

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
2025-0235-S

FOIA Number:
2025-0235-S

FOIA MARKER

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

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Brady, Phillip D., Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 20390
Folder ID Number: 20390-010

Folder Title:
In Progress [The Bush Administration Record on...]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	15	21	3	

George Bush Presidential Library Transfer Sheet

COLLECTION:

Bush Presidential Records
Chief of Staff, White House Office of

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1993.0001

FOIA/SYSTEMATIC
PROCESSING CASE
NUMBER (if app.):

Transferred During Accessioning

Transferred During Processing

2025-0235-S

The following material was transferred to:

Audiovisual Collection Book Collection Museum Collection Other

Other (Specify):

Preservation

DESCRIPTION:

Computer diskette (3.5") with sticky note that says "In Progress".

When transferring material to the museum collection, complete the following.

Donor:

Donor Org.:

Address:

Telephone:

Book Location:

Row: Section: Shelf: Position:

Map Case Location:

Series:

Brady, Phillip D., Files

Box Number:

Folder Title:

In Progress [The Bush Administration Record on...]

OA/ID Number:

20390-010

Transferred by: Robin Jones

Date of Transfer: 2/4/2025

Received by: Robin Jones

Date Received: 2/4/2025

Go to Database
Navigator

Go to Accession
Register

Go to Withdrawal Sheet

Print Record

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

AFRICA

"President de Klerk has repealed the legislative pillars of apartheid and opened up the political arena to prepare the way for constitutional negotiations; this process is now irreversible."

-- President George Bush
July 10, 1991

In July 1991, the Bush Administration lifted the sanctions that had been legislated against South Africa in the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act (CAAA) of 1986. The Administration determined that the five criteria described in the CAAA had been fulfilled, and accordingly, the CAAA sanctions terminated.

Since the lifting of sanctions, South Africa continues to prepare for constitutional negotiations that are expected to get underway in December 1991. The Bush Administration continues to act as a facilitator for the negotiating process. It is through these negotiations that South Africa can become a truly democratic country with universal suffrage.

In South Africa and throughout the continent, democracy is making impressive in-roads. The Bush Administration has been supportive of this wave of democracy that is sweeping the continent, establishing multi-party systems and eliminating one-party and military elites. From Cape Verde to Zambia, democratically elected governments are now addressing the tough economic and development issues that face their nations. Centrally planned economies are giving way to market systems, and parastatal companies are becoming privatized.

In Angola, the Bush Administration successfully brokered a ceasefire and peace accord that promises to end the 17 year old civil war. With our Portuguese and Soviet partners, the Administration guided the MPLA and UNITA through a complex series of negotiations that resulted in a peace treaty signed in Lisbon in May 1991. The peace accord calls for the demobilization of the warring armies, formation of a new national army, and most importantly, the scheduling of a free and fair national election. That election, the first free election in Angola's history, is now scheduled for the end of September 1992.

Nearly half of the countries in Africa are experiencing a democratic reawakening and the Bush Administration intends to continue supporting and encouraging this continent-wide move toward pluralism.

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

BUDGET PROCESS REFORM

"These three tools -- a line-item veto Constitutional amendment, enhanced rescission authority for the President, and a balanced budget amendment --together with political courage and discipline are vital to solving the problem of budget deficits."

-- President George Bush
April 25, 1990

President Bush believes that solving the problem of excessive Federal spending will require structural reform to the budget process itself. The Budget Act of 1990 incorporated several such reforms, but the President has continued his efforts to secure tools, like the line-item veto, enhanced rescission authority, and a balanced budget amendment, that will cut wasteful spending and force the Federal Government to live within its means.

The Line-Item Veto

The President seeks the same authority that 43 State Governors now enjoy: the authority to approve, reduce, or disapprove separately any provision of a bill containing any "item of spending authority."

I am prepared . . . to work with Cong to enact a meaningful, credible, and effective budget reform process.

"Now an appropriation can only be cancelled through rescission, but Congress can reject a Presidential rescission simply by inaction."
Legislative Line-Item Veto Act

I ask Cong to require an up-or-down vote on Presidential rescissions.

The President needs the power to make the tough calls on spending, take the heat, and I'm perfectly prepared to do that."

BBA

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON A HEALTHIER NATION

Good health care is every American's right and every American's responsibility. And so, we are proposing an aggressive program of new prevention initiatives -- for infants, for children, for adults, and for the elderly -- to promote a healthier America and to help keep costs from spiraling.

State of the Union Address, January 29, 1991

Healthy is More than Health Care

Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis W. Sullivan has described our challenge to becoming a healthier nation, saying, "Better control of fewer than 10 risk factors -- such as poor diet, infrequent exercise, tobacco use, alcohol and drug abuse -- could prevent between 40 and 70 percent of all premature deaths, one-third of all cases of acute disability and two-thirds of all cases of long-lasting disability."

