

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: Snow, Tony, Files
Subseries: Subject File, 1988-1993

OA/ID Number: 13892
Folder ID Number: 13892-012

Folder Title:
[Bush-Quayle '92 Communications Handbook] [1]

Stack:

G

Row:

18

Section:

29

Shelf:

1

Position:

7

Bush-Quayle '92

Communicators Handbook

August 1992



MEMORANDUM FOR BUSH/QUAYLE COMMUNICATORS

FROM: WILL FELTUS *W. Feltus*
Deputy Campaign Manager for Communications

Subject: Bush/Quayle Communicators Handbook

Enclosed is information we thought you might find useful in preparing Bush/Quayle spokespeople for media appearances and interviews. We hope you'll use your Communicators Handbook as a general reference throughout the campaign. The only material which is suitable for press distribution is Fact Sheets. **All other items are for internal campaign use only.**

During the general election cycle we will provide you with periodic updates of new material to insert behind the subject tabs. The reference material in the binder has been prepared to be as user friendly as possible. If you have any questions about the material provided, or need additional information, please call our Information Services Division at: 202-336-7856.

Summary of Contents:

SPEECH CARDS

Prepared by: Communications department, writers group
Purpose: Provides a thumbnail sketch of President Bush's major accomplishments or proposals and a brief summary of Clinton's position on the same issue.

FACT SHEETS

Prepared by: Bush/Quayle Issues Office
Purpose: Provides a more detailed discussion of the President's position on the issues. All fact sheets included have been cleared by the White House. Please note date of issuance when using material from fact sheets.

OTHER:

Backgrounders: Prepared on an "as needed" basis by the Issues Office. Usually provides information about the Bush record and Clinton's position on the same issue.

Talking Points: Prepared by the Issues Office on "hot topics."

WH Fact Sheets: Prepared by the White House and distributed as public information by the WH Press Office.

INDEX

TOPIC: SPEECH CARD FACT SHEET OTHER

DOMESTIC POLICY

ABORTION.....	X.....	X.....	
BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT.....			BRIEFING
CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM.....			TP'S
CHILD CARE.....			
CITIES.....	X.....		
CIVIL RIGHTS.....	X.....		BKGRNDR
-Quotas		X	
CRIME.....	X.....		BKGRNDR
DRUGS.....	X.....		
ECONOMY/GROWTH AGENDA.....	X.....		
EDUCATION.....	X.....		
-Literacy		X	
-GI Bill For Kids		X	
ELDERLY.....			
ENERGY.....		X.....	
ENVIRONMENT.....	X.....		
FAMILY VALUES.....	X.....		
FARMERS.....	X.....		
GOVT REFORM/ETHICS.....	X.....		
GUN CONTROL.....		X.....	
HEALTHCARE.....	X.....	X.....	BKGRNDR
HOUSING.....			TP'S
IMMIGRATION.....		X.....	
JUSTICE.....			
LABOR.....			
-Beck Decision		X	

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>SPEECH CARD</u>	<u>FACT SHEET</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
LEGAL REFORM.....		X	
REGULATORY REFORM.....	X	X	
SPENDING CUTS.....	X		
TECHNOLOGY.....			TP's
TRADE.....	X	X	BKGRNDR
-NAFTA		X	
-GATT		X	
TRANSPORTATION.....		X (WH)	
VETERANS.....		X	
VETOES.....			
WELFARE REFORM.....		X	BKGRNDR
WOMEN.....	X		

FOREIGN POLICY

ARMSCONTROL.....			BRIEFING
DEFENSE.....	X		
DESERT STORM.....	X		
LEADER OF THE FREE WORLD.....	X		
MIDDLE EAST PEACE.....			REMARKS
NATIONAL SECURITY.....			
NEW WORLD ORDER.....			
REASONS TO VOTE FOR GEORGE BUSH.....			
REASONS TO DEFEAT BILL CLINTON.....			

Speech Card
ABORTION

July 30, 1992

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

RESPECT FOR HUMAN LIFE

"Faith, family — these are the values that sustain the greatest nation on Earth. And to these values we must add the infinitely precious value of life itself. Let me be clear: I support the right to life."

— President George Bush
March 3, 1992

President Bush believes that every human life is precious. While he knows sincere people may disagree, he believes that the lives of both the mother and the child must be cherished and protected. He is opposed to abortion except when the life of the mother is threatened or when rape or incest is involved.

President Bush fosters family values — and not abortion on demand.

- President Bush supports the Supreme Court's recent decision upholding Pennsylvania's reasonable restrictions on abortion on demand — including a requirement that minors receive their parents' consent before an abortion can be performed.
- Like a vast majority of Americans, President Bush believes the Pennsylvania law strikes an appropriate balance in favor of family values. Pennsylvania's law is pro-family: it encourages parents to take a more active role — and children to listen to their parents — in what is perhaps the most difficult question a family can confront.

President Bush supports reversal of the Supreme Court's Roe v. Wade decision. With liberals turning to radical measures like the so-called Freedom of Choice Act, the President believes tax dollars should not pay for abortions.

- President Bush supports the Hyde Amendment, which says your tax dollars cannot be used to pay for abortions except where the life of the mother is threatened.
- President Bush has vetoed five attempts by Congress to liberalize federal abortion funding. Reflecting the opinion of millions of Americans, none has been overridden by Congress.

President Bush will veto the "Freedom of Choice" bill.

- President Bush will stop this effort by radical liberals to prohibit states like Pennsylvania from establishing any restrictions on abortion on demand. This bill goes so far as to prohibit restrictions on late-term abortions, parental notification, parental consent in cases involving minors, and even restrictions on abortion for sex selection.

President Bush supports family planning, not abortion counseling.

- Since his service in the House of Representatives, President Bush has strongly supported family planning for low-income families. As President, he restored federal family planning regulations to prevent use of taxpayer funds to promote abortion.

President Bush promotes adoption.

- George and Barbara Bush are proud grandparents of adopted children. They thank God their grandchildren's parents chose life. They enthusiastically promote adoption, not just as an alternative to abortion, but as a way of enriching the lives of parents and children alike.
- At President Bush's urging, federal agencies are assisting state and local governments to remove obstacles to adoption.
- President Bush proposes to double the dependent tax deduction to \$3,000 for couples who adopt children with special needs.

President Bush opposes using fetuses from deliberate abortions for research.

- President Bush believes that the price of medical progress can never be moral regress.
- President Bush supports National Institutes of Health research involving the transplanting of fetal tissue derived from spontaneous abortions, ectopic (tubal) pregnancies and cell cultures. To support this research, the President has created a national data bank of available tissue for those in need.
- President Bush opposes federal funding of research involving fetal tissue from deliberately induced abortions. Such research could encourage abortions. This raises serious moral questions.
- President Bush vetoed legislation to permit research using intentionally aborted fetuses. Congress failed to override the veto.

• • •

CLINTON FAVORS ABORTION ON DEMAND

Clinton endorses the Freedom of Choice Act.

- The Freedom of Choice Act, which its chief sponsor, Democrat Rep. Don Edwards, says "provides for no exceptions, no exceptions whatsoever" to abortion on demand, even parental notification. [C-SPAN, 1/22/90, quoted in *National Right to Life News*, 2/4/92]

Clinton favors abortion.

- Clinton "supports repeal of the Hyde Amendment" banning federal funding of abortion. [*Women's Issues* paper, Clinton for President, 1992]

Clinton supports:

- A pro-abortion "litmus test" for judicial nominees. [Transcript, televised NBC Democratic debate, 12/15/91]
- Routine condom distribution to school children.
 - He said: "I have fought hard for the right of local school districts to have sex education programs which included condom distribution programs." [MTV *Choose or Lose*, 6/16/92]

"Clinton opposes parental and spousal consent laws as well as federal parental notification requirements." [*Women's Issues* paper, Clinton for President, 1992]

FACT SHEET

Issues Office



April 14, 1992

PRESIDENT BUSH ON THE RIGHT TO LIFE

"Faith, family -- these are the values that sustain the greatest nation on Earth. And to these values we must add the infinitely precious value of life itself. Let me be clear: I support the right to life."

President George Bush
March 3, 1992

"I am encouraged by the progress which has taken place. Attempts by Congress to expand further funding for abortions have been defeated, and the Supreme Court has taken welcome steps toward reversing its Roe v. Wade decision."

President George Bush
January 22, 1992

Summary: President Bush Supports the Right to Life

President Bush understands that the subject of abortion is a difficult, often painful one for most Americans. The President believes that every human life is a precious gift and each human being has intrinsic dignity and worth. While President Bush knows that sincere persons may disagree, his position is that the lives of both the mother and the child must be cherished and protected.

President Bush has devoted much time and careful thought to this issue over the years, and has not reached this decision easily or lightly. He is opposed to abortion except when the life of the mother is threatened or when there has been rape or incest. The prevalence of abortion on demand in the United States stands in stark contrast to our Nation's most deeply held values and beliefs. In addition, President Bush opposes the use of Federal funds to pay for abortion except when the life of the mother is threatened.

- more -

President Bush Opposes Use of Taxpayer Dollars to Fund Abortions

The subject of abortion is a deeply emotional, and a very personal, issue for all Americans. For government, it involves a decision whether taxpayers should be required to pay for abortions, and if so, under what circumstances. Since 1981, under the Hyde Amendment and several other legislative restrictions, the Federal Government has refused to use taxpayer funds to pay for abortions, except when the life of the mother would be endangered.

President Bush supports such restrictions on use of taxpayer funds, and has vetoed five attempts by Congress to liberalize federal abortion funding. Congress has not overridden any of the President's vetoes on this issue, which included the following bills:

- o HR 2990: Labor, HHS and Education Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 1990 (10/21/89)
- o HR 3026: District of Columbia Appropriations, 1990 (10/27/89)
- o HR 3610: District of Columbia Appropriations, 1990 (11/20/89)
- o HR 2669: District of Columbia Appropriations, 1992 (pocket veto effective midnight 8/17/91)
- o HR 2707: Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations, 1992 (11/19/91).

Support for Family Planning and Reform of Title X Family Planning Programs

Since his service in the House of Representatives, George Bush has strongly supported family planning programs to assist low-income persons. His Administration has restored the integrity of Title X by implementing regulations that will stop the use of federal family planning funds for abortion-related activities. These regulations, which the Supreme Court found constitutional, are now returning Title X to its original purpose: providing services to women who are not pregnant and referring for care those who are.

At the same time, the President has acted to ensure that women in the Title X program receive complete medical information about her condition from physicians. He issued a Presidential Memorandum reaffirming that these reform regulations do not inhibit the confidentiality of doctor/patient relationships. The implementation guidance is consistent with that principle.

Promoting Alternatives to Abortion

George and Barbara Bush are the proud grandparents of adopted children. They energetically promote adoption, not just as an alternative to abortion, but as a way of ennobling the lives and enriching the futures of parents and children alike.

The President has committed federal support to help states dismantle legal, financial, and attitudinal barriers to adoption. At his urging, federal agencies are assisting State and local governments to remove obstacles to adoption.

To facilitate adoption of children with special needs, President Bush has proposed to restore the special needs tax deduction to help families meet the costs of these adoptions. The President has also proposed to double the deduction from its previous level, to \$3,000.

Research Using Fetal Tissue

The National Institutes of Health properly funds research involving transplantation into humans of fetal tissue derived from spontaneous abortions, ectopic (tubal) pregnancies, and cell cultures. The President supports that research, which may contribute to medical breakthroughs against various diseases.

But the price for medical progress cannot be moral regress. That's why the President opposes federal funding of transplantation research involving fetal tissue from deliberately-induced abortions. Such research could, either now or in the future, encourage abortions, and it raises serious moral questions.

