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Series: Brady, Phillip D., Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 20390
Folder ID Number: 20390-011c

Folder Title:
Bush Record Diskette [The Bush Administration Record on…] [3]

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George Bush Presidential Library
Transfer Sheet

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OA/ID Number:

20390-011c

Transferred by: Robin Jones **Date of Transfer:** 2/6/2025

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THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

WETLANDS

> "Our program is a no net loss of wetlands
> . . . . I think it's long overdue."
>
> -- President George Bush
> August 16, 1991

Under the President's leadership, wetlands losses have slowed, Federal spending for wetlands acquisition and enhancement has increased over 100%, and significant steps have been taken to streamline the regulatory bureaucracy.

Wetlands Stewardship

Two facts guide the Administration's wetlands policy: wetlands are valuable economic and ecological resources, and most remaining U.S. wetlands are privately owned. Federal regulation alone is inadequate to ensure proper wetlands stewardship.

President Bush has conducted a major policy review to ensure that wetlands protection efforts are effective, fair, consistent with the rights of landowners, and supportive of private, State, and local efforts to conserve wetlands. He has also increased funding sharply for existing wetlands protection efforts.

A Three-Part Plan to Improve Wetlands Programs

In August 1991, President Bush announced a three-part plan to slow and eventually stop the net loss of wetlands. This policy resulted from more than a year of deliberations by the Domestic Policy Council Task Force on Wetlands, including public hearings and consultations with thousands of affected individuals.

The three major elements are:

- Strengthening and expanding non-regulatory efforts;
- Revising the 1989 Federal wetlands delineation manual; and
- Reforming and streamlining the Federal regulatory bureaucracy.

Funding Increases for Non-Regulatory Programs

Since 1989, the Administration has proposed more than a 170% increase in funding for wetlands activities (from $295 million in Fiscal Year 1989 to $812 million in FY 1993). These proposals have included

- full funding for voluntary conservation easements on 1,000,000 acres under the 1990 Farm Bill
- full funding for the North American Wetlands Conservation Act to restore declining migratory waterfowl populations;
- funds for acquisition and restoration at the Everglades National Park
- and a variety of other efforts to acquire, restore, enhance, and research all types of wetlands.

Programs emphasize increased coordination with State, local, and private conservation efforts. Increased resources for regulatory agencies helps ensure firm, fair enforcement of the law and timely decisions for wetlands development permit applicants.

Revising the Delineation Manual

A clearer consensus on the definition of wetlands is needed for the successful operation of the wetlands regulatory program. In response, the Administration has attempted to remedy deficiencies in the 1989 Federal wetlands delineation manual. The final version developed by the Administration will identify true wetlands and distinguish these from areas which do not provide the functions and values associated with wetlands.

Regulatory Restructuring

Regulatory actions must be fair, predictable, and timely. The President's proposed reforms to the Clean Water Act Section 404 program will ensure that wetlands regulatory decisions occur within a predictable timeframe and recognize variations in the quality and value of wetlands. An innovative mitigation banking system is proposed to harness market forces in service to wetlands conservation. The President also would expand the scope of the 404 program to regulate additional activities which may damage wetlands.

(February 18, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

> "[W]e also expect that the new Europe will assume new responsibilities for maintaining and strengthening the world economic system. This means working with us to bridge our bilateral differences, to expand an open global trading system by successfully concluding the Uruguay Round, and to avoid the dangers of protectionism."
>
> -- President George Bush
> December 11, 1991

President Bush has worked tirelessly to build an effective partnership with the European Community and its member states. This builds upon shared strategic objectives and promotes America's trade and investment interests.

"EC 92:" The Single Market

During the last four years, the European Community has made significant progress in its program to create a single European market by the end of 1992. The Administration is determined to assure that American companies and investors will not be discriminated against in this process and will be able to compete fairly in this expanded and profitable market.

Evolving US-EC Political Cooperation

The Bush Administration has developed procedures for regular consultations with the European Community on a range of political and economic issues. There are now semi-annual Presidential consultations with the EC Presidency as well as regular exchanges at the ministerial and experts levels. This pattern of close cooperation has already borne fruit, for example in assuring close cooperation during the Gulf War.

In Central and Eastern Europe, the Administration has worked closely with the EC and its member states to support the transformation of these societies from communism. This same pattern of close partnership is evident in efforts to aid the former Soviet Union. In both cases, the European Community is making major contributions of funds and expertise to assure our common goal of a Europe whole and free.

But the cooperation with the new Europe goes farther; for instance, the Administration has invited the EC to participate as a partner in the search for peace in the Middle

East.

Support for European Unity

The President, like all his predecessors since World War II, supports European unity out of the strong conviction that it is good for Europe, good for the Atlantic partnership, and good for the world. The President has worked closely with the leaders of our European allies to ensure that Europe's steps toward unity will strengthen our renewed Atlantic Alliance. A strengthened EC can be a more effective partner for the United States in assuring a stable and democratic Europe and a more peaceful world order.

The World Trading System

The President has consistently made clear that the United States will defend its economic interests and will work for a free and a fair international trading system in the context of the Uruguay Round negotiations. He and his senior advisors have devoted significant effort to working with the Community and its member states to solve our differences over such questions as subsidies for agricultural trade, market access and intellectual property rights. While progress has been made, significant differences remain to be resolved before the Uruguay Round can be success- fully concluded. The Administration will not yield in its efforts to support American interests and to build a trading system which promotes prosperity for all on the basis of free and fair competition.

(June 15, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW OF THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION

> "As we move into 1992, the fundamental conditions to generate economic growth are falling into place."
>
> -- President George Bush
> February 5, 1992

Inflation and Interest Rates are Low

During 1991, consumer price inflation was only 3.1%, the second lowest rate since 1967. From the end of 1982 through 1991, consumer price inflation averaged 3.9%, compared to a 9.3% average from the end of 1973 through 1981. Interest rates generally are at their lowest levels in two decades or more. Rates on 30-year fixed rate mortgages, for example, fell from more than 11% in early 1989 to about 8.25% in mid-January 1992. Declining rates greatly increase housing affordability: monthly payments on a $100,000 30-year loan at an 11% mortgage rate are $952.32; at 8.25%, monthly payments are $751.27. Furthermore, households who already own homes can refinance their mortgages at lower rates, freeing up income to consume or save.

International Comparisons of GDP and Productivity

The United States is the world's best example of the interrelated strengths of democracy and market-oriented economics. Americans have the highest standard of living in the world: U.S. gross domestic product per capita was $22,056 in 1990 (the last year for which comparable data are available), placing the United States more than 35% above Germany and 25% above Japan. The United States has the highest level of productivity of any country in the world, with output per worker about 20% above the average of the other major industrial countries.

Export Growth Has Been Strong

The Nation's international competitiveness is strong. Exports have provided a significant boost to our economy. Over the past four years, real exports have risen nearly three percentage points of GDP; by the end of 1991, real exports reached 11.6% of real GDP. At the same time, real imports relative to GDP have remained relatively stable.

Free and Fair Trade

The Administration is committed to free and fair trade. Long-term productivity growth depends on opening, not closing or segmenting markets; expanding market opportunities provides lasting gains for both the United States and the world. The historic North American free trade area and the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative will greatly expand trade in this hemisphere. The Administration is committed to achieving a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, which covers topics ranging from elimination or reduction of tariffs to the strengthening of international rules for trade in textiles and agriculture to the extension of rules to cover trade in services and intellectual property.

The Economic Benefits of Winning the Cold War

Winning the Cold War allows the Nation to turn industrial capacity that had been utilized for defense purposes toward civilian endeavors. In the short run, the transition toward lower defense spending will not be easy, particularly for certain local economies that rely heavily on defense industries. Despite these difficulties, the long-term benefits of this transformation -- which will provide more goods and services for the Nation's businesses and consumers -- are large.

Reducing the Long-Run Structural Deficit

The Budget Act signed in November 1990 includes deficit reduction guidelines and budget process reforms to assure that the reductions are actually achieved. Controlling the growth of government spending and thus freeing up resources for private investment are part of a more comprehensive fiscal program to spur economic growth.

The 1993 budget includes a number of additional proposals to bring the Federal budget and deficit under control. For example, the budget freezes domestic discretionary budget authority, eliminates 246 Federal programs, reduces defense spending, and proposes an enforceable cap on the growth of unfinanced mandatory spending.

Protecting Depositors in Financial Institutions

The Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 achieved a number of important objectives. It preserved the integrity of the deposit insurance system and ensured that no depositor lost any Federally-insured funds; set limits on inadequately capitalized institutions and raised minimum capital requirements for Federally-insured institutions; estab- lished and funded the Resolution Trust Corporation to reorganizeeconomically insolvent institutions; and established the Office of Thrift Supervision within the Treasury Department to replace the Federal Home Loan Bank Board as the chief regulator of the S&Ls. It also established the Savings Association Insurance Fund within the FDIC to replace the insolvent FSLIC. In addition, the law strengthened criminal and civil sanctions for illegal activities involving financial institutions.

Policies for Long-Term Economic Growth

While the Administration is concerned about the short-term health of the economy, an important part of our economic strategy has been to encourage policies conducive to significant long-term growth and strengthening our position in the global economy. For instance:

- The Administration has pursued free and fair trade and sought to open markets for goods and services around the world.
- Since a nation must be educated to compete successfully in the global economy, the Administration's AMERICA 2000 program will revolutionize American education and help us meet the National Education Goals.
- An emphasis on prevention in health care reduces health care costs and increases productivity.
- We have sought to bring millions of disabled Americans fully into the economic mainstream through the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- The Administration has invested heavily in research and development -- supported at a record $76 billion in the FY 1993 budget.
- Finally, we have sought measures to increase capital formation and economic security for millions of individual Americans. The President outlined such policies in his recent State of the Union address.

These policies of the Administration will reap economic benefits for the Nation for decades to come.

(February 10, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

EDUCATION

> "Education is our most enduring legacy, vital to everything that we are and can become."
>
> -- President George Bush
> September 28, 1991

President Bush has led America into a new era of education reform -- a decade-long effort founded on the belief that every American child can learn and focussed on the principles of excellence and results.

Guiding Principles

The Bush Administration established four principles to guide its education initiatives: to recognize and reward excellence; to target Federal resources to assist those most in need; to seek greater flexibility and choice in education; and to encourage accountability at all levels of the education system.

In December 1990, the President outlined five principles to guide efforts to restructure our schools: "These five principles -- high expectations, decentralized authority, schools that are responsive, market-oriented and performance-based -- these five can guide our efforts as we restructure American education to meet the ambitious goals that have been set for our Nation's students and for our schools."

The Education Summit

In September 1989, the President convened the Nation's Governors and his Cabinet at a historic two-day Education Summit in Charlottesville, Virginia. The participants agreed to establish a decade-long, bipartisan Federal-State partnership, to develop national education goals, to work for greater flexibility in the use of Federal and State education funding in exchange for increased accountability for results, to work for State-by-State restructuring of our education system, and to report to the Nation annually on progress toward our national education goals.

The National Education Goals for the Year 2000

The President announced the National Education Goals for the year 2000 in his 1990 State of the Union address. The six goals are that by the year 2000: all children will arrive at school ready to learn; the high school graduation rate will be 90%; students will leave grades 4, 8, and 12 having demonstrated competency in challenging subject matter; U.S. students will be first in the world in mathematics and science achievement; American adults will be literate and able to compete in a global economy; and schools will be safe, disciplined, and drug-free.

A comprehensive goals statement was endorsed unanimously one month later by the Governors. The goals have been adopted by scores of organizations as well as communities and citizens. In September 1990, the first National Education Goals Report was issued to the Nation.

Government-wide, the President's FY 1993 budget proposes $81.3 billion for programs that support the National Education Goals, an increase of $6.1 billion (8%) over 1992.

AMERICA 2000

In April 1991, the President announced AMERICA 2000, his innovative strategy to help the country achieve the National Education Goals. AMERICA 2000 has four tracks: for today's students, making schools better and more accountable; for tomorrow's students, creating a new generation of American schools; for all Americans, creating a nation of students; and making communities places where learning can happen.

These four tracks and their related initiatives provide a framework for all sectors of America to join in the crusade for education reform. Since the President announced his strategy:

- Over 30 States have launched efforts to become "2000" States, and over 1,000 communities have agreed to become "2000" communities;
- The New American Schools Development Corporation has been formed to encourage school innovators to work on research and development;
- The President sent to Congress his AMERICA 2000 Excellence in Education Act, the legislative component of his strategy, in May 1991. It would be funded at $768 million for FY 1993, $668 million over 1992.

Other AMERICA 2000 initiatives include grants for New American Schools, support for merit schools, Governor's Academies for Teachers and School Leaders, and alternative certification of teachers.

Parental Choice

> "Now if we want to extend opportunity and improve education, we should give the parent the power to choose their children's schools, public or private, and watch our schools compete to be the very best."
>
> -- President George Bush
> September 3, 1991

President Bush has championed parental choice through sending educational excellence legislation to Congress in 1989, 1990, and 1991 that includes incentives to expand State and local choice initiatives; meeting with leaders in the parental choice movement such as Wisconsin State Representative Polly Williams; and speaking out repeatedly for parental choice. Numerous polls demonstrate the growing public support for this essential reform.

The President's budget funds choice initiatives to give lower and middle-income families more of the same elementary and secondary education choices that wealthier families have:

- The Choice Grants for America's Children Act, funded at $500 million, would match up to $500 of State funds per child, in model State projects for public and private school choice.
- The Low-Income School Choice Demonstration Act, funded at $30 million, would fund carefully designed and evaluated demonstrations to address and answer concerns about the effects on the public schools of funding the full cost of private and public school choice for low-income families in low-income areas.

Flexibility

Flexibility in administering education programs will allow Governors, school administrators, teachers, service providers, parents, and others in the community to work together to develop effective education programs that meet the needs of all students, particularly those students who are educationally disadvantaged.

The Educational Excellence Act would promote local control and innovation by providing increased flexibility in the use of Federal funds in exchange for enhanced accountability for results. The bill is guided by the belief that flexibility should:

- Be linked to accountability for improvements in outcomes.
- Result in delivering services more effectively.
- Retain certain key provisions in current laws (e.g., protection of the disabled).

Additional Accomplishments

- The President's FY 1993 budget gives the Education Department the largest discretionary program increase for any Department, $1.6 billion over 1992, for a total of $24.3 billion. Since 1989, funding has increased over $7.2 billion or 42%.
- The budget provides $6.8 billion in funding for compensatory education for the disadvantaged, serving over 5,000,000 children in a variety of programs. This includes Even Start, funded at $90 million, 29% more than 1992.
- The President has participated in over 150 education activities such as addresses, meetings with groups and individuals committed to education reform, and awards ceremonies recognizing educational excellence.
- The President has mobilized his entire Cabinet to be involved in improving education. There have been unprecedented increases in Federal education spending targeted on programs that work (e.g., Head Start, mathematics and science education, drug-free schools).
- On June 5, 1989, President Bush challenged business leaders to join his crusade for educational excellence. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Business Roundtable, and other groups have responded to his challenge.
- In June 1989, the President also announced the formation of the President's Education Policy Advisory Committee which is comprised of representatives from education, business, labor, and media.
- On April 28, 1989, President Bush signed the Executive Order establishing the White House Initiative for Historically Black Colleges and Universities.
- On September 24, 1990, the President signed the Executive Order establishing the President's Advisory Commission on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans.

(February 18, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

CHOICE IN EDUCATION

> "If our own history and the recent events in the communist world teach us anything, they teach us that competition breeds excellence. The same holds true for education. That's why I and a majority of the American people favor choice in education."
>
> -- President George Bush
> September 3, 1991

The Bush Administration has championed choice in education as the catalyst for change that drives forward all other reforms. Choice empowers families and puts competition to work, improving schools for every student. It is the cornerstone of any lasting strategy to restructure and revitalize American education.

