

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

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

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Grant, Mary Kate, Files
Subseries: Subject File, 1988-1991

OA/ID Number: 13878
Folder ID Number: 13878-018

Folder Title:
Clean Air Bill Signing, 4/17/90

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	19	2	7	3

CONSUMERS SAY RECESSION IS ON, SURVEY FINDS

ANN ARBOR, Mich. -- Consumer confidence fell more sharply between July and October than in any three-month period in at least 44 years, according to researchers at the University of Michigan, who said that U.S. consumers now think that the economy is in a recession.

The university's Index of Consumer Sentiment has fallen 24.3 points since July, to land at 63.9 in October. The index's scale is based on a February 1966 survey equaling 100.

The latest number remains well above the record low of 51.7 reached in May 1980. Nonetheless, "this is the largest three-month decline in the history of these surveys, easily outdistancing the prior record of 15 index points following the 1973 oil embargo," said Richard Curtin, survey director.

(Gregory Patterson, Wall Street Journal, A2)

**BUSINESS INVENTORIES ROSE MODEST 0.5%
IN SEPTEMBER, PLEASING SOME ANALYSTS**

Business inventories edged up [0.5 percent] in September as sales declined, the Commerce Department said.

Analysts said the figures suggested inventories were still manageable even though demand is falling off....

"Normally, when the economy is slowing down as much as it has, we see very clear signs of inventory accumulating. This is not the case" this time, said Lyle Gramley, chief economist at the Mortgage Bankers Association.

(Helaine Olen, Wall Street Journal, A2)

BUSH SIGNS SWEEPING AIR POLLUTION CONTROLS INTO LAW

Proclaiming a "new era for clean air," President Bush Thursday signed into law sweeping controls designed to sharply reduce pollution from cars and factories by early next century.

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, signed at an East Room ceremony, impose new, costly technological requirements or health standards on virtually every industrial sector in hope of restoring the atmosphere's protective ozone shield and combating urban smog, acid rain and cancer-causing plant emissions.

"This legislation isn't just the centerpiece of our environmental agenda," said Bush, fulfilling a campaign pledge as he signed the bill. "It is simply the most significant air pollution legislation in our nation's history."

(Michael Weisskopf, Washington Post, A6)

Bush Says Efforts To Stem Recession Hurt By Gulf Crisis

President Bush said Thursday that uncertainty in the U.S. oil market caused by the gulf crisis is holding the American economy hostage and hurting his efforts to head off a recession.

"There's a slowdown, an economic slowdown. And it's a disproportionate increase in the price of oil that stems from what Saddam Hussein has done," Mr. Bush said in an interview with CNN.

Mr. Bush, who has clashed publicly with protesters who claim the gulf build-up is to protect the West's oil interests, conceded for the first time Thursday that protecting American jobs and the U.S. economy is a top priority of the gulf mission.

"I do think that the Iraqi solution...has complicated and worsened our own economy and the economies of our neighbors and the economies of the rest of the world," Mr. Bush told CNN. "And it does mean jobs."

After meeting Thursday with U.S. business leaders who painted a gloomy economic outlook for the nation, Mr. Bush said he hoped the recession would be held to six months. But "the oil question that comes from Saddam Hussein's taking over of Kuwait is a big question mark here," he said.

(Paul Bedard, Washington Times, A3)

PRESIDENT HEARS ECONOMIC GLOOM

President Bush Thursday got a generally gloomy report on economic prospects from top business executives he had summoned to the White House to hear their views.

One of them said later that most agreed the country is probably in a recession.

"I think the majority of the people felt the economy was in a twilight zone, somewhere in the area between a little growth and a little decline," said John Medlin, president and CEO of First Wachovia Corp., a Winston-Salem, N.C., banking company.

Meanwhile, a high official confirmed Thursday that the Administration is considering cuts in popular government benefit programs such as Social Security and Medicare as part of the budget it will submit to Congress in February.

The official said the cuts being considered would reduce benefits for affluent recipients, with the savings used to provide tax cuts for the poor and middle class.

Such an action "is clearly being contemplated very seriously," said the official, who also stressed that all planning for the new budget was in a very preliminary stage with final decisions a long way from being made. (Martin Crutsinger, Washington Times, C11)

Bush Signs Into Law Clean Air Act To Curb Emissions X

President Bush, sealing a major environmental victory for New England, Thursday signed into law the first new clean air act in 13 years, including a crackdown on the Midwestern emissions that cause acid rain to fall in the Northeast.

Bush, fulfilling a major campaign promise and reversing years of inaction by the Reagan Administration, called the act the "most significant air pollution legislation in our nation's history...."

"We begin a new era for clean air," Bush said at a signing ceremony in the East Room that was attended by dozens of lobbyists for both environmental and business groups who had fought for years over the measure. Bush, telling the audience how he reveled in the crisp air of Camp David last weekend, said, "No American should have to drive out of town to have to breathe clean air. Every city in America should have clean air. And with this legislation, I firmly believe we will." (Michael Kranish, Boston Globe)

RECORD ENVIRONMENTAL CASES FILED

The Justice Department Thursday announced it had returned a record 134 indictments in fiscal 1990 against individuals and corporations accused of violating environmental laws.

Attorney General Thornburgh said the department surpassed by 33 percent its indictment rate in 1989. The department prosecuted 95 percent of those cases and settled out of court the remainder.

"During (1990) 78 percent of our indictments were against corporations and their top officers," Thornburgh said. "More than half of the individuals convicted for environmental crimes this year were given prison sentences and 84 percent of these are actually serving real jail time," he said in a statement....

"I am particularly pleased that the President's proposal for felony provisions under the Clean Air Act was approved by the 101st Congress, because criminal provisions put the teeth into environmental enforcement," he said. (UPI)

PROBER LAYS OUT 'KEATING 5' CASE

The Senate ethics committee opened an unprecedented public inquiry into the relations between five senators and S&L executive Charles Keating Thursday and heard charges that three of the five were far more deeply involved with Keating and his failing thrift than they have acknowledged.

Two of the senators, Alan Cranston and Dennis DeConcini, were described by special counsel Robert Bennett as "important players" in Keating's "all-out war" with federal regulators. Moreover, Bennett told the committee a third senator, Donald Riegle, played "a much greater role than he now recalls" in attempting to help Keating in his dealings with the regulators.

In making his case at the start of the tense, politically charged hearings, Bennett drew pointed connections in timing between Keating's contributions to the three senators and their efforts on his behalf.

By contrast, the special counsel said, Sens. Glenn and McCain, who also received money from Keating and helped him to varying degrees, played lesser roles in the case. There is no substantial evidence of any connection between their intervention for Keating and the money he gave them, Bennett added.

-more-

(Helen Dewar, Washington Post, A1)

U.S. SUIT ALLEGES SWEEPING DREXEL CONSPIRACY

NEW YORK -- A \$6.8 billion court claim against the bankrupt Wall Street firm Drexel Burnham Lambert detailed an alleged conspiracy to "capture" S&L institutions and foist worthless "junk" bonds on them for huge illicit profits.

The sweeping accusations made public Thursday were contained in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court claim filed by the FDIC and the RTC.
(Brendan Murphy, UPI)

SPACE SHUTTLE IS LAUNCHED ON FINAL SECRET MISSION

CAPE CANAVERAL -- The space shuttle Atlantis, carrying five military astronauts and a Pentagon spy satellite, rocketed into orbit under a veil of secrecy Thursday night to kick off NASA's last fully classified shuttle mission.

Carrying what some analysts say is a military satellite bound for duty over the Persian Gulf, Atlantis lifted off at 6:48 p.m. EST and headed due east over the Atlantic Ocean.

(Catherine Smith, Washington Post, A4)

BENNETT ADMONISHES NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA

Outgoing drug czar William Bennett Thursday praised the majority of the country for doing its part in the nation's war on drugs, but said the nation's two largest states must do more.

"New York and California have passed a number of important anti-drug laws, but because they are key trafficking and consumption states, they must do more," said Mr. Bennett. "California needs tougher drug sentences, and as I told the New York Legislature in June, it needs tougher user sanctions."

"They should be sending the clearest, the most emphatic messages," said Mr. Bennett.

His comments came during a press conference to announce the release of a white paper on the status of state drug control efforts. It describes 18 laws and policies viewed useful by federal authorities to states in their efforts to combat rising drug use.

(Jerry Seper, Washington Times, A7)

HIGHER BEER, TOBACCO TAXES PROPOSED TO CURB YOUTHS' USE

A panel established by Congress to study drug-free schools recommended higher taxes on beer and cigarettes Thursday as a way to curb students' use of alcohol and tobacco, which the panel described as "the most widely used drugs among young people today."

In its final report, the National Commission on Drug-Free Schools (cochaired by Secretary Cavazos and outgoing national drug policy director Bennett) suggested that Congress consider using the additional tax revenue to fund an independent "counter-advertising campaign aimed at curbing alcohol and tobacco use by underage youth." California has authorized increases in so-called sin taxes for similar prevention programs.

(Kenneth Cooper, Washington Post, A15)

10/25/90

15:27

UMB LRD/RDI

1002

90 OCT 25

P5

Congressional Delay in Enacting the Clean Air Act

- President transmitted his proposal on July 24, 1989.
- Senate enacted its bill 8 months later (4/2/90), and the House enacted its bill 10 months later.
- Conference was delayed until mid-July 1990, and involved some 150 members of Congress.
- conferees required over 3 months to produce a final bill.

To Chriss Winston

From Bernie Martin

via Bob Grady

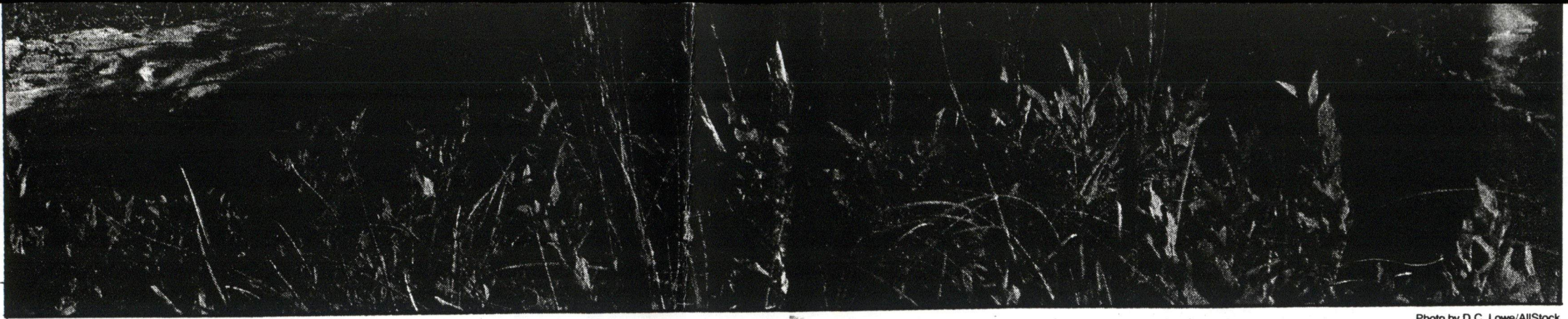


Photo by D.C. Lowe/AllStock

Despite the devastation of a volcanic eruption in May 1980, bear grass starts to grow again a season later near Norway Pass in the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument in Washington state.

America repaying debt to damaged environment



Bush

By George Bush
SPECIAL TO THE WASHINGTON TIMES

In the late 1960s, a polluted American river literally caught fire, whole cities were blanketed in clouds of industrial air pollution, and raw sewage was discharged directly into our rivers. We were squandering our natural inheritance. But Native Americans have an old saying: "We don't *inherit* the earth from our *parents*. We *borrow* it from our *children*."

Twenty years ago today, Americans started calling in the debt. Earth Day was a phenomenon that

was both the culmination of much that had come before the beginning of a new and sustained effort. Those who worry about our environment today sometimes forget how far we've come not only as a *people* but as a *planet*.

The Earth Day tradition that began in 1970 has grown into a worldwide environmental movement, a movement born in the U.S.A., a movement nurtured by two decades of American leadership.

The change in attitude has been both fundamental and pervasive. In the late 1960s many otherwise responsible citizens roared across the landscape, their cars pumping invisible toxics into the air, carelessly littering country roads and city streets.

On Earth Day 1970, students in Lake Ozark, Mo.,

collected refuse along a stretch of U.S. Route 54, producing five piles along the roadside, each more than 10 feet high. In West Virginia, a five-mile span of U.S. Route 50 yielded 5 tons of trash. About a year later, on June 5, 1971, 3.5 million Americans worked with the Boy Scouts and the Keep America Beautiful campaign to conduct what was probably the largest one-day litter cleanup project in history.

