effects of toxic air pollution.

Data recently released by the EPA indicate that 2.7 billion pounds of toxic chemicals are emitted into the air each year. EPA estimates that these emissions contribute to approximately 1500-3000 fatal cancers annually. Toxic chemical emissions are associated also with respiratory disease and birth defects.

Motor vehicles and stationary sources each account for approximately half of air toxic emissions. The measures in the President's plan designed to curb VOC emissions and promote alternative fuels will sharply reduce emissions from motor vehicles.

The President's plan also includes a major new initiative to reduce air toxic emissions from stationary sources (factories, plants, and other such sources).

A majority of identified carcinogens are emitted by about 30 industrial categories, including steel mills (coke ovens), rubber, pulp and paper, chromium electroplating, and solvent users. The President's plan is designed to reduce quickly emissions from these sources.

The President's program will:

- o Establish a set schedule for regulating major sources of toxic air pollution. Under the plan, EPA will publish regulations for controlling ten source categories within two years, 25 percent of source categories within four years, 50 percent of source

categories within seven years, and all necessary additional categories of air toxics within ten years.

- o Require emitters of toxic air pollution to use the Maximum Available Control Technology (MACT) to sharply cut pollution. This means that EPA would set a standard based on the best technology currently available. Plants would then be required to meet that standard, with some exceptions to add flexibility for those who have already reduced most air toxics and for very small plants.
- o Encourage voluntary reductions early, before standards are even published, by providing credit for those reductions against the MACT requirement.
- o After Phase I is implemented, the EPA Administrator shall assess any remaining risk after reductions from state-of-the-art technology and determine if there is a need for further controls. Based on his assessment, the EPA Administrator would set additional standards to prevent the public from being exposed to "unreasonable risk", which would allow considerations of cost and technical feasibility as well as health-based risks.

It is estimated that the President's air toxics initiative will eliminate in the first phase about three-quarters of the cancer deaths caused by toxic air emissions from factories and plants.

The annual costs of the program are difficult to estimate until actual standards are published, but current EPA estimates center at about \$2.0 billion per year.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: 07/20/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ----SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TRANSMITTAL, CLEAN AIR ACT
(07/20 6:00 p.m. draft)

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

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

89 JUL 21 4:09 PM

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1989 JUL 20 PM 7:45

July 20, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *W*
FROM: MARK LANGE *ML*
SUBJECT: REMARKS FOR TRANSMITTAL OF CLEAN AIR ACT

I. SUMMARY

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

II. DISCUSSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This bill matches the letter and the spirit of my speech and fact sheet of June 12th; and, while I'll leave you to read the legislation, there are a few specifics I'd like to touch on here:

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

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

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

And finally, this legislation has teeth. It provides tough sanctions for cities that don't make reasonable efforts and significant progress. And to deter future crimes against the air we breathe, any individuals who willfully violate this Clean Air

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

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

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

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