

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
1998-0004-F[1]

FOIA Number:
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FOIA MARKER

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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices Files

OA/ID Number: 29176
Folder ID Number: 29176-002

Folder Title:
Cabinet Affairs (Bates/Holiday) (1990) [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	15	25	4	7

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re Hearing on Energy Department Nuclear Weapons Safety (1 pp.)	12/17/90	P-5	
02. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re EIS on Savannah River (1 pp.)	12/13/90	P-5	
03. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re EPA Passive Smoke Report (1 pp.)	12/15/90	P-5	
04a. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re DoD Use of FDA-Regulated Drugs (1 pp.)	12/05/90	P-5	
04b. Memo	From Michael Calhoun to Ede Holiday Re Use of Investigational Products by Troops Deployed to Operation Desert Shield (3 pp.)	12/04/90	P-5	
05. Report	Page 9 from a Cabinet Report [Remainder of report not in packet] (1 pp.)	n.d.	P-5	
06. Memo	From Clayton Yeutter to POTUS Re Agriculture Issues (2 pp.)	11/30/90	P-5	
07. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re Discussion w/Lujan, Reilly, Skinner, and Watkins (1 pp.)	11/14/90	P-5	

Page 1 of 2

Collection:

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WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Cabinet Affairs (Bates/Holiday) (1990) [1]

Pinksheet Number: KO0715
OA/ID Number: 29176-002
Date Closed: 12/14/2004
FOIA/Sys Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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08. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re Empowerment (2 pp.)	10/26/90	P-5	
09a. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re Pan Am 103 Investigation (1 pp.)	11/2/90	(b)(1)	
09b. Memo	From Robert S. Mueller to Ambassador David Miller Re: Pan Am 103 Investigation (3 pp.)	11/1/90	(b)(1)	S
10. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re Regulation of Mercury Used in Dentistry (1 pp.)	10/17/90	P-5	
11. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (1 pp.)	10/5/90	P-5	
12. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re National Academy of Science Grand Canyon Study (1 pp.)	10/10/90	P-5	
13a. Memo	From Andy Card to John Sununu Re Environmental Protection Review Group (EPRG) (1 pp.)	9/8/90	P-5	
13b. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re Environmental Protection Review Group Charter (2 pp.)	9/7/90	P-5	
14. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re Report of the Commission on Drug Free Schools (1 pp.)	10/5/90	P-5	

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 14, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

f
FROM:

EDE HOLIDAY *[Signature]*

SUBJECT:

EIS on Savannah River

Attached is the press release announcing the completion and availability of the final environmental impact statement regarding the restart of the three reactors at the Department of Energy's Savannah River nuclear site as issued by DOE.

Attachment

DOE

NEWS

NEWS MEDIA CONTACT:
Tim Tomastik (202) 586-5806

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 13, 1990

DOE DISTRIBUTES FINAL EIS ON CONTINUED OPERATION OF REACTORS AT SAVANNAH RIVER SITE

The Department of Energy (DOE) today announced that it has distributed the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Continued Operation of K, L, and P Reactors at the Savannah River Site near Aiken, South Carolina.

The EIS will be forwarded tomorrow to the Environmental Protection Agency, which will prepare a Notice of Availability of the document for publication in the Federal Register on December 21, 1990. At that time, a 30-day waiting period will begin, after which Secretary of Energy, Admiral James D. Watkins, can make his decision on the operation of the reactors.

"DOE will comply with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) before I make a decision on restart of the Savannah River Site reactors. Protection of the environment and the safety and health of site workers and the public are my number one priority in the operation of DOE facilities," said Watkins.

(MORE)

R-90-258

The Final EIS addresses questions and comments raised during a public comment period on the Draft EIS. DOE considered these comments as it prepared the final version of the EIS, and those comments are included in the document.

The document was prepared in accordance with NEPA requirements. It assesses the environmental consequences of continued operation of the three reactors. It also assesses the impacts of alternatives, including operating two, one, or none of the reactors. The assessment includes air and water quality and health risks, and addresses system safety modifications.

This document does not include schedules for the restart of the reactors. Any decision on reactor restart schedules will be made separately. "I will not approve restart of these reactors until I am assured that it is safe to do so," said Watkins.

The Final EIS is available for review in the library at the University of South Carolina's Aiken Campus, University Parkway, Aiken, South Carolina, or in the public reading room at DOE Headquarters, 1000 Independence Ave, Washington, D.C.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By JP (NLGB) on 10/28/05

Date Closed:	12/14/2004	OA/ID Number:	29176-002
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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

December 17, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY 
SUBJECT: Hearing on Energy Department Nuclear Weapons
Safety

The Department of Energy called this morning to advise us of a hearing that has been scheduled for tomorrow. A three-member panel of the House Armed Services Committee chaired by Congressman John Spratt will hold a hearing on the report of what is generally referred to as the Drell Panel. The Drell Panel, comprised of independent scientists familiar with the nuclear weapons complex, was established by Congress last year to investigate the security at DOE's nuclear weapons facilities and Department of Defense installations. The scientists have spent the last year touring various DOE and DOD facilities to examine the safety of the weapons stockpile. Their report is expected to be critical, although DOE staff note that many of the recommended actions are already being pursued by DOE. DOE will not testify at the hearing, which will initially be open but then move into closed executive session. This hearing, coupled with the scheduled release later this week (as noted in the Cabinet Report) of the findings of DOE's own task force on safeguards and security -- which is also expected to be critical -- will focus renewed attention on this issue.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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02. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re EIS on Savannah River (1 pp.)	12/13/90	P-5	

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 13, 1990

AC/ER

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM:

EDE HOLIDAY 

SUBJECT:

EIS on Savannah River

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

The Department of Energy later today will issue a press release announcing completion and availability of the final environmental impact statement regarding the restart of the three reactors at DOE's Savannah River nuclear site near Aiken, South Carolina. A draft of the press release is attached -- it is subject to review and modification by Secretary Watkins.

DOE will stress that this action is nothing more than the final step required in the evaluative process under the National Environmental Policy Act and that it does not reflect any decision on the restart of the reactors. The EIS discusses the environmental consequences of all of the options -- restarting one, two or three of the reactors or keeping them all off line. It does note that the preferred option is to resume operation of all three, however. A meeting reportedly scheduled at DOE on Friday will take up the issues relevant to a restart of the reactors -- how many will be placed back into operation and the timing of any such action.

Although DOE will take pains to describe what has occurred and downplay its significance for the resumption of operations at the facility, there is a risk that the press and especially environmental groups will misconstrue the announcement and criticize DOE.

I will provide you with a copy of the press release as issued later today.

DRAFT ONLY

NEWS MEDIA CONTACT
Tim Tomastik

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 14, 1990

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OF REACTORS AT SAVANNAH RIVER SITE

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(MORE)

PAGE 2

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03. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re EPA Passive Smoke Report (1 pp.)	12/15/90	P-5	

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 5, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY 
SUBJECT: EPA Passive Smoke Report

The EPA Science Advisory Board peer review panel considering the EPA risk assessment on environmental tobacco smoke, or passive smoke, completed its public meetings in Arlington earlier today. The chairman of the panel, Dr. Morton Lippmann, met with the press following the meeting (solely on behalf of the independent board and not at the request of EPA and without prior consultation with the agency). In response to questions (including one direct question from Mike Weiskopf of the Washington Post), Lippmann refused to state that the panel would find passive smoke to be what is referred to as a Class A, or known, carcinogen. Apparently he did in some way affirm a connection between passive smoke and cancer, however, although noting that further work would be necessary before final conclusions could be drawn. The latter statement will likely be what the press picks up, so stories on this evening's news and in tomorrow's papers are highly probable.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04a. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re DoD Use of FDA-Regulated Drugs (1 pp.)	12/05/90	P-5	

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CLOSE HOLD

December 5, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY 
SUBJECT: DOD Use of FDA-Regulated Drugs

The attached memo from Michael Calhoun, Chief of Staff to Secretary Sullivan, describes a request by the Department of Defense that certain products (including nerve gas antidotes) be approved by the Food and Drug Administration for emergency treatment if needed during combat in the Persian Gulf.

Each of the products requested is currently under the usual FDA investigation procedures. Those procedures permit investigational drugs to be administered, provided that certain safety and scientific standards are met, including provisions for informed consent. Both DOD and HHS recognize, however, that under some combat conditions, obtaining informed consent before administering emergency treatment would be contrary to the best interests of a soldier and his fellow troops.

HHS has therefore concluded that the FDA regulations regarding informed consent should be amended for combat-related circumstances so as to meet the DOD request. An interim final regulation is under development to be effective upon publication next week.

Attachment

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04b. Memo	From Michael Calhoun to Ede Holiday Re Use of Investigational Products by Troops Deployed to Operation Desert Shield (3 pp.)	12/04/90	P5	

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

Washington, D.C. 20201

DEC 4 1990

CLOSE HOLD

MEMORANDUM TO: EDE HOLIDAY
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
SECRETARY TO THE CABINET

FROM: MICHAEL CALHOUN *for MC*
CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT: USE OF INVESTIGATIONAL PRODUCTS BY TROOPS
DEPLOYED TO OPERATION DESERT SHIELD

PURPOSE

This memorandum is to inform you of an HHS decision on the use of certain investigational products by American troops assigned to Operation Desert Shield, without obtaining informed consent for use of those products.

BACKGROUND

As you know, Operation Desert Shield has challenged the Defense Department with protecting American troops deployed to Saudi Arabia from significant threats posed by chemical and biological weapons. To counter those threats, DOD has identified several FDA-regulated products that could be valuable as treatments, but are not yet approved in the United States.¹

Each of these products is being investigated under FDA-approved Investigational New Drug Applications (INDs). The Defense Department has sought our assistance in determining how these products can be made safely available as emergency treatments if needed in the Middle East. Although FDA informed DOD that the administration of unapproved drugs outside the boundaries of the United States is beyond FDA's jurisdiction, DOD advised FDA that it nevertheless wanted to have approval for its use of unapproved drugs under FDA's regulations; and that, in its judgment, domestic production and administration of at least some of these products would be necessary.

¹ A diazepam autoinjector for nerve gas-induced seizures; ribavirin for hemorrhagic fever; pyridostigmine bromide for nerve gas; botulinum toxoid to immunize against botulism; Hepatitis A vaccine; and J-5 Monoclonal Antibody to treat serious bacterial infections from wounds and burns.

CLOSE HOLD

12.04.90 08:27 PM P03

CLOSE HOLD

Page 2 - Ede Holiday

Normally, investigational new drugs are administered to humans in a search to determine if they are safe and effective to treat a disease. The Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act authorizes FDA to permit such investigations if the agency is assured that certain requirements are met (e.g., reasonable safety, scientific rationale, well-designed clinical study, review by an Institutional Review Board, and provisions for informed consent). FDA also has traditionally permitted the "treatment use" of investigational drugs in emergency situations, and has even encouraged widespread use of investigational drugs for life-threatening illnesses when no satisfactory alternative therapy exists (viz., treatment INDs).

Thus, the Defense Department is faced with a dilemma--it believes these investigational drugs are the best available treatments or prophylaxes for certain conditions, yet DOD believes it is not feasible to obtain informed consent for certain of these products under the military combat exigencies presented by Operation Desert Shield.² If the life of a soldier who has been ordered into combat is endangered by nerve gas, for example, DOD believes that it would be contrary to the best interests of the individual soldier and the other troops to defer to that soldier's personal preference for the treatment. Accordingly, DOD asked FDA to determine how the military services could obtain FDA approval to use these specific products without meeting the normal informed consent requirements.³

DOD believes, and HHS concurs, that DOD has the right and responsibility to make command decisions that expose troops to the possibility of combat and has the concomitant responsibility to protect the welfare of these troops both individually and as a group. DOD is convinced and HHS agrees, that traditional informed consent, based on the right of the individual to choose his or her own treatment, is not appropriate under the circumstances of combat-related conditions. DOD believes, and HHS agrees, that it would be unethical to send soldiers into this

² A separate legal requirement (10 U.S.C. 980) prohibits the Defense Department from performing research on humans without informed consent, but DOD and the Justice Department have determined that the uses contemplated for Operation Desert Shield are not "research."

³ For example, DOD would waive informed consent for the use of the diazepam autoinjector for nerve gas-induced seizures but not for ribavirin for hemorrhagic fever.

CLOSE HOLD

Page 3 - Ede Holiday

CLOSE HOLD

potentially hazardous environment unprotected, or to allow individual soldiers to decline treatment, thus reducing the effectiveness of the remaining forces. Moreover, all the products at issue would be reviewed by FDA for safety and expanded availability, and their use would be monitored by both FDA and DOD.

For the reasons outlined above, HHS has concluded that amending FDA's regulation on informed consent in the manner requested by DOD is the preferred option for resolving this matter. An interim final regulation is under development to be effective upon publication sometime next week). Because of the highly sensitive nature of this decision, we plan to consult with Congressional Oversight Committees prior to release of this decision.

CLOSE HOLD

AC/ER

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 21, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY *EH*

SUBJECT: DISTRIBUTION TABLES ON GOVERNMENT BENEFITS

At senior staff last Friday, you tasked me with assembling tables/charts which would show the distribution by various categories (e.g., income/age) of government benefit programs. In proceeding to coordinate this, I have learned that several agencies already have underway efforts responsive in varying degrees to your request. CEA is gathering benefit data, but they do not, at this point, have in-house everything they need. Treasury is seeking to array certain specific benefit programs, but their effort may not be as comprehensive as you may be looking for.

I have learned from Bill Diefenderfer that OMB, in the budget context, has underway a broad effort to collect and array government benefit data. This appears to be what you may be looking for. However, achieving a specific understanding of what OMB is undertaking will require a discussion between you and Dick Darman.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12/01/90

Date: _____

TO: THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: JAMES W. CICCONI
Assistant to the President and
Deputy to the Chief of Staff

**The attached has been forwarded
to the President.**

(In addition to the Cabinet Correspondence that was not included in the Senior Staff Copy of the Cabinet report, there is a sensitive section on page 9.)

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. Report	Page 9 from a Cabinet Report [Remainder of report not in packet] (1 pp.)	n.d.	P5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices File
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Cabinet Affairs
 (Bates/Holiday) (1990) [1]

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By Y (NLGB) on 10/28/05

Date Closed:	12/14/2004	OA/ID Number:	29176-002
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
 P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
 P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
 P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
 (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
 (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
 (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
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 (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
 (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

unchanged at 5.7 percent in October, but unemployment declined in both the household and establishment surveys. Markets are expecting the November report to show further declines in employment and a rise in the unemployment rate.

