

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

FOIA Number:
S

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: 29176-003

Folder Title:
Cabinet Affairs (Bates/Holiday) (1990) [2]

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01a. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re: Maryland Dioxin Standard (1 pp.)	9/12/90	P-5	
01b. Report	Re: Maryland Dioxin Standard [Paragraph redacted] (1 pp.)	9/7/90	P-5	
02. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re: Environmental Policy Review Group Charter (2 pp.)	9/7/90	P-5	
03. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re: Status Report on Tomorrow's Congressional Hearing: RTC/Fish and Wildlife MOU (1 pp.)	9/6/90	P-5	
04. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re: 1990 Census Status (2 pp.)	9/7/90	P-5	
05. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re: Mt. Graham Red Squirrel (1 pp.)	8/22/90	P-5	
06. Memo	From Stephen Danzansky to John Sununu Re: Economic Policy Council Working Group Report on Cable Television Re-Regulation Legislation (2 pp.)	8/10/90	P-5	
07. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re: Frank Lorenzo Transaction with SAS (1 pp.)	8/13/90	P-5	

Page 1 of 3

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WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Cabinet Affairs (Bates/Holiday) (1990) [2]

Pinksheet Number: KO0716
OA/ID Number: 29176-003
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

(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
08. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re: Special Negotiator on the U.S.-Mexico Free Trade Agreement (1 pp.)	7/26/90	P-2, P-5	
09a. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re: Hanford Nuclear Cleanup (1 pp.)	7/11/90	P-5	
09b. Memo	From Polly Gault to Ede Holiday Re: Information on DOE's Hanford's Site Operation (2 pp.)	7/11/90	(b)(1)	
09c. Paper	Background Paper: Hanford (Washington) Site Operations (2 pp.)	7/11/90	(b)(1)	
10a. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re: Migrant Worker Initiative (1 pp.)	8/1/90	P-5	
10b. Memo	From Elizabeth Dole to Ede Holiday Re: Department of Labor Migrant Worker Initiative (4 pp.)	7/26/90	P-5	
11. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re: Possible News Story on Infant Mortality (1 pp.)	8/2/90	P-5	
12. Memo	From Ede Holiday to POTUS Re: Secretary Lujan's Meeting w/Mobil Oil (1 pp.)	8/2/90	P-5	
13. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re: Television Network Syndication Restrictions (2 pp.)	6/14/90	P-5	

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14. Memo	From Carla Hills to POTUS Re: Strategy for Pursuing a Free Trade Agreement with Mexico (3 pp.)	5/24/90	(b)(1)	
15. Communiqué	Draft by the Presidents of Mexico and the U.S. Re: Bilateral Trade Relations (2 pp.)	5/14/90	(b)(1)	C
16. Memo	From Stephen Danzansky to John Sununu Re: Agent Orange Compensation (2 pp.)	5/18/90	P-5	
17. Memo	From David Bates to John Sununu Re: Update on U.S.-Japan Trade Issues (1 pp.)	4/18/90	(b)(1)	
18. Memo	From POTUS to David Bates Re: Cabinet Members' Travel (1 pp.)	3/17/90	P-5	

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

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

AC/ER

September 12, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM:

EDE HOLIDAY *EH*

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

SUBJECT:

Maryland Dioxin Standard

EPA advises that the administrator of its Region 3 office in Philadelphia this afternoon signed and transmitted a letter to the State of Maryland approving that state's water quality standard for dioxin. EPA's intent to take this action was noted in this week's Cabinet Report (see attached excerpt). The regional office will publicize its action, but EPA was uncertain if stories would appear tomorrow or on Friday. Although the dioxin standard was only one of several water quality standards approved by EPA, it will command the greatest attention and is expected to evoke a strong reaction from environmental groups who are opposed to what they perceive as a "watering-down" of standards by EPA.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 7, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR SENIOR STAFF

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY 
SUBJECT: Cabinet Report -- September 9-15

* * * THE WEEK AHEAD * * *

AGRICULTURE

September 11. Secretary Yeutter will begin a series of scheduled meetings with Congressional leaders to discuss the Administration's policy objectives in the upcoming House-Senate conference on the 1990 farm bill.

September 11. Yeutter will meet with Josef Slisz, Deputy Speaker of the Polish Senate. Topic: general agricultural issues. Later Yeutter will address the National Pork Producers Council. Topics: the 1990 farm bill, the Uruguay Round negotiations and food safety.

September 12. Yeutter will meet with members of the National Grain and Feed Association's International Trade and Agriculture Policy Committee. Topic: the 1990 farm bill.

COMMERCE

September 9-14. Secretary Mosbacher will lead a Presidential business development mission, comprised of private sector executives from various industries, to Moscow and Leningrad. The delegation, which will meet with the President in Helsinki on September 9, will seek to advance U.S. commercial objectives and identify specific opportunities for U.S. trade and investment. Mosbacher and the delegation will meet with President Mikhail Gorbachev, President of the Russian Republic Boris Yeltsin, Minister of Foreign Economic Relations Konstantin Katusheva and other Soviet business and political leaders. Mosbacher and the delegation will also hold a press conference in Moscow on September 13.

September 11. Director of the Census Barbara Bryant will appear before the House Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee on Census and Population. Topic: execution of the post-enumeration survey of the 1990 Census.

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September 14. Reilly will hold a press availability for members of the environmental trade press. Topic: general environmental issues.

The Region 3 office of EPA is scheduled to approve Maryland's water quality standard for dioxin. This will be the first time EPA has approved a numerical standard for acceptable dioxin content in water. Dioxin, which is a by-product of the bleaching of paper, is classified by EPA as a "weak" probable carcinogen. The standard proposed by Maryland is less stringent than that advocated by EPA, but will be approved as scientifically defensible and within acceptable bounds. Environmental groups, especially Greenpeace and the Natural Resources Defense Council, have opposed the Maryland standard, fearing that it will be adopted by other states, and are likely to criticize the EPA decision.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

September 12. Administrator Austin will address the Society of Statesmen and the Chowder and Marching club.

September 13. Austin will testify before the House Government Operations Subcommittee on Legislation and National Security. Topic: IBM's dealings with the federal government. The subcommittee has held a series of hearings on this issue as part of an investigation of IBM's transactions with the Navy.

GSA and the Department of Defense have implemented a system to allow expedited acceptance and receipt of gifts to the federal government for use in the U.S. efforts in the Middle East. Under federal law, GSA has the authority to accept or reject such conditional gifts. GSA waived the formal notice and referral requirements of the law and advised the Defense Department that GSA will accept all conditional gifts that Defense recommends.

NASA

September 12. Admiral Truly will travel to the Kennedy Space Center in Florida to address the annual convention of the National Conference of Editorial Writers.

September 13-15. The second meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Future of the U.S. Space Program will be held. The committee will hear from the National Space Council on space policies and from NASA on its implementation and management of major program activities.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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02. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re Environmental Policy Review Group Charter (2 pp.)	9/7/90	P-5	

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 7, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY *NA*

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

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AC/ER

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 6, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM:

EDE HOLIDAY 

SUBJECT:

Status Report on Tomorrow's Congressional Hearing:
RTC/Fish and Wildlife MOU

As we discussed earlier this week, the proposed MOU stems from a requirement of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act (FIRREA) that the RTC identify properties in its inventory that have "natural, cultural, recreational or scientific values of special significance." FIRREA also explicitly notes, however, that the RTC cannot take actions that will cause it to forego maximum value on its assets, even if they have such special characteristics. Under the proposed MOU, Fish and Wildlife would review RTC properties, advise the RTC of the presence of the special factors and recommend actions to preserve those features. The RTC would not be required to accept such recommendations.

The MOU was scheduled to be signed on August 3, but was deferred (at our request) pending a full review by the Interior Department. Tomorrow's hearing before the House RTC Task Force was scheduled by Chairman Bruce Vento at the behest of environmental groups anxious to see the MOU go forward and to push the RTC to give special treatment to properties having the special characteristics.

Testimony from the RTC Oversight Board, Interior and CEQ will be presented at the hearing. The RTC will emphasize that the services to be provided under the MOU are advisory only and that the RTC must adhere to the provisions of FIRREA that do not allow it to forego maximum value on its properties. Interior will emphasize that the MOU continues to be reviewed internally, implying that no final decision on whether to proceed has been made (a point Cabinet Affairs has sought to have bolstered in the RTC testimony). CEQ's testimony will note that review of the issue of whether the RTC must comply with environmental laws, most notably the National Environmental Policy Act, is continuing with the Office of Legal Counsel at Justice. This testimony should preserve options for the Administration, although there will be strong pressure to move on the MOU.