Today, America's roadways are vastly improved, ranking among the most beautiful in the world. True, government action helped spur this change. But the real change came about because of a new awareness, new environmental ethos.

see BUSH, page H10

forefront of opposition to the environmental movement. By the early '70s, for columnist Victor Reisel was repeating the joke about God telling Moses that before He parts the Red Sea He is first going to have to get permission from the Environmental Protection Agency.

The bumper sticker "If You're Hungry and Out of Work, Eat an Environmentalist!" was originated by

BUSH

From page H1

And just as America's roadways have improved, so have the oceans of air that float above them. Automobile emission controls, first mandated in 1970, have today resulted in a generation of new cars that emit only 4 percent as much pollution as the typical 1970 model. Over the past two decades, America cut airborne particulates by 60 percent, airborne carbon monoxide by about 40 percent. Airborne lead has all but disappeared from the American landscape. Factory smoke levels are down, as are emissions of sulfur and some of the prime ingredients of urban smog.

This nation has made solid headway toward our goal of clean air for every American. But many tough challenges remain. The United States still produces too much waste and wastes too many material resources. And as I said in Germany last year, whether it's Chernobyl's radioactive steam or the acid rain that's killing Europe's Black Forest, "environmental destruction respects no boundaries." A global problem demands global attention.

This can be done, however, without going to the extreme — without throwing men and women out of work into wholesale unemployment. We must not let the extremes dominate the debate.

Part of the solution lies in Ameri-

ca's technological and legislative leadership. Automobile emissions standards, pioneered here in the early 1970s, will go into effect in the European Community in 1992. And Europe is now re-tooling to copy the technological innovations that gave America the world's cleanest cars.

Unfortunately, American breakthroughs, and the kind of environmental progress we've seen in Western Europe, are far from widespread in the developing world, or in the Eastern European environments that were ravaged by decades of official neglect.

During America's own development from an agrarian culture to an industrialized country, the United States suffered many decades of environmental destruction, often unintentionally, often in ignorance. For instance, the DDT designed to protect against pests nearly destroyed our national symbol, the bald eagle.

As we have learned the hard way in America, developing nations must find a responsible balance between quality of life, a sound environment, and a sound economy. And in the developing world, "quality of life" often means *life itself*. There's no more hostile environment than the one in which people are without food, shelter, or jobs. Maintaining quality of life, which in the developing world often means *life itself*, requires maintaining a strong economy. Poverty does not allow the luxury of the long view. Yet we must make the investments vital to maintaining our beautiful planet.

Overseas, America is offering technical assistance, such as through the new, U.S.-led environment center in Budapest, Hungary. We've also embarked on a plan to stop hazardous wastes from being indiscriminately exported to foreign countries — and thrown U.S. support behind a U.N. convention to help achieve this goal. And we've offered to host a landmark meeting designed to bring about the framework for an international agreement on research and other efforts on climate change.

Back at home, America has continued to lead by example.

The clean air initiative we kicked off in the Grand Tetons last summer is an ambitious, aggressive piece of legislation. It will help bring into compliance 100 or more cities that have failed to meet national standards for carbon monoxide and ozone. It includes the first acid rain control program in the U.S. and powerful new incentives for burning cleaner fuel. Where once environmental forces were harnessed to boost the economy, today we are harnessing economic forces to boost the environment.

And it's not only good for the environment — it's also good for the economy. We should never lose sight of the benefits of environmental cleanup — benefits that range from economic savings in health care costs and lost productivity to the opportunity for increased enjoyment of outdoor activity and the beauty of nature.

The realization that affluent people can serve their own self-interest simply by preventing any more economic growth has been one of the most difficult to make. We ordinarily think of people serving their self-interest by making more money themselves, not by preventing others from doing the same.

Working with the White House, the Senate has now passed a clean air bill. This is a bill that was gridlocked through the 1980s. It's been 13 years coming. But no American should have to wait another day for clean air. The House should move promptly to produce a bill consistent with the principles I have stated are necessary for an environmentally strong and economically sound new Clean Air Act.

The House also has been the battleground for our campaign to elevate the Environmental Protection Agency to the highest level of the federal government — the Cabinet level. The American people want this done. But they also want it done right. They want it done responsibly.

What the EPA needs is new *clout* — not a new *bureaucracy* loaded down with management directives from the U.S. Congress. EPA deserves a seat at the table. Let's get it done without changing its mission.

The campaign to protect the environment is a *marathon*, a race for life for all Americans, a race in which the final triumph will ultimately belong to the long distance runner.

But it's needed a jump start. And during its first year in office, our administration has:

- Asked Congress for nearly half a billion dollars to expand new land for national forests, parks and wildlife refuges, and other public lands.
- Launched an ambitious \$1 billion a year research program on climate change.

such stories — Sierra Club and its subsidiary organizations received \$39 million in donations in 1988 and the Natural Resources Defense Council received \$13 million in 1989.

These activist groups are supported by scientists whom the public also considers to be selfless. Yet scientists, too, have incentives to exag-

• Proposed a significant increase for the EPA.

• Concluded a historic, international conference on climate change at the White House this week.

• Worked to protect the ozone layer by backing a worldwide phase-out of CFCs, which will help reduce greenhouse warming potential.

• Outlawed virtually all uses of asbestos.

• Began developing policies to implement our goal of "no-net-loss" of wetlands — a policy first for America — and for the world.

• Barred all African elephant ivory imports to the U.S.

• Added three quarters of a billion dollars this year alone to clean up hazardous waste at federal facilities.

• Targeted the Superfund toward faster cleanup and better enforcement at hazardous waste sites — an effort now being copied in Italy and West Germany.

Programs like the Superfund, aimed at cleaning up the problems of the past, are important. But there's also an emerging new philosophy in fighting pollution — *pollution prevention*. Whereas Earth Day 1970 was devoted to cleaning up the mess, Earth Day 1990 is aimed at stopping it at the source.

But of course, it's not enough to prevent environmental damage. Our mission is not just to defend what's left but to take the offensive and *improve* our environment. Nature has powerful rejuvenative forces, but we need to help them along. We need to reforest this bountiful land.

The fact is that our ability to deal with real problems — such as illnesses and natural disasters — is provided by continued increases in wealth and technological capability. The ability is weakened as long as public fear and outrage based on exaggerations of risk are the basis for our environmental laws.

Renewing my call for every American to get involved, we have launched a program to encourage an even greater degree of voluntary tree planting nationwide, with a target of 1 billion trees planted a year. Trees are the oldest, cheapest, and most efficient air purifier on Earth. They can help clean the air by absorbing carbon dioxide, a gas that contributes to possible greenhouse warming. Trees can reduce the heat of a summer's day, quiet a highway's noise, feed the hungry, and provide shelter from the wind. And every tree planted is a compact between generations.

About a year after the first Earth Day, Dr. Seuss introduced America's kids to the fable of a lakeside forest and the brave little man who defends it. "I am the Lorax," he says. "I speak for the trees."

But at the end of his story, no trees remain. Gross ecological mismanagement leaves the forest leveled, the air unbreathable, the water choked with dying fish. And all that's left is a pile of barren rocks, and the Lorax's one-word warning: "UNLESS."

Today the Earth Day kids have grown up. But the message of the Lorax still rings true. Unless every business, every community, and every family — in this nation and in every nation — pauses to consider what they can do to fight pollution, our dream of a reborn health, productive global environment will remain elusive. The race to protect the environment is not a spectator sport.

Enrolled Bill H.R. 5835 - Omnibus Budget
Reconciliation Act of 1990 and
Signing Statement
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today I am signing H.R. 5835, the "Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990," the centerpiece of the largest deficit reduction package in history and an important measure for ensuring America's long-term economic growth. This bill is the result of long, hard work by the Administration and Congress. No one got everything he or she wanted, but the end product is a compromise that merits enactment.

H.R. 5835, and the discretionary spending caps associated with it, will achieve nearly \$500 billion -- almost half a trillion dollars -- in deficit reduction over the next five years. Over 70% of that deficit-reduction derives from outlay reductions; less than 30% from revenue increases. In addition, the bill enacts significant budget process reforms to ensure that the agreement is fulfilled, and that budgetary discipline is extended and strengthened.

Entitlement Reforms. The bill provides for the most comprehensive and substantial reform of mandatory "entitlement" programs ever -- about \$100 billion in savings from restructuring and reforms in the following major programs:

- o Farm programs;
- o Federal housing programs;
- o Student loan programs;
- o Veterans programs;
- o Postal subsidies;
- o Federal employee benefits; and
- o Medicare.

Discretionary Program Caps. The bill establishes five-year caps on overall discretionary spending that will result in savings of over \$180 billion. To keep domestic and international spending from growing any faster than inflation, the bill creates new automatic "mini-sequesters". The bill also provides for an orderly defense reduction without threatening national security.

Energy Security. The bill provides incentives for energy conservation, and for exploration and development of domestic energy resources.

Social Security. Social security is fully protected and taken off-budget.

Enforcement and Process Reform. The bill contains the toughest enforcement system ever. The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings sequester process is extended and strengthened with caps, mini-sequesters, and a new "pay-as-you-go" system.

Credit Reform. The bill implements a new Federal accounting and budgeting system to expose and limit previously hidden (and rapidly growing) liabilities.

Tax Changes. The bill includes a tax rate cut from 33% to 31% for about 3.5 million middle and upper-middle income taxpayers and an overall decrease in taxes paid by those with incomes under \$20,000. There are higher excise taxes on luxury items and limitations on itemized deductions and the personal exemption for higher income taxpayers. The total net tax changes comprise 28% of the deficit reduction package.

This bill creates the conditions that should allow future interest rates to be lower than they would be otherwise. Lower interest rates can benefit the entire economy. They can mean more housing starts; more Americans driving new cars; reductions in mortgage payments for homeowners; more long-term investment; greater productivity; and increased numbers of jobs.

In signing this landmark Act, I pledge the continuing best efforts of my Administration to maintain not only the letter, but the spirit of the new fiscal order for the Federal Government that is embodied in this agreement.

H.R. 5835 also contains child care provisions, strongly supported by this Administration, that will enlarge the opportunities of parents to obtain the child care they desire, including care that is provided by sectarian institutions if the parents so choose. The largest portion of this new child care program will come from tax credits to people -- as requested by the Administration. In addition, a Child Care and Development Block Grant program includes provisions for the issuance of child care certificates or vouchers that would enable parents to exercise their own judgment as to what type of child care best suits the particular needs of their own child.

I note my understanding of these child care provisions and sign the bill based on that understanding, as follows:

First, I understand that the definition of child care certificates in section 658P(2) ensures that states may not restrict parental choice by limiting the range of providers from whom parents may seek child care, using certificates as payment, and that such certificates shall not be considered to be grants or contracts.

Second, section 658N(a)(1)(B) specifically permits sectarian organizations that are child care providers to require that all of their employees adhere to the religious tenets and teachings of the organization and comply with rules forbidding the use of drugs or alcohol. As I understand it, the term "sectarian organization" in this provision includes religious organizations generally.

Grant/Cawley/Simon
November 13, 1990
3:00 p.m.
A:CLEANAIR

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CLEAN AIR BILL SIGNING CEREMONY
THE EAST ROOM
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1990
2:30 P.M.**

((Acknowledgements))

Although Thanksgiving is still a week away, **today** is truly a **red-letter day** for all Americans. Today, we add a long-awaited and long-needed chapter in America's environmental history -- **and begin a new era for clean air. //**

This last weekend, I spent a few days in the Catoctin Mountains of Maryland, at Camp David. Saturday and Sunday were clear and crisp -- bright sunshine and fall colors. Great to get out in the woods, and go for a run. ((Pumped a little iron on the Arnold Schwarzenegger Memorial Leg Press.)) But no American should have to drive to the top of a mountain to breathe clean air. Every city in America should have air as clean as a mountaintop. **And with this legislation, I'm hoping we will.//**

I first made a commitment to comprehensive clean air legislation as a Presidential candidate. Then, early in the Administration, I called together Republicans and Democrats, business executives and conservationists to make a point: it was time to break the logjam that hindered progress on clean air for thirteen years.

It was time to enlist the innovation, energy and ingenuity of every American -- to create a national sense of **commitment to conservation.**

And so I told our best minds, assembled that morning a year and a half ago, this: "Every American expects and deserves to breathe clean air. And as President, it is my **mission** to guarantee it: for this generation, and for generations to come."

Well, as we used to say in the Navy, "**Mission defined. Mission accomplished.**"// Today, I am proud to sign the Clean Air Act of 1990. //

This landmark legislation will pull 56 billion pounds of pollution each year from the air -- **that's 224 pounds for every man, woman and child in America.** It will go after the three main causes of air pollution: acid rain, smog and toxic air pollutants.