The President strongly believes that choice and competition are essential to extending the opportunity for a quality education to every child and achieving a renaissance in American education. Today, wealthy families already enjoy the ability to choose public or private schools for their children, but low-income families do not. Choice in education empowers all parents to get involved in their children's education and motivates schools to compete to be the very best.

Administration Accomplishments

The President and Vice President have voiced strong support for choice for parents to the greatest extent possible among public, private, and religious schools. They have applauded State and local victories making choice a reality in schools across America.

In January 1989, President Bush participated in a White House conference on choice in education. In 1989, 1990, and 1991, the President proposed educational excellence legislation that includes major incentives to expand state and local choice initiatives. He has met with leaders in the parental choice movement such as Wisconsin Governor Tommy Thompson and State Representative Polly Williams, who are making school choice a reality for low-income families in Milwaukee. The President also launched a new Education Savings Bonds Program to encourage families to make wise choices about their children's future through investing in education.

In December 1990, the Education Department established a Center for Choice in Education and a toll-free number to promote and support efforts to expand choice across the Nation.

Vice President Quayle has traveled across the country promoting choice in education. He has visited Milwaukee's choice program, met with organizers of school choice referenda in Oregon and California, and addressed a number of education, business, and civic organizations on the merits of educational choice.

Momentum in the States

The Bush Administration's solid leadership on choice in education has accelerated the momentum for school choice across the Nation. Since 1989, at least ten States have enacted major school choice legislation. At least thirty-seven States have choice legislation pending in some form, and at least twelve have citizen groups working on choice initiatives. The majority of legislative proposals seek to offer parents some form of direct financial assistance for choosing schools through vouchers, scholarships, or tax concessions.

Numerous public opinion polls have indicated strong and growing support for educational choice programs by a majority of Americans. Support for school choice is consistently highest among minorities and lower-income Americans -- some of the groups that would benefit most from expanding parental choice.

Initiatives in the Fiscal Year 1993 Budget

The President's FY 1993 budget includes initiatives to help give lower- and middle-income families more of the same elementary and secondary education choices that wealthier families have:

- The Choice Grants for America's Children Act, funded at $500 million, would match up to $500 of State funds per child, for a total of up to $1,000 or more, in model State projects for public and private school choice.
- The Low-Income School Choice Demonstration Act, funded at $30 million, would fund carefully designed and evaluated demonstrations to address and answer concerns about the effects on the public schools of funding the full cost of private and public school choice for low-income families in low-income areas.

Through the strong leadership of the Bush Administration, the momentum for educational choice is evident in States, communities, and schools across the Nation, spurring healthy competition to improve our schools and expanding opportunities for quality education to more American families.

(February 18, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION GOALS

> "For the first time in America's history we now have national education goals and objectives. Goals that pave the way to a decade-long commitment to excellence in education for all Americans. Goals that win guide us on the journey toward an American renaissance in education."
>
> -- President George Bush
> February 26, 1990

The Bush Administration is mobilizing to move the Nation toward achieving the National Education Goals for the year 2000 -- six ambitious goals that were developed through President Bush's leadership and will guide efforts through the decade to achieve real education reform and excellence in our schools.

Developing the Goals

At the President's Education Summit with Governors, held in Charlottesville, Virginia in September 1989, the President and the Governors agreed to establish a process for setting ambitious, realistic national education goals. The President and the Governors stated that "To succeed we need a common understanding and a common mission. National goals will allow us to plan effectively, to set priorities, and to establish clear lines of accountability and authority."

They agreed that the process to develop the goals would involve teachers, parents, local school administrators, school board members, and the public at large. Over the next five months, a consensus-building process developed through the bipartisan partnership established by the President and the Governors resulted in six National Education Goals for the year 2000.

The National Education Goals

The President announced the national education goals in his 1990 State of the Union Address. A comprehensive goals statement was unanimously adopted by the President and the Governors one month later. The six national education goals are that by the year 2000:

- All children in America will start school ready to learn.

- The graduation rate will increase to at least 90 percent.

- American students will leave grades four, eight, and twelve having demonstrated competency in challenging subject matter including English, mathematics, science, history, and geography; and every school in America will ensure that all students learn to use their minds well, so they may be prepared for responsible citizenship, further learning, and productive employment in our modern economy.

- U.S. students will be first in the world in science and mathematics achievement.

- Every adult American will be literate and will possess the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in a global economy and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

- Every school in America will be free of drugs and violence and offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning.

The President and Governors challenged "every family, school, school district, and community to adopt these national goals as their own, and establish other goals that reflect the particular circumstances and challenges they face as America approaches the twenty-first century."

AMERICA 2000 and the Goals

The President announced the AMERICA 2000 education strategy in April 1991 to move the Nation toward achieving the National Education Goals. Through this strategy, the Bush Administration is moving on many fronts to address the challenges posed by the Goals. Over half of the States, and hundreds of communities, schools, businesses, and citizens have adopted the goals and are working to achieve them.

(February 18, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

ENERGY

> "We must balance . . . our increasing need for energy at reasonable prices, our commitment to a safer and healthier environment, our determination to maintain an economy that is second to none, and our goal to reduce dependence by ourselves and our friends and allies on potentially unreliable energy suppliers."
>
> -- President George Bush
> July 26, 1989

President Bush well recognizes the importance of energy to our economy and national security. Over a year before Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait, the President directed the development of the National Energy Strategy. Released in February 1991, the Strategy contains more than 100 initiatives to increase energy efficiency and improve conservation and secure future energy supplies in an environmentally responsible manner. When fully implemented, the Strategy will add more than half a million jobs to our economy over the next fifteen years, while improving our environment and reducing our dependence on unreliable sources of energy.

Increasing Energy Efficiency and Promoting Conservation

The President has taken action under the National Energy Strategy to increase our energy efficiency, including:

- proposing to spend over $330 million in FY 1993 for conservation research and development, double the amount when the President took office.
- Issuing an Executive Order directing all Federal agencies to reduce overall energy consumption in Federal buildings by 20% by 2000 and to reduce fuel consumption in Federal vehicles by 10% by 1995, thereby saving $800 million in annual energy costs and the equivalent of about 100,000 barrels of oil per day by 2000.
- directing all Federal agencies to maximize their purchases of alternative fuel vehicles, including the recent purchase of more than 3000 AFVs by GSA.
- teaming with industry to establish a four-year, $260 million joint research venture with the U.S. Advanced Battery Consortium, involving the Nation's three major automakers and the electric utility industry to make possible a new generation of batteries for electric vehicles.

- supporting action to upgrade the energy efficiency of public housing and household appliances.
- supporting legislative and regulatory changes to reduce electricity prices to consumers through increased competition in wholesale power markets and expanded access to electricity transmission services.
- expanding tax-free treatment of employer-provided public transit passes and of utility-provided conservation discounts for consumers.
- promoting legislation (the Surface Transportation Act of 1991) increasing Federal funding for mass transit.
- proposing to spend $500 million in FY 1993 to fund fully the Clean Coal Technology Demonstration Program, a project jointly funded with the coal industry to introduce innovative methods of using coal more cleanly, efficiently, and economically.

Securing Future Energy Supplies

The President also has taken actions as part of his National Energy Strategy to secure a stable supply of energy, including:

- signing the Natural Gas Wellhead Decontrol Act, which will completely eliminate natural gas wellhead price controls by January 1, 1993.
- proposing to streamline and in some cases eliminate Federal regulation of gas pipelines in order to take full advantage of our abundant supplies of clean-burning natural gas.
- proposing and signing into law tax incentives worth $2.25 billion over five years for oil and gas producers to increase domestic oil and gas production
- expanding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to one billion barrels.
- launching an advanced oil recovery initiative to produce more oil from existing fields in the continental U.S.
- proposing to spend $250 million on renewable energy research and development in FY 1993, a 65% increase from FY 1989.
- signing legislation extending the renewable energy investment tax credit for solar and geothermal facilities for 6 months and proposing an additional 18 month extension.
- proposing the environmentally responsible development of oil reserves in a discrete portion of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.
- signing legislation extending tax incentives for domestically produced ethanol through the year 2000.
- supporting the issuance by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission of a final rule for the renewal of existing nuclear power plant licenses where safety can be assured.

(February 18, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

ENTERPRISE ZONES

> "In our hardest hit urban and rural areas our enterprise zones proposal will create new small businesses. . . . Our proposals mean economic growth, more minority entrepreneurs, and most important, again, jobs."
>
> -- President George Bush
> February 27, 1991

President Bush has strongly supported Federal legislation to establish enterprise zones throughout his time in office. Enterprise zones will attack poverty by promoting investment in economically distressed neighborhoods. Enterprise zones will attract new seed capital for small business start-ups, create new incentives for entrepreneurial risk-taking, and reduce high effective tax rates on those moving to work from welfare.

The Enterprise Zones and Jobs-Creation Act will target tax incentives and regulatory relief to some of our Nation's most economically depressed areas.

Under the bill, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development would designate up to 50 (urban, rural, and Indian) enterprise zones over a four-year period. Designation will be based on the level of distress, as well as on the nature and extent of State and local efforts to improve living conditions and to eliminate government burdens to economic activity. Designation will be for a maximum of 24 years.

The legislation will provide tax incentives to attract seed capital, stimulate employment, and increase the economic return from work for the working poor:

- Workers will be eligible for a 5% refundable tax credit for the first $10,500 of wages earned in an enterprise zone business. This will put up to $525 more income in the pockets of low-income workers. The credit phases out between $20,000 and $25,000 of total annual wages.

- This essentially provides an immediate write-off for investments in enterprise zone businesses. Corporations must have less than $5 million of total assets. Expensing will be permitted up to $50,000 annually per investor, with a $250,000 lifetime limit.

The bill would also give enterprise zone communities priority for free trade area status. Such status would, for example, allow a business in an enterprise zone to import materials duty-free if the materials are used to manufacture products for export to other countries.

The basic point behind the President's enterprise zone initiative is simple: Enterprise zones will help bring jobs to distressed urban and rural areas.

(February 18, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

THE ENVIRONMENT

> "[T]here's something more we owe the generations of the future: stewardship, the safekeeping of America's precious environmental inheritance."
>
> -- President George Bush
> January 31, 1990

President Bush has had a lifelong commitment to the environment. Since taking office, the President has:

- proposed and signed into law an ambitious new Clean Air Act;
- placed a moratorium on oil and gas drilling off the coasts of California, south Florida, New England, and the Pacific Northwest;
- expanded and improved our national parks, forests, and wildlife refuges;
- secured agreement on a phaseout of ozone-depleting CFCS;
- and stepped up enforcement of our environmental laws.

As a sign of his commitment to the environment, the President proposed elevating the Environmental Protection Administration to the Cabinet.

Clean Air and Clean Water

The President proposed, negotiated, and signed into law a new Clean Air Act, which had been stalled in Congress for 13 years. The new Act will cut in half emissions which cause acid rain, bring America's cities into compliance with health-based standards for smog and carbon monoxide, and cut air emissions of toxic chemicals by 90 percent. The President's budget contains $229 million (a 22% increase over FY 1992) to proceed with timely and cost-effective implementation of the Act.

The President established a moratorium on offshore oil and gas development until after the year 2000 for 99 percent of the California coast, and the entire coasts of southern Florida, New England, Washington, and Oregon.

The President's FY 1993 budget includes $2.5 billion for wastewater treatment grants, a $100 million increase over FY 1992.

The President secured agreements to ban the ocean dumping of sludge and proposed and obtained funding to accelerate the cleanup of sewage being dumped into the harbors of Boston, New York, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Seattle. The President's FY 1993 budget requests line-item grants for these cities (a total of $340 million) to accelerate construction of secondary treatment plants.

President Bush signed into law the Oil Pollution Act, which will require double-hulls on tankers to prevent oil spills, increase liability and penalties for spillers, and establish a $1 billion fund to pay for oil spill cleanups.

America's Outdoors

President Bush has brought a renewed sense of stewardship to our public lands. Since taking office, he has added over three-quarters of a billion acres to America's treasury of national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and public lands.

The President has been a champion of outdoor recreation. The Administration has added thousands of new campsites, boating and fishing access facilities, trails, and other recreational facilities to America's public lands.

The 1993 budget raises funding for the "America the Beautiful" program to $1.9 billion -- more than double the amount devoted to parks and the outdoors in 1989. This includes:

- $306 million for acquisition of key park, forest, refuge and other public lands (a $12 million increase)
- $60 million (an increase of $37 million or 158%) for the partnership with States to establish State parks.
- $880 million, an increase of $51 million, to improve environmental infrastructure and enhance recreational opportunities on the public lands.

As part of America the Beautiful, the President has proposed a program to plant a billion trees per year across America. This will contribute to cleaner air and water, energy conservation, and reduced net carbon dioxide emissions. Congress has cut funding for this program in each of the last two years. The President's budget proposes $139 million (an increase of $73 million) for this important initiative.

The Bush Administration has more than doubled funding for the endangered species protection program.

The President's goal of no net loss of wetlands served as the guiding principle for an extensive series of policy proposals. These proposals complement Bush Administration budget initiatives which have more than doubled funding of wetlands protection.**Protecting the Global Environment**

The President recognizes that environmental problems transcend national boundaries and that environmental stewardship requires international action as well. To that end, he and the Administration have:

- Endorsed and secured an international agreement to completely phase-out ozone-depleting CFCs by the year 2000. Under the President's leadership, the U.S. was the first nation to legislate the phase out and to contribute to an international fund to make it possible for less developed countries to comply with the phase out.
- Proposed and secured enactment of a fee on CFC production. Thanks to this, the U.S. is 23% ahead of the internationally-required schedule in phasing out CFCs.
- Signed and proposed legislation to implement the Basel Convention, which prevents the illegal export and dumping of hazardous waste.
- Signed into law the North American Wetlands Conservation Act, which will protect the flyways of migratory birds in the U.S. and Canada. Congress cut the President's discretionary funding request to zero in FY 1992.
- Signed U.S. legislation and an international protocol providing for the protection of Antarctica.
- Developed an environmental action plan to accompany the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement with Mexico. In addition, the President proposed and secured funding to address border environmental problems, such as the inadequate treatment of sewage from Tijuana which threatens San Diego's beaches. The budget provides $200 million, double the amount enacted last year, for pollution control in the border area.
- Proposed, and the G-7 Industrialized Nations adopted, his call for a global convention to protect and improve the world's forests.
- Endorsed and pledged a three-year contribution of up to $150 million toward a Global Environmental Facility, or "Green Fund", to assist developing countries in addressing global environmental issues.
- Led a successful effort to have the UN adopt a resolution to ban large-scale driftnet fishing by the end of 1992.
- The President proposed and secured an international ban on trade in African elephant ivory, which cut demand for ivory by 90% and helped reduce poaching.

Superfund

The Bush Administration has worked to speed cleanup of Superfund sites, dramatically increasing the proportion of Superfund monies devoted to cleanup and reduce that going to administrative expenses. The rate of toxic waste cleanups has tripled; final cleanup is now underway or complete at over 600 sites around the country.

The President's budget will again propose an increase for hazardous waste cleanup activities in Superfund, to $1.75 billion, $134 million over last year. The entire amount of the increase will be devoted to cleanup as opposed to support activities. Congress has cut the President's request for Superfund in each of the past three years.

Private parties now pay for over 60% of Superfund cleanups -- up from only one-third in 1988. Responsible parties contributed $1.4 billion in settlements in 1990.

Enforcing Environmental Laws

The Bush Administration has redoubled efforts to make sure that "the polluter pays" for environmental damage. The 1993 budget proposes $216 million (a $15 million increase, or 72% since FY 1989) for enforcing environmental laws, consistent with the President's policy that the polluter should pay.

With the increased dollars invested in enforcement by President Bush, the Administration has set records in obtaining more convictions for environmental crimes and in levying and collecting more penalties against polluters than any previous Administration.