We are conferring with Treasury on this issue to ensure that the RTC Oversight Board fully analyzes the effects of the MOU before signature and that, if signed, any adverse effects can be limited administratively. Treasury is preparing further guidance on its position, which should come to the White House in the next few days.

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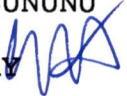
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 7, 1990

CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY 

SUBJECT: 1990 Census Status

This memo is a response to your request for a brief update on the conduct of the 1990 Census.

The Census is not scheduled for completion until December 31, when the President must report the count to the Congress for reapportionment purposes. Redistricting counts must be delivered to the states by April 1, 1991.

To date, progress with the Census and the level of public attention accorded it is considered by the Commerce Department to have been normal and consistent with their expectations. Despite heavy media and Congressional attention, the Commerce Department believes that the methodology of the Census Bureau will result in a comprehensive and accurate final census count.

Recognizing the difficulties of making an accurate population count, the Census Bureau began working with states and cities over one year ago to familiarize them with the procedures to be used. Anticipating that initial counts could be incomplete, the Census Bureau put in place a mechanism to permit local government review and challenge of the preliminary counts. At this time, we are in the review and challenge process.

If local governments can provide concrete evidence of missed housing units, such housing units will be recanvassed. Other ongoing quality control efforts will improve the final population count.

The Census Bureau will incorporate legitimate challenges and make the appropriate revisions to its preliminary counts. The revised counts may nevertheless fail to satisfy those who have had the greatest population losses. Litigation is an avenue available to these interests, and it is normal that suits are filed after every Census is taken (53 suits were filed after the 1980 Census).

The Commerce Department is prepared to defend the process and due diligence mechanisms they have in place. Department managers are, however, concerned that an extended sequester could create substantial difficulties in completing an accurate Census on schedule.

Should you have more detailed questions, I would be happy to arrange a briefing with Michael Darby, Commerce's Under Secretary of Economic Affairs.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re Mt. Graham Red Squirrel (1 pp.)	8/22/90	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) [2]

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

Date Closed:	12/14/2004	OA/ID Number:	29176-003
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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

August 22, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen AUG 25 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY *RWP for*

SUBJECT: Mt. Graham Red Squirrel

The Forest Service is prepared to announce tomorrow that it has approved the University of Arizona's continuation of construction of three telescopes on Mt. Graham in Arizona (its draft press release is attached). Mt. Graham was selected in 1984 as the site for a \$200 million world-class observatory. It is also the habitat of a species of red squirrel declared endangered by the Fish and Wildlife Service in 1987. The telescopes will affect a very small area of the mountain in which the squirrels reside.

In 1988, following consultations between the Forest Service and Fish and Wildlife, Congress passed the Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act. The Conservation Act directed the Secretary of Agriculture to issue permits for construction of three of seven planned telescopes and provided that the consultation requirements of the Endangered Species Act would be fulfilled if certain conditions set forth in the Fish and Wildlife biological opinion that resulted from the consultations continued to be satisfied.

Those conditions are still being satisfied. Fish and Wildlife has indicated, however, that new information has become available warranting reconsultation. The Conservation Act is ambiguous on whether this is required. The issue was referred to Dick Stewart at Justice for review. Stewart is of the opinion that the better legal position is that reconsultation is not needed. He anticipates that the Forest Service will be sued by environmental groups if it goes forward and that the trial court is likely to grant a temporary injunction. He thinks the appellate court could also rule for the environmentalists. Litigation could stall the project for a lengthy period.

The Arizona Congressional delegation was originally very supportive of the project. However, a recent GAO report indicating that the original Fish and Wildlife Service biological opinion may have been inadequate has led most members of the delegation either to reverse positions or mute their enthusiasm. At the same time, some of the financial supporters of the project (which include the Vatican and the Smithsonian) have indicated they will pull out if any further delay ensues.

OMB supports the Forest Service action, as does the National Science Foundation. Secretary Yeutter feels strongly that the action should take place promptly. Mike Deland has raised some concerns about possible adverse reaction, however.

*Draft
20 Aug 90
12:22 p.m.*

*K. Shipp is making
style edits*

WASHINGTON, August ____ -- F. Dale Robertson, Chief of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service, announced today that, pursuant to the requirements of the Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act of 1988 (the "Conservation Act"), the Forest Service has authorized the University of Arizona to complete construction of three telescopes on Arizona's Mount Graham. The University believes that these telescopes will significantly advance the state of astronomical science.

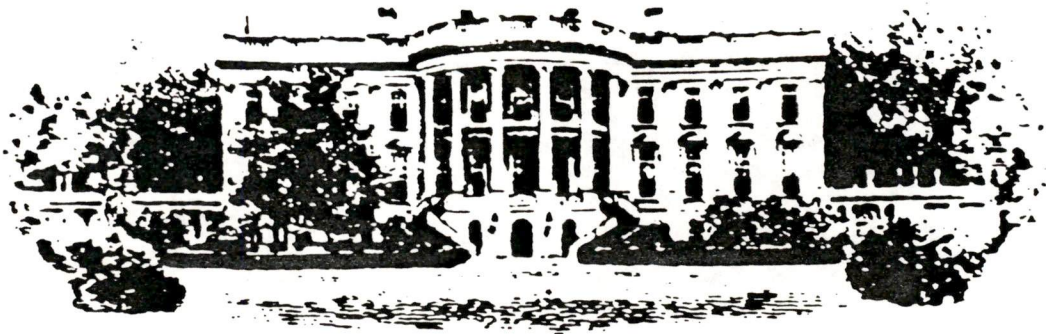
Because the Mt. Graham site falls within the habitat of the Mt. Graham red squirrel, a species listed as endangered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, special considerations apply to the project under the Endangered Species Act and the Conservation Act. In the Conservation Act, Congress provided that the consultation requirements of section 7 of the Endangered Species Act are deemed satisfied if the terms and conditions set forth in a 1988 Fish and Wildlife biological opinion are satisfied in constructing the three telescopes. Because those terms and conditions are being observed, the Departments of Justice and Agriculture have concluded that the Conservation Act does not provide for additional consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service at this time regarding the impact of the three telescopes on the squirrel. Consultation will be re-initiated, however, should the project result in an incidental "taking" of squirrels greater than that permitted by the Fish and Wildlife Service biological opinion that was adopted by Congress in the Conservation Act. As a practical matter, this means that the project would be halted and consultation re-initiated if the project resulted in more than six squirrels being harmed in any year.

In 1984, the University of Arizona proposed construction of a world-class observatory on Mount Graham, located on the Coronado National Forest in Southwestern Arizona. The sponsors of the \$200 million observatory include the Smithsonian Institution, the Vatican and the Max Planck Institute of West Germany. The Conservation Act contemplated that the University would build an additional four telescopes after the first three, subject to the ordinary consultation requirements of the Endangered Species Act. Today's action does not address any future construction beyond that mandated by Congress with regard to the first three telescopes.

Following the terms and conditions applicable to construction of the first three telescopes, the Forest Service will carefully monitor and report on the squirrel population to the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Forest Service will also re-initiate consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service should more than six squirrels be "taken" in any year as an incident to the construction project. Moreover, in response to a biological update recently issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Forest Service will impose further restrictions on activities in a "buffer zone" surrounding the observatory site in order to protect the squirrels' habitat. That update indicated that the squirrel population is more dispersed below the mountain top than previously believed. In addition, the Forest Service will continue to take other appropriate steps to protect the squirrel's viability and will work closely with the University and the Fish and Wildlife Service to mitigate the potential impacts of this statutorily-mandated project on the squirrel.

redund

THE WHITE HOUSE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT



FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

DATE:

August 15 -- 1:40pm

*sent again
2:45*

TO:

Governor Sununu

*** PRINCE BANDAR called at 1:45
(703) 276-7474

FROM:

Katie

PHONE:

COMMENTS:

As per your conversation with Ede. I think she

would like to hear from you after you have reviewed

the attached (456-2174)

NUMBER OF PAGES, EXCLUDING COVER SHEET 3

DRAFT ONLY

When the President spoke to the nation and reporters last Wednesday, he requested three things:

- * Oil producing nations increase production to minimize the impact of oil flow reductions on the U.S. economy

- * Spur, where possible and consistent with the protection of the environment, domestic production of crude oil supplies

- * Americans focus on conservation and energy saving measures

The United States is the largest single consumer of oil in the world. We are also an oil producing nation, and we must do our part to increase available world oil supplies. The President has directed the Secretary of Energy to take a number of actions designed to increase domestic production of oil by approximately 200,000 barrels per day in the next 90 days, and to reduce domestic demand for petroleum by about that same amount.