This bill will cut emissions that cause acid rain **in half** -- **by 10 million tons** -- and permanently cap them at these new levels. It will reduce pollutants that cause smog in our cities -- **by 40 percent** -- so that by the year 2000, over one hundred major American cities will have clean, healthy air. It will cut dangerous air toxics emissions **by up to 90 percent using new technologies.** And over the next decade, its alternative fuel provisions will reduce our dependence on foreign oil by at least **800,000 barrels of oil a day.** //

This bill means cleaner cars, cleaner power plants, cleaner factories and cleaner fuels -- this bill is good news for America. And the benefits of this Clean Air bill will affect virtually **every person** in every city and town in America. //

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 17, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN THE OPENING ADDRESS
TO THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE
AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH RELATED TO GLOBAL CHANGE

The Grand Ballroom
The J.W. Marriott Hotel
Washington, D.C.

10:06 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Please be seated, and welcome. Thank you very much for the welcome. I apologize for the slight delay in there. Thank you, Secretary Brady, and members of the U.S. delegation, members of my Cabinet and the cochairmen of this conference, Michael Boskin and Allan Bromley; Michael Deland. And I'm pleased to welcome this international field of distinguished high-level officials -- experts all on the environment, economics, science and energy. Welcome to the White House Conference on Global Change.

Two months ago I had the honor of addressing the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. And let me recognize Bert Bolin who is here, IPCC Chairman, here with us this morning. I see this conference helping to accelerate the IPCC's agenda as it searches for understanding of some very critical questions, broadening the dialogue by exploring the link between scientific research and economic analysis in the study of global change.

And of course, this conference is itself another sign of the growing importance of the environment on the international agenda. Here in the United States we've moved one step closer to a great victory for the environment, strengthening our own clean air statutes, already the world's toughest, with a comprehensive package of new clean air initiatives.

Ten months ago we renewed momentum lost in legislative stalemate for 12 years. Just this month, a clean air package cleared the United States Senate with House action hopefully possible in May. We're moving forward on clean air legislation because it is in America's interest. But like so many of the environmental issues that concern us, we aren't the only beneficiary of a better environment.

When it comes to the environment, we are learning that local actions can have global consequences. Understanding the effects of our actions on our Earth system is the first step to a sound environment. And the subject that led me to invite all of you here is just exactly that.

I want to speak just briefly this morning so you can get on about your work. But I want to speak about what we can do over the course of the next couple of days to advance our understanding of global change. This conference will help in three ways. First, it provides an opportunity to help sort out the science on this complex issue, to start with what we know about the Earth, and this home we share. About the factors, natural as well as man-made, that cause our environment to change, and to work from what we know toward answers to the many uncertainties that abound.

Perhaps it's not surprising when the subject is global

MORE

change that the debate often generates more heat than light. Some of you may have seen two sides -- on one of our talk shows on Sunday, respected men debating global change. One scientist argued that if we keep burning fossil fuels at today's rate, and I quote, "By the end of the next century, Earth could be nine degrees Fahrenheit warmer than today." And the other scientist saw no evidence of rapid change and warned against a drastic reordering of our economy that could cause us, in his words, "to end up the impoverished nation awaiting a warming that never comes." Two scientists, two diametrically opposed points of view. Now, where does that leave us?

What we need are facts, the stuff that science is made of. A better understanding of the basic processes at work in our whole world -- better Earth system models that enable us to calculate the complex interaction between man and our environment. And that's why I've asked Congress, our Congress, to approve a 60 percent increase in our budget for the global change research program -- an aggressive research program for which we budgeted more than \$1 billion in 1991 to reduce the uncertainties surrounding global change. To advance the scientific understanding we need if we are to make decisions to maximize benefits and minimize the unintended consequences.

The second way this gathering can advance our understanding is to address the economic factor and environmental questions. We know that cleaning up our environment costs money -- a lot of money -- and we know it means changes in the way we work and live. Here, in the United States, we're already making those changes, moving forward on clean air, planting trees through our "America the Beautiful" initiative, and working with other nations to find ways to halt deforestation, phasing out the use of CFCs, encouraging conservation, exploring alternative sources of fuel and energy, and market-based incentives for pollution control.

And yet, as we move forward, all of us must make certain we preserve our environmental well-being and our economic welfare. We know that these are not separate concerns. They are two sides of the same coin. Recognizing this fact is in the interest of every nation here today. It's in the interest of the developed world, and the developing world alike.

Let me focus for just a moment on the developing world. In a climate of poverty or persistent economic struggle, protecting the environment becomes a far more difficult challenge. Cold statistics don't begin to capture the harsh realities that are at stake. Development doesn't mean just another point in the gross national product, the GNP; it's measured in human lives, an end to hunger, lower infant mortality, longer life expectancy. Not just quality of life, but life itself.

Environmental policies that ignore the economic factor, the human factor, are destined to fail. But there's another reason to consider the economic factor when the issue is the environment. There is no better ally in service of our environment than strong economies. Economies that make possible the increased efficiencies that enable us to make environmental gains. Economies that generate the new technologies that help us arrest and reverse the damage that we've done to our environment. We need new economies that allow us to make vital investments in our common future.

And that brings me to the third way this conference contributes to a net gain in knowledge. The fact that it provides us the opportunity to form a partnership between nations and across the many disciplines represented here. Few subjects offer a greater challenge to the understanding of man than global change. And yet, too often the different disciplines focusing on this question have worked in isolation with little interchange of ideas, analysis, information.

This conference is a new departure because it brings

MORE

together environmentalists and economists, experts on energy and science to search for common ground. To search the expertise each discipline can bring to this difficult and demanding concern. And this new partnership must bind nations as well. The fact of the matter is, no one nation acting alone can safeguard our Earth environment. Success requires a sense of global stewardship, an understanding that it is the Earth that endures, and that all of us are no more than tenants in temporary possession of a sacred trust.

For the next two days, you, in essence, will be grappling with the questions, the fundamental questions of global stewardship; questions of global consequence. I know there's a debate raging out there, but I am confident that this approach that brings all of you experts together is the way to go.

I thank you very much for joining us here. I will be over after digesting the product of your work tomorrow, to have a few more words to say. But from the bottom of my heart, I thank you for coming. There have been a lot of these environmental conferences around the world, but this one, I think, approaches the fundamentals. And we are fortunate to have here in America you experts from all around the world.

Thank you for coming. I look forward to hearing the results of your work. God bless you all. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

10:17 A.M. EDT

THEODORE ROOSEVELT CYCLOPEDIA

EDITED BY
ALBERT BUSHNELL HART
AND
HERBERT RONALD FERLEGER

FOREWORD BY
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

REVISED SECOND EDITION

NEW INTRODUCTION, BIBLIOGRAPHY, CHRONOLOGY,
HISTORY OF THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT ASSOCIATION
BY
JOHN ALLEN GABLE

THEODORE ROOSEVELT ASSOCIATION
and
MECKLER

strength must also be used to secure justice for others and must never be used to wrong others. But unless we possess and prepare the strength, we can neither help ourselves nor others. (1918.) *Mem. Ed.* XXI, 350; *Nat. Ed.* XIX, 319.

NATIONALISM AND INTERNATIONALISM. Patriotism stands in national matters as love of family does in private life. Nationalism corresponds to the love a man bears for his wife and children. Internationalism corresponds to the feeling he has for his neighbors generally. The sound nationalist is the only type of really helpful internationalist, precisely as in private relations it is the man who is most devoted to his own wife and children who is apt in the long run to be the most satisfactory neighbor. To substitute internationalism for nationalism means to do away with patriotism, and is as vicious and as profoundly demoralizing as to put promiscuous devotion to all other persons in the place of steadfast devotion to a man's own family. (Lafayette Day exercises, New York City, September 6, 1918.) *Mem. Ed.* XXI, 410; *Nat. Ed.* XIX, 372.

—————. I heartily favor true internationalism as an addition to, but never as substitute for, a fervid and intensely patriotic nationalism. I will gladly back any wise and honest effort to create a league of nations, but only on condition that it is treated as an addition to, and not as a substitute for, the full preparedness of our own strength for our own defense. (October 15, 1918.) *Roosevelt in the Kansas City Star*, 231.

NATIONALISM VERSUS PARTICULARISM. The minute that the spirit which finds its healthy development in local self-government, and is the antidote to the dangers of an extreme centralization, develops into mere particularism, into inability to combine effectively for achievement of a common end, then it is hopeless to expect great results. Poland and certain republics of the Western Hemisphere are the standard examples of failure of this kind; and the United States would have ranked with them, and her name would have become a byword of derision, if the forces of union had not triumphed in the Civil War. (At Oxford University, England, June 7, 1910.) *Mem. Ed.* XIV, 86; *Nat. Ed.* XII, 42.

NATIONALISM. *See also* ALLEGIANCE; AMERICAN PEOPLE; AMERICANISM; BIG STICK; CITIZENSHIP; INDEPENDENCE SPIRIT; INTERNATIONALISM; LOYALTY; NEW NATIONALISM; PATRIOTISM; STATES' RIGHTS.

NATIONALITY, DUAL. Surely it ought not to be necessary to say that the rights of every citizen in this land are as great and as sacred as those of any other citizen. The United States cannot with self-respect permit its organic and fundamental law to be overridden by the laws of a foreign country. It cannot acknowledge any such theory as this of "a dual nationality"—which, incidentally, is a self-evident absurdity. (*Metropolitan*, June 1915.) *Mem. Ed.* XX, 438; *Nat. Ed.* XVIII, 375.

NATIONALITY. *See also* ALLEGIANCE; CITIZENSHIP.

NATIONALS—PROTECTION OF. *See* INTERVENTION.

NATURAL GAS. *See* MINERAL FUELS.

NATURAL HISTORY. The time has passed when we can afford to accept as satisfactory a science of animal life whose professors are either mere roaming field collectors or mere closet catalogue writers who examine and record minute differences in "specimens" precisely as philatelists examine and record minute differences in postage-stamps—and with about the same breadth of view and power of insight into the essential. Little is to be gained by that kind of "intensive" collecting and cataloguing which bears fruit only in innumerable little pamphlets describing with meticulous care unimportant new sub-species, or new "species" hardly to be distinguished from those already long known. (Introduction to *Tropical Wild Life in British Guiana* by William Beebe and others; dated December 10, 1916.) *Mem. Ed.* XIV, 521; *Nat. Ed.* XII, 386.

NATURAL HISTORY — ROOSEVELT'S INTEREST IN. I can no more explain why I like "natural history" than why I like California canned peaches; nor why I do not care for that enormous brand of natural history which deals with invertebrates any more than why I do not care for brandied peaches. All I can say is that almost as soon as I began to read at all I began to like to read about the natural history of beasts and birds and the more formidable or interesting reptiles and fishes. (*American Museum Journal*, May 1918.) *Mem. Ed.* VI, 443; *Nat. Ed.* V, 384.

NATURAL HISTORY—TEACHING OF. I don't believe for a minute that some of these men who are writing nature stories and putting the word "truth" prominently in their prefaces know the heart of the wild things. Neither do

ely it ought not
rights of every
and as sacred
the United States
its organic and
en by the laws
t acknowledge
nationality"—
dent absurdity.
Mem. Ed. XX,

EGIANCE; CIT-

N OF. See IN-

FUELS.

ime has passed
s satisfactory a
professors are
ctors or mere
ine and record
s" precisely as
minute differ-
with about the
ver of insight
gained by that
nd cataloguing
umerable little
ulous care un-
new "species"
those already
Tropical Wild
am Beebe and
(6.) Mem. Ed.

OSEVELT'S
e explain why
y I like Cali-
I do not care
history which
e than why I
All I can say
to read at all I
natural history
formidable or
American Mu-
Ed. VI, 443;

CHING OF.
some of these
es and putting
their prefaces
s. Neither do

NATURAL HISTORY

I believe that certain men who, while they may say nothing specifically about truth, do claim attention as realists because of their animal stories, have succeeded in learning the real secrets of the life of the wilderness. They don't know, or if they do know, they indulge in the wildest exaggeration under the mistaken notion that they are strengthening their stories.

As for the matter of giving these books to the children for the purpose of teaching them the facts of natural history—why, it's an outrage. If these stories were written as fables, published as fables, and put into the children's hands as fables, all well and good. As it is, they are read and believed because the writer not only says they are true, but lays stress upon his pledge. There is no more reason why the children of the country should be taught a false natural history than why they should be taught a false physical geography. (*Everybody's Magazine*, June 1907.) Mem. Ed. VI, 424; Nat. Ed. V, 367.