(February 18, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

VOLUNTARY PRIVATE SECTOR ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES

"Environmental stewardship must flow from action by all Americans, not just from government action."
-- President George Bush
April 18, 1991

In the United States, roughly three-quarters of economic activity occurs between private parties. The majority of U.S. lands are owned by private citizens and corporations. Efforts to preserve and improve the environment depend on the active participation of private citizens. The President encourages voluntary environ- mental initiatives through a number of innovative programs.

Working with the Private Sector

Through establishment of a Presidential Commission, Presidential medals, and programs developed by Federal agencies as complements to their regulatory programs, the Administration has promoted the following themes:

- Environmental Quality Management -- making environmental considerations a factor in business decisions and improving efficiency and productivity in the process;
- Partnerships -- fostering cooperation between business, government, and public interest groups to enhance environmental quality;
- Innovation and New Technology -- searching for more economical, effective technologies to deal with the next generation of environmental concerns;
- Education and Communications -- increasing public awareness of environmental problems and effective solutions.

The President's Commission on Environmental Quality (PCEQ)

Unlike most Presidential commissions, convened to recommend actions by government, PCEQ will develop and promote an action agenda to improve the environment, emphasizing voluntary private-sector measures that contribute to both environmental and economic goals. Of the 24 private sector members of PCEQ, 15 are corporate executives, six represent environmental and outdoors groups, and three come from universities and philanthropic organizations. Each is nationally recognized as a leader of innovative efforts to improve the environment. PCEQ has met three times since July 1991, focusing on concrete projects for pollution prevention, energy efficiency, natural resource stewardship, international exchanges, and public outreach.

The President's Environment and Conservation Challenge Awards

In 1991, President Bush bestowed the first-ever Presidential medals specifically designed to honor environmental and conservation achievement, just as Presidents long have bestowed medals for excellence in the arts, humanities, sciences, and political-military affairs. A national competition drew 640 applications, which were judged by an independent selection committee. In a Rose Garden ceremony, President Bush presented 9 medals and 23 citations in the categories of Environmental Quality Management, Partnership, Innovation, and Education and Communications.

EPA "Green Lights" and "33-50"

The Environmental Protection Agency's "33-50" project encourages voluntary industrial reductions of toxic wastes to achieve an overall national reduction of 33% by 1992 and 50% by 1995. As of January 1992, nearly 760 companies had joined the program, making commitments to reduce over 300 million pounds of toxic emissions by 1995.

The EPA "Green Lights" program encourages voluntary installation of energy-efficient lighting technologies, with a goal of reducing overall energy-related emissions and capital construction needs. At present, over 100 corporations and four State governments have joined with 166 lighting suppliers and utilities to plan installation of efficient lighting in 1.6 billion square feet of space.

Reforestation

The President's goal to increase reforestation across America emphasizes incentives and partnerships to plant trees on nonindustrial, private lands and in urban communities. A Bush proposal included in the 1990 Farm Bill established a nonprofit National Tree Trust to raise private funds for tree planting.

Voluntary Initiatives and Public Lands

Other examples of Administration-supported voluntary initiatives include partnerships between the Department of Defense, the Department of the Interior, and grass-roots conservation groups to enhance specific parks, forests, wildlife areas, historic sites, and other public lands.

(February 18, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

GOVERNMENT ETHICS

> "Government service is a public trust . . . . The highest honor we can have is to serve our country and in so doing serve our countrymen."
>
> -- President George Bush
> January 23, 1992

The Bush Administration has a solid record of accomplishment and innovations in promoting ethics in government. After campaigning on the need for strengthened ethical standards, President Bush established a blue ribbon ethics commission, then implemented various ethics reforms, including issuing a new Executive Order on ethics for the Executive Branch and proposing ethics legislation applicable to all three branches of the Federal Government. This commitment to enhance high ethical standards continues today.

The President's Commission on Federal Ethics Law Reform

In January 1989, soon after taking office, the President appointed several distinguished Americans to serve on his Commission on Federal Ethics Law Reform -- the first advisory commission he appointed as President. Within 45 days, the Commission completed its major survey of government ethics policies and issued its report, "To Serve With Honor." The report contained 27 major recommendations, many of which have been implemented by Executive Order and legislation.

The New Executive Order on Principles of Ethical Conduct

On April 12, 1989, President Bush issued Executive Order 12674, the first comprehensive Presidential order on government ethics in a quarter of a century. The new Order set forth fourteen principles of ethical conduct for all officials in the Executive Branch. It also directed the Office of Government Ethics to issue a uniform set of comprehensive and reasonable ethical standards to implement those principles. A final rule is nearing completion which explains in an understandable and evenhanded manner the standards expected of all Executive Branch personnel.

The Ethics Reform Act and Other Legislation

In Spring 1989, President Bush also transmitted to Congress a major proposal for sweeping ethics law reforms. In November 1989, the Ethics Reform Act was passed and signed into law by the President. As strengthened in May 1990, that legislation made uniform the financial disclosure provisions for all three branches of government, improved the conflict of interest laws, and revised statutes on gifts. In September 1990, regulations implemented the recently enacted procurement integrity law to bolster ethics in that particularly sensitive area of government operations.

Continuing Ethics Initiatives

At the outset of his Administration, the President designated the White House Counsel as the White House ethics advisor, whose office has worked closely with the Executive Branch ethics community and the Office of Government Ethics to strengthen ethics in government. The funding and staffing for the Office of Government Ethics, now a separate government agency, have been dramatically increased to enable that agency to fulfill its broadened mandate as the monitor for ethical standards throughout the Executive Branch. The President has reached out to all segments of the Federal workforce, including agency ethics officials, the Senior Executive Service, and agency Inspectors General, as well as to the business community to stress the importance of ethical conduct both to the Federal Government and the private sector.

The President has promoted and revitalized government ethics to advance his goal of honesty in government and his belief that public service is a public trust. The Bush Administration is committed to instill the concept of ethical public service throughout the Federal Government to the fullest extent possible. The Administration will continue to strive to achieve ethical principles for Executive Branch employees that are at once clear, uniform, and exacting, while still being fair. With scrupulous adherence to such high standards, public confidence in the basic integrity of government can be fully restored and talented citizens attracted to public service to serve the American people with distinction and integrity.

(February 18, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

EUROPE
A Europe Whole and Free

"For 40 years, the seeds of democracy in Eastern Europe lay dormant, buried under the frozen tundra of the Cold War. And for 40 years, the world has waited for the Cold War to end . . . . But passion for freedom cannot be denied forever. The world has waited long enough. The time is right. Let Europe be whole and free."

-- President George Bush
May 31, 1989

"Just two years ago today, the revolution swept away that stark and searing symbol of Europe's division, and that wall came crashing down. But history allows little time for celebration. With change comes new challenges . . . . We must help the nations of the East secure the freedoms they have won."

-- November 9, 1991

From the first days of the Administration, President Bush vigorously supported the seeds of reform and democracy starting to bud in Eastern and Central Europe and in the former Soviet Union itself. Like the President's early call for moving "beyond containment" in U.S.-Soviet relations toward a new era of cooperation, his vision of a Europe "whole and free" aimed not merely at improving East-West relations but at bringing an end to the Cold War and Europe's cruel division.

A Steady Policy Produces Results

The Administration pursued a carefully calibrated policy of encouragement for the official "perestroika" efforts in these countries, vigorous support for the respect of human rights in the East and the unofficial democracy movements, and pursuit of an historic cooperation in resolving international problems with the government of the Soviet Union. As a result, the Administra-tion successfully promoted the dramatic transformation which has swept communism from power in practically all of Europe.

Help for New Democracies

However, President Bush also recognized that if this vision of an undivided democratic Europe was to be assured, the struggling democracies of Central and Eastern Europe needed help -- relief from debt, access to Western markets, and financial and technical assistance. The Administration rallied our European partners and others to undertake a major coordinated assistance program, which has already proven vital for the stability of these new democracies.

The Fiscal Year 1993 Budget requests $520 million for assistance to Central and Eastern Europe. In addition to funds made available in previous years, this will bring to over $1.7 billion the level of U.S. assistance to these new democracies.
Besides extending Most Favored Nation tariff treatment to countries which now qualify for it, the Administration granted preferential access to U.S. markets for Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia under the Generalized System of Preferences program.

We and our key allies are mounting another essential assistance effort to support the democratic and reform forces in the former Soviet Union. The President has proposed that Congress approve over $600 million for new technical assistance and humanitarian efforts. In addition to assistance previously announced, this will bring to over $5 billion the level of various forms of U.S. assistance to these people in their time of need.

Today, America is more secure and the peoples of the former communist bloc are on the pathway to democracy and prosperity.
The task of securing the democratic revolutions of the last three years is as critical as any we faced during the Cold War, if we are to usher in a new era of peace, prosperity, and cooperation in Europe and America.

(May 28, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

FEDERALISM

"[W]e are committed to moving power and decision-making closer to the people. Because at the bottom line, our idea of federalism comes down to four simple words: more flexibility and fewer mandates."

-- President George Bush
March 1, 1991

President Bush has demonstrated a firm commitment to maintaining a balance between the Federal Government and its State and local partners. He has reaffirmed Executive Order No. 12612, instructing all Departments and agencies to give the greatest discretion possible to State and local governments in carrying out policy. He has urged regulatory flexibility to allow small entities to use their own common sense in solving their own problems. He has encouraged States to adopt reforms in tort law that would not be mandated. And he has proposed turning over $14.6 billion in Federal programs -- and funding -- to the States.

Federalism: A Constitutional Principle

The Bush Administration's guiding philosophy on federalism is embedded in the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Federalism Executive Order No. 12612

On February 16, 1990, President Bush reaffirmed as "central to my Administration" Executive Order No. 12612, issued when he served as Vice President. In a Memorandum to the heads of Departments and agencies, the President instructed that a Federalism Assessment be prepared and considered before implementing any policy which would impose additional costs or burdens on States and local governments.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act

President Bush is committed to the "commonsense approach" of the Regulatory Flexibility Act and has directed all Federal agencies to follow the spirit and the letter of that law. The RFA requires Federal agencies to analyze fully the effects of their regulations on small entities -- government, non-profit, and business. If there is a significant economic impact, that agency must consider alternatives and actively involve the affected entity in developing and reviewing the regulations.

The Model State Volunteer Service Act

In December 1990, the President proposed a bold new initiative asking that States adopt a version of a Model Act to protect volunteers from undue risk of tort liability while performing services for others. In keeping with the principles of federalism, the Bush Administration believes States can best act independently in developing responses to a national concern.

Block Grant Proposal

President Bush proposed in his January 29, 1991, State of the Union message that $15 billion in Federal programs be turned over to the States for flexible management. Representatives of State and local governments were asked to submit their recommendations on which programs should be included.

The President renewed this proposal in his FY 1993 budget, proposing a single consolidated block grant totalling $14.6 billion. The original proposal was modified so that greater consensus could be reached with State and local governments on which programs should be included in the block grant.

- The block grant includes, for example, programs under the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act; the Adult Education Act; construction grants; the maternal and child health and social services block grants; and programs under Medicaid, AFDC, and Food Stamps.

The President's goal is to move power and decision-making authority closer to the people and allow States and local governments flexibility to manage programs more efficiently and effectively. The proposed block grant encourages the natural innovative powers of State and local governments as innovators of change. Legislation will be introduced in the 102nd Congress to implement this proposal.

(February 18, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

PUBLIC SERVICE AND THE FEDERAL WORKFORCE

> "I want to make sure that public service is valued and respected because I want to encourage America's young to pursue careers in government. There is nothing more fulfilling than to serve your country and your fellow citizens and to do it well. And that's what our system of self-government depends on."
>
> "I believe there is tremendous pent-up energy in the Federal Government, a powerful force for good, that needs to be released, and I want to be the President to do that, to release the Federal manager from bureaucratic bondage so that together we can, as I said on the steps of the Capitol, use power to serve people."
>
> -- President George Bush
> January 26, 1989

Under President Bush, the Administration has been responsible for changing the inflexible Federal pay system to a flexible, locality-based system which will allow the Government to recruit and retain the best people in the most cost-effective manner. This initiative, coupled with more efficient recruitment strategies and new training and development emphases, will result in a more productive Federal Government serving the public with excellence.

The Bush Administration has a strong commitment to a high quality public service dedicated to excellence, prudent in its use of the public's tax dollars, and as diversified in its composition as the Nation itself.

Increased Productivity and Improved Quality of Service

Under President Bush, there has been heightened interest in ensuring that the Federal Government increases productivity and improves the quality of services to the public. Between 1988 and 1991, the number of Federal organizations using quality management principles significantly increased.

- In that period, fifteen winners of the Federal Quality Award had documented savings of over $2 billion.
- Most major Departments and agencies have increased their emphasis on quality management. Examples of departments and agencies that have widespread efforts underway are Defense, IRS, Interior, and NASA. Many others have quality efforts underway for individual programs.

A High Quality Federal Workforce

The education, experience, and quality of the Federal workforce is equivalent to and in some instances higher than that in the private sector.

- For example, a study of scientists and engineers in Federal civilian agencies concludes that, in terms of qualitative data, Federal professionals are well-educated, experienced, and high performers. A 1990 study report of the character-istics of 8600 scientists and engineers indicated that 49% have advanced degrees, 23% of whom hold a doctorate; and on average they had almost 20 years of experience."

Improved Image of Public Service

Under President Bush's leadership, the image of public service has improved. The large numbers of college graduates interested in entry-level professional positions provides evidence of this; since May 1990, approximately 255,000 college graduates have applied for the Government's professional entry level examination.

A Smaller and More Cost-Effective Federal Government

- Compared to calendar year 1988, Executive Branch agencies had 22,000 fewer employees at the end of 1991. The Fiscal Year 1993 budget proposes further reductions, including a freeze on Federal domestic employment.
- Including reductions of over 40,000 civilian employees of the Department of Defense and over 122,000 uniformed personnel, the President's budget would decrease Executive Branch employment by over 162,000 (4%) in FY 1993.
- The use of sick leave and the turnover rates have decreased. The Federal Government is experiencing the lowest usage of sick leave since monitoring began seven years ago.

A More Diverse Federal Workforce

The President is living up to his commitment that his Administration would represent the diversity of the Nation. There has been an increase in the numbers of women, minorities, and Americans with disabilities at all levels of Federal service.

- The Office of Personnel Management reports to Congress annually on civilian employment. A comparison of the 1988 and 1991 reports indicates a total increase in the percentage employment of each identified minority group.
- Asian and Hispanic women and Asian men showed the largest increases.

- Since 1988, the number of both women and minorities in executive positions (political and career) has increased. For example, women in the Senior Executive Service have gone from 9.4% to 12%; minorities have gone from 6.5% to 7.8%.
- Federal employment of disabled Americans has increased from 6.6% in 1988 to 7% at the end of FY 91. The percentage of disabled veterans who are Federal employees has increased from 13.2% in 1988 to 14.6% in 1991.

Efficient Recruitment and Referral Systems

The job information and referral systems designed to inform the public of job opportunities and to refer applicants to agencies have become more efficient during the Bush Administration.

- As of January 1992, a nationwide job information system is in place that allows the public to access, through a 7-day, 24-hour 900 number, information about job vacancies by agency, occupation, and geographic area.
- Agencies requesting candidates to fill their vacancies can now receive a list of qualified applicants from the OPM within 15 minutes of the time of the request.

More Cost-Effective Federal Employees Health Benefits Program

Under the Bush Administration, the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program, the Nation's largest employer health benefits program, has become more cost-effective, with premium increases being far less than has been the case in the private sector. This has been as a result of cost-containment methods such as pre-admission certification and large case management as well as program reserves.

- In 1990/1991, the premium increase for Federal employees was 5.7% as compared to 12.1% in the private sector; in 1991/1992 the premium increase for Federal employees was 8.2% as compared to 12% in the private sector.

Federal Employees Engaged in Community Service

The President has called on his Cabinet and other heads of Federal agencies to recognize the community service efforts of Federal employees and to make community service opportunities more accessible through the workplace. The efforts of Federal employees involved in solving serious social problems through community service attempt to link more closely Federal offices and the communities in which they are located.