At the President's direction, the Department of Energy has taken the following actions:

- o Assist in obtaining permits to begin production at Point Arguello (Central California Coastline) -- Crude oil production from the Pt. Arguello offshore platform can be brought on line quickly by successfully negotiating pending permits for transporting the oil by tanker to Los Angeles, or developing existing onshore pipeline alternatives. DOE intends to work closely with the Minerals Management Service, the California Coastal Commission, the County of Santa Barbara, the U.S. Coast Guard, the Chevron Corporation, and others to help resolve outstanding problems with the permitting process and assure the earliest possible flow of oil from Pt. Arguello. Industry estimates that production from the platform could be at 75,000 barrels per day within 90 days.

- o Increase Alaskan production -- DOE will request the management of Alaska's oil production system to increase flows by 50,000 to 100,000 barrels per day. This level of increased production is feasible without damaging future production capabilities.

o **Increase Naval Petroleum Reserve (NPR) production** -- The Department of Energy and Chevron (the operating partner) have agreed to increase production at the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum reserve by 5,000 barrels per day by October, 1990. This is made possible by recently completed upgrades in the system.

o **Request states to increase "allowables"** -- DOE will be contacting state officials in Texas, New Mexico, Kansas, Alabama, Mississippi, and other states to urge adjustments to the allowable production levels in certain fields (such as Austin Chalk in Texas) which are under their regulatory jurisdiction. We can expect that a relaxation of "allowables" will add a minimum of 30,000 barrels per day to the domestic supply.

o **The Department of Energy will also begin today a public service ad campaign** that will encourage Americans to voluntarily increase energy efficiency and reduce domestic demand for oil. -- These messages will focus on practical, common sense suggestions to save energy. Some examples include:

o **Maintain proper tire pressure.** Up to 100,000 barrels a day of oil could be saved by the simple measure of maintaining recommended automobile tire pressure. DOE will request dealers, service facilities, and gas station operators to voluntarily provide this service at no charge to all customers. Fleet operators will be asked to ensure tire pressure check are part of routine maintenance.

o **Observe posted speed limits.** Increased Highway speed result in less efficient vehicle operation. Driving at 65 MPH instead of 55 MPH results in an average fuel economy loss of over 17%. Increasing speeds even higher -- from 65 MPH to 75 MPH -- results in an additional loss of over 19%. Each MPH driven above the speed limits consumes 2% more fuel than necessary. Currently, average speed on non-congested highways exceeds posted speed limits by more than 5 MPH. Voluntary compliance with posted speed limits can save at least 50,000 barrels of oil per day. DOE will work with the Department of Transportation, state and local agencies, and consumer associations to undertake this effort.

o **Use of more efficient vehicle.** Over half of U.S. households have two or more vehicles, one of which is an average of 5 MPG more fuel efficient than the other. If just 20% of these vehicle owners would shift driving patterns so that the more efficient vehicle was utilized for the the major portion of vehicle miles traveled, 40,000 barrels of oil per day could be saved. DOE will work with state and local agencies, consumer associations, and conservation groups to highlight this conservation measure.

o **Carpool/Vanpool/Public Transit.** States, metropolitan areas, and employers can encourage and facilitate the use of carpools and vanpools and the use of public transit service. A 20 percent increase in car/van pool and public transit use can reduce oil consumption by 90,000 barrels per day. DOE will work with the Department of Transportation, state and local agencies, consumer associations, and industry to develop practical means for implementing this option.

o **Surge ethanol production.** Current U.S. ethanol facilities are operating at 80% capacity. By increasing the use of blended ethanol with gasoline (i.e. gasohol), gasoline use can be reduced. This would have the effect of increasing crude oil supplies by an estimated 10,000 b/d. DOE will urge ethanol producers to bring their production to full capacity, and will urge gasoline blenders to maximize ethanol use.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06. Memo	From Stephen Danzansky to John Sununu Re: Economic Policy Council Working Group Report on Cable Television Re-Regulation Legislation (2 pp.)	8/10/90	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) [2]

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

Date Closed: 12/14/2004	OA/ID Number: 29176-003
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:

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 10, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: STEPHEN I. DANZANSKY

SUBJECT: Economic Policy Council Working Group Report on
Cable Television Re-Regulation Legislation

This memorandum outlines the Administration's strategy on pending cable re-regulation legislation in the Senate and the House.

Background

Both the Senate and the House are considering bills that would re-regulate basic tier rates charged by cable companies and require affiliated producers to make their programs generally available. On June 7, the Senate Commerce, Science & Transportation Committee passed its re-regulatory bill, S. 1880. On July 24, the House Energy & Commerce Committee passed H.R. 5267.

The House bill is expected to come to the floor in September and pass by an overwhelming margin. The Senate bill is proceeding more slowly. White House Legislative Affairs estimates the odds of the Senate bill reaching the floor at less than 50%. Nonetheless, if the bill does reach the Senate floor, it should pass handily. A Presidential veto would be extremely difficult to sustain.

Understanding the broad Congressional support for cable re-regulation bills, the Administration has attempted to derail re-regulation by taking a hard-line approach in opposing the bills. Secretary Mosbacher and Assistant Attorney General Rill co-signed letters to Reps. Dingell and Markey and to Sens. Hollings and Danforth stating the Administration's opposition to cable re-regulation and compulsory program access. Moreover, Commerce has told the Senate Commerce Committee that it would recommend that the President veto the Senate bill.

To buttress our policy stand, the Administration has supported telephone company entry into the video marketplace. There were two reasons for this strategy: (1) telephone company entry is pro-competitive, and (2) raising this issue could complicate and delay Congressional proceedings on cable re-regulation. Although the House Committee rejected this effort, the Senate Committee has accepted an amendment permitting telephone companies to provide video services on a common carrier basis (but not programming).

The Re-regulation Legislation

The re-regulation bills contain numerous provisions that would reverse many of the gains achieved through the 1984 Cable Act. The following key provisions are objectionable:

- o Rate regulation: Both bills re-regulate the rates that cable operators can charge for a basic tier of service;
- o Program access: Both bills require vertically integrated cable operators to make their programming available on a non-discriminatory basis to competing distributors;
- o Concentration: The Senate bill requires the FCC to establish rules limiting horizontal concentration and vertical integration;
- o Foreign Ownership: The House bill extends to cable and other video systems the foreign ownership limitations now applicable to broadcast licenses.

Next Steps

There is a consensus within the EPC Working Group to maintain a hard-line approach. Because the calendar for this Congress is running short, we stand a good chance of avoiding the choice between a bad compromise and an unsustainable veto.

Since the House will probably pass its bill in September, regardless of Administration efforts to stop it, our primary focus should be on seeking to prevent a floor vote in the Senate. The Working Group has assigned legislative affairs officers in the White House and the Department of Commerce the task of contacting key Senators and securing their support for the Administration's position. At the request of the Administration, Senators Wirth, Stevens, and Packwood have placed holds on the bill. In addition, the Administration should work with the Senate Republican leadership to contain the bill's movement.

There is a risk that this plan will falter as both Houses rush headlong into re-regulation. If we find our current strategy is ineffective, we will, of course, consult you for further guidance.

If you concur, we will proceed along these lines.

cc: Richard Darman
Michael Boskin
Roger Porter
Fred McClure
John Schmitz

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: Frank Lorenzo Transaction with SAS (1 pp.)	8/13/90	P-5	

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cc/AC

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 13, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY

SUBJECT: Frank Lorenzo Transaction with SAS

The sale by Frank Lorenzo of his stock in Continental Airlines Holdings Inc. to Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) is currently being reviewed by the Department of Transportation.

Secretary Skinner was briefed prior to the public announcement of the sale by Robert Garrett, a member of Continental Holdings' board who has served on an independent directors committee tasked with investigating and making recommendations for changes in the company's management. Garrett stressed that Lorenzo had agreed to the formation of the committee and to its recommendations and that the transaction should not be construed as an ouster of Lorenzo as chairman and CEO. Garrett did acknowledge, however, that changing the image of Continental, particularly in light of increasingly heavy demands for capital formation which the airline will face over the next few years, contributed to the decision. DOT personnel asked specifically whether the action was in any way tied to the indictments recently brought against former Eastern Airlines management for inadequate maintenance. Garrett stated that he had no knowledge of any link between the two actions.

The details of the transaction are accurately summarized in an article that appeared last week in the Wall Street Journal (which is attached). DOT is required to review the transaction under the Federal Aviation Act in light of several tests. One relates to percentage of foreign ownership, with a threshold of 25 percent. SAS' ownership of Continental will apparently be less than 25 percent (16.8 percent in terms of equity and 18.4 percent in terms of voting control due to preferred voting rights of the SAS stock; SAS already owns 9.8 percent of Continental Holdings). A second test relates to foreign control. A SAS executive is slated to serve as the "non-executive chairman" of Continental; DOT officials raised some initial concerns about this element of the transaction and are evaluating it closely. Another test relates to the general fitness of a new owner, which SAS should easily satisfy.