Infants

- The Administration has proposed a comprehensive initiative to promote infant health called "Healthy Start." As part of this initiative, 15 communities with exceptionally high infant mortality rates have been designated to receive additional federal funds.

Children

- Funds for immunizations have doubled over the last four years. Secretary Sullivan is carrying out plans to assure that delivery systems are improved to assure that all children are immunized. .
- The Centers for Disease Control has lowered its threshold of concern for lead poisoning from 25 to 15 micrograms per liter of blood. Earlier the Department of Health and Human Services Advanced a comprehensive plan for lowering the risks from lead poisoning.
- The President named Arnold Schwarzenegger to chair the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. Schwarzenegger is visiting all 50 states to impress on Governors and state legislators the importance of fitness in school curricula.

Adults

- New regulations will revamp labels on foods to bring to consumers the information they need to make healthier choices.
- A doubling of funds for the Office on Smoking and Health at HHS and launching of Project ASSIST to fund statewide efforts in 17 states will lead to a much greater commitment to reduce tobacco use. The decline in smoking since the Surgeon General's report in 1964 represents the single most favorable shift towards healthier lives in the post World War II period.

Elderly

- President Bush signed into law legislation that expands the Medicare program to include coverage of mammograms-

"I support a reauthorization, correction, and strengthening of our clean air laws--with realistic timetables and tools to get the job done."

-- George Bush
August 31, 1988

President Bush's Clean Air Act proposal of July 1989 provided the leadership to break a 13-year legislative stalemate on clean air amendments. In particular, the President's innovative, market-based approaches were the key to overcoming regional disagreements and enacting a bill addressing urban air quality, auto emissions, acid rain, air toxics, and ozone layer protection--all in a manner that is consistent with long-term economic growth.

Acid Rain

The Bush acid rain plan creates incentives to achieve the desired level of emission reductions at least cost. Each emission source will receive a limited quantity of "allowances" for sulfur dioxide emissions. Sources that emit less than they are allowed can save excess allowances for future use, or they can sell them to others. Since utilities are free to choose compliance strategies, they can be expected to choose the least cost approach. In many cases, a cost-effective emission reduction strategy will mean investments in more efficient technology and conservation, restraining emissions while providing needed supplies of energy at least cost.

Overall, by the year 2000, the program will reduce sulfur dioxide emissions by about 10 million tons below 1980 levels. An overall permanent cap on utility emissions of sulfur dioxides ensures that environmental benefits are not eroded over time.

Urban Air Quality

Almost all major U.S. cities have yet to meet national health-based standards (called NAAQS) for at least one of six key pollutants. The most widespread and intractable pollutant is ozone smog, formed when volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and nitrogen oxides (NOx) react in the presence of sunlight.

For ozone, the Act sorts urban areas into categories according to the severity of their ozone problem. Deadlines for meeting the ozone NAAQS range from 3 years for "marginal" areas to 20 years for "extreme" areas such as Los Angeles. The more severe the air quality problems, the more control measures a nonattainment area is required to implement. State or local governments are responsible for identifying and implementing additional control measures if the mandated measures do not result in sufficient progress.

Besides the control measures mandated for specific categories, the bill requires

EPA to promulgate nationwide regulations designed to reduce emissions of VOCs. In parallel with its ozone provisions, the bill established similar provisions to address carbon monoxide and particulates problems.

Automobile Emissions

The Clean Air Act requires tighter tailpipe standards for all vehicular pollutants beginning with model year 1994, tighter requirements for emissions from gasoline evaporation, and more stringent standards for heavy-duty trucks and buses. Improved inspection and maintenance programs are mandated in the nation's worst smog areas. The bill also calls for improved fuels, requiring cleaner, "reformulated" gasoline in cities with the worst ozone problems, and oxygenated fuels in the winter months in cities with carbon monoxide problems.

In response to the Bush proposal to promote cleaner fuels such as methanol and electricity, the Act requires a clean fuel pilot program in California and the use of clean fuels in large vehicle fleets in 21 of the most polluted areas.

Air Toxics

New regulatory tools address routine and accidental releases of toxic air pollutants--those known or suspected of causing or contributing to serious health problems. The Act lists 189 toxic air pollutants and requires EPA to issue rules over the next ten years covering all major sources. To encourage early emission reductions through pollution prevention programs, the President proposed and Congress approved a provision that allows companies that voluntarily and permanently reduce air toxics in advance of the legislated deadline to postpone installation of costly maximum available control technology.

Ozone Layer Protection

Through the Act, the United States was the first nation to legislate reductions in ozone depleting substances. In February 1992, President Bush unilaterally accelerated the U.S. phaseout deadline to the end of 1995, four years ahead of the deadlines established by the Clean Air Act and international agreements.