(February 18, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

FOOD SAFETY

> "[A] proposal to ensure that America's food supply remains the safest in the world."
>
> -- President George Bush
> October 26, 1989

Maintaining The Safest Food Supply In The World

The Administration has sought to revise outdated laws governing pesticides in food, seeking to achieve four goals:

- Protect the public's health by removing dangerous pesticides from the food supply
- Improve regulatory certainty for the agricultural sector
- Strengthen the oversight of pesticides and their use
- Build public confidence in the safety of the food supply.

Our Food Safety Laws Need Reform

The ability of scientists to assess the safety of pesticides is constantly improving. There is no provision in current law, however, which authorizes routine, periodic updating of safety data after a pesticide is registered. Certain provisions of law relating to tolerances for pesticide residues on food are inconsistent, antiquated, and no longer reflect the degree of precision possible with modern scientific methods. This is a problem with the "Delaney" clause, which absolutely prohibits in certain processed foods residues of a pesticide that is a carcinogen in humans or animals, even if the risk from such residue is minimal.

- Cancellation procedures for pesticides proven to be harmful to public health are too cumbersome and slow, taking as long as four to eight years before a dangerous chemical can be taken off the market.
- Penalties for misuse of pesticides were set by statute many years ago and no longer represent amounts sufficient to deter violations.
- Pesticides in food are regulated by two separate statutes with conflicting standards. One controls pesticide use and availability; the other sets tolerances for pesticide residues in food. The statutes need coordinated reform.
- The national and international market for U.S. food products is restricted by multiple, often conflicting standards for establishing tolerance levels for pesticide residues.

The President's Proposal Will Resolve These Problems

The President's proposal will:

- Streamline cancellation of pesticides found harmful to the public health.
- Establish a periodic review of all pesticides with termination of use for those lacking adequate safety data.
- Allow more rapid emergency removal of pesticides deemed to pose an "imminent hazard."
- Increase EPA inspection and data collection authority and increase penalties for misuse of pesticides.
- Establish scientifically sound tolerance levels for pesticide residues in food, identifying a negligible risk level below which public health is not threatened.
- Provide for national uniformity of tolerance levels for pesticides for which the latest scientific evidence has been reviewed.

(February 18, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

GERMANY: UNITED IN PEACE AND FREEDOM

"The United States and the Federal Republic have always been firm friends and allies. But today we share an added role: partners in leadership."

-- President George Bush
Mainz, Germany; May 31, 1989

Even before the opening of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of the East German communist regime, President Bush took the lead in supporting the process of German unification. American leadership was decisive in achieving a Germany united in peace and freedom, the agreed withdrawal of Soviet forces stationed in the heart of Europe, and the end of Europe's post-war division. With the end of the Cold War, the United States can now build with united Germany and its other European partners a wider transatlantic community of peace, prosperity, and shared values.

The President Takes the Lead

In late October 1989, when several of Germany's neighbors were expressing reservations about the prospect of a united Germany, the President publicly expressed his support for German unification and his confidence in Germany's democracy and commitment to the Western alliance system. Six weeks later, addressing a NATO summit meeting in Brussels, he outlined, and NATO endorsed, a four-point approach for the achievement of German unification. The Administration's position strongly affirmed the right of the German people to self-determination. After 45 years, Germany had the right, if its people so chose, to live in a single state without limitations on its sovereignty.

Less than one year later, the President's leadership and resolve helped achieve what few thought possible: a Germany united in peace and freedom, remaining a full member of NATO and America's strong partner in the new Europe.

The Diplomacy of Two Plus Four

In February 1990, the Administration gained agreement for discussions among the two German states and the four wartime powers -- the U.S., U.K., France, and the U.S.S.R. -- which continued to exercise rights and responsibilities within Germany under post-war arrangements. Together with the Federal Republic, the Administration took the strong position that internal process of unification was for the two German states to work out; the

"Two Plus Four" mechanism should be confined to the external aspects of unification -- the termination of Four Power rights and responsibilities and the restoration of full German sovereignty from the moment of unification.

After a meeting at Camp David in late February, the President and Chancellor Kohl discussed German unification and announced that a united Germany would remain a full member of NATO, including its integrated military structures. In subsequent meetings with British Prime Minister Thatcher and French President Mitterrand, the President cemented agreement on the agenda and strategy for the Two Plus Four talks.

The President's initiatives at the July NATO Summit -- calling for further conventional and nuclear force reductions and extending NATO's hand of friendship to former Warsaw Pact adversaries -- paved the way for ultimate Soviet acceptance of German unification and of united Germany's remaining a full member of the Atlantic Alliance. Following a further series of Two Plus Four negotiations, agreement was reached on the "Treaty on the Final Settlement with Respect to Germany" in September. Formal unification of the two German states followed in October.
The President signed the Instrument of Ratification of this Treaty on October 18, 1990.

"Partners in Leadership"

As German Chancellor Kohl has said many times, the achievement of German unity would not have been possible without the help of the United States and of the President and Secretary Baker personally. The President's strong support was crucial not only to our German friends but also to U.S. interests, which are served by the advent of a democratic, united, fully sovereign Germany as a strong partner of the United States, capable of assuming new responsibilities in Europe and beyond.

America's relationship with united Germany has remained strong. American business has been welcomed into investing in the five new Federal States of eastern Germany, and our two nations continue to cooperate on a wide range of bilateral and multilateral initiatives. Notably, in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, Germany provided $6.45 billion, including $5.77 billion in cash, in support of the U.S. and coalition effort to liberate Kuwait and resist Iraqi aggression. Strong cooperation with Germany, the world's fourth largest economy, is good for two nations, for the transatlantic partnership, and for the world.

(May 28, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

> "We're leading the search for response strategies and working through the uncertainty of both the science and the economics of climate change. But there is one area where we will allow for no uncertainty -- and that is our commitment to action -- to sound analyses and sound policies."
>
> -- President George Bush
> April 18, 1990

The United States is a leader in international efforts to research and respond to the prospect of global climate change. Concurrent with the world's largest climate research program, the U.S. is taking action and developing further actions to reduce or alleviate potential climate change. We seek an international agreement requiring other nations to do the same.

The Cause of Concern

Scientific models predict that continued loading of the atmosphere with certain gases, including carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons, and nitrous oxide can alter the atmosphere's natural "greenhouse effect" and lead to global climate change. Gaps in our knowledge of the Earth's complex natural processes make it impossible, however, to predict when changes may actually occur; how large they may be; and what impacts they will have on rainfall, temperature, sea level, plants, wildlife, or people.

The Bush Administration supports a comprehensive, action-based approach to climate change that

- considers all sources and sinks of all greenhouse gases;
- addresses adaptation strategies as well as emissions levels;
- is economically-efficient; and
- involves as many nations as possible in phased action programs tailored to their individual circumstances.

The U.S. is developing a national action plan to reduce or alleviate the effects of potential climate change and seeks an international convention by June 1992 requiring other nations to do the same. Unlike "one-size-fits-all" proposals such as emissions stabilization targets chosen arbitrarily by political leaders, national climate action plans would be rooted in actual response measures appropriate to each country's economic, political, and cultural circumstances and be based on the latest scientific knowledge.

The U.S. Is Taking Action

The U.S. national action plan will build upon efforts already in progress under the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments, the National Energy Strategy, the America the Beautiful campaign, and other programs, which collectively will reduce projected levels of net greenhouse gas emissions and also provide immediate benefits such as energy conservation, air and water quality, and improved forests and wildlife habitat. Current actions include:

- Eliminating substances which deplete the Earth's ozone layer and which are also greenhouse gases;
- Directly controlling various greenhouse gases and their precursors under the Clean Air Act;
- Encouraging energy efficiency in power generation and transmission, buildings, appliances, lighting, and transportation, which will restrain related CO_2 emissions;
- Increasing the acreage and improving management of forests, which act as carbon dioxide "sinks"; and
- Increasing the use of renewable and low-emission sources of energy.

Global Climate Research

This Administration has so far invested approximately $2.6 billion in climate research, far more than any other country. An additional $1.37 billion is proposed for FY 1993, representing more than a sixfold increase over the FY 1989 level.

These activities are carried out through the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP), which seeks to provide the best possible scientific and economic understanding of global change so as to produce a sound base of knowledge for policy decisions.

The main task of the USGCRP is to develop a predictive understanding of the Earth system, particularly with regard to the Earth's climate. This task is to be complemented by a program of economics research to better understand the economic factors and consequences of global change.

The highest priority scientific and policy-related issue in this Presidential initiative is to answer the questions of how and to what extent human activities are changing, or will change, the global climate system. In this way, the USGCRP will continue to provide direct benefits by anticipating and planning for impacts on commerce, agriculture, energy, resource utilization, and human safety of global change.

In light of the substantial economic impacts -- and opportunities -- related to climate change in this country, given our heavy reliance on automobiles and trucking for transportation and commerce, the Administration is taking care that any commitments to greenhouse gas reductions be achievable and consistent with maintaining a strong and healthy economy.

(February 18, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

THE GULF CRISIS

> "The test we face is great -- and so are the stakes. This is the first assault on the new world we seek, the first test of our mettle. Had we not responded to this first provocation with clarity of purpose; if we do not continue to demonstrate our determination, it would be a signal to actual and potential despots around the world. America and the world must defend common vital interests. And we will."
>
> -- President George Bush
> September 11, 1990

With the end of the Cold War, the crisis in the Gulf became the defining event of the new world order. Aggression could not be allowed to stand lest the future become one of war and violence. After great sacrifice and effort, aggression was defeated. It was a victory for law, for decency, and for American leadership.

The crisis began on August 2, 1990, with Iraq's unprovoked and premeditated attack on and subsequent occupation of defenseless Kuwait. At stake were the resources vital to the functioning of the world and the principles that would govern the next era of international relations. The world was understandably shaken by the brazen ruthlessness of Iraq's invasion.

Diplomatic Efforts

From early August until mid-January 1991, the United States and the world sought to convince Iraq to withdraw without condition and without further delay from Kuwait. Iraq would not heed the call of the international community. Iraq ignored a dozen resolutions of the UN Security Council and the diplomatic approaches by fellow Arab and Muslim states as well as those by the Soviet Union and the United States. Indeed, in early January, Secretary of State Baker travelled to Geneva to meet with Iraq's Foreign Minister. Eight hours of conversation came to nought as Iraq once again rejected the will of the world.

War in the Gulf

The war, like the diplomacy that preceded it, was carried out with unprecedented international cooperation forged by American leadership. Thirty-three countries joined in an international coalition to achieve the liberation of Kuwait. Fighting came to an end after six weeks. The pessimists were proved wrong; so too were those who counselled unlimited patience, as time only would have provided Saddam with the opportunity to produce nuclear weapons. The depth of Saddam's ruthlessness was demonstrated by his missile attacks on Israeli and Saudi Arabian cities and by "torching" more than 600 Kuwaiti oil wells, an act of environmental terror.

Post-War Opportunities

The United States has been central in shaping the post-war Gulf region. We played a leading role in helping to extinguish
Kuwait's fires, and we will continue to do what we can in assisting Kuwait's physical and political reconstruction. New security arrangements are being negotiated with key friends. The President announced on May 29, 1991, a comprehensive initiative to slow and where possible stop the spread of conventional and nonconventional weapons.

The coalition that fought and won the war is keeping the pressure on Iraq to ensure full compliance with all UN resolutions -- particularly those demanding Iraq be denied all weapons of mass destruction. And the United States will not rest until a new Iraqi leadership emerges, one prepared to live in peace with its own people and all the peoples of the region. Firm leadership in the Gulf Crisis has had broader regional benefits as well; Arab-Israeli peace talks have begun, and American hostages in Lebanon have returned home.

(February 18, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

THE GULF CRISIS

> "The test we face is great -- and so are the stakes. This is the first assault on the new world we seek, the first test of our mettle. Had we not responded to this first provocation with clarity of purpose; if we do not continue to demonstrate our determination, it would be a signal to actual and potential despots around the world. America and the world must defend common vital interests. And we will."
>
> -- President George Bush
> September 11, 1990

With the end of the Cold War, the crisis in the Gulf became the defining event of the new world order. Aggression could not be allowed to stand lest the future become one of war and violence. After great sacrifice and effort, aggression was defeated. It was a victory for law, for decency, and for American leadership.

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(May 22, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

> "Historically black colleges and universities still represent a vital component of American education, enriching a great tradition of educational choice
> and diversity in this country."
>
> -- President George Bush
> April 28, 1989

President Bush has had a lifelong commitment to Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) -- a commitment he has continued as President both through encouraging Federal support for these institutions and his moral support for the role they play in American higher education.

The Administration's commitment to HBCUs is based on the following principles:

- Supporting the tradition of educational choice and diversity in American higher education;
- Ensuring each student has an opportunity to reach his or her highest potential;
- Strengthening long-term development of HBCUs through enlisting the resources and experience of the Federal Government and the private sector.

Executive Order on HBCUs

On April 28, 1989, the President signed an Executive Order on Historically Black Colleges and Universities. The Order

- Establishes the President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities and the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities;
- Directs each Executive Department and agency directed by the Secretary of Education to establish an annual plan to increase the ability of HBCUs to participate in Federally-sponsored programs and benefit from private sector experience and resources; and
- Directs the Office of Personnel Management to work with the Secretaries of Education and Labor to improve recruitment of HBCU students and graduates for part-time and summer Federal Government positions.

Administration Accomplishments

The Board was appointed on September 13, 1990. It has been active in developing the strategic plan to improve long-range planning between Federal agencies and HBCUs and improve coordination and concentration of Federal funds to enable HBCUs to better target specific objectives and increase their capacity to accommodate increased Federal funds, particularly in research and development.

The White House Initiative has established several collaborative efforts between HBCUs and other institutions. For example, the University Consortium for Research and Development pairs HBCUs with major research institutions, providing the opportunity to share expertise, physical facilities, and faculty development opportunities.

Federal awards to HBCUs increased from $775,850,000 to $887,900,000, or 14.5% from FY 1989 to FY 1991. Notable funding increases were provided by the Environmental Protection Administration (686%), Department of Housing and Urban Development (236%), Department of Transportation (135%), National Science Foundation (117%), Department of Health and Human Services (87%), NASA (75%), Department of Defense (48%), and Department of Agriculture (34%). The Departments of State and Interior and the National Endowment for the Arts also made significant increases in funding.

The President and the First Lady have spoken at HBCUs and expressed their strong support for the ongoing mission of these institutions.

(February 18, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

HEAD START

> "Many children need a head start, and we're going to make sure they get it. . . . in Head Start we found a government program that works, that works to strengthen families and communities for the future."
>
> -- President George Bush
> January 21, 1992

President Bush's commitment to Head Start is strong and deep. He has more than doubled funding for Head Start, so that every eligible four-year old may participate in this highly successful program. The President recently proposed the largest funding increase in Head Start's history -- $600 million -- in his Fiscal Year 1993 budget. If approved by Congress, this will mean funding will have more than doubled -- a 127% increase -- since the President took office. The President's initiative will enable even more economically disadvantaged children and their parents to benefit from quality pre-school education and preventive health services.

The Program

Head Start is a comprehensive child development program serving pre-school, low-income children, usually in the year just before they enter school. It provides educational, health, medical, nutritional, social, and parenting services to children and their parents.

Children enrolled in Head Start receive immunizations, medical care, dental care, speech and hearing screening, and social services. Every program also provides each enrollee with at least one meal per session. A typical Head Start program lasts for nine months with 3-4 hours of service each day and can be home-based, center-based, or some combination. The program emphasizes parental involvement in its direction. As the President has said, "Head Start is about family. [It] couldn't be the success it's been without the direct involvement of parents." More than 800,000 Americans volunteered in a Head Start program last year.

Head Start is one of many efforts to ensure that children arrive at school ready to learn. In addition to Head Start, 38 States and the District of Columbia also fund pre-school programs.

- More than 800,000 Americans volunteered in a Head Start program last year.