DOT has been and will continue to respond to inquiries about the transaction in a low-key fashion, noting only its responsibility to conduct a review but making no comment about the possible outcome. DOT officials have noted particular sensitivity to this transaction in light of the history surrounding last year's Northwest/KLM transaction.

Attachment

Bailing Out

Lorenzo Plans to Sell Continental Air Stake To Scandinavian Air

**He Would Step Out as Chief,
And SAS Would Install
Delta's Harris in the Post**

Sale Proceeds to Be \$17 Million

By BRIDGET O'BRIAN

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

NEW YORK — Frank Lorenzo, who seized on deregulation to build one of the nation's largest airline companies in a series of controversial mergers, is leaving the industry that he helped transform.

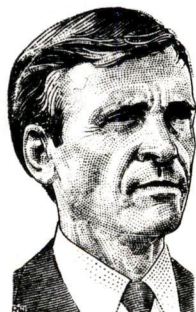
Beaten by waves of bad publicity that have swept his latest endeavors, Mr. Lorenzo is expected to announce as early as today that he is selling most of his stake in Continental Airlines Holdings Inc. (formerly Texas Air Corp.) to Scandinavian Airlines System and stepping down as chairman and chief executive officer, say people with knowledge of the proposed move.

Under the agreement, Mr. Lorenzo would walk away with at least \$17 million, a large sum but a fraction of what he was worth when his airlines were flying high.

Industry sources say he didn't want to sell his stake, but believed his continued association with the company, and criticism of his operating style, were hurting Continental's hopes for recovery.

Mr. Lorenzo has been a pioneer in the post-deregulation airline industry, helping lead the way in merging carriers, cutting fares and using bankruptcy protection to reorganize and break up high-cost airlines. But his innovations brought on debilitating labor strife, crippling debt loads and another feature of the modern-day airline industry: service problems.

Now Mr. Lorenzo's latest airline deal appears to be his last, at least for years to come. The proposed purchase would raise SAS's interest in Continental Holdings to 16.8% in terms of equity and 18.4% in terms of voting control. SAS already owns 9.8% of Continental Holdings, and has a seat on the company's board.



Frank Lorenzo

SAS is said to be spending about \$50 million on the transaction, and is planning to install Hollis Harris, 58, the president of Delta Air Lines, as president and CEO of both Continental Holdings and Continental Airlines. Jan Carlzon, SAS's chairman and a Continental director, would become non-executive chairman of Continental Holdings. The transaction requires approval from the U.S. Department of Transportation but doesn't violate laws governing how big a piece a foreign carrier may own of a U.S. airline. That limit currently is 25%.

A Continental spokesman declined to comment on the proposed transaction. Lars Bergvall, SAS's chief operating officer, said he had no comment.

Under the agreement, SAS will buy out Mr. Lorenzo's five-year employment contract, which calls for a base salary of \$365,000 a year plus bonuses and deferred compensation of at least \$570,000. SAS is also buying all the shares of Jet Capital Corp., a personal investment company owned by Mr. Lorenzo and two other investors, who are selling their stakes as well. Jet Capital's chief investment is in Continental Holdings shares. Since there is no public market for Jet Capital shares, their value lies in the voting power they exert over Continental Holdings.

A Seat on the Board

Finally, SAS plans to purchase, at a premium, Mr. Lorenzo's options to buy two million or more Continental Holdings shares. Mr. Lorenzo will retain some of those options and will remain on the board of directors. Under a non-compete clause in his employment contract, Mr. Lorenzo is obliged to stay out of the airline business for at least seven years.

The transaction has already received approval from the board of Continental Holdings, sources familiar with the transaction say.

SAS is paying \$14 a share for 2.25 million Continental Holdings shares, almost all of which come from Mr. Lorenzo and his two Jet Capital partners. That price is sure to sting other common holders who have watched Continental Holdings shares slide to yesterday's close of \$4.50 a share on the American Stock Exchange, down from about \$23 a year ago. SAS apparently chose to pay the premium in order to get the additional voting rights that Jet Capital holds. There are about 40 million Continental Holdings shares outstanding.

Controversy is certainly nothing new to Mr. Lorenzo where airlines are concerned. Over the last three years, the 50-year-old executive has been routinely vilified by Eastern Airlines unions as they mounted a tough campaign to fight his attempts to lower labor costs at that former unit. The result was a bruising strike begun in March 1989 that virtually grounded Eastern and sent that carrier careening into Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings, from which it still hasn't emerged.

Last April, the bankruptcy court judge, Burton R. Lifland, took control of Eastern from Mr. Lorenzo, placing the carrier in the hands of a trustee, Martin Shugrue Jr.

That entire episode so demoralized the
Please Turn to Page A12, Column 4

Bailing Out: Lorenzo Plans to Sell Continental Air Stake

Continued From First Page

Texas Air empire that it sought to distance itself from its past, changing its name and severing all ties to Eastern. The body blows from the Eastern affair also led to Mr. Lorenzo's decision to leave the airline business, according to people who know him.

The Eastern episode, which included critical headlines and pickets outside Mr. Lorenzo's exclusive River Oaks home in Houston, took a considerable toll on the intensely private man and his family. He took to hiring bodyguards.

That was in marked contrast to the Frank Lorenzo who wrested control of Continental in 1982 in the nation's first hostile takeover of an airline. Mr. Lorenzo, a graduate of Harvard University's business school, had been looking for ways to expand his Texas International Airlines, a small regional carrier. At the time, Continental was a staid carrier and money-loser.

Within four years, Mr. Lorenzo had thrust the airline into bankruptcy court, abrogated its union contracts and lowered labor costs. He built back its operations until, in 1986, it emerged from Chapter 11 protection having turned a profit.

With low costs, Continental lured flyers by offering lower fares, and a new generation of travelers took to the skies.

But the growth of Continental itself has been anything but steady, and Mr. Lorenzo discovered it was easier to build an airline than to run it. Continental's top management has been in constant turmoil, with seven chief executives in as many years.

But that didn't stop the acquisition-minded Mr. Lorenzo. Riding high on deregulation, he and his Texas Air Corp. went on to acquire People Express and Frontier and Eastern, all of which were financially troubled. Texas Air already owned New York Air. In 1987, Mr. Lorenzo folded all the airlines, except for Eastern, into Continental, a merger that became one of the airline industry's most difficult and costly.

Continental's expansion, funded by junk bonds, was driven by an ever-growing mound of debt, and was shaky at best. With his new holdings, Mr. Lorenzo's empire—briefly the largest airline in the free world—began to feel the full weight of its debt: Texas Air rolled up the airline industry's largest losses ever in 1988 and 1989—\$718.6 million and \$885.6 million, respectively.

Mr. Lorenzo eventually broke the strike at Eastern, but lost the airline. The labor action, mounted by Eastern's machinists and supported by flight attendants and pilots, not only forced Eastern into Chapter 11 protection but kept Mr. Lorenzo in the spotlight: Angry strikers picketed the nation's airports, handing out buttons and bumper stickers emblazoned with the words, "Stop Lorenzo."

But unlike his experience with Continental, Mr. Lorenzo would not ride Eastern out of bankruptcy. After listening to ever-smaller offers of repayment, Eastern's creditors ousted Mr. Lorenzo and Texas Air from day-to-day control of Eastern.

Texas Air changed its name to Continental Airlines Holdings Inc. in June. But the parent still is on the hook for Eastern's pension debt, which could total nearly half a billion dollars. While Continental has made a dramatic financial turnaround from last year and the year before, much of its net income comes from one-time gains such as lawsuit settlements and asset sales. Its debt service costs remain high, and eat up much of its operating profits.

For its part, SAS is 50% owned by the governments of Sweden, Denmark and Norway. SAS's initial purchase of a 10% stake in Continental, as well as a marketing agreement with the carrier back in October 1988, has yielded many benefits. Passenger traffic between May and December 1989 was up 40% out of Stockholm and 100% out of Oslo, mostly because of transfers at Continental's Newark hub.

The company in recent years has undertaken a broad expansion program, of which Continental is just a part. It now has equity stakes in Inter-Continental Hotels Corp. (40%), Finnair (estimated 6%) and Swissair (5% to 10%, to be finalized by the end of 1991). It bought a 24.9% stake in Airlines of Britain PLC and 35% in LAN Chile. SAS also is in the market for as many as 126 new MD-90s or A-320/A-321s airplanes.