NATURAL HISTORY. See also NATURALISTS; NATURE STUDY; SCIENCE.

NATURAL RESOURCES [If in a given community unchecked popular rule means unlimited waste and destruction of the natural resources—soil, fertility, water-power, forests, game, wild life generally—which by right belong as much to subsequent generations as to the present generation, then it is sure proof that the present generation is not yet really fit for self-control; that it is not yet really fit to exercise the high and responsible privilege of a rule which shall be both by the people and for the people. The term "for the people" must always include the people unborn as well as the people now alive, or the democratic ideal is not realized. (1916.) Mem. Ed. IV, 228; Nat. Ed. III, 378.

— The steadily increasing drain on . . . natural resources has promoted to an extraordinary degree the complexity of our industrial and social life. Moreover, this unexampled development has had a determining effect upon the character and opinions of our people. The demand for efficiency in the great task has given us vigor, effectiveness, decision, and power, and a capacity for achievement which in its own lines has never yet been matched. So great and so rapid has been our material growth that there has been a tendency to lag behind in spiritual and moral growth; but that is not the subject upon which I speak to you to-day. Disregarding for the moment the question of moral purpose, it is safe to say that the prosperity of our people depends directly on the energy and

NATURALISTS

intelligence with which our natural resources are used. It is equally clear that these resources are the final basis of national power and perpetuity. Finally, it is ominously evident that these resources are in the course of rapid exhaustion. (At Conference on the Conservation of Natural Resources, Washington, May 13, 1908.) Mem. Ed. XVIII, 162; Nat. Ed. XVI, 123.

NATURAL RESOURCES. See also CONSERVATION; FOREST; GAME; INLAND WATERWAYS; IRRIGATION; PUBLIC LANDS; RECLAMATION; SOIL CONSERVATION; WATER POWER; WILD LIFE.

NATURAL SELECTION. See PROGRESS.

NATURALISTS. Nowadays the field naturalist—who is usually at all points superior to the mere closet naturalist—follows a profession as full of hazard and interest as that of the explorer or of the big-game hunter in the remote wilderness. He penetrates to all the out-of-the-way nooks and corners of the earth; he is schooled to the performance of very hard work, to the endurance of fatigue and hardship, to encountering all kinds of risks, and to grappling with every conceivable emergency. In consequence he is exceedingly competent, resourceful and self-reliant, and the man of all others to trust in a tight place. (1910.) Mem. Ed. V, 402; Nat. Ed. IV, 346.

— The outdoor naturalist, the faunal naturalist, who devotes himself primarily to a study of the habits and of the life histories of birds, beasts, fish, and reptiles, and who can portray truthfully and vividly what he has seen, could do work of more usefulness than any mere collector, in this upper Paraguay country. The work of the collector is indispensable; but it is only a small part of the work that ought to be done; and after collecting has reached a certain point the work of the field observer with the gift for recording what he has seen becomes of far more importance. (1914.) Mem. Ed. VI, 71; Nat. Ed. V, 60.

— Specialization, like every other good thing, can be carried to excess; and no forms of specialization are less desirable than those which make of the outdoor naturalist a mere collector of "specimens," and of the indoor naturalist a mere laborious cataloguer and describer of these specimens when collected. The outdoor naturalist ought to be able to do all the indoor work too; and he ought to have the power to see and to portray the life histories of the shy creatures of the far-off wilderness.

But it is well if he can go even beyond this.

No man leads a hardier or more adventurous life than the collecting naturalist whose quest takes him to the uttermost parts of the earth. He works in the wildest lands, and on the shifting borders where the raw outskirts of civilization merge into savagery. He works with the wild men of the forest and the desert, and with the men only one degree less wild who do the most primitive work of civilization on the borders of the forest and the desert. If he has eyes to see he will have many a tale to tell; and if he can tell it aright the tale becomes an addition to that shelf of true stories of adventure in strange lands which is so fascinating a part of the great library of worth-while literature. (*American Museum Journal*, December 1918.) *Mem. Ed.* XIV, 525; *Nat. Ed.* XII, 389.

NATURALISTS. See also BEEBE, WILLIAM; BURROUGHS, JOHN; MUIR, JOHN; NATURE FAKERS; SCIENCE; SELOUS, F. C.; SOUTH AMERICA.

NATURE. It is an incalculable added pleasure to any one's sum of happiness if he or she grows to know, even slightly and imperfectly, how to read and enjoy the wonder-book of nature. (1905.) *Mem. Ed.* III, 313; *Nat. Ed.* III, 124.

NATURE—HARSHNESS OF. The very pathetic myth of "beneficent nature" could not deceive even the least wise being if he once saw for himself the iron cruelty of life in the tropics. Of course "nature"—in common parlance a wholly inaccurate term, by the way, especially when used as if to express a single entity—is entirely ruthless, no less so as regards types than as regards individuals, and entirely indifferent to good or evil, and works out her ends or no ends with utter disregard of pain and woe. (1914.) *Mem. Ed.* VI, 142; *Nat. Ed.* V, 121.

———. Death by violence, death by cold, death by starvation—these are the normal endings of the stately and beautiful creatures of the wilderness. The sentimentalists who prattle about the peaceful life of nature do not realize its utter mercilessness; although all they would have to do would be to look at the birds in the winter woods, or even at the insects on a cold morning or cold evening. Life is hard and cruel for all the lower creatures, and for man also in what the sentimentalists call a "state of nature." The savage of today shows us what the fancied age of gold of our ancestors was really like; it was an age when hunger, cold violence, and iron cruelty were the ordinary accompaniments of life. (1910.) *Mem. Ed.* V, 196; *Nat. Ed.* IV, 169.

NATURE—JOY IN. The lack of power to take joy in outdoor nature is as real a misfortune as the lack of power to take joy in books. *Outlook*, September 23, 1911, p. 162.

NATURE. See also ADVENTURE; BOOK-LOVERS; OUTDOOR LIFE; WILD LIFE; WILDERNESS.

NATURE FAKERS. The modern "nature-faker" is of course an object of derision to every scientist worthy of the name, to every real lover of the wilderness, to every faunal naturalist, to every true hunter or nature-lover. But it is evident that he completely deceives many good people who are wholly ignorant of wild life. Sometimes he draws on his own imagination for his fictions; sometimes he gets them second-hand from irresponsible guides or trappers or Indians. (*Everybody's Magazine*, September 1907.) *Mem. Ed.* VI, 435; *Nat. Ed.* V, 377.

———. I wish to express my hearty appreciation of your warfare against the sham nature-writers—those whom you have called "the yellow journalists of the woods." From the days of Aesop to the days of Reinecke Fuchs, and from the days of Reinecke Fuchs to the present time, there has been a distinct and attractive place in literature for those who write avowed fiction in which the heroes are animals with human or semihuman attributes. This fiction serves a useful purpose in many ways, even in the way of encouraging people to take the right view of outdoor creatures; but it is unpardonable for any observer of nature to write fiction and then publish it as truth, and he who exposes and wars against such action is entitled to respect and support. (To John Burroughs, October 2, 1905. Preface to *Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter*.) *Mem. Ed.* III, xxix; *Nat. Ed.* II, 390.

———. Once more let me say that if the fairy-tale mark were put on the stories of these writers, criticism would pass. Apparently, however, they wish to be known as teachers, or possibly they have a feeling of pride that springs from the belief that their readers will think of them as of those who have tramped the wilds and met nature in its gentleness and in its fierceness face to face. (*Everybody's Magazine*, June 1907.) *Mem. Ed.* VI, 430; *Nat. Ed.* V, 372.

NATURE STORIES. The preservation of the useful and beautiful animal and bird life of the country depends largely upon creating in the young an interest in the life of the woods and fields. If the child mind is fed with stories

of power to
a misfortune
n books. Out-

; BOOK-LOV-
WILDERNESS.

tern "nature-
vision to every
very real lover
naturalist, to
But it is evi-
s many good
of wild life.
n imagination
them second-
or trappers or
e, September
Ed. V, 377.

ess my hearty
inst the sham
a have called
ds." From the
einecke Fuchs,
Fuchs to the
distinct and at-
ose who write
es are animals
utes. This fic-
any ways, even
le to take the
but it is un-
nature to write
h, and he who
tion is entitled
n Burroughs,
door Pastimes
Ed. III, xxix;

t me say that
on the stories
pass. Appar-
nown as teach-
g of pride that
ir readers will
ve tramped the
ness and in its
y's Magazine,
; Nat. Ed. V,

ervation of the
bird life of the
reating in the
the woods and
d with stories

NATURE STUDY

that are false to nature, the children will go to the haunts of the animal only to meet with disappointment. The result will be disbelief, and the death of interest. The men who misinterpret nature and replace facts with fiction, undo the work of those who in the love of nature interpret it aright. (*Everybody's Magazine*, June 1907.) *Mem. Ed.* VI, 432; *Nat. Ed.* V, 374.

NATURE STUDY. The great book of nature contains many pages which are hard to read, and at times conscientious students may well draw different interpretations of the obscure and least-known texts. It may not be that either observer is at fault, but what is true of an animal in one locality may not be true of the same animal in another, and even in the same locality two individuals of the same species may differ widely in their traits and habits. (1905.) *Mem. Ed.* III, 122; *Nat. Ed.* II, 495.

— The ordinary naturalist, if he goes into the haunts of the big game, is apt to find numerous small animals of interest, and he naturally devotes an altogether disproportionate share of his time to these. Yet such time is almost wasted; for the little animals, and especially the insects and small birds, remain in the land long after the big game has vanished, and can then be studied at leisure by hosts of observers. The observation of the great beasts of the marsh and the mountain, the desert and the forest, must be made by those hardy adventurers, who, unless explorers by profession, are almost certainly men to whom the chase itself is a dominant attraction. (Foreword to F. C. Selous' *African Nature Notes and Reminiscences*; dated May 23, 1907.) *Mem. Ed.* XIV, 485; *Nat. Ed.* XII, 356.

— Undoubtedly wild creatures sometimes show very unexpected traits, and individuals among them sometimes perform fairly startling feats or exhibit totally unlooked-for sides of their characters in their relations with one another and with man. We much need a full study and observation of all these animals, undertaken by observers capable of seeing, understanding, and recording what goes on in the wilderness; and such study and observation cannot be made by men of dull mind and limited power of appreciation. The highest type of student of nature should be able to see keenly and write interestingly and should have an imagination that will enable him to interpret the facts. But he is not a student of nature at all who sees not keenly but falsely, who writes interestingly and untruthfully, and whose imagination is used not to interpret facts but to

NAVAL ARMAMENTS

invent them. (*Everybody's Magazine*, September 1907.) *Mem. Ed.* VI, 434-435; *Nat. Ed.* V, 376.

NATURE STUDY AND PHOTOGRAPHY. The photographer plays an exceedingly valuable part in nature study, but our appreciation of the great value of this part must never lead us into forgetting that as a rule even the best photograph renders its highest service when treated as material for the best picture, instead of as a substitute for the best picture; and that the picture itself, important though it is, comes entirely secondary to the text in any book worthy of serious consideration either from the standpoint of science or the standpoint of literature. Of course this does not mean any failure to appreciate the absolute importance of photographs; . . . what I desire is merely that we keep in mind, when books are treated seriously, the relative values of the photograph, the picture, and the text. (1910; Appendix of *African Game Trails*.) *Mem. Ed.* VI, 375-376; *Nat. Ed.* V, 323-324.

NATURE STUDY. See also NATURAL HISTORY; SCIENCE.

NAVAL ACADEMY. See ANNAPOLIS; WEST POINT.

NAVAL ARMAMENTS. I don't want this country to lead the race for big ships, but it seems to me well nigh criminal for us to fall behind. I think the ship provided for last year and the ship to be provided for this year, two in all, should be at least eighteen thousand tons apiece. Japan's new battleship, the Satsuma, is of this size, which is the Dreadnaught size. I do not think we can afford to take any chances with our navy. (To Congressman Foss, December 19, 1906.) Thomas A. Bailey, *Theodore Roosevelt and the Japanese-American Crisis*. (Stanford University Press, 1934), p. 120.

— I should like to see the British Navy kept at its present size but only on condition that the Continental and Japanese Navies are not built up. I do not wish to see it relatively weaker to them than is now the case. As regards our own Navy, I believe in number of units it is now as large as it need be, and I should advocate merely the substitution of efficient for inefficient units. This would mean allowing for about one new battleship a year, and of course now and then for a cruiser, collier, or a few torpedo-boat destroyers. (To Reid, August 7, 1906.) Royal Cortissoz, *The Life of Whitelaw Reid*. (Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y., 1921), II, 343.