CABINET MEETINGS AND CABINET COUNCILS

The following Domestic Policy Council working groups will meet during the week: the Working Group on Anti-Drug Policy (this will be a Deputies meeting), the Wetlands Task Force, the Economic Empowerment Task Force and the Border Security Review Group.

* * * UPDATE * * *

SENSITIVE The Department of Energy has reported that the scheduled December restart of the reactors at its Savannah River nuclear site in South Carolina will be delayed. System testing disclosed additional work that must be completed before the reactors can be restarted. The schedule for the work will be established and the restart date announced early in 1991. A press briefing to announce this development will be held in mid-December. **SENSITIVE**

November 27. The Department of Justice provided the plaintiffs' counsel with an advance copy of the proposed interim final rules that will implement last February's Supreme Court decision in Zebbley v. Sullivan. The Zebbley decision required the Social Security Administration to alter the way it determines eligibility for child disability benefits under the Supplemental Security Income program. The new regulations describe a process similar to the one now used in determining eligibility for adults. It is expected that child eligibility will increase significantly under these new rules. Considerable media attention can be expected when the interim final rules are published in the Federal Register, which is tentatively scheduled for early January.

November 26. Attorney General Thornburgh announced that the Department of Justice obtained more than \$257 million in judgments and settlements in cases involving fraud against the government during FY 1990 -- \$32 million more than during the previous fiscal year.

November 20. The membership of the United Automobile Workers at Chrysler Corporation completed ratification of a new three-year labor contract. The agreement covers more than 60,000 Chrysler employees and more than 60,000 retirees.

*Cabinet
Correspondence*

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06. Memo	From Clayton Yeutter to POTUS Re Agriculture Issues (2 pp.)	11/30/90	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices File
WHORM Cat.:
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THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON
20250-0100

November 30, 1990

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SECRETARY CLAYTON YEUTTER



First, thanks to both you and Barbara for the terrific photo! What a neat birthday present -- the best way I know to rationalize going beyond 59! That was really thoughtful of you both.

Second, thanks for your willingness to reconsider the Soviet credit issue. You and I have really been getting battered in the country because of it. Part of that is due to farmers having just finished harvest, so this has become their prime conversation topic in coffee shops and grain elevators. Part of it is because other countries have rushed in with credit, subsidies, and sometimes both in an effort to take the Soviet market away from us, and our farmers know that. An additional factor is that grain prices have been declining because of our huge crop, and we get the blame. I've already sent you a memo on this issue, so no need to repeat the arguments here. I am convinced that we ought to provide the credit guarantees, shaky as they may be in the present Soviet situation, because we'll have a hard time getting this market back if we lose it.

Third, thanks for taking time in the midst of a big Iraq week to do a farm bill signing ceremony. Everybody was most appreciative, and your remarks received very positive coverage in the farm press. Farmers are still complaining about their budget hit, but they'll soon begin to discover that the 1990 farm bill will serve them remarkably well. And we emerged from the process with a good working relationship on both sides of the political aisle.

Fourth, thanks for having a session with Carla Hills, me and others on the Uruguay Round. That was worth doing to give some perspective to everyone. My judgment is that we'll not be able to achieve an agreement on agriculture next week because neither Germany nor the EC as a whole will be able to demonstrate enough flexibility. They always assume the U.S. will blink, and they're playing it that way again, as are the Japanese on rice. In addition, the U.S. has taken some issues off the table on services, and that is causing difficulties in other areas of the negotiations. Hence, we're likely to have a breakup next week, and the question will be whether it is fatal or curable. That depends heavily on the German attitude, and we should know more by Monday or Tuesday. If Chancellor Kohl is prepared

The President
November 30, 1990
Page 2

to help save the world trading system, we ought to have an orchestrated breakup next week, followed by another meeting to try to bring this all together -- probably in early January.

We'll do the best we can. It'll be a challenging week! But you've had a few of those lately too!

Finally, good luck in South America. That should be a very pleasant excursion, comparable to your visit to Mexico. We've worked the Chilean agricultural issues over the past couple of weeks, so hopefully they'll not be a big problem when you get there.

CY:lfl



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

November 26, 1990

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

The Environment and Natural Resources Division of the Department of Justice has completed a record year, on a number of major fronts, in enforcing the nation's environmental laws. It is a record of which I am very proud and I believe speaks extremely well for your administration in this important field. The results also reflect the heightened cooperation between the Environment Division of the Department of Justice and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Criminal enforcement has reached record levels during the past year, with 134 indictments, a 95% conviction rate, and \$29,977,908 in fines, restitution and forfeitures by polluters. Perhaps most significant is that 84% of the defendants sentenced to jail for environmental crimes are actually serving significant time -- a record average of 1.8 years in jail. The indictments returned reflect a 33% increase over last year. Seventy-eight percent of our criminal cases were brought against corporations and their top officers.

For the second straight fiscal year, the value of the Department's civil enforcement efforts exceeded \$1 billion. The figure of \$1,210,804,726 represents a 23 percent increase over the previous year, and includes more than \$1 billion in court-ordered environmental cleanup activities, \$61.7 million in Superfund cleanup costs, \$32 million in civil penalties and \$23 million in natural resources damages recoveries.

The \$32 million in civil penalty recoveries is more than double the previous year, and is the largest amount in the nation's history. In addition, the Department filed 151

The Honorable George Bush
November 26, 1990
Page 2

Superfund cases last year, the largest number ever, and a 50 percent increase over last year.

The \$23 million collected for damages to natural resources harmed by pollution represents the first major recoveries by the federal government under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act and Section 107 of the Superfund law.

Specific examples of landmark successful cases during the 1990 fiscal year include:

- Obtaining a record civil penalty of \$15 million against Texas Eastern Corporation for PCB contamination, and an additional \$400 million for clean up of contaminated sites in 14 states.

- Reaching agreement with Shell Oil Co., for payment of \$20 million to the United States and California, including \$11 million for natural resources damages caused by an oil spill in San Francisco Bay.

- Obtaining the largest fines and penalties ever for illegal destruction of wetlands - a \$2,000,000 criminal fine and restoration sanction near the Chesapeake in Maryland and a record \$1.3 million civil penalty fine against Sumitomo Corp. for illegal filling of wetlands in Guam.

- Obtaining the longest prison term ever imposed under an environmental statute, 41 months, against James Sellers, a waste hauler in Mississippi.

- Returning the first indictment for illegal shipment of hazardous waste to Mexico.

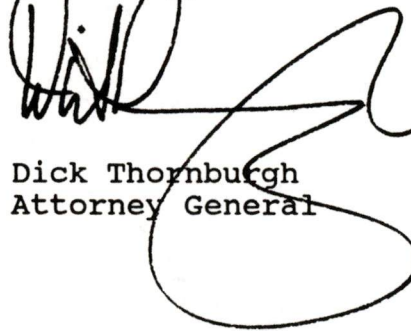
- Returning a five count criminal indictment against Exxon Corporation and Exxon Shipping as a result of the Valdez oil spill in 1989.

It is my hope that by continuing to press strongly our environmental enforcement efforts we will demonstrate that obeying the environmental laws is in the interest of corporate America, as well as the general public, which is demanding a cleaner environment. Environmental enforcement has a strong deterrent effect, and you can be assured that the Department of Justice is vigorously enforcing the environmental laws in order to send the message that environmental violators face stiff sanctions.

The Honorable George Bush
November 26, 1990
Page 3

In closing, I want to share with you my profound respect and appreciation for the hard work of Richard B. Stewart, the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Environment and Natural Resources Division, and those in his division.

Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, likely belonging to Dick Thornburgh. The signature is written over the printed name and title.

Dick Thornburgh
Attorney General

cc: Honorable John H. Sununu
Honorable Ede Holiday

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY

SUBJECT: Administration 1990 Domestic Accomplishments

Cabinet Affairs last week polled the departments for a preliminary list of Administration accomplishments in 1990. Attached is both our summary and the department submissions.

In our summary document, we did not produce a detailed explanation of accomplishments, as found in the final "Building a Better America" document released last December. Rather we have assembled a simple list or preliminary menu of accomplishments that the departments consider most notable.

We highlighted the most significant items, edited the departmental entries and imposed a rough organization that comports with the main domestic themes emphasized by the President.

This is our first cut at such a list. This document could obviously be strengthened by circulation to others within the White House, by soliciting ideas from the smaller agencies and perhaps by getting additional information from the departments.

Finally, and although free trade and international finance accomplishments are cited, we did not ask the Departments of State and Defense for submissions and would defer to NSC for an appropriate list of foreign policy and defense accomplishments.

Attachments

cc: Dick Darman
Andy Card
David Demarest
Roger Porter

BUSH ADMINISTRATION 1990 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

I. GROWTH/ANTI-RECESSION AGENDA

Building a Sound Economy

Obtained a five-year, \$492 billion deficit reduction agreement with substantial budget process reforms.

Negotiated a market-oriented 1990 farm bill, setting agricultural food, conservation and trade policy for the next five years.

Developed the National Transportation Policy, a comprehensive strategic plan for meeting transportation needs.

Led efforts to secure the first increase in the minimum wage in a decade, including for the first time a training wage that will save jobs.

Enacted a full fee recovery program for the Patent and Trademark Office.

Established the Advanced Technology Program to provide research funds to aid in the commercialization of technology.

Established three manufacturing technology centers to transfer technology to small and medium-sized businesses.

Sold \$7.7 billion in U.S. Savings Bonds.

Free Trade

Launched the President's Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, which articulated a vision of a hemispheric free trade zone and includes efforts for environmental protection.

Concluded bilateral framework agreements with Columbia, Ecuador and Chile as part of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

Continued aggressively to press negotiations in the Uruguay Round to liberalize world trade.

Concluded the Structural Impediments Initiative negotiations with Japan, producing agreement on actions to be taken by the Japanese government to remove or reduce structural impediments to trade.

Negotiated a long-term grain agreement with the Soviet Union, increasing Soviet minimum purchase levels.

Began negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement with Mexico.

Initiated the Andean Trade Preference Initiative.

Concluded the first cycle of Free Trade Agreement tariff acceleration with Canada.

Secured Mexican government commitments to pass legislation protecting patents, trademarks and trade secrets.

Announced the U.S.-Canada "open skies" aviation initiative.

Negotiated arrangements with Canada to permit freer movement of meat and poultry shipments across our mutual border.

Negotiated a bilateral subsidies commitment with Colombia.
 Established a U.S.-Chile Trade and Investment Council.
 Concluded market-opening agreements with Japan on satellites,
 supercomputers and wood products.
 Reached agreement with Korea to liberalize telecommunications
 trade.
 Concluded trade agreements with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia,
 Poland and Bulgaria.

International Finance

Obtained Brady Plan debt reduction agreements for Costa Rica,
 the Philippines and Venezuela.
 Helped launch the European Bank for Reconstruction and
 Development to assist the emerging European democracies.
 Hosted the 1990 Economic Summit.
 Froze Iraqi and Kuwaiti assets in response to Iraq's invasion of
 Kuwait.
 Established the Gulf Crisis Coordinating Group to manage
 financial assistance for countries affected by the Gulf
 crisis.

II. EDUCATION, EMPOWERMENT AND "KINDER, GENTLER" POLICIES

Education

Formulated and announced the National Education Goals in
 conjunction with the nation's governors.
 Promoted educational choice for parents, held national hearings
 on choice and established Center for Educational Choice.
 Introduced the new Education Savings Bonds Program.
 Obtained \$50 million for math and science education programs and
 authorization for Energy Department laboratory employees to
 volunteer to teach math, science and engineering.
 Signed an Executive Order on excellence in education for Hispanic
 Americans.
 Launched the Education Department's Hispanic Education
 Initiative.

Completed compliance reviews of alleged bias against Asian-
 Americans in the admissions processes at Harvard (no
 violation found) and UCLA (one violation found).
 Created an Office of Environmental Education at EPA and worked
 for passage of the National Environmental Education Act of
 1990 to improve environmental literacy and public
 understanding of environmental issues.

Health Initiatives

Initiated a major HHS anti-smoking, health promotion and disease prevention campaign.

Expanded Medicaid to new categories of low-income pregnant women and children.

Established Secretary Sullivan's Minority Health Initiative, improving access to health care for all Americans.

Increased federal funding for battling AIDS.

Increased the number of children served by Head Start to 548,000.

Conducted the first experiment using human gene therapy.

Issued a new federal auto safety requirement to provide side impact protection.

Approved compensation for Vietnam veterans exposed to Agent Orange.

Issued a rule establishing a statutory smoking ban on airlines.

Issued revised Dietary Guidelines for Americans to promote healthy eating habits.

Developed improved standards to ensure the safety of the nation's food supply.

Empowerment

Proposed the President's Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere (HOPE) legislation, which was adopted as part of the National Affordable Housing Act and will encourage home ownership and tenant management.

Negotiated passage of comprehensive child care legislation.

Pressed successfully for passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Established an aggressive anti-poverty initiative that includes the Economic Empowerment Task Force chaired by Secretary Kemp.

Negotiated amendments to the Job Training Partnership Act to ensure that assistance goes to those most at risk.

Developed a plan to remove barriers to adoption and to encourage adoption by federal employees.

Began payments in the Japanese-American redress program.

Provided food aid, technical assistance and training to Eastern Europe.

Opened Peace Corps programs in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia and negotiated agreements to extend services to Bulgaria and Romania.

Announced a goal of empowering 1 million new low- and middle-income homeowners by the end of 1992 and provided HUD assistance to 276,000 new low- and middle-income homeowners.

Implemented the Jobs Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) training program in all 50 states.

Expanded the earned income tax credit.

Provided the 13 millionth G.I. home loan.
 Provided G.I. benefits to the 20 millionth veteran.
 Developed and implemented the Electronic Benefits Program,
 improving the integrity and efficiency of domestic food
 assistance programs.
 Established the President's Council on Rural Development,
 bringing national leaders together to develop
 recommendations for supporting rural development.
 Initiated a self-governance program with six Native American
 tribes and developed major management initiatives to improve
 education and fiscal accountability for all Native
 Americans.

The Workplace and Public Service

Pressed successfully for the Immigration Act of 1990, which
 provides for increased immigration and increased skill-
 based immigration.
 Developed through the Department of Labor a nationwide mentoring
 program and challenged American businesses to allow 10
 percent of their employees to become involved in mentoring
 activities.
 Developed a Presidential initiative calling for a package of
 legal reforms to ease the burden that the tort system places
 on volunteers and volunteer organizations.
 Obtained FAA reauthorization, which provided for a national
 aviation noise policy and authority to permit airport
 operators to impose passenger facility charges.
 Settled labor dispute between Pittston Coal Company and the
 United Mine Workers of America.