The President's Head Start Initiative

When President Bush came into office, funding authority for Head Start stood at $1.235 billion. He has proposed and increased funding every year, to a level of $2.2 billion in FY 1992.

The President's proposed increase represents a 27% increase over 1992 to a total of $2.8 billion. This would allow Head Start to serve approximately 779,200 children -- 157,000 more than the number who will be served this year. In addition to the record expansion of children served, the President's budget will further Head Start's effectiveness through:

- **Drug Prevention**. The budget includes $30.6 million (a $9 million increase) to help Head Start families who are at risk of or face problems because of alcohol or drug abuse.
- **Evaluation**. The budget includes $12 million for studies of the long-term effectiveness of Head Start.
- **Parental Involvement and Support**. The Administration will continue to support and expand Head Start's new Family Service Centers, which provide parents with literacy, job training, and substance abuse prevention services.

Transition to School: The Head Start Challenge

Some studies suggest that, while Head Start participants are better off than comparable non-participants when they start school, the advantage may fade as they progress in school. To assure that Head Start incorporates programs that will have long-term benefits, the Administration is working to evaluate Head Start's structure and to strengthen the transition between Head Start and the schools Head Start children will enter.

- $20 million has been awarded to 32 communities to develop Head Start-to-school collaboration strategies.
- The Department of Education is working with Head Start to ensure that the elementary school system builds on the Head Start base.
- When President Bush entered office, 448,000 children were enrolled in Head Start programs. If approved, his FY 1993 budget request would increase the number of children served to approximately 779,200.

President Bush's commitment to Head Start -- including his strong support for increasing Federal funding -- will help move the Nation towards achieving the first National Education Goal that "By the year 2000, all children in America will start school ready to learn."

(February 18, 1992)

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-

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

THE PRESIDENT'S COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE REFORM PROGRAM

> "[M]y plan will preserve what works and reform what doesn't. We stand at a crossroads. We can move forward dramatically to reform our market-based system or we can force ourselves to swallow a cure worse than the disease."
>
> -- President George Bush
> February 6, 1992

The President's comprehensive plan for health care reform addresses the two major problems facing the U.S. health care system: inadequate access to affordable health care for some Americans and excessive growth in health care costs.

In addressing these problems it enhances the quality of our health care system, widely acknowledged as the best in the world. Moreover, it recognizes and builds upon the strengths of America's health care system: the freedom of individuals to choose physicians, hospitals, and health plans; diversity and flexibility in the financing, organization, and delivery of care; the best educated and most skilled physicians and health professionals in the world; millions of volunteers who assist in providing quality health care; world leadership in biomedical research; and dramatic technological innovation.

The President's four-point plan for comprehensive health reform, which he proposed on February 6, 1992, will:

1. Make health care more accessible by making health insurance more affordable;
2. Reduce the runaway costs of health care by making the health care system more efficient;
3. Cut waste and excess in the present system; and
4. Get the growth in government health programs under control.

Expanding Access to Health Care

Tax Credits and Deductions: The President's plan provides a transferable health insurance tax credit (certificate) or deduction, worth up to $1,250 for individuals and $3,750 for families of three or more. The credit and deduction would be available for those with modified adjusted gross income of up to $50,000 for single persons and $80,000 for married persons filing jointly.

Full Deductibility for the Self-Employed: The self-employed would be entitled to deduct 100 percent of the cost of their health insurance premiums or receive the applicable credit, whichever is of greater value. (Current law limits the self-employed to a deduction of 25% of the cost.)

Risk Adjustment: States would implement broad health risk pools for credit recipients. As a result of transfers carried out by the pool, insurers would be able to provide insurance to the sick and healthy at nearly uniform rates.

The cost of the health insurance tax credit and deductions in the President's plan would be offset by savings achieved through use of the measures to contain health care costs described below.

Insurance Market Reform

Current practices that distort access to insurance coverage --a history of sickness making people medically uninsurable and small employers finding insurance unaffordable because of one sick employee or family member -- would be changed. Insurers would be required to insure all groups. Individuals who were covered by health insurance would be able to change jobs without facing loss of insurance from pre-existing conditions clauses.

Health Insurance Networks: Health Insurance Networks (HINs) would allow small employers to band together to purchase health insurance as a group, lowering administrative costs. Also, HINs will escape excessive State mandated benefits and insurance premium taxes. HINs would also allow national associations to sell health insurance plans nationwide.

Expanding cost-effective services in underserved areas: While the number of physicians and other health professionals continues to expand, some areas -- particularly rural areas and inner cities -- continue to lack providers of basic, primary health care. The President's budget expands funding for Community and Migrant Health Centers and the National Health Service Corps to increase access to primary care.

Containing Health Care Costs

Malpractice reform: States would have incentives to reform their malpractice laws, including limits on punitive damages, and in all cases, a party that refused to pursue alternative dispute resolution and subsequently lost at trial would pay the other party its attorney fees. The President sent his "Health Care Liability Reform and Quality of Care Improvement Act of 1992" on .

Excessive state mandated benefits: States have passed numerous laws mandating that health insurance include specified benefits or coverage, now numbering close to 1,000. Excessive mandates benefits that increase costs and limit consumer choice over the scope of insured benefits would no longer be allowed.

Reducing Administrative Costs

Insurance law changes and market reforms will end the paperwork blizzard that afflicts all who have health insurance. For small employers, administrative costs may account for as much as 40% of the cost of insurance purchased, compared to 10% for large employers. HINs, because they bring together many purchasers, would cut the cost of administering insurance and therefore help reduce premiums substantially. HINs would follow uniform claims processing standards, yielding additional administrative savings.

Expanded use of coordinated care: In 1990, about 40 million Americans were enrolled in one of a variety of coordinated care arrangements. The President's plan encourages broader use of coordinated care in the public and private sectors, including preferred provider organizations (PPOs), health maintenance organizations (HMOs), and point of service plans. New coordinated care arrangements would be allowed in Medicare. States would have incentives to use coordinated care in Medicaid. Restrictions on the operation of coordinated care in the private sector would be ended.

Prevention: The President's budget includes $26.4 billion, a nearly $4 billion (18% increase) for preventive health activities. Prevention funding has increased over $11 billion (74%) since 1989. Among other activities, the President's budget proposes increases of 18% for childhood immunizations and infant mortality reduction, a 27% increase for Head Start and Early Childhood Development, a 24% increase for breast and cervical cancer mortality prevention, and a 90% increase for childhood lead poisoning prevention.

Improved Consumer Information: While health care services can be costly, information about the cost and quality of providers is not readily available. To assist individuals and employers shopping for insurance and health care, "blue books" like guides today available for other goods and services would provide price and quality data to make possible comparison shopping for health care services.

The President's plan is designed to build on the strengths of our current system while avoiding the dangers of adopting other systems. The plan does improve access to care, but it does not include governmental price regulation or rationing of health care, burden small business with new and costly mandates that will stifle new jobs, require massive tax increases as under the "pay or play" program or national health insurance, or threaten poor older Americans with benefit reductions or premium increases.

(February 18, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR AMERICAN STUDENTS

> "To graduate from college in America is to be as free as any man or woman could be."
>
> -- President George Bush
> May 19, 1990

The Bush Administration has played a major role in strengthening the Federal commitment to higher education. The Administration's proposals for reauthorizing the Higher Education Act, first transmitted in June 1991, aim to increase access to higher education, reward academic achievement, and restore the integrity of the student loan program.

Increasing Access to Higher Education

The President's Fiscal Year 1993 budget proposes the largest one-year increase in Pell grants in the program's history. A total request of $6.6 billion -- a 22% increase over 1992 and 48% since 1989 -- will increase maximum and average Pell grant awards substantially and support awards to 3.4 million students. With this increase, more funding will be available for students in income categories up to $50,000, especially low- and middle-income categories. In addition, access to Pell grant aid would be expanded for middle-income families through a proposed cap on the amount of home value assessed in determining a student's expected family contribution.

- Students with family income up to $20,000 receive average awards 31% above 1992 and $545 million more than in 1992.
- The maximum Pell award is $3700, 54% more than in 1992.

Guaranteed student loans spending increases by $2.1 billion or 60% over 1992, providing needy students more loans in larger amounts than ever before. $16 billion in loans would be available, $3 billion more than in 1992.

The President has also proposed to allow the deduction of interest paid on or after July 1, 1992 on student loans for higher education or post-secondary vocational education.

Rewarding Academic Achievement

The Bush Administration has advanced an unprecedented proposal to reward excellence in the Pell grant program. Presidential Achievement Scholarships of up to $500 would be awarded to every Pell grant recipient who demonstrates high academic achievement.
Total proposed funding for this initiative is $170 million.

The National Science Scholars program, an initiative proposed by President Bush in his Educational Excellence Act and enacted by Congress in November 1990, rewards outstanding achievement in mathematics, science, and engineering for students pursuing collegiate degrees in these fields.

Restoring the Integrity of the Student Loan Program

The Bush Administration has moved aggressively to curb loan defaults and eliminate abuse in the Guaranteed Student Loan program. Program management reforms based on a Department of Education study are being implemented. Initial legislative changes proposed by the Administration were enacted by Congress in 1991. Additional Administration proposals include have States take a more active role in licensing quality schools and reducing Federal risk, stabilizing guarantee agencies, making higher loan amounts available to students, delaying disbursement of loans for first-year students, and allowing graduated repayment schedules.

(February 18, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

HOMELESSNESS

> "[N]o child in America should have to grow up on the streets, and every family in America should have a roof over its head."
>
> "The real answer for the homeless, those with mental problems or dependent on drugs or alcohol, is shelter plus care: shelter supplemented by the necessary support services to get these people the help they need to live in dignity."
>
> -- President George Bush
> November 10, 1989

During President Bush's term, the Administration has requested and received record levels of funding for homeless programs. The Administration has spent nearly $3 billion on McKinney Act homeless assistance, while developing new, comprehensive programs such as Shelter Plus Care.

Homeless Assistance in the Bush Administration

The President has made ending the tragedy of homelessness one of the Administration's top priorities. Innovative new programs such as Shelter Plus Care and Safe Havens are a critical step toward achieving that objective.

Record Levels of Funding

Congress has consistently underfunded President Bush's funding requests for HUD's homeless assistance programs, by a cumulative total of 11% as of FY 1992. Since taking office, the President has requested over $1.7 billion for these programs and over $4 billion for all Federal homeless assistance. The President's request for HUD's homeless programs in FY 1993 is $537 million, nearly 20% more than what Congress provided last year.

Shelter Plus Care and Safe Havens

The Bush Administration's Shelter Plus Care program links rental assistance with support services for homeless persons who are mentally ill, chemically dependent, or afflicted with AIDS. Because it offers hope and help to homeless persons who require more than short-term, shelter-only assistance, Shelter Plus Care forms an integral part of the President's strategy to end homelessness.

- The President requested nearly $258 million for Shelter Plus Care in FY 1992, but Congress provided well under half that level -- $110 million. For FY 1993, the President proposes over $265 million for this program.
- Safe Havens is a new initiative offering low-cost housing for homeless persons who are mentally ill but unwilling to begin longer-term, intensive treatment for their illnesses. This initiative reflects the Bush Administration's commitment to meeting the varied needs of the homeless.
- Under President Bush, the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) began insuring Single Room occupancy (SROs) housing for the homeless and near-homeless.

HHS Efforts

HHS provides assistance to severely mentally ill and substance abusing homeless, homeless families with children, and primary health care for the homeless.

(June 15, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

HOMEOWNERSHIP

"That's the real centerpiece of our HOPE initiative -- to recapture the American dream of homeownership for those who have been left behind -- through resident management and ownership."

-- President George Bush
November 10, 1989

"HOPE will do what traditional programs have not done: empower low-income families to achieve self-sufficiency and to have a stake in their communities by promoting resident management as well as other forms of homeownership."

-- November 28, 1990

Under President Bush's leadership, the Administration has dramatically expanded programs to promote homeownership among low and middle-income families.

The driving principle behind the Bush Administration's housing programs is homeownership. Homeownership is a vital part of the American Dream; it fosters dignity and pride in the community and offers poor people the opportunity to achieve economic self-sufficiency and escape government dependence.

HOPE -- Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere

- President Bush's HOPE initiative, which he signed into law on November 28, 1990, gives public housing residents the opportunity to buy their own homes.
- FY 1992 funding of $361 million -- only about 42% of the President's request -- will create 12,000 new low-income homeowners and put another 42,000 more on the path to homeownership.
- The President's 1993 budget requests $1 billion for HOPE Homeownership grants, a 180% increase over the 1992 enacted level.
- The budget also requests a net $879 million for HOPE Preservation/Prepayment of Assisted Low-Income Housing. Tenants will have the right to purchase their buildings if private owners wish to sell their assisted housing properties.
- Resident management is the first step towards resident ownership. When President Bush took office, there were only 13 resident management groups. Today, there are over 200 groups training to manage their own communities, and 600 more have expressed interest in the program.

Helping First-Time Homebuyers

- President Bush proposed providing first-time homebuyers with a $5000 tax credit.
- President Bush's Federal Housing Administration reforms will help ensure that FHA can continue to provide homeownership opportunities for new generations of low- and middle-income families.
- In April 1990, when Secretary Kemp first announced the Bush Administration's goal of creating 1,000,000 new homeowners. That goal has been reached, and over 1,000,000 families have realized the dream of homeownership through FHA.
- President Bush has proposed penalty-free withdrawal of IRA funds for first-time homebuyers
- The President's 1993 budget proposes allowing Section 8 voucher recipients to use their vouchers to subsidize a home mortgage. Currently, such vouchers can only be used to pay rent.

Increasing Housing Affordability

- Interest rates are down. Inflation is under control. The Housing Affordability Index is at a 20-year high. All of this has helped make a new home more affordable now than at any time since 1974.
- At the President's request, Secretary Kemp established a bipartisan Advisory Commission on Regulatory Barriers to Affordable Housing. On July 8, 1991, Secretary Kemp, former Governor Tom Kean, and former Congressman "Lud" Ashley presented their report, "Not In My Back Yard," to the President.
- The Commission found that regulatory barriers such as building codes, impact fees, and exclusionary zoning laws can add 20 to 35% to the cost of a new home.
- In order to reduce barriers to affordable housing, the Bush Administration has submitted legislation linking Federal housing assistance to State and local efforts to make housing more affordable for low- and middle-income families.

(June 15, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

> "HOPE will do what traditional programs have not done: empower low-income families to achieve self-sufficiency and to have a stake in their communities by promoting resident management as well as other forms of homeownership."
>
> -- President George Bush
> November 28, 1990

> "The real answer for the homeless -- those with mental problems or dependent on drugs or alcohol -- is shelter plus care -- shelter supplemented by the necessary support services to get these people the help they need to live in dignity."
>
> -- November 10, 1989

The Administration has focused on broadening housing opportunities and providing hope for communities through:

- expanding opportunities for first-time homebuyers by easing the transition from renting to homeowning and making financing more accessible and houses more affordable;
- reforming the way the Federal Government assists poor renters by expanding their residential choices and improving the quality of public housing;
- widening the array of services to meet the diverse needs of the homeless; and
- encouraging the private sector through tax incentives to take an active part in community development.

Homeownership Opportunities

- President Bush's HOPE initiative will create 12,000 new low-income homeowners and put another 42,000 on the path to homeownership in 1992. The President's 1993 Budget requests over $1 billion for this program, a 180% increase over the 1992 enacted level of $361 million. The 1992 enacted level was only 42% of the President's 1992 request.
- Through the President's Low-Income Housing Preservation program, tenants will have the right to purchase buildings from private owners who wish to terminate low-income housing subsidies.
- The Bush Administration has supported resident management as the first step toward turning tenants into homeowners.
- President Bush's Federal Housing Administration reforms will help ensure that FHA continues to provide financing for future generations of low- and middle- income homebuyers.
- Anti-inflationary macroeconomic policies have brought mortgage interest rates to the lowest level in almost two decades.
- President Bush proposed penalty-free withdrawal of IRA funds for first-time homebuyers and a $5000 tax credit for first-time homebuyers.
- The budget proposes allowing very low income tenants to use Section 8 vouchers to pay for either a mortgage or rent.
- Following recommendations of a bipartisan Advisory Commission on Regulatory Barriers to Affordable Housing, the Bush Administration has submitted legislation linking Federal housing assistance to State and local efforts to make housing more affordable.