The "Freedom of Choice Act"

Certain members of Congress have introduced legislation to establish in federal law a virtually unrestricted right to abortion on demand. This bill would severely limit the States' ability to impose meaningful restrictions on abortions, even those late in pregnancy and those sought for sex-selection. It would also outlaw 24- or 48-hour waiting periods. And, it would invalidate numerous state laws providing for parental notification or consent when a minor child seeks an abortion, even though the Supreme Court has upheld such laws five times.

President Bush has strongly condemned this legislation. He has vowed to veto the bill if it ever passes the Congress.

#

BRIEFING PAPER

Issues Office



June 11, 1992

PRESIDENT BUSH AND THE BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

President Bush Support of the Balanced Budget Amendment

- o The President has been a long-time and consistent proponent of a Balanced Budget Constitutional Amendment. The first proposal the President asked the Congress to pass was a Balanced Budget Amendment.
- o The President has reiterated his support for the amendment each year of his Presidency.
- o President Bush has advocated a Balanced Budget Amendment for at least fourteen years.

History of Attempts to Pass Balanced Budget Amendments

- o The Senate adopted a balanced budget constitutional amendment on August 4, 1982 by a vote of 69 to 31; 47 Republicans voted for the amendment and 7 Republicans voted against it. The House did not take up the Senate-passed proposal, and failed to pass its own proposal in both that year and in 1990. The 1990 effort in the House fell short of passage by just seven votes.
- o On March 25, 1986, the Senate failed by one vote (66-34) to adopt a balanced budget constitutional amendment; 43 Republicans and 23 Democrats voted for the proposal; 10 Republicans and 24 Democrats voted against it.
- o One argument that has been used to block passage of a balanced budget amendment is that the amendments do not specify how the budget will be brought into balance by the amendment's effective date. It is important to note that the President's current budget would result in a balanced budget by 1997, the year in which an amendment passed this year would likely take effect.

-more-

Process for an Amendment to Become Law

Under Article V of the Constitution, the following must occur for the Balanced Budget Amendment to become law:

- o Both the House and Senate must pass by two-third majorities Balanced Budget Amendments with identical language.
- o The Congress must specify whether the Amendment is to be approved by state conventions or state legislatures. Both the Kasten/Barton (H.J. Res. 248) and the Stenholm (H.J. Res. 290) Amendments specify state legislatures. Unfortunately, many state legislatures will have completed their annual sessions by the time Congress passes an Amendment. Thus, if the President is to push for ratification this year, he will have to challenge some state governors to call special legislative sessions to consider the Amendment.
- o Congress may also impose other constraints on ratification, including a time limit for ratification.

Party Platforms on a Balanced Budget Constitutional Amendment

<u>Year</u>	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>
1980	"[I]f necessary, the Republican Party will seek to adopt a Constitutional amendment to limit federal spending and balance the budget, except in time of national emergency as determined by a two-thirds vote of Congress."	"We oppose a Constitutional Amendment requiring a balanced budget."
1984	"We will work for the constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget passed by the Republican Senate but blocked by the Democrat-controlled House and denounced by the Democrat platform."	"We oppose the artificial and rigid restraint of a balanced budget amendment."
1988	"We call for a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution."	No reference

President Bush's Support of the BBA Prior to 1988

- o President Bush has advocated a Balanced Budget Amendment for at least fourteen years. Following is a chronology of major statements by the President relating to a Balanced Budget Amendment since 1978 through the President's years as Vice President:

September 11, 1978: "Bush outlined four requirement[s] he sees for reducing inflation: . . . A mandated balanced budget, with the provision that by a two-thirds vote, Congress could choose not to balance the budget." (Anchorage News, 9/11/78)

July 19, 1982: Vice President Bush attends a rally on the West Steps of the Capitol in support of President Reagan's Balanced Budget Address.

September 9, 1984: "Bush said a constitutional convention should be limited to a single subject, a balanced budget amendment." (Chattanooga Free Press, 9/9/84)

November 5, 1985: "'Saying enough's enough is what balancing the budget is all about,' . . . Bush said three steps would help restore to the executive branch its proper level of influence over spending . . . [including] the constitutional balanced budget amendment." (Atlanta Constitution, 11/5/85)

May 30, 1987: "'But we should work to balance the budget, not by raising taxes but by cutting spending . . . And yes, again, for the faint of heart, give us the Balanced Budget Amendment and the Line Item Veto, and watch those deficits come down.'" (Speech in Des Moines, Iowa, 5/30/87)

December 1, 1987: "I support a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget amendment." (Biblical Scorecard, 12/1/87)

February 5, 1988: ". . . [I] support a line-item veto and a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget." (USA Today, 2/5/88)

Rhetoric on the Balanced Budget Amendment

In February 1989, less than three weeks after he entered the White House, President Bush sent his first legislative proposal to Capitol Hill. It asked Congress to approve a Balanced Budget Constitutional Amendment and to send it to the states for ratification. Congress ignored the President's 1989 request as well as requests made every year after that.

This June, the President reemphasized that only a Balanced Budget Amendment can bring the kind of accountability and discipline the American people deserve. As the President said: "Our political system, as it is now, has failed to meet its responsibility to address this problem. And in the face of a several-hundred billion dollar budget deficit, a piecemeal approach simply will not do the job. We need a constitutional amendment to balance the federal deficit, and we need it now."

Not only would the Balanced Budget Amendment discipline congressional waste, but it would require a "supermajority" -- three-fifths of both houses of Congress -- for Congress to run a deficit. The Amendment would mean that Congress would no longer have the luxury of loading wasteful pork-barrel projects onto its spending bills.

President Bush understands that for every American who has to balance their checkbook each month, the ongoing federal deficit is an abomination. Once again the Democratic leadership in Congress thwarted the American people's will, forcing six co-sponsors of the Amendment to switch their votes. They have kept the BBA from passing and going to the states, to let the American people decide.

Contrast the President's plan to cut spending with the tired solution offered by Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton, who said last week, "The deficit is so large at the moment that the only way to do away with it in the next couple of years is a massive tax increase." Wrong. As President Bush has said repeatedly, the American people aren't overtaxed, Congress overspends.

It is clear that the taxpayers will have to rely on Republicans to bring real deficit reduction. Through the 1980s, Republicans like Senators Phil Gramm of Texas and Warren Rudman of New Hampshire put forth real plans to cut the deficit. Others, like Senator John Danforth of Missouri, are calling on the presidential candidate to state publicly how they will reduce the deficit.

President Bush is taking the lead to win this fight for lower spending. A Balanced Budget Amendment must not be stopped by pork barrel spenders, or dismissed as a political gimmick. It is a real beginning to real cuts, real discipline, and real responsibility.

#

July 30, 1992

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES

"The power of America rests in a stirring but simple idea: That people will do great things if only you set them free . . . We must empower the poor with pride that comes from owning a home, getting a job, becoming a part of things."

—— President Bush
January 28, 1992

"Welfare was never meant to be a lifestyle; it was never meant to be a habit; it was never supposed to be passed from generation to generation like a legacy. It's time to replace the assumptions of the welfare state, and help reform the welfare system."

—— President Bush
January 28, 1992

President Bush believes we must take what works in the rest of America — safe neighborhoods, strong families, hard work and jobs — and put them to work in America's inner cities. More money, without reform, is not the answer.

Reforming city government, eliminating wasteful bureaucracies, and ending the special interests' corruptive influence are the only ways to make sure taxpayer dollars get put to good use.

President Bush has a plan to rebuild America's inner cities.

President Bush's six-part plan:

- **Weed and Seed:** More federal agents to "weed out" drug dealers and violent gangs and put them behind bars. Then "seed" communities with social services, drug treatment, preventive health care and educational programs -- the kind of initiatives that promote responsibility.
- **Welfare Reform:** President Bush approved reforms that promote family values, require responsible behavior, and penalize irresponsibility. His reforms:
 - Changed federal rules so states can require able-bodied welfare recipients to get jobs. Four states — Wisconsin, New Jersey, Maryland and California — have submitted proposals to invoke welfare reforms.

- **Encourage** responsible personal behavior and self-improvement so families will find their way off welfare rolls.

no longer
reward

- Foster traditional family values by encouraging states to allow welfare recipients to marry and earn enough to, once off welfare, stay off welfare. He also would penalize irresponsible behavior such as having more children while on welfare and out of wedlock.

- **Enterprise Zones:** The best social program ever created is a job. President Bush will create thousands of them with new tax incentives to get businesses to move into 50 urban and rural poverty areas across America.

- Enterprise zones already are producing results in states like New Jersey, where state-sponsored enterprise zones have created 25,000 jobs and \$4 billion in new investment.

- **Job Training:** To make sure urban youth have the skills to get jobs, President Bush would encourage initiatives that let youths learn new skills on the job while making them stay in school.

- **Revitalizing Education:** Urban children will never escape poverty without a good education. But city bureaucracies stifle involved parents and good teachers with red tape and endless rules.

- President Bush's GI Bill for Children will make choice real for 500,000 children by giving them \$1,000 scholarships to attend the public, private, or religious school of their parents' choice. The federal government already provides college scholarships to attend public, private, and religious colleges and universities.

- **Reforming Public Housing:** People don't burn what they own. President Bush's HOPE (Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere) is the first-ever program through which public-housing residents can buy their homes.

- HOPE engenders community pride, safer neighborhoods and stronger families.

- Next year, HOPE will help 36,000 public-housing families become homeowners — and put another 65,000 on the road to homeownership.

President Bush believes in community service — neighbors helping neighbors.

President Bush:

- Signed into law the 1990 National and Community Service Act to provide federal seed money for outstanding, innovative and experimental service initiatives.
- Called for creation of the Points of Light Foundation, an independent, non-profit organization that encourages and assists leaders in mobilizing their members to engage in community service.
 - Identified more than 800 successful voluntary services solving serious community-level problems
 - recognizing them as Daily Points of Light.
- Helped establish the National Center for Community Risk Management and Insurance, a independent, non-profit organization to reduce barriers to voluntary service, including unwarranted liability and insurance costs.

WYF

CLINTON ON CITIES: FAILURE AND NAIVETÉ

Clinton has no experience in urban affairs.

Clinton indicated his inexperience in urban affairs when New York City students ridiculed his suggestion that revoking drivers' licenses would keep teenagers in school and out of trouble. [The New York Daily News, 3/25/92]

Clinton has not answered his own state's urban problems.

- Clinton's own administration admits that Arkansas has the nation's highest teen pregnancy rates among blacks and second highest among whites. [The Christian Science Monitor, 2/19/92]
- Arkansas ranked 34th in infant mortality in 1989. [1992 Kids Count Data Book, Center for the Study of Social Policy]
- Arkansas provides shelters for only 14.3 percent of its homeless, and 35 of the state's 75 counties lack shelters. [The Associated Press, 9/03/91]

Clinton's answer to urban violence: Surrender?

- Confronted last summer with an unprecedented wave of Little Rock gang violence, Clinton formed a study panel to "hear from the young people, what the heck they want us to do." [The Associated Press, 7/25/91]

On welfare reform, Clinton does a cruel flip-flop.

Clinton has called for "personal responsibility" to correct welfare problems — but then said "I would not sign that [New Jersey] bill" to deny non-working mothers additional welfare payments if they have more children. [Democratic primary debate, Manchester, N.H., 1/9/92]

Later, Clinton said that, as president, he would sign a waiver allowing New Jersey to implement its law. [The Philadelphia Inquirer, 5/23/92]

DO THEY
ALL
NEED
TIME?

July 30, 1992

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

EXPANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL AMERICANS

"Discrimination, whether on the basis of race, national origin, sex, religion or disability, is worse than wrong. It's an evil that strikes at the very heart of the American ideal."

—— President Bush
November 21, 1991

President Bush believes that civil rights laws must ensure that all Americans — with hard work, faith and dedication — have the opportunity to achieve their God-given potential.

President Bush has been dedicated to equal opportunity all his life.

President Bush has worked personally to ensure all Americans have the chance to achieve their full potential.

- As a young man, George Bush walked door-to-door to collect donations for the United Negro College Fund.
- As a Congressman, he faced down angry constituents and threats to his life over his support of the 1968 Fair Housing Act.

