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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 29, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
ON REGULATION REFORM

The Rose Garden

2:00 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Well, a warm welcome to the White House for all of you. And first, I want to salute the three generals in the war for regulatory reform: our Vice President, Dan Quayle; Boyden Gray, and Dr. Michael Boskin. (Applause.)

We also have here some of the front-line troops actively engaged in this process -- members of my administration and Cabinet: Andy Card and Barbara Franklin, and Jim Watkins, and Lynn Martin, and Dick Darman, Pat Saiki, Bill Reilly, and many others out here that are working for these kinds of changes. I also appreciate all efforts for fundamental reform of government regulation. That's what brings us here today.

Regulation imposes what we see as a hidden tax on all Americans. This reform is one of the top priorities that I stressed in my State of the Union message, and it's a vital element of our national reform agenda.

Two hundred years ago our Founding Fathers championed a whole new way of thinking about man's relationship to government by unleashing forces of social and economic freedom. They made the United States a haven for the poor and the oppressed -- indeed, a land of opportunity.

Our system did not promise material well-being, but it guaranteed personal freedom. In just one century's time, millions of poor people came here from every corner of the Old World. And because America empowered them to use their God-given talents to the fullest, people who came to our shores with nothing but faith and imagination made us the strongest and freest nation on Earth.

Since the '30s, when a great economic shock hit the world, government has often turned to projects of social engineering. And too often, in my opinion, government embraced the notion that human actions, human choices, could be organized to good effect only through bureaucratic blueprints.

This posed a challenge to our precious heritage of limited government and the rule of law. It veered us away from the tradition of the accountability of citizen legislators. When Congress shirks the responsibility for leadership, it tends to embrace many premises of the command economy. For example, when Congress passes laws mandating Americans to dance to the tune of arbitrary social and economic goals, it leaves the details of this choreography to the bureaucracy. This is not right. The bureaucracy is not accountable in the same way a legislature should be or a President should be.

Over the years, many Americans have felt the growing burden of regulation's tax in disguise. And we learned some hard

lessons. We learned that lonely keepers of the flame of economic reform -- men like the late Friedrich von Hayek -- were right. The era of bureaucracy and regulation produced one example after another validating von Hayek's observation: Rule by bureaucracy undermines the true rule of law and runs headlong into the iron law of unintended consequences.

Let me tell you what this means in the real world. Take a common concern about safety: Inflexible safety rules can undermine safety in unforeseen ways: If government mandates make ladders more and more costly to consumers, just for example, more people will turn to cheaper substitutes. They'll climb on chairs or step-stools -- which are far less safe. Of course, regulators creating such a rule would not intend to make people less safe -- but that's just how it works in practice. That's what we mean by unintended consequences.

Consider another example, this time with environmental rules. Command-and-control environmental rules actually can harm the environment. Regulations under the old Clean Air Act, for example, required new power plants to install scrubbers to clean up air pollution. Not only did this increase the cost of electricity, but it also generated scrubber sludge to be disposed of in landfills. Now we have a much better, market-based program which provides companies more options in how they reduce pollution -- for example through our innovative emissions trading program, or through increased use of cleaner burning natural gas.

I could go on all day with examples of inflexible rules that impose hidden taxes and costs on society. I could cite any number of abstract rules in collision with how things actually work: How highway fatalities can increase and American auto workers can lose jobs when Congress tries to legislate the fuel efficiency of cars. How a regulation system, plump with noble intentions, can keep life-saving drugs and medical devices from patients who need them. And let me add a personally gratifying note: The speed-up of approval for new "breakthrough" drugs for AIDS and for cancer and other life-threatening diseases is the culmination of the work that I was active in, that I helped begin almost 10 years ago.

Reforming regulation is a huge and time-consuming task -- presiding over the Task Force on Regulation during the '80s was, for example, one of the most important assignments that President Reagan gave me when I was Vice President. And I've given a similar assignment to Vice President Dan Quayle and my Council on Competitiveness -- and I am very grateful for his leadership and for the work of the Council.

Today regulation is facing a heightened public concern, and a growing public impatience. Many times this manifests itself in the phrase, "Get the government off our backs." More and more people are sending Washington an unmistakable message: Over-regulation costs jobs. And thanks to this rising sentiment, we are able to accelerate needed reforms.

In my State of the Union Address, I lit a fire under our regulatory reformers, gave them 90 days to produce dramatic results. Today marks the 91st day -- and let me report our reformers have come through with flying colors.

From biotechnology to banking to energy, we've made achievements that will lower costs and increase choices for American consumers. We've carried out reforms that will create and preserve good jobs for Americans and help us stay competitive in the world. We estimate that the reforms we've set in motion

just since January 28th will save consumers about \$15 billion to \$20 billion a year -- that's a savings of \$225 to \$300 per year for the average American family. And this is just a down payment on savings to come.

Every agency that I asked to participate has responded with action. Some agencies already have accomplished important reforms, and all agencies have completed a reform agenda which they will carry out in the months ahead.

To help us move forward with our reform agenda, today I am ordering a 120-day extension of the moratorium on new regulation. (Applause.) And I am directing the Competitiveness Council to take the lead in implementing these reforms. Our objective must be to stop new rules that hurt growth while speeding up new rules to help our economy. During the next 120 days I expect many more gains for freedom and common sense.

And I'll ask the United States Congress to do its part. I'll be working with regulatory reformers in every federal agency to propose new legislation where needed to eliminate unreasonable regulatory burdens that are now mandated by statute. And Congress also should pass legislation that has been pending for three years to reauthorize the Paperwork Reduction Act.

And further, I'm putting Congress on notice: I will veto any bill that attempts to put excessive new burdens of regulation on the backs of our families, our consumers, our workers, and our businesses. There will be no -- and I repeat, no -- return to business as usual. (Applause.)

Let me be very clear about our aims: We cannot and will not abolish all regulation. I have responsibilities as Chief Executive to enforce sound regulations for the health and safety of the American people -- and I'll keep that trust. The best way to keep that trust is through a fundamental reform of our system of regulation. This is more than a three-month or even a three-year effort. This is more than an exercise in adjusting or fine-tuning the system. The economy is beginning to recover now. To ensure that recovery continues and is strengthened -- to ensure that we can create new jobs -- we must continue our course of regulatory reform.

Our campaign for regulatory reform meshes with our efforts for government reform -- like our proposal to limit the terms of congressmen and make them more accountable. It fits also with our crusade for reform of the civil justice system -- against the tyranny of these nuisance lawsuits that mock our time-honored traditions of justice. And it goes hand in hand with our efforts to reform American education -- by allowing parents, not governments, to choose their children's schools. In short, there's a common purpose linking the all of our efforts to renew the spirit and practice of limited government.

So let's take heart -- and let's get to work. We can see the future, and it is a freer future. There is no doubt in my mind: The day is coming when we will put the final wrecking ball to the discredited system of the social engineers. We will restore this country. We will build it back, sturdy in the radical faith in freedom that is the legacy of our Founding Fathers.

Now I'm going to have the honor and privilege of signing the memorandum extending the regulatory moratorium. Thank you all very much. (Applause.)

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/28/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ---

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: REGULATION REFORM CEREMONY

SUBJECT: WED. APRIL 29 - 2:00 p.m.

| | ACTION | FYI | | ACTION | FYI |
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| VICE PRESIDENT | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | HORNER | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| SKINNER | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | MCBRIDE | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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| BRADY | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | PORTER | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
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| BOSKIN | | | <u>MCGROARTY</u> | | |

REMARKS: DELAND

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The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 27, 1992

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST *AD*
FROM: JOSEPH P. DUGGAN *JPD*
SUBJECT: REGULATION REFORM CEREMONY

I. SUMMARY

On Wednesday, April 29, in the Rose Garden at 2:00 p.m., you will describe the progress made under the 90-day regulatory moratorium. In the audience of 200 will be the cabinet, presidential appointees, regulators from independent agencies, businessmen, and trade association and think tank representatives.

II. DISCUSSION

The remarks (12 minutes, on cards) state your philosophy of what type of government regulation is appropriate, describe the successes of the moratorium, and lay out how the Administration will regulate in the future.

(Duggan/Simon)
April 28, 1992
Draft Five
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PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: REGULATION REFORM CEREMONY
 ROSE GARDEN
 WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1992
 2:00 P.M.

[Acknowledgments] A warm welcome to the White House for all of you -- especially the many grass-roots fighters for economic freedom who have travelled long distances to be here. You honor us with your presence. I appreciate all your efforts for fundamental reform of government regulation. Regulation imposes a hidden tax on all Americans. This reform is one of the top priorities I stressed in my State of the Union message, and it is a vital element of our national reform agenda.

Remember, the early residents of the White House were men like Jefferson and Madison. They were freedom fighters, they were revolutionaries. Two hundred years ago they championed a whole new way of thinking about man's relationship to government by unleashing forces of social and economic freedom. They made the United States a haven for the poor and the oppressed -- a land of opportunity. \\

Our system did not promise material well-being, but it guaranteed personal freedom. In just one century's time, millions of poor people came here from every corner of the Old World. And because America empowered them to use their God-given talents to the fullest, people who came to our shores with nothing but faith and imagination made us the strongest and freest nation on earth. \\

Since the '30s, when a great economic shock hit the world, our governing elites have often turned to projects of social engineering. Too often, in my opinion, they embraced the notion that human actions, human choices, could be organized to good effect only through bureaucratic blueprints.

Social engineering posed a challenge to our precious heritage of limited government and the rule of law. It veered us away from the tradition of the accountability of citizen legislators. When Congress shirks the responsibility for leadership it tends to embrace many premises of the command economy. For example, when Congress passes laws mandating Americans to dance to the tune of arbitrary social and economic goals -- and leaves the details of the choreography to the bureaucracy. \\ This is not right. The bureaucracy is not accountable in the same way a legislature should be or a President must be. \\

Over the years, because of bureaucratic activism, we felt the growing burden of regulation's taxes in disguise. And we learned some hard lessons. We learned that lonely keepers of the flame of economic freedom -- men like the late Friedrich Hayek [HY-eck] -- were right. The era of bureaucracy and regulation produced one example after another validating Hayek's observation: Rule by bureaucracy undermines the true rule of law and runs headlong into the iron law of unintended consequences.

Let me tell you what this means in the real world: Take a common regulation concerning safety. Inflexible safety rules can

undermine safety in unforeseen ways: If government mandates make ladders more and more costly to consumers, for instance, more people will turn to cheaper substitutes. They'll climb on chairs and step-stools -- which are far less safe. Of course, regulators creating such a rule would not intend to make people less safe -- but that's just how it works in practice. That's what we mean by unintended consequences.

Consider another example, this time with environmental rules. Command-and-control environmental rules actually can harm the environment. Regulations under the old Clean Air Act, for example, required new power plants to install scrubbers to clean up air pollution. Not only did this increase electricity demand, it also generated mountains of scrubber sludge to be disposed of in landfills. Now we have a much better, market-based program to prevent air pollution through energy efficiency and tradable pollution permits.

I could go on all day with examples of inflexible rules that impose hidden taxes and costs on society. I could cite any number of abstract rules in collision with how things actually work: How highway fatalities can increase and American auto workers can lose jobs when Congress tries to legislate the fuel efficiency of our cars. How a regulation system, plump with noble intentions, can keep life-saving drugs from AIDS and Alzheimers patients and medical devices from neurological patients. \\

But we're here today for another purpose. We're here to

mark that the era of unaccountable government and unreasoning bureaucracy is coming to an end. A new American revolution is under way -- and you and I and millions of like-minded people are leading it. \\ Reforming regulation is a huge and time-consuming task -- presiding over the Task Force on Regulation during the 1980s was, for instance, one of the most important assignments President Reagan gave me when I was Vice President. I've given a similar assignment to Vice President Dan Quayle and my Council on Competitiveness -- and I'm grateful for his able leadership.