 Provided compensation for government employees and others who
 participated in on-site atomic weapons testing programs in
 the past.
 Appointed a Presidential Emergency Board to avert a nationwide
 rail strike.
 Launched workforce initiative to develop national competency
 guidelines for work readiness.
 Initiated an ergonomics/workplace injury initiative to reduce
 repetitive motion trauma on the job and negotiated
 ergonomics agreements with the "big three" automakers.

III. DRUGS AND CRIME

Violent and White Collar Crime

Prosecuted record numbers of financial institution fraud cases:
 by October 1, 1990, 519 individuals had been charged with
 major savings and loan violations during the preceding 12
 months; 355 have already been convicted.

Successfully prosecuted major cases of drug-related crime,
 organized crime and violent and hate crimes.
 Implemented a \$1.4 billion federal prison expansion program.
 Passed the Aviation Security Improvement Act.
 Obtained significant federal convictions in the areas of defense
 procurement fraud, HUD fraud and public corruption.
 Established the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.
 Increased antitrust enforcement.

Drugs

Prepared and implemented the National Drug Control Strategy, a
 comprehensive blueprint for the national war on drugs.
 Signed the Document of Cartagena establishing drug control
 cooperation with Peru, Bolivia and Colombia.
 Provided unprecedented funding through state block grants for
 drug treatment, prevention and state and local law
 enforcement.
 Enhanced asset forfeiture collections -- in FY 1990, collections
 increased 28 percent to \$460 million.

 Released an ONDCP "white paper" on leading drug indicators
 showing significant declines in drug use from 1988 to 1989.
 Released an ONDCP "white paper" explaining how effective drug
 treatment works.
 Released an ONDCP "white paper" on state drug control policy and
 activity.
 Implemented a Customs-DEA agreement to enlist 1,250 Customs
 agents in the effort to investigate drug and money-
 laundering cases.

IV. ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Energy

Reached agreements with international oil producers to boost
 production in response to the Gulf crisis.
 Designed short- and medium-term actions to respond to the Gulf
 crisis that increase production of domestic oil supplies,
 reduce demand for oil and improve energy efficiency.
 Obtained tax incentives to spur increased domestic oil and gas
 production.
 Obtained authority to lease rather than purchase oil for the
 Strategic Petroleum Reserve and successfully tested the
 Reserve.
 Amended the Public Utility Regulatory Act to give incentives to
 small power producers using solar, wind, waste or geothermal
 resources as primary energy sources.

The Environment -- Domestic

Proposed and pressed for passage of the Comprehensive Clean Air Act of 1990 to address acid rain, toxic air pollutants and air quality in cities.

Limited oil and gas activities on the outer continental shelf to protect unique natural resources.

Listed the northern spotted owl as threatened under the Endangered Species Act, initiated interim protection measures for the owl and began development of a long-term recovery plan.

Released the EPA Science Advisory Board's "Reducing Risk: Setting Priorities and Strategies for Environmental Protection," which refocuses priorities on the greatest risks to public health and the environment.

Continued improving the Superfund program, hiring 500 additional enforcement personnel and achieving a 25 percent increase in the number of clean-ups by potentially responsible parties, valued at over \$1 billion.

Obtained funding for the President's program to plant a billion trees per year.

Released EPA's report on "Cost of a Clean Environment" to highlight U.S. expenditures on environmental protection (now approximately 1.6 percent of gross national product and expected almost to double by the year 2005).

Aggressively pursued environmental litigation -- for the second year in a row recoveries netted more than \$1 billion.

Obtained commitments from nine major companies for voluntary three-year reductions in chemical emissions at 40 plants in 14 states.

Instituted a new approach to enforcement that consolidated air, water and hazardous waste violations into single complaints targeted at specific ecosystems, and filed first cases using this new approach.

Developed and released plans for full-scale National Water Quality Assessment Program.

Tested successfully bioremediation in Alaska to accelerate the breakdown of oil from the Exxon Valdez spill.

Took steps to protect air quality, including proposing to reduce emissions from municipal waste incinerators by 90 percent, cutting emissions of benzene from certain industrial sources by 93 percent and reducing gasoline volatility levels and the sulfur content of diesel fuel.

Passed Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

Took steps to protect water quality, including controlling more toxic organic chemical wastes and announcing a major strategy for protecting the nation's groundwater supplies.

Encouraged recycling by proposing 25 percent source separation at all municipal waste incinerators.

The Environment -- International

Negotiated an international agreement to strengthen the Montreal Protocol by requiring the phaseout of all chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and the reduction of other ozone-depleting chemicals by the year 2000.

Obtained agreement at the 1990 Economic Summit on negotiations for an international accord on forestry to ensure the survival of the world's great forests.

Negotiated an international agreement to control the export and transportation of hazardous waste.

Opened regional environmental center in Budapest, Hungary to share solutions and information on environmental problems in Eastern Europe.

Began negotiations with Canada for an accord on acid rain and other air pollutants.

Began development of a Great Lakes initiative with Canada and the region's governors to control toxics, pesticides and fertilizers in the lakes.

Began a three-year Department of Energy study with the Mexican government of air pollution in Mexico City, designed to identify measures and advanced techniques for reducing air pollution in that city and other cities.

Conservation

Initiated American Civil War Battlefields Protection Plan.

Created "Legacy '99," a major initiative to repair and rehabilitate national parks, refuges and other public lands.

Developed the "Fish and Wildlife 2000" and "Recreation 2000" initiatives to emphasize the environment and recreation in Bureau of Land Management programs.

Created an international park in the Bering Strait between Alaska and Siberia.

Began implementation of the President's "America the Beautiful" initiative.

V. MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Won confirmation of Judge David Souter as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Managed the comprehensive savings and loan clean-up effort, resulting in the protection of over 10 million deposit accounts containing \$100 billion in deposits (the average protected account balance was \$10,000).

Implemented the HUD Reform Act of 1989 and hired a HUD chief financial officer and six comptrollers, assuring sound fiscal management at HUD.

Resolved the Higher Education Assistance Foundation (HEAF) crisis.
Established the interagency Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee.
Introduced a new OPM examination program for entry into more than 100 key administrative and white-collar occupations in the federal service.
Conducted a Census that is accurate to the extent possible.
Increased federal law enforcement personnel, including 85 additional federal judges, a 50 percent increase in the number of federal prosecutors and additional FBI and DEA agents.
Increased pay for federal law enforcement officials.
Passed the Federal Debt Collection Procedures Act, providing for a uniform federal system for the collection of debts owed to the U.S.
Conducted a thorough review of the federal deposit insurance system.
Developed a comprehensive IRS modernization initiative.
Implemented Secretary Cavazos's higher education default initiative.
Implemented a USDA Workforce Diversity Program and other similar programs to encourage the employment of women and minorities.
Reformed federal pay system through passage of the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990.
Put into place significant Medicare physician payment reforms.
Revised National Park Service concessions contract management policies.
Created reforms to restore the Federal Housing Authority to actuarial soundness.

OCA
11/15/90

Bush Administration 1990 Domestic Accomplishments

Departmental Submissions

November 1990

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Agriculture

Commerce

Education

Energy

Health and Human Services

Housing and Urban Development

Interior

Justice

Labor

Transportation

Treasury

U.S. Trade Representative

Veterans Affairs

Environmental Protection Agency

Office of Personnel Management

Peace Corps

DPC

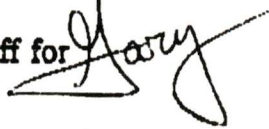
EPC

November 9, 1990

MEMORANDUM

**To: Michael P. Jackson,
Special Assistant to the President and
Executive Secretary for Cabinet Liason**

**From: Gary Blumenthal, Chief of Staff for
the Secretary of Agriculture**



Re: 1990 Accomplishments of the Department of Agriculture

Per your request, the following is a preliminary list of the 1990 accomplishments of the Department of Agriculture:

1. Passage of the 1990 Farm Bill (sets agricultural food, conservation and trade policy for the next 5 years);
2. Development and continuing negotiation of agricultural proposal for the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations (seeks to liberalize world trade in agricultural products);
3. Negotiation of new long-term grain agreement with the U.S.S.R. (increases Soviet's minimum purchase levels);
4. Implementation of the Workforce Diversity Program (encourages the employment of women and minorities);
5. Development and implementation of the Electronic Benefits Transfer Program (improves the integrity and efficiency of domestic food assistance programs);
6. Joint development and issuance with HHS of revised Dietary Guidelines for Americans (provides guidance on healthy eating habits);
7. Establishment of a taskforce on, and resolution in the short-term of, the Spotted Owl issue (balances interests of environmentalists and commercial loggers; however, long-term solutions still required);
8. Provision of food aid, technical assistance, and training to Eastern Europe (supports agricultural development and privatization);

9. Funding and implementation of National Agricultural Research Initiative (provides funding for technological development in the areas of food safety, the environment, and U.S. competitiveness);

10. Passage of credit reform provisions in Reconciliation Bill (reduces direct loans under Rural Electrification Administration and Farmer's Home); and,

11. Establishment of President's Council on Rural Development (brings national leaders together to develop recommendations for supporting rural development).

Should you need any additional information on the above list, please do not hesitate to contact me.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C. 20230

November 13, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR EDE HOLIDAY
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
AND SECRETARY OF THE CABINET

FROM: Michael P. Skarzynski *Michael P. Skarzynski*
Chief of Staff

SUBJECT: 1990 Major Accomplishments

Below is a list of the Department of Commerce's 1990 Major Accomplishments:

CENSUS

- o Conducting most fair and accurate 1990 Census possible.

PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

- o Enacted full fee recovery program for the Patent and Trademark Office.

TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION

- o Established the Advanced Technology Program to provide research funds to aid in the commercialization of technology.
- o Established the first three manufacturing technology centers to transfer manufacturing technology to small and medium-sized businesses.

BUREAU OF EXPORT ADMINISTRATION

- o Modernized and streamlined U.S. and multilateral (Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls, or COCOM) export controls and developed strategic technology safeguards for Eastern Europe.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

- o Established Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee (TPCC) as part of the President's Commercial Opportunities Initiative (supported Presidential Initiatives toward Eastern Europe, USSR, Mexico and Latin America).
- o Increased Foreign Commercial Service support for overseas trade promotion.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

November 9, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL P. JACKSON
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
AND EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR CABINET LIAISON

FROM: CHINO CHAPA
CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT: DEPARTMENT'S 1990 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As requested, the following is a list of the Department of Education's 1990 accomplishments:

- o Adoption of the National Education Goals.
- o Release of the Hispanic Education Executive Order.
- o Resolution of the Higher Education Assistance Foundation (HEAF) crisis, and implementation of the Secretary's Default Initiative.
- o Release of the Executive Order on the Family Annual Report to highlight and promote departmental programs that emphasize and support the family.
- o Promotion of academic choice, including establishment of the Center for Choice in Education, which heads the Department's outreach efforts for school choice and site-based management, and the establishment of a toll-free "choice hot-line" to provide information on choice in education.
- o Implementation of the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act.
- o Passage of major legislation, such as: 1) reauthorization of the Perkins Vocational Education Act; 2) Education of the Handicapped Act Amendments of 1990 and the Department's recommendation for a five-year authorization for the EHA; 3) education provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990; 4) Math/Science bill.
- o Release of mandated report to Congress describing the definition of literacy to be used in the National Adult Literacy Survey, a major first step in determining the extent of adult literacy in the Nation.

Page 2 - Memorandum for Michael P. Jackson

- o Completion of compliance reviews of possible bias against Asian Americans in admission to Harvard University's undergraduate programs (no violation was found), and UCLA graduate programs (one violation found).
- o Initiation of international linkages for the Department: 1) establishment of the Memorandum of Understanding between the United States and Mexico; and, 2) postsecondary education focus on Eastern Europe.
- o Creation of a Management Audit Committee to oversee agency management issues.



Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

November 9, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL P. JACKSON
Special Assistant to the President
and Executive Secretary for Cabinet Liaison

FROM: JOHN C. TUCK
Under Secretary

Per your request, listed below are 1990 accomplishments.

1. Passage of the Clean Air Act.

Amending of Public Utility Regulatory Policy Act (PURPA) to remove for a period of four years the size cap imposed in the PURPA on small power producers using solar, wind, waste, or geothermal resources as a primary energy source (H.R. 4808).

2. Passage of legislation for oil and gas production incentives (H.R. 5835).

4. Passage of Energy Policy Conservation Act of 1990 containing authority to lease oil for SPR, and flexible authority to design pilot regional product reserves.

5. Passage of National Affordable Housing Act with provisions for standards to be set for energy efficiency in new construction of publicly-assisted housing, and with measures for mortgage financing incentives for energy efficiency.

5. Passage of H.R. 996 authorizing DOE laboratory employees to volunteer support to schools in math, science and engineering teaching; and passage of the Energy and Water Bill appropriating \$50 million for DOE's math and science programs.

7. Publication of the National Energy Strategy (NES) Interim Report. Completion of the analytical program to support final NES decisions.

8. February 1990 the DOE announced the results of a preliminary analysis of trends of the first six Tiger Team assessments that were provided to all departmental elements for evaluation and application within appropriate line organizations so the entire organization could benefit from experiences at each site.

As of October 1990, in-depth Tiger Team assessments have been completed at 17 major operating facilities.

9. Amendment of the Radiation Exposure and Compensation Act to expand coverage to compensate Government employees and others who participated in on-site atomic weapons testing programs (H.R. 2479 & 2372).
10. Began a three year study of air pollution in Mexico City. The Los Alamos laboratory will cooperate with the Mexico Petroleum Institute in the \$5 million study, funded equally by the U.S. and Mexico. Products of the study will be a prioritized list of measures which can reduce the serious air pollution in Mexico City, and advanced techniques for measuring, analyzing and reducing urban air pollution there and elsewhere.
11. Establishment of the United States Alternative Fuels Council, announced in January 1990 and held its first meeting in May. The Council, an advisory body to the Federal Government Interagency Commission on Alternative Motor Fuels, is chaired by Deputy Secretary Moore and was established to assess the full environmental and economic impacts of alternative fuels, their affects on energy security, and what research will be necessary.
12. Design and promulgation of short and medium term response measures to increase production of domestic oil supplies, reduce U.S. demand for oil, improve energy efficiency, and emphasize U.S. gas and coal production. If fully successful, these measures will reduce U.S. oil imports by over one million barrels a day of oil equivalents. This is substantially more than U.S. oil imports from Kuwait and Iraq before the UN embargo against Iraq.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

Washington, D.C. 20201

NOV 8 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: Michael P. Jackson
Special Assistant to the President
and Executive Secretary for Cabinet Liaison

FROM: Robin Carle *[Signature]*
Executive Secretary

SUBJECT: 1990 Departmental Accomplishments

Please find attached an enumeration of the chief accomplishments of the Department of Health and Human Services for 1990.