President Bush believes in opportunity, not quotas.

In 1990, President Bush vetoed a bill that would have forced the use of hiring quotas. In 1991, he fought proposals that would have forced employers to adopt quotas to avoid lawsuits. He believes civil rights are trivialized when opportunity is rationed, pitting one group against another.

President Bush believes in expanding and preserving opportunity.

A vital element of President Bush's effort to protect the civil rights of all Americans is vigorous enforcement of anti-discrimination laws without resorting to unfair preferences. The President has moved aggressively to fight hate crimes and to combat discrimination in housing, voting, employment and education.

- Under President Bush's leadership, the Americans with Disabilities Act was proposed, passed and signed into law, extending to 43 million disabled Americans the same protection, independence, and opportunity enjoyed by all other Americans.

- In signing the 1991 Civil Rights Act, the President strengthened legal protection ensuring each American's opportunity to obtain a job.

President Bush supports strong enforcement of civil rights laws.

President Bush has pursued civil rights policies that resist the politics of division, seeking instead to promote opportunity, fairness and individual freedom for all Americans.

- In fair housing, the Department of Housing and Urban Development has resolved nearly 12,000 of 16,000 pending cases.
- The Labor Department has obtained the largest settlements for discriminatory hiring practices in history. In one case, 1,000 women who suffered hiring discrimination were awarded \$3.5 million in damages.

• • •

CLINTON: HE DUCKS ON CIVIL RIGHTS

With Clinton as its governor, Arkansas is:

- One of only two states without a civil rights law.
- One of only nine states without a law banning housing discrimination. [*Time Magazine*, 4/13/92]

Clinton supports racial quotas.

- Clinton's Democratic Leadership Council endorsed an anti-quota resolution at its 1991 convention — *BUT* Clinton that same year signed Arkansas Acts 1163 and 1164 specifically mandating racial quotas for teachers/administrators and appointments to a state board. [DLC source: *The New American Choice*, 5/7/91]
- Only after Clinton began testing the waters for a presidential campaign — and the issue of "**race-norming**" tests gained national attention in 1991 — did Clinton end Arkansas' use of the practice in filling state jobs. No complaints or problems were found with the program. [The Associated Press, 6/3/91]

BACKGROUND

Issues Office



July 31, 1991

BUSH AND CLINTON ON CIVIL RIGHTS AND LEGAL REFORM

- o Clinton, Bush, and Civil Rights: Today Bill Clinton will address the National Bar Association, and accuse the President of neglecting civil rights. But, Clinton will forget to explain how, -- in his 12 years as Governor, he has failed to change Arkansas' status as one of only two states without a civil rights law, and one of only nine states without a housing discrimination law. As a young Congressman, George Bush had the political courage to face down constituents angry over his support for the Fair Housing Act.
- o Clinton and Quotas: In 1990, the President vetoed a civil rights bill that would have resulted in quotas and excessive litigation; in 1991, he signed a civil rights bill that will do neither. Clinton will likely attack the President for dividing the country over quotas, but will play down the President's efforts to get a civil rights bill without quotas. That's because Clinton supports quotas: he has signed legislation specifically mandating racial quotas on school boards and gubernatorial commissions.
- o Civil Rights as quality of life: Clinton will likely attack the "Reagan-Bush years" for hurting blacks' economic standing. The truth is that during the 1980's, the number of black families earning \$50,000 or more increased by 30%, and the black middle class grew by almost one-fifth, to 4.3 million families. Blacks in traditional family settings also did better economically than blacks in non-traditional families, proving again that the President's welfare reforms to keep families together will make a real difference.

-- If Reagan-Bush policies worked nationally, what then of how they worked in Clinton's Arkansas? In 1987 -- at the height of economic expansion -- at least eighty percent of all black families in Arkansas had incomes less than \$20,000, and a quarter had incomes less than \$5,000. (Arkansas Business, 9/30/91)
- o Clinton opposes the President's legal reforms which would improve blacks' quality of life: It's no accident that Clinton, speaking to his favorite special interest -- lawyers -- will not discuss the President's legal reforms. Changes in medical malpractice laws would enable doctors, driven out of practice by sky-high insurance costs, to practice in poor inner-cities and rural areas. Primary and obstetric care in these areas often means the difference between life and death. Still, Clinton opposes Bush reforms.

FACT SHEET

Issues Office

BU
QUAYLE
92

March 13, 1992

PRESIDENT BUSH ON QUOTAS

"I am for civil rights and I am against quotas...the American people are fair and they do not want quotas."

President George Bush
October 29, 1990

President Bush has consistently pursued a civil rights policy based on equal opportunity. He has steadfastly opposed quotas, which turn equal opportunity upside down.

For two years, Senator Kennedy and liberal special interest groups pressed for a quota bill. The President fought this bill at every step: he vetoed the bill in 1990, and warned he'd do it again.

Finally, the President prevailed and secured an acceptable bill without the quota provisions. This bill, passed Congress overwhelmingly. Leading conservatives supported the bill, including Orrin Hatch of Utah, Trent Lott of Mississippi, Connie Mack of Florida, and Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

The Democrat Surrender on Quotas

In 1989, the Supreme Court decided the Wards Cove case, which clarified the technical rules of litigation for discrimination cases based on statistics.

Over the next two years, Senator Kennedy and his allies argued that they wanted to "restore" the pre-Wards Cove law, while pushing relentlessly for unprecedented legislation guaranteed to establish quotas.

From the very beginning President Bush said he wanted to sign a good civil rights bill (including a number of measures unrelated to Wards Cove and quotas), but that he would not sign a quota bill.

-more-

The Kennedy bill would have forced the use of quotas because it would have led to suits in which plaintiffs could win on the basis of statistics alone:

- o The Kennedy bill did not require the plaintiff to identify a specific employment practice or practices which caused the statistical disparities in an employer's workforce.
- o The Kennedy bill also redefined the "business necessity" defense (used by employers to justify practices that cause statistical disparities in the workforce) in a way that could have ruled out countless perfectly legitimate employment practices.

In October 1990, President Bush vetoed the Kennedy bill because it would have forced employers to hire by quotas. The President stood up for what was right despite relentless and bitter personal attacks.

A year after the President's veto, the position the President had consistently maintained prevailed:

- o The new bill leaves the plaintiff with the burden of proof as to which employment practice caused the statistical disparities, exactly as in Wards Cove.
- o The new bill overturns Wards Cove by shifting to defendants the "burden of persuasion" on the business necessity issue.
- o The new bill leaves the term "business necessity" undefined. The legislative history indicates that the term "business necessity" is intended to reflect concepts enunciated in Supreme Court decisions prior to Wards Cove.

The new bill, which included a number of beneficial provisions unrelated to Wards Cove, passed both chambers of Congress by overwhelming margins -- 93-5 in the Senate and 381-38 in the House. The President proudly signed this bill, which was a clear and decisive victory against quotas.

###

July 30, 1992

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

BUILDING A MORE PROSPEROUS AMERICA

"My Administration's economic growth program would create jobs, generate long-term economic growth, and promote health, education, education, savings, and home ownership. My plan would encourage investment and enhance real estate values — without tax increases."

—— President Bush
March 20, 1992

As the former owner of a small business, President Bush knows that the best way to spur economic growth and create new jobs is to control government spending and keep inflation and interest rates down.

Today, America provides the world's clearest example of the combined strength of democracy and a market-oriented economy. We Americans have the highest standard of living in the world. Our per capita gross domestic product in 1990 was \$22,056, more than 35 percent higher than Germany's and 25 percent higher than Japan's.

- America has the world's highest level of productivity, with output per worker about 20 percent higher than the average of other major industrial countries.

President Bush's policies are curbing inflation.

- Thanks to President Bush's policies, inflation and interest rates are at their lowest levels in more than two decades. Consumer-based inflation was only 3.1 percent in 1991 — the second lowest rate since 1967 — and is expected to be even lower this year.
- When Democrats last controlled the White House, inflation grew to double-digit levels — from 5.8 in 1976 to 13.5 in 1980 — devastating all Americans, especially the elderly living on fixed incomes.
 - Had Democrat-level inflation continued until today, a Big Mac, which now costs \$1.99, would have cost \$3.33.
 - A loaf of bread, which costs \$1.29, would cost \$2.16.

Presidents Reagan and Bush have cut the Misery Index in half.

The Misery Index is the sum of the inflation rate and the unemployment rate. This figure is an indicator of economic strength or discomfort.

- When the Democrats last controlled the White House and Congress, high taxes and free spending policies pushed the Misery Index to 20.5.
- Last year, with President Bush in the White House, sensible low inflation policies kept the Misery Index to just 10.8. Had Congress acted on the President's economic growth plan, which would have created 500,000 jobs this year alone, the index would have been in single digits.

President Bush's policies mean more Americans are achieving homeownership.

President Bush's commitment to reducing interest rates is saving American families thousands of dollars in lower mortgage costs. For families trying to achieve the American dream of home ownership, lower interest rates cut the cost.

- Under the Bush Administration, interest rates on fixed-rate mortgages have declined 15 percent — and those on adjustable-rate mortgages have dropped almost a third (31 percent). Overall, mortgage rates declined by more than 20 percent in the last three years.
- Because of lower interest rates, refinancing of fixed- and adjustable-rate mortgages is saving home-buying American families as much as \$2,500 a year.
- Because of lower interest rates, housing is at its most affordable level in 15 years. The National Association of Realtors calculates that lower interest rates mean mortgage payments take a 10-percent smaller bite out of a family's income than they did when George Bush became President.
- When Democrats controlled the White House, mortgage rates soared from 8.72 percent in January 1977 to a high of 16.32 percent in April 1980.
- Last year, 1.4 million Americans took advantage of lower interest rates to refinance their homes. Another 3 million are likely to do the same this year.
- President Bush proposed a \$5,000 tax credit to alleviate the burden on young families trying to buy their first homes. If enacted, the President's incentives will have helped an estimated 1 million families achieve the American dream of home ownership this year.

- The Homebuyers' credit will create 272,500 jobs, the vast majority in the now distressed construction and manufacturing industries.
- The Homebuyers' credit will generate an additional 125,000 housing starts, producing an estimated \$12.5 billion in additional construction.

President Bush's policies are creating new jobs.

- President Bush's policies have restored America as the world's leading exporter, creating 1.8 million new export-related jobs and sold more than \$400 billion in American goods and services abroad.
- More than 600,000 new jobs will be supported this year because President Bush forced Congress to pass the \$151-billion 1991 Surface Transportation Act to build and repair highways, roads and bridges.
- More than 500,000 new jobs will be created if Congress enacts President Bush's economic growth plan, which includes a cut in the capital gains tax, a first-time homebuyers' credit, a flexible IRA, and an investment tax allowance.
- President Bush's capital gains tax reduction would create 282,000 jobs by 1996 and his flexible IRA would create another 61,000 jobs.

President Bush is curbing federal spending.

- President Bush wants to spend less, but Congress keeps making him spend more.
 - A president must spend almost every dollar Congress mandates. No president spends a dime unless Congress first says so.
- President Bush has fought to control the growth of federal spending.
 - In his first full budget proposal — for fiscal 1991 — total spending grew by 3 percent.
 - In his proposed fiscal 1992 budget, total spending grew only 2.6 percent.
 - The President's proposed fiscal 1993 budget would cut the deficit by almost \$50 billion. Total spending would grow only 2.8 percent and domestic discretionary spending would be frozen.

President Bush is attacking the federal deficit.

President Bush proposes to attack each component of the federal deficit. Had they been passed by Congress, his growth proposals would have achieved a balanced budget by 1997 -- the same year President Bush wanted a Balanced Budget Amendment to go into effect. That, too, was blocked by Congress.