Grant/Cawley
November 13, 1990
8:00 a.m.
A:CLEANAIR

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CLEAN AIR BILL SIGNING CEREMONY
~~THE ROSE GARDEN?~~ *East Room*
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1990
~~2:30~~

((Acknowledgements))

Although ~~the~~ Thanksgiving ~~holiday~~ is still a week away,
today is truly a red-letter day for ~~this Administration~~ and
for all Americans. ~~For~~ today we *add a long awaited and long needed* ~~sign landmark legislation in~~ *Chapter*
America's environmental history -- and begin a new era for clean
air. //

I first made a commitment to comprehensive clean air
legislation as a Presidential candidate. Then, early in the
Administration, I called together Republicans and Democrats,
business executives and conservationists ~~X~~ to make a point: it
was time to break the logjam that ~~has hindered progress~~ *always been* on clean
air for thirteen years.

~~We decided that to get a solution, we needed to apply more~~
~~than just federal leverage.~~ *It was time to enlist* ~~We must take advantage of~~ the
innovation, energy and ingenuity of every American -- to create a
national sense of **commitment to conservation.**

And so I told our best minds, assembled that morning a year
and a half ago, ~~this~~: "Every American expects and deserves to
breathe clean air. And as President, it is my **mission** to
guarantee it: for this generation, and for generations to come."

Well, as we used to say in the Navy, **"Mission defined. Mission accomplished."** // Today, I am proud to sign

This ^{landmark} legislation will pull 56 billion pounds of pollution each year from the air -- that's 224 pounds for every man, woman and child in America. It will go after the three main causes of air pollution: acid rain, smog and toxic air pollutants.

This bill will cut emissions that cause acid rain in half -- by 10 million tons -- and permanently cap them at these new levels. It will reduce pollutants that cause smog in our cities -- by 40 percent -- so that by the year 2000, over one hundred major American cities will have clean, healthy air. It will cut dangerous air toxics emissions by up to 90 percent using new technologies. And over the next decade, its alternative fuel provisions will reduce our dependence on foreign oil by at least 800,000 barrels of oil a day. //

This bill means cleaner cars, cleaner power plants, cleaner factories and cleaner fuels ^{this is good news for America.} ~~for generations to come.~~ And the benefits of this Clean Air bill will affect virtually every person in every city and town in America. //

This legislation isn't just the biggest environmental bill of our Administration. This is simply the most significant air pollution legislation in our nation's history. //

My hope is that 1990 will be known as a milestone year for the environment. I also hope that it will be known as an important year for environmental cooperation. ((I heard that the

fact that such sweeping change was decided **outside** of the courts was a big disappointment to several D.C. law firms.))

There was one man who led the way, through thick and thin, seeing that this bill got to my desk: **EPA Director William Reilly**. What a great job he did. //

And I'd also like to thank the Congressmen and Senators, from both sides of the aisle; ^[names?] the Governors and the local governments who were all so instrumental in building bipartisan support for this legislation. We've met with business leaders, who saw stewardship to the environment as a key to long-term economic growth; and we've met with academics and innovative problem-solvers from every side, who have built the foundation for this approach.

Let me also commend Project '88, and groups like the Environmental Defense Fund ((and others)) for bringing creativity to the table to ^{help} end the stalemate.

We all had to make tough choices. And while some said we went too far -- others said not far enough. **But despite our differences, we all care about clean air.**

And we all agreed: it was time to take a new approach. And so, the bill is as **ambitious** in its **goals** as it is **innovative** in its **methods**. For the first time, we've moved away from the red-tape bureaucratic approach of the past -- not with over-regulation but with better regulation. These standards are tough ones, but they employ **market-oriented strategies** -- using industry to the advantage of the environment -- to enact

RFQ
Members of
House and
Senate
[by name]

mong
Watkins,
Rosen

efficient, effective legislation. Now we know: we can establish a new kind of environmentalism, one where a sound ecology and a strong economy go hand in hand. //

~~This bill is balanced.~~ it seeks major pollution reductions, where we **most** need them, **first**. ^{bill's} The approach is comprehensive, cost-effective, and most of all, it will work.

~~For example,~~ the legislation sets reasonable deadlines for those who must comply, ^{but} and once the deadlines pass, penalties are severe. ^{S.B.} It offers incentives, choice and flexibility for industry to find the best solutions -- all in the context of continued economic growth. This bill contains an emissions trading plan in order to allow reduction targets to be met at a fraction of the cost it would have been otherwise. In short, it taps the power of the marketplace and the community -- better than any other environmental bill in history. // *But it does more.*

And so there is a new breeze blowing -- a new current of concern for the environment. We see it in community efforts and school involvement across America. And we're seeing it in the innovative response of private industry. Take a look at the Arco, Marathon and Exxon stations offering cleaner fuels. Earlier this month Amoco opened a new alternative fuels service station right down Pennsylvania Avenue here in Washington. We're seeing compressed natural gas vehicles from GM, as well as flexible fueled vehicles from GM and Ford, and we look forward to Ford's electric vehicles in the near future. These companies understand: We must pioneer new technology, find new solutions,

and envision new horizons if we are ^{to} build a bright future and a better America for our children. We must -- and we will. //

I've said many times, when talking about other issues like fighting the flow of drugs or stopping the menace of crime, that the most fundamental obligation of the government is to **protect the people** -- their health, their safety, and their ideals and values.

One of the greatest conservationists of this century and perhaps my favorite President, Theodore Roosevelt, understood this. He called our lands and wildlife "the property of unborn generations." This clean air bill will mark a new chapter in the tradition of protecting future generations.

That's where you come in. Everyone with us today has made a commitment to a cleaner and safer world for our children. For that, I thank each and every one of you -- for your expertise, your dedication and for your sacrifice over the many months that went into the passage of this legislation. With that said, I am now **honored** to sign this Clean Air bill into law. Thank you and God bless you all.

((Sign bill.))

#

Asides

Greens Dump on Bush

It's getting harder by the day to take the environmental establishment seriously. Yesterday President Bush signed the expensive and expansive Clean Air Bill. Here's the president of Friends of the Earth: "If I had to grade him, I'd have to give him a low 'D.' A year ago, I'd have given him an

'F,' so he's moving up a little bit." The president of the Wilderness Society: "This is his one and only significant environmental achievement and he certainly is not entitled to take sole credit for it." A Greenpeace spokesman says Mr. Bush "delivered less of the goods than any President." Environmentalists to Bush: Drop Dead.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
90 OCT 14 P4:00

FAX COVER SHEET

Number of pages
(excluding cover sheet): _____ Date: _____

TO:

Cicconi, WINSTON, PORTER, ROGER
Fax Number: Mary Kaye Grant, Steve Hart, Barry McBe

Telephone: _____

FROM:

BOB GRADY

Fax Number: _____

Telephone: _____

Time: _____

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

FYI

DRAFT REILLY PRESS STATEMENT

The following statement was issued by EPA Administrator William K. Reilly today following the President's signing of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990:

"During his 1988 campaign, the President vowed to amend the Nation's clean air laws, saying that "every American expects and deserves to breathe clean air." The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, signed into law today, triumphantly fulfill that pledge. Through his leadership, the President broke the 13-year clean air stalemate by submitting an innovative, market-based bill which will achieve the Nation's environmental goals in the most effective manner.

"The benefits of this bill are enormous. Acid rain emissions will be cut almost in half; 30 million tons of toxic chemicals will be prevented from fouling the air every year; and all areas of the country will finally have the means to attain air quality standards on a realistic schedule. As a result, air toxics risk will be slashed by three-quarters, and health problems will be reduced significantly, including cancer risk, respiratory disease, heart ailments, and reproductive disorders. Damage to lakes, streams, parks, and forests, as well as harm to buildings, monuments, and other structures, will also be slowed or stopped. One of the most dramatic effects will be an increase in visibility: people will be able to see farther from Maine to Georgia, where sulfates are responsible for half the haze. As a final bonus, oil imports will be reduced significantly, enhancing our energy security.

"These sorely needed benefits will, of course, not be achieved for free. Significant costs are involved, and these costs highlight the importance of the innovative, market-based features the President proposed, and which the Congress accepted in the final bill signed today. These features assure that the bill's benefits will be achieved at the lowest possible cost to the Nation. They include the acid rain allowance trading program, which fosters least-cost pollution reductions; the clean-fuel credit trading and emissions trading programs, which allow refiners and automakers to meet requirements at least cost; fees on smog-causing emissions which promote efficiency and pollution prevention; and incentives for early reductions which will accelerate the achievement of environmental benefits. It was the attractiveness of these innovative features that helped the President break the clean air logjam, and it is these features that will allow us to achieve the environmental goals of this bill in a way the country can live with economically.

"As the sheer size of the final printed bill indicates, this highly complex legislation was hammered out over many months -- indeed, many years -- and is the culmination of hard and dedicated work by many people both in and outside the government. I commend all who played a part in making this bill a reality. The

President's pathbreaking initiative was coordinated by the White House working group under the direction of Roger Porter, Assistant to the President for Economic and Domestic Policy; key participants included Boyden Gray, legal counsel to the President; Richard Schmallensee, of the President's Council of Economic Advisors; Robert Grady, of the Office of Management and Budget; John Schmidt, legal counsel; Linda Stuntz, Department of Energy; and Teresa Gorman, Special Assistant to the President for Policy Development.

"Special thanks go to William G. Rosenberg for managing EPA's role. Many of the ideas behind the President's original proposal stem from over five years of planning by EPA, including staff from the Office of Air and Radiation, the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Congressional Affairs, the Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, and the Office of Enforcement. Ideas also came from other agencies, including the Department of Justice and the Department of Energy, as well as from outside groups, notably including the Clean Air Coalition and the Environmental Defense Fund. The President's initiative reflects the EPA staff experience in working with these new ideas; the result, which is preserved largely intact in the bill signed today, is a tribute to the willingness of these experienced staff to adapt to the President's innovative, market-based policy direction, and to use the new ideas to craft a dramatic advance in the course of environmental regulation.

"Turning the President's initiative into finished legislation was an enormous task, and was achieved only through the hard work of the Congress, ably led by Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell and Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole, and by Speaker of the House Tom Foley and Congressman Bob Michel, House Minority Leader. Without the extraordinary efforts of the key members -- Senators Burdick, Baucus, Chafee, and Simpson, and Congressmen Dingell, Lent, Waxman and Madigan -- and their staffs, working literally thousands of hours during conference committee alone -- the impossible task of reconciling the various interests could not have been achieved. The final result is a law which will undoubtedly serve as a model for regulatory reform across the board, leading to the widespread use of market approaches here and abroad.

"We now begin the big job of achieving the goals mandated by this landmark legislation. As we move toward full implementation, we can be proud to know we are working to fulfill the President's pledge: that every American shall breathe clean air.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING REQUEST

Subject: Presidential Remarks: Clean Air Bill Signing Ceremony

Date/Time Received:

11/13 5:30 P.M.

RESPONSE DUE:

Wed. 11/14
11:00 A.M.

Response due to Director's Office Support Group, Room 254, Ext. 3060.
Please respond to every staffing request, even if you have no comment.

Distribution Within OMB

Action	FYI		Action	FYI	
—	—	Director	—	—	Hodsoll, F.
—	✓	Deputy Director	—	—	Howard, R.
—	—	Al-Samarrie, A.	✓	—	Legis. Affairs
—	—	Anderson, B.	—	—	Lieberman, S.
—	—	Burman, A.	✓	—	MacRae, J.
✓	—	Dale, E.	—	✓	Martin, B.
✓	—	Damus, R.	—	—	Murr, J.
✓	—	Grady, R.	—	—	Scully, T.
—	—	Hale, J.	—	—	Other

Comments:

Copies to:

Murr
Cicconi
Chriss Winston
MyKate Grant

ASAP !!