Today regulation is facing a heightened public concern, and a growing public impatience. Many times this manifests itself in the phrase, "Get the government off our backs." More and more people are sending Washington an unmistakable message: Over-regulation costs jobs. \\ Thanks to this rising sentiment, we are able to accelerate needed reforms.

In my State of the Union Address, I lit a fire under our regulatory reformers and gave them 90 days to produce dramatic results. Today marks the 91st day -- and let me report our reformers have come through with flying colors. From biotechnology to banking to energy, we've made achievements that will lower costs and increase choices for American consumers. We've carried out reforms that will create and preserve good jobs for Americans and help us stay competitive in the world. [We estimate that the reforms we've set in motion just since January 28 will save consumers about \$20 billion a year -- and that's just a down payment on savings to come.]

Every agency I asked to participate has responded with action. Some agencies already have accomplished important reforms, and all agencies have completed a reform agenda which they will carry out in the coming months.

To help us move forward with our reform agenda, today I am ordering a [four-month] extension of the moratorium. I am directing the Competitiveness Council to take the lead in implementing these reforms. Our objective must be to stop new rules that hurt growth while speeding up new rules to help our economy. During the next [four months] I expect many more gains for freedom and common sense.

And I'll ask Congress to do its part. I'll be working with regulatory reformers in every federal agency to propose new legislation where needed to eliminate unreasonable regulatory burdens now mandated by statute. And Congress also should pass legislation that has been pending for three years to reauthorize the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Further, I'm putting Congress on notice: I will veto any bill that attempts to put excessive new burdens of regulation on the backs of our families, our consumers, our workers, and our businesses. \\ There will be no -- I repeat, no -- return to business as usual. \\

Let me be clear about our aims: We cannot and will not abolish all regulation. I have responsibilities as chief executive to enforce sound regulations for the health and safety of the American people -- and I'll keep that trust. The best way

to keep that trust is through a fundamental reform of our system of regulation. This is more than a three-month or even a three-year effort. This is more than an exercise in adjusting or fine-tuning the system. \\

The economy is beginning to recover now. To ensure that recovery continues and is strengthened -- to ensure that we can create new jobs -- we must continue our course of regulatory reform.

Our campaign for regulatory reform meshes with our efforts for government reform -- like our proposal to limit the terms of congressmen and make them more accountable. It fits also with our crusade for reform of the civil justice system -- against the tyranny of nuisance lawsuits that mock our time-honored traditions of justice. And it goes hand in hand with our efforts to reform American education -- by allowing parents, not government, to choose their children's schools. In short, there's a common purpose linking the all of our efforts to renew the spirit and practice of limited government. \\

So let's take heart -- and let's get to work. We can see the future. It's a freer future. There is no doubt in my mind: The day is coming when we will put the final wrecking ball to the discredited system of the social engineers. We will restore this country. We will build it back, sturdy in the radical faith in freedom that is the legacy of our Founding Fathers. [Signing ceremony if appropriate.]

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**REGULATION REFORM CEREMONY \ ROSE GARDEN
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1992 \ 2:00 P.M.**

A WARM WELCOME TO THE WHITE HOUSE FOR ALL OF YOU. FIRST, I WANT TO SALUTE MY THREE GENERALS IN THE WAR FOR REGULATORY REFORM: VICE PRESIDENT QUAYLE, BOYDEN GRAY, AND MICHAEL BOSKIN. WE ALSO HAVE HERE SOME OF THE FRONT-LINE TROOPS -- MEMBERS OF MY ADMINISTRATION AND CABINET: ANDY CARD, BARBARA FRANKLIN, JIM WATKINS, LYNN MARTIN, DICK DARMAN, PAT SAIKI, AND BILL REILLY. I APPRECIATE ALL YOUR EFFORTS FOR FUNDAMENTAL REFORM OF GOVERNMENT REGULATION.

- 2 -

REGULATION IMPOSES A HIDDEN TAX ON ALL AMERICANS. THIS REFORM IS ONE OF THE TOP PRIORITIES I STRESSED IN MY STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE, AND IT IS A VITAL ELEMENT OF OUR NATIONAL REFORM AGENDA.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO OUR FOUNDING FATHERS CHAMPIONED A WHOLE NEW WAY OF THINKING ABOUT MAN'S RELATIONSHIP TO GOVERNMENT BY UNLEASHING FORCES OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FREEDOM.

- 3 -

THEY MADE THE UNITED STATES A HAVEN FOR THE POOR AND THE OPPRESSED -- A LAND OF OPPORTUNITY. \\

OUR SYSTEM DID NOT PROMISE MATERIAL WELL-BEING, BUT IT GUARANTEED PERSONAL FREEDOM. IN JUST ONE CENTURY'S TIME, MILLIONS OF POOR PEOPLE CAME HERE FROM EVERY CORNER OF THE OLD WORLD. AND BECAUSE AMERICA EMPOWERED THEM TO USE THEIR GOD-GIVEN TALENTS TO THE FULLEST, PEOPLE WHO CAME TO OUR SHORES WITH NOTHING BUT FAITH AND IMAGINATION MADE US THE STRONGEST AND FREEST NATION ON EARTH. \\

- 4 -

SINCE THE '30s, WHEN A GREAT ECONOMIC SHOCK HIT THE WORLD, GOVERNMENT HAS OFTEN TURNED TO PROJECTS OF SOCIAL ENGINEERING. TOO OFTEN, IN MY OPINION, GOVERNMENT EMBRACED THE NOTION THAT HUMAN ACTIONS, HUMAN CHOICES, COULD BE ORGANIZED TO GOOD EFFECT ONLY THROUGH BUREAUCRATIC BLUEPRINTS.

THIS POSED A CHALLENGE TO OUR PRECIOUS HERITAGE OF LIMITED GOVERNMENT AND THE RULE OF LAW. IT VEERED US AWAY FROM THE TRADITION OF THE ACCOUNTABILITY OF CITIZEN LEGISLATORS.

- 5 -

WHEN CONGRESS SHIRKS THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEADERSHIP, IT TENDS TO EMBRACE MANY PREMISES OF THE COMMAND ECONOMY. FOR EXAMPLE, WHEN CONGRESS PASSES LAWS MANDATING AMERICANS TO DANCE TO THE TUNE OF ARBITRARY SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC GOALS -- AND IT LEAVES THE DETAILS OF THE CHOREOGRAPHY TO THE BUREAUCRACY. \\ THIS IS NOT RIGHT. THE BUREAUCRACY IS NOT ACCOUNTABLE IN THE SAME WAY A LEGISLATURE SHOULD BE OR A PRESIDENT MUST BE. \\

- 6 -

OVER THE YEARS, MANY AMERICANS HAVE FELT THE GROWING BURDEN OF REGULATION'S TAXES IN DISGUISE. AND WE LEARNED SOME HARD LESSONS. WE LEARNED THAT LONELY KEEPERS OF THE FLAME OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM -- MEN LIKE THE LATE FRIEDRICH HAYEK [HY-ECK] -- WERE RIGHT. THE ERA OF BUREAUCRACY AND REGULATION PRODUCED ONE EXAMPLE AFTER ANOTHER VALIDATING HAYEK'S OBSERVATION: RULE BY BUREAUCRACY UNDERMINES THE TRUE RULE OF LAW AND RUNS HEADLONG INTO THE IRON LAW OF UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES.

- 7 -

LET ME TELL YOU WHAT THIS MEANS IN THE REAL WORLD. TAKE A COMMON CONCERN ABOUT SAFETY: INFLEXIBLE SAFETY RULES CAN UNDERMINE SAFETY IN UNFORESEEN WAYS: IF GOVERNMENT MANDATES MAKE LADDERS MORE AND MORE COSTLY TO CONSUMERS, FOR INSTANCE, MORE PEOPLE WILL TURN TO CHEAPER SUBSTITUTES. THEY'LL CLIMB ON CHAIRS AND STEP-STOOLS -- WHICH ARE FAR LESS SAFE. OF COURSE, REGULATORS CREATING SUCH A RULE WOULD NOT INTEND TO MAKE PEOPLE LESS SAFE -- BUT THAT'S JUST HOW IT WORKS IN PRACTICE. THAT'S WHAT WE MEAN BY UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES.

- 8 -

CONSIDER ANOTHER EXAMPLE, THIS TIME WITH ENVIRONMENTAL RULES. COMMAND-AND-CONTROL ENVIRONMENTAL RULES ACTUALLY CAN HARM THE ENVIRONMENT. REGULATIONS UNDER THE OLD CLEAN AIR ACT, FOR EXAMPLE, REQUIRED NEW POWER PLANTS TO INSTALL SCRUBBERS TO CLEAN UP AIR POLLUTION. NOT ONLY DID THIS INCREASE THE COST OF ELECTRICITY, BUT IT ALSO GENERATED SCRUBBER SLUDGE TO BE DISPOSED OF IN LANDFILLS.

- 9 -

NOW WE HAVE A MUCH BETTER, MARKET-BASED PROGRAM WHICH PROVIDES COMPANIES MORE OPTIONS IN HOW THEY REDUCE POLLUTION -- FOR EXAMPLE THROUGH OUR INNOVATIVE EMISSIONS TRADING PROGRAM, OR THROUGH INCREASED USE OF CLEANER BURNING NATURAL GAS.

I COULD GO ON ALL DAY WITH EXAMPLES OF INFLEXIBLE RULES THAT IMPOSE HIDDEN TAXES AND COSTS ON SOCIETY. I COULD CITE ANY NUMBER OF ABSTRACT RULES IN COLLISION WITH HOW THINGS ACTUALLY WORK:

- 10 -

HOW HIGHWAY FATALITIES CAN INCREASE AND AMERICAN AUTO WORKERS CAN LOSE JOBS WHEN CONGRESS TRIES TO LEGISLATE THE FUEL EFFICIENCY OF OUR CARS. HOW A REGULATION SYSTEM, PLUMP WITH NOBLE INTENTIONS, CAN KEEP LIFE-SAVING DRUGS AND MEDICAL DEVICES FROM PATIENTS WHO NEED THEM. \\ AND LET ME ADD A PERSONALLY GRATIFYING NOTE: THE SPEED-UP OF APPROVAL FOR NEW "BREAKTHROUGH" DRUGS FOR AIDS AND CANCER AND OTHER LIFE-THREATENING DISEASES IS THE CULMINATION OF WORK I BEGAN ALMOST 10 YEARS AGO.

- 11 -

REFORMING REGULATION IS A HUGE AND TIME-CONSUMING TASK -- PRESIDING OVER THE TASK FORCE ON REGULATION DURING THE 1980S WAS, FOR INSTANCE, ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ASSIGNMENTS PRESIDENT REAGAN GAVE ME WHEN I WAS VICE PRESIDENT. I'VE GIVEN A SIMILAR ASSIGNMENT TO VICE PRESIDENT DAN QUAYLE AND MY COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS -- AND I'M GRATEFUL FOR HIS ABLE LEADERSHIP.

- 12 -

TODAY REGULATION IS FACING A HEIGHTENED PUBLIC CONCERN, AND A GROWING PUBLIC IMPATIENCE. MANY TIMES THIS MANIFESTS ITSELF IN THE PHRASE, "GET THE GOVERNMENT OFF OUR BACKS." MORE AND MORE PEOPLE ARE SENDING WASHINGTON AN UNMISTAKABLE MESSAGE: OVER-REGULATION COSTS JOBS. \\ THANKS TO THIS RISING SENTIMENT, WE ARE ABLE TO ACCELERATE NEEDED REFORMS.

- 13 -

IN MY STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS, I LIT A FIRE UNDER OUR REGULATORY REFORMERS AND GAVE THEM 90 DAYS TO PRODUCE DRAMATIC RESULTS. TODAY MARKS THE 91ST DAY -- AND LET ME REPORT OUR REFORMERS HAVE COME THROUGH WITH FLYING COLORS. FROM BIOTECHNOLOGY TO BANKING TO ENERGY, WE'VE MADE ACHIEVEMENTS THAT WILL LOWER COSTS AND INCREASE CHOICES FOR AMERICAN CONSUMERS. WE'VE CARRIED OUT REFORMS THAT WILL CREATE AND PRESERVE GOOD JOBS FOR AMERICANS AND HELP US STAY COMPETITIVE IN THE WORLD.