President Bush has proposed:

- A freeze on total domestic discretionary spending, and complete elimination of 246 programs.
- An orderly and carefully planned cut in defense spending of \$50 billion by fiscal 1977. If enacted, real defense expenditures will be cut by 29 percent.
- Reforming entitlement programs to save nearly \$35 billion by 1997.
- New caps on future growth of all entitlements, except Social Security.

President Bush wants a Balanced Budget Amendment and the line-item veto.

- President Bush believes that only a Balanced Budget Amendment to the Constitution and line-item veto authority can enforce the discipline the government needs to cut spending. Every American family has to balance its checkbook. President Bush believes that Congress must do so as well.
 - 44 states have a constitutional requirement to balance their budgets — and another five are required to do so by statute.
 - 43 governors have line-item veto authority to curb unnecessary spending.

President Bush's jobs policies are preparing America for the 21st century.

- President Bush is pursuing a GATT agreement that will open markets for American products by ending unfair trading practices. He is pushing for a North American Free Trade Agreement to unlock markets in Mexico and Canada. He is working for bilateral agreements to knock down barriers to American exports.
- By revitalizing our education system through *America 2000* and *Job Training 2000*, President Bush is preparing our workforce to compete through better education and training.

- President Bush's comprehensive health care plan would assure that all Americans have access to affordable health care and affordable health insurance. America has the world's best-quality health care, but we are plagued by two problems — too many Americans are not covered by health insurance, and health care costs too much.
- President Bush will reform our legal system. America is drowning in a sea of litigation resulting in higher prices, reduced competition and fewer jobs. Fear of medical malpractice alone adds about \$20 billion a year to America's health care costs. Trivial and frivolous lawsuits must stop.
- President Bush's is certain America can create more jobs, prepare its children to compete for the jobs of the future, and reform our health care and legal systems with without increasing taxes or government spending. We don't need bigger government — we need better government.

PRESIDENT BUSH SAVED THE SAVINGS AND LOAN INDUSTRY

President Bush's decisive leadership has ended the savings and loan (S&L) crisis. The President kept Franklin Roosevelt's promise to future American generations to protect depositors who held funds in insolvent institutions.

Results:

- The S&L industry was returned to profitability in 1991, earning more than \$1.1 billion.
- S&L crooks are being prosecuted, convicted, and with tough Reagan-Bush judges, sent to prison. Those who helped make the crisis possible -- including shady lawyers and accountants -- are also having to pay fines, in some cases up to \$40 million.
- More than 86 percent of private S&Ls are now profitable.

President Bush acted swiftly and effectively.

- On only his 18th day in the White House, President Bush detailed action to save thrift industry and prevent a catastrophic banking crisis of the kind that deepened and lengthened the Great Depression of the 1930s.
- The crisis in the S&L industry resulted *not* from deregulation, but instead from an ill-conceived law allowing thrifts to make riskier loans without requiring them to maintain capital reserves.

- Expanding deposit insurance coverage for thrifts was pushed through at a late-night congressional conference by the Democrat chairman of the House Banking Committee.

President Bush is punishing the guilty.

- President Bush is making certain that the criminals who bilked S&L investors and depositors of billions of dollars are being prosecuted vigorously.
 - Through last November, 734 were convicted for theft, fraud and other major crimes against S&Ls.
 - Of those charged with crimes against S&L depositors, 73 percent have been convicted and another 21 percent are awaiting trial.
 - The majority of those convicted have been sentenced to "hard time" in federal prisons.
- Aggressive civil actions continue against investment banking firms, law firms, accounting firms and other professionals whose ties to certain failed thrifts contributed to insurance fund losses.

• • •

CLINTON: JUST ANOTHER "TAX AND SPEND" LIBERAL

Clinton raised Arkansas' taxes and fees 128 times.

- 1979 — Clinton raised the vehicle registration fee by 30 percent, which helped lead to his defeat in 1980.
- 1983 — Clinton increased the sales tax from 3 to 4 percent [Act 63].
- 1985 — Clinton removed the motor fuel tax exemption on gasohol because "an exemption could well lead to more widespread use of this fuel" [Act 112].
- 1987 — Clinton authorized the taxing of "any property used by a church in its operations of a business or commercial enterprise" [Act 1040].
- Clinton authorized the levy of an annual license fee of \$500 for each abortion clinic [Act 144].
- Clinton increased from 10 cents to \$160 per bed the license fee for nursing homes [Act 714].
- Clinton increased the Beef Council assessment from 25 cents per head to \$1 per head of cattle sold [Act 3].
- Clinton levied an additional real estate transfer tax of \$1.10 per \$1,000 of consideration. [Act 729].
- 1991 — Clinton increased the sales tax by another $\frac{1}{2}$ percent [Act 3].
- Clinton increased the gasoline tax by 5 cents a gallon [Act 364].
- Clinton imposed a sales tax on used cars, mobile homes and airplanes [Act 3].

Clinton fought to maintain a sales tax on groceries.

- "In the Clinton era, the state tax system has become more and more regressive. It has become, step by step, a pretty bad system, stacked against the ordinary taxpayer and consumer, stacked for the rich and the special interests." [The Arkansas Gazette, 3/4/91]
- Clinton doubled state spending during his tenure as Arkansas governor, and has doubled per capita state debt since 1983. [Cato Institute Fiscal Report Card on the Governors, February 1992]

- Clinton opposes President Bush's \$5,000 tax credit and penalty-free IRA withdrawals for first-time homebuyers.
- Clinton opposes the Balanced Budget Amendment to the Constitution — and believes that the only way to reduce the deficit in the next few years is through "a massive tax increase." [United Press International, 6/3/92]

Clinton sees inflation as an advantage for state financing.

- Clinton's views on inflation suggest he sees it as a tool to manage the federal budget. As governor, he said:
 - "When there's inflation, the state benefits with higher tax revenues. We haven't had any inflation to speak of and taxes are reflecting that." [*The Arkansas Democrat*, 2/6/86]
- Mahlon Martin, Clinton's director of the Arkansas Finance and Administration Department, expressed a similar view: "While low inflation may be pleasing to the public the way state structures are built, inflation increases revenues." [*The Arkansas Democrat*, 5/7/86]

CLINTON'S ECONOMIC PLAN: HIGHER TAXES, MORE SPENDING, FEWER JOBS

Clinton's campaign platform calls for tax increases twice as large as those proposed by Walter Mondale and Michael Dukakis combined. Clinton also favors federal spending increases almost three times as large as those proposed by Mondale and Dukakis combined.

- Clinton promises to raise \$154 billion in new taxes and spend \$220 billion.
- By contrast, Mondale and Dukakis combined promised to raise \$85 billion in taxes and spend \$76 billion.
- Clinton promises to impose the largest single tax increase in American history.

Clinton would raise taxes on individuals.

- Clinton wants a new top marginal income tax rate 16 percent over the current rate — from 31 to 36 percent.
 - The 36-percent figure was reported as "rumored" by *The Washington Times* [6/27/92]. The *Evans and Novak* column [6/26] said the figure would be as high as 36.5 percent.

- Clinton would impose a gratuitous "class warfare" surtax on millionaires. It would raise very little revenue.

Clinton would raise taxes on corporations.

- Clinton's higher taxes on America corporations with foreign subsidiaries would lead some to move operations abroad, costing American jobs.
- Clinton's higher taxes on American subsidiaries of foreign corporations could mean loss of jobs for some of the 5 million Americans working for foreign corporations.
- Clinton's higher taxes on foreign corporations would violate tax treaties and invite retaliation against American companies. The result: fewer markets for American goods, fewer jobs at home.

Clinton's "health care" program would create a costly bureaucratic nightmare.

- Clinton would establish a large health entitlement program and impose Draconian price controls on doctors and hospitals. History shows price controls do not work. Instead, they produce shortages and reduced quality.

Clinton would send 2.5 million Americans to the unemployment lines.

- Clinton's business tax increases, worker-retraining payroll tax, deep defense cuts, and health care program could cost 2.5 million jobs in 1993 alone.
- New Clinton defense cuts alone would likely add one million more people to the unemployment rolls. Hardest hit would be states like California, Texas, and Pennsylvania that have large defense industries.

Clinton's health care plan would cut wages for low- and middle-income workers.

- The seven percent payroll tax in Clinton's "play or pay" health care plan would result in a pay cut of \$1,860 a year for the average 30-year old male high school graduate currently earning \$24,000 a year in wages and;

- A paycut of \$1,260 a year for the average 30-year old male high school dropout, now earning \$18,000 a year in wages.

Clinton's new taxes and mandates on business will cost American businesses \$103 billion in 1993 -- 55 percent of their 1991 profits.

- At a time when the economy is starting to grow again, any plan that takes away half of America's business profits -- profits that are being invested in new workers, more productive machinery and better products -- is bound to cost jobs and end chances for sustained economic growth.

Under Clinton's plan, small businesses are hit the hardest.

- The real burden of the Clinton tax hikes will be felt largely by the job-creating small business sector composed primarily of sole proprietorships and partnerships. According to the Joint Committee on Taxation and the Treasury Department, between 62 and 77 percent of those affected by Clinton's tax hike will fall into those categories.
- Small businesses provide the engine of economic growth, creating two out of every three new American jobs. They were the driving force behind the 850,000 new jobs created in 1992 alone.
- Clinton's plan for mandatory family leave will cost small businesses \$1.2 billion each year.
- As worker health care costs soar by at least two-thirds, a small business owner will have to think twice about hiring each new worker.

Clinton is no friend of hard working Americans.

- Clinton has tried to attract new business to Arkansas by publicly advertising it as a low wages and lack regulation state.
- "The National Safe Workplace Institute ranks Arkansas last among the states in workplace safety. The Southern Labor Institute ranked Arkansas 49th in overall climate for workers." [The National Safe Workplace Institute, Basic Information on Workplace Safety and Health, January, 1992]

Clinton's and Gore's radical environmental standards would cost American workers hundreds of thousands of jobs.

- Clinton and Gore want to make a CAFE (corporate average fuel economy) standard of 45-miles-per-gallon fuel mandatory — forcing the American auto industry to produce smaller, lighter cars less protective in accidents and regardless of consumer preferences.
 - This would mean thousands of people would be killed unnecessarily in traffic collisions.
 - As many as 300,000 jobs would be risked — including 4,500 employees at General Motors' Spring Hill plant in Gore's own state of Tennessee.
- Gore voted to increase automobile fuel consumption to 40 miles a gallon by the year 2001.

Clinton and Gore would send American jobs overseas.

- Higher CAFE standards — which President Bush opposes — would needlessly penalize the American auto industry just as it is beginning to recover.
- More American auto manufacturers would be prompted to shift their large-car production overseas, cutting their American payroll and hiring more foreign workers.

FACT SHEET

Issues Office



June 10, 1992

PRESIDENT BUSH'S NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY

"The driving force behind [our National Energy Strategy] is straightforward. It relies on the power of the marketplace, the common sense of the American people and the responsible leadership of industry and government."

President George Bush
February 20, 1991

"When our administration developed our national energy strategy, three principles guided our policy: reducing our dependence on foreign oil, protecting our environment, and promoting economic growth."

President George Bush
October 25, 1991

Summary

- o On February 20, 1991, President Bush released to the American people his National Energy Strategy (NES), a comprehensive strategy designed to increase America's energy security, enhance environmental quality, and fuel future economic growth.
- o In early March 1991, the President sent to Congress legislation to implement key aspects of his NES. The Congress is currently considering energy legislation that is substantially modeled upon the President's National Energy Strategy. Recently, energy bills have passed the Senate 94 to 4 votes and the House 381 to 37 votes.
- o The President is pleased that the Senate and House of Representatives have made progress toward adopting a sound national energy policy. The Senate and House energy bills would implement several key elements of the President's NES. By following the President's NES, they would make the United States less vulnerable to the economic damage resulting from excessive dependence on insecure foreign suppliers, through initiatives designed to promote energy efficiency and increase domestic production. While there is much work to be done, the President believes the Senate and House bills form a welcome bipartisan basis for moving to final action in conference.