A few of the most significant accomplishments include:

- o Establishment of Secretary's Minority Health Initiative
- o Initiation of major Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Initiative, including Anti-Smoking Campaign
- o Revitalization of National Health Service Corps to provide more physicians to underserved areas
- o First experiment using human gene therapy
- o Expansion of Medicaid to new categories of low income pregnant women and children
- o Publication of Food Labeling reform regulations
- o Implementation of nationwide outreach activities for low-income elderly, blind or disabled individuals eligible for Supplementary Security Income (SSI)
- o Implementation of welfare reform -- the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) program -- in all States
- o Increase in the number of children served by the Head Start Program to 548,000
- o Expansion of support for biomedical research
- o Significant increase in federal funding for AIDS

Because our Department's scope is so diverse, we are providing a more detailed list of our successes at TAB A.

November 8, 1990

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE 1990 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

OASH

- o Publication of Healthy People 2000: Nation Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives
- o Establishment of the Secretary's Minority Health Initiative
- o Establishment of a Minority Male Grant Program

NIH

- o Creation of the Office of Women's Health
- o The first experimentation with human gene therapy
- o The drug methylprednisolone was shown to reduce the effects of tramatic spinal cord injuries
- o NIH grantees isolated the cystic fibrosis gene
- o NIH supported studies showed that AZT treatment earlier in the stage of infection prolonged life.

CDC

- o Release of the Health Benefits of Smoking Cessation: A Report of the Surgeon General.
- o Passage of Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act of 1990.
- o Expansion of the program of childhood immunization through grants to States.
- o Identification of a new disease, Eosinophilia-Myalgia Syndrome, a blood disorder.
- o Release of the "Association of Selected Cancers with Service in the United States Military in Vietnam".

FDA

- o Appointment of Secretarial level Blue Ribbon Panel to review FDA's mission.
- o Publication of Food Labeling reform regulations.
- o Publication of a proposed rule, Parallel Track for Expanded Availability of Investigational New Drugs for AIDS.

- o Appointment of FDA Ombudsman
- o Program to restore confidence in generic drugs
- o Enhancement of the Seafood Safety Program
- o New Drug Reviews for Cancer and AIDS

AHCPR

- o The creation of the Agency for Health Care Policy Research.
- o The establishment of the Medical Treatment Effectiveness Research Program: including funding eight multi-year studies to identify outcomes and costs for alternative practice patterns for specific health conditions.
- o The establishment of the Office of the Forum for Quality and Effectiveness in Health Care which funded eight professional panels to develop clinical practice guidelines.

HRSA

- o Revitalization of the National Health Service Corps to serve in medically underserved areas.
- o Publication of the Health Education Assistant Loan (HEAL) Program Performance Standards regulations.
- o Implementation of the National Practitioner Data Bank.
- o Initial Implementation of OBRA 89 reauthorization of Maternal and Child Health Block Grants

ADAMHA

- o Establishment of Office of Treatment Improvement
- o Establishment of Division of Medications Development
- o Establishment of Community Partnership Program for Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Abuse
- o Development of new treatment for obsessive/compulsive disorders in children
- o Continued decline of cocaine related hospital emergencies

IHS

- o Awarded \$1 million to fund 14 grants for tribal groups to establish Teen Centers
- o Initiated a Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) consultation service
- o Codification and publication of IHS document: Managing for Program Quality in a Decentralized Health Care Organization -- The IHS Approach
- o Developed an Agency Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) plan

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION 1990 ACCOMPLISHMENTS**Medicaid**

- o Expansion of Medicaid to new categories of low income pregnant women and children
- o Obtained legislation change to require that drug manufacturers rebate a portion of the price of prescription drugs to State Medicaid programs
- o Creation of Medicaid Bureau

Medicare

- o Initiation of measures to implement physician payment reform
- o Expansion of managed care options for Medicare beneficiaries through Medicare Select for Medigap policies
- o Enactment of many of the President's proposals for restraining the growth of Medicare spending
- o Implementation of nursing home reform measures including revised conditions of participation and new methods of surveying facilities

Clinical Laboratories

- o Proposed new requirements for any individual or facility performing laboratory tests on human specimens

FAMILY SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION 1990 ACCOMPLISHMENTS**OFA**

- o Implemented the Jobs Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) Program in all States and among 77 Indian Tribes and Alaska Native organizations by October 1, 1990
- o Repatriated over 2000 American citizens and their dependents from Kuwait and Iraq under the National Emergency Repatriation plan since September 3, 1990

CSE

- o Reached record levels of child support collection -- in excess of \$5.5 billion

ORR

- o Implemented special programs for former Vietnamese re-education camp detainees and refugee women

OCS

- o Reauthorization of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) for a 4-year period. Major program changes include putting the program on a forward funding basis and establishing a new incentive program to encourage leveraging of federal funds

OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES 1990 ACCOMPLISHMENTS**ACYF**

- o Increased the number of children served by the Head Start Program to a total of 548,000
- o Reauthorization of the Head Start Act and other related programs
- o Launched HDS Adoption Initiative to increase the adoption of children with special needs

ADD

- o Reauthorization of the Developmental Disabilities and Bill of Rights Act
- o Issued major report to Congress on the Status of Developmental Disabilities Programs in the States

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION 1990 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Program Changes

- o Implemented nationwide outreach activities to reach low-income elderly, blind or disabled individuals eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- o Improved the protection of beneficiaries in need of a Representative Payee
- o Assisted passage of legislation which allows widows to qualify for disability using the same criteria as for workers

Improvements in Operations

- o Enhanced 800 Number to improve service to the hearing impaired and non-English speaking populations
- o Published software standards and edit criteria for improved employer reporting of earnings to SSA
- o Expanded international direct deposit system to Norway and West Germany
- o Established a Capitol Hill office to facilitate work with Members of Congress



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410-0001

November 8, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR: Michael P. Jackson
Special Assistant to the President
and Executive Secretary for Cabinet Liaison

FROM: Mary S. Brunette *Mary Brunette*
Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs

SUBJECT: 1990 Administration Accomplishments

As requested, the following is a summary of major Bush Administration accomplishments at the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

1. Passage of President Bush's HOPE legislation -- Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere.
2. Administration's Federal Housing Administration (FHA) reforms to restore actuarial soundness to the FHA fund passed.
3. Implementation of HUD Reform Act of 1989.
4. Hiring of Chief Financial Officer and six comptrollers, making HUD a model of financial management.
5. Appointed and convened President's Blue Ribbon Commission on Barriers to Affordable Housing under Chairman Tom Kean and Vice Chairman Lud Ashley.
6. Progress toward Administration goal of one million new low- and middle-income homeowners. Since the goal was announced, 275,930 low- or middle-income homebuyers have received HUD assistance, placing us on track to reach 1 million by the end of 1992.



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240



November 9, 1990

Memorandum

To: Executive Secretary for Cabinet Liaison
From: Chief of Staff *Tom Wierman*
Subject: Request for "Preliminary Enumeration of 1990 Accomplishments"

In response to your request, the following list is an enumeration of the Department of the Interior's principal accomplishments in 1990.

1. Initiation of the American Civil War Battlefields Protection Plan.
2. Chaired the President's Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Oil and Gas Leasing Task Force that sent to the White House a report that formed the basis for the President's major OCS policy decisions in June.
3. Developed Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Plan for the next 5 years (1992-1997).
4. Listed the Northern Spotted Owl as threatened; recovery plan development and interim owl protection measures are underway.
5. Revision of National Park Service concessions contract management policies.
6. Initiated several programs in Indian Affairs, including:
 - A. Reached agreement with six tribes to participate in Self-Governance Pilot Program;
 - B. Developed major management improvement initiatives involving Indian education and fiscal accountability;
 - C. Developed stronger policies for the protection and treatment of sacred objects;

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- D. Successfully negotiated long-standing Indian water claims with the Fort McDowell Tribe and the Fort Hall Tribe and played a leadership role in the successful negotiation of a 5-party area cooperative management agreement at Lake Roosevelt.
- 7. Organized and promoted several wetlands initiatives, including;
 - A. Fish and Wildlife Service Wetland Action Plan;
 - B. Wetlands identification program for lands in the Resolution Trust Corporation portfolio;
 - C. Coordinated Domestic Policy Council's Wetlands Public Hearings conducted in 6 major wetlands regions of the country;
 - D. Developed comprehensive plans and strategies to address the President's goal of no net loss of wetlands that were reflected in the 1991 budget and supported by Congressional appropriations.
- 8. Creation of an international park in the Bering Strait between Alaska and Siberia.
- 9. Signed Self-determination Pact with Palau (Trust Territory).
- 10. Re-imposed previous formula for computing value of coal extracted from federal lands, returning additional royalties to States.
- 11. Agreed on settlement of lawsuit with Amoco Production Company insuring flow of 70 million dollars to the Government over 5 years.
- 12. Developed and released plans for full-scale National Water Quality Assessment Program.
- 13. Began implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (P.L. 100-497), to regulate gaming on Indian lands in concert with the States.
- 14. Developed a comprehensive program to improve management of hazardous materials on Interior lands.

Page Three

15. Created the "Legacy '99" program, a major initiative to address repair and rehabilitation backlogs at national parks, refuges and on other public lands.
16. Played a lead role in the President's "America the Beautiful" initiative.
17. Gave the Bureau of Land Management's programs an environmental/recreational emphasis with the development of "Fish and Wildlife 2000" and "Recreation 2000" initiatives.
18. Responded to several natural and manmade disasters including Hurricane Hugo, the Loma Prieta Earthquake, Mt. Redoubt Volcano eruption, and the Exxon Valdez oil spill.
20. Developed key report which became basis of the legislation nearly tripling the size of the coastal barriers resource system.
21. Assumed responsibility for administration of subsistence hunting and fishing regulations on federal lands in Alaska.



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

November 13, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR EDE HOLIDAY

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
AND SECRETARY OF THE CABINET

FROM:

TONY SCHALL *Tony Schall*
ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

SUBJECT:

Enumeration of 1990 Administration Accomplishments
Pertaining to the Department of Justice

The following is submitted in response to the memorandum from Michael Jackson dated November 7, 1990.

A. Legislative Matters

- (1) Confirmation of Judge David H. Souter as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.
- (2) Passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- (3) Passage of legislation providing for 85 additional federal judgeships.
- (4) Passage of legislation providing for increased pay for federal law enforcement officers.
- (5) Passage of the Federal Debt Collection Procedures Act, providing for a uniform federal system for the collection of debts owed to the United States.
- (6) Passage of the Immigration Act of 1990, providing for increased immigration in general and, within that framework, increased skill-based immigration.
- (7) Senate Ratification of the United Nations Drug Enforcement Convention.

B. Departmental Initiatives

(1) Progress in the fight against financial institution fraud, e.g. during the period October 1, 1988, through October 31, 1990, 519 individuals were charged with major savings and loan violations, 355 were convicted, and only 14 were acquitted, a 96% conviction rate, with 77% of those sentenced going to prison.

(2) Significant convictions in the areas of defense procurement fraud, HUD fraud, and public corruption.

(3) Significant prosecutions in the War on Drugs and the effort against organized crime.

(4) Significant violent crime prosecutions (hate crime prosecutions (Skinheads) and the indictment of Walter Leroy Moody, Jr., for the mail bomb murders of Judge Robert Vance and attorney Robert E. Robinson).

(5) Enhanced asset forfeiture collections. (In Fiscal Year 1990, collections increased 28% to \$460 million.)

(6) Increased merger enforcement in the antitrust area. (During Fiscal Year 1990, there was a 100% increase in court challenges to anticompetitive mergers. Also, it is worth noting that legislation was passed increasing the maximum statutory fines for antitrust crimes to \$10 million for corporate violators and to \$350,000 for individual violators.)

(7) Environmental litigation. (For the second year in a row, recoveries netted a total of more than \$1 billion.)

C. Particular Matters

(1) The indictment of Exxon Corporation in connection with the Prince William Sound oil spill.

(2) Supreme Court approval of increased State regulation of abortions.

(3) Conviction of Drexel Burnham Lambert and Michael Milken.

(4) Significant pornography convictions.

D. Resources

(1) A 50% increase in the number of federal prosecutors, as well as more FBI and DEA agents.

(2) A \$1.4 billion prison expansion program.

E. Miscellaneous

(1) Discussions with the Attorney General's Soviet and Eastern European counterparts on the Rule of Law; human rights; and environmental and antitrust issues.

(2) Increased cooperation with State attorneys general and local prosecutors.

(3) Commencement of the Japanese-American redress payment program.



November 8, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR: MICHAEL JACKSON
Special Assistant to the President
and Executive Secretary for Cabinet Liaison

FROM: JOHN HEUBUSCH ~~SEA~~
Chief of Staff

Subject: 1990 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1.) Proposed legislation to refocus the Job Training Partnership Act on the least skilled and most economically disadvantaged Americans.
- 2.) Passage of the first increase in the minimum wage in a decade, including a training wage that will save jobs.
- 3.) Settlement of the dispute between the Pittston Coal Company and the United Mine Workers -- a strong signal of improved labor/management relations on behalf of the Administration.
- 4.) Drafted legislative proposals to improve enforcement of the Employee Retirement Incomes Security Act (ERISA) to better protect the pensions of millions of retirees.
- 5.) Launched a major workforce quality initiative including the appointment of the SCANS Commission (Secretary's Commission on Achieving Necessary Skills) to develop national competency guidelines that effect work readiness.
- 6.) Launched a major ergonomics/workplace injury initiative to reduce repetitive motion trauma on the job and negotiated ergonomics agreements with the "big three" automakers.

- 7.) Proposed a new regulation to protect 5.3 million workers against the AIDS and Hepatitis B viruses and other bloodborne pathogens.
- 8.) Appointment of the Miners Health benefits Commission to recommend long-term solutions regarding retiree health benefits which impact the entire coal industry.
- 9.) Launched a comprehensive, nation-wide series of investigations into child labor violations that helped to dramatically reduce the incidence of violations.
- 10.) Developed a nationwide mentoring program and challenged American businesses to allow 10% of their employees to become involved in mentoring activities.