- 14 -

WE ESTIMATE THAT THE REFORMS WE'VE SET IN MOTION JUST SINCE JANUARY 28 WILL SAVE CONSUMERS ABOUT \$15 BILLION TO \$20 BILLION A YEAR -- THAT'S A SAVINGS OF 225 TO 300 DOLLARS PER YEAR FOR THE AVERAGE AMERICAN FAMILY. AND THIS IS JUST A DOWN PAYMENT ON SAVINGS TO COME. \\

EVERY AGENCY I ASKED TO PARTICIPATE HAS RESPONDED WITH ACTION. SOME AGENCIES ALREADY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED IMPORTANT REFORMS, AND ALL AGENCIES HAVE COMPLETED A REFORM AGENDA WHICH THEY WILL CARRY OUT IN THE COMING MONTHS.

- 15 -

TO HELP US MOVE FORWARD WITH OUR REFORM AGENDA, TODAY I AM ORDERING A 120 DAY EXTENSION OF THE MORATORIUM ON NEW REGULATION. I AM DIRECTING THE COMPETITIVENESS COUNCIL TO TAKE THE LEAD IN IMPLEMENTING THESE REFORMS. OUR OBJECTIVE MUST BE TO STOP NEW RULES THAT HURT GROWTH WHILE SPEEDING UP NEW RULES TO HELP OUR ECONOMY. DURING THE NEXT 120 DAYS I EXPECT MANY MORE GAINS FOR FREEDOM AND COMMON SENSE.

- 16 -

AND I'LL ASK CONGRESS TO DO ITS PART. I'LL BE WORKING WITH REGULATORY REFORMERS IN EVERY FEDERAL AGENCY TO PROPOSE NEW LEGISLATION WHERE NEEDED TO ELIMINATE UNREASONABLE REGULATORY BURDENS NOW MANDATED BY STATUTE. AND CONGRESS ALSO SHOULD PASS LEGISLATION THAT HAS BEEN PENDING FOR THREE YEARS TO REAUTHORIZE THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.

- 17 -

FURTHER, I'M PUTTING CONGRESS ON NOTICE: I WILL VETO ANY BILL THAT ATTEMPTS TO PUT EXCESSIVE NEW BURDENS OF REGULATION ON THE BACKS OF OUR FAMILIES, OUR CONSUMERS, OUR WORKERS, AND OUR BUSINESSES. \\ THERE WILL BE NO -- I REPEAT, NO -- RETURN TO BUSINESS AS USUAL. \\

- 18 -

LET ME BE CLEAR ABOUT OUR AIMS: WE CANNOT AND WILL NOT ABOLISH ALL REGULATION. I HAVE RESPONSIBILITIES AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE TO ENFORCE SOUND REGULATIONS FOR THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE -- AND I'LL KEEP THAT TRUST. THE BEST WAY TO KEEP THAT TRUST IS THROUGH A FUNDAMENTAL REFORM OF OUR SYSTEM OF REGULATION. THIS IS MORE THAN A THREE-MONTH OR EVEN A THREE-YEAR EFFORT. THIS IS MORE THAN AN EXERCISE IN ADJUSTING OR FINE-TUNING THE SYSTEM. \\

- 19 -

THE ECONOMY IS BEGINNING TO RECOVER NOW. TO ENSURE THAT RECOVERY CONTINUES AND IS STRENGTHENED -- TO ENSURE THAT WE CAN CREATE NEW JOBS -- WE MUST CONTINUE OUR COURSE OF REGULATORY REFORM.

OUR CAMPAIGN FOR REGULATORY REFORM MESHES WITH OUR EFFORTS FOR GOVERNMENT REFORM -- LIKE OUR PROPOSAL TO LIMIT THE TERMS OF CONGRESSMEN AND MAKE THEM MORE ACCOUNTABLE.

- 20 -

IT FITS ALSO WITH OUR CRUSADE FOR REFORM OF THE CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM -- AGAINST THE TYRANNY OF NUISANCE LAWSUITS THAT MOCK OUR TIME-HONORED TRADITIONS OF JUSTICE. AND IT GOES HAND IN HAND WITH OUR EFFORTS TO REFORM AMERICAN EDUCATION -- BY ALLOWING PARENTS, NOT GOVERNMENT, TO CHOOSE THEIR CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS. IN SHORT, THERE'S A COMMON PURPOSE LINKING THE ALL OF OUR EFFORTS TO RENEW THE SPIRIT AND PRACTICE OF LIMITED GOVERNMENT. \\\

- 21 -

SO LET'S TAKE HEART -- AND LET'S GET TO WORK. WE CAN SEE THE FUTURE. IT'S A FREER FUTURE. THERE IS NO DOUBT IN MY MIND: THE DAY IS COMING WHEN WE WILL PUT THE FINAL WRECKING BALL TO THE DISCREDITED SYSTEM OF THE SOCIAL ENGINEERS. WE WILL RESTORE THIS COUNTRY. WE WILL BUILD IT BACK, STURDY IN THE RADICAL FAITH IN FREEDOM THAT IS THE LEGACY OF OUR FOUNDING FATHERS.

NOW I WILL SIGN THE MEMORANDUM EXTENDING THE REGULATORY MORATORIUM.

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**REGULATION REFORM CEREMONY \ ROSE GARDEN
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1992 \ 2:00 P.M.**

A WARM WELCOME TO THE WHITE HOUSE FOR ALL OF YOU. FIRST, I WANT TO SALUTE MY THREE GENERALS IN THE WAR FOR REGULATORY REFORM: VICE PRESIDENT QUAYLE, BOYDEN GRAY, AND MICHAEL BOSKIN. WE ALSO HAVE HERE SOME OF THE FRONT-LINE TROOPS -- MEMBERS OF MY ADMINISTRATION AND CABINET: ANDY CARD, BARBARA FRANKLIN, JIM WATKINS, LYNN MARTIN, DICK DARMAN, PAT SAIKI, AND BILL REILLY. I APPRECIATE ALL YOUR EFFORTS FOR FUNDAMENTAL REFORM OF GOVERNMENT REGULATION.

- 2 -

REGULATION IMPOSES A HIDDEN TAX ON ALL AMERICANS. THIS REFORM IS ONE OF THE TOP PRIORITIES I STRESSED IN MY STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE, AND IT IS A VITAL ELEMENT OF OUR NATIONAL REFORM AGENDA.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO OUR FOUNDING FATHERS CHAMPIONED A WHOLE NEW WAY OF THINKING ABOUT MAN'S RELATIONSHIP TO GOVERNMENT BY UNLEASHING FORCES OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FREEDOM.

- 3 -

THEY MADE THE UNITED STATES A HAVEN FOR THE POOR AND THE OPPRESSED -- A LAND OF OPPORTUNITY. \\

OUR SYSTEM DID NOT PROMISE MATERIAL WELL-BEING, BUT IT GUARANTEED PERSONAL FREEDOM. IN JUST ONE CENTURY'S TIME, MILLIONS OF POOR PEOPLE CAME HERE FROM EVERY CORNER OF THE OLD WORLD. AND BECAUSE AMERICA EMPOWERED THEM TO USE THEIR GOD-GIVEN TALENTS TO THE FULLEST, PEOPLE WHO CAME TO OUR SHORES WITH NOTHING BUT FAITH AND IMAGINATION MADE US THE STRONGEST AND FREEST NATION ON EARTH. \\

- 4 -

SINCE THE '30s, WHEN A GREAT ECONOMIC SHOCK HIT THE WORLD, GOVERNMENT HAS OFTEN TURNED TO PROJECTS OF SOCIAL ENGINEERING. TOO OFTEN, IN MY OPINION, GOVERNMENT EMBRACED THE NOTION THAT HUMAN ACTIONS, HUMAN CHOICES, COULD BE ORGANIZED TO GOOD EFFECT ONLY THROUGH BUREAUCRATIC BLUEPRINTS.

THIS POSED A CHALLENGE TO OUR PRECIOUS HERITAGE OF LIMITED GOVERNMENT AND THE RULE OF LAW. IT VEERED US AWAY FROM THE TRADITION OF THE ACCOUNTABILITY OF CITIZEN LEGISLATORS.

- 5 -

WHEN CONGRESS SHIRKS THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEADERSHIP, IT TENDS TO EMBRACE MANY PREMISES OF THE COMMAND ECONOMY. FOR EXAMPLE, WHEN CONGRESS PASSES LAWS MANDATING AMERICANS TO DANCE TO THE TUNE OF ARBITRARY SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC GOALS -- AND IT LEAVES THE DETAILS OF THE CHOREOGRAPHY TO THE BUREAUCRACY. \\ THIS IS NOT RIGHT. THE BUREAUCRACY IS NOT ACCOUNTABLE IN THE SAME WAY A LEGISLATURE SHOULD BE OR A PRESIDENT MUST BE. \\

- 6 -

OVER THE YEARS, MANY AMERICANS HAVE FELT THE GROWING BURDEN OF REGULATION'S TAXES IN DISGUISE. AND WE LEARNED SOME HARD LESSONS. WE LEARNED THAT LONELY KEEPERS OF THE FLAME OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM -- MEN LIKE THE LATE FRIEDRICH HAYEK [HY-ECK] -- WERE RIGHT. THE ERA OF BUREAUCRACY AND REGULATION PRODUCED ONE EXAMPLE AFTER ANOTHER VALIDATING HAYEK'S OBSERVATION: RULE BY BUREAUCRACY UNDERMINES THE TRUE RULE OF LAW AND RUNS HEADLONG INTO THE IRON LAW OF UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES.

- 7 -

LET ME TELL YOU WHAT THIS MEANS IN THE REAL WORLD. TAKE A COMMON CONCERN ABOUT SAFETY: INFLEXIBLE SAFETY RULES CAN UNDERMINE SAFETY IN UNFORESEEN WAYS: IF GOVERNMENT MANDATES MAKE LADDERS MORE AND MORE COSTLY TO CONSUMERS, FOR INSTANCE, MORE PEOPLE WILL TURN TO CHEAPER SUBSTITUTES. THEY'LL CLIMB ON CHAIRS AND STEPSTOOLS -- WHICH ARE FAR LESS SAFE. OF COURSE, REGULATORS CREATING SUCH A RULE WOULD NOT INTEND TO MAKE PEOPLE LESS SAFE -- BUT THAT'S JUST HOW IT WORKS IN PRACTICE. THAT'S WHAT WE MEAN BY UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES.

- 8 -

CONSIDER ANOTHER EXAMPLE, THIS TIME WITH ENVIRONMENTAL RULES. COMMAND-AND-CONTROL ENVIRONMENTAL RULES ACTUALLY CAN HARM THE ENVIRONMENT. REGULATIONS UNDER THE OLD CLEAN AIR ACT, FOR EXAMPLE, REQUIRED NEW POWER PLANTS TO INSTALL SCRUBBERS TO CLEAN UP AIR POLLUTION. NOT ONLY DID THIS INCREASE THE COST OF ELECTRICITY, BUT IT ALSO GENERATED SCRUBBER SLUDGE TO BE DISPOSED OF IN LANDFILLS.

NOW WE HAVE A MUCH BETTER, MARKET-BASED PROGRAM WHICH PROVIDES COMPANIES MORE OPTIONS IN HOW THEY REDUCE POLLUTION -- FOR EXAMPLE THROUGH OUR INNOVATIVE EMISSIONS TRADING PROGRAM, OR THROUGH INCREASED USE OF CLEANER BURNING NATURAL GAS.