Other Provisions

The Act increases the sanctions available for enforcement; authorizes further research on air pollutants, alternative energy sources, and the costs and benefits of the Act's implementation; and it establishes a program to provide temporary income payments, training, and employment services to workers who are terminated or laid off as a result of the Act's implementation.

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

NATO: PRESERVING THE PEACE IN A TIME OF TRANSITION

"NATO does not require a Soviet enemy to hold it together. We have approved a new strategic doctrine reflecting the revolutionary changes that have taken place...We're developing a more balanced partnership with our European allies."

-- [citation
date]

"NATO has set a new path for peace. It's kept the peace for 40 years and today charted a course for stability and cooperation in Europe."

-- July 6, 90

NATO's Role in Winning the Cold War

In 1989, some forty years after its establishment, NATO remained a vital alliance -- politically, in binding Europe's security to North America's, and militarily, in facing the Soviet Union with a formidable Allied defense. The Bush Administration believes strongly that NATO is the keystone of Western security, U.S. strategy, and U.S.-European relations. With a strong NATO, Soviet policy-makers were increasingly convinced that NATO would neither wither nor be divided and that continuing military confrontation in the heart of Europe was no longer viable.

NATO's Transition

Between the London NATO Summit of July 1990, and the Rome NATO Summit of November 1991, the U.S. led a basic revision of NATO in light of the radically altered world situation. President Bush's personal leadership and diplomacy was vital in securing adoption of this revision. Most fundamentally, we and our Allies agreed that far from becoming irrelevant, NATO is as vital as ever, given the vast uncertainties of the post-Cold War era. NATO's role in supporting the victory in the Gulf War and in coordinating emergency assistance to the peoples of the former Soviet Union reflect NATO's new versatility. The Bush Administration also succeeded in persuading its European allies to take on more defense responsibility within NATO, instead of simply pursuing alternatives to the Alliance.

NATO's Outreach to Former Adversaries

The Rome Summit established a new body, the North Atlantic Cooperation Council, to allow NATO members and the new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe to address common problems and to help those former communist states re-orient their military establishments. This new arm of NATO responds to the desire of our former adversaries to participate in the Western community in general and the Alliance in particular. It also provides a new instrument for dealing with post-Cold War crisis in Europe and elsewhere.

A Successful Alliance

NATO has helped bring about a successful conclusion to the Cold War, has guided the difficult transition to a new era, and now serves as the solid foundation of Euro-Atlantic security in a world of uncertainty.

London Declaration "this Alliance must and will adapt."

"must be even more an agent of change. It can help build the structures of a more unified continent, supporting security and stability with the strength of our shared faith in democracy, the rights of the individual, and the peaceful resolution of disputes. We reaffirm that security and stability do not lie solely in the military dimension, and we intend to enhance the political component of our Alliance"

"in the new Europe, the security of every state is inseparably linked to the security of its neighbors."

"We will remain a defensive alliance and will continue to defend all the territory of all our members. We have no aggressive intentions and we commit ourselves to the peaceful resolution of all disputes. We will never in any circumstances be the first to use force."

-- organizing NATO troops into multinational corps

-- change strat for conv def

-- transformd nuc strat -- away for flex response . Now truly

weapons of last resort Elim artillery shells in resp to Sov steps

"all the members of the Alliance are united in their view that a U.S. force presence in Europe is stabilizing and very, very important" 7/6/90

-- regular diplo liaison with NATO

joint dec'n of non-agressin bet all CSCE countries

Strengthen role of CSCE -- free and fair election

rule of law, env protection

CSCE Summit

center for prevention of conflict

Secretariat in Prague

Assembly of Europe, including parliamentarians from all CSCE states

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

"[W]e will continue to enforce environmental laws firmly and fairly. Our record and our message in this regard is absolutely clear: polluters must pay."

-- President George Bush
April 18, 1991

1991 was the third consecutive record-breaking year for environmental law enforcement. Recent trends include increases in criminal indictments, convictions, fines, and prison sentences as well as civil recoveries in terms of penalties, settlements, cost recoveries, and injunctive relief. In parallel, the Administration has taken actions to encourage market-based regulations and voluntary self-auditing and pollution prevention.

Each year of the Bush Administration has set new records for environmental enforcement. The enforcement budget in EPA has increased by 72% since President Bush took office. Each year since 1989, the Federal Government has collected over \$1 billion in administrative and judicial enforcement actions. Environmental criminals have spent almost twice as much time in prison since 1989 than was spent by all such criminals in all years before 1989. And more than 40% of all civil environmental penalties collected in EPA's history were collected since 1989.

At the same time, because of the vast number of potential prosecutions, the Administration issued a policy in 1991 to encourage the voluntary use of environmental audits by companies and self-monitoring and self-correcting activity by the regulated community. Increased use of market-based environmental rules will reduce potential prosecutions while achieving maximum environmental benefit at least cost.