**U.S. Department of
Transportation**

Office of the Secretary
of Transportation

400 Seventh St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590

November 9, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR: MICHAEL JACKSON
 SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
 AND EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT FOR CABINET LIAISON

FROM: *WJ for* JOHN GAUGHAN, CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT: 1990 DOT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Release and beginning of implementation of National Transportation Policy.
2. Release of National Transportation Strategic Planning Study.
3. Implementation of aviation security improvements including:
 - o Passage of Aviation Security Improvement Act of 1990.
 - o Establishment of OST Office of Intelligence and Security.
 - o Rule requiring explosive detection devices.
4. Passage of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.
5. Continued Coast Guard oversight of the Exxon Valdez oil spill cleanup effort.
6. Passage of Aviation Safety and Capacity Expansion Act of 1990, with a national aviation noise policy and authority to permit airport operators to impose passenger facility charges.
7. Formation of interagency coordinating structure to develop programs and policies for magnetically levitated transportation systems.
8. Passage of Americans with Disabilities Act which will result in several transportation accessibility rules.
9. Completion of a comprehensive Domestic Airlines Competition Study to serve as a cornerstone in opposition to aviation industry re-regulation movements.
10. Decline of the U.S. traffic fatality rate to 2.2 per 100 million vehicle miles traveled, the lowest rate in history and the President's announced goal for 1992.

(2)

11. Development of preliminary surface reauthorization and U.S. maritime reform proposals.
12. Success in aviation negotiations with the UK, Italy, Venezuela, USSR, and China. Additionally, initial steps taken toward liberalization of international aviation services beyond traditional aviation agreements (new service for Baltimore, Charlotte, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C.).
13. Announcement of U.S. - Canada "open skies" aviation initiative.
14. Issuance of a new Federal auto safety requirement to provide side impact protection.
15. Mobilization and success of U.S. Coast Guard maritime boarding teams and port security units in support of Operation Desert Shield.
16. Successful activation of a large percentage of Ready Reserve vessels in support of Operation Desert Shield.
17. Establishment of cooperative transportation working relationship with Mexico, resulting in improvements in liberalization, facilitation and safety.
18. Issuance of a rule incorporating a statutory smoking ban on airlines.
19. Reauthorization of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act.
20. Successful handling of a potential national rail strike - now in the hands of Presidential Emergency Board.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

November 9, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL P. JACKSON
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR CABINET LIAISON

FROM: R. BLAIR DOWNING *R. Blair Downing*
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: 1990 Accomplishments

Below is a list of the major accomplishments of the Department of the Treasury in 1990. Please let me know if you need more detailed discussion of any of the items:

- o Worked for completion of five-year, \$500 billion budget agreement which includes the child care tax credit and an extension of the R&E tax credit.
- o Brady Plan debt reduction deals for Costa Rica, Philippines and Venezuela.
- o Conception and initiation of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.
- o Negotiations leading to U.S. membership in the EBRD and passage of subsequent legislation authorizing the U.S. to join the Bank.
- o Coordination of financial aid for countries affected by the Gulf Crisis through the Gulf Crisis Financial Coordination Group.
- o Completion of Structural Impediments Initiative with Japan.
- o Implementation of Customs-DEA agreement to cross designate at least 1,250 Customs agents to investigate drug smuggling and drug-related money laundering activities.
- o Development of overall, integrated \$6 billion IRS tax processing modernization plan, a Presidential priority.
- o Coordinated the oversight of the thrift industry clean-up.
- o Passage of the "Intergovernmental Cash Management Improvement Act."
- o Enactment of Omnibus Crime legislation, including proposals to attack fraud in S&L institutions.
- o Establishment of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.
- o Occupation and start-up of Fort Worth, Texas, currency production plant.
- o FY 1990 sales of \$7.7 billion of Savings Bonds and introduction of new Education Savings Bonds program.
- o Directed a study on the federal deposit insurance system.
- o Freezing of Iraqi and Kuwaiti assets in response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES
TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON
20506

November 9, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL JACKSON
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
AND EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR CABINET LIAISON

FROM: DAVID A. WEISS *DN*
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: 1990 USTR Accomplishments

The President's 1990 Trade Policy Agenda called for a three-pronged strategy for achieving our trade liberalization goals. Our primary objective is to conclude successfully the Uruguay Round of international trade talks by December of this year. Despite the difficulties which are inherent in the late stages of negotiations this complex and important, we are committed to making an all out effort toward finishing the Round successfully in Brussels in the first week of December. The second prong of our strategy called for the pursuit of market-opening initiatives with key trading partners. As demonstrated below, this is an area in which we have been very active. In particular, the initiatives with Japan and Central and South America have been fruitful. Finally, we have successfully used the strength of our markets to open foreign markets and expand trade.

1990 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Mexico

1. Secured Mexican Government commitments in the 1990 "Modernization Plan" to seek new legislation that protects fully patents, trademarks and trade secrets and to implement this new legislation by early 1991.
2. Promoted liberalization in the services sector with the Mexican Government, obtaining a Constitutional Amendment that opens the banking sector to private capital.
3. Issued a Joint Report from Ambassador Hills and Mexican Secretary Serra to the Presidents on a U.S.-Mexico Free Trade Agreement (FTA). This led to Presidential notification to the

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL JACKSON
from Office of the United States Trade Representative
November 9, 1990
Page 2

Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees on intent to negotiate a FTA with Mexico. Consultations have been initiated with Canada and Mexico on possible three-way FTA agreement.

Canada

1. Concluded the first cycle of FTA tariff acceleration involving a package of 400 items with a bilateral trade coverage of \$6 billion.
2. Negotiated an arrangement with Canada to permit freer movement of meat shipments across our mutual border.
3. Negotiated an arrangement with Canada to permit freer access for U.S. exports of broiler hatching eggs and chicks.

South and Central America

1. Launched the President's "Enterprise for the Americas" Initiative (EAI).
2. Initiated the Andean Trade Preference Initiative.
3. Negotiated bilateral framework agreements with Colombia, Ecuador and Chile as part of the EAI.
4. Initiated negotiations to establish a Trade and Investment Council involving the U.S., Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay.
5. Negotiated a bilateral subsidies commitment with Colombia.
6. Established a U.S.-Chile Trade and Investment Council.
7. Completed a special Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) review for the Andean countries which resulted in enhanced benefits to these countries.

Japan

1. Concluded market opening agreements with Japan on satellites, supercomputers and wood products.
2. Initiated the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) negotiations with Japan which produced agreement on a wide range of actions to be taken by the Japanese government to remove or reduce structural impediments to trade.

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL JACKSON
from Office of the United States Trade Representative
November 9, 1990
Page 3

3. Resolved bilateral trade disputes with Japan concerning telecommunications and amorphous metals.

Asia and the Pacific

1. Reached agreement with Korea to liberalize telecommunications trade.
2. Negotiated a trade agreement with Mongolia (not yet signed).
3. Established a consultation mechanism with the ASEAN countries to defuse trade frictions and foster closer cooperation.

Western Europe

1. Utilized the interagency Internal Market Task Force to promote U.S. interests in the EC's Single Market Program (EC-1991).
2. Instituted formal negotiations with the European Space Agency in an effort to develop agreement on disciplines for government support of the commercial launch services industry.

Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union

1. Concluded a bilateral trade agreement with the Soviet Union in June (not yet forwarded to Congress for ratification). This is one of the prerequisites for granting MFN treatment.
2. Concluded a trade agreement with Czechoslovakia in April (approved by U.S.; awaiting approval by Czechoslovakia).
3. Concluded a U.S.- Poland Bilateral Treaty on Business and Economic Relations in March (ratified).
4. Initialed a U.S.- Bulgaria bilateral trade agreement in October.



THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM TO: Michael P. Jackson
Special Assistant to the President
and Executive Secretary for Cabinet Liaison

FROM: Edward J. Derwinski

SUBJECT: 1990 Department of Veterans Affairs Accomplishments

1. Established Commission on the Future Structure of Veterans Health Care.
2. Approved compensation of veterans for conditions associated with Vietnam service and exposure to Agent Orange.
3. Made the 13 millionth G.I. home loan.
4. Provided G.I. Bill benefits to the 20 millionth veteran.
5. Initiated a test of mobile medical clinics as a means of increasing access to care in remote rural areas.
6. Initiated PTSD inpatient treatment teams by adding 20 new PTSD clinical teams and 3 new specialized inpatient PTSD Units. (SIPUS).
7. Improved the salaries and benefits packages for the 33,000 nurses employed by VA to enhance recruitment and retention of registered nurses in the VA by passing of Nurse Pay Act of 1990 - P.L. 101-366.
8. Initiated administrative reorganizations in VHS&RA and VBA to enhance the efficiency of program management. Established four Regional Benefits Directors Offices as part of VBA.
9. Signed Memorandum of Understanding with DOD to improve debt collection on Montgomery G.I. Bill education overpayments.
10. Established Blue Ribbon Panel on VA Research.
11. Participated in numerous joint ventures or sharing agreements with DOD and the private sector.
12. Treated 9603 AIDS patients, about 6% of all adults, at 152 VAMC's since the epidemic began.

EJD/dhl



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR

1990 HIGHLIGHTS

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1. Passage of the Clean Air Act

Presidential leadership led to a comprehensive Clean Air bill that will cause significant and lasting reductions in acid rain, major improvements in air quality in American cities, and large reductions of toxic air pollutants from industrial sources. The net result will be significant, long lasting improvements in air quality for millions of Americans. [Year-long, culminating in new Clean Air Act in Nov. 90]

2. International Leadership

Played key role in Administration's leadership position strengthening the Montreal Protocol by phasing out chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and reducing other stratospheric ozone-depleting chemicals by the year 2000. [June 90]

Participated in over \$14 million in major research to examine causes and effects of climate change and implications on future policy. [Year-long]

Worked with White House and State Department to carry forward major EPA proposal that succeeded in securing commitment by the G-7 countries to negotiate an agreement on world forestry. This convention will be designed to ensure the survival of the great forests, especially in the tropics, which harbor so many animal and plant species. [July 90]

EPA has also strengthened key bilateral relationships:

Mexico -- working on Mexico City air and border pollution problems under cooperative agreements [Year-long];

Latin America -- assisted in developing the President's Enterprise for the Americas Initiative to provide opportunities for environmental protection in Latin America [Sept. 90];

Canada -- continued work on acid rain accord and major joint initiative on Great Lakes [Year-long];

Eastern and Central Europe -- delivered in less than one year on Presidential commitment to Hungary and Poland by opening Regional Environment Center in Budapest to share solutions to environmental problems [Sept. 90].

3. Pollution Prevention & Recycling

Developed pollution prevention strategy for Agency which is under review by Office of Management and Budget and scheduled for Nov. 90 release. Also developed major education program aimed at waste reduction and recycling.

Worked with top executives of nine major companies to obtain commitments for significant voluntary reductions (over 80 percent) of toxic chemicals from 40 chemical plants in 14 states within next three years. [Sept. 90]

Released major solid waste study indicating that by 1988 recycling of municipal solid waste had increased to 13 percent from the 1986 total of 10 percent, and that landfilling accounted for only 73 percent, down from 80 percent over the same two-year period. The study projected that recycling will increase even more dramatically in the 1990s. [June 90]

4. Reinvigorating the Great Lakes Program

In concert with Canada, EPA prepared a major effort on pollution prevention, contaminated sediments, runoff, air toxics deposition and the zebra mussel problem in the Great Lakes. Cuts across all EPA programs--a strategic plan to reduce toxic emissions from all sources. [Year-long]

5. Record Enforcement Activities

Enforcement cases for civil and criminal referrals to the Dept. of Justice are expected to set new Agency records in many categories. [Year-long]

Major new enforcement initiatives announced that will consolidate air, water and hazardous waste violations into a single complaint, targeted at specific ecosystems for cleanup. First cases filed against two major steel makers and metals manufacturer for violations under Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, in Indiana. [Oct. 90]

6. Promoting Sound Science and Risk-Based Priorities

Released major report of EPA Science Advisory Board called "Reducing Risk: Setting Priorities and Strategies for Environmental Protection," refocusing priorities on greatest risk to public health and the environment. Agency moved to incorporate themes into all regulatory and enforcement activities through the strategic planning process. [Sept. 90]

Achieved impressive results in Alaska bio-remediation field test which accelerated breakdown of oil spilled in Exxon Valdez disaster. [Winter 1989-90]

7. Maintaining High Momentum on Superfund

Met or exceeded targets in implementing the 1989 Superfund Management Review's focus on "Enforcement First" and "Worst Sites First" by achieving the following milestones:

- o Achieved a 25 percent increase in the number of cleanups at Superfund hazardous waste sites by potentially responsible parties. The percentage of sites where potentially responsible parties have started cleanup construction has also increased, from 47 percent in 1989 to 61 percent in 1990. [Year-long]
- o Preliminary estimates indicate the value of Superfund cleanup activities which potentially responsible parties have agreed to undertake has for the second year in a row exceeded \$1 billion. [Year-long]
- o Cost-recovery actions referred to the Justice Department exceeded the Agency's target by 14 percent and have a preliminary estimated value of \$130 million. [Year-long]
- o Hired 500 new enforcement personnel authorized last year, primarily in regional enforcement. [Year-long]
- o Revised the National Contingency Plan, the primary guide for addressing hazardous waste sites which for the first time expresses a clear preference for treatment remedies. [Feb. 90]

8. **Toxic Pollutant Releases Available to the Public**

EPA released the second Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) report which details by community the names of facilities and the toxic chemicals they handle. The TRI report encourages voluntary pollution prevention by generators and handlers, empowers citizen groups and community officials with knowledge about potential chemical hazards, and enables regulators, like EPA, to be more effective in targeting the worst problems. [Oct. 90]

9. **Promoting Environmental Education and Awareness**

Supported passage of the National Environmental Education Act of 1990 which emphasizes strong environmental literacy efforts throughout the educational system. Created Office of Environmental Education within EPA to coordinate Agency activities towards improved public understanding of environmental issues. [Nov. 90]

Proposed cooperative public and private sector effort at raising public awareness of what they can do to improve the environment. Major studios and networks to participate in campaigns focused on recycling, tree planting, environmental literacy and conservation. [Sept. 90]

10. **Linking Environment and the Economy**

Prepared economic analysis entitled "Cost of A Clean Environment" calculating that the United States spends approximately 1.6 percent of its GNP on environmental protection--a ratio slightly greater than other major industrialized nations. The report projects that this will almost double by the year 2005 as existing requirements and new Clean Air rules take effect. Report is expected to be released soon. [Dec. 90]

Also due for release soon is the "Market Incentives Report" which examines ways that environmental regulations can be achieved more cost effectively with such incentives as emissions trading, banking, offsets and other market-based programs. [Dec. 90]