Giving the Poor More Choice and Improving Public Housing

- The Bush Administration has emphasized housing vouchers as the preferred low-income subsidy for renters. They are portable, allow tenants to live in better neighborhoods with access to better services, and are half the cost of new construction subsidies.
- President Bush's 1993 budget requests 82,699 vouchers, a 62% increase over the number enacted in 1992.
- At the same level of funding proposed in FY 1993, President Bush's subsidized housing policy emphasizing vouchers would provide housing to 54% more families over the next five years than would Congress' current policy favoring more new construction.
- HUD has streamlined the eviction process for drug dealers in public housing.
- The Bush Administration has awarded $246 million in grants and will spend an additional $330 million in FY 1992 and 1993, as proposed, to enhance physical security and eliminate drugs in public housing.
- By the end of FY 1992, HUD will have spent nearly $16 million to support youth sports programs for public housing residents.
- The Bush Administration's Family Self-Sufficiency Program, enacted in 1990, escrows savings accounts for residents of public and assisted housing tenants who become self-sufficient and can leave Federal, State, or other public housing assistance.
- To encourage utilization of 100,000 vacant public housing units, the Bush Administration proposes reducing operating subsidies for those units.
- In the budget, President Bush proposed "Perestroika for Troubled Public Housing," a $292 million program to solve the problems of the most troubled housing developments by enabling residents to privatize their management and ownership.

Homeless Shelter and Service

- Since taking office, President Bush has proposed over $1.7 billion for HUD homeless programs and over $4 billion for all Federal homeless assistance. Through FY 1992, the President has requested 10% more than Congress has appropriated.
- The President's request for HUD's homeless programs in 1993 is $537 million, nearly a 20% increase over 1992.
- The Bush Administration's Shelter Plus Care program links rental assistance with support services for homeless persons who are mentally ill, chemically dependent, or afflicted with AIDS.
- President Bush proposed nearly $258 million for Shelter Plus Care in FY 1992, 136% more than Congress provided. For FY 1993, the President proposes over $265 million for this program.
- Safe Havens is a new initiative that will offer low-cost housing for homeless persons who are mentally ill but unwilling to begin longer-term, intensive treatment for their illnesses.

Restore

President Bush has proposed a new approach to improve the housing conditions, financial health, and affordability of FHA-insured, assisted housing, especially the estimated 1800 distressed multi-family properties that have serious physical or financial problems. The proposed FY 93 HUD budget calls for $312 million for rental assistance and loans to restore those economically viable projects.

Moving to Opportunity

The Administration has proposed to set aside 1500 housing vouchers and $1.5 million in housing counselling funds for a demonstration to help low-income families move from higher poverty to low poverty areas.

Hope for Elderly Independence

The Administration is providing $10 million in supportive services funding and about $34 million for 1500 housing vouchers to help the low-income elderly live more independent and dignified lives.

Tax Incentives for Housing and Community Development

The President has proposed:

- Extension of the Low Income Housing Tax Credit as a means of ensuring an adequate supply of low-income housing.
- Tax incentives for enterprise zones to create jobs and stimulate entrepreneurial activities in blighted urban neighborhoods and poor rural areas, including:
    - A 5% income tax credit on the wages of up to $10,500 of low-income workers employed in enterprise zones.
    - Income tax deferrals for small investors owning stock in businesses located in enterprise zones.
    - A zero capital gains rate for investments in enterprise zones.

(June 15, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING AND COMMUNICATIONS

> "The development of high-performance computing and communications technology offers the potential to transform radically the way in which all Americans will work, learn, and communicate in the future. It holds the promise of changing society as much as the other great inventions of the 20th century."
> -- President George Bush
> December 9, 1991

Part of the Administration's strategy to enhance U.S. competitiveness is a special initiative in high-performance computing and communications. This initiative will result in new private sector jobs and new opportunities for sustained economic growth. It is an excellent example of how the government, industry, and academia can work together on the underlying research needed to develop new and important technologies.

In less than a lifetime, information technology has become the largest and the fastest growing industry in the world. The industry was largely invented in America, and America continues to lead the world in information technology. President Bush is committed to maintaining and strengthening that lead.

The HPCC Program

In the Fiscal Year 1992 budget, the President proposed an interagency initiative in High Performance Computing and Communications (HPCC). Nine agencies are participating in the program. Congress appropriated $655 million for the initiative in FY 1992. For FY 1993, the President proposed a budget of $803 million for the initiative -- an increase of 23%.

The goal of the HPCC initiative is to meet, by 1996, the needs of Federal agencies to investigate and understand a wide range of fundamental scientific and engineering problems. These have applications throughout our society and economy.

To achieve this goal, the program has adopted a number of strategies. It is fostering novel computer designs in which a single architecture can span the range from desktop to teraop (trillions of operations per second) models. It is pursuing "Grand Challenge" applications -- important problems throughout government and industry that are beyond current computing capabilities -- to achieve software innovations and serve major human needs. It is seeking to combine the power of major computing resources with extremely fast communications and to make that combination more widely available through a high speed National Research and Education Network (NREN). And it is developing the human resources needed for information technology in the United States through the support of basic research.

These four components of the program -- Computer Systems, Advanced Software Technology and Algorithms, the National Research and Education Network, and Basic Research and Human Resources -- are all poised for major advances.

Broad Public and Private Support

The President's program has enjoyed enthusiastic support from every affected sector. The High Performance Computing Act of 1991, signed into law by President Bush on December 9, 1991, provides a strong Congressional endorsement for the initiative. The Computer Systems Policy Project, formed by the Chief Executive Officers of twelve leading American computer companies, undertook a year-long examination of the program, and many other private sector and governmental groups have provided input to the program as well.

Private industry is working closely with Federal agencies and laboratories in the planning, funding, and management of this initiative to ensure that the fruits of this research program are brought into the educational and commercial marketplaces just as soon as possible.

In time, this visionary initiative of the Bush Administration will be seen as a milestone in the history of computing. Its ultimate impact will far transcend even the ambitious scope of the present and proposed programs.

(February 18, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

HUMAN RIGHTS

> "The Nation's foreign policy has always been more than simply an expression of American interest. It's an extension of American ideals. This moral dimension of American policy requires us to remain active, engaged in the world."
>
> -- President George Bush
> May 27, 1991

We best safeguard peace and security by strengthening the forces of democracy abroad and by encouraging governments to abide by international standards of human rights. History has demonstrated that rulers who respect the rights of their own citizens are more inclined to respect the rights of their neighbors than those who oppress their own people.

Translating Ideas into Action

In pursuing our human rights objectives, we have sought to engage foreign governments in human rights dialogues. Where necessary and appropriate we have rendered help to enable governments to build or to strengthen institutions protective of human rights. Where constructive dialogue could not be initiated we have withheld assistance or otherwise curtailed our economic relations with such countries.

Central and Eastern Europe

As the Communist structure has collapsed, the Administration has responded with programs designed to enable the countries of Central and Eastern Europe to democratize. A principal focus has been on technical assistance designed to help these countries develop productive market-oriented economies and establish a framework of government by consent of the governed.

Africa

A tide of democratic reform is moving across Africa, and the Bush Administration is encouraging and assisting its advance. Efforts to improve human rights receive our strong moral and financial support. We are helping transitional governments write new constitutions, draft electoral codes, inform their citizens of basic rights, and conduct free and fair elections -- which sometime turn long-term incumbents out of office.

Worldwide

Whether a country is large or small, advocates of freedom throughout the world know that the United States is with them, led by an Administration which avoids empty rhetoric and follows a course deliberately and thoughtfully laid out to improve their conditions of life, to get them out of prison, to let them speak as they wish, to practice the religion of their choice.

International and Regional Institutions

Within the institutions of the international community, the Administration has urged greater attention to human rights and more practical steps to protect them. For instance, the President has called upon the United Nations to play a greater role in election monitoring. Secretary Baker has proposed the establishment, under the auspices of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe, of an Office of Democratic Institutions, which could serve as a clearing house for assistance by traditional democracies to the new democracies.

As a member of the Organization of American States, the United States supported energetic OAS roles to restore democracy and human rights in Haiti and Nicaragua. The United States continues to provide funds for the African Human Rights Center in the Gambia. In a move which has been warmly received by human rights advocates at home and abroad, the President has urged the Senate to provide advice and consent on the International Covenant on Political and Civil Rights. Finally, the country reports on human rights practices prepared annually by the Department of State have won increasing recognition as the most thorough and credible accounts available.

(February 18, 1992)

"The democratic renaissance in Central and Eastern Europe, the blossoming of democracy here in the Americas, the emerging consensus on the African continent that democracy is the road to development -- none of this would have taken place if America had turned inward, away from the challenges of a new world. So today, as we seek to promote freedom and democracy and human rights . . . an America confident enough to engage the world remains our best hope for peace, security, and shared prosperity."

-- President George Bush
May 27, 1991

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

IMMIGRATION

> "[I]mmigrants have enriched the United States beyond measure . . . . they have shared eagerly in the hard work of freedom, helping to defend the ideals of liberty and self-government and helping to build our churches, schools, factories, farms, and railroads."
>
> -- President Bush
> December 27, 1991

On November 29, 1990, the President signed into the law the most comprehensive reform of our immigration laws in 66 years
-- the Immigration Act of 1990. The Act provides for a significant increase in the total number of immigrants permitted to enter the United States each year, promotes family reunification, and encourages immigration of skilled persons.

The Administration's Immigration Policy

The President believes that our immigration policies should serve two purposes: to help reunite families, thereby reinforcing the family as the essential unit of society, and to encourage the admission of skilled immigrants. Such talented workers improve the competitiveness of our workforce and help relieve labor shortages in key technical areas. In order to prevent illegal immigration, we must ensure that our immigration laws are fairly and effectively enforced.

Reforming Immigration

The Immigration Act of 1990 represents a comprehensive reform of our laws relating to legal immigration.

- The Act provides that total immigration may increase from 540,000 in 1989 to 700,000 per year from 1991-1995. After 1995, total immigration levels will be at least 675,000.
- The Act more than doubles annual employment-based immigration, from 54,000 to 140,000 per year. New criteria help to increase the average skill levels of these immigrants and encourage the immigration of exceptionally talented people, such as scientists, engineers, and educators.
- The Act continues very generous treatment immigration treatment for immediate family members.

- Forty thousand visas annually through 1994 are allocated specifically to broaden the diversity of our immigrant pool. This number will rise to 55,000 in 1995.
- Several arbitrary immigration exclusion grounds were eliminated, allowing increased immigration from the former Soviet bloc and other newly democratized countries.

Apprehending and Deporting Criminal Aliens

The Administration is taking a number of measures that should enable Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials more effectively to identify, apprehend, detain, and deport aliens who commit criminal acts.

- The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) will add 95 criminal investigators to expand law enforcement. Of these, 22 agents will be assigned to Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces. The total budget for INS will increase by $174 million over the 1992 level of $1.3 billion.
- To assist Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to identify quickly illegal aliens arrested for criminal activity, the INS will establish a National Operations Support Center to provide a centralized database for storing criminal alien information.
- To provide for expedited deportation proceedings against criminal aliens, the INS and the Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR) have implemented an Institutional Hearing Program. The program enables deportation proceedings to begin for aggravated felons and other criminal aliens while they are still serving their sentences. In many cases, the alien can be immediately deported upon completion of the sentence.

(February 18, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

> "[T]he situation has markedly improved. We are facing the challenge; we are united; we are resolute; we are prevailing. . . . Top traffic-kers are dead or jailed; record levels of cocaine and other drugs have been seized; cultivation has leveled off; interdiction is up worldwide; we have cracked down on drug users; consumption is declining . . . judicial institutions are stronger, better able to meet the challenge; our efforts against money laundering, chemical diversion, and illegal arms exports are improving."
>
> -- President George Bush
> February 27, 1992

Under the President's National Drug Control Strategy, international awareness of the scope and nature of the drug threat has grown significantly. The governments of source countries are now working closely with the U.S. to disrupt drug production and dismantle drug trafficking organizations.

As the Administration works to reduce demand for drugs at home, it has also sought and achieved unprecedented cooperation in reducing the supply of drugs from abroad. Key Andean cocaine producing nations are demonstrating their willingness to cooperate with U.S. drug control efforts and lead their own efforts to fight trafficking activities within their borders.

Expanding International Efforts

- In February 1990, President Bush travelled to Cartagena to attend an historic anti-drug summit with the leaders of Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru. A second drug summit with expanded participation including Mexico, Ecuador, and Venezuela was held in San Antonio in February 1992.
- Since taking office, President Bush has increased funding for international drug control from $304 million to $768 million -- an increase of over 153%.
- Over 300 metric tons of cocaine were seized by U.S. Government agencies and by other hemispheric countries during 1991.
- The Administration provides assistance and training to Andean governments so they can lead their own fights against drug trafficking and intelligence to make air interceptions and ground apprehensions that disrupt the drug trade.

Fostering Cooperation With Andean Nations

- The Declaration of Cartagena outlines a long-term regional strategy for cooperation against illegal drug traffic.
- For FY 1993, approximately $480 million has been proposed as part of the Administration's Andean strategy.
- In Colombia, President Gaviria's drug control strategy has disrupted Medellin trafficking groups, with the Medellin leadership either dead or in jail. Colombian forces have destroyed airstrips, labs, and chemicals and seized almost 85 metric tons of cocaine in 1991.
- Current operations in Bolivia have been successful and show promise of continuing to disrupt the drug trade. One operation netted 42 aircraft and 13 cocaine labs.
- Cooperation with Andean nations is not limited to anti-drug efforts, but efforts to promote economic development as well. The President's Andean Trade Preference Initiative, passed by Congress in December 1991, grew out of the Cartagena summit.

Keeping Drug Control on the International Agenda

- The Administration became a signatory to the Vienna Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and continues to push for its ratification by signatory countries.
- The Administration has been a principal advocate at the Economic Summits of Industrialized Nations to establish international legislative and banking actions to curb drug money laundering.
- The United States has signed a number of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties with nations around the world, particularly in this hemisphere, to improve cooperative law enforcement with foreign nations.
- The U.S. has pressed for international agreements that would more tightly control the shipment of chemicals used in the manufacture of illegal drugs.
- The U.S. has been successful in reaching chemical control agreements with Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru to help ensure that precursor and essential chemicals are used for legitimate purposes.
- The Administration will continue the economic reform, economic assistance, debt, and trade and investment measures which are so important to our anti-narcotics programs. The United States wants alternative development to succeed.

Nations must respect sovereignty or our cooperation will not be sustained. But sovereign states can agree to cooperate against the traffickers who trample on sovereignty. President Bush is committed to continuing and deepening this cooperation with foreign nations to end the scourge of drugs.

(June 15, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

> "Pollution is not, as we once believed, the inevitable by-product of progress. True global stewardship will be achieved not by seeking limits to growth, which are contrary to human nature, but by achieving environmental protection through more informed, more efficient, and cleaner growth."
>
> -- President George Bush
> April 18, 1990

At a time of rising concern about the global environment, the Administration has demonstrated leadership on a range of international environmental issues. President Bush has elevated the environment to a position of prominence in U.S. foreign policy. Since 1989, the United States has signed landmark agreements to improve global environmental quality and expanded cooperation with Canada, Mexico, and a number of other Latin American, Asian, and Middle Eastern nations.

Market Economics and Pollution Prevention

In June 1992, a major U.N. conference (UNCED) will be held in Rio de Janeiro to seek consensus on ways to harmonize the world's environment and development needs. President Bush seeks agreements that are concrete, practical, scientifically-sound, and helpful to the widest community of nations. The U.S. has made constructive proposals backed by domestic policies in the areas of global climate change, forests, oceans, technology, and institutional reform. UNCED agreements should also reinforce the basic principles of market economies, democracy, and pollution prevention--all of which accelerate environmental progress.