Market Incentives

Since 1989, the Administration has established market incentives to cut emissions of sulfur dioxide, ozone depleting substances, and toxic air pollutants. Such mechanisms as tradable pollution allowances and production fees have resulted, for example, in U.S. output of ozone depleting substances being more than 40% below the levels allowed by the Clean Air Act and international agreements. These techniques stimulate continuous, cost-effective, innovative environmental protection far more effectively than politically-driven government regulations.

Multimedia Enforcement and Geographic Initiatives

Historically, most enforcement has been "media-specific," focusing on air or land or water in a specific location. Increasingly, the Bush Administration has linked enforcement actions to address emissions sources that adversely impact entire geographic regions. For example, in 1991, the Administration filed 36 judicial and administrative enforcement actions under six different statutes against major sources of lead emissions. In 1990, the Administration charged 26 facilities in the Chesapeake Bay watershed with violations of the Clean Water Act.

Natural Resource Damage Recoveries

A growing enforcement priority is the recovery of natural resource damages for environmental harm. For example, the Exxon Valdez criminal and civil settlement is by far the largest natural resource damages recovery in U.S. history, totaling over \$1 billion. In a PCB contamination case, two companies agreed to reimburse the United States and Massachusetts \$12.6 million for the cleanup of New Bedford Harbor and the resulting natural resource damages.

Superfund

The Administration has tripled the rate of cleanup of Superfund hazardous waste sites and shifted budgetary resources from support activities to actual cleanup. And while the Administration has requested increased funds for this program four years in a row, Congress has reduced the President's request each year and has yet to match the President's original request for \$1.74 billion for FY 1990.

International Efforts

An international enforcement strategy is emerging in response to the transboundary nature of environmental issues. In 1991, the United States brought the first criminal prosecutions in the world for violating international rules on the transport of hazardous waste. The Administration also brought the first prosecutions for violation of international agreements to protect the ozone layer. The United States and Mexico have responded to environmental problems by increasing the training of investigative personnel, establishing a compliance tracking system, and forming a working group to focus on enforcement in the region.

(March 3, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

"In the cause of free and open trade, we want agreements that produce permanent improvement in access and in U.S. sales to Japanese markets and permanent improvements in the lives of Japanese consumers."

-- President George Bush
January 7, 1992

President Bush's trip to Japan in January 1992 was a success. Besides building on the strong U.S.-Japanese political partnership and strategic alliance, the President also made progress on the important issue of building our commercial and economic relationship with Japan -- particularly opening the Japanese market to U.S. exports.

Strategy for World Growth

Japan and the United States are the world's two largest economies, accounting for 40% of world Gross National Product. As such, they bear a critical responsibility for promoting growth not only in their countries, but around the world -- and a growing world economy is good for the United States.

In their joint statement, "Strategy for World Growth," both the United States and Japan recognized that global growth is a top priority and agreed to take actions to strengthen the international economy.

- . U.S. interest rates are moving down. Japan agreed to cut its discount rate by .5% to 4.5%.
- . The Japanese Government will "monitor progress to assure the expected effects" of lower interest rates.

Resolving Bilateral Trade Problems

The Bush Administration has accomplished a great deal in our trade relations with Japan over the past three years, seeking to open the world's second largest market economy to U.S. exports. For example, we have signed four telecommunications agreements, covering cellular telephones, international network services, and equipment; agreements covering government procurement of supercomputers, satellites, construction services, and computer hardware and services; and accords substantially improving our

access to the Japanese markets for semiconductors, wood products, and amorphous metals.

These efforts have led to concrete results for U.S. exporters:

- . Since 1988, U.S. merchandise exports to Japan have risen by an impressive 30% to \$49 billion.
- . U.S. merchandise exports to Japan have grown 50% faster than U.S. exports to the rest of the world. American exports to Japan in 1990 were greater than our exports to West Germany, France, and Italy combined.
- . Our telecommunications exports have risen 180% since 1988, to about \$735 million in 1991.
- . Our semiconductor exports have risen from \$920 million in 1986, when the U.S. signed the first semiconductor agreement with Japan, to nearly \$2.4 billion in 1990.
- . In construction services, since 1988 U.S. firms have won \$375 million in contracts; prior to the 1988 agreement, U.S. firms have virtually no presence in the market.
- . Since the June 1990 satellites agreement, one contract has been awarded; the \$600 million award went to a U.S. firm.
- . U.S. firms have won three out of eight contracts since the June 1990 supercomputer agreement. Prior to the agreement, U.S. supercomputers were chosen in only two out of 43 cases.
- . U.S. industry expects the June 1990 wood products agreement to increase U.S. exports of plywood and other processed wood products by over \$1 billion annually.
- . The U.S. computer industry expects the agreement opening Japan's government procurement of computers and related services to foreign suppliers, concluded during the President's trip to Tokyo, will result in increased sales of \$3.5-\$5.5 billion annually by 1995, when the Japanese government market for computer products and services is projected to grow to nearly \$16 billion.