Like other European carriers in high-wage home markets, SAS is having problems with costs. SAS has a hiring freeze and has sold some ancillary businesses. Now its ambitious expansion plans are being scaled back. Lars Bergvall, the chief operating officer, said planned additions to the airline's New York, Seattle and Los Angeles routes will be scrapped, as will some other proposed route additions. SAS has frozen its European fleet at its current size, and three DC-9s are being sold earlier than planned.

—Carolyn Phillips in Houston and Susan Carey in Brussels contributed to this article.

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: Special Negotiator on the U.S.-Mexico Free Trade Agreement (1 pp.)	7/26/90	P2 , 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) [2]

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

Date Closed:	12/14/2004	OA/ID Number:	29176-003
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]
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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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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 26, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

JUL 31 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY *EH*

SUBJECT: SPECIAL NEGOTIATOR ON THE U.S.-MEXICO
FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

At least by the end of this year, if not sooner, the Administration will begin intensive negotiations with Mexico on a free trade arrangement. These negotiations will be extraordinarily complex and time consuming and will demand senior-level Administration attention. This was the case in negotiating the free trade arrangement with Canada.

Given the expected intensity of the negotiations with Mexico and the priority which the President places on this effort, subcabinet officials at some agencies (including State, OMB, and Treasury) think the Administration should name a special ambassador specifically to handle the negotiations with Mexico. The concept is that this special ambassador (who presumably would report to USTR, but draw on multiple agency staff support) would be able to devote full time to this single issue thus enabling earlier conclusion of an agreement. The United States appointed a special ambassador to head talks on the Canadian Free Trade Agreement negotiations.

I have discussed this concept with Roger Porter. We both agree that, if the Administration goes forward with a special emissary, it will have to handle the matter in a way that does not appear to undercut USTR, which has been doing a capable job in leading our trade negotiations. Roger plans to raise the concept shortly with Carla Hills. It is obviously useful for USTR itself to embrace this notion, rather than appear to be the unwilling recipient of pressure. Obviously, the question of who might fill this role would require careful consideration, but the first step is to achieve a consensus on the idea.

AC/ER

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 10, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen AUG 15 1990

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY

SUBJECT: New EPA Rules on Sulfur Content in Diesel Fuel

EPA yesterday issued new rules that will reduce the sulfur content of diesel fuel beginning in October 1993. This action is part of a three-part program begun by EPA in 1985 to reduce emissions from diesel fuel, traditionally one of the most troublesome emissions problems. The new standard will represent a 90 percent reduction in particulate matter emissions from the uncontrolled pre-1988 levels and should eliminate all visible emissions.

The release from the agency noted that the action will likely produce an increase in the average cost of a gallon of diesel fuel from 1.8 to 2.3 cents in 1993, when the rules take full effect. Small refiners are given until 1995 to implement the rules. There should be an offsetting benefit to auto owners in increased fuel efficiency and decreased engine wear. Both the House and Senate versions of the Clean Air Act amendments contain provisions implementing these standards.

EPA had previously advised us of its intended action in its July 20 Cabinet report (a copy of the issue alert from EPA is attached). Neither the issue alert nor subsequent discussions with EPA staff revealed any cost impact of the action, however.

EPA Issue Alert

July 18, 1990

EPA DIESEL EMISSIONS REGULATORY PROGRAM

EPA receives more complaints about diesel exhaust from trucks and buses than any other vehicle-related issue. EPA will be issuing regulations in the next few weeks that are part of the Agency's ongoing effort to address this problem.

In 1985, EPA promulgated regulations which established a three-step emissions reduction program for diesel trucks and buses. The initial step took effect in the 1988 model year with the first standard for emissions of particulate matter; the second step takes effect for the 1994 models. (Because of their exclusive operation in urban areas, diesel transit buses are required to meet the most stringent standard in 1991.) Compliance with the 1994 standard represents about a 90 percent decrease in particulate matter from uncontrolled (pre-1988) levels and will assure no visible emissions.

In addition to controlling vehicle emissions, within the next few weeks, EPA will issue final rules that require the reduction of the sulfur level of all on-highway diesel fuel across the nation beginning in October 1993. This will make diesel fuel "cleaner" and further assure that the stringent 1994 particulate matter standard is achieved.

Alternative fuels for internal combustion engines are receiving increased attention from industry and government. While research continues on the application of such fuels as compressed natural gas, methanol, ethanol and others to the transportation sector, demonstration programs with public transit systems using clean fuels are operating in California, New York and other areas of the country.

The new Clean Air Act would require additional assessment of the need for greater control of air toxics problems from vehicle emissions. The EPA draft assessment of health effects of diesel exhaust is going through peer-review and will be ready for use in implementation of the new Clean Air Act.

and a series of hearings by a subcommittee headed by Rep. Ted Weiss, New York Democrat.

In a written dissent, Rep. Richard Armitage of Texas, the ranking Republican on the subcommittee, said the report's conclusion of a Reagan White House plot to cover up the truth about Agent Orange "is simply not supported by the facts."

Ex-DEA agent admits stealing drugs

LOS ANGELES — A former Drug Enforcement Administration agent pleaded guilty yesterday to conspiring to sell millions of dollars of cocaine and heroin in what authorities have described as the biggest corruption scandal in the narcotics bureau's history.

John Jackson, 40, admitted in U.S. District Court that he stole cocaine and heroin from DEA seizures, from the agency's evidence vault and from Colombian drug traffickers to supply a narcotics distribution network from 1983 to 1988.

"I actually distributed cocaine and heroin," Jackson told U.S. Judge Terry Hatter. His admissions came as part of a plea bargain.

Two fellow agents Darnell Garcia, 43, of Rancho Palos Verdes and Wayne Countryman, 50, of Walnut, are scheduled to go on trial Oct. 9, along with Jackson's wife, Barbara, and accused drug dealer Sherman Fair.

EPA to reduce levels of diesel-fuel sulfur

The Environmental Protection Agency said yesterday it will require an 80 percent reduction of sulfur in diesel fuel starting Oct. 1, 1993.



Reilly

The new requirement is expected to add between 1.8 and 2.3 cents per gallon to the cost of the fuel, the agency said.

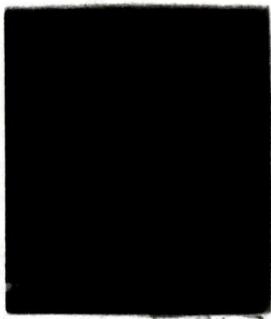
Diesel exhaust has been identified as a potential cause of cancer. EPA Administrator William Reilly said the sulfur-reduction requirement and new standards to reduce particulates beginning in 1991 "will virtually eliminate the black smoke from diesel tailpipes, cutting particulates by 90 percent."

The greatest impact will be felt in urban areas, where pollution is heaviest and the most people are exposed, Mr. Reilly said in a statement.

But the private Environmental Defense Fund said the EPA plan does not go far enough because it does not reduce aromatics — chemicals the defense fund says are responsible for almost half the particulate emissions in some cities.

From wire dispatches and staff reports

WT 8/10/90



Peter Steiner



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 24, 1990

file
THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen
JUL 30 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM:

EDE HOLIDAY *EH*

SUBJECT:

Update on the Importation of Assault Weapons

In July 1989, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) prohibited the importation of certain semiautomatic assault-type rifles that did not meet the "sporting purposes" criteria of the Gun Control Act of 1968. The ban applied to 43 types of semiautomatic weapons and resulted in the denial of import applications pending or approved for approximately 750,000 weapons.

The ban was based on the fact that these weapons possessed a number of military features (e.g., provision for bayonets and silencers) that rendered them not generally recognized nor particularly suitable for sporting purposes. At the same time, ATF's review of these weapons found that, in principle, "sporterized" versions of military assault rifles (e.g., the Valmet Hunter, a sporterized version of an AK-47 type weapon) would be unaffected by the ban.

Since the ban took effect, several U.S. importers of banned weapons have modified the prohibited weapons and made application to import the modified weapons. ATF has approved seven specific weapons from seven different companies. Two new importation applications (5,000 weapons each) have been granted for newly-approved weapons, though as of today apparently none has actually been imported. ATF does not anticipate a substantial demand for these weapons.

In approving the modified weapons, ATF has simply been applying the relevant statute. Two other points are worth noting. The President's proposed Crime Bill has a provision that will limit the size of detachable magazines available for semiautomatic weapons produced or imported for sporting purposes. Also, while the importation of pistols is governed by the same statute as rifles, import criteria have been in place for over twenty years. Those criteria are aimed primarily at restricting the importation of "Saturday night special" pistols; thus importation of high-quality semiautomatic pistols is not prohibited.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
09a. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re: Hanford Nuclear Cleanup (1 pp.)	7/11/90	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) [2]

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

Date Closed:	12/14/2004	OA/ID Number:	29176-003
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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 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)]

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 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 11, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY 
SUBJECT: Hanford Nuclear Cleanup

At OCA's weekly environmental breakfast yesterday, Henson Moore gave us a heads up on further bad press via New York Times reporter Keith Schneider resulting from the planned release by DOE of certain reports critical of operations at Hanford. Schneider is the reporter who in 1988 brought to the front pages the deficiencies, hazards and clean-up costs associated with years of neglect in our nuclear weapons production program.