The Ozone Layer and Global Climate Change

Early in his Administration, the President proposed that the United States fully phase out production and use of chemicals that destroy the world's stratospheric ozone. In June 1990 the United States led the way to an agreement to commit the world community to that policy. Under that accord, the U.S. will contribute up to $50 million -- 25% of the total and twice as much as any other nation -- to assist developing nations in making the transition to safer technologies.

This Administration has invested approximately $2.6 billion in climate research and has begun to implement provisions of the Clean Air Act, the National Energy Strategy, and other initiatives to restrain net greenhouse gas emissions while providing other immediate benefits. The U.S. is developing a national action plan that builds on these existing actions, and seeks an international convention by June 1992 requiring other nations to do the same.

Environmental Cooperation with Mexico and Canada

In a demonstration of the Administration's efforts to link environmental and economic goals, the U.S. and Mexico expanded environmental cooperation as a key element of work toward the President's proposed North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The President's FY 1993 budget supports $200 million in programs to clean up the border area and train Mexican law enforcement and technical personnel. Also, in 1991 the U.S. and Canada signed an accord requiring both nations to reduce acid rain pollutants.

Latin America and the Caribbean

The President's pioneering Enterprise for the Americas Initiative aims to expand trade, stimulate economic growth, and ease the debt burden of Latin American and Caribbean nations. Environmen-talists have praised a provision which uses a portion of debt payments to support conservation projects in those countries.

The Persian Gulf Oil Release

After its defeat in the Gulf War, the retreating Iraqi Army began systematically dynamiting oil wells, storage tanks, refineries, and other oil facilities in Kuwait. 749 facilities were either set on fire, turned into oil gushers, or otherwise damaged in an unprecedented act of environmental terrorism. About 6-8 million barrels of crude oil, up to 30 times more than was spilled in the Exxon Valdez incident, were released.

The United States moved quickly to help Kuwait and Saudi Arabia meet the environmental and human health threat, establishing monitoring stations, working to protect a key Saudi desalination plant from the oil slick, and providing technical assistance to Gulf nations. Personnel from more than 15 U.S. agencies joined in an international response effort. The World Meteorological Organization relied heavily on U.S. data in planning and carrying out the Persian Gulf emergency response action.

Other Regional Programs

In 1990, EPA provided support to establish the East European Environmental Center in Budapest, Hungary. Known throughout the region as the "Bush Center," this initiative represents a new venture in institution-building. It promises to help build a community of private parties concerned with environmental protection. The United States has already provided support for several local projects.

During the President's recent trip to Asia, he announced the U.S-Asia Environmental Partnership which emphasizes technology and infrastructure development, fellowships and training, and biodiversity conservation.

Antarctica and the Arctic Ocean

In 1991, the United States signed far-reaching agreements to prevent and clean up pollution, protect wildlife, and more closely monitor the Antarctic continent and the Arctic Ocean.

Towards an End to Driftnet Fishing on the High Seas

The United States was a leader of successful U.N. efforts to stop driftnet fishing on the high seas by December 31, 1992. Driftnet fishing is a highly destructive fishing technique that results in large, wasteful takes of marine mammals, seabirds, and other living marine resources.

Controlling International Shipments of Hazardous Wastes

The Bush Administration helped develop, and the U.S. subsequently signed, the Basel Convention, which governs transboundary shipments of hazardous wastes in an environmentally sound manner. The Administration seeks implementing legislation from Congress.

Halting the Ivory Trade

In June 1989, the President announced a ban on imports of elephant ivory. The European Community and Japan later acted, and as a result, the price of ivory has plummeted and so too has the incentive to kill African elephants. Some 80% of East Africa's elephants fell to the poachers' machine guns in the 1980s; now, there is hope for the elephants, thanks to a President and Secretary of State who support animal conservation.

Preserving Tropical Forests

Concern for the rapid loss of forests worldwide led the President to propose an agreement on forestry at the Economic Summit of Industrialized Nations in 1990. Without that agreement, many of the world's great forest systems could vanish at present rates of destruction, within 10 to 15 years.

(February 18, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

JAPAN

> "The United States and Japan today stand on the threshold of a new era in cooperation, in which our nations seek to build a new world of freedom and democracy. The task before us is daunting -- one which will require vision and courage. But it is one from which we cannot shrink."
>
> -- President George Bush
> January 9, 1992

The Bush Administration has improved job-creating trade relations with Japan and made important strides toward free, fair, and open trade between the two economic powers. In the past four years, exports to Japan have increased 30% while imports from Japan have increased only 3%.

In January 1992, President Bush and Prime Minister Miyazawa issued the Tokyo Declaration, which outlines the broad strategic, political, and economic relationship between the U.S. and Japan. Together with the U.S.-Japan Treaty of Mutual Assistance and Security, this pronouncement of Global Partnership between the U.S. and Japan represents the substance and vision in the Administration's promotion of peace, stability, and free and open trade, not just in Japan, but throughout the world.

Economics and Trade

The President is committed to strengthening U.S. trade with Japan. He has worked successfully with the Japanese Government to open new markets for American goods and services and eliminate barriers to our trade. The Administration's policies have contributed to a sharp decline in the bilateral trade deficit, achieved by expanding U.S. exports and jobs, not protectionism or managed trade.

As part of its market-opening strategy, the Bush Administration has aggressively challenged unfair trade practices. We have used Section 301 and other provisions of U.S. trade law to negotiate agreements to eliminate Japan's barriers to U.S. semiconductors, amorphous metals, telecommunications, satellites, supercomputers, construction services, and forest products.

President Bush and former Prime Minister Uno launched the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) in July 1989. This initiative represents a unique and extensive endeavor between the U.S. and Japan to integrate our economies by solving structural problems that stand as impediments to trade and balance of payments adjustment. One early result has been to open the Japanese retail distribution system to large scale American marketers. The SII process was reconfirmed during the President's trip to Japan in January; the President opened a branch of an American chain store to symbolize the opening of the Japanese retail market under SII in his Administration.

The trade deficit with Japan has dropped 30% since 1987, and exports have increased, adding $20 billion in exports and thousands of American jobs. Our exports to Japan in sectors where we have trade agreements have increased at an even faster pace than U.S. exports to Japan overall. Exports in U.S. manufactured goods to Japan now account for about 64% of U.S. exports to Japan, up from 55% in 1985. From 1987 to 1990, U.S. beef exports to Japan doubled, from $558 million to over $1 billion. U.S. citrus exports also rose, including orange juice exports which rose six-fold from $2.7 million to $18.5 million.

Since 1988, U.S. merchandise exports to Japan have risen by an astounding 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.

In specific sectors:

- Telecommunications exports are up 180% since 1988, to about $735 million in 1991.
- Semiconductor exports rose from $920 million in 1986 to nearly $2.4 billion in 1990.
- Since the June 1990 satellite agreement was signed, one $600 million contract has been awarded; a U.S. firm won.
- U.S. firms have won three out of eight contracts since the June 1990 supercomputer agreement was signed. Prior to the agreement, U.S. supercomputers were chosen in only two out of 43 awards.
- 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 President's recent trip to Japan 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 auto parts markets as well.

We remain concerned about Japanese impediments to market access and continue to work vigorously to remove these impediments through both bilateral and multilateral talks.

During the President's January 1992 visit to Japan, he agreed on a package of unprecedented measures that will significantly improve access of American products in Japan:

- Private Japanese companies have pledged significantly increased trade and opportunities for U.S. businesses. For auto exports alone, the Japanese have announced their intention to more than double their imports of U.S.-made auto parts from $9 billion to $19 billion by 1994.
- The Japanese government committed itself to a growth package which we sought in order to increase domestic demand. In concert with us, the Japanese government moved to lower interest rates, which could help stimulate global growth.
- New agreements will provide billions of dollars in market opportunities for American exporters of paper goods, glass, and computers.
- The President and Prime Minister Miyazawa agreed to expand the Structural Impediments Initiative by adding new commitments that will improve the business environment and help the Administration continue its progress toward free and fair trade with Japan.

Political/Security Cooperation

In 1991 we concluded a new host nation support agreement which will bring an estimated $1.7 billion in total new Japanese contributions to the support of U.S. forces in Japan between now and 1995. In addition, we reached agreement providing for co-development of the next generation Japanese fighter support aircraft (FSX), to be funded entirely by the Japanese Government. The agreement guarantees at least a 40% workshare for U.S. companies and provides for the transfer of all technology derived from U.S. technology applied in the project to the U.S. without charge. Moreover, Japan has agreed to continuation of a substantial ($500 million per year) Facilities Improvement Program (FIP) which provides new and modern facilities and buildings to U.S. forces forward deployed in Japan.

Japan provided a substantial contribution ($11 billion) to the multinational effort in the Gulf War, as well as an additional $2 billion in direct assistance to the states in the region most adversely affected by the crisis. The U.S. received about $10 billion of Japan's $11 billion contribution in cash payments and in-kind support, including the purchase of U.S. equipment and transportation services.

Under this Administration, the United States has enjoyed unprecedented cooperation with the Japan in international affairs and formally launched a global partnership that will be a major force for peace, stability, and prosperity in the world:

- With American leadership, Japan has begun to participate more directly in key regional initiatives. Japan dispatched four minesweepers to international mineclearing operation in Persian Gulf and sent an international disaster relief team with helicopters to Bangladesh.

- Japan has agreed to link aid allocations to progress on arms control, democratization, market-oriented reform, and human rights, forming new opportunities for cooperation by the U.S. and Japan.

President Bush believes that the world's two leading economic powers should work together, not apart. This will provide significant benefits for Americans. Our economic and trade relations with Japan are improving. While the Administration remains concerned about access to the Japanese market, we cannot let trade disputes of themselves harm the alliance and cooperation our nations share in so many fields of human endeavor.

(February 18, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

TRADE WITH JAPAN

Quote

President Bush's recent trip to Japan 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 has now agreed to cut its discount rate by .5% to 4.5%.
- The Japanese Government will "monitor progress [of fiscal actions] 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. 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.

Let me just briefly mention some of the other concrete results of these efforts for U.S. exporters:

- Since 1988, U.S. merchandise exports to Japan have risen by an astounding 30 percent to $49 billion.

- Since the Bush Administration took office, U.S. merchandise exports to Japan have grown **50** percent faster than U.S. exports to the rest of the world. **As** a result, American exports to Japan in 1990 were greater than our exports to West Germany, France and Italy combined.

- Our telecommunications exports have risen 180 percent since 1988, to about $735 million in 1991.

  - our semiconductor exports have risen from $920 -million in 1986, when we signed our 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 had virtually no presence in the market.

- Since the June 1990 satellites agreement was signed, 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 was signed. Prior to the agreement, U.S. supercomputers were chosen in only two out of 43 awards.

- 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 procurements of computers and related services to foreign suppliers, concluded during the President's recent 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 auto parts markets as well.

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 our multilateral trade system.

The central objective of this Administration's trade policy has been to open markets, creating new export opportunities abroad and stimulating growth, jobs, and prosperity at home. We seek in our negotiations with the Government of Japan to create an open and competitive climate in Japan 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 here in the United States. At USTR, we shall continue to work toward that end.

TRADE with JAPAN

Our negotiations with Japan are designed to open the world's second largest market economy to U.S. exports.

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:

The following agreements have generated, and continue to generate these billions of dollars in increased sales to Japan:

DIGEST OF RECENT U.S.-JAPAN TRADE AG
(in chronological order)

Telecommunications (Four agreements since 1988 on cellular telephones, IVANS, NOTE): These agreements have generated 180% growth in telecom equipment exports since 1988, to about $735 million in 1991.

Semiconductor Arrangement ('86 agmt renewed June '91): Foreign market share now 14.3% (3rd quarter 1991), up from 9-% in 1986. U.S. sales rose from $920 million in 1986 to nearly $2.4 billion in 1990- U-S. sales for 1991 not yet available.

Construction Major Projects (188 agmt expanded July 191): 1991 expansion added 17 major projects (worth $6.4 billion), with 6 that may be added in 1992 (worth a further $20+ billion). Since 1988, U.S. firms have won $375 'million in contracts; prior to 188 agreement, virtually none.

Satellites (June 190): Since the agreement, one contract (for two communications satellites) worth $600 million has been let. it was won by a U-S. Firm (Loral).

Supercomputers (June 190): Opened government procurement. U.S. firms have won 3 out of 8 contracts since agreement, vs. 2 out of 43 in the previous four years.

Wood Product:i (June 190): Streamlined standards and lowered tariffs. Expected to increase U.S. exports of plywood and other processed wood products by over $1 billion annually.

Amorphous Metals (Sept 190): Since agreement, Japanese utilities have committed to buy 32,000 amorphous metal transformers by 9/92 for testing (dollar figure is proprietary),.

SII: Resulted in: Amendment to restrictive large retail store law (Toys R US opened Dec 191 to record sales); more anti-trust resources; greater shareholder rights; more money for import-related and foreign investment infrastructure, such as customs clearance and Japan Patent Office.

Government Procurement of Computers. (Jan 192) opened to foreign bidders Japan's $9 billion government market for computers and related services--a market that is growing rapidly. U.S. industry projects the agreement may result in increased sales of $3.5 - 5.5 billion by 1995, when the government market is projected to approach $16 billion.

QUOTE

The Bush Administration has accomplished a great deal in our trade relations with Japan over the past three years. 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.

We have also engaged the Japanese Government in constructive discussions leading to the reduction of structural impediments to market access in Japan. Among other accomplishments, our Structural Impediments Initiative discussions have streamlined the cumbersome approval process for new retail stores. For instance, the Toys 'R Us chain opened its first store in Japan last December and plans more than 100 by the end of the century.

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- in construction services, since 1988 U.S. firms have won $375 million in contracts; prior to the 1988 agreement, U.S. firms had virtually no presence in the market.

- Since the June 1990 satellites agreement was signed, 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 was signed. Prior to the agreement, U.S. supercomputers were chosen in only two out of 43 awards.

- 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 procurements of computers and related services to foreign suppliers, concluded during the President's recent 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 auto parts markets as well.

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 our multilateral trade system.

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

JOB TRAINING

"Job training must be more than merely make-work. It's got to suit the needs of the workplace and the marketplace."

-- President George Bush
January 17, 1992

President Bush believes that to compete successfully in the global marketplace, America needs a dynamic, flexible, and well-trained workforce. While the primary responsibility for job training must remain in the private sector, Federal, State, and local governments can play an important supporting role.

The Bush Administration intends to build a comprehensive and coordinated job training system by streamlining the maze of Federal programs currently dispersed across numerous agencies. This system is intended to provide Americans with opportunities to acquire the broad skills demanded in the new global economy, through "one-stop shopping centers" designed to serve individuals and employers more effectively.

The nucleus of the new system is the more than 600 business-led Private Industry Councils (PICs), which will provide greater input to job training and education programs by the local business community. The PICs will manage Skills Centers, the primary point of entry into Federally-funded job training and occupational education programs. To ensure that Federal funds support only high quality job training, the PICs will certify, in conjunction with State programs, all local vocational education and training programs. They will coordinate the local delivery of more than $12 billion in funds, including $7.6 billion in new and existing training vouchers. They will directly control $4.1 billion for certain programs.

Job Training 2000

Job Training 2000" is based on four basic principles:

- Simplifying and coordinating program services;
- Decentralizing decision-making and creating a flexible delivery structure for public programs that reflects local labor market conditions;
- Ensuring high standards of accountability and incentives for quality job training services; and
- Encouraging greater and more effect private sector involvement.

The initiative consists of four major elements:

1. Reforming vocational training:

- The initiative transforms the Employment Services offices into Skills Centers that would serve as a "one-stop shopping" point of entry into Federally funded job training programs. These centers would provide skills assessment, referral services, labor market information and job placement assistance.
- It also seeks to expand the role of the PICs, subjecting them to performance standards and providing them with incentive grants.