I COULD GO ON ALL DAY WITH EXAMPLES OF INFLEXIBLE RULES THAT IMPOSE HIDDEN TAXES AND COSTS ON SOCIETY. I COULD CITE ANY NUMBER OF ABSTRACT RULES IN COLLISION WITH HOW THINGS ACTUALLY WORK:

HOW HIGHWAY FATALITIES CAN INCREASE AND AMERICAN AUTO WORKERS CAN LOSE JOBS WHEN CONGRESS TRIES TO LEGISLATE THE FUEL EFFICIENCY OF OUR CARS. HOW A REGULATION SYSTEM, PLUMP WITH NOBLE INTENTIONS, CAN KEEP LIFE-SAVING DRUGS AND MEDICAL DEVICES FROM PATIENTS WHO NEED THEM. \\ AND LET ME ADD A PERSONALLY GRATIFYING NOTE: THE SPEED-UP OF APPROVAL FOR NEW "BREAKTHROUGH" DRUGS FOR AIDS AND CANCER AND OTHER LIFE-THREATENING DISEASES IS THE CULMINATION OF WORK I BEGAN ALMOST 10 YEARS AGO.

- 11 -

REFORMING REGULATION IS A HUGE AND TIME-CONSUMING TASK -- PRESIDING OVER THE TASK FORCE ON REGULATION DURING THE 1980S WAS, FOR INSTANCE, ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ASSIGNMENTS PRESIDENT REAGAN GAVE ME WHEN I WAS VICE PRESIDENT. I'VE GIVEN A SIMILAR ASSIGNMENT TO VICE PRESIDENT DAN QUAYLE AND MY COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS -- AND I'M GRATEFUL FOR HIS ABLE LEADERSHIP.

- 12 -

TODAY REGULATION IS FACING A HEIGHTENED PUBLIC CONCERN, AND A GROWING PUBLIC IMPATIENCE. MANY TIMES THIS MANIFESTS ITSELF IN THE PHRASE, "GET THE GOVERNMENT OFF OUR BACKS." MORE AND MORE PEOPLE ARE SENDING WASHINGTON AN UNMISTAKABLE MESSAGE: OVER-REGULATION COSTS JOBS. \\ THANKS TO THIS RISING SENTIMENT, WE ARE ABLE TO ACCELERATE NEEDED REFORMS.

- 13 -

IN MY STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS, I LIT A FIRE UNDER OUR REGULATORY REFORMERS AND GAVE THEM 90 DAYS TO PRODUCE DRAMATIC RESULTS. TODAY MARKS THE 91ST DAY -- AND LET ME REPORT OUR REFORMERS HAVE COME THROUGH WITH FLYING COLORS. FROM BIOTECHNOLOGY TO BANKING TO ENERGY, WE'VE MADE ACHIEVEMENTS THAT WILL LOWER COSTS AND INCREASE CHOICES FOR AMERICAN CONSUMERS. WE'VE CARRIED OUT REFORMS THAT WILL CREATE AND PRESERVE GOOD JOBS FOR AMERICANS AND HELP US STAY COMPETITIVE IN THE WORLD.

- 14 -

WE ESTIMATE THAT THE REFORMS WE'VE SET IN MOTION JUST SINCE JANUARY 28 WILL SAVE CONSUMERS ABOUT \$15 BILLION TO \$20 BILLION A YEAR -- THAT'S A SAVINGS OF 225 TO 300 DOLLARS PER YEAR FOR THE AVERAGE AMERICAN FAMILY. AND THIS IS JUST A DOWN PAYMENT ON SAVINGS TO COME. \\

EVERY AGENCY I ASKED TO PARTICIPATE HAS RESPONDED WITH ACTION. SOME AGENCIES ALREADY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED IMPORTANT REFORMS, AND ALL AGENCIES HAVE COMPLETED A REFORM AGENDA WHICH THEY WILL CARRY OUT IN THE COMING MONTHS.

- 15 -

TO HELP US MOVE FORWARD WITH OUR REFORM AGENDA, TODAY I AM ORDERING A 120 DAY EXTENSION OF THE MORATORIUM ON NEW REGULATION. I AM DIRECTING THE COMPETITIVENESS COUNCIL TO TAKE THE LEAD IN IMPLEMENTING THESE REFORMS. OUR OBJECTIVE MUST BE TO STOP NEW RULES THAT HURT GROWTH WHILE SPEEDING UP NEW RULES TO HELP OUR ECONOMY. DURING THE NEXT 120 DAYS I EXPECT MANY MORE GAINS FOR FREEDOM AND COMMON SENSE.

- 16 -

AND I'LL ASK CONGRESS TO DO ITS PART. I'LL BE WORKING WITH REGULATORY REFORMERS IN EVERY FEDERAL AGENCY TO PROPOSE NEW LEGISLATION WHERE NEEDED TO ELIMINATE UNREASONABLE REGULATORY BURDENS NOW MANDATED BY STATUTE. AND CONGRESS ALSO SHOULD PASS LEGISLATION THAT HAS BEEN PENDING FOR THREE YEARS TO REAUTHORIZE THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.

- 17 -

FURTHER, I'M PUTTING CONGRESS ON NOTICE: I WILL VETO ANY BILL THAT ATTEMPTS TO PUT EXCESSIVE NEW BURDENS OF REGULATION ON THE BACKS OF OUR FAMILIES, OUR CONSUMERS, OUR WORKERS, AND OUR BUSINESSES. \\ THERE WILL BE NO -- I REPEAT, NO -- RETURN TO BUSINESS AS USUAL. \\

- 18 -

LET ME BE CLEAR ABOUT OUR AIMS: WE CANNOT AND WILL NOT ABOLISH ALL REGULATION. I HAVE RESPONSIBILITIES AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE TO ENFORCE SOUND REGULATIONS FOR THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE -- AND I'LL KEEP THAT TRUST. THE BEST WAY TO KEEP THAT TRUST IS THROUGH A FUNDAMENTAL REFORM OF OUR SYSTEM OF REGULATION. THIS IS MORE THAN A THREE-MONTH OR EVEN A THREE-YEAR EFFORT. THIS IS MORE THAN AN EXERCISE IN ADJUSTING OR FINE-TUNING THE SYSTEM. \\

- 19 -

THE ECONOMY IS BEGINNING TO RECOVER NOW. TO ENSURE THAT RECOVERY CONTINUES AND IS STRENGTHENED -- TO ENSURE THAT WE CAN CREATE NEW JOBS -- WE MUST CONTINUE OUR COURSE OF REGULATORY REFORM.

OUR CAMPAIGN FOR REGULATORY REFORM MESHES WITH OUR EFFORTS FOR GOVERNMENT REFORM -- LIKE OUR PROPOSAL TO LIMIT THE TERMS OF CONGRESSMEN AND MAKE THEM MORE ACCOUNTABLE.

- 20 -

IT FITS ALSO WITH OUR CRUSADE FOR REFORM OF THE CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM -- AGAINST THE TYRANNY OF NUISANCE LAWSUITS THAT MOCK OUR TIME-HONORED TRADITIONS OF JUSTICE. AND IT GOES HAND IN HAND WITH OUR EFFORTS TO REFORM AMERICAN EDUCATION -- BY ALLOWING PARENTS, NOT GOVERNMENT, TO CHOOSE THEIR CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS. IN SHORT, THERE'S A COMMON PURPOSE LINKING THE ALL OF OUR EFFORTS TO RENEW THE SPIRIT AND PRACTICE OF LIMITED GOVERNMENT. \\
GOVERNMENT.

- 21 -

SO LET'S TAKE HEART -- AND LET'S GET TO WORK. WE CAN SEE THE FUTURE. IT'S A FREER FUTURE. THERE IS NO DOUBT IN MY MIND: THE DAY IS COMING WHEN WE WILL PUT THE FINAL WRECKING BALL TO THE DISCREDITED SYSTEM OF THE SOCIAL ENGINEERS. WE WILL RESTORE THIS COUNTRY. WE WILL BUILD IT BACK, STURDY IN THE RADICAL FAITH IN FREEDOM THAT IS THE LEGACY OF OUR FOUNDING FATHERS.

NOW I WILL SIGN THE MEMORANDUM EXTENDING THE REGULATORY MORATORIUM.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 27, 1992 02 APR 27 P7:57

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST *DD*

FROM: JOSEPH P. DUGGAN *JPD*

SUBJECT: REGULATION REFORM CEREMONY

I. SUMMARY

On Wednesday, April 29, in the Rose Garden at 2:00 p.m., you will describe the progress made under the 90-day regulatory moratorium. In the audience of 200 will be the cabinet, presidential appointees, regulators from independent agencies, businessmen, and trade association and think tank representatives.

II. DISCUSSION

The remarks (12 minutes, on cards) state your philosophy of what type of government regulation is appropriate, describe the successes of the moratorium, and lay out how the Administration will regulate in the future.

(Duggan/Simon)
April 28, 1992
Draft Five
Dereg

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: REGULATION REFORM CEREMONY
 ROSE GARDEN
 WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1992
 2:00 P.M.

[Acknowledgments] A warm welcome to the White House for all of you -- especially the many grass-roots fighters for economic freedom who have travelled long distances to be here. You honor us with your presence. I appreciate all your efforts for fundamental reform of government regulation. Regulation imposes a hidden tax on all Americans. This reform is one of the top priorities I stressed in my State of the Union message, and it is a vital element of our national reform agenda.

Remember, the early residents of the White House were men like Jefferson and Madison. They were freedom fighters, they were revolutionaries. Two hundred years ago they championed a whole new way of thinking about man's relationship to government by unleashing forces of social and economic freedom. They made the United States a haven for the poor and the oppressed -- a land of opportunity. \\

Our system did not promise material well-being, but it guaranteed personal freedom. In just one century's time, millions of poor people came here from every corner of the Old World. And because America empowered them to use their God-given talents to the fullest, people who came to our shores with nothing but faith and imagination made us the strongest and freest nation on earth. \\

Since the '30s, when a great economic shock hit the world, our governing elites have often turned to projects of social engineering. Too often, in my opinion, they embraced the notion that human actions, human choices, could be organized to good effect only through bureaucratic blueprints.

Social engineering posed a challenge to our precious heritage of limited government and the rule of law. It veered us away from the tradition of the accountability of citizen legislators. When Congress shirks the responsibility for leadership it tends to embrace many premises of the command economy. For example, when Congress passes laws mandating Americans to dance to the tune of arbitrary social and economic goals -- and leaves the details of the choreography to the bureaucracy. \\ This is not right. The bureaucracy is not accountable in the same way a legislature should be or a President must be. \\

Over the years, because of bureaucratic activism, we felt the growing burden of regulation's taxes in disguise. And we learned some hard lessons. We learned that lonely keepers of the flame of economic freedom -- men like the late Friedrich Hayek [HY-eck] -- were right. The era of bureaucracy and regulation produced one example after another validating Hayek's observation: Rule by bureaucracy undermines the true rule of law and runs headlong into the iron law of unintended consequences.

Let me tell you what this means in the real world: Take a common regulation concerning safety. Inflexible safety rules can

undermine safety in unforeseen ways: If government mandates make ladders more and more costly to consumers, for instance, more people will turn to cheaper substitutes. They'll climb on chairs and step-stools -- which are far less safe. Of course, regulators creating such a rule would not intend to make people less safe -- but that's just how it works in practice. That's what we mean by unintended consequences.

Consider another example, this time with environmental rules. Command-and-control environmental rules actually can harm the environment. Regulations under the old Clean Air Act, for example, required new power plants to install scrubbers to clean up air pollution. Not only did this increase electricity demand, it also generated mountains of scrubber sludge to be disposed of in landfills. Now we have a much better, market-based program to prevent air pollution through energy efficiency and tradable pollution permits.

I could go on all day with examples of inflexible rules that impose hidden taxes and costs on society. I could cite any number of abstract rules in collision with how things actually work: How highway fatalities can increase and American auto workers can lose jobs when Congress tries to legislate the fuel efficiency of our cars. How a regulation system, plump with noble intentions, can keep life-saving drugs from AIDS and Alzheimers patients and medical devices from neurological patients. \\

But we're here today for another purpose. We're here to

mark that the era of unaccountable government and unreasoning bureaucracy is coming to an end. A new American revolution is under way -- and you and I and millions of like-minded people are leading it. \\ Reforming regulation is a huge and time-consuming task -- presiding over the Task Force on Regulation during the 1980s was, for instance, one of the most important assignments President Reagan gave me when I was Vice President. I've given a similar assignment to Vice President Dan Quayle and my Council on Competitiveness -- and I'm grateful for his able leadership.