The President's trip also substantially improved our access to Japan's \$65 billion paper market, the \$4 billion flat glass market, and improved our access to Japan's automobile and parts markets as well.

Principles of Our Trade Policy

The central objective of this Administration's trade policy has been to open markets, opening new export opportunities abroad and stimulating growth, jobs, and prosperity at home. We seek in our negotiations with Japan to establish an open and competitive climate where decisions are based on price and quality alone. Our entrepreneurs must be permitted to trade and invest in Japan as freely as Japanese entrepreneurs are able to trade and invest in the United States.

The Bush Administration is working to open the Japanese market by lowering structural barriers through the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII), eliminating barriers in specific sectors using our trade laws and other means. We have had significant success:

- . For instance, SII negotiations resulted in streamlining the cumbersome and restrictive Japanese approval process for large retail stores. One beneficiary was Toys 'R Us, which opened its first store in Japan last December and plans more than 100 by the end of the century.
- . SII has also led to progress in areas such as Japanese government procurement of computers; greater shareholder rights; and an improved foreign investment infrastructure, such as easier customs clearance and reformed procedures in the Japan Patent Office.

We remain concerned about Japanese impediments to market access and continue to work vigorously to remove these impediments in our sector-specific negotiations, our Structural Impediments Initiative talks, and in our efforts to successfully conclude the Uruguay Round negotiations that are so essential to the health of the world trade system.

"[T]his progress translates into jobs and economic growth in America because I know the American worker can compete with anyone around the world if given a fair chance."

-- President George Bush
January 9, 1992

(March 9, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

"We and our Pacific partners are determined to maintain strong defenses, to protect our hard won-peace and stability during this new era, and to provide a security umbrella under which political pluralism and market economies can flourish."

-- President George Bush
January 10, 1992

The Administration's policy toward the region was most visibly enunciated during the President's early 1992 trip to Asia. Our focus in the region is on economic opportunity and growth; a new security agenda; and promotion of democracy and freedom. Americans' security and prosperity are dependent upon the outside world; the distinction between domestic and foreign affairs is, increasingly, an artificial one. The Asia Pacific region looms large in our desire to extend the institutionalized patterns of cooperation among the Western democracies, deal with international crises on a continuing basis, and successfully integrate American ideals and interests into a sophisticated and intensely competitive global economy.

Economic Opportunity and Growth

The East Asia and Pacific region is our largest foreign economic partner. Trade flows between the U.S. and the region amount to one-third of all U.S. trade, nearly forty percent more than U.S. trade with all of Europe. Continuing high rates of local investment mean East Asian and Pacific economies will continue to grow and become even more competitive in the decade ahead, providing significant opportunities for American business.

Although East Asia's competitiveness has produced large trade surpluses for the region with the rest of the world, and the U.S. in particular, the region's imports are increasing sharply. Since 1986, for example, U.S. exports to East Asia have more than doubled, exceeding the growth of U.S. exports to any other region. Growth in exports means more jobs for Americans. In the 1990s, U.S. merchandise exports were responsible for between 7 and 8 million jobs, an increase of approximately 3 million since 1986.

The Administration has urged Asians to further open markets and we have encouraged American firms to seize opportunities available in the region. The fact is that we depend on the global economy -- for jobs, capital, technology, and know-how-- and Asian cooperation is integral to our bid to secure an open, stable, and prosperous international trading system.

New Security Challenges

Our success in the Cold War leads us to examine old policies in light of new and changing circumstances. Our security and prosperity depend on a stable world order, and so we must do our part to influence the direction of global events to shape such an order. East Asia, with its current and growing economic and political stature, is a key partner in this enterprise.

Without reducing our commitment to long-term presence in the region, we will restructure our military forces there to take into account changes in the world's security environment. These adjustments include our withdrawal from the Philippines and careful force reductions to be phased in gradually over the course of the 1990s. At the same time, we will expand access arrangements, bilateral training, military visits, and bilateral as well as multilateral military exercises with our friends and allies in the region to ensure that we are prepared to work smoothly together in the event of a crisis.

This Administration has made progress in containing and resolving regional conflicts in East Asia. We have seen indications of a new security environment in Northeast Asia, where South Korea is leading the North toward a less confrontational posture on the Peninsula. Both North and South Korea are now in the United Nations thanks to our strong support. Before there is improvement in our bilateral relations with Pyongyang, we must see implementation of North Korea's commitments to open its nuclear facilities to international and bilateral inspection and to maintain a constructive approach to the North-South dialogue. Our forces operating from Japan provide regional stability and give the U.S. influence and prestige throughout East Asia.