11. Reassessing Hazardous Waste Management

Conducted comprehensive analysis of the Agency's hazardous waste management program under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Study provides foundation for EPA's management of hazardous waste in 1990s, calling for quicker evaluation of facilities requiring cleanup, more targeted enforcement actions, increased emphasis on generators of hazardous waste and reevaluation of regulations to ensure consistency and enforceability. [July 90]

12. Improving Asbestos Communications

Commissioned internal management review of asbestos communications to ensure public reception of Agency's asbestos message is clear--that a management-in-place program is often the most cost-effective and protective option for dealing with asbestos. Review involves outreach activities to all affected parties (schools, environmentalists, unions, business, industry, health officials, parents), surveys, content analyses and other examination of the risks and proper handling of asbestos in schools. [Year-long]

13. Celebrating Earth Day and EPA's 20th Anniversary

Participated in nationwide events celebrating the 20th Anniversary of the first Earth Day in April 1970 and organized events throughout the Agency in Washington and the regional cities. [April 90]

Commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the founding of EPA in December 1970 with Agency-wide events and retrospective on EPA's "coming of age" and growing public awareness of environmental problems and means to overcome them. [Dec. 90]

14. Budget Increases for Environmental Protection

Strong Presidential and Congressional commitment to budget increases for Fiscal Year 91 to protect human health and the environment. EPA appropriated \$6.1 billion, a nine percent increase over FY 90. [Oct. 90]

15. Significant Strides in Minority Hiring

Sixty-nine percent of the net growth of professional/administrative positions during 1990 were women and minorities, with minorities accounting for close to half the total. [Year-long]

At management levels, minorities and women made up two-thirds EPA's net growth during the year. Hispanics and Asian-Pacific Americans both increased by over 50 percent in this category. [Year-long]

16. **Major Regulatory Highlights:**

Air

Proposed new rules to reduce air emissions by 90 percent overall from municipal waste incinerators. Proposal includes requirement to separate at least 25 percent of the reusable components of municipal trash to reduce air pollutants and encourage recycling. [Nov. 89]

Further reduced gasoline volatility levels to cut overall emissions of smog-producing compounds during the summer months. [June 90]

Proposed court-ordered federal clean air plans for Los Angeles, Phoenix and Tucson to reduce pollutants from automotive and industrial sources. [July, Sept. 90]

Reduced sulfur content of diesel fuel by 80 percent by 1993. This will significantly reduce public exposure to harmful particulate emissions from vehicular exhaust. [Aug. 90]

Issued rules to cut emissions of benzene air pollutants by 93 percent from certain industrial sources. [Feb. 90]

Water

Issued new permit requirements for municipalities to control pollution from storm drains. [Nov. 90]

Established new rules to protect the nation's groundwater by increasing the numbers of toxic organic chemical wastes controlled under federal regulations. [March 90]

Announced major strategy for protecting the nation's groundwater supplies from future contamination. [Nov. 90]

Pesticides

Ordered a prohibition on all sales, distribution and use of the pesticide daminozide (trade name Alar) for use on food crops. [Nov. 89]

Finalized regulations on control and storage of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) that require notification and manifest of PCB wastes already regulated. [Dec. 89]

Proposed cancellation of most uses of EBDC pesticides after determining that the long-term cumulative risks of certain uses outweigh the benefits. [Dec. 89]

Issued order banning diazinon pesticide for use on golf courses and sod farms. [July 90]

Toxics

Ordered the use of mercury in indoor paints to be eliminated, and warning labels be placed on outdoor paint containing mercury. [June 90]

Issued new regulations to strengthen control of hazardous and toxic wastes discharged by industry to municipal sewer systems. [July 90]

Solid Waste/Superfund

Added 106 hazardous waste sites to the Superfund National Priority List, bringing the total to 1207 sites where priority cleanup activities are underway. [Aug. 90]

Proposed rules to restrict the land disposal of nearly 350 additional hazardous wastes, leading to an ultimate ban by 1992 of the land disposal of all currently regulated hazardous wastes. [Nov. 89]

Proposed comprehensive "corrective action" standards for the cleanup of hazardous waste management facilities under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act to prevent releases of toxic chemicals that might threaten human health and the environment. [July 90]

For additional information on
these and other activities of
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
contact the
Office of Communications and Public Affairs,
(A-107), EPA, Washington, D.C. 20460
Phone (202) 382-4355

9 Nov 90



UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20415

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

November 9, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR EDE HOLIDAY
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
SECRETARY OF THE CABINET

FROM: CONSTANCE BERRY NEWMAN
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SUBJECT: OPM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990. The new law reforms the Federal pay system for white-collar workers. It provides for a new system that is extremely flexible and market sensitive. While it retains the General Schedule, it changes fundamentally the way GS pay rates are adjusted. The Schedule will be adjusted each January based on changes in the national average cost of labor (Employment Cost Index). Beginning in 1994, there will also be adjustments based on the differences between Federal and non-Federal salaries in local areas.

The law also provides a variety of new pay authorities. It provides, for example, for recruitment and relocation bonuses and retention allowances to deal with especially difficult staffing problems. There are also some immediate relief measures to provide help for the most acute problems until the new system is fully in place.

The law is the result of a cooperative effort on the part of the Administration, the Congress, and Federal employee organizations. It developed from a common understanding that our old inflexible pay system was unfair to our current workforce and was threatening our continued ability to recruit and retain the best.

- Administrative Careers With America. OPM has introduced a new examining program for entry into more than 100 key

administrative and professional white-collar occupations with the Federal Government. Prior to 1980, the Federal Government had used the Professional and Administrative Career Examination (PACE) to fill entry-level positions. While PACE was effective in recruiting well-qualified college graduates for Federal careers, plaintiffs in the Luevano v. Newman (formerly Campbell) case argued that the test had adverse impact. The Federal Government signed a consent decree in January 1981 to discontinue using the PACE as soon as feasible, and in 1982 the PACE register was abolished.

As a result, since 1982, agencies recruited candidates through a variety of single occupation tests and excepted examining authorities. The lack of standard procedures meant applicants had a difficult time understanding how to get a Federal job.

Since the ACWA program was opened to the public May 1, 1990, more than 75,000 persons have been tested. It is expected that the ACWA examinations will be used to fill more than 5,000 positions each year. The ACWA program is designed to be a fast, flexible means for achieving a high quality Federal work force which reflects our nation's diversity.

- OPM has developed a Strategic Plan for Federal Human Resources Management (HRM) for Departments and Agencies as a guide in creating a responsive system that enables each agency to attract, develop and retain a quality and representative work force need to accomplish its unique mission. OPM is using the plan in its internal, long-range program planning and budgeting process and will also develop specific timetables for Governmentwide initiatives such as creating new systems, assembling task forces, and preparing legislative proposals.

- OPM has established a new Human Resources Development Group to consolidate and improve the Federal Government's employee and development effort. The new organization will help streamline and make more efficient the complex web of Federal training and development programs. The group will address training and development issues raised by Civil Service 2000 report, the Volker Commission and OPM's Task Force on Executive and Management Development and will work with federal executives to make greater investment in the training and development of all their human resources.

UNITED STATES PEACE CORPS

ACCOMPLISHMENTS - - MAY 1, 1989 - October 31, 1990

Overseas

- * Eastern Europe was opened up for Peace Corps service through agreements with Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. There are nearly 200 Volunteers currently serving in Central Europe with more scheduled to go in the near future. In 1991, Volunteers will begin work in Bulgaria and Romania -- and possibly in Yugoslavia.
- * Since May 1, 1989, Volunteers have begun work in 13 new countries. By the end of FY 1991, Peace Corps will have entered more new countries since 1989 than in the previous two decades.
- * Through implementation of a strong minority outreach program, the percentage of minority trainees has reached a level of 10% for the first time in Peace Corps history. The goal is 12% for FY 1991 and 15% for FY 1992.
- * A concerted effort at minority outreach has resulted in a significant increase in minority participation among country directors and senior management. Twenty percent of all country directors are minorities.

At Home

- * *World Wise Schools* launched - A new program to link Peace Corps Volunteers with schools in the United States was started in September, 1989. In the current school year, 1,275 Volunteers are linked to 852 schools in all 50 states.
- * The Peace Corps Fellows/ USA program, which began at Teachers College, Columbia University five years ago, is being replicated throughout the United States. During the last 12 months, agreements have been signed with the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, George Washington University in Washington, D.C., Florida International University in Miami and Georgia College at Milledgeville. Peace Corps is nearing agreement with eight other schools to start Fellows programs.
- * Peace Corps' revitalized Office of Private Sector Relations has raised more than \$3 million in money and equipment, compared to \$890,000 the year before.
- * Extensive collaboration has been inaugurated with several agencies and departments of the United States government, including EPA, AID, HHS, and USDA.
- * Through the New York Board of Regents National Program on Non-Collegiate Program Sponsored Instruction (PONSI), Peace Corps has, for the first time, organized a procedure for Volunteers to receive academic credit for Peace Corps training and experience.

Agency Management

- * The Internal Planning and Budget System (IPBS) was established after extensive planning by an agency-wide task force. Under IPBS, for the first time, a comprehensive three-year planning system was established which effectively segregated continued operations from enhanced operations. The process also established for the agency a continuing reference point from which to measure change, modification and improvement.

**PRESIDENTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS
DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL
1989-90**

Clean Air Initiative. Developed policy leading to legislation establishing a national strategy to reduce acid rain and air toxic emissions, and to attain air quality standards.

Americans with Disabilities Act. Developed policy leading to a new law extending civil rights protections to Americans with disabilities and bringing persons with disabilities into the economic mainstream of American society.

National Drug Control Strategies I & II. Developed national strategies for the war on drugs, including substantial federal funding increases, more stringent law enforcement efforts, interdiction of drugs coming across our borders, and prevention and treatment efforts.

Hispanic Education. Formulated a series of proposals to improve education for Hispanics, including an Executive Order creating the President's Commission on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans.

Reduction of Chloroflorocarbons. Developed policy leading to an international agreement on the phase out of chloroflorocarbons by the year 2000.

Hazardous Waste Export. Developed policy leading to a ban on the export of hazardous waste materials except under predetermined circumstances and to transboundary movement of hazardous waste.

Offshore Drilling. Assisted in formulation of the President's decision to ban oil and gas drilling in federal waters offshore California, Florida, Washington, Oregon and the Northeast for a period of years.

Global Climate Change. Developed U.S. positions for various international meetings on global climate change and for the U.N. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Wetlands. Conducted public meetings throughout the country on wetlands issues.

Food Safety. Developed policy leading to improvement of food safety regulations.

AIDS Visas. Developed policy resulting in a waiver of U.S. entry regulations to allow short-term admission of HIV infected aliens under certain conditions (e.g., business, health care). Developed an exception to U.S. immigration policy making HIV status irrelevant for persons seeking short-term entry to attend professional, scientific, or academic conferences.

Legal Immigration Reform. Developed a series of policy decisions that resulted in the first comprehensive revision of legal immigration laws in 66 years, expanding the number of persons allowed to enter the United States by nearly 40 percent and placing greater emphasis on immigrants with job skills needed by the U.S. economy.

Volunteer Liability Reform. Developed policy leading to model legislation and a Presidential call for legal reforms to ease the burden that the tort system places on volunteers and volunteer organizations.

Budget Process Reform. Developed for transmittal to Congress a three part budget process reform package, including: (1) endorsement of a balanced budget amendment; (2) a proposed constitutional amendment providing line item veto authority; and (3) support for enhanced rescission legislation.

Adoption Reform. Developed a plan to remove barriers to adoption and to promote adoption, including two legislative proposals to Congress providing tax deductions for the adoption of special needs children.

INITIATIVES PENDING COMPLETION BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1991

Economic Empowerment. A comprehensive strategy to enhance the ability of all Americans either to attain or to maintain economic independence and self-sufficiency.

Medical Professional Liability Reform. A multifaceted strategy to reform the tort system as it applies to the practice of medicine and the delivery of quality medical care in the United States.

Infant Mortality. A comprehensive strategy for reducing the rate of infant death and for improving infant health in the United States.

National Drug Control Strategy III. A third generation of the national strategy for combatting the marketing and use of illegal drugs.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 9, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR EDE HOLIDAY

FROM: OLIN WETHINGTON
TODD BUCHHOLZ
STEVE FARRAR

SUBJECT: Administration Initiatives

The following is a list of key policy initiatives and executive actions arising from EPC activities:

DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES

Economic Growth and Competitiveness

Joint Production Ventures

The Administration developed and announced a legislative initiative to encourage manufacturing consortia and joint production ventures among industrial competitors. Under the initiative, courts would have to take into account foreign competition and the procompetitive effects of joint ventures when reviewing possible antitrust violations.

America's Infrastructure

National Transportation Policy Statement

The Administration issued a comprehensive statement of the goals and strategies for developing America's transportation infrastructure. The NTP Statement supports reauthorizing Federal transportation programs to emphasize state and local participation and providing greater flexibility to grant recipients.

Rural Development

The President's Rural Development initiative established the President's Council on Rural America and State Rural Development Councils. These councils collaborate with state and local governments to better target federal funds to assure balanced economic growth.

Energy Security

National Energy Strategy

In September 1990, the Administration announced a series of medium term measures aimed at reducing America's dependence on unstable sources of oil. This package of initiatives includes actions that will boost domestic oil and gas energy production as well as conserve resources. The final National Energy Strategy will be announced this winter.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve

The Administration announced its goal of increasing the SPR to 750 million barrels of oil. Increasing the SPR provides the U.S. with additional protection in the event of a major disruption.

Agriculture

Farm Bill

The Administration developed a farm bill proposal and then negotiated a 1990 Farm Bill with Congress. The new farm bill maintains the fundamental market-oriented approach of the 1985 Farm Bill and provides additional planting flexibility. In addition, it assures future agricultural output through its Conservation Reserve Program and its research and development title.

Labor Relations

Presidential Emergency Board for Rail Negotiations

The President appointed an emergency board, thereby averting a nationwide rail strike, which could have led to significant economic losses. The emergency board is currently working to resolve wage and benefit disputes between the railroad unions and the management.

November 9, 1990

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Enterprise for the Americas Initiative

The President has announced an initiative to support Latin economic reform efforts by encouraging removal of barriers to trade and investment and by reducing official debt burdens. The initiative would also encourage greater attention to environmental priorities.

U.S.-Japan Structural Impediments Initiative

In July 1990, the Administration concluded an agreement with the Government of Japan on the U.S.-Japan Structural Adjustment Initiative (SII). Under the SII, structural barriers to economic growth and adjustment will be reduced in both countries. The first meeting on implementing the SII initiative was held in September.