Today regulation is facing a heightened public concern, and a growing public impatience. Many times this manifests itself in the phrase, "Get the government off our backs." More and more people are sending Washington an unmistakable message: Over-regulation costs jobs. \\ Thanks to this rising sentiment, we are able to accelerate needed reforms.

In my State of the Union Address, I lit a fire under our regulatory reformers and gave them 90 days to produce dramatic results. Today marks the 91st day -- and let me report our reformers have come through with flying colors. From biotechnology to banking to energy, we've made achievements that will lower costs and increase choices for American consumers. We've carried out reforms that will create and preserve good jobs for Americans and help us stay competitive in the world. [We estimate that the reforms we've set in motion just since January 28 will save consumers about \$20 billion a year -- and that's just a down payment on savings to come.]

Every agency I asked to participate has responded with action. Some agencies already have accomplished important reforms, and all agencies have completed a reform agenda which they will carry out in the coming months.

To help us move forward with our reform agenda, today I am ordering a [four-month] extension of the moratorium. I am directing the Competitiveness Council to take the lead in implementing these reforms. Our objective must be to stop new rules that hurt growth while speeding up new rules to help our economy. During the next [four months] I expect many more gains for freedom and common sense.

And I'll ask Congress to do its part. I'll be working with regulatory reformers in every federal agency to propose new legislation where needed to eliminate unreasonable regulatory burdens now mandated by statute. And Congress also should pass legislation that has been pending for three years to reauthorize the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Further, I'm putting Congress on notice: I will veto any bill that attempts to put excessive new burdens of regulation on the backs of our families, our consumers, our workers, and our businesses. \\ There will be no -- I repeat, no -- return to business as usual. \\

Let me be clear about our aims: We cannot and will not abolish all regulation. I have responsibilities as chief executive to enforce sound regulations for the health and safety of the American people -- and I'll keep that trust. The best way

to keep that trust is through a fundamental reform of our system of regulation. This is more than a three-month or even a three-year effort. This is more than an exercise in adjusting or fine-tuning the system. \\

The economy is beginning to recover now. To ensure that recovery continues and is strengthened -- to ensure that we can create new jobs -- we must continue our course of regulatory reform.

Our campaign for regulatory reform meshes with our efforts for government reform --like our proposal to limit the terms of congressmen and make them more accountable. It fits also with our crusade for reform of the civil justice system -- against the tyranny of nuisance lawsuits that mock our time-honored traditions of justice. And it goes hand in hand with our efforts to reform American education -- by allowing parents, not government, to choose their children's schools. In short, there's a common purpose linking the all of our efforts to renew the spirit and practice of limited government. \\

So let's take heart -- and let's get to work. We can see the future. It's a freer future. There is no doubt in my mind: The day is coming when we will put the final wrecking ball to the discredited system of the social engineers. We will restore this country. We will build it back, sturdy in the radical faith in freedom that is the legacy of our Founding Fathers. [Signing ceremony if appropriate.]

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 27, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST
FROM: JOSEPH P. DUGGAN *JPD*
SUBJECT: REGULATION REFORM CEREMONY

I. SUMMARY

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II. DISCUSSION

The remarks (12 minutes, on cards) state your philosophy of what type of government regulation is appropriate, describe the successes of the moratorium, and lay out how the Administration will regulate in the future.

(Duggan/Simon)
April 27, 1992
Draft Four
Dereg

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: REGULATION REFORM CEREMONY
ROSE GARDEN
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1992
2:00 P.M.

[Acknowledgments] A warm welcome to the White House for all of you -- especially the many grass-roots fighters for economic freedom who have travelled long distances to be here. You honor us with your presence. I appreciate all your efforts for fundamental reform of government regulation. Regulation imposes a hidden tax on all Americans. This reform is one of the top priorities I stressed in my State of the Union message, and it is a vital element of government reform -- one of five key issues on our national reform agenda.

Remember, the early residents of the White House were men like Jefferson and Madison. They were freedom fighters, they were revolutionaries. Two hundred years ago they unleashed forces of social and economic freedom that gave the world a whole new way of thinking about man's relationship to government. They made the United States a haven for the poor and the oppressed -- a land of opportunity. \\

Our system did not promise material well-being, but it guaranteed personal freedom. In just one century's time, millions of poor people came here from every corner of the Old World. And because America empowered them to use their God-given talents to the fullest, people who came to our shores with nothing but faith and imagination made us the richest nation on

earth -- in a poet's phrase, the New Colossus. \\\

When a great economic shock hit the world six decades ago, our governing elites turned too readily to projects of social engineering. They embraced the notion that human actions, human choices, could be organized to good effect through bureaucratic blueprints. They began a cycle of rule by bureaucracy.

Social engineering posed a challenge to our precious heritage of limited government and the rule of law. It veered us away from the tradition of the accountability of citizen legislators. Our Congress shirked its own responsibilities while embracing many premises of the command economy. Congress passed laws mandating Americans to dance to the tune of arbitrary social and economic goals -- and left the details of the choreography to a new class of bureaucrats. \\\

Under the rule of bureaucracy, we felt the growing burden of regulation's taxes in disguise. And we learned some hard lessons. We learned that lonely keepers of the flame of economic freedom -- men like the late Friedrich Hayek -- were right. The era of bureaucracy and regulation produced one example after another validating Hayek's observation: Rule by bureaucracy undermines the true rule of law and runs headlong into the iron law of unintended consequences. \\\

Inflexible safety rules can undermine safety in unforeseen ways: If government mandates make ladders more and more costly to consumers, for instance, more people will turn to cheaper substitutes. They'll climb on chairs and step-stools -- which

are far less safe. Command-and-control environmental rules actually can harm the environment. Consider the case of used motor oil: Today it has some market value -- just enough to provide collectors an incentive to haul it away for free and sell it for reuse. But if onerous bureaucratic handling methods are imposed, collectors may refuse to haul it away unless they are paid to pick it up. To avoid paying to have it hauled away, some people may simply dump it into the trash or into storm drains that feed our streams and lakes.

I could go on all day with examples of inflexible rules that impose hidden taxes and costs on society. I could cite any number of abstract rules in collision with human reality: How highway fatalities can increase and American auto workers can lose jobs when Congress tries to legislate the fuel efficiency of our cars. How a regulation system, plump with noble intentions, can keep life-saving drugs and medical devices from patients who need them. \\

But we're here today for another purpose. We're here to mark that the era of unaccountable government and unreasoning bureaucracy is coming to an end. A new American revolution is under way -- and you and I and millions of like-minded people are leading it. \\ Reforming regulation is a huge and time-consuming task -- presiding over the Task Force on Regulation during the 1980s was, for instance, one of the most important assignments President Reagan gave me when I was Vice President. But today regulation is facing a heightened public concern, and a growing

public impatience. This is helping us accelerate needed reforms.

In my State of the Union Address, I lit a fire under our regulatory reformers and gave them 90 days to produce dramatic results. Today marks the 91st day -- and let me report our reformers have come through with flying colors. From biotechnology to banking to energy, we've made achievements that will lower costs and increase choices for American consumers. We've carried out reforms that will create and preserve good jobs for Americans and help us stay competitive in the world. [We estimate that the reforms we've set in motion just since January 28 will save consumers about \$20 billion a year -- and that's just a down payment on savings to come.]

Every agency I asked to participate has responded with action. Some agencies already have accomplished important reforms, and all agencies have completed a reform agenda which they will carry out in the coming months.

To help us move forward with our reform agenda, today I am ordering a [four-month] extension of the moratorium. Our objective must be to stop new rules that hurt growth while speeding up new rules to help our economy. During the next [four months] I expect many more gains for freedom and common sense.

And I'm asking ask Congress to do its part. I am asking Congress to pass legislation to give the President line-item veto authority over burdensome regulatory requirements imposed by statute. I am asking Congress to accept a common-sense discipline clearly in the interest of American taxpayers and

consumers. Under my proposal, I would take a separate look at every new regulation or scheme of regulations that Congress attempts to mandate. If I find that the costs to society of a particular provision outweigh the benefits, or that the objectives of the legislation could be accomplished at less cost, I would be able to send that provision back to Congress for a clear up-or-down vote. Congress would be unable to hide bad regulations in the fine print of those gigantic bills it sends me. So if members of Congress want to join this spirit of reform right now, they can pass my proposal.

Further, I'm putting Congress on notice: I will veto any bill that attempts to put excessive new burdens of regulation on the backs of our families, our consumers, our workers, and our businesses. \\

Let me be clear about our aims: We cannot and will not abolish all regulation. I have responsibilities as chief executive to enforce sound regulations for the health and safety of the American people -- and I'll keep that trust. But the best way to keep that trust is through a fundamental reform of our system of regulation. This is not a three-month or even a three-year effort. This is not an exercise in adjusting or fine-tuning the system. \\ There will be no -- I repeat, no -- return to business as usual. \\ We are engaged in a revolution to overthrow the outdated and excessive rule by bureaucracy. \\

Our campaign against bureaucratic excess meshes with our efforts to limit the terms of congressmen and make them more

accountable. It fits also with our crusade against the tyranny of nuisance lawsuits that mock our time-honored traditions of justice. And it goes hand in hand with our efforts to break the bureaucratic stranglehold on American education -- by allowing parents, not government, to choose their children's schools. In short, there's a common purpose linking the all of our efforts to renew the spirit and practice of limited government. \\

So let's take heart -- and let's get to work. We can see the future. It's a freer future. There is no doubt in my mind: The day is coming when we will put the final wrecking ball to the discredited system of the social engineers. We will restore this country. We will build it back, sturdy in the radical faith in freedom that is the legacy of our Founding Fathers. [Signing ceremony if appropriate.]

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 27, 1992 2 APR 27 P 7: 57

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST

FROM: JOSEPH P. DUGGAN *J.P.D.*

SUBJECT: REGULATION REFORM CEREMONY

I. SUMMARY

On Wednesday, April 29, in the Rose Garden at 2:00 p.m., you will describe the progress made under the 90-day regulatory moratorium. In the audience of 200 will be the cabinet, presidential appointees, regulators from independent agencies, businessmen, and trade association and think tank representatives.

II. DISCUSSION

The remarks (12 minutes, on cards) state your philosophy of what type of government regulation is appropriate, describe the successes of the moratorium, and lay out how the Administration will regulate in the future.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/28/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ---

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: REGULATION REFORM CEREMONY
WED. APRIL 29 - 2:00 p.m.

SUBJECT: _____

| | ACTION | FYI | | ACTION | FYI |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| VICE PRESIDENT | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | HORNER | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| SKINNER | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | MCBRIDE | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| SCOWCROFT | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | MOORE | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| DARMAN | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | PETERSMEYER | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| BRADY | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | PORTER | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| BROMLEY | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ROGICH | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| CALIO | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ROLLINS | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| DEMAREST | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | SMITH | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| FITZWATER | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | YEUTTER | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| GRAY | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>FINDLAY</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| HOLIDAY | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>KAUFMAN</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| BOSKIN | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>MCGROARTY</u> | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

REMARKS: DELAND

CLERK
FIRESTONE

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE: _____

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 27, 1992

02 APR 28 All: 40

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST *DD*

FROM: JOSEPH P. DUGGAN *JPD*

SUBJECT: REGULATION REFORM CEREMONY

I. SUMMARY

On Wednesday, April 29, in the Rose Garden at 2:00 p.m., you will describe the progress made under the 90-day regulatory moratorium. In the audience of 200 will be the cabinet, presidential appointees, regulators from independent agencies, businessmen, and trade association and think tank representatives.