- o The President's National Energy Strategy builds upon a number of Bush Administration initiatives including the 1990 revisions to the Clean Air Act, 1989 Natural Gas Wellhead Decontrol Legislation and incentives provided in the 1990 budget agreement for domestic producers of renewable and fossil energy.

The President's National Energy Strategy

- o President Bush released his NES on February 20, 1991. The NES is a comprehensive and balanced strategy for an energy future that is secure, efficient, and environmentally sound. The NES is designed to:
 - Diversify U.S. sources of energy supplies;
 - Increase efficiency and flexibility in energy consumption;
 - Reduce the dependence of the U.S. economy on oil while increasing domestic oil production;
 - Increase the use of natural gas, a domestically abundant source of clean energy;
 - Increase the production and use of renewable energy resources;
 - Increase the use of alternative transportation fuels;
 - Encourage efficiency and competition in electricity generation and efficient use of electric power;
 - Reduce U.S. emissions of greenhouse gases from projected levels;
 - Improve air, land, and water quality by developing and using environmentally superior technology;
 - Create jobs and promote economic growth; and
 - Maintain U.S. preeminence in fundamental science and engineering research and accelerate commercialization of technologies developed through Federally funded research.

Increasing Energy Conservation and Efficiency

- o President Bush is committed to achieving greater efficiency in every element of energy production and use. Greater energy efficiency can reduce energy costs to consumers, enhance environmental quality, maintain and enhance our standard of living, increase our freedom and energy security, and promote a strong economy.
- o The President has proposed over \$330 million in the FY 93 budget for energy conservation research and development, double the amount when he took office. The following are examples of specific proposals in the President's NES to increase our energy efficiency.

Transportation:

- o Transportation efficiency is targeted by expanding efforts to develop advanced transportation technologies, such as more fuel efficient engines, electric vehicles, more intelligent-vehicle highway systems, and magnetic-levitation and other high speed transportation. These advanced technologies hold the promise of significant energy savings in the transportation sector.
- o The NES also promotes efforts to accelerate scrappage of older, gas guzzling cars and increase use of public transportation and ridesharing by raising the limit on tax-free commuter subsidies that employers can give employees.
- o These and other measures directed at transportation are projected to save the equivalent of 3.0 million barrels of oil per day by the year 2010 without the harmful effects of higher taxes, increased regulations or oil import fees. Even though the number of passenger miles driven is estimated to increase 60% by 2010, the volume of gasoline purchased by consumers is projected to fall by 10%.

Electricity:

- o Analysts forecast that over 90 gigawatts (about 90 large power plants) will be needed over the next 10 years to meet increased electricity demand. The President's NES will meet this increased demand by both increasing efficiency and expanding the range of fuels and technologies for electricity generation.

- o The President's NES will increase electricity efficiency and competition among suppliers by amending the Public Utility Holding Company Act to remove restrictions on electric generators who wish to build, own, and operate power facilities in more than one area, and by reforming the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act to modify size and fuel use restrictions for small power producers.
- o The NES also supports State and utility efforts to invest in energy efficiency as an alternative to power plant additions and provides tax-free treatment of utility discounts on consumers' electricity bills for efficiency investments. It will reduce Federal subsidies for the debt of Federal Power Marketing Administrations and expand access to electricity transmission for utility and non-utility wholesale buyers and sellers.
- o The electricity efficiency measures in the President's NES are projected to reduce electricity growth by over 10% in 2010 and save consumers over \$30 billion in electricity costs.

Residential and Commercial Building Conservation:

- o The NES targets residential and commercial buildings' efficiency by increasing Federal funding for R&D in building technologies. This is to develop and encourage the use of cost-effective building efficiency standards.
- o The NES also encourages providers of home mortgages to consider energy efficiency ratings in their pending decisions with prospective home buyers and expands energy efficiency labeling programs to include certain other equipment, such as light bulbs.

Industry:

- o The NES will increase industrial energy efficiency by increasing research and development for industrial waste reduction and recycling, supporting the use of industrial energy audits at the state and local level, and modifying regulations that inhibit the use of waste minimization technologies.
- o Industrial output is expected to grow almost 80% by the year 2010, but the United States is projected to use only 25% more energy to power its industrial facilities.

Federal Government:

- o President Bush has issued an Executive Order directing all Federal agencies to reduce overall energy consumption in Federal buildings 20% by the year 2000, and to reduce fuel consumption in Federal vehicles 10% by 1995.
- o President Bush has directed Federal agencies to maximize their purchases of alternative fuels vehicles. Over 3,000 such vehicles have already been purchased and are in use.

Securing Future Energy Supplies

- o The U.S. is part of an energy interdependent world, but U.S. vulnerability to supply disruptions must be reduced. One of the objectives of the NES is to increase the environmentally sound production of domestic energy resources. Initiatives in the NES will increase domestic oil production by up to 3.8 million barrels per day in 2010, and increase economically recoverable resources by 25 to 70 billion barrels. The NES also includes a major commitment to advanced energy technology through research and development initiatives for energy security.

Oil:

- o President Bush has led efforts to reform alternative minimum tax (AMT) as it applies to independent energy producers. President Bush has actively supported measures to remove serious disincentives to domestic production of oil and gas that exist in current tax law. The President believes that reform of AMT is absolutely necessary to help revitalize the domestic oil and gas industry.
- o The NES establishes a new program of joint Federal/private investment in advanced oil recovery technology. By 2010, advanced oil recovery technologies are projected to increase U.S. production by over 3 million barrels per day.
- o The President supports the expansion of worldwide strategic petroleum stocks available to offset future oil supply disruptions.

- o The President's NES encourages oil production in America by calling for the approval of access to the coastal plain of the Alaskan National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) and some Outer Continental Shelf areas under strict environmental safeguards. The President will continue to press Congress to allow access to ANWR. The NES also supports an increase in the production of California heavy oil and access to export markets.
- o The NES supports the expansion of production capacity throughout the world and the Administration has initiated programs to achieve this end in the Western Hemisphere and in the former Soviet Union.
- o The President supports Federal royalty reductions for on-shore oil and gas producers. The Administration is examining royalty reductions on off-shore production.

Natural Gas:

- o On March 6, 1992, President Bush announced steps to bring relief to the natural gas industry. The Administration will remove regulatory barriers that impede the use of natural gas by electric utilities. It will also encourage greater usage of natural gas vehicles by removing regulatory barriers to the sale of compressed natural gas for use in motor vehicles, and will issue proposed emission standards for natural gas vehicles that will allow them to compete on an equal basis with other vehicles.
- o To promote domestic gas production, the President's NES proposes legislation which will streamline gas pipeline construction regulations and develop more efficient environmental review procedures. And, pursuant to the NES, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission recently proposed regulatory reforms which will deregulate pipeline sales rates in competitive markets and reform gas pipeline rate designs.
- o The Administration has proposed increased funding for natural gas research and development, particularly for technologies to increase utilization of natural gas for environmental compliance. The Department of Energy has also restructured its natural gas program to shift research and development activities to meet nearer-term objectives and cost-sharing investment with industry.

- o NES recommendations relating to alternative fuels and electricity regulatory reform (PUHCA) will also substantially increase utilization of natural gas.
- o Initiatives in the NES are expected to increase natural gas consumption by almost 1 trillion cubic feet by the year 2000.

Coal:

- o The President's NES promotes the use and exportation of clean coal by promoting clean coal technology and by creating favorable export markets for U.S. coal and coal-burning technologies. The NES will clarify the applicability of the Clean Air Act to refurbished power plants, and pursue research and development on environmental protection during mining.
- o Initiatives in the NES will help the U.S. coal industry capture a major share of the growing international coal and coal technology markets, while at the same time improving our ability to more cleanly and efficiently utilize the large U.S. supplies of low cost coal.
- o The President supports full funding of the Five-Round Clean Coal Technology R&D program. This Federal-industry \$5 billion cost-shared program is developing high efficiency, low-emission technology to meet the stringent air quality standards of the next decade.

Nuclear Power:

- o The NES proposes legislation which will preserve the nuclear power option to meet electricity needs by reforming and streamlining the nuclear plant licensing process.
- o The NES supports the renewal of licenses for existing nuclear plants, where this can be done safely and economically. It also supports standardized designs for "next generation" power plants and accelerates research and development of "next generation" passively safe design nuclear reactors.
- o The NES contains initiatives to ensure progress on the management and disposal of nuclear waste.

Renewable and Alternative Energy:

- o The President's renewable energy research and development budget for FY 93 was increased to nearly \$250 million, a more than 65% increase over the amount when he took office.
- o The NES encourages the development and use of alternative fuels and technologies through research and development and by requiring centrally-fueled fleets to purchase vehicles capable of using alternative fuels. The Department of Energy has teamed with industry to establish a joint research venture to make possible a new generation of batteries for electric vehicles.
- o The President's NES encourages hydropower projects by proposing legislation which would eliminate unwarranted Federal regulation and streamlining hydropower licensing projects.
- o The Department of Energy has begun to test new ways to produce ethanol at cost-competitive prices. Increasing the use of ethanol in the transportation sector will make the United States less dependent on oil imports.
- o The Department of Energy completed construction of the Wind Energy Test Center in September 1991. Advances in technology of wind as an energy source will enhance its chances of becoming a competitive resource for electricity in many areas of the country. The President requested \$22 million for wind energy research and development in the FY 93 Budget.
- o The Department of Energy has entered into a joint venture with private companies to develop a system that uses solar power to operate generators. President Bush has requested \$27 million in his FY 93 Budget for the research and development of solar energy.
- o The NES supports converting municipal solid waste to energy as part of a comprehensive waste management strategy.
- o The NES proposes to intensify international collaboration in fusion research to develop a demonstration plant by 2025 and a commercial plant that could cost-effectively supply power by 2040.
- o Electricity generation from renewable energy sources is projected to increase 16% by 2010 under the NES.

Energy and the Quality of Air, Land and Water

- o Coupled with the Clean Air Act Amendments that the President signed into law in 1990, the NES strives to enhance environmental quality by reducing sulphur dioxide emissions by 40%, nitrogen oxides by 30%, and volatile organic compounds emissions by 25% from projected levels in 2030. The NES will reduce the cost of achieving greater environmental benefits.
- o The NES, will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and demonstrate U.S. international leadership on this issue. At the same time, ongoing Federal research aimed at reducing scientific uncertainty on the potential for global climate change, will provide an improved basis for future policy.

#

-MORE-

July 30, 1992

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

CLEANER AIR, CLEANER WATER

"A clean environment requires action from both the government and citizens. I believe that we can have both economic growth and a cleaner, safer environment. Sound policies do not force us to choose between the two."

—— President Bush
April 22, 1992

President Bush's environmental record is second to none.

In the Bush presidency, environment protection is stronger than ever. Whether measured by cleaner air or tougher enforcement, President Bush is at the forefront of the toughest environmental laws in the world.

President Bush believes that environmental laws must be aggressively enforced and that polluters must pay for the damage they do to our environment.

The Bush Administration has collected more fines and penalties and secured more prison sentences for environmental crimes in the last three years than were achieved in the previous two decades combined.

America has the toughest environment protection laws of any nation on Earth — from clean air to endangered species.

- **Clean Air Act** — President Bush proposed and fought successfully for the first major rewrite of the Clean Air Act, which had been stalled in Congress for 13 years. It will cut toxic air pollution by 90 percent, reduce acid rain by half, and reduce urban smog.
 - President Bush opposes higher CAFE (corporate average fuel efficiency) standards.
- **Protects Ozone Layer** — President Bush led the world to an international agreement to phase out by the year 2000 substances that harm the ozone layer of the atmosphere.
 - In light of additional scientific information, President Bush accelerated the United States phaseout to 1995 — and advocates that the international agreement be the same.

- **Strict Enforcement** — To enforce environmental protection laws, President Bush proposes to spend \$216 billion in fiscal 1992 — up 72 percent from when he entered the White House.