2. Facilitating the transition from school to work:

- The initiative will establish voluntary skill standards for what employees should know and be able to do in different occupational areas.
- It will also enable schools to establish youth apprenticeship programs.
- Fair Labor Standards Act changes would allow training wages in approved programs.

3. Facilitating the transition from welfare to work:

- The initiative encourages greater and more effective private sector involvement.
- It will fund demonstration projects to use private or non-profit firms to provide basic training and job placement for welfare recipients.
- The President's health plan would eliminate loss of health care coverage when AFDC recipients work; their health insurance credits would help cover employer health insurance costs.

4. Promoting life-long learning:

- Each citizen eligible for Federal assistance for education or training should have access to a simplified Lifetime Education and Training Account consisting of a combination of grants and loans.

Financial incentives will help make training institutions accountable. At least 20% of the payment a training institution would otherwise receive (excluding student living expenses) would be paid only when the trainee completes the program and holds a job in the field of training for at least 90 days.

(February 18, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

KOREA

"[A]s the world itself stands on the threshold of a new era, so too we now enter a new era in U.S.-Korean relations. What began in the heat of war as a military alliance has grown into a broader relationship, a partnership anchored in shared economic interests and common political ideals."

-- President George Bush
January 6, 1992

President Bush's September 1991 announcement of a reduction in U.S. nuclear forces lent momentum to the rapid pace of positive developments in the dialogue between North and South Korea that offers hope of permanent peace on the peninsula.

Improving Market Access

U.S. efforts to open Korea's markets have yielded concrete results. Korea is now our seventh largest export market. U.S. exports are projected to be 33% above their 1988 level, and our bilateral trade deficit, which peaked at $11.4 billion in 1988, has dwindled to nearly zero.

We have made substantial progress in removing trade barriers in Korea. In 1989, we reached agreement on a tariff reduction plan that will bring Korean tariffs down to OECD levels by 1994. We also elicited Korean agreement to simplify import and direct investment procedures. At our prompting, Korea has begun negotiations to permit foreign companies access to government procurement contracts and has recently begun to liberalize its financial markets, though much more remains to be done.

We have expanded agricultural trade: exports have grown from $2.5 billion in 1987 to $3.2 billion in 1990. Korea is now our third largest agricultural export market after Japan and Canada.
Moreover, agreements in 1991 greatly expanded market access for U.S. firms in the service sector, including telecommunications, civil aviation, and trucking. Korea has also eased restrictions on its distribution market and on travel services.

International Initiatives and Cooperation

We helped President Roh achieve the long-sought objective of becoming a member of the UN in 1991. In addition, Korea was one of the first countries to offer assistance in the Gulf conflict.

Seoul donated $500 million to U.S., coalition, and frontline states and dispatched a medical team to the conflict.

Direct Talks between North and South Korea

With the support and encouragement of the Bush Administration, North/South talks have gained significant momentum. To contribute toward common U.S. and South Korean policy objectives, we concurred in the South's decision to suspend Team Spirit joint military exercises in 1992. The U.S. has supported South Korea's lead in dealing with the North, resisting North Korea's attempt to negotiate with the U.S. directly and thereby undermine the legitimacy of the South Korean government.

North Korea's recent actions offer indications of great promise, but we have learned from experience to exercise great caution also. Administration officials met with North Korean Party Secretary for International Affairs Kim Young Sun in New York in January 1992 to explore the prospects for improved bilateral ties if Pyongyang follows through on its commitments in the North-South dialogue, specifically compliance with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and bilateral inspection regimes. In April 1992, North Korea ratified IAEA nuclear safeguards agreements.

Democratization

The Administration has strongly promoted continued democratiza- tion in Korea. With U.S. encouragement, President Roh Tae Woo has overseen a steady strengthening and expansion of Korea's democratic institutions, including a solid commitment to civilian rule; a National Assembly with active opposition parties; greater local autonomy; improved human rights; increased independence of the judiciary; and growth of a vigorous free press.

Evolving Security Relationship

The U.S. commitment to the defense of the Republic of Korea remains unwavering; at the same time, our security alliance is evolving to meet the new opportunities of the increased economic strength of the South, the collapse of imperialistic communism and the subsequent modification of America's defense priorities. At our initiative, Korea has agreed that it should take increasingly greater command and financial responsibilities for its defense. Last year, Korea committed to fund one third of the local costs of U.S. deployments in Korea by 1995. The U.S. force structure in Korea will be adjusted to keep pace with the changing situation in consonance with the actual security threat as assessed by U.S. and Korean leaders.

(May 22, 1992)

STATUS OF BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD, 2/12/92

Legend: [ ] = paper in staffing
bold indicates paper not yet received for staffing

I. Domestic Accomplishments

Agriculture and Rural America

1. Agriculture and the Environment
2. Enhancing Farm Income by Increasing Flexibility
3. Food and Nutrition Programs
4. Rural Economic Development
5. Agricultural Trade

Children

1. Head Start
2. [Child Care
3. [Children's Health]

Crime

1. Overview paper
2. **Support for State Law Enforcement**
3. **Victims of Crime**
4. **White Collar Crime**

Drugs

1. National Drug Control Strategy
2. International Counternarcotics Efforts
3. Prevention and Treatment
4. Assistance to State Anti-Drug Efforts

Education

1. Overview Paper
2. America 2000
3. Choice in Education
4. Higher Education
5. Historically Black Colleges and Universities
6. The National Education Goals
7. [Support for Science and Math Education]

Energy

1. [Overview Paper]

Environment

1. [Overview Paper]
2. **Biodiversity**
3. **Clean Air Act**
4. Coasts and Oceans
5. **Federal Facilities Management**
6. **Fisheries**
7. Global Climate Change
8. [International Environmental Initiatives]
9. **Public Lands and National Parks**
10. Reforestation
11. Voluntary Private Sector Environmental Initiatives
12. Wetlands

[[Possibles: pollution prevention, waste reduction]]

Government and its Role

1. Campaign Finance Reform
2. Federalism
3. Government Ethics

Health

1. **The President's Health Care Program**
2. AIDS
3. [Access to care]
4. **Promoting Fitness**
5. [Food Safety]

Homeownership and Opportunity

1. Housing and Community Development
2. Homelessness
3. Homeownership
4. Improved Assisted Housing

Justice

1. Civil Justice Reform
2. Civil Rights
3. [Disabled]
4. Immigration
5. Right to Life

Older Americans

1. [Social Security]
2. [Medicare]

Points of Light

1. Points of Light

Science and Space

1. Support for Science and Technology
2. Advanced Materials and Processing
3. Biomedical Research
4. Biotechnology Research
5. High Performance Computing and Communications
6. Commercial Space Business
7. Mission to Planet Earth
8. [National Space Council]
9. Space Exploration
10. Transportation to Space

Towards a Better America

1. The Surface Transportation Act
2. [Aviation]
3. [Mass Transit]
4. **Shipping**
5. Veterans

II. The Economy

Economic Overview of the Bush Administration

1. Overview

The Banking System

1. Banking Reform
2. Alleviating the Credit Crunch
3. Savings and Loan Clean-Up Program

Controlling Federal Spending

1. **Budget Act of 1990**
2. **Budget Process Reforms**

Competitiveness

1. Increasing Capital Formation
2. R&D
3. **Regulation**
4. [Enterprise Zones]

Labor

1. Job Training
2. [Federal Workforce]

Trade and the Global Economy
1. Overview Paper
2. **NAFTA**
3. U.S.-Pacific Trade
4. International Debt Strategy
5. Strategic Trade Policy
6. Travel and Tourism

III. Foreign Policy and National Security

Overview: Towards a New World Order
1. Overview

Africa
1. [Overview]
2. [South Africa]

The Americas
1. The Enterprise for the Americas Initiative
2. The Andean Trade Preference Initiative
3. Canada
4. Central America
5. Mexico
6. Nicaragua
7. **Panama/Operation Just Cause**

Asia and the Pacific Rim
1. [East Asia and the Pacific]
2. ASEAN
3. [Cambodia]
4. China
5. [Japan]
6. [Korea]
7. [Philippines]
8. POW/MIA and Vietnam
9. South Asia

Europe
1. Europe: A Europe Whole and Free

2. The European Community
3. NATO
4. [Central and Eastern Europe]
5. Germany: United in Peace and Freedom
6. Relations with the Former USSR
7. **U.S.-Soviet Bilateral Initiatives, 1989-91**

The Middle East

1. [The Peace Process]
2. [U.S.-Israel Relations]
3. The Crisis in the Gulf
4. **U.S. Diplomatic Efforts During the Gulf Crisis**
5. **U.S. Policy in the Gulf after Desert Storm**

Defense and the National Security

1. Defense
2. Defense Budget
3. Defense Restructuring
4. Conventional Forces
5. Strategic Forces
6. Strategic Defense Initiative
7. **Combatting Defense Fraud**
8. Desert Storm
9. Logistics of Desert Storm
10. **Intelligence**

International Cooperation

1. Chemical Weapons Arms Control
2. [Counterterrorism]
3. [Human Rights]
4. Nonproliferation
5. The United Nations

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

THE LOGISTICS OF DESERT SHIELD/STORM

"I can't give credit enough to the logisticians."

-- General H. Norman Schwarzkopf
February 27, 1991

The Gulf War was a logistics war. Guided by the Bush Administration, the United States moved the equivalent of the city of Denver -- all their people, possessions, food, and automobiles -- a third of the way around the world within seven months.

A Massive Effort

The logistics effort of Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm was the largest, most rapid transport in military history. The United States deployed over a half-million military personnel and their equipment to the theater through a combination of airlift and sealift. Air transport utilized 90 percent of all C-5 and C-141 aircraft in the U.S. inventory and 117 civil aircraft from the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF), utilized for the first time since it was instituted in 1952, along with 30 cargo aircraft volunteered by U.S. airlines. The Air Force airlifted 482,000 passengers and a half-million tons of cargo with these aircraft.

Over 90 percent of all cargo, however, was moved into the theater using sealift provided by 8 fast sealift ships, 25 prepositioned ships, 74 ships from the Ready Reserve Force, 220 chartered ships, and 14 vessels made available by foreign governments at no cost to the United States government. The cargo moved by sealift was four times that which crossed the English Channel to Normandy in support of the D-Day invasion in World War II.

In theater, logisticians maintained 51 major weapons systems at or above standards of peacetime readiness and moved over 1.3 billion ton miles of cargo from the ports to the combat units. Nearly 19 million gallons of fuel were transferred daily from tanker aircraft at the peak of operations. Tanker support was critical for the 116,000 allied combat air sorties flown in the 1000 hour war.

Operation Provide Comfort

At President Bush's request, U.S. forces began relief airdrops to Kurdish refugees in Turkey and northern Iraq on April 5, 1991, then initiated Operation Provide Comfort, which eventually entailed almost 12,000 U.S. personnel and 22,000 coalition participants. More than 12,000 tons of supplies were delivered by air and some 4,400 tons by ground to more than 57,000 Kurdish refugees. The U.S. provided some 4.8 million meals, 200,000 gallons of water, and 23,500 tents in support of the operation.

Private Sector Involvement

Forces deployed to the theater relied heavily on the ability of the industrial base, from weapons systems to individual items of supply. In addition, the availability of contractor and host nation support from European Command and in the Gulf contributed substantially to the overall logistical and operational success. None of this would have been possible without exhaustive coordination efforts by the Bush Administration.

(January 23, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

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(June 15, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

MASS TRANSIT

> "Ideas fly around the globe at the speed of light because we have an infrastructure to handle the traffic. We need that in surface transportation, too. After all, mobility is the lifeblood of our modern economy."
>
> -- President George Bush
> December 18, 1991

During President Bush's first term, the Federal mass transit assistance program has been strengthened. Thanks to new statutory provisions the Administration proposed and Congress enacted, local officials now have flexibility to use many categories of Federal highway assistance for mass transit investment, if that is in the best interest of their community.

The President's mass transit program will result in cleaner air, increased productivity, easier transportation to jobs, better mobility for all Americans, and a robust and growing economy. That is why, under President Bush, the Federal mass transit assistance program has been stabilized and made an important part of the domestic assistance activities of our Nation.

Levels of Funding

- During President Bush's term, over $13 billion has been dedicated to mass transit.
- This year alone, $3.6 billion will be made available to mass transit providers in cities and towns from coast to coast.

Increased Program Flexibility

- President Bush believes all Federal assistance should flow to grantees with as little bureaucratic intrusion as possible; he also believes programs should be structured to make Federal dollars lever as many nonfederal investment dollars as possible, from both the public and private sectors.
- Under President Bush, Federal transit assistance may now be used to underwrite the cost of new kinds of leases, long popular in the private sector, that can markedly reduce the overall cost of equipment acquisition.

Advocacy for Mass Transit

- President Bush has proposed to raise, from $21 to $60 per month, the limit on the amount of tax-free mass transit subsidies employers may provide for their employees.
- Because the President believes energy-efficient mass transit should be a genuine option, the Executive Branch now permits Federal employees to choose between parking and mass transit benefits.

Research and Development

No sector of the economy can thrive if it ignores the productivity enhancement available through new technologies. Under President Bush, mass transit research funding has been increased so mass transit operators will be able to deliver a better and more productive service to the American people. A fixed percentage of the entire Federal mass transit assistance program is now reserved for research purposes.

Bringing Transit to the Disabled

- President Bush fought for, and won, passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act, which brings public transit within reach of <u>all</u> Americans with special needs.

(February 18, 1992)

THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION RECORD ON

MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE EDUCATION

> "For our country to maintain its technological and scientific excellence, no investment in machines or laboratories, as vital as that may be, will by itself be sufficient. There have to be the people who have the knowledge and the commitment . . . who will lead America into the next century."
>
> -- President George Bush
> March 3, 1989

Two of the six National Education Goals established by the President and the Governors following the historic 1989 Education Summit call for American students to improve dramatically their mathematics and science achievement, including the most ambitious of the six, that by the year 2000 U.S. students will be first in the world in science and mathematics achievement.

Our growing international competitive challenge can be met successfully only by an American workforce that is second to none in mathematics and science achievement. At the graduate level, the United States meets this test. The Bush Administration is seeking to extend this excellence to all levels, from elementary school to continuing education.

Mathematics and Science Education Initiatives

In the FY 1992 budget, the President announced a special initiative to help the Nation achieve the Goals related to mathematics and science education. Under the interagency Committee on Education and Human Resources, the first comprehensive analysis of Federal support for mathematics, science, and technology education programs was conducted. The budget for that year proposed that funding for these program be increased by 13% to $1.94 billion.

Building on the success of the initiative's first year, the FY 1993 budget proposes to extend its work, with a further funding increase of 7% to $2.1 billion. This request is 43%, or $633 million, higher than the FY 1990 funding level.

The top priority in the President's initiative is precollege science and mathematics education, and the single most important near-term action in this area is to enhance the quality and enthusiasm of teachers now in the classroom. The President's FY 1993 budget proposes:

- funds to help States provide training to 770,000 elementary and secondary school teachers and double the number of Federally supported teachers receiving high-intensity training to 45,000.
- $657 million in new spending under the National Science Foundation and the Education Department, targeted towards establishing world-class standards.
- Training funds include $286 million of NSF's $480 million directed at elementary and secondary education and funds for encouraging "master teachers."
- One quarter of Education's $248 million in Eisenhower State grants would go towards intensive teacher training at colleges and universities.

Other major elements of the Initiative fund demonstrations of the electronic dissemination of mathematics and science education programs and providing excess Federal computer and scientific equipment for precollege mathematics and science education.

Still, the Administration is convinced that Federal money alone will not solve the problems facing education in America. The AMERICA 2000 national education strategy seeks to restructure American education, with a focus on achieving the National Education Goals. By mobilizing national support for reform, initiating model reform efforts, and bringing to bear the great scientific and technical resources managed by Federal agencies, the Bush Administration is seeking to make American education in mathematics and science the best in the world.

(February 18, 1992)