With Australia in the forefront, we have worked with countries in the region to advance common nonproliferation objectives. China's decision to deposit an instrument of accession to the NPT early in 1992 is an important achievement, but we have more work to do in East Asia on proliferation issues.

Democratization

The world's principal remaining Communist states are in East Asia. We should be encouraged by the record of democratic change in the region: South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines, and Mongolia show the way for free people and free markets to emerge in China, North Korea, Vietnam and Laos, as well as authoritarian Burma. The Administration's record of commitment to freedom and democracy in East Asia ranges from the President's condemnation of the Chinese assault on Tiananmen in June 1989 and our maintenance of sanctions against China since then to our fundamental contribution to the ASEAN-led policy that has made great progress toward ending the nightmare of the Cambodian people.

U.S.-Asia Environmental Partnership

involves U.S. and Asian businesses, governments, and community groups in a program of technology cooperation, infrastructure development, environmental fellowships and training, and biodiversity conservation. More than 25 Asian and Pacific countries are eligible to participate

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

REGULATORY REFORM

CONSUMERS have saved est. \$10-20 b

hidden tax

"veered us away from the tradition of the accountability of citizen legislators." "The bureaucracy is not accountable in the same way a legislature should be or a President should be."

"The speed-up of approval for new 'breakthrough' drugs -- Bush involved for 10 years

"More and more people are sending Washington an unmistakable message: Over-regulation costs jobs." 4/29/92

biotech, banking, energy

since Jan 28 to Apr 22 save consumers about \$15 b-20b/vera (could range 10-22b == \$225-300 for the average American family.

Extension for 120d

Veto bills that put excessive new burdens on business, consumers, families. "no return to business as usual."

"We cannot and will not abolish all regulation.

President asked the major Federal regulatory agencies to set aside a 90-day period to evaluate existing regulations and programs and to accelerate initiatives that will create jobs and promote economic growth. He also imposed a moratorium on new regulations that could hamper economic growth.

During the 90-day review, Federal regulators identified hundreds of rules to be modified or reape

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

FEDERAL FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

"I'm very pleased to sign this Executive Order today that directs all the Federal Agencies to take whatever appropriate action is necessary to reduce their energy use by at least 20% by the year 2000 and reduce fuel consumption at least 10% by the year 1995."

-- President George Bush
April 17, 1991

President Bush is committed to ensuring that the Federal Government and its facilities live up to the same environmental standards that apply to the private sector. He has signed Executive Orders directing Federal Departments and agencies to increase energy efficiency, recycling, and waste reduction. He has tripled funding for the cleanup of wastes at Federal facilities and for bringing them into compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations.

Energy Management

In April 1991, President Bush signed an Executive Order on Federal energy management with three elements:

- . Energy use in Federal buildings must be reduced 20% below 1985 levels by 2000;
- . Gasoline and diesel use in Federal fleets of 300 or more vehicles must be reduced 10% below 1991 levels by 1995;
- . All Federal agencies must procure the maximum practicable number of alternative-fuel vehicles by the end of 1995. The Government plans to bring 3,125 alternative-fuel vehicles into its fleet in FY 1992 and over 5,000 such vehicles by the end of FY 1993.

The goals of the Executive Order go well beyond the requirements of existing laws and will save American taxpayers up to \$800 million in annual energy costs. Federal energy consumption will be cut by the equivalent of up to 100,000 barrels of oil per day.

Waste Reduction and Recycling

In October 1991, President Bush signed an Executive Order requiring each Federal

agency to initiate a program to promote cost-effective waste reduction and recycling of reusable materials in its operations and facilities. In accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Order requires Federal agencies to procure more items made from recycled materials. The Order also establishes a Council on Federal Recycling and Procurement Policy to develop guidelines and help coordinate agency waste reduction and recycling efforts.

Since 1990, the General Services Administration (GSA) has conducted a Federal Recycling Program to harmonize efforts in source reduction, procurement, and marketing practices.

Department of Energy Facilities

In June 1989 Secretary Watkins announced a 10-point initiative resetting priorities to ensure that environment, safety, and health objectives are fully compatible with defense production objectives. The President's budget requests would more than triple DOE cleanup operations from \$1.76 billion in FY 1989 to a proposed \$5.53 billion for FY 1993. DOE has signed compliance agreements with States and EPA at dozens of sites around the country, and the President's FY 1993 request will enable DOE to meet its legal requirements.