- In 1990-91, the Bush Administration obtained a record 55 convictions of polluters for environmental crimes, with violators receiving jail terms averaging nearly 2 years and fines totaling \$91 million.

President Bush banned off-shore drilling in sensitive areas.

- President Bush ordered a moratorium until after the year 2000 on off-shore oil and natural gas drilling for 99 percent of California's coast and the entire coasts of southern Florida, New England, Washington and Oregon.
- President Bush has endorsed establishment of a National Marine Sanctuary of more than 5,000 square miles off the California coast, effectively instituting a permanent ban on off-shore oil and natural gas drilling in the area.

President Bush has acted against oil spills.

- President Bush signed a law requiring double hulls on oil tankers to prevent oil spills like that of the Exxon Valdez in Alaska — and creating a \$1 billion fund to clean up oil spills.

President Bush seeks to save wetlands.

- President Bush has strongly opposed actions by Congress to reduce funding for wetlands programs by \$240 million, or 30 percent below his request.

President Bush enhances recreational areas and forests.

- President Bush added more than 1.5 million acres to America's national parks, forests, wildlife refuges and other public lands.
 - The additions include 20 new national parks and 57 new wildlife refuges — and more than 5,000 miles of trails on public lands have been constructed or improved.
 - For protection, 2,700 miles of rivers have been designated as "wild and scenic," and 6.4 million acres have been designated as wilderness.
- President Bush proposes to plant 1 billion trees a year in his "America, the Beautiful" program.

- President Bush ended "clear cutting" as a standard practice in our national forests. More trees mean cleaner air and water, greater conservation of energy, and less likelihood of global warming.

President Bush ended driftnet fishing.

- President Bush led a successful United Nations effort to stop driftnet fishing on the high seas by the end of this year to eliminate a fishing technique highly destructive of marine mammals, seabirds and other marine life.

President Bush saved American jobs at Rio summit.

- President Bush, at this year's Earth Summit in Rio, saved thousands of American jobs by refusing to agree to binding targets and timetables on carbon dioxide emissions which would have required higher taxes on fossil fuels. Also at the Rio summit, he:
 - Underscored to world leaders that the American experience has proved that environmental protection and economic growth can and must go hand in hand.
 - Signed an international agreement to adopt a national action plan to help prevent global warming.
 - Proposed to double international forestry assistance available to developing countries.

• • •

CLINTON: DANGEROUS TO ENVIRONMENT

Clinton's Arkansas ranks:

- 50th — worst in America — for the quality of state environmental initiatives; *that is*, attempting to improve, or improvements made, in environmental quality.
- 47th in *per capita* toxic chemical releases to surface water.
- 43rd in *per capita* spending on air pollution.
- 42nd in proportion of polluted rivers and streams.
- 42nd in *per capita* toxic chemical releases to air.
- 41st in ozone-depleting emissions per capita.

[Green Index, Institute for Southern
Studies, August 1991, Durham, North
Carolina]

- "In the areas of policy — laws passed, not task forces or commissions set up to study a problem — Arkansas was 50th, the worst in the nation."
[Robert Hall, research director, Institute for Southern Studies, quoted in *Newsday*, New York City, 3/22/92]
- Clinton's chairman of the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission: "We deserve to be low on the list. It doesn't mean Arkansas has dirtier air than California, but if California was operating on the laws of Arkansas, you'd probably have to have a gas mask." [Richard Mason, quoted in *The Arkansas Gazette*, 8/13/91]

Clinton would put American jobs at risk.

- Clinton said he would have signed all the major treaties offered at the Rio Earth Summit — exposing the American economy and American jobs to the intervention and whims of foreign environmental bureaucrats.
[Clinton press conference, Washington, D.C., 6/12/92]

Clinton claims to reject the "false choice" between the environment and economic growth.

- But, when asked, he could cite no Arkansas statute requiring protection levels above those of the federal government. [New York Democratic primary debate, WNBC-TV, 4/5/92]

Clinton flip-flops on wetlands.

- As Arkansas governor, Clinton urged the Bush administration to relax wetlands regulations for Arkansas farmers. [*The Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, 3/5/92]
- As a presidential candidate, Clinton favors bringing millions of farm acres under wetlands regulation. [*The Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, 3/5/92]

Clinton shows indifference to pollution.

- Clinton appointed industry representatives to serve on Arkansas pollution-control boards. On numerous occasions, he ignored Arkansans' complaints about hazardous waste, industrial emissions, and other types of environmental pollution. [1992 *Presidential Profiles*, League of Conservation Voters; also *The Arkansas Gazette*, 9/22/91]

Clinton ignores Arkansas' polluted waterways.

- Fecal coliform bacteria from Arkansas' poultry industry pollutes hundreds of miles of the state's rivers and streams. [*The New York Times*, 4/4/92]

GORE: THE RADICAL ENVIRONMENTALIST

Gore's environmental oratory is "out of control"

- Gore's environmental rhetoric is "dangerously alarmist," according to the liberal *New Republic*, which endorsed him for president in 1988.
- *New Republic* cited Gore's political scare-mongering with the greenhouse effect and his phony report of a hole in the ozone layer over North America — and his call for journalists to censor themselves to promote environmental activism.
- Gore's "environmental oratory is out of control." [The *New Republic*, July 6, 1992.]

Gore believes the family car is "a mortal threat to every nation."

- ". . . we are content to see hundreds of millions of automobiles using an old technological approach not radically different from the one first used decades ago in the Model A Ford." Gore wrote. "We now know their cumulative impact on the global environment is posing a mortal threat to the security of every nation that is more deadly than that of any military enemy we are ever again likely to confront." [Al Gore, *Earth in the Balance*, 1992.]
- "That," observed *The Detroit News*, "may come as news to a century that has experienced Nazism and communism." [The *Detroit News*, 7/13/92]

Gore declares war on Detroit.

- "[T]he strategic goal of completely eliminating the internal combustion engine over, say, a 25-year period" is advocated by Gore in his book, *Earth in the Balance*.

Clinton's and Gore's radical environmental standards would cost American workers hundreds of thousands of jobs.

- Clinton and Gore want to make a CAFE (corporate average fuel economy) standard of 45-miles-per-gallon fuel mandatory — forcing the American auto industry to produce smaller, lighter cars less protective in accidents and regardless of consumer preferences.
- This would mean thousands of people would be killed unnecessarily in traffic collisions.

- As many as 300,000 jobs would be risked —
including 4,500 employees at General Motors'
Spring Hill plant in Gore's own state of
Tennessee.
- Gore has already voted to increase automobile fuel
consumption to 40 miles a gallon by the year 2001.
[S.1224]

Clinton and Gore would send American jobs overseas.

- Higher CAFE standards would needlessly penalize
the American auto industry just as it is beginning
to recover.
- More American auto manufacturers would be prompted to
shift their large-car production overseas, cutting
their American payroll and hiring more foreign workers.

July 29, 1992

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

STRENGTHENING FAMILIES

"At the heart of the problems gracing our country stands an institution under siege, and that institution is the American family."

"There is no surer way to build our nation's future than with the mortar and bricks of moral values and strong families."

—— President Bush
May 17, 1992

President Bush's policies will create new jobs and help families save for a more secure future. With his plan, if enacted, many middle-income families and working couples could pay as little as half the taxes they paid in 1991.

President Bush is planning for the future.

The President's plan will strengthen families by:

- Easing the cost of raising a child through a \$500 increase in the per child personal income tax exemption.
- Helping young couples achieve the dream of home ownership with a \$5,000 first-time homebuyers tax credit.
- Encouraging families to save and invest with penalty-free IRA withdrawals for first-time homebuyers and deduction of interest on student loans.

President Bush presses the collection of child support.

Last year, the Bush Administration collected \$6.8 billion in child support payments, more than double what was collected in 1986. About \$2 billion of last year's total went to families receiving welfare.

President Bush wants to strengthen traditional family values.

President Bush advocates:

- School choice for public, private or religious schools so that parents can hold schools accountable for results — and can choose to send their children to

schools that emphasize instruction in values.

- Voluntary school prayer.
- Aggressive prosecution of child pornographers.

President Bush promotes family security, safe neighborhoods.

President Bush:

- Doubled average sentences for drug dealers convicted of federal crimes.
- Secured in the Supreme Court new rights for families of murder victims to testify about the effects of the crimes.

President Bush promotes raising children well.

The President believes:

"It is in families that children learn the keys to personal economic success and self-discipline and personal responsibility. And it is in families that children learn that moral restraint gives us the true freedom. It is from their families that they learn honesty and self-respect and compassion and self-confidence." (May 17, 1992)

President Bush:

- Challenged Congress to pass the Child Care Act — and won. At the President's urging, this law ensures that parents — not government — make the choice of who provides care for their children.
- Defeated congressional liberals seeking bureaucratic regulation of grandmothers and religious institutions now providing good, affordable child care.
- Made child care affordable for lower-income families through tax credits of up to \$1,000 for each child under the age of four. Lower-income families in the program will receive \$31 billion in direct payments and tax credits over the next five years.

• • •
CLINTON: NO FRIEND OF TRADITIONAL FAMILIES

Clinton is out of step with traditional family values.

- Clinton opposes President Bush's proposal to help young couples achieve the dream of home ownership with a \$5,000 first-time homebuyers tax credit. [The Associated Press, 2/6/92]

- Clinton opposes President Bush's proposal to empower parents to choose the schools their children attend — public, private or religious.
 - "I am against any form of mandated federal funding for a federal or a state scheme for private vouchers that will take money away from the school systems we need." [Speech, Board of Directors, National Education Association's political action committee, Washington, D.C., 12/12/91]
- Clinton opposes a constitutional amendment to allow voluntary school prayer. [*The Charlotte Observer*, 3/1/92]
- Clinton has embraced a radical social agenda that includes condom distribution in public schools, abortion on demand, and a pro-abortion litmus test for Supreme Court nominees.

Clinton and Gore are weak on mainstream, traditional values.

- Gore voted:
 - Against the death penalty,
 - Against parental notification requirements for minors seeking abortions.
 - For gun control.
 - For racial quotas.
 - Against a ban on flag burning.
 - Against a ban on federal funding of obscenity,
 - Against school prayer.
- In 1990, National Journal rated Gore on social issues as 81 percent liberal and 0 percent conservative on social issues.

Hillary Clinton's "family values" are New Age ultra-liberalism.

- Clinton began his campaign with a slogan — "Buy one, get one free" — implicit was trust a husband-wife White House team. [*The American Spectator*, August 1992]
- Hillary Clinton likens the American family to "marriage, slavery, and the Indian reservation system." Hillary Clinton wrote, "The basic rationale for depriving people of rights in a dependency relationship is that certain

individuals are incapable or undeserving of the right to take care of themselves and consequently need social institutions specifically designed to safeguard their position. Along with the family, past and present examples of such arrangements include marriage, slavery and the Indian reservation system." [*The American Spectator*, August 1992]

- "Hillary Clinton harbors a deeply cynical view of the traditional family, its origins and its defenders. In 'Children Under the Law,' she likens arguments against her plan to eliminate the legal minority status of children to arguments in favor of black slavery, and against the emancipation of married women. In the same article she goes even further, equating the family with slavery." [*The American Spectator*, August 1992, citing a 1974 Hillary Clinton law journal article reprinted by *The Harvard Educational Review* in 1982]

July 30, 1992

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

KEEPING THE FARM ECONOMY STRONG

"Through the grace of Almighty God and through the daily labors of the men and women who till the soil, plant the seeds, nourish the tender shoots, and reap the harvest, our Nation's farms are the most efficient and most productive in the world. In fact, America's farmers produce enough food and fiber to meet our Nation's needs and those of millions of people around the globe."

—— President Bush
March 17, 1992

President Bush wants more trade, new markets.