II. DISCUSSION

The remarks (12 minutes, on cards) state your philosophy of what type of government regulation is appropriate, describe the successes of the moratorium, and lay out how the Administration will regulate in the future.

(Duggan/Simon)
April 28, 1992
Draft Five
Dereg

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: REGULATION REFORM CEREMONY
ROSE GARDEN
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1992
2:00 P.M.

[Acknowledgments] A warm welcome to the White House for all of you -- especially the many grass-roots fighters for economic freedom who have travelled long distances to be here. You honor us with your presence. I appreciate all your efforts for fundamental reform of government regulation. Regulation imposes a hidden tax on all Americans. This reform is one of the top priorities I stressed in my State of the Union message, and it is a vital element of our national reform agenda.

~~Remember, the early residents of the White House were men like Jefferson and Madison. They were freedom fighters, they were revolutionaries.~~ Two hundred years ago ^{the founding fathers} they championed a whole new way of thinking about man's relationship to government by unleashing forces of social and economic freedom. They made the United States a haven for the poor and the oppressed -- a land of opportunity. \\

Our system did not promise material well-being, but it guaranteed personal freedom. In just one century's time, millions of poor people came here from every corner of the Old World. And because America empowered them to use their God-given talents to the fullest, people who came to our shores with nothing but faith and imagination made us the strongest and freest nation on earth. \\

Since the '30s, when a great economic shock hit the world, ~~our governing elites have~~ ^{government has} often turned to projects of social engineering. Too often, in my opinion, they embraced the notion that human actions, human choices, could be organized to good effect only through bureaucratic blueprints.

~~Social engineering~~ ^{this} posed a challenge to our precious heritage of limited government and the rule of law. It veered us away from the tradition of the accountability of citizen legislators. When Congress shirks the responsibility for leadership it tends to embrace many premises of the command economy. For example, when Congress passes laws mandating Americans to dance to the tune of arbitrary social and economic goals -- and ^{it} leaves the details of the choreography to the bureaucracy. \\ This is not right. The bureaucracy is not accountable in the same way a legislature should be or a President must be. \\

Over the years, ~~because of bureaucratic activism,~~ ^{many Americans have} we felt the growing burden of regulation's taxes in disguise. And we learned some hard lessons. We learned that lonely keepers of the flame of economic freedom -- men like the late Friedrich Hayek [HY-eck] -- were right. The era of bureaucracy and regulation produced one example after another validating Hayek's observation: Rule by bureaucracy undermines the true rule of law and runs headlong into the iron law of unintended consequences.

Let me tell you what this means in the real world: Take a common regulation concerning safety. Inflexible safety rules can

undermine safety in unforeseen ways: If government mandates make ladders more and more costly to consumers, for instance, more people will turn to cheaper substitutes. They'll climb on chairs and step-stools -- which are far less safe. Of course, regulators creating such a rule would not intend to make people less safe -- but that's just how it works in practice. That's what we mean by unintended consequences.

Consider another example, this time with environmental rules. Command-and-control environmental rules actually can harm the environment. Regulations under the old Clean Air Act, for

example, required new power plants to install scrubbers to clean up air pollution. Not only did this increase ^{the cost of} electricity demand, but it also generated mountains of scrubber sludge to be disposed of in landfills. Now we have a much better, market-based program ~~to prevent air pollution~~ through energy efficiency and tradable ^{options} pollution permits. ^{which by providing companies more} ~~emissions allowances~~ ^{in how they reduce pollution -} ~~pollution permits.~~

double check w/ EPA

I could go on all day with examples of inflexible rules that impose hidden taxes and costs on society. I could cite any number of abstract rules in collision with how things actually work: How highway fatalities can increase and American auto workers can lose jobs when Congress tries to legislate the fuel efficiency of our cars. How a regulation system, plump with noble intentions, can keep life-saving drugs from (AIDS and Alzheimers patients and medical devices from neurological patients. \ \

for example through conservation or through increased use of cleaner burning natural gas.

our innovative emissions trading program,

And let me add a ~~particular~~ gratifying note personally

~~But we're here today for another purpose. We're here to~~ *the new "breakthrough" drugs for life-threatening diseases is the culmination of work I began almost ten years ago.*

It is important the speed-up of approval for

like AIDS like Alzheimer's (?)


~~mark that the era of unaccountable government and unreasoning bureaucracy is coming to an end. A new American revolution is under way -- and you and I and millions of like-minded people are leading it.~~ \\ Reforming regulation is a huge and time-consuming task -- presiding over the Task Force on Regulation during the 1980s was, for instance, one of the most important assignments President Reagan gave me when I was Vice President. I've given a similar assignment to Vice President Dan Quayle and my Council on Competitiveness -- and I'm grateful for his able leadership.

Today regulation is facing a heightened public concern, and a growing public impatience. Many times this manifests itself in the phrase, "Get the government off our backs." More and more people are sending Washington an unmistakable message: Over-regulation costs jobs. \\ Thanks to this rising sentiment, we are able to accelerate needed reforms.

In my State of the Union Address, I lit a fire under our regulatory reformers and gave them 90 days to produce dramatic results. Today marks the 91st day -- and let me report our reformers have come through with flying colors. From biotechnology to banking to energy, we've made achievements that will lower costs and increase choices for American consumers. We've carried out reforms that will create and preserve good jobs for Americans and help us stay competitive in the world. We estimate that the reforms we've set in motion just since January 28 will save consumers about \$20 billion a year ^{from 11 to 24} ~~and that's~~ just a down payment on savings to come. ^{And this is}

that's a savings of \$170 to 360 dollars per year for the average American family.

Every agency I asked to participate has responded with action. Some agencies already have accomplished important reforms, and all agencies have completed a reform agenda which they will carry out in the coming months.

To help us move forward with our reform agenda, today I am ordering a ^{90 days} ~~four-month~~ extension of the moratorium. I am  directing the Competitiveness Council to take the lead in implementing these reforms. Our objective must be to stop new rules that hurt growth while speeding up new rules to help our economy. During the next ^{90 days} ~~four months~~ I expect many more gains for freedom and common sense.

And I'll ask Congress to do its part. I'll be working with regulatory reformers in every federal agency to propose new legislation where needed to eliminate unreasonable regulatory burdens now mandated by statute. And Congress also should pass legislation that has been pending for three years to reauthorize the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Further, I'm putting Congress on notice: I will veto any bill that attempts to put excessive new burdens of regulation on the backs of our families, our consumers, our workers, and our businesses. \\ There will be no -- I repeat, no -- return to business as usual. \\

Let me be clear about our aims: We cannot and will not abolish all regulation. I have responsibilities as chief executive to enforce sound regulations for the health and safety of the American people -- and I'll keep that trust. The best way

to keep that trust is through a fundamental reform of our system of regulation. This is more than a three-month or even a three-year effort. This is more than an exercise in adjusting or fine-tuning the system. \ \

The economy is beginning to recover now. To ensure that recovery continues and is strengthened -- to ensure that we can create new jobs -- we must continue our course of regulatory reform.

Our campaign for regulatory reform meshes with our efforts for government reform -- like our proposal to limit the terms of congressmen and make them more accountable. It fits also with our crusade for reform of the civil justice system -- against the tyranny of nuisance lawsuits that mock our time-honored traditions of justice. And it goes hand in hand with our efforts to reform American education -- by allowing parents, not government, to choose their children's schools. In short, there's a common purpose linking the all of our efforts to renew the spirit and practice of limited government. \ \

So let's take heart -- and let's get to work. We can see the future. It's a freer future. There is no doubt in my mind: The day is coming when we will put the final wrecking ball to the discredited system of the social engineers. We will restore this country. We will build it back, sturdy in the radical faith in freedom that is the legacy of our Founding Fathers. [Signing ceremony if appropriate.]

#

*Now I will begin
the memorial extending
the ~~100~~ moratorium
regulatory reform*

Too often, in my opinion, they embraced the notion that human actions, human choices, could be organized to good effect only through bureaucratic blueprints.

This posed a challenge to our precious heritage of limited government and the rule of law. It veered us away from the tradition of the accountability of citizen legislators. When Congress shirks the responsibility for leadership it tends to embrace many premises of the command economy. For example, when Congress passes laws mandating Americans to dance to the tune of arbitrary social and economic goals -- and it leaves the details of the choreography to the bureaucracy. \\ This is not right. The bureaucracy is not accountable in the same way a legislature should be or a President must be. \\

Over the years, many Americans have felt the growing burden of regulation's taxes in disguise. And we learned some hard lessons. We learned that lonely keepers of the flame of economic freedom -- men like the late Friedrich Hayek [HY-eck] -- were right. The era of bureaucracy and regulation produced one example after another validating Hayek's observation: Rule by bureaucracy undermines the true rule of law and runs headlong into the iron law of unintended consequences.

Let me tell you what this means in the real world: Take a common regulation concerning safety. Inflexible safety rules can undermine safety in unforeseen ways: If government mandates make ladders more and more costly to consumers, for instance, more people will turn to cheaper substitutes. They'll climb on chairs and step-stools --

concern about
we all want to design the perfect ladder - but if we

which are far less safe. Of course, regulators, ^{who might} creating such a rule would not intend to make people less safe -- but that's just how it ^{things can} works in practice. That's what we mean by unintended consequences.

Consider another example, this time with environmental rules. Command-and-control environmental rules actually can harm the environment. Regulations under the old Clean Air Act, for example, required new power plants to install scrubbers to clean up air pollution. Not only did this increase the cost of electricity, but it also generated scrubber sludge to be disposed of in landfills. Now we have a much better, market-based program which provides companies more options in how they reduce pollution -- for example through our innovative emissions trading program, or through increased use of cleaner burning natural gas.

I could go on all day with examples of inflexible rules that impose hidden taxes and costs on society. I could cite any number of abstract rules in collision with how things actually work: How highway fatalities can increase and American auto workers can lose jobs when Congress tries to legislate the fuel efficiency of our cars. How a regulation system, plump with noble intentions, can keep life-saving drugs from cancer patients and medical devices from neurological patients. \\ And let me add a personally gratifying note: The speed-up of approval for new "breakthrough" drugs for AIDS and other life-threatening diseases is the culmination of work I began almost 10 years ago. \\

Reforming regulation is a huge and time-consuming task --

presiding over the Task Force on Regulation during the 1980s was, for instance, one of the most important assignments President Reagan gave me when I was Vice President. I've given a similar assignment to Vice President Dan Quayle and my Council on Competitiveness -- and I'm grateful for his able leadership.

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In my State of the Union Address, I lit a fire under our regulatory reformers and gave them 90 days to produce dramatic results. Today marks the 91st day -- and let me report our reformers have come through with flying colors. From biotechnology to banking to energy, we've made achievements that will lower costs and increase choices for American consumers. We've carried out reforms that will create and preserve good jobs for Americans and help us stay competitive in the world. We estimate that the reforms we've set in motion just since January 28 will save consumers from \$11 billion to \$24 billion a year -- that's a savings of 170 to 360 dollars per year for the average American family. And this is just a down payment on savings to come. \\

Every agency I asked to participate has responded with action. Some agencies already have accomplished important

reforms, and all agencies have completed a reform agenda which they will carry out in the coming months.

To help us move forward with our reform agenda, today I am ordering a 90-day extension of the moratorium. I am directing the Competitiveness Council to take the lead in implementing these reforms. Our objective must be to stop new rules that hurt growth while speeding up new rules to help our economy. During the next 90 days I expect many more gains for freedom and common sense.

And I'll ask Congress to do its part. I'll be working with regulatory reformers in every federal agency to propose new legislation where needed to eliminate unreasonable regulatory burdens now mandated by statute. And Congress also should pass legislation that has been pending for three years to reauthorize the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Further, I'm putting Congress on notice: I will veto any bill that attempts to put excessive new burdens of regulation on the backs of our families, our consumers, our workers, and our businesses. \\ There will be no -- I repeat, no -- return to business as usual. \\

Let me be clear about our aims: We cannot and will not abolish all regulation. I have responsibilities as chief executive to enforce sound regulations for the health and safety of the American people -- and I'll keep that trust. The best way to keep that trust is through a fundamental reform of our system of regulation. This is more than a three-month or even a three-

year effort. This is more than an exercise in adjusting or fine-tuning the system. \\

The economy is beginning to recover now. To ensure that recovery continues and is strengthened -- to ensure that we can create new jobs -- we must continue our course of regulatory reform.