Department of Defense Facilities

The Defense Department continues to make progress in environmental cleanup and compliance. Since 1990, significant advances have been made in planning, compliance, pollution prevention, and restoration. In 1990, Secretary Cheney issued a directive making environmental protection an essential part of DOD's mission. The President's budgets have increased DOD environmental programs from \$1.15 billion in FY 1989 to a proposed \$3.7 billion in FY 1993, an increase of 35%. The Department will seek to come into compliance with all Federal, State, and local environmental laws, reduce hazardous and solid wastes, improve training, and improve land management on DOD's 25 million acres of land.

Other Facilities

The President's FY 93 budget also includes substantial increases to clean up pollution problems at various facilities owned by the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, Transportation, and Commerce, and by NASA.

(June 15, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

"[Disaster victims] are hurting, and the Federal Government ought to do its part."

-- President George Bush
February 26, 1992

Recovery and Disaster Assistance

Disaster assistance under the Bush Administration to State and local governments, nonprofit organizations, and families and individuals has been significantly higher than that of any previous Administration, even without taking into account the assistance provided as a result of the two most significant natural disasters of the last three years, Hurricane Hugo and the Loma Prieta earthquake. Since taking office, the President has:

- . Signed 121 declarations of major disaster, authorizing over \$2.8 billion in disaster assistance, covering nearly every State and Territory in the United States.
- . Directed aid to over 7000 local governments and private nonprofit organizations in disaster areas to remove debris and help rebuild public buildings, roads, bridges, publicly owned utilities, and other parts of the infrastructure, funding over 100,000 separate projects.
- . Directed that housing assistance be provided for relocation or repairs to over 280,000 families or individuals in need. The Administration has provided cash grants average \$2,200 for replacement furniture and other necessities to over 293,000 households.

Bringing Relief More Quickly and Efficiently

In response to unprecedented challenges, the Bush Administration initiated bold steps to help alleviate suffering and improve the efficiency of recovery efforts in the wake of disaster. The result of these innovations is that communities have been able to bounce back more quickly, thus allowing people to resume their normal lives.

To deliver Federal disaster relief more rapidly and efficiently, the Bush Administration has made the States partners in administering aid. Disaster public assistance funds now flow to a single official in each State, who then disburses them to eligible applicants. The same procedure is followed for cash grants to families and individuals.

The Administration has introduced better ways of managing the processing of applications. With the establishment of an 800 number at a National Teleregistration Center, the President's disaster assistance program can now take disaster applications from any place in the Nation. In 1991, the center took more than 70,000 calls and registered more than half of the total families and individuals who needed assistance. This innovation saves the government money and spares disaster victims the inconvenience of waiting in line at a disaster office.

The Bush Administration has improved methods of inspecting damaged homes and estimating repair costs. In the near future, inspectors will begin using pen-based computers to record damage to homes. This will speed up the process by at least a week and cut costs.

In areas like the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Pacific Territories, the Federal Government, taking advantage of local initiative and self-reliance, has provided building materials and plans to help add over 5500 simple housing units. The new housing is built to withstand future hurricanes and typhoons of the kind that destroyed the victims' previous housing.

Mitigating Natural Disasters

The Administration is also taking significant steps to reduce the consequences of natural disasters:

- . When the Federal Government helps a local government to repair or replace a building, bridge, or other facility, funds can be added on the condition that they be spent to floodproof the structure or, in an area subject to earthquake risk, build it according to the current standards to withstand seismic shock. Over time, this prudent investment will save both lives and money.

Earthquake Programs

- . Under the Bush Administration, the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program has had a nearly threefold increase in budget requests to the Congress, and by 1992, the number of States participating in the program had more than doubled to 31.
- . Recognizing the need for the Federal Government to lead the way in seismic design and construction for new buildings, on January 5, 1990, President Bush signed Executive Order 12699, requiring seismic design and construction in new Federal buildings.
- . Working with the private sector, the Bush Administration has brought to fruition a decade-long effort to encourage the voluntary adoption of Federally recommended seismic design provisions. By the end of 1992, the model building codes of the Nation's major code groups will be substantially equivalent

with the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program's "Recommended Provisions."

Response and Preparedness

The Bush Administration has focused resources on disaster response to major disasters of any type.

- . Twenty-seven Departments and agencies, as well as the American Red Cross, are developing a Federal Response Plan to organize the Government's ability to respond to catastrophic emergencies whatever the cause -- from natural or technological disasters to national security crises.
- . As part of this effort, the Bush Administration is providing the leadership and funding (\$2.5 million to date) to develop 25 Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces across the country. These task forces rely on existing State and local personnel and equipment supplemented with Federal guidance and funding. The Task Forces provide the ability to respond quickly to save lives in an urban environment in the wake of a catastrophic disaster such as an earthquake.

(March 9, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

SMALL BUSINESS

"Small businesses . . . drive America forward. They create most of our jobs. They reinvigorate our communities. They embody the power of the American dream."