In anticipation of this, the Secretary this afternoon held a press briefing to alert the press to recent activities at Hanford and the fact that public release of the critical reports was part of his deliberate strategy of self-examination and a willingness to squarely face the problem in order to provide solutions.

My staff asked Henson for a brief background paper detailing the current situation, which I have enclosed for your information.

Attachment

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
09b. Memo	From Polly Gault to Ede Holiday Re: Information on DOE's Hanford's Site Operation (2 pp.)	7/11/90	(b)(1)	

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) [2]

Date Closed:	12/14/2004	OA/ID Number:	29176-003
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]
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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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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
09c. Paper	Background Paper: Hanford (Washington) Site Operations (2 pp.)	7/11/90	(b)(1)	

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) [2]

Date Closed:	12/14/2004	OA/ID Number:	29176-003
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:	
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
10a. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re: Migrant Worker Initiative (1 pp.)	8/1/90	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) [2]

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

Date Closed:	12/14/2004	OA/ID Number:	29176-003
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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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

August 1, 1990

Reid COS
AUG - 3 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY *EH*

SUBJECT: Migrant Worker Initiative

In response to the discussion at the senior staff meeting this morning about the Department of Labor's migrant worker initiative, Cabinet Affairs convened a meeting of key White House staff, including representatives from Political Affairs, Public Affairs, OPD, and OMB.

There was a consensus on the following points, which I will convey to Secretary Dole:

1. The Department of Labor should continue with the enforcement efforts already in progress;
2. The Department should work with other interested agencies and any task force that needs to be created will come within the Domestic Policy Council process;
3. There should be no press event at this time; and
4. The Department should proceed with consulting agriculture interest groups regarding its efforts.

I have attached a copy of the letter I received last week from Secretary Dole outlining her initiative.

cc: Richard Darman
David Demarest
Roger Porter
Ed Rogers

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
10b. Memo	From Elizabeth Dole to Ede Holiday Re: Department of Labor Migrant Worker Initiative (4 pp.)	7/26/90	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) [2]

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

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SECRETARY OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.

July 26, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR EDE HOLIDAY

FROM: ELIZABETH H. DOLE

SUBJECT: Department of Labor Migrant Labor Initiative

After a review of our agriculture workforce policy, I have developed and am carrying out a comprehensive strategy to improve the Department of Labor's outreach and delivery of services to farmworkers and their employers, and its enforcement of fair labor standards protections in the agricultural sector.

In the wake of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986, and in light of its potential effects on the nation's agricultural labor market and workforce, as well as the many other factors affecting the agricultural economy, we have what may be a unique opportunity to address many of the long-standing problems in the agricultural labor market through an effort involving agricultural employers, farmworkers, their representatives, and other government agencies. I believe that we can take meaningful steps which will serve to stabilize agricultural labor markets, to the benefit of both employers and farmworkers, and assure that farmworkers are afforded protection and benefits intended by current legislation.

I believe this is an important and timely initiative whose objectives can be accomplished by better coordination and refinement of the tools and programs already available to us in the Departments of Labor, Agriculture, Health and Human Services, and Education. As you know, the Department of Labor has responsibility for the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Workers Protection Act (MSPA), and numerous other standards and services in the Employment and Training Administration and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

I have talked with my cabinet level counterparts at these departments and plan to convene an informal, interagency task force to further explore these issues. At a recent breakfast in John Sununu's office, including these cabinet members, he suggested our deputies meet to discuss anti-poverty initiatives. I asked my Deputy, Rod DeArment, to call this meeting and the deputies have continued to meet over recent weeks. One topic which is of concern to all the agencies is migrant labor.

The Department's overall strategy, which I plan to announce at a press conference next week, will include initiatives in four key areas:

- 1) Better program coordination within the Department of Labor, among Federal agencies and with interested state and local governments;
- 2) Improved outreach to agricultural employers and farmworker organizations, including:
 - expanded educational efforts aimed at employers and farmworkers to familiarize them with the various laws and regulations applicable to farmworkers. These would include providing outreach to community based and church-affiliated social service organizations.
- 3) Enforcement of labor standards protections applicable in the agricultural sector, including:
 - improved communications with a wide variety of both public and private organizations to help identify and locate serious violators of farm labor laws;
 - continuation of concentrated, high-visibility DOL enforcement strikes (In June, the Department began an intensified effort to enforce our migrant labor laws by following the migrant stream from south to north as the harvest season progressed.);
 - identification and recognition of "model" agricultural employers.
- 4) Legislative and regulatory review and revision, where practicable, regarding such issues as:
 - migrant housing
 - protections for children
 - bonding among farm labor contractors to improve collection of back wages and penalties
 - the complexity and overlapping jurisdiction between and among federal, state and local governments in order to make it easier for both the farmworkers and the growers to understand and work within the law.

I believe this strategy provides a balanced and effective approach to improving the well being of the nation's farmworkers while recognizing the realities of the agricultural economy and the needs and often difficult circumstances of agricultural employers.

Some of the key initiatives I will ask the interagency task force to review in the future will include:

- Conducting expanded research, funding special demonstration projects and augmenting the role of JTPA Section 402 program grants which help coordinate services to migrant workers and their employers.
- Review of the interstate clearance system for agricultural job orders to make it more useful for employers and afford more protections for farmworkers.
- Methods to make enforcement more effective such as increasing the number of farm labor specialist positions within the Department's Employment Standards Administration (There are currently only 22 farm labor specialists in the entire U.S.); streamlining the process for remedying violations of farm labor laws to compensate for the transient status of both violators and potential witnesses; and increasing the civil money penalty schedule.
- Identifying issues in need of regulatory review such as the definition of "employer" and "independent contractor"; the need for farmworker training; and procedures to decertify employers who violate contractual obligations to workers.

I believe our program is ambitious, comprehensive and feasible. It is a policy area, however, that is not without controversy. I intend to consult widely and fully, not only within the government, but with groups involved on all sides of this issue, as this program is developed and implemented. I will be meeting early next week, one-on-one, prior to any announcement, with representatives from the National Council of Agricultural Employers; the American Farm Bureau Federation; the Farm Labor Alliance; the Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs; Farmworker Justice Fund, Inc.; and the United Farmworkers.

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In addition, I have asked my Assistant Secretaries for Employment and Training, and Employment Standards to hold separate meetings with representatives of the following organizations:

National Agricultural Coalition
Agricultural Producers
Nisei Farmers League
Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association
Western Growers Association
California Grape and Tree Fruit League
Florida Citrus Mutual
Farm Labor Contractors Alliance of California
Migrant Legal Action Program
AFL-CIO
Farm Labor Organizing Committee
Idaho Migrant Council
Nebraska Association of Farm Workers
Coalition of Florida Farm Worker Organizations
Illinois Migrant Council
California Human Development
National Council of La Raza
Commission on Agricultural Workers

I am well aware that problems in agricultural labor markets have been with us a long time. Solutions will require a great deal of attention and hard work. I am prepared, however, to listen to all sides and to make adjustments as we proceed, so that we can create a quality agricultural labor force and improve farmworker conditions.

cc: Roger Porter

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: Possible News Story on Infant Mortality (1 pp.)	8/2/90	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) [2]

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

Date Closed:	12/14/2004	OA/ID Number:	29176-003
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)]

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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

8.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 2, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY *EH*

SUBJECT: Possible News Story on Infant Mortality

A reporter from the New York Times has inquired about the infant mortality issue that is under consideration by a working group of the Domestic Policy Council. The reporter, Robert Pear, did an article last month on low income opportunity that did not put the Administration in a favorable light. It is not clear what kind of story the reporter may be working on, but HHS has indicated that the reporter seems to have a great deal of information.

You may recall that a report and options paper on infant mortality was prepared for the DPC last November. The DPC determined that many of the issues raised in the paper were being considered in the budget review process. The materials prepared for the DPC were then sent back to the Health Policy Working Group for consideration in light of the budget process outcome. The working group has not finished its review.