Because President Bush is vigorously expanding trade and opening new markets for America's farm products:

- The American farm economy is strong. Debts are down, assets up. The future is bright.
- Farm exports reached \$40.1 billion in fiscal 1990, the highest since 1981.
- Over the last three years, the value of American farm exports has been at the highest level in nearly a decade, the second-highest in history.
- Forecasts are that American farm exports in fiscal 1992 will rise \$1.5 billion over fiscal 1991 levels.

President Bush's policies means growing farm income and more jobs.

- President Bush is working hard to reduce barriers to agricultural trade. The successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is the President's Number One trade priority, with agriculture as a critical component. An agreement could expand American farm exports by as much as \$5 billion by the end of this decade and could add up to \$2 billion to American farm income. Each \$1 billion in farm exports create 27,000 American jobs and \$1.6 billion in economic activity.

- Since last year, the Agriculture Department has extended nearly \$5 billion in agriculture credits to the former Soviet Union. This promotes free-market principles there and preserves America's fourth-largest market for farm exports.

• • •

CLINTON: NO FRIEND OF THE FARMER

With Clinton as governor, Arkansas farm income has been meager.

- Arkansas real net farm income between 1984 and 1987 grew a mere 4 percent, only a sixth of the national growth rate of 24 percent. [*The Arkansas Democrat*, 6/24/90]

To Clinton, "out of sight" farmers are out of mind.

- Clinton's *Putting People First*, which he touts as a comprehensive economic plan, never once mentions America's farmers or the country's agriculture industries. [*Putting People First*, Clinton for President, June 1992]

FACT SHEET

Issues Office



March 13, 1992

PRESIDENT BUSH ON GUN CONTROL

"Our sworn duty to 'ensure domestic Tranquility' is as old as the Republic, placed in the Constitution's preamble even before the common defense and the general welfare. When we ask what kind of society the American people deserve, our goal must be a Nation in which law-abiding citizens are safe and feel safe."

President George Bush
May 15, 1989

"I have long felt that the answer is to go after the criminal and not, in the process, do violence to the rights of the legitimate gun owners."

September 18, 1989

"I am firmly committed to keeping guns out of criminals' hands and keeping criminals off the street. Much more important, however, are my proposals to establish increased Federal penalties for the criminal misuse of firearms. Ultimately, the only 'gun control' that will really work is crime control."

January 17, 1992

Criminal Use of Firearms

The proper response to armed criminals is to deter and punish criminal behavior, not to interfere with the traditional rights of law-abiding citizens, including the legitimate pursuit of shooting sports such as hunting. The Bush Administration has taken a number of steps specifically directed at the criminal misuse of firearms:

- o Proposed legislation to double the mandatory penalty from 5 years to 10 years for the use of a semiautomatic firearm during the commission of a violent crime or drug felony.
- o Proposed legislation creating a mandatory 5 year prison sentence for illegal firearms possession by felons with previous convictions for a violent felony or serious drug offense.

-more-

- o Proposed legislation authorizing pre-trial preventive detention of defendants in cases involving serious Federal firearms offenses.
- o Proposed legislation establishing mandatory minimum sentences for theft of firearms.

Unsuitable Weapons

The Bush Administration has also taken action to address the problems associated with "assault weapons" which are illegal for hunting and unnecessary for legitimate self-defense, but which are used by criminals to "spray" an area with gunfire. These types of guns are frequently associated with drug and gang warfare.

In particular, in consultation both with gun manufacturers and concerned citizen groups, the Bush Administration has:

- o Proposed legislation to prohibit the importation, manufacturing, transfer, or sale of high-capacity gun magazines (over 15 rounds) for use by private citizens.
- o Suspended, as authorized by existing law, the importation for sale on the civilian market of several types of military-style weapons.

###

TALKING POINTS

Issues Office

June 15, 1992



ADMINISTRATION HOUSING ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Beyond the Administration's HOPE Initiative, Secretary Kemp has streamlined the administration of housing programs and broadened housing opportunities for public tenants. These initiatives include:

- o Tenant ownership and management of public housing:

The President's Low-Income Housing Preservation program gives tenants the right to purchase buildings from private owners wanting to terminate low-income housing subsidies; the President's HOPE initiative, signed into law in November 1990, gives public housing residents the opportunity to buy the units they are living in. The President has aggressively expanded the resident management program begun by President Reagan. Today over 200 groups are learning to manage the public housing complexes in which they reside.

- o Cutting red tape to make food stamps and other social services more readily available:

The Department of Agriculture is working to expand the use of electronic benefit transfer cards for Food Stamp recipients. New Medicare rules implemented in 1991 require a physician to complete paperwork for elderly patients free of charge.

- o Increasing money for community-based mental health clinics and low-income housing assistance:

The FY93 budget requests a 58% increase, \$988 million, in funding for HUD housing choice programs for low-income families. The President's Safe Havens Initiative will offer low-cost housing for homeless persons who are mentally ill but unwilling to begin long-term intensive treatment for their illnesses.

- o Developing federal/state/private partnerships for more single-room occupancy shelters:

Under President Bush the Federal Housing Administration began ensuring that single room occupancy housing is provided for the homeless and near-homeless.

-more-

- o Seeking full funding of the McKinney Act to ensure the availability of emergency shelter, food and medical care:

The President has sought full funding for the McKinney Act, strongly urging Congress to approve his proposal for over \$1 billion in homeless assistance. Congress has consistently appropriated less than the Administration has requested for homeless programs. Nevertheless, to date the Administration has spent over \$3 billion on the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act.

- o Establishing regional mortgage limits and low down payments for FHA mortgages:

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 enacted specific reforms for the Federal Housing Administration. The mortgage limit of \$67,500 for a single-family residence, set in 1980, was increased to \$124,875. The FHA Commissioner has the authority to raise the limit in high cost areas where moderate- and middle-income persons have limited housing opportunities due to high prevailing sales prices.

- o Enacting vouchers for low-income renters:

The President has proposed housing vouchers as the preferred method for aiding low-income renters. The FY93 budget asks for funding for 83,000 plus vouchers, a 64% increase over FY92 levels.

#

FACT SHEET

Issues Office



March 13, 1992

PRESIDENT BUSH ON IMMIGRATION

"Immigration reform began in 1986 with an effort to close the back door on illegal immigration. And now as we open the front door to increased legal immigration, [the Immigration Act of 1990] provides long-needed enforcement authority. It also credits the special role of immigrants to America, and it will promote a more competitive economy, respect for the family unit, and swift punishment for drugs and crime."

President George Bush
November 29, 1990

The President is committed to insuring the full and fair enforcement of this Nation's immigration laws. At the same time, the President understands the United States' historic role as a land of opportunity and a haven from political oppression.

His Administration has acted deliberately to ensure both of these immigration objectives, fostering legal immigration of productive workers and political refugees and aggressively combatting illegal immigration. To this end, the Bush Administration has compiled an impressive record of action in enforcing the provisions of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act.

In terms of fostering productive immigration, the Immigration Act of 1990 will make it easier for exceptionally talented immigrants such as scientists, educators, and engineers to put their talents to work for America.

Recent Initiatives

The President's FY 1993 Budget and recent initiatives by the Justice Department would significantly increase security along U.S. borders. Under these proposals:

- o 500 new investigators and border patrol agents will be hired to interdict illegal drugs and illegal entrants along the Nation's borders including:

-more-

FACT SHEET: IMMIGRATION -- page 2

- o 150 new investigators will be hired to locate and deport criminal aliens.
- o 50 new investigators will be hired to help deter illegal immigrants by bolstering enforcement of laws against hiring illegal workers.
- o An additional \$3.6 million will be spent by the INS to detain excludable aliens denied entry in New York City.
- o Lawful immigration will be made more efficient; the INS will add 250 temporary workers to process applications and streamline the application process. In addition, to reduce lines at INS District offices, 100 information officers will be added and 240 new airport inspectors will be hired to reduce immigration lines at airports.

All told, the Border Patrol will increase to 4,473 agents, an increase of 8 percent. For the INS as a whole, the new hires at the Border Patrol and in INS processing staff will represent a personnel increase of 7 percent.

This year, the President is increasing the total INS budget by \$174 million to a level of \$1.5 billion.

On November 29, 1990, the President signed the Immigration Act of 1990, which raises annual immigration quotas from the 1989 level of 540,000 immigrants to 700,000 immigrants per year until 1995.

The Immigration Act of 1990 includes measures to broaden the diversity of our immigrant pool and facilitates the immigration of entrepreneurs who invest at least \$1 million (or \$500,000 in certain circumstances) in a new commercial enterprise and create 10 jobs.

Immigration / Interdiction Accomplishments

The number of illegal aliens apprehended by the INS Border Patrol increased from 891,146 in 1989 to 1.13 million in 1991.

During FY 1990, the Border Patrol seized \$1.6 billion worth of illegal drugs in 5,000 individual seizures, an increase of more than one-third over FY 1989 seizures.

-more-

Earlier this month, the INS levied its largest fine in history -- \$1.1 million -- against a Georgia peach harvester for smuggling aliens into the U.S. and providing them with jobs. INS officials concluded that the bust of such a major smuggling ring would put "a major dent" in employment of illegal aliens in the Southeast. The \$1.1 million fine is almost double that of the previous record, a \$580,000 fine against a South Carolina firm in 1989.

In September 1991, INS agents scored a major victory against illegal immigration, shutting down a California counterfeiting ring that was providing fake documentation to illegal aliens in eleven states. Agents seized two high-capacity printing presses and over 250,000 phony identification cards that caused the dismantling of the largest immigration counterfeiting operation known to date.

###

FACT SHEET

Issues Office



July 7, 1992

IMPLEMENTING THE BECK DECISION

"No worker should be forced to have money taken out of his paycheck to fund politicians [with whom] he disagrees."

President George Bush
March 20, 1992

Summary

- o The President is committed to promoting harmony in the workplace and preventing the abuse of workers' rights. Employees have the right to know how their union dues and fees are being spent, and to refuse to subsidize political activities with which they disagree.
- o To achieve these goals, the President has announced a series of measures to implement the Supreme Court's decision in Communications Workers of America v. Beck and other legal decisions.

The Beck Decision

- o In Beck, the Supreme Court held that a union may not, over the objection of a non-union member employee, spend dues or fees collected from such an employee on activities unrelated to collective bargaining, contract administration, or grievance adjustment. In particular, a union may not spend an employee's dues or fees to fund political candidates or causes over the employee's objection.
- o The President is taking steps to implement the Beck decision because some employees have been hindered from exercising their Beck rights when they have objected to the use of their dues for purposes unrelated to collective bargaining, contract administration, or grievance adjustment.

- MORE -

The President's Executive Order

- o The President's Executive Order, signed on April 13, 1992, ensures that employees of Federal contractors are made aware of their rights under the Beck decision. Through the Executive Order, the President is protecting the fundamental rights of working Americans.
- o The Executive Order requires all Federal agencies to now include in their contracts a provision obligating the contractor to post workplace notices informing its employees of their worker rights: the right to refrain from joining a union; the right of non-members to object to the use of their mandatory union payments for purposes -- such as political activities -- unrelated to collective bargaining activities; and the right to obtain appropriate refunds and reductions in future payments.
- o The Executive Order will be administered by the Secretary of Labor, who will monitor Federal contractors to ensure compliance and work with contracting agencies to impose appropriate sanctions (including debarment from Federal contract opportunities) for non-compliance.

Additional Implementation Initiatives

- o The Department of Labor has issued a proposed rule amending the financial reporting requirements for unions. The proposed rule would require unions to report expenditures according to how funds were spent, such as on contract negotiation and administration, safety and health, political activities, and other areas. This reporting by function will enable workers to monitor expenditures by their union in greater detail.
- o The National Labor Relations Board, the agency that enforces the National Labor Relations Act, has begun a rulemaking proceeding to implement the Beck decision on several related issues. This rulemaking promises to implement the Beck decision more efficiently than would be done under case-by-case adjudication of the hundreds of cases now in the Board's adjudication system.