Our campaign for regulatory reform meshes with our efforts for government reform --like our proposal to limit the terms of congressmen and make them more accountable. It fits also with our crusade for reform of the civil justice system -- against the tyranny of nuisance lawsuits that mock our time-honored traditions of justice. And it goes hand in hand with our efforts to reform American education -- by allowing parents, not government, to choose their children's schools. In short, there's a common purpose linking the all of our efforts to renew the spirit and practice of limited government. \\

So let's take heart -- and let's get to work. We can see the future. It's a freer future. There is no doubt in my mind: The day is coming when we will put the final wrecking ball to the discredited system of the social engineers. We will restore this country. We will build it back, sturdy in the radical faith in freedom that is the legacy of our Founding Fathers. Now I will sign the memorandum extending the regulatory reform memorandum.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON


April 28, 1992

NOTE FOR DAVID DEMAREST

Please find attached a copy of OVP's comments on tomorrow's Regulatory Reform speech which do not appear to have been incorporated in the version we received for forwarding to the President.

Given the President's time constraints today and tomorrow we have forwarded the proposed remarks, but I'd appreciate your review with an eye toward making the necessary edits in the final version of the speech. I'm advised Dan also has a copy of these comments.

Thanks.


Phillip D. Brady



92 APR 28 AIO:39 OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

*from
Jay Bykovitz
DMM*

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM: David McIntosh *DMM*

DATE: April 28, 1992

Attached are suggested inserts to the President's speech tomorrow on the end of the 90-day moratorium. Bill Kristol asked that I get you these as soon as possible.

Page 3, second line on the page, delete from "Consider the case
.... to the end of the paragraph, and -- insert:

"For example, some regulations under the old Clean Air Act
created incentives for plants to continue using outdated
pollution producing technology. We are drafting changes
that remove regulatory incentives for plants not to use
innovative, cleaner technology."

p. 3

Page 3, second line from the bottom, before the word "But" --
begin a new paragraph:

"I've given a similar assignment to Vice President Dan
Quayle and my Council on Competitiveness -- and I'm grateful
for his able leadership."

p. 4

Page 4, second-to-last paragraph, before the word "Our" --
insert:

"I am directing the Competitiveness Council to coordinate
the reforms we have identified which need to be
implemented."

p. 5

Page 5, end of first paragraph -- insert:

"They should also pass legislation that has been pending for
three years to reauthorize the Paperwork Reduction Act."

p. 5

Page 5, last full paragraph, before the last sentence -- insert:

"The economy cannot afford it. The economy is beginning to
recover now. To ensure that recovery continues and is
strengthened, so that we can create new jobs, we need to
continue our regulatory relief."

p. 6

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 27, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST
FROM: JOSEPH P. DUGGAN *JPD*
SUBJECT: REGULATION REFORM CEREMONY

I. SUMMARY

On Wednesday, April 29, in the Rose Garden at 2:00 p.m., you will describe the progress made under the 90-day regulatory moratorium. In the audience of 200 will be the cabinet, presidential appointees, regulators from independent agencies, businessmen, and trade association and think tank representatives.

II. DISCUSSION

The remarks (12 minutes, on cards) state your philosophy of what type of government regulation is appropriate, describe the successes of the moratorium, and lay out how the Administration will regulate in the future.

(Duggan/Simon)
April 27, 1992
Draft Four
Dereg

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: REGULATION REFORM CEREMONY
ROSE GARDEN
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1992
2:00 P.M.

[Acknowledgments] A warm welcome to the White House for all of you -- especially the many grass-roots fighters for economic freedom who have travelled long distances to be here. You honor us with your presence. I appreciate all your efforts for fundamental reform of government regulation. Regulation imposes a hidden tax on all Americans. This reform is one of the top priorities I stressed in my State of the Union message, and it is a vital element of government reform -- one of five key issues on our national reform agenda.

Remember, the early residents of the White House were men like Jefferson and Madison. They were freedom fighters, they were revolutionaries. Two hundred years ago they unleashed forces of social and economic freedom that gave the world a whole new way of thinking about man's relationship to government. They made the United States a haven for the poor and the oppressed -- a land of opportunity. \\
\\

Our system did not promise material well-being, but it guaranteed personal freedom. In just one century's time, millions of poor people came here from every corner of the Old World. And because America empowered them to use their God-given talents to the fullest, people who came to our shores with nothing but faith and imagination made us the richest nation on

earth -- in a poet's phrase, the New Colossus. \\

When a great economic shock hit the world six decades ago, our governing elites turned too readily to projects of social engineering. They embraced the notion that human actions, human choices, could be organized to good effect through bureaucratic blueprints. They began a cycle of rule by bureaucracy.

Social engineering posed a challenge to our precious heritage of limited government and the rule of law. It veered us away from the tradition of the accountability of citizen legislators. Our Congress shirked its own responsibilities while embracing many premises of the command economy. Congress passed laws mandating Americans to dance to the tune of arbitrary social and economic goals -- and left the details of the choreography to a new class of bureaucrats. \\

Under the rule of bureaucracy, we felt the growing burden of regulation's taxes in disguise. And we learned some hard lessons. We learned that lonely keepers of the flame of economic freedom -- men like the late Friedrich Hayek -- were right. The era of bureaucracy and regulation produced one example after another validating Hayek's observation: Rule by bureaucracy undermines the true rule of law and runs headlong into the iron law of unintended consequences. \\

Inflexible safety rules can undermine safety in unforeseen ways: If government mandates make ladders more and more costly to consumers, for instance, more people will turn to cheaper substitutes. They'll climb on chairs and step-stools -- which

are far less safe. Command-and-control environmental rules actually can harm the environment. Consider the case of used motor oil: Today it has some market value -- just enough to provide collectors an incentive to haul it away for free and sell it for reuse. But if onerous bureaucratic handling methods are imposed, collectors may refuse to haul it away unless they are paid to pick it up. To avoid paying to have it hauled away, some people may simply dump it into the trash or into storm drains that feed our streams and lakes.

I could go on all day with examples of inflexible rules that impose hidden taxes and costs on society. I could cite any number of abstract rules in collision with human reality: How highway fatalities can increase and American auto workers can lose jobs when Congress tries to legislate the fuel efficiency of our cars. How a regulation system, plump with noble intentions, can keep life-saving drugs and medical devices from patients who need them. \\

But we're here today for another purpose. We're here to mark that the era of unaccountable government and unreasoning bureaucracy is coming to an end. A new American revolution is under way -- and you and I and millions of like-minded people are leading it. \\ Reforming regulation is a huge and time-consuming task -- presiding over the Task Force on Regulation during the 1980s was, for instance, one of the most important assignments President Reagan gave me when I was Vice President. ⁽⁶⁷⁰⁾ But today regulation is facing a heightened public concern, and a growing

I've given a similar assignment to ~~my~~ Vice President Dan Quayle and my Council on Competitiveness -- and I'm grateful for his able leadership.

public impatience. This is helping us accelerate needed reforms.

In my State of the Union Address, I lit a fire under our regulatory reformers and gave them 90 days to produce dramatic results. Today marks the 91st day -- and let me report our reformers have come through with flying colors. From biotechnology to banking to energy, we've made achievements that will lower costs and increase choices for American consumers. We've carried out reforms that will create and preserve good jobs for Americans and help us stay competitive in the world. [We estimate that the reforms we've set in motion just since January 28 will save consumers about \$20 billion a year -- and that's just a down payment on savings to come.]

Every agency I asked to participate has responded with action. Some agencies already have accomplished important reforms, and all agencies have completed a reform agenda which they will carry out in the coming months.

To help us move forward with our reform agenda, today I am ordering a [four-month] extension of the moratorium. Our objective must be to stop new rules that hurt growth while speeding up new rules to help our economy. During the next [four months] I expect many more gains for freedom and common sense.

And I'm asking ask Congress to do its part. I am asking Congress to pass legislation to give the President line-item veto authority over burdensome regulatory requirements imposed by statute. I am asking Congress to accept a common-sense discipline clearly in the interest of American taxpayers and

I am directing the Council to the extent we can we have identified the need to have the reform to

consumers. Under my proposal, I would take a separate look at every new regulation or scheme of regulations that Congress attempts to mandate. If I find that the costs to society of a particular provision outweigh the benefits, or that the objectives of the legislation could be accomplished at less cost, I would be able to send that provision back to Congress for a clear up-or-down vote. Congress would be unable to hide bad regulations in the fine print of those gigantic bills it sends me. So if members of Congress want to join this spirit of reform right now, they can pass my proposal.

Further, I'm putting Congress on notice: I will veto any bill that attempts to put excessive new burdens of regulation on the backs of our families, our consumers, our workers, and our businesses. \\\

Let me be clear about our aims: We cannot and will not abolish all regulation. I have responsibilities as chief executive to enforce sound regulations for the health and safety of the American people -- and I'll keep that trust. But the best way to keep that trust is through a fundamental reform of our system of regulation. This is not a three-month or even a three-year effort. This is not an exercise in adjusting or fine-tuning the system. \\\ There will be no -- I repeat, no -- return to business as usual. \\\ We are engaged in a revolution to overthrow the outdated and excessive rule by bureaucracy. \\\

Our campaign against bureaucratic excess meshes with our efforts to limit the terms of congressmen and make them more

The economy is ~~not~~ cannot afford it
 The economy is beginning to recover,
 Now. To ensure this ~~is~~
 becoming continues and is strengthened
 we can create jobs, we need
 to ~~regulate~~ regulate

They should also pass legislation that has been pending for 3 years to reauthorize ~~the~~ paperwork reduction Act.

accountable. It fits also with our crusade against the tyranny of nuisance lawsuits that mock our time-honored traditions of justice. And it goes hand in hand with our efforts to break the bureaucratic stranglehold on American education -- by allowing parents, not government, to choose their children's schools. In short, there's a common purpose linking the all of our efforts to renew the spirit and practice of limited government. \\

So let's take heart -- and let's get to work. We can see the future. It's a freer future. There is no doubt in my mind: The day is coming when we will put the final wrecking ball to the discredited system of the social engineers. We will restore this country. We will build it back, sturdy in the radical faith in freedom that is the legacy of our Founding Fathers. [Signing ceremony if appropriate.]

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/24/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1:00 P.M. MONDAY 4/27

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: REGULATION REFORM CEREMONY
ROSE GARDEN

SUBJECT: _____
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1992
2:00 P.M.

| | ACTION | FYI | | ACTION | FYI |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| VICE PRESIDENT | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | HORNER | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| SKINNER <i>n/c</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | MCBRIDE | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ✓ SCOWCROFT <i>Tom Deal 3/22</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | MOORE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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| ✓ GRAY <i>Gen Sherman 2/6/92</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | FINDLAY | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
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| × DELAND | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | MCGROARTY | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

REMARKS:

FIRESTONE
CLERK

Please forward your comments directly to Dan McGroarty, Rm 122, Ext. 2930, NO LATER THAN 1:00 P.M. MONDAY, APRIL 27, with a copy to this office.

Thank you _____

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Duggan/Simon)
April 24, 1992
02 APR 24 P 1: 07 Draft Two
Dereg

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: REGULATION REFORM CEREMONY
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Remember, the first residents of the White House were men like Jefferson and Madison. They were freedom fighters, they were revolutionaries. Two hundred years ago they unleashed forces of social and economic freedom that gave the world a whole new way of thinking about man's relationship to government. They made the United States a haven for the poor and the oppressed -- a land of opportunity. \\

Our laws and our system of government did not promise material well-being, but they guaranteed personal freedom. In just one century's time, millions of poor people came here from every corner of the Old World. And because America empowered them to use their God-given talents to the fullest, people who came to our shores with nothing but faith and imagination made us the richest nation on earth -- in a poet's phrase, the New Colossus. \\

When a great economic shock hit the world six decades ago, our governing elites suffered a lapse of faith in our traditions of freedom and responsibility. Vainly, they embraced the project

of social engineering -- the notion that human actions, human choices, could be organized to good effect through ^{overly} bureaucratic blueprints. They began a cycle of rule by bureaucracy. Like the Lilliputians swarming over Gulliver, bureaucracy cramped and pinned the colossus of American freedom.