Super 301

The Administration has successfully used the so-called Super 301 authority provided in the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 to open markets to U.S. exports in Japan, Brazil, Korea, and Taiwan.

Uruguay Round

The United States has been a leader in attempting to achieve substantial reductions in worldwide barriers to trade in goods and services in the Uruguay Round. The Round is scheduled for conclusion by the end of December. Problems remain, notably in getting the European Community to agree to cuts in agricultural support programs.

Steel Trade Liberalization Program

In July 1989, the President established the Steel Trade Liberalization Program. The Program is designed to (1) permit the negotiation of an international consensus regarding fair trade in steel, and (2) phase out by March 1992 the steel voluntary restraint arrangements that restrict steel imports into the United States. Bilateral consensus agreements have been negotiated with 19 countries, including the European Community.

Brady Plan

In March, 1989, the Administration announced the Brady Plan, aimed at reducing the burden of international debt owed by middle- and lower-income countries. Notable results have been achieved under the Plan, such as in Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela.

Eastern Europe Economic Recovery

The Administration has responded generously with financial support and technical assistance for Poland, Hungary, and other emerging democracies in Eastern Europe. We have also worked to create a new multilateral development bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to specifically address recovery problems in the region.

Gulf Crisis Financial Coordination Group

At the September 1990 IMF/World Bank annual meetings, the U.S. took the initiative to form an international group of donor countries to provide coordinated financial support to the Gulf Crisis confrontation states, such as Egypt, Turkey, and Jordan. This group has met twice since September.

Houston Economic Summit

The President hosted the 1990 Economic Summit of G-7 countries at Houston. The Summit advanced the U.S. agenda on several fronts, including trade, the environment, and support for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re Discussion w/Lujan, Reilly, Skinner, and Watkins (1 pp.)	11/14/90	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices File
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Cabinet Affairs
 (Bates/Holiday) (1990) [1]

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By JP (NLGB) on 10/28/05

Date Closed:	12/14/2004	OA/ID Number:	29176-002
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
 P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
 P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
 P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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 (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
 (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

8

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 14, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY

SUBJECT: Discussion with Lujan, Reilly, Skinner and Watkins

In anticipation of this morning's breakfast, I wanted to advise you of points that might be raised by Secretary Lujan, Skinner or Watkins or Administrator Reilly.

The only attendee who has advised us of topics he might raise is Reilly. He may want to discuss his thoughts on Administration environmental policies and initiatives over the next year --

In the legislative area:

- o RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) reauthorization
- o Superfund (even with the extension of the tax late in the last session)
- o Food safety
- o The Enterprise for the Americas Initiative
- o Cabinet status for EPA

In the international area:

- o The upcoming start of framework global climate change convention negotiations
- o An agreement on forestry
- o Trade and environmental issues, such as harmonizing pesticide regulation and expanding the export of pollution control technology

In the domestic area:

- o Emphasizing our record of accomplishments, such as in Superfund clean-up and enforcement
- o Cutting waste and preventing pollution
- o Environmental volunteerism through tree planting and recycling

From the Cabinet Affairs perspective, it might be helpful for you to raise the National Energy Strategy, with the overriding theme of keeping expectations low at this time. Both Watkins and Deputy Secretary Moore are giving a number of speeches and conducting interviews on the NES in the next few weeks.

You could also inquire as to the results of Skinner's and Watkins' recent meetings with representatives of the airline industry and EPA's preparations for implementation of the Clean Air Act amendments (the agency recently had a briefing for some of the new staff it is hiring for the implementation effort).

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
08. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re Empowerment (2 pp.)	10/26/90	P-5	

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 (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 26, 1990

90 OCT 26 PM 3:09

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY

SUBJECT: Empowerment

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

At a recent Cabinet meeting, you articulated four themes guiding the Administration through the Fall: economic growth; empowerment; crime and drugs; and energy and environment. There has been increasing activity on -- and growing interest in -- the empowerment theme since then.

As you may recall, the empowerment theme emerged from the Domestic Policy Council (DPC) consideration of the Administration's low income opportunity strategy that you approved. The strategy called for "phase two of the war on poverty -- economic empowerment -- the logical next step for true civil rights enfranchisement. Economic empowerment comes from wealth expansion; a strong social fabric; and access to education, jobs, property, capital assets, and equality of opportunity."

The DPC decision memo outlined the objectives of empowerment, which can be summarized in a word: results. More jobs, fewer working poor, fewer disadvantaged children, communities and families that work, and eliminating welfare dependency were all specific objectives of the strategy. Several principles guiding the development of the strategy were enumerated, such as accountability, flexibility, federalism, targeting and enhancing the role of private sector solutions.

You also established a DPC working group to follow up on the strategy, called the Economic Empowerment Task Force and chaired by Secretary Kemp. In addition to building on current creative initiatives and considering new ideas, the task force will develop plans for integrating services, analyze the distribution of benefits under current programs and review current anti-poverty programs to identify what programs for low-income Americans work.

Secretary Kemp, as you know, is eager to take on these tasks and to highlight the Administration's approach to helping people. The first meeting of that DPC working group is scheduled for November 15. Leading up to that meeting, the working group will have meetings with outside experts, such as Stuart Butler of the Heritage Foundation and Congressman Steve Bartlett, to educate

the group on what it means to empower people. The purpose of those meetings will be to get everyone thinking of nonpaternalistic, nonbureaucratic ways government can help people, as reflected in the Administration's child care and HOPE initiatives.

Your decision memo on low income opportunity called for "a coordinated and concentrated effort, [to] articulate and continually reinforce the Administration's anti-poverty strategy, principles and agenda.... [Cabinet members] should repeat and reinforce the basic policy themes of our strategy and particularly emphasize the concepts of empowerment and providing a ladder out of poverty to self-sufficiency."

Most of your speeches since your decision memo have mentioned empowerment as a goal of this Administration. Cabinet members are talking about empowerment as well. You may have noticed that at her press conference, Mrs. Dole said that she had been trying to use the power of the Labor Department "to empower people with the skills they need, safety on the job, and with security of pensions in their retirement years."

This past month, Cabinet Affairs conducted a review of each Department's agenda for the Fall. At the same time, we asked them to consider how their activities fit within four themes you outlined, including empowerment. This exercise has served to highlight the empowerment theme throughout the Administration.

The Attorney General is also working with the DPC and OPD staff to identify new projects for the DPC that will develop further the empowerment theme. Toward that end, we have been hosting breakfast meetings every Friday here at the White House with outside experts to brainstorm new ideas for reform of domestic policy. In addition to Stuart Butler of the Heritage Foundation and Congressman Steve Bartlett, Bob Woodson, Irving Kristol and Clint Bolick have been some recent guests.

Finally, we are discussing with the Attorney General the possibility of his doing a series of speeches and articles challenging the "old paradigm" of paternalistic, centralized solutions and promoting the "new paradigm" of empowerment by proposing ideas for radically restructuring and reforming the way government helps people.

The purpose of this coordinated effort is to identify and emphasize themes and initiatives which will frame the domestic policy debate.

cc: Roger Porter

Information

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

90 OCT 30 PM 1:19

October 30, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*
SUBJECT: Public Attitudes About Public Schools

A recent Gallup Poll reveals: strong support for the national education goals; a desire for greater parental involvement; and a commitment to increased rigor by requiring more emphasis on core courses.

National Education Goals

- More than three-fourths of Americans support the six national education goals and believe they should be either a "very high" or a "high" priority during the next decade. Support is highest for the early childhood and student achievement goals.
- Opinions are mixed as to whether we can actually reach the goals. The public is more optimistic about the early childhood, graduation rate, and student achievement goals. They are more skeptical about achieving the math and science, literacy, and drug free school goals.

Parents and Choice

- The number of Americans supporting educational choice remains high at 62%. Seventy-two percent of those under age thirty and 72% of non-whites, support choice.
- Most Americans believe that parents should have more say in matters such as the courses offered in school, how school funds are spent, instructional materials, and teacher salaries.

Excellence and Rigor

- Two-thirds of those surveyed believe students should pass a test to be promoted to the next grade level.
- Interestingly, while the poll suggests the need for greater emphasis on requiring "core" courses, roughly one-third of the public believes that we don't need to have as much emphasis on science education in high school and that history and U.S. Government receive enough -- or even too much -- emphasis in high school.

8-

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 2, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY 
SUBJECT: Pan Am 103 Investigation

Attached is a memo we requested from the Justice Department providing an update on their investigation of allegations regarding possible DEA operations in connection with Pan Am Flight 103.

In short, the Department has found no evidence of DEA involvement, directly or indirectly, in the Pan Am 103 bombing. The FBI is continuing its investigation and I will keep you apprised of further reports.

Secret Attachment

1

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
09b. Memo	From Robert S. Mueller to Ambassador David Miller Re: Pan Am 103 Investigation (3 pp.)	11/1/90	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Cabinet Affairs (Bates/Holiday) (1990) [1]

Date Closed:	12/14/2004	OA/ID Number:	29176-002
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
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AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 12, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CABINET AND AGENCY HEADS

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY ~~XXX~~
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
AND SECRETARY OF THE CABINET

SUBJECT: State of the Union and the Domestic Agenda

At Governor Sununu's request, last week we asked your help in preparing a preliminary list of the Administration's 1990 accomplishments. I have now received most of those submissions and am grateful for your work.

We are also beginning the process of assembling ideas for the President's 1991 State of the Union Message. At the same time, we want to conduct a broad review of our domestic policy agenda -- both thematic approaches and specific policy initiatives -- as we approach the mid-point of the President's first term. Many of you have discussed these issues with me and with other White House senior staff, and we would now like to solicit your views in a more formal manner.

We therefore ask you to send us your preliminary ideas about the State of the Union and any thoughts you may have about the Administration's broader domestic policy agenda for 1990-91.

Regarding the State of the Union, you may wish to address three topics:

1. the overall thematic approach, general tone or thrust of the address;
2. previous policy initiatives that should be mentioned;
and
3. new policy initiatives that might appropriately be introduced.

As you know, the President's speech necessarily will be short and the list of possible topics for inclusion large. At this early juncture, however, we wish to cast a broad net and make available to the President a wide range of good ideas.

In addition, we would ask for any thoughts you may wish to circulate within the White House on the broader outlines of the Administration's domestic policy agenda for 1990-1991. In your

own area, what are the most important themes you plan to stress or initiatives you wish to explore or introduce? In order to be considered, any policy initiatives with FY 1992 budget implications must also be reflected in your department's budget submission to OMB.

Please send your memorandum to me no later than December 3. Your submission will be kept as a very close hold document within the White House. It will be shared with Governor Sununu, Director Darman and Roger Porter, who has been tasked with aggregating ideas for possible inclusion in the State of the Union. I ask that your memo be given similar close hold treatment within your circle of advisors.

Thank you for your willingness to contribute to this effort.

cc: Governor Sununu
Director Darman
Roger Porter

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

AC/ER

October 22, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM:

EDE HOLIDAY 

SUBJECT:

Federal Maritime Commission

I wanted to bring to your attention some interesting budget news about the Federal Maritime Commission (FMC). The FMC is an independent regulatory agency with a staff of 230 people and a budget for FY 1990 of \$15.4 million. During FY 1990 the FMC collected \$25 million in penalties. This figure represents 162% of their annual budget. Since the penalties are all returned to the Federal Treasury, the FMC operated at no cost to American taxpayers for the year.

The FMC's previous record for penalty collections in a single year was \$4.7 million in FY 1989. Of the \$25 million in penalties collected in FY 1990, \$20 million resulted from a single settlement for illegal price discounting by nine shippers involved in trade between the U.S. and the Far East.

cc: Chriss Winston

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
10. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re Regulation of Mercury Used in Dentistry (1 pp.)	10/17/90	P5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices File
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Cabinet Affairs
 (Bates/Holiday) (1990) [1]

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By JP (NLGB) on 10/25/08

Date Closed:	12/14/2004	OA/ID Number:	29176-002
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

AC/ER

October 17, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY ~~AK~~

SUBJECT: Regulation of Mercury Used in Dentistry

We have raised with EPA the question of whether it has underway any efforts to regulate or consider regulating the use of mercury by dentists as a material for fillings. The possible health risks related to mercury fillings has been the subject of several recent academic studies and has started to garner some public and media attention (see the attached article from U.S. Today last week).

EPA advises that it has no regulatory program underway or under consideration with respect to mercury and its use by dentists. It advises that the Food and Drug Administration would have responsibility for any such regulation under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. Staff at FDA, including one of the country's leading experts on mercury (according to EPA), a Dr. Greg Singleton, is investigating this issue. Dr. Singleton reportedly is not yet convinced that mercury poses a health risk but is studying the recent medical journal articles.

In the last year, EPA did briefly consider the issue of whether dentists who dispose of filling material or old fillings that contain mercury should be subject to regulation under the provisions of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) relating to hazardous wastes. EPA decided against pursuing any such regulation. They note that any company that obtains filling materials for reprocessing in order to recover the mercury might be subject to regulation under RCRA.

Attachment

Fillings for cavities called risk

By Karen S. Peterson
USA TODAY

Mercury — a toxic element that's been part of common "silver" tooth fillings for 150 years — may be far more dangerous than believed.

New research shows mercury seeping from fillings can damage the kidneys of test animals. Fillings typically are about 50% mercury.

The research is the first to claim mercury from silver fillings is harmful. It's being presented to the American Physiological Society, meeting this week in Orlando, Fla., *Newsweek* reports.

Researchers at the University of Calgary in Alberta say mercury use "should be banned immediately." At least 100 million people have such fillings.

The Calgary team put 12 fillings in six sheep. Kidney function in these animals was impaired between 16% and 80% in two months. Control animals were not affected.

Chuck Green of the American Dental Association says he doesn't have enough information on the study to comment.

The ADA has long maintained fillings are safe because any mercury that may escape the amalgam of ingredients in them would be too small to cause serious health problems.

Says Green: "There is no reason for the public to be concerned about silver fillings. Removing them can cause serious and costly damage to the remaining tooth structure."

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Washington, DC 20500

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
11. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (1 pp.)	10/5/90	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices File
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Cabinet Affairs
 (Bates/Holiday) (1990) [1]

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 (Document Follows)
 By JP (NLGB) on 10/28/05

Date Closed:	12/14/2004	OA/ID Number:	29176-002
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Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

AC/ER

October 5, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM:

EDE HOLIDAY 

SUBJECT:

Enterprise for the Americas Initiative

Bill Reilly has been instrumental in obtaining the support for the President's Enterprise for the Americas Initiative evidenced by the attached letter from the World Wildlife Fund and The Nature Conservancy. Although these environmental groups remain concerned over the Administration's position on eligibility for debt reduction, having members of the environmentalist community on record generally in favor of the Initiative should be valuable as the measure proceeds through the Congress.