FINAL ACTION TAKEN: _____

DATE: _____

EC:Ed 11/12/06

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 11/13/90ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ~~NOON 11/14/90~~SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CLEAN AIR BILL SIGNING CEREMONY
(11/13 3:00 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☐	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☐	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
~~DARMAN~~	☒	☐	ROGICH	☒	☐
CARD	☐	☒	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CICCONI	☐	☒	<u>ROGERS</u>	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	<u>PINKERTON</u>	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	<u>DELAND</u>	☒	☐
GRAY	☐	☐	<u>WINSTON</u>	☐	☒
HAGIN	☐	☐	<u>FIRESTONE</u>	☐	☒
HOLIDAY	☒	☐	<u> </u>	☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by NOON on Wednesday, 11/14, with a copy to my office.
Thanks/

RESPONSE:

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

Sound bites

90 NOV 13 PM 4:01

Grant/Cawley/Simon
November 13, 1990
3:00 p.m.
A:CLEANAIR

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CLEAN AIR BILL SIGNING CEREMONY
THE EAST ROOM
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1990
2:30 P.M.**

((Acknowledgements)) *Ambassador*

Although Thanksgiving is still a week away, today is truly a red-letter day for all Americans. Today, we add a long-awaited and long-needed chapter in America's environmental history -- and begin a new era for clean air. //

This last weekend, I spent a few days in the Catoctin Mountains of Maryland, at Camp David. Saturday and Sunday were clear and crisp -- bright sunshine and fall colors. Great to get out in the woods, and go for a run. ((Pumped a little iron on the Arnold Schwarzenegger Memorial Leg Press.)) But no American should have to drive to the top of a mountain to breathe clean air. Every city in America should have air as clean as a mountaintop. And with this legislation, *we are taking the decisive step toward* ~~I'm hoping we will.~~ //

Clean air for all Americans.

I first made a commitment to comprehensive clean air legislation as a Presidential candidate. Then, early in the Administration, I called together Republicans and Democrats, business executives and conservationists to make a point: it was time to break the logjam that hindered progress on clean air for thirteen years.

It was time to enlist the innovation, energy and ingenuity of every American -- to create a national sense of commitment to conservation.

And so I told our best minds, assembled that morning a year and a half ago, this: "Every American expects and deserves to breathe clean air. And as President, it is my mission to guarantee it: for this generation, and for generations to come."

Well, as we used to say in the Navy, "Mission defined. Mission accomplished."// Today, I am proud to sign the Clean Air Act of 1990. //

This landmark legislation will pull 56 billion pounds of pollution each year from the air -- that's 224 pounds for every man, woman and child in America. It will go after the three main causes of air pollution: acid rain, smog and toxic air pollutants.

This bill will cut emissions that cause acid rain in half -- by 10 million tons -- and permanently cap them at these new levels. It will reduce pollutants that cause smog in our cities -- by 40 percent -- so that by the year 2000, over one hundred major American cities will have clean, healthy air. It will cut dangerous air toxics emissions by up to 90 percent using new technologies. And over the next decade, its alternative fuel provisions will reduce our dependence on foreign oil, ~~by at least 800,000 barrels of oil a day.~~ //

This bill means cleaner cars, cleaner power plants, cleaner factories and cleaner fuels -- this bill is good news for America. And the benefits of this Clean Air bill will affect virtually every person in every city and town in America. //

It restores America's place as the global leader in environmental protection -- with this bill, we will have the cleanest cars, the cleanest fuels, cleanest power plants, and cleanest factories in the world.

This legislation isn't just the biggest environmental bill of our Administration. This is simply the most significant air pollution legislation in our nation's history. //

My hope is that 1990 will be known as a milestone year for the environment. I also hope that it will be known as an important year for environmental cooperation.

There were several members of my Administration who saw to it, through thick and thin, that this bill got to my desk: EPA Director William Reilly, Energy Secretary Watkins, and my domestic policy advisor, Roger Porter. What a great job they did. //

And I'd also like to thank the Congressmen and Senators, from both sides of the aisle ((names?)). As well as the Governors and the local governments who were all so instrumental in building bipartisan support for this legislation. We've met with business leaders, who saw stewardship to the environment as a key to long-term economic growth; and we've met with academics and innovative problem-solvers from every side, who have built the foundation for this approach.

Let me also commend ~~the members of environmental groups~~ for bringing creativity to the table to end the stalemate.

We all had to make tough choices. And while some said we went too far -- others said not far enough. But despite our differences, we all care about clean air. we agreed on the goal: clean air for all Americans. We agreed on the means: a new Clean Air Act. And we agreed on the result -- a bill that ends the stalemate and creates the solution. And we all agreed that it was time to take a new approach. And so, the bill is as ambitious in its goals as it is innovative in

BK:
the environmental
we've
met
with
especially

+ Bill Rosenberg from EPA.

S
Mitchell
Dole
Baker
Chaffetz
Sten
Bundick
H
Dingell
Leahy
Shaw
Wicker
Fischer
Bridges
SO
many
others
and their
fine staffs.

Clean Air Coalition

EPA Def Fund, NRDC

NO Fred Krupp

NO

its methods. For the first time, we've moved away from the red-tape bureaucratic approach of the past -- not with over-regulation but with better regulation. These standards are tough ones, but they employ market-oriented strategies. -- ^{The acid rain trading system heralds a new era in environmental protection -- one that harnesses the power of the marketplace in the service of the environment.} ~~using industry to the advantage of the environment -- to enact efficient, effective legislation.~~ Now we know: we can establish a new kind of environmentalism, one where a sound ecology and a strong economy go hand in hand. //

The approach is comprehensive, cost-effective, and most of all, it will work. It seeks major pollution reductions, where we most need them, first.

It offers incentives, choice and flexibility for industry to find the best solutions -- all in the context of continued economic growth. ~~This bill contains an emissions trading plan in order to allow reduction targets to be met at a fraction of the cost it would have been otherwise. In short, it taps the power of the marketplace and the community -- better than any other environmental bill in history.~~ //

~~But it does more.~~ The legislation sets reasonable deadlines for those who must comply, but once the deadlines pass, penalties are severe. ^(is air) Because America ^{is too precious for us to turn our backs on those who think otherwise.} ~~is too precious for us to turn our backs on those who think otherwise.~~ ^{destroy it;} ~~Polluters must pay.~~ //

And so there is a new breeze blowing -- a new current of concern for the environment. We see it in community efforts and school involvement across America. And we're seeing it in the innovative response of private industry. Take a look at the ^{This bill can make} America ^{the} global leader in developing a new generation of environmental technologies to which the world is now turning.

The bill is balanced -- it will stimulate the use of natural gas from the wells of Texas & Louisiana, fuels made from the farms of Iowa, Illinois, & the great Midwest, and cleaner low sulfur coal from the hills of West Virginia to the Rocky Mountain states.

Arco, Marathon and Exxon stations offering cleaner fuels.

Earlier this month Amoco opened a new alternative fuels service station right ^{on} down Pennsylvania Avenue here in Washington. We're seeing compressed natural gas vehicles from GM, as well as flexible fueled vehicles from GM and Ford, and we look forward to Ford's electric vehicles in the near future. These companies understand: We must pioneer new technology, find new solutions, and envision new horizons if we are to build a bright future and a better America for our children. We must -- and we will. //

I've said many times, when talking about ~~other issues like~~ ^{everything from drugs to crime to our national security} ~~fighting the flow of drugs or stopping the menace of crime~~, that the most fundamental obligation of the government is to protect the people -- their health, their safety, and their ideals and values.

One of the greatest conservationists of this century and perhaps my favorite President, Theodore Roosevelt, understood this. He called our lands and wildlife "the property of unborn generations." This clean air bill will mark a new chapter in the tradition of protecting future generations.

That's where you come in. Everyone with us today has made a commitment to a cleaner and safer world for our children. For that, I thank each and every one of you -- for your expertise, your dedication and for your sacrifice over the many months that went into the passage of this legislation. With that said, I am now honored to sign this Clean Air bill into law. Thank you and God bless you all.

#

It offers incentives, choice and flexibility for industry to find the best solutions -- all in the context of **continued economic growth**. The bill is balanced -- it will stimulate the use of natural gas from the wells of Texas and Louisiana, fuels made from the farms of Iowa, Illinois and the great Midwest, and cleaner, low-sulfur coal from the hills of West Virginia to the Rocky Mountain states. This bill can make America the global leader in developing a new generation of environmental technologies to which the world is now turning.

But it does more. The legislation sets reasonable deadlines for those who must comply, but once the deadlines pass, penalties are severe. **America's heritage is precious. We will not turn our backs or look the other way. That means polluters must pay.**//

And so there is a new breeze blowing -- a new current of concern for the environment. **Today marks a great victory for the environment**, a day when we have strengthened our clean air statutes -- **already the world's toughest**. This legislation is not only in America's interest; like so many of the environmental issues that we are working on, this bill is in the interest of people all over the world.

And the new environmental ethos is growing. We see it in community efforts and school involvement across America. And we're seeing it in the innovative response of private industry - in alternative fuel service stations and electric vehicles. These companies understand: We must pioneer new technology, find

rector of the Governor's commission for women in Austin, TX. Prior to this, she has participated in many civic and political activities in Austin, TX, including cochairman of Family Community Leadership, community adviser for the Austin Junior League, member of the Task Forces on Displaced Homemakers and Childsave, and adviser for the Governor's committee for disabled persons, 1987.

Ms. Wallace attended the University of Texas at Austin. She was born March 1, 1926, in Okmulgee, OK. Ms. Wallace resides in Austin, TX.

Remarks on Signing the Bill Amending the Clean Air Act November 15, 1990

Thank you all very much. Thank you so much for being here. I would first like to welcome the Ambassador from Canada, our friend, Derek Burney, who represents, I think, by being here, his countrymen's concern for our common environment.

It is a pleasure to have several of our Cabinet here today: of course, Secretary Lujan here, Interior; and Jim Watkins; as well as Bill Reilly, the Administrator of EPA [Environmental Protection Agency]. Susan Engeleiter is here. Also, Madeleine, I want to welcome you—Governor Kunin, the Governor of Vermont, is with us today who has a big stake in all of this, and welcome.

I also want to welcome the leaders from the Senate side: the majority leader, Senator Mitchell, who has always had a keen interest in this, and of course, Bob Dole, Republican leader—both with us today. And of course, if I get singling out all the Members who are here of Congress, I'll be here all day. And I'm just glad you all are here. The Speaker and others, unfortunately, couldn't be here—majority and minority leader. But we have many of the committee leaders that worked the hardest here. I'll get in trouble, but I see John Dingell, and I want to thank him and so many others. Please let's stop there. Let me just welcome the Members of Congress who have done so much on all of this.

Thanksgiving is still a week away, but I believe this really is a true red-letter day for all Americans. Today we add a long-awaited and long-needed chapter in our environmental history, and we begin a new era for clean air.

This last weekend, I spent some pleasant hours up at Camp David. Saturday and Sunday really were fantastic—clear and crisp and beautiful, bright sunshine and those magnificent fall colors. And it was great to get out in the woods. But no American should have to drive out of town to breathe clean air. Every city in America should have clean air. And with this legislation, I firmly believe we will.

I first made a commitment to comprehensive clean air legislation when I was running for this job, and soon after coming into office, we developed a comprehensive clean air proposal. I think we did have consultation in the best spirit with the Democratic leadership and with the Republican leadership in the Congress, with environmentalists and with representatives of industry, because I believed, and I think we all felt, that it was time for a new approach. It was time to break the logjam that hindered progress on clean air for 13 years. And so, I told our best minds, assembled that morning a year and a half ago, every American expects and deserves to breathe clean air. And as President, it is my mission to guarantee it for this generation and for the generations to come.

Well, as we used to say in the Navy: Mission defined, mission accomplished. Today I am very proud on behalf of everyone here to sign this clean air bill—Clean Air Act of 1990.

This landmark legislation will reduce air pollution each year by 56 billion pounds—that's 224 pounds for every man, woman, and child in America. It will go after the three main types of air pollution: acid rain, smog, and toxic air pollutants. This bill will cut emissions that cause acid rain in half and permanently cap them at these new levels. It will reduce pollutants that cause smog in our cities by 40 percent, so that by the year 2000, over 100 major American cities with poor air quality will have safer, healthier air. And it will cut dangerous and toxic emissions by over 75 percent, using

new technology. Its alternative by reduce our bill means plants, clean and it means every person will enjoy it.

This legislation of our environment the most significant in our nation's place mental protection.

Nineteen for the environment be remembered environment several men saw to it, the bill got to Administration of Energy. I Staff worked Porter did a in and day progress. Boyd Grady and a great job on.

And I also Senators and both sides of us today, and couldn't be because of lack many are seen list is too long the Hill that just want to and the other your commitment as the Governor experts from also instrument support for the.

We met with stewardship to long-term economic with academic solvers from build the foundation.

I want to groups that we Environmental Defense ship of Fred K

new technologies. And by the next decade, its alternative fuel provisions will help reduce our dependence on foreign oil. This bill means cleaner cars, cleaner power plants, cleaner factories, and cleaner fuels; and it means a cleaner America. Virtually every person in every city and every town will enjoy its benefits.

This legislation isn't just the centerpiece of our environmental agenda. It is simply the most significant air pollution legislation in our nation's history, and it restores America's place as the global leader in environmental protection.