-- President George Bush
January 30, 1992

President Bush knows that small business is the backbone of our Nation's economy. Small businesses employ nearly 50% of our private work force and account for 44% of all sales and 39% of GNP. From 1988 to 1990, small businesses accounted for all net new jobs.

Tax Reform

- . The Administration supports a cut in the capital gains tax rate, and small businesses stand to benefit significantly from such a reduction. SBA studies have shown that informal investors provide the largest influx of capital into small firms. A cut in the capital gains tax would increase investment in small business.
- . To reduce the burden of payroll tax compliance costs -- which fall disproportionately on small business -- the Administration is seeking payroll tax simplification legislation. The IRS has already implemented a number of payroll tax reforms administratively.
- . SBA research has shown that small firms are two times more innovative per employee than large firms, and they account for 55% of all innovations in the country. The President's proposal would make the research and experimentation tax credit permanent. This would increase small business investment in innovative technology and products.
- . The President has proposed a dramatic increase in the first-year depreciation allowance for the purchase of property. This would be particularly useful to the small business owner who, lacking the capital reserves of larger businesses, often utilizes personal property as collateral.

Regulatory Review

Many Federal regulations have a disproportionately negative impact on small business.

- . The President has asked all major Federal regulatory agencies to examine their existing regulations and weed out or modify those that impose an undue economic burden on small business.
- . For example, to increase access to capital for small businesses, the SEC has announced proposals to reduce, and in some cases eliminate, the public disclosure requirements for small companies that issue stock.

Reform of the Health Care System

- . The President has proposed a comprehensive health care reform plan that will reduce costs for middle-income workers and provide basic coverage for the poor and unemployed.
- . The President's plan would help many small firms afford health care plans, while allowing other small businesses already providing health care to reduce costs.

Product Liability Reform

- . The President has endorsed proposals for tort reform. Currently small businesses are at a competitive disadvantage because they cannot pass on to their customers the increased costs of insurance and litigation and still remain competitive.

Economic Development/Access to Capital

To develop and grow, small businesses must have access to capital for start up and expansion. In an era of resource constraints, the Bush Administration has provided over \$4.5 billion annually in loan guarantee authority for SBA's several lending programs.

- . SBA's 7(a) General Business Loan Program annually guarantees loans worth \$3.5 billion to small businesses unable to find conventional bank financing. Total loan volume for this year has increased by 28% over last year.
- . SBA's New England Lending and Recovery Project addresses credit crunch problems that firms face as a result of the recession and related bank failures. Under this project, SBA extends credit to viable small firms where access to credit is limited by severe bank problems, saving the small business and the jobs of its employees.

- . The President's economic growth plan would designate 50 areas as enterprise zones. This is designed to spur investment, add jobs, and encourage entrepreneurial activity in inner city and rural areas.
- . Through its procurement assistance program, SBA helped small businesses secure Federal contracts worth over \$32 billion in FY 1989 and over \$35 billion in FY 1990 -- almost 20% of all prime contracts let during those years.
- . The Administration has taken steps to restructure the Small Business Investment Companies (SBIC) program, the only venture capital program in the government.

Expanding Trade and Opening Markets for American Exports

Expanding into the global marketplace is becoming increasingly important for small firms. The Administration has acknowledged the critical need for special financing programs for these exporting entrepreneurs. For example, SBA revised its Export Revolving Line of Credit (ERLC) Program, which provides working capital to such businesses. After being revised, ERLC loan volume surged from \$4.8 million in 1990 to over \$21 million in 1991. Current rates indicate a possible tripling of loan volume for 1992. The Bush Administration has sponsored over 200 Matchmaker Missions assisting small firms in the exporting arena.

Fighting Federal Mandates

The Administration opposes Federal mandates that adversely affect small businesses, such as requirements for parental leave and striker replacement legislation.

(March 9, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

REGULATORY REFORM

CONSUMERS have saved est. \$10-20 b

hidden tax

"veered us away from the tradition of the accountability of citizen legislators." "The bureaucracy is not accountable in the same way a legislature should be or a President should be."

"The speed-up of approval for new 'breakthrough' drugs -- Bush involved for 10 years

"More and more people are sending Washington an unmistakable message: Over-regulation costs jobs." 4/29/92

biotech, banking, energy

since Jan 28 to Apr 22 save consumers about \$15 b-20b/yera (could range 10-22b == \$225-300 for the average American family.

Extension for 120d

Veto bills that put excessive new burdens on business, consumers, families. "no return to business as usual."

"We cannot and will not abolish all regulation.

President asked the major Federal regulatory agencies to set aside a 90-day period to evaluate existing regulations and programs and to accelerate initiatives that will create jobs and promote economic growth. He also imposed a moratorium on new regulations that could hamper economic growth.

During the 90-day review, Federal regulators identified hundreds of rules to be modified or repealed in the near future.