In April of this year Congressman Dingell requested copies of infant mortality materials that had been prepared by the working group. The request involves separation of powers issues and HHS, Justice and White House Counsel's office have been coordinating the response. Some factual materials have been sent to the Congressman and he has requested other materials that are pre-decisional in nature. Congressman Dingell publicly raised the issue of the withheld materials at a hearing on generic drugs on Wednesday July 18. It is thought that the reporter may be following up on that inquiry.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
12. Memo	From Ede Holiday to POTUS Re: Secretary Lujan's Meeting w/Mobil Oil (1 pp.)	8/2/90	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) [2]

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

Date Closed: 12/14/2004	OA/ID Number: 29176-003
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:
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THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 2, 1990

1990 AUG - 3 AM 10:16

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY *EHA*
SUBJECT: Secretary Lujan's Meeting with Mobil Oil

Secretary Lujan met earlier today for 25 minutes with Mobil Oil Corporation President Allen Murray. Murray expressed disappointment with the decision to delay leasing on the outer continental shelf, and particularly the fact that the decision addressed areas other than those studied by the OCS task force. In his view, including the area off Oregon and Washington and the Georges Bank area off New England opened the door to complaints from other areas that activities should be curtailed -- particularly from North Carolina, where Mobil has planned development of a natural gas lease 50 miles offshore -- and prompted calls for such action by governors and Congress.

The discussion primarily focused on the proposed buy-back of existing leases off southwestern Florida that was part of the OCS decision. Mobil owns the second largest number of these existing leases. Murray noted that Mobil estimates it has invested over \$60 million in bonus bid payments and rentals for its leases; Mobil has no estimate of the resource value of the leases. (The resource value is expected to be an issue in a buy-back, as lessees may demand compensation for this value in any negotiated purchase of the leases. It is not clear whether the Interior Department would have to compensate lessees for such value if negotiations are unsuccessful and Interior must move to cancel the leases under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act.)

Lujan noted that the Administration hopes to work out an arrangement with the State of Florida to have it purchase the leases, and that he intends to become personally involved in pushing for this. (In discussions with Lujan, Governor Martinez has implied that the state may be willing to consider purchasing the leases, although he wants no serious discussion of the issue until after November.) Lujan also noted that if negotiations for a buy-back are unsuccessful, cancellation of the leases under existing statutes will be pursued; Murray responded that such action will likely lead to litigation by Mobil, either to contest the federal government's power to cancel the leases or to challenge their valuation. When asked about Mobil's willingness to consider a trade of the leases for other properties, Murray indicated that in principle this would be acceptable, although the problems inherent in valuing leases would make it very difficult to consummate such a transaction.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
13. Memo	From Ede Holiday to John Sununu Re: Television Network Syndication Restrictions (2 pp.)	6/14/90	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) [2]

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

Date Closed:	12/14/2004	OA/ID Number:	29176-003
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:	
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 14, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen JUL 12 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM:

EDE HOLIDAY

JOHN P. SCHMITZ

SUBJECT:

Television Network Syndication Restrictions

We expect the Antitrust Division of DOJ to file initial comments with the FCC today endorsing the FCC's decision to consider repealing the Financial Interest and Syndication rules ("Fin-Syn"). The Fin-Syn rules prevent television networks from receiving profits from program syndication (i.e., the sale, licensing or distribution of programs for non-network broadcast) or from taking a financial interest in programs they do not produce themselves.

Fin-Syn is a highly controversial issue that poses antitrust questions and issues of fair competition. It also poses two high profile groups against each other: Hollywood producers and television networks. These parties have debated this issue for years, engaging prominent lobbyists and advocates.

Background

In 1970, the FCC adopted the Fin-Syn rules, severely restricting networks from participating in television program production. Studios and producers have zealously guarded this protection.

In 1980, an FCC Special Staff report concluded that the Fin-Syn rules were unnecessary and unsuited for deterring alleged market abuses. The FCC thereafter instituted a rulemaking to consider modifying or repealing the rules, and, agreeing with DOJ's recommendations, tentatively decided to eliminate the financial interest rule and modify the syndication rule.

In 1983, Congress came close to banning the use of federal funds by the FCC to carry out the elimination of Fin-Syn rules. Congress was, and continues to be, sensitive to this issue because of the enormous fundraising potential of Hollywood. President Reagan intervened on the side of Hollywood by urging the FCC to avoid a final action, thereby obviating the need for an appropriations limit. He encouraged the networks and Fin-Syn proponents to negotiate a compromise.

In January 1990, Fox Broadcasting Company, about to become subject to the rules because of planned expansion of its network

programming, requested the FCC to revive its long-delayed proceeding on Fin-Syn. The FCC responded by granting Fox a temporary waiver, opening a new proceeding and giving the interested parties until June 4, 1990 to reach a compromise. Thus far, the parties have not reached an agreement, and comments on the FCC's proposal are due today.

DOJ Initial Comments

DOJ's initial comments tentatively support the FCC's 1983 conclusion that lifting the Fin-Syn rules would not have anticompetitive effects in the market for television entertainment program production. DOJ believes that a network's market power is constrained not only by other networks but also by other purchasers of entertainment programming.

According to DOJ, network ownership of financial interests and syndication rights appears unlikely to increase barriers to entry. Nor would such ownership itself be likely to facilitate collusion.

In sum, DOJ's comments urge the FCC to examine comments in light of competitive principles and to eliminate Fin-Syn rules unless the record demonstrates that they are necessary to protect the public interest. DOJ will continue to evaluate the record in this matter.

Outlook

The Fin-Syn debate has energized parties on each side and has drawn top studio and network executives to Washington. The networks often cite their falling market shares as evidence of their shrunken power since 1970, when the rules were adopted. In addition, they argue that Fin-Syn rules make it nearly impossible for them to buy a studio, which hurts the U.S. at a time when foreign companies are purchasing studios (e.g., Sony's purchase of Columbia).

Studios and producers generally argue that Fin-Syn rules have led to a vibrant, competitive production industry, which networks would stifle and distort by favoring their own entertainment properties.

A compromise appears highly unlikely. The studios lose more profits the sooner a settlement is reached. And the networks apparently believe that the FCC, Congress, and the Administration are moving to their corner.

Sen. Inouye and Rep. Brooks have each expressed interest in this issue, indicating that they might intervene in the FCC's proceeding. While Inouye apparently favors Fin-Syn modification, Brooks is aligned with the studios and producers. Senator Wilson understandably has an interest in DOJ's position on this issue.

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Office of
Cabinet Affairs



CABINET REPORT

Ede
on p. 4
Lujan meets Mobil
I'd like a report
on how that
goes - what
Mobil demands
etc

GB
7-29

For the Week of:

July 29 - August 4

the Reclamation Reform Act Amendments of 1990 and the Reclamation Project Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1990. Western water interests are concerned about the impacts of the legislation on current farm practices; the legislation is not expected to pass this year, however.

August 2. Lujan will meet with the Public Lands User Group, which supports multiple uses of public lands. Topics: the Endangered Species Act, water use and recreation.

August 2. Lujan will meet with Allen Murray, President of Mobil Oil Corporation. Topics: offshore drilling and the proposed buy-back of federal leases offshore Florida.

JUSTICE

July 30. The retrial of U.S. District Judge Robert P. Aguilar is scheduled to begin in California. Aguilar is charged with one count of conspiracy to defraud the United States and obstruct justice, two counts of illegal disclosure of a wiretap and two counts of obstruction of justice. These charges stem from Aguilar's alleged involvement in an attempt by Michael Ruby Tham, a former leader of the Teamsters Union, to have a 1980 embezzlement conviction reversed. An earlier trial of Aguilar and Tham resulted in a mistrial when the jury remained deadlocked after seven days of deliberations. Tham was retried and convicted by a jury on June 20 of conspiracy to defraud the United States and obstruct justice.

LABOR

July 30. The House Small Business Subcommittee on Regulation, Business Opportunities and Energy will hold a hearing on the loss of jobs in the timber industry. The hearing will focus specifically on federal and state job retention and worker retraining plans and programs in Pacific Northwest communities that may be adversely affected by reductions in timber harvests on federal lands due to the designation of the spotted owl as a threatened species. A representative of the Labor Department will testify and SBA will submit a written statement.

August 1. The House Education and Labor Subcommittee on Health and Safety will hold an oversight hearing on the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. OSHA's proposed chemical process safety regulations and the adequacy of its resources are expected to be areas of inquiry during the hearing.

August 3. Secretary Dole will be interviewed by Mitch Lochin of the Chicago Tribune for a Labor Day profile of Dole.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 16, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM:

EDE HOLIDAY *EH*

SUBJECT:

U.S.-Canada Environmental Negotiations

Attached is a copy of the joint statement released earlier today by EPA Administrator Bill Reilly and Canadian Minister of the Environment Robert de Cotret following their discussions in Ottawa.