EPA advises that they have noticed in their visits to the Hill that the Initiative is being lost in the crush of other business. Reilly believes that some clear push from the White House will be necessary for the Initiative to pass prior to adjournment.

Attachment



October 1, 1990

The Honorable Patrick Leahy
433 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Leahy:

We are writing to urge you to include in the Foreign Operations subcommittee markup the bilateral debt forgiveness and debt-for-nature provisions requested by President Bush in the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. These provisions would allow the President to reduce an eligible Latin American or Caribbean country's Foreign Assistance and PL 480 debt, and authorizes an eligible country to pay interest on its reduced obligation into local currency environmental trust funds.

Bilateral debt forgiveness and debt-for-nature swaps present an enormous opportunity to help our Latin American neighbors build a sustainable economic future. The accelerating loss of biological diversity, natural resource depletion and environmental degradation in developing countries has reached crisis proportions, requiring immediate attention. Over the past three years, private conservation groups and bilateral aid agencies have spent \$16 million to purchase over \$97 million of commercial debt on the secondary market, which has generated \$60 million for conservation in underdeveloped countries. These swaps have resulted in significant new monies for the environment, and bilateral debt-for-nature swaps represent an extraordinarily promising and desperately needed extension of the debt-for-nature concept.

The Nature Conservancy and the World Wildlife Fund, in conjunction with other groups, have proposed specific modifications to Title IV which we believe will effectively address concerns about the role of local nongovernmental organizations in this program. After a number of discussions with Treasury officials, they have accepted the attached changes to the original language. We remain concerned that the strict conditions required of a country before it can participate in the debt forgiveness proposal may limit, for the foreseeable future, many countries where the urgency for environmental action is greatest. We hope that a compromise could be reached which would offer an element of flexibility on these criteria.

There is no greater opportunity to do something significant in the Latin American environmental arena than to provide debt relief and create funding for environmental trusts. We hope you can support action this year.

Kathryn S. Fuller
President
World Wildlife Fund

John C. Sawhill
President
The Nature Conservancy

Attachment

ENTERPRISE FOR THE AMERICAS
RECOMMENDED AMENDMENTS TO TITLE IV

World Wildlife Fund and The Nature Conservancy
October 2, 1990

Recommended additions underlined

Recommended deletions ~~struck~~

SEC. 403. ENVIRONMENTAL FRAMEWORK AGREEMENTS.

The President is authorized to enter into an environmental framework agreement with each country eligible for benefits under the Facility concerning the operation and use of the Environmental Fund for that country, and shall consult with such non-governmental organizations for this purpose in accordance with section 404. Such agreement should, among other things, specify the means by which joint programming shall be accomplished; provide that such Environmental Fund shall be used to provide grants to support environmental projects or programs within such country which are subject to the joint approval of the country and the President; contain reasonable provisions for the enforcement of these terms; and, when appropriate, seek to maintain the value of the local currency resources of the Environmental Fund in terms of the United States dollar.

SEC. 404. ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

(a) FRAMEWORK AGREEMENTS AND LOCAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS--In negotiating environmental framework agreements pursuant to section 403, the President ~~(should)~~ shall encourage the involvement of local non-governmental organizations having expertise with respect to environmental or conservation matters. In addition, ~~(the President should encourage eligible countries to involve representatives of these organizations in decisions of the use of grant funds.)~~ such agreements shall require the participation of a range of local non-governmental organizations in the programming and operation of the environmental funds.

(b) CONSULTATION OF FUND PROGRAM--The President should

consult with non-governmental organizations having expertise with respect to environmental or conservation matters regarding the establishment, structure, and operation of the Environmental Fund program.

SEC. 405. ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES AND GRANTEES

(a) Activities eligible for funding through the Environmental Framework Agreements should include activities authorized by the Global Environmental Protection Assistance Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 1989 (Sec. 462) (a)). All such activities shall, where appropriate, include initiatives which link conservation and protection of natural resources with local community development.

(b) Grants made from the Environmental Funds shall be made available for environmental purposes to:

- (1) the government of the eligible country;
- (2) host country non-governmental environmental, conservation, development, or indigenous organizations;
- (3) other appropriate local or regional entities.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
12. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re National Academy of Science Grand Canyon Study (1 pp.)	10/10/90	P5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices File
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Cabinet Affairs
 (Bates/Holiday) (1990) [1]

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J.

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 10, 1990

AC/ER

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUMU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY *for*

SUBJECT: National Academy of Science Grand Canyon Study

Called Grady
10/15/90

Tomorrow at 6:00 p.m. the National Academy of Science (NAS) will release a report on air quality in the Grand Canyon. The report was originally requested by the Interior Department and has been under preparation for several months.

The NAS was asked to study air quality in the canyon, especially the causes of the haze that impairs visibility during the winter months. Previous studies pointed to the Navajo Generating Station, which is partially owned by the Bureau of Reclamation, as the principal suspected culprit. The studies attributed as much as 70 percent of the problem to the generating station. Differences between the Bureau of Reclamation and the National Park Service over the accuracy of these figures led to Interior's decision to consult the NAS.

The NAS study will reportedly (copies of the study have been delivered to Interior and EPA, and the information in this memo is based on discussions with staff) attribute some of the haze problem to the generating station. It will conclude, however, that based on current research it is impossible to quantify how much the station contributes to the problem. The study reportedly will not assail the basic methodology of the earlier studies.

Based on the earlier studies, EPA initiated a proceeding that could have required the installation of scrubbers at the generating station at substantial expense (no precise figures have been given but it is acknowledged that it could cost as much as \$400 million). EPA's formal reaction to the study and its future course of action is not known at this time, although preliminary indications from EPA staff are that it will proceed with its rule-making as the basic methodology of the earlier studies are not attacked by the NAS. Proposed rules could be submitted to OMB within five to six weeks in order to meet a February target for final action established when EPA first postponed the proceeding. The rules will likely call for assessments of a range of possible emission reductions using the best available retrofit technology.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
13a. Memo	From Andy Card to John Sununu Re Environmental Protection Review Group (EPRG) (1 pp.)	9/8/90	P5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices File
WHORM Cat.:
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(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 9-8-90

FOR: Gov. Sununu

FROM: ANDY CARD *Andy*

re EPRG

- ☒ Action
- ☐ Your Comment
- ☐ Let's Talk
- ☐ FYI

NSC/State have some problems - none should be of concern.

Mike Deland doesn't like the EPRG idea and thinks we may be creating a public relations problem.

Ede has done a good job on the project.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
13b. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re Environmental Protection Review Group Charter (2 pp.)	9/7/90	P-8	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices File
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Cabinet Affairs
 (Bates/Holiday) (1990) [1]

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By JF (NLGB) on 10/28/05

Date Closed:	12/14/2004	OA/ID Number:	29176-002
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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AC HAS SEEN ✓

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

AC - INFO

September 7, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM:

EDE HOLIDAY *EH*

THE CHIEF OF STAFF
has seen

SUBJECT:

Environmental Policy Review Group Charter

Several weeks ago the draft charter for the new EPRG was circulated for White House clearance. The most recent draft is attached. In mid-August, the NSC registered a general protest indicating that it could not concur at that time since "... the proposed mandate of the EPRG appears to conflict in certain aspects with the mandate the President gave to the NSC's Policy Coordinating Committee (PCC) on Oceans, Environment and Science Affairs. NSC will need to consult with General Scowcroft on this issue." Until yesterday, we had heard nothing from the NSC, which is not surprising given the requirements of the current international crisis.

In light of your mandate to get this policy body in operation, our staff has been pressing the NSC for a response to the staffing memorandum. That response, apparently stimulated by the State Department, was sent today to Brent Scowcroft for his approval. There is a chance that he may raise some of these matters with you on the trip to Finland.

State Department staff apparently objects to the phrasing of the second paragraph which calls for EPRG review of Administration positions for environmental conferences. They wish to limit that jurisdiction to "domestic" conferences, thus exempting all international negotiations and conferences. State, hence NSC, cites the authority given to the State-led PCC by the President under NSD #10 as reason to limit the review function of the new EPRG as a subcabinet working group under the Domestic Policy Council.

You should know, however, that while we have managed to keep the PCC intact for some purposes, the PCC as the sole arbiter of U.S. positions and policies on international environmental matters is honored more in the breach than in practice. Allan Bromley's Climate Change Working Group is a prime example of a non-NSC body established to review and formulate policy and strategy on global climate change. Similarly, our final positions on the Basel Convention (hazardous wastes) and Montreal Protocol (CFCs) were decided not by the NSC or the PCC but by working groups or task forces of the DPC. During the Reagan Administration almost all policies on international environmental issues (including acid rain) were determined by deliberations of the DPC.

There are some international deliberations which might be properly left to the PCC, such as the Antarctica negotiations. Others that have a heavy domestic impact, such as the 1992 UN Conference on the Environment and Development and the proposed Forestry and Biodiversity Conventions, should be kept with the EPRG. In fact, one compromise with the State Department's objection might be to leave the NSD #10 intact except where international negotiations or conferences "... have a significant domestic impact."

Again, Brent might choose not to raise this matter with you, meaning that he is content to let the charter go as is. Nevertheless, if it is discussed some of these points might prove useful. We plan to send out the charter on Monday.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 10, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY
THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
THE CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS
THE ADMINISTRATOR, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL
SECURITY AFFAIRS
THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
POLICY
THE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR ECONOMIC AND
DOMESTIC POLICY
THE CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

SUBJECT: Environmental Policy Review Group

An Environmental Policy Review Group (EPRG) is being established under the Domestic Policy Council (DPC) formulate, coordinate and monitor the implementation of Administration policy on environmental issues. Participation will be at the Assistant Secretary level or above.

The group will have responsibility for reviewing all significant environmental policy issues. Specifically, the group will: 1) develop options on environmental policy for the President, 2) consider and analyze new initiatives, 3) ensure appropriate interagency consultation on issues relating to the environment, and 4) determine Administration participation in, and formulate Administration positions for, environmental conferences.

The EPRG will be chaired by the Assistant to the President for Economic and Domestic Policy. The Associate Director for Natural Resources, Energy and Science, Office of Management and Budget, will serve as Staff Coordinator. The EPRG will report to the President through the full Domestic Policy Council in coordination with the DPC Executive Secretary.

Please forward the name of the person you wish to represent your department, agency or office to Richard W. Porter, Executive Secretary to the Domestic Policy Council (456-6722), by close of business on Tuesday, August 14, 1990.

Dick Thornburgh
Chairman Pro Tempore
Domestic Policy Council

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
14. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re Report of the Commission on Drug Free Schools (1 pp.)	10/5/90	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: White House Offices File
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Cabinet Affairs
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

AC/ER

October 5, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY

SUBJECT: Report of the Commission on Drug Free Schools

As you may recall from our conversation last week, the Commission on Drug Free Schools has completed a Congressionally mandated report that contains numerous controversial recommendations (including a possible ban on alcohol and tobacco advertising). The transmittal of the report has been delayed as Secretary Cavazos and Director Bennett, the co-chairs of the Commission, sought agreement on a way to deliver the report without appearing either to endorse its recommendations or suppress the views of Commission members.

Yesterday Cavazos and Bennett agreed on the attached transmittal letter, which makes clear that the recommendations contained in the report reflect the views of Commission members, not Administration policy.

The transmittal letter was the last outstanding issue regarding the Commission's Report. The Department of Education is ready to print the document and expects formally to transmit the final report to the President and the Congress within the next two weeks.

Attachment

In accordance with the requirements of section 5051 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690), we transmit herewith the Report of the Commission on Drug Free Schools. The broad range of issues addressed in this Report is a result of a study undertaken by the Commission that has been thorough and independent. The Report's findings, recommendations, and legislative proposals therefore reflect the conclusions reached by members of the Commission and should not be construed as Administration directives or policy.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 27, 1990

AC/ER

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

FROM:

EDE HOLIDAY *EHA*

SUBJECT:

Presidential Design Awards

In 1983 President Reagan established the Presidential Design Awards to recognize design excellence in the federal government. The awards are administered by the National Endowment for the Arts Design Arts Program as part of its ongoing Federal Design Improvement Initiative. Presidential Awards and lesser Federal Design Achievement Awards are given in the areas of architecture, landscape architecture, historic preservation and urban, interior, industrial and graphic design. Award winners are selected through a two-stage jury screening process, with the juries selected by the NEA. The recommendations for the Presidential Awards are subject to approval by the White House.

The first two rounds of the awards competition were held in 1984 and 1988. The 1988 award winners were recognized at an Indian Treaty Room ceremony that President Reagan attended. NEA wants to begin the third round of awards, and Chairman Frohnmayer is seeking White House approval of this action.

White House involvement would include preparation of a memo from the President to all department and agency heads announcing the third round and asking that liaisons be named. A draft of such a memo, which would be circulated within the White House for clearance and distributed in February 1991, is attached. Award winners would be selected in late 1991. A Presidential event at which the awards would be presented would also likely be sought for March 1992, in conjunction with NEA's opening of a Federal Design Exhibition. If approval for beginning the third round of awards is given, we would emphasize that this in no way connotes a commitment for the President to participate in any event related to the awards.

NEA seeks approval to proceed this week so that contracts can be signed during FY 1990 for the preparation of printed materials announcing the program and soliciting nominations (NEA has \$30,000 in the FY 1990 budget for this activity). The program is proposed for funding in the current FY 1991 budget (\$100,000) and no additional funding will be needed to carry out the program.

I recommend that you approve the request.

Approve ☒

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☐

EHA
10/3/90

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 19, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: Coordination of Environmental Issues

As we discussed with Admiral Watkins this morning, we will convene a meeting next Tuesday of the Cabinet members who are on the DPC Environmental Policy Review Group. This should provide the opportunity to assure that the Cabinet's comments regarding the pending Clean Air bill, CAFE legislation, and other environmental issues will be better coordinated.

I suggest that the stated purpose of the meeting should be to review the status of the Clean Air bill with the Cabinet members. The DPC originally developed the Administration's position on Clean Air over a year ago.

We will ask Roger Porter, who is the chairman of the DPC Environmental Policy Review Group and who has been coordinating the Administration's legislative strategy, to make the presentation on status of the Clean Air bill.

AGREE _____ DISAGREE _____ LET'S DISCUSS _____

cc: Roger Porter

Andy told Ede to
proceed.