Nineteen ninety is now a milestone year for the environment. I also hope that it will be remembered as an important year for environmental cooperation. There were several members of my administration who saw to it, through thick and thin, that this bill got to my desk: Bill Reilly, the EPA Administrator; Jim Watkins, the Secretary of Energy. From my own staff, our Chief of Staff worked tirelessly—John Sununu. Roger Porter did an outstanding job, working day in and day out with the Members of Congress. Boyden Gray—the same thing. Bob Grady and so many others. And they did a great job on this.

And I also want to thank once again the Senators and Members of Congress from both sides of the aisle. Many of you are with us today, and as I mentioned earlier, others couldn't be with us today. But it isn't because of lack of interest. Congress is out; many are scattered to the winds. But the list is too long to single out everybody from the Hill that worked on this. But again, I just want to thank you that are here today and the others who couldn't be with us for your commitment and dedication—as well as the Governors, the Governors and the experts from local governments who were also instrumental in building true bipartisan support for this legislation.

We met with business leaders who saw stewardship to the environment as a key to long-term economic growth. And we met with academics and innovative problem-solvers from every side who have helped build the foundation for this approach.

I want to commend the environmental groups that we've met with, like the Environmental Defense Fund, under the leadership of Fred Krupp, for bringing creativity

to the table to end what could have been a hopeless stalemate.

We all had tough choices to make. Some said we went too far; others said we didn't go far enough. But despite our differences, we all agreed on the goal: clean air for all Americans. We agreed on the means: a new Clean Air Act.

And we all agreed it was time to take a new approach. This bill is both ambitious in its goals and innovative in its methods. For the first time, we've moved away from the redtape bureaucratic approach of the past. The old tradition of command and control regulation is not the answer. By relying on the marketplace, we can achieve the ambitious environmental goals we have as a country in the most efficient and cost-effective way possible. We'll have to take advantage of the innovation, energy, and ingenuity of every American, drawing local communities and the private sector into the cause. It's time for a new kind of environmentalism, driven by the knowledge that a sound ecology and a strong economy can coexist.

The approach in this bill balances economic growth and environmental protection. The approach is comprehensive, cost-effective; and most of all, it will work. The first major pollution reductions are where we need them most. It offers incentives, choice, and flexibility for industry to find the best solutions, all in the context of continued economic growth. The bill is balanced: It will stimulate the use of natural gas from the wells of Texas and Louisiana; and fuels made from the farms of Iowa, Illinois, the great Midwest; and cleaner, low-sulfur coal from the hills of West Virginia to the Rocky Mountain States. This bill can make America the global leader in developing a new generation of environmental technologies to which the world is now turning.

But it does more. The legislation sets reasonable deadlines for those who must comply; but once deadlines go by, once they pass, the penalties are severe. American heritage is precious. We will not turn our backs or look the other way. That means polluters must pay. And so, there is a new breeze blowing, a new current of concern for the environment. Today marks a

great victory for the environment, a day when we have strengthened our clean air statutes, already the world's toughest. This legislation is not only in America's interest; like so many of the environmental issues that we are working on, this bill is in the interest of people all over the world.

And the new environmental ethos is growing. We see it in community efforts and in school involvement across America, and we're seeing it in the innovative response of private industry—in alternative fuel service stations, electric vehicles. These companies understand we must pioneer new technology, find new solutions, envision new horizons if we're to build a bright future and a better America for our children.

There's an old saying: "We don't inherit the Earth from our parents. We borrow it from our children." We have succeeded today because of a common sense of global stewardship, a sense that it is the Earth that endures and that all of us are simply holding a sacred trust left for future generations. For the sake of future generations, I again thank each and every one of you for your commitment to our precious environment. I am now honored to sign this clean air bill into law.

Thank you all who have worked so hard for this day to become possible. Thank you, and God bless all of you.

[At this point, the President signed the bill.]

Maybe we could have the symbolism—I don't think there's any protocol, but if I could just invite the front row here to come up with Members of Congress, we'd at least show that this is an across-the-board—*[ap- plause]*—

Please, go in peace. This symbolism—we've omitted some real fine movers and shakers there, but again, my thanks to all of you. Thank you all for being with us.

Note: The President spoke at 2:32 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Susan S. Engeleiter, Administrator of the Small Business Administration; Representative John D. Dingell; Roger B. Porter, Assistant to the President for Economic and Domestic Policy; C. Boyden Gray, Counsel to the President; and Robert Grady, Associate Director for Natu-

ral Resources, Energy and Science at the Office of Management and Budget. S. 1630 approved November 15, was assigned Public Law No. 101-549.

Statement on Signing the Bill Amending the Clean Air Act November 15, 1990

Today I am signing S. 1630, a bill to amend the Clean Air Act. I take great pleasure in signing S. 1630 as a demonstration to the American people of my determination that each and every American shall breathe clean air.

In July of 1989, I sent to the Congress a proposal to amend the Clean Air Act of 1970. My proposal was designed to improve our ability to control urban smog and reduce automobile and air toxic emissions, and to provide the enforcement authority necessary to make the law work. It also proposed new initiatives to cut acid rain in half and to promote cleaner automotive fuels.

As a result of that proposal, the 13-year legislative logjam has now been broken. S. 1630 contains all of the essential features of my original proposal and will lead to the achievement of the goals I originally set out. The bill I am signing today will permanently reduce sulfur dioxide emissions by 10 million tons below 1980 levels. It will cut NO_x emissions by two million tons from projected year 2000 levels and reduce air toxic emissions by over 75 percent.

The bill will allow the Nation finally to meet air quality standards in every city; and, in total, almost 30 million tons per year of dangerous chemicals and noxious pollutants will be prevented from fouling the air.

The result of this new Clean Air Act will be that cancer risk, respiratory disease, heart ailments, and reproductive disorders will be reduced; damage to lakes, streams, parks, crops, and forests will greatly be lessened; and visibility will be notably improved. As an added benefit, energy security will on balance be enhanced as utilities and automobiles switch to cleaner burning alternative fuels.

The inno-
in the bill
page in ou
problems in
lowance tra
large-scale r
tives and is
for regulato
abroad. The
some simple
tough standa
how to meet
markets help
ciently.

By employi
most environ
dollar spent,
groundwork f
ernment regu
patible with
only the com
of the past.
flexibility incl
for emissions
standards for
ternative fuel
path-breaking
ment the legis
my environme
cost. The resul
new era in reg
on the market
and the econon

To address th
the cost of thi
Bill Reilly, Ad
mental Protect
this bill in the
possible. This
can continue to
netting to the n
law; that the
policy on WEP
extent allowed b
and that the pe
over time in
manner. This
pursue the use of
when estimating
tion strategies w
costs and job los
the achievement
of this bill in the
sible.

**CLEAN AIR BILL SIGNING CEREMONY \ THE EAST ROOM
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1990 \ 2:30 P.M.**

**THANK YOU ALL VERY MUCH. I'D LIKE TO WELCOME THE
AMBASSADOR FROM CANADA, DEREK BURNEY, WHO REPRESENTS
HIS COUNTRYMEN'S CONCERN FOR OUR COMMON ENVIRONMENT.**

**IT'S A PLEASURE TO HAVE TWO OF MY CABINET MEMBERS
HERE TODAY: SECRETARIES LUJAN AND WATKINS; AS WELL AS
ADMINISTRATORS REILLY AND ENGELEITER. ALSO, I SEE
GOVERNOR MADELEINE KUNIN OF VERMONT IS HERE.**

- 1A -

**I'D LIKE TO WELCOME MAJORITY LEADER MITCHELL AND
REPUBLICAN LEADER DOLE, AS WELL AS THE LEADERSHIP OF
THE COMMITTEES THAT WORKED SO HARD ON THIS LEGISLATION.**

- 2 -

**ALTHOUGH THANKSGIVING IS STILL A WEEK AWAY, TODAY
IS TRULY A RED-LETTER DAY FOR ALL AMERICANS. TODAY, WE
ADD A LONG-AWAITED AND LONG-NEEDED CHAPTER IN AMERICA'S
ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY -- AND BEGIN A NEW ERA FOR CLEAN
AIR. //**

**THIS LAST WEEKEND, I SPENT SOME PLEASANT HOURS IN
THE CATOCTIN MOUNTAINS OF MARYLAND, AT CAMP DAVID.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY WERE CLEAR AND CRISP -- BRIGHT
SUNSHINE AND FALL COLORS.**

**CLEAN AIR BILL SIGNING CEREMONY \ THE EAST ROOM
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1990 \ 2:30 P.M.**

**THANK YOU ALL VERY MUCH. I'D LIKE TO WELCOME THE
AMBASSADOR FROM CANADA, DEREK BURNEY, WHO REPRESENTS
HIS COUNTRYMEN'S CONCERN FOR OUR COMMON ENVIRONMENT AND
THEIR PLEASURE THAT AMERICA HAS ENACTED THIS HISTORIC
AGREEMENT INTO LAW.**

**IT'S A PLEASURE TO HAVE SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE
CABINET HERE: SECRETARIES LUJAN AND WATKINS; AS WELL
AS ADMINISTRATORS REILLY AND ENGELEITER. ALSO, I SEE
GOVERNOR MADELEINE KUNIN OF VERMONT IS HERE.**

- 2 -

**AGAIN, WELCOME. ALTHOUGH THANKSGIVING IS STILL A WEEK
AWAY, TODAY IS TRULY A RED-LETTER DAY FOR ALL
AMERICANS. TODAY, WE ADD A LONG-AWAITED AND LONG-
NEEDED CHAPTER IN AMERICA'S ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY --
AND BEGIN A NEW ERA FOR CLEAN AIR. //**

**THIS LAST WEEKEND, I SPENT SOME PLEASANT HOURS IN
THE CATOCTIN MOUNTAINS OF MARYLAND, AT CAMP DAVID.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY WERE CLEAR AND CRISP -- BRIGHT
SUNSHINE AND FALL COLORS.**

GREAT TO GET OUT IN THE WOODS, AND GO FOR A RUN.
((PUMPED A LITTLE IRON ON THE ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
MEMORIAL LEG PRESS.)) BUT NO AMERICAN SHOULD HAVE TO
DRIVE OUT OF TOWN TO BREATHE CLEAN AIR. EVERY CITY IN
AMERICA SHOULD HAVE CLEAN AIR. AND WITH THIS
LEGISLATION, WE WILL.//

I FIRST MADE A COMMITMENT TO COMPREHENSIVE CLEAN
AIR LEGISLATION AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE. SOON
AFTER COMING INTO OFFICE, WE DEVELOPED A COMPREHENSIVE
CLEAN AIR PROPOSAL.

WE CONSULTED WITH REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS IN THE
CONGRESS, WITH ENVIRONMENTALISTS AND WITH
REPRESENTATIVES OF INDUSTRY, BECAUSE I BELIEVED IT WAS
TIME FOR A NEW APPROACH. AND IT WAS TIME TO BREAK THE
LOGJAM THAT HINDERED PROGRESS ON CLEAN AIR FOR THIRTEEN
YEARS.

AND SO I TOLD OUR BEST MINDS, ASSEMBLED THAT MORNING A YEAR AND A HALF AGO: "EVERY AMERICAN EXPECTS AND DESERVES TO BREATHE CLEAN AIR. AND AS PRESIDENT, IT IS MY MISSION TO GUARANTEE IT: FOR THIS GENERATION, AND FOR GENERATIONS TO COME."

WELL, AS WE USED TO SAY IN THE NAVY, "MISSION DEFINED. MISSION ACCOMPLISHED."// TODAY, I AM PROUD TO SIGN THE CLEAN AIR ACT OF 1990. //

THIS LANDMARK LEGISLATION WILL REDUCE AIR POLLUTION EACH YEAR BY 56 BILLION POUNDS -- THAT'S 224 POUNDS FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN AMERICA. IT WILL GO AFTER THE THREE MAIN TYPES OF AIR POLLUTION: ACID RAIN, SMOG, AND TOXIC AIR POLLUTANTS.

THIS BILL WILL CUT EMISSIONS THAT CAUSE ACID RAIN IN HALF -- AND PERMANENTLY CAP THEM AT THESE NEW LEVELS.

IT WILL REDUCE POLLUTANTS THAT CAUSE SMOG IN OUR CITIES -- BY 40 PERCENT -- SO THAT BY THE YEAR 2000, OVER ONE HUNDRED MAJOR AMERICAN CITIES WITH POOR AIR QUALITY WILL HAVE SAFER, HEALTHIER AIR. AND IT WILL CUT DANGEROUS AIR TOXICS EMISSIONS BY OVER 75 PERCENT USING NEW TECHNOLOGIES. AND BY THE NEXT DECADE, ITS ALTERNATIVE FUEL PROVISIONS WILL HELP REDUCE OUR DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN OIL.

THIS BILL MEANS CLEANER CARS, CLEANER POWER PLANTS, CLEANER FACTORIES AND CLEANER FUELS -- THIS BILL MEANS A CLEANER AMERICA. VIRTUALLY EVERY PERSON IN EVERY CITY AND EVERY TOWN WILL ENJOY ITS BENEFITS. //

THIS LEGISLATION ISN'T JUST THE CENTERPIECE OF OUR ENVIRONMENTAL AGENDA. IT IS SIMPLY THE MOST SIGNIFICANT AIR POLLUTION LEGISLATION IN OUR NATION'S HISTORY -- AND IT RESTORES AMERICA'S PLACE AS THE GLOBAL LEADER IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.

1990 IS NOW A MILESTONE YEAR FOR THE ENVIRONMENT. I ALSO HOPE THAT IT WILL BE REMEMBERED AS AN IMPORTANT YEAR FOR ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION.

THERE WERE SEVERAL MEMBERS OF MY ADMINISTRATION WHO SAW TO IT, THROUGH THICK AND THIN, THAT THIS BILL GOT TO MY DESK: EPA ADMINISTRATOR WILLIAM REILLY, ENERGY SECRETARY WATKINS, AND FROM MY STAFF, ROGER PORTER AND BOYDEN GRAY. WHAT A GREAT JOB THEY DID. //

Bob Grady John Sumnu

I ALSO WANT TO THANK THE MANY SENATORS AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM BOTH SIDES OF THE AISLE -- MANY OF YOU ARE HERE TODAY, OTHERS COULDN'T BE WITH US -- BUT THE LIST IS TOO LONG TO RECOGNIZE EACH OF YOU PERSONALLY. SO AGAIN, THANK YOU FOR YOUR COMMITMENT AND DEDICATION -- AS WELL AS THE GOVERNORS AND THE EXPERTS FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WHO WERE ALL SO INSTRUMENTAL IN BUILDING BIPARTISAN SUPPORT FOR THIS LEGISLATION.

WE'VE MET WITH BUSINESS LEADERS, WHO SAW STEWARDSHIP TO THE ENVIRONMENT AS A KEY TO LONG-TERM ECONOMIC GROWTH; AND WE'VE MET WITH ACADEMICS AND INNOVATIVE PROBLEM-SOLVERS FROM EVERY SIDE, WHO HAVE BUILT THE FOUNDATION FOR THIS APPROACH.

LET ME ALSO COMMEND THE ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS WE'VE MET WITH -- LIKE THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF FRED KRUPP -- FOR BRINGING CREATIVITY TO THE TABLE TO END THE STALEMATE.

WE ALL HAD TO MAKE TOUGH CHOICES. SOME SAID WE WENT TOO FAR -- OTHERS SAID NOT FAR ENOUGH. BUT DESPITE OUR DIFFERENCES, WE ALL AGREED ON THE GOAL: CLEAN AIR FOR ALL AMERICANS. WE AGREED ON THE MEANS: A NEW CLEAN AIR ACT.

AND WE ALL AGREED: IT WAS TIME TO TAKE A NEW APPROACH. THIS BILL IS BOTH AMBITIOUS IN ITS GOALS AND INNOVATIVE IN ITS METHODS.

FOR THE FIRST TIME, WE'VE MOVED AWAY FROM THE RED-TAPE BUREAUCRATIC APPROACH OF THE PAST. THE OLD TRADITION OF COMMAND AND CONTROL REGULATION ISN'T THE ANSWER. BY RELYING ON THE MARKETPLACE WE CAN ACHIEVE THE AMBITIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS WE HAVE AS A COUNTRY IN THE MOST EFFICIENT, COST-EFFECTIVE WAY POSSIBLE. WE WILL HAVE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE INNOVATION, ENERGY, AND INGENUITY OF EVERY AMERICAN -- DRAWING LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR INTO THE CAUSE.

IT IS TIME FOR A NEW KIND OF ENVIRONMENTALISM -- DRIVEN BY THE KNOWLEDGE THAT A SOUND ECOLOGY AND A STRONG ECONOMY CAN COEXIST.

THE APPROACH IN THIS BILL BALANCES ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION. THE APPROACH IS COMPREHENSIVE, COST-EFFECTIVE, AND MOST OF ALL, IT WILL WORK. THE FIRST MAJOR POLLUTION REDUCTIONS ARE WHERE WE NEED THEM MOST.

IT OFFERS INCENTIVES, CHOICE AND FLEXIBILITY FOR INDUSTRY TO FIND THE BEST SOLUTIONS -- ALL IN THE CONTEXT OF CONTINUED ECONOMIC GROWTH. THE BILL IS BALANCED -- IT WILL STIMULATE THE USE OF NATURAL GAS FROM THE WELLS OF TEXAS AND LOUISIANA, FUELS MADE FROM THE FARMS OF IOWA, ILLINOIS AND THE GREAT MIDWEST, AND CLEANER, LOW-SULFUR COAL FROM THE HILLS OF WEST VIRGINIA TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES.

THIS BILL CAN MAKE AMERICA THE GLOBAL LEADER IN DEVELOPING A NEW GENERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES TO WHICH THE WORLD IS NOW TURNING.

BUT IT DOES MORE. THE LEGISLATION SETS REASONABLE DEADLINES FOR THOSE WHO MUST COMPLY, BUT ONCE THE DEADLINES PASS, PENALTIES ARE SEVERE. AMERICA'S HERITAGE IS PRECIOUS. WE WILL NOT TURN OUR BACKS OR LOOK THE OTHER WAY. THAT MEANS POLLUTERS MUST PAY.//

AND SO THERE IS A NEW BREEZE BLOWING -- A NEW CURRENT OF CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT. TODAY MARKS A GREAT VICTORY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, A DAY WHEN WE HAVE STRENGTHENED OUR CLEAN AIR STATUTES -- ALREADY THE WORLD'S TOUGHEST. THIS LEGISLATION IS NOT ONLY IN AMERICA'S INTEREST; LIKE SO MANY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES THAT WE ARE WORKING ON, THIS BILL IS IN THE INTEREST OF PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

AND THE NEW ENVIRONMENTAL ETHOS IS GROWING. WE SEE IT IN COMMUNITY EFFORTS AND SCHOOL INVOLVEMENT ACROSS AMERICA. AND WE'RE SEEING IT IN THE INNOVATIVE RESPONSE OF PRIVATE INDUSTRY -- IN ALTERNATIVE FUEL SERVICE STATIONS AND ELECTRIC VEHICLES. THESE COMPANIES UNDERSTAND: WE MUST PIONEER NEW TECHNOLOGY, FIND NEW SOLUTIONS, AND ENVISION NEW HORIZONS IF WE ARE TO BUILD A BRIGHT FUTURE AND A BETTER AMERICA FOR OUR CHILDREN.

THERE'S AN OLD SAYING: "WE DON'T INHERIT THE EARTH FROM OUR PARENTS. WE BORROW IT FROM OUR CHILDREN." WE HAVE SUCCEEDED TODAY BECAUSE OF A SENSE OF GLOBAL STEWARDSHIP, A SENSE THAT IT IS THE EARTH THAT ENDURES. AND THAT ALL OF US ARE SIMPLY HOLDING A SACRED TRUST LEFT FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

*Chris
Seattle*

FOR THE SAKE OF FUTURE GENERATIONS, I THANK EACH AND EVERY ONE OF YOU FOR YOUR COMMITMENT TO THE ENVIRONMENT. I AM NOW HONORED TO SIGN THIS CLEAN AIR BILL INTO LAW.

THANK YOU AND GOD BLESS YOU ALL.

#

Grant/Cawley/Simon
November 14, 1990
9:00 p.m.
A:CLEANAIR

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CLEAN AIR BILL SIGNING CEREMONY
THE EAST ROOM
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1990
2:30 P.M.**

Thank you all very much. I'd like to welcome the Ambassador from Canada, Derek Burney, who represents his countrymen's concern for our common environment and their pleasure that America has enacted this historic agreement into law.

It's a pleasure to have several members of the Cabinet here: Secretaries Lujan and Watkins; as well as Administrators Reilly and Engeleiter. Also, I see Governor Madeleine Kunin of Vermont is here. Again, welcome. Although Thanksgiving is still a week away, today is truly a red-letter day for all Americans. Today, we add a long-awaited and long-needed chapter in America's environmental history -- and begin a new era for clean air. //

This last weekend, I spent some pleasant hours in the Catoctin Mountains of Maryland, at Camp David. Saturday and Sunday were clear and crisp -- bright sunshine and fall colors. Great to get out in the woods, and go for a run. ((Pumped a little iron on the Arnold Schwarzenegger Memorial Leg Press.)) But no American should have to drive out of town to breathe clean air. Every city in America should have clean air. And with this legislation, we will.//

I first made a commitment to comprehensive clean air legislation as a Presidential candidate. Soon after coming into office, we developed a comprehensive clean air proposal. We

consulted with Republicans and Democrats in the Congress, with environmentalists and with representatives of industry, because I believed it was time for a new approach. And it was time to break the logjam that hindered progress on clean air for thirteen years.

And so I told our best minds, assembled that morning a year and a half ago: "Every American expects and deserves to breathe clean air. And as President, it is my mission to guarantee it: for this generation, and for generations to come."

Well, as we used to say in the Navy, "Mission defined. Mission accomplished."// Today, I am proud to sign the Clean Air Act of 1990. //

This landmark legislation will reduce air pollution each year by 56 billion pounds -- that's 224 pounds for every man, woman and child in America. It will go after the three main types of air pollution: acid rain, smog, and toxic air pollutants.

This bill will cut emissions that cause acid rain in half -- and permanently cap them at these new levels. It will reduce pollutants that cause smog in our cities -- by 40 percent -- so that by the year 2000, over one hundred major American cities with poor air quality will have safer, healthier air. And it will cut dangerous air toxics emissions by over 75 percent using new technologies. And by the next decade, its alternative fuel provisions will help reduce our dependence on foreign oil.

This bill means cleaner cars, cleaner power plants, cleaner factories and cleaner fuels -- this bill means a cleaner America. Virtually every person in every city and every town will enjoy its benefits. //

This legislation isn't just the centerpiece of our environmental agenda. It is simply the most significant air pollution legislation in our nation's history -- and it restores America's place as the global leader in environmental protection.

1990 is now a milestone year for the environment. I also hope that it will be remembered as an important year for environmental cooperation.

There were several members of my Administration who saw to it, through thick and thin, that this bill got to my desk: EPA Administrator William Reilly, Energy Secretary Watkins, and from my staff, Roger Porter and Boyden Gray. What a great job they did. //

I also want to thank the many Senators and Members of Congress from both sides of the aisle -- many of you are here today, others couldn't be with us -- but the list is too long to recognize each of you personally. So again, thank you for your commitment and dedication -- as well as the Governors and the experts from local governments who were all so instrumental in building bipartisan support for this legislation. We've met with business leaders, who saw stewardship to the environment as a key to long-term economic growth; and we've met with academics and

innovative problem-solvers from every side, who have built the foundation for this approach.

Let me also commend the environmental groups we've met with -- like the Environmental Defense Fund, under the leadership of Fred Krupp -- for bringing creativity to the table to end the stalemate.

We all had to make tough choices. Some said we went too far -- others said not far enough. But despite our differences, we all agreed on the goal: clean air for all Americans. We agreed on the means: a new Clean Air Act.

And we all agreed: it was time to take a new approach. This bill is both ambitious in its goals and innovative in its methods. For the first time, we've moved away from the red-tape bureaucratic approach of the past. The old tradition of command and control regulation isn't the answer. By relying on the marketplace we can achieve the ambitious environmental goals we have as a country in the most efficient, cost-effective way possible. We will have to take advantage of the innovation, energy, and ingenuity of every American -- drawing local communities and the private sector into the cause. It is time for a new kind of environmentalism -- driven by the knowledge that a sound ecology and a strong economy can coexist.

The approach in this bill balances economic growth and environmental protection. The approach is comprehensive, cost-effective, and most of all, it will work. The first major pollution reductions are where we need them most.

new solutions, and envision new horizons if we are to build a bright future and a better America for our children.

There's an old saying: "We don't inherit the Earth from our parents. We borrow it from our children." We have succeeded today because of a sense of global stewardship, a sense that it is the Earth that endures. And that all of us are simply holding a sacred trust left for future generations.

For the sake of future generations, I thank each and every one of you for your commitment to the environment. I am now honored to sign this Clean Air bill into law.

Thank you and God bless you all.

#