Reilly and de Cotret announced that the negotiations for the U.S.-Canada Air Quality Accord, agreed to by the President and Prime Minister Mulroney in Houston, will begin on August 28 in Ottawa. They noted that the schedule for negotiations of the Accord would be tied generally to the pace of Congress' deliberations on the Clean Air Act amendments and that the Accord should be signed shortly after passage of the legislation.

Reilly and de Cotret also discussed pollution of the Great Lakes and announced agreement to establish a joint task force to develop a pollution prevention strategy. The task force will report back by October 31.

The problems caused by the zebra mussel, which is proliferating in the Great Lakes and creating significant and expensive problems, primarily by clogging water intake pipes at industrial and community facilities, were also discussed.

Reilly also reportedly had a very productive lunch with Mulroney and U.S. Ambassador Ney.

Reilly is staying overnight in Ottawa and will return to Washington tomorrow morning.



Minister Environment Canada

Ministre Environnement Canada

Release

This information was released to the wire services on the date indicated. Despite the delay, some releases and speeches are mailed to subscribers and a decision on the content is not time-dependent or because it will be useful for background files.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JOINT STATEMENT

PR-HQ-090-36

DE COTRET AND REILLY SET DATE FOR AIR QUALITY NEGOTIATIONS

OTTAWA -- 16 July 1990 -- Canadian Environment Minister Robert R. de Cotret and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator William Reilly today announced that a Canada-U.S. Air Quality Accord will establish a framework for managing a comprehensive range of transboundary pollutants. Negotiations on the Accord will begin on August 28, 1990, in Ottawa.

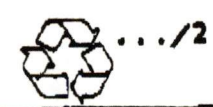
"This framework for the future will do much more than deal with the acid rain problem. It will provide the means for addressing transboundary air pollution, such as urban smog and air toxics," said Mr. de Cotret.

"As President Bush said at the Summit, this agreement will be of enormous benefit to both our countries. I am very pleased that we can finally begin negotiations on an agreement which will provide Canada and the U.S. with a practical and effective instrument to deal with shared problems of transboundary air pollution," said Mr. Reilly.

Mr. de Cotret and Mr. Reilly agreed that the accord should:

- provide Canada and the U.S. with a practical and effective instrument to deal with shared problems of transboundary air pollutants;
- give priority to emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides;
- provide a framework to address other important air pollutants such as those responsible for urban smog;
- commit both countries, with the objective of reducing damage caused by transboundary flows of emissions, to develop and implement measures to control emissions of airborne pollutants, and to establish specific goals and schedules for reductions of sulphur dioxide and other agreed upon air pollutants;

Canada



- 2 -

- require consideration of the transboundary impact of domestic activities and provide for prior notification, consultation and consideration of mitigating measures;
- require the development of co-ordinated research and monitoring programs, and the exchange of information;
- establish a means for impartial oversight and dispute settlement.

The discussion on the details of the Accord follows the Houston agreement between Prime Minister Mulroney and President Bush, which called for formal negotiations on the air quality accord to begin shortly.

The Canadian team will be led by Michael Phillips, Assistant Deputy Minister, U.S. Relations Branch, External Affairs and International Trade Canada, and Dr. Robert Slater, Assistant Deputy Minister, Policy, Environment Canada. The United States team will be led by special negotiator, Ambassador Richard Smith of the State Department, and Eileen Claussen of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Mr. de Cotret and Mr. Reilly indicated they expect an accord to be signed soon after the adoption of Clean Air legislation by the U.S. Congress.

Other bilateral environmental issues, including the Great Lakes, were discussed by Mr. de Cotret and Mr. Reilly. Environment Canada and the Environmental Protection Agency agreed to establish a joint task force to develop a pollution prevention strategy for the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River ecosystem. The task force is to report back to Mr. de Cotret and Mr. Reilly by October 31, 1990, with a draft action plan.

Problems arising from the invasion of the Great Lakes by zebra mussels and other exotic species were also discussed. The zebra mussel is currently causing millions of dollars of damage by clogging water intake pipes, among other problems. The Minister and the Administrator agreed to co-ordinate actions to address this serious problem.

Mr. Reilly and Mr. de Cotret discussed several shared multilateral concerns, including ozone layer depletion and climate change, and agreed to continue their dialogue on these important matters.

They also discussed the opening of a Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe in Budapest, Hungary in early September.

.../3

- 3 -

Mr. Reilly and Mr. de Cotret met with Prime Minister Mulroney over lunch. The U.S. Ambassador to Canada, Edward Ney, and Canada's Ambassador to the U.S., Derek Burney, were also present.

Mr. de Cotret stated, "The most important bilateral environmental relationship Canada has is with the United States. Today's meeting with Mr. Reilly has helped advance many issues related to our shared stewardship of this continent."

Mr. Reilly noted, "The productivity of the forests and soils, the rivers and lakes in our two countries could not be more important for the long-term well-being of North America. We are making progress on acid rain, improving the Great Lakes, and other environmental problems along our common border. In the United States, we welcome and applaud Canada's firm commitment to environmental quality."

- 30 -

Further information:

Paul Turcotte
Environment Canada
(819) 994-1412

Del Pendergrass
Embassy of the United States
Ottawa (613) 238-5335

(Aussi disponible en français)

Gov. Shas
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1:6

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 5, 1990

AC HAS SEEN

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY *HH*

SUBJECT: SBA's Small Business Investment Company (SBIC)
Program

SBA Administrator Engeleiter has written the attached informational memorandum on the SBIC program, one of SBA's major financial assistance programs. Recent Congressional hearings and news reports have called attention to losses in the program and raised questions about the program's management.

In last Friday's Cabinet Report, we included the following entry about SBICs:

June 27. The Small Business Administration announced a 90-day moratorium on the issuance of new licenses for the Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) program. The SBIC program was created in 1958 to license and invest in privately organized and privately managed venture capital investment firms. It has helped establish firms that are now household names: Apple Computer, Cray Research, Federal Express and Teledyne. Over the last five years, SBICs have provided \$2.6 billion to small businesses and \$679 million to minority small businesses.

The program is subject to many of the risks incurred by other venture capital investors. Since 1958, SBA has made \$644 million in guarantee payments for SBICs that have been placed in liquidation. The highly-publicized recent liquidation of a local SBIC, River Capital Corporation, has intensified concerns of Senator Dale Bumpers, Chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee, and Administrator Engeleiter about program management. Engeleiter has ordered a series of steps, including personnel changes, in conjunction with the moratorium to reduce the government's financial exposure and to improve program management. Regulatory and possible legislative changes will be reviewed within the Administration in the coming weeks.

I will also send Engeleiter's memo and additional information about the SBIC reforms to OMB.

cc: Richard Darman
Frank Hodsoll
Janet Hale

Attachments



U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20416

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

JUN 28 1990

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

FROM: Susan Engelleiter
Administrator

SUBJECT: Report on Recent Developments
with Small Business Investment
Companies

I want to let you know about developments which affect one of SBA's major financial delivery programs. While this issue has not received the publicity focused on other government guaranty programs, it has certain similarities as well as major differences.

Attached please find a memorandum which covers some of the issues we are grappling with in the SBIC program. It should be useful if the issue is raised.



U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20416

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

MEMORANDUM FOR: GOVERNOR JOHN H. SUNUNU
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
AND CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: Susan Engelleiter
Administrator *SEE*

SUBJECT: Current Developments with SBA's
Small Business Investment Company
(SBIC) Program

DATE: June 28, 1990

Introduction

Recently, the Senate Small Business Committee and its Chairman, Senator Dale Bumpers, have conducted a series of hearings on the health of a key program of our agency that provides long-term loans and equity financing to qualified small businesses. This program, created by the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 and known as the Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) program, licenses and regulates entities which are privately organized and privately managed venture capital investment firms. A group of "Specialized" SBICs (MESBICs) are statutorily dedicated to assisting small businesses owned by socially or economically disadvantaged Americans.

Congressional interest in the SBIC program has principally focused on the questions of government guarantees, program safeguards, and the inherent risks of equity financing. Chairman Bumpers readily admits he supports the program and its healthy companies, but has concerns about the exact scope and extent of the problems.

The Program

The SBIC program has provided almost \$9 billion in small business capital. The SBA has provided more than \$2.98 billion of that total. The rest consists of privately raised capital. Many firms that have benefited from early infusions of SBIC financing have become household names, including Apple Computer, Federal Express, Midway Airlines, Cray Research, Intel, Pandick Press, Rolm Corporation and Teledyne.

Currently, there are 266 "regular" SBICs with combined capital resources of \$2.6 billion, of which \$1.7 billion is private capital. There are 135 "Specialized" SBICs with combined financial resources of \$504 million, of which \$203 million is private capital.

During calendar year 1989, SBICs provided \$542 million to small businesses in 1,