The age of social engineering suppressed our precious heritage of limited government, of the rule of law, of the accountability of citizen legislators. Our Congress shirked its own responsibilities while embracing many premises of the command economy. Congress passed laws mandating Americans to dance to the tune of abstract social and economic goals -- while Congress handed off to a new class of bureaucrats the details of the choreography. \\

Under the rule of bureaucracy, we learned some hard lessons. We learned that lonely keepers of the flame of economic freedom - - men like the late Friedrich Hayek -- were right. The era of bureaucracy and regulation produced one example after another validating Hayek's observation: that rule by bureaucracy undermines the true rule of law and runs headlong into the iron law of unintended consequences. \\

Abstract safety rules can undermine safety: If government mandates make ladders more and more costly to consumers, for instance, more people will turn to cheaper substitutes. They'll climb on chairs and stepstools -- which are far less safe. Abstract environmental rules can harm the environment. Consider the case of used motor oil: Today it has a very low market value

-- just enough to provide collectors an incentive to haul it away for free and sell it for recycling. But if new bureaucratic handling methods are imposed, collectors will refuse to haul it away unless they are paid to pick it up. To avoid paying to have it hauled away, holders of used oil will be tempted to dump it into the trash or into storm drains or streams or lakes.

I could go on all day with examples of abstract rules in collision with human reality: How highway fatalities increase and American auto workers lose jobs when Congress mandates the fuel efficiency of our cars. How a regulation system, plump with noble intentions, can keep life-saving drugs and medical devices from patients who need them. \\

But we're here today for another purpose. We're here to mark that the era of unaccountable government and unreasoning bureaucracy is coming to an end. A new American revolution is under way -- and you and I and millions of like-minded people are leading it. \\

In my State of the Union Address, I lit a fire under our regulatory reformers and gave them 90 days to produce dramatic results. Today marks the 91st day -- and let me report our reformers have come through with flying colors. [details, including macro numbers on savings to consumers and illustrations of agency actions directly benefiting consumers' pocketbooks. Note that all agencies have produced results during the 90 days.]

Today I am ordering a [??-day] extension on the moratorium on regulations, and during this time I expect more

accomplishments for freedom and common sense.

[announce other initiatives]

And we'll ask Congress to do its part. [legislative proposal] I'm putting Congress on notice: I will veto any bill that attempts to put burdensome new regulations on the backs of our families, our workers, and our businesses. \\

Let me be clear about our aims: We cannot and will not abolish all regulation. I have responsibilities as chief executive to enforce sound regulations for the health and safety of the American people -- and I'll keep that trust. But the best way to keep that trust is through a fundamental reform of our system of regulation. This is not a three-month or six-month effort. This is not an exercise in adjusting or fine-tuning the system. The system is broken beyond repair. \\ There will be no -- I repeat, no -- return to business as usual. \\ We are engaged in a revolution to overthrow rule by bureaucracy. \\

Our campaign against bureaucratic excess meshes with our efforts to limit the terms of congressmen and make them more accountable. It fits also with our crusade against the tyranny of nuisance lawsuits that mock our time-honored traditions of justice. And it goes hand in hand with our efforts to break the bureaucratic stranglehold on American education -- by allowing parents, not government, to choose their children's schools. In short, there's a common purpose linking the all of our efforts to renew the spirit and practice of limited government. \\

Let me leave you with one final thought. Perhaps you've

heard about the time baseball fans in St. Louis gathered in the old Sportsman's Park to celebrate a day in honor of their native son, Yogi Berra. Yogi quavered with emotion as he stepped up to speak. "First," he said, "from the bottom of my heart let me thank all the people who have made this day necessary." \\\

The point of the story is this: The freedom-loving people of this country -- the people of ingenuity -- are not merely making renewal of limited government possible. \\ They're making it necessary. \\ They're making it inevitable. \\ One of America's great experts on regulation, Chris DeMuth, put it this way: "The pace of technological change has become so rapid that new markets are established quickly, before regulators have time to suppress them."

So let's take heart -- and let's get to work. We can see the future. It's a freer future. There is no doubt in my mind: The day is coming when we will put the final wrecking ball to the discredited system of the social engineers. We will restore this country. We will build it back, sturdy in the radical faith in freedom that is the legacy of our Founding Fathers.

[Signing ceremony]

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(Duggan/Simon)
April 28, 1992
Draft Five
Dereg

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: REGULATION REFORM CEREMONY
 ROSE GARDEN
 WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1992
 2:00 P.M.

[Acknowledgments] A warm welcome to the White House for all of you -- especially the many grass-roots fighters for economic freedom who have travelled long distances to be here. You honor us with your presence. I appreciate all your efforts for fundamental reform of government regulation. Regulation imposes a hidden tax on all Americans. This reform is one of the top priorities I stressed in my State of the Union message, and it is a vital element of our national reform agenda.

Remember, the early residents of the White House were men like Jefferson and Madison. They were freedom fighters, they were revolutionaries. Two hundred years ago they championed a whole new way of thinking about man's relationship to government by unleashing forces of social and economic freedom. They made the United States a haven for the poor and the oppressed -- a land of opportunity. \\

Our system did not promise material well-being, but it guaranteed personal freedom. In just one century's time, millions of poor people came here from every corner of the Old World. And because America empowered them to use their God-given talents to the fullest, people who came to our shores with nothing but faith and imagination made us the strongest and freest nation on earth. \\

Since the '30s, when a great economic shock hit the world, our governing elites have often turned to projects of social engineering. Too often, in my opinion, they embraced the notion that human actions, human choices, could be organized to good effect only through bureaucratic blueprints.

Social engineering posed a challenge to our precious heritage of limited government and the rule of law. It veered us away from the tradition of the accountability of citizen legislators. When Congress shirks the responsibility for leadership it tends to embrace many premises of the command economy. For example, when Congress passes laws mandating Americans to dance to the tune of arbitrary social and economic goals -- and leaves the details of the choreography to the bureaucracy. \\ This is not right. The bureaucracy is not accountable in the same way a legislature should be or a President must be. \\

Over the years, because of bureaucratic activism, we felt the growing burden of regulation's taxes in disguise. And we learned some hard lessons. We learned that lonely keepers of the flame of economic freedom -- men like the late Friedrich Hayek [HY-eck] -- were right. The era of bureaucracy and regulation produced one example after another validating Hayek's observation: Rule by bureaucracy undermines the true rule of law and runs headlong into the iron law of unintended consequences.

Let me tell you what this means in the real world: Take a common regulation concerning safety. Inflexible safety rules can

undermine safety in unforeseen ways: If government mandates make ladders more and more costly to consumers, for instance, more people will turn to cheaper substitutes. They'll climb on chairs and step-stools -- which are far less safe. Of course, regulators creating such a rule would not intend to make people less safe -- but that's just how it works in practice. That's what we mean by unintended consequences.

Consider another example, this time with environmental rules. Command-and-control environmental rules actually can harm the environment. Regulations under the old Clean Air Act, for example, required new power plants to install scrubbers to clean up air pollution. Not only did this increase electricity demand, ^{it} also generated mountains of scrubber sludge to be disposed of in landfills. Now we have a much better, market-based program to prevent air pollution through energy efficiency and tradable pollution permits.

I could go on all day with examples of inflexible rules that impose hidden taxes and costs on society. I could cite any number of abstract rules in collision with how things actually work: How highway fatalities can increase and American auto workers can lose jobs when Congress tries to legislate the fuel efficiency of our cars. How a regulation system, plump with noble intentions, can keep life-saving drugs from AIDS and Alzheimers patients and medical devices from neurological patients. \\

But we're here today for another purpose. We're here to

mark that the era of unaccountable government and unreasoning bureaucracy is coming to an end. A new American revolution is under way -- and you and I and millions of like-minded people are leading it. \\ Reforming regulation is a huge and time-consuming task -- presiding over the Task Force on Regulation during the 1980s was, for instance, one of the most important assignments President Reagan gave me when I was Vice President. I've given a similar assignment to Vice President Dan Quayle and my Council on Competitiveness -- and I'm grateful for his able leadership.

Today regulation is facing a heightened public concern, and a growing public impatience. Many times this manifests itself in the phrase, "Get the government off our backs." More and more people are sending Washington an unmistakable message: Over-regulation costs jobs. \\ Thanks to this rising sentiment, we are able to accelerate needed reforms.

In my State of the Union Address, I lit a fire under our regulatory reformers and gave them 90 days to produce dramatic results. Today marks the 91st day -- and let me report our reformers have come through with flying colors. From biotechnology to banking to energy, we've made achievements that will lower costs and increase choices for American consumers. We've carried out reforms that will create and preserve good jobs for Americans and help us stay competitive in the world. [We estimate that the reforms we've set in motion just since January 28 will save consumers about \$20 billion a year -- and that's just a down payment on savings to come.]

Every agency I asked to participate has responded with action. Some agencies already have accomplished important reforms, and all agencies have completed a reform agenda which they will carry out in the coming months.

To help us move forward with our reform agenda, today I am ordering a [four-month] extension of the moratorium. I am directing the Competitiveness Council to *take the lead in implementing these* coordinate the reforms *we have identified which need to be implemented.* Our objective must be to stop new rules that hurt growth while speeding up new rules to help our economy. During the next [four months] I expect many more gains for freedom and common sense.

And I'll ask Congress to do its part. I'll be working with regulatory reformers in every federal agency to propose new legislation where needed to eliminate unreasonable regulatory burdens now mandated by statute. And Congress also should pass legislation that has been pending for three years to reauthorize the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Further, I'm putting Congress on notice: I will veto any bill that attempts to put excessive new burdens of regulation on the backs of our families, our consumers, our workers, and our businesses. \\ There will be no -- I repeat, no -- return to business as usual. \\

Let me be clear about our aims: We cannot and will not abolish all regulation. I have responsibilities as chief executive to enforce sound regulations for the health and safety of the American people -- and I'll keep that trust. The best way

to keep that trust is through a fundamental reform of our system of regulation. This is more than a three-month or even a three-year effort. This is more than an exercise in adjusting or fine-tuning the system. \\

The economy is beginning to recover now. To ensure that recovery continues and is strengthened -- to ensure that we can create new jobs -- we must continue our course of regulatory reform.

Our campaign for regulatory reform meshes with our efforts for government reform -- like our proposal to limit the terms of congressmen and make them more accountable. It fits also with our crusade for reform of the civil justice system -- against the tyranny of nuisance lawsuits that mock our time-honored traditions of justice. And it goes hand in hand with our efforts to reform American education -- by allowing parents, not government, to choose their children's schools. In short, there's a common purpose linking the all of our efforts to renew the spirit and practice of limited government. \\

So let's take heart -- and let's get to work. We can see the future. It's a freer future. There is no doubt in my mind: The day is coming when we will put the final wrecking ball to the discredited system of the social engineers. We will restore this country. We will build it back, sturdy in the radical faith in freedom that is the legacy of our Founding Fathers. [Signing ceremony if appropriate.]

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OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

FAX COVER SHEET

TO: Joe Duggan

FROM: Nancy Mitchell

Number of pages (including cover sheet): 2

DATE: 4/28/92 TIME: 9:32

MESSAGE:

Hope this helps!

If you have any questions or problems with this transmission, please call.

Phone number: (202)456-6222

technology

For example, some regulations under the old Clean Air Act created incentives for plants to continue using out-dated, pollution-producing facilities. We are drafting changes that remove regulatory incentives for plants not to use innovative, cleaner technology.