#

FACT SHEET

Issues Office



May 12, 1992

*"No record of a
country suing its way to
greatness"*

PRESIDENT BUSH ON LEGAL REFORM

"America has become the most litigious society on Earth. Frivolous lawsuits are exhausting our ability to compete. If we were as good at rewarding success as we are at suing each other, we would be a century ahead of the rest of the world."

President George Bush
January 30, 1992

Summary: Reducing Abuse and Promoting Competitiveness

- o President Bush understands that promoting American competitiveness means eliminating barriers to new jobs, to new products for consumers, and to new applications of existing technology. Unfortunately, the country's obsession with the lawsuit is denying consumers new products, manufacturers new sources of income, and workers new sources of jobs. As Vice President Quayle told the American Bar Association last August, "Overuse and abuse of the civil justice system has become a self-inflicted competitive disadvantage."
- o President Bush's legal reforms will meet government's responsibility to provide a swift, fair, and effective civil justice system. Spearheaded by Vice President Quayle, the Bush Administration is working aggressively to reform the legal system: changing the way government lawyers handle cases, advising states on how to reform anti-competitive procedural laws, proposing cost-saving changes to the rules governing federal lawsuits, and offering a broad array of legal reforms which now await action by Congress.
- o The President has already signed an Executive Order implementing many of the Administration's reforms for lawyers in the federal government. However, the success of legal reform will require more than executive action. The President has asked Congress to approve the Access to Justice Act, which would enact his major reforms, as soon as possible. And the Administration has been championing important changes to the federal procedural rules before committees that will eventually report to the Supreme Court.

- o Comprehensive reform will also require cooperation by those in the legal profession who, until now, have all too often denied responsibility for the erosion of public confidence in our legal system. America's lawyers, more than most, have an important role to play in reforming the civil justice system to ensure its fairness and efficiency.
- o The net result of the President's legal reforms would be reduced costs for products and services, and fewer delays in resolving lawsuits. Many Americans in rural and urban areas, for example, would enjoy better access to health care, now denied because doctors fearing lawsuits have been unwilling to practice.

The Problem: An Overburdened Civil Justice System

- o Many aspects of the present legal system encourage excessive and meritless litigation. The costs created by overburdened courts are borne by individuals, small businesses, and other employers in the form of excessive legal fees and high court costs.
 - The ABA estimates we will have one million lawyers by the year 2000, a 34% increase in one decade. In terms of international comparisons, the United States has 281 lawyers per 100,000 citizens, whereas Japan has just 11 lawyers per 100,000 citizens.
 - As the number of lawyers has grown, so has the number of cases clogging our courts. In 1989, 18 million new civil cases were filed in state and federal courts, amounting to almost one lawsuit for every ten adults. Since 1955, the number of lawsuits filed in federal courts each year has tripled, from 59,375 to 217,874 in 1990.
 - It now takes over a year to resolve 40% of the lawsuits filed, and delays of 3 to 5 years are not uncommon.
- o Higher legal costs mean Americans pay higher prices for everything from basic consumer goods to medical treatment.
 - Consumers and workers end up footing the bill for the excesses and inefficiencies of our legal system. One study calculates that the direct costs of tort litigation alone total \$117 billion a year. Indeed, one in seven companies indicates that it has laid off employees because of liability concerns.

The President's Agenda for Civil Justice Reform in America

- o President Bush is responding directly to the litigation explosion. He is challenging defenders of the status quo to step aside for the sake of competitiveness. He is challenging us to reform our legal system for the sake of American citizens denied access to real civil justice.
- o The President has endorsed fifty proposals devised by the Council on Competitiveness which, once enacted, will reduce litigation costs, promote swifter justice, and restore integrity to the civil justice system. None of the President's reforms will impair any substantive legal rights. They will simply ensure that deserving victims receive just compensation more quickly and at less expense.
- o President Bush's proposals will reduce abuse of the system, and will promote choice for parties in deciding how to resolve a dispute. Details of the President's proposals include:
 - **Multi-Door Courthouse** -- The President's proposals would establish alternative dispute resolution (ADR) programs in designated federal courts. These programs will help litigants choose less costly and less complicated ways to resolve their disputes. The President is also calling for increased use of judicial sanctions to stop frivolous lawsuits.
 - **Discovery Reform** -- Approximately 80% of the time and cost of a lawsuit involves discovery, the pre-trial investigation of the case's facts. The President's proposals would require automatic disclosure of basic information and mandate discovery planning conferences in federal suits. Additional discovery would be governed by incentives to prevent discovery being used as a weapon of intimidation.
 - **Fairness Rule** -- The United States is one of the few countries that does not allow the winning party to recover the costs of litigation from the losing party. The President's proposals would reduce frivolous suits by allowing the winner to recover costs from the loser in certain types of cases. The loser would have to pay costs equal to his own costs in the suit, but would not have to pay costs if the court determines that the payment would be "unjust."
 - **Expert Witness Reform** -- Unlike ordinary witnesses who may offer only factual testimony, expert witnesses provide special opinions which may hold added weight with

juries. Many expert witnesses have become "hired guns," traveling from court to court to give testimony. The President's proposals will require federal courts to verify the legitimacy of expert witnesses, and to ascertain that their testimony is based on "widely accepted" theories instead of "junk science." The President's proposals also will ban the practice of paying fees to experts only if a successful verdict is obtained. These arrangements can tempt experts to give overly-biased testimony.

- **Punitive Damages** -- The current system allows unlimited punitive damages, which often generate random and indiscriminate awards unrelated to actual harm. The President's proposals would restore fairness and promote predictability by placing appropriate limits on punitive damages, dividing trials into separate phases for determining liability and damages, and requiring clear proof of malicious wrongdoing. Eliminating unpredictability will also reduce insurance premiums for product liability and medical malpractice coverage.
- o The President has also integrated civil justice reforms into other legislative proposals, including health care reform. The practice of defensive medicine, which inflates health care costs, has been widely attributed to doctors' fears of facing meritless medical malpractice suits. Abusive malpractice suits also have reduced the availability of quality health care in rural and inner-city areas. Ending exaggerated claims and reducing premiums will mean the return of physicians and vital preventive care to under-served communities.

Executive Action, Congressional Delay

- o Despite the urgency of legal reform, Congress continues to stall action on the President's proposals:
 - **Medical Malpractice Reform.** The President's medical malpractice reform bill has languished in Congress for almost an entire year. If enacted, this legislation would lower premium costs in rural areas and inner-cities by removing incentives to file huge damage claims.
 - **Comprehensive Legal Reform Legislation.** President Bush transmitted the "Access to Justice Act of 1992" on February 4, 1992, which incorporates in legislation those reforms that require congressional action. To date Congress has not acted on the proposal.

- o Congress has also failed to pass Administration-backed product liability legislation, which would reform the product liability system by reducing the risk of excessive awards, providing for prompt payment of legitimate claims, and encouraging settlement of disputes without costly, protracted litigation.

- o Undaunted by congressional inaction, President Bush has used his executive authority to further the objectives of legal reform in areas that do not require legislation:
 - **Executive Action** - President Bush signed Executive Order 12778 on October 23, 1991 implementing many of the Administration's reforms for lawyers in the federal government, thereby making the government's litigators a model for the private sector.

 - **Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Evidence** - President Bush has asked the Supreme Court, through its rule-making committees to amend many of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Evidence to incorporate proposed evidence and discovery reforms.

 - **Model State Legislation** - Most of the reforms President Bush has proposed for the federal system are just as needed in the states. To facilitate state reform, the Administration has published Civil Justice Reform Model State Amendments and the Model Punitive Damages Act to serve as blueprints for state reforms, and the Justice Department and Council on Competitiveness are working with states to enact these and other related reforms. Since most civil litigation occurs at the state level, reforms implemented through state legislatures will have a dramatic impact.

#

July 30, 1992

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

REGULATORY REFORM MEANS JOBS

"America has become the most litigious society on Earth. Frivolous lawsuits are exhausting our ability to compete. If we were as good at rewarding success as we are at suing each other, we would be a century ahead of the rest of the world."

—— President Bush
January 30, 1992

President Bush believes that excessive regulation — no matter how well-intentioned — stifles economic growth and seriously inhibits the creation of jobs.

President Bush wants less regulation, more jobs.

President Bush:

- Spurred economic growth and created new jobs through a seven-month halt on new federal regulations, which in the first three months alone saved consumers as much as \$20 billion — up to \$300 a year for the average American family — and is helping small businesses to grow and create new jobs without sacrificing health and safety.
- Is strictly enforcing the Clean Air Act without costing jobs, and helping to make available clean-burning, domestically produced natural gas.

President Bush is easing the credit crunch for small business.

President Bush:

- Is assisting small business men and women in raising capital.
 - The Securities and Exchange Commission is simplifying needlessly complex registration requirements and increasing the size for public stock offerings under Regulation A from \$1.5 million to \$5 million.
 - The Bush Administration has proposed legislation to strengthen banks by allowing them to operate across state lines.

- The 1992 Credit Availability and Regulatory Relief Act reduces or eliminates a wide range of excessive costs now borne by banks, thrifts and credit unions — costs that are currently passed on to borrowers in the form of restricted credit and higher-priced loans.

President Bush is cutting small businesses' "red tape."

- Small businesses will be freed from costly and needless paperwork because they no longer will be required to duplicate information they must provide to the Internal Revenue Service for other government agencies.
- All told, more than 5 million employees will benefit from President Bush's action by realizing billions of dollars in savings.

President Bush is planning for the jobs of the future.

President Bush:

- Strengthened growth in biotechnology and the jobs of the future.
 - Under a new policy developed by the President's Council on Competitiveness, federal regulators will intervene only when a specific product poses an unreasonable risk.
 - With this regulatory regime, the biotechnology industry is expected to grow from \$4 billion to \$50 billion a year by the year 2000, creating new jobs and opportunities for American families.

President Bush's policies are saving lives.

President Bush:

- Is saving lives and billions of dollars by accelerating the approval process to make "breakthrough" drugs available sooner to patients with life-threatening and serious illnesses, such as AIDS, Alzheimer's disease, depression and cystic fibrosis.

President Bush is cutting the "lawyer's tax."

President Bush:

- Is pressing for sweeping reform of the civil justice system to ease the enormous costs and burden of litigation in federal courts.

- President Bush's initiative will lower litigation costs and discourage frivolous lawsuits, all of which result in a hidden "lawyer's tax" passed on to consumers.

CLINTON: MORE REGULATION, FEWER JOBS

As Eastern Europe and the rest of the world embrace free markets and less government interference in the marketplace, Bill Clinton wants to turn back the clock. His massive new regulatory policies would destroy American jobs by strangling American business with new regulations, taxes and mandatory costs.

Clinton's job-crunching regulatory monsters include:

- A 1.5-percent payroll tax to pay for a new national training trust fund. [*Putting People First*, Clinton for President]
- An 7-percent payroll tax for mandatory national health care. [Study, Joint Economic Committee, U.S. Congress]
- A mandatory increase in Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards. [Campaign paper, Clinton for President]
- "I support an increase in the corporate average fuel economy standards from the current 27.5 mpg. . . The 45 mpg standard should be a goal of auto makers and incorporated into national legislation."
- Placing cost and price controls on health care providers, health insurers and drug companies. [*Putting People First*, Clinton for President]
- Through the tax code, instructing businesses how and where to operate. [*Putting People First*, page 4, Clinton for President]
- Increasing the minimum wage. [*The Arkansas Gazette*, 9/21/91]
- Clinton told Los Angeles community activists that he would support a *minimum wage increase* above the current \$4.25 an hour as long as it was phased in and tied to creating better-paying jobs. He accepted the suggestion of one activist that the minimum wage *should be at least \$6.50 an hour*.
- Clinton indicated that the minimum wage should be indexed for inflation so it would increase every year, a situation that would throw unskilled young people out of work. [*The New York Times*, 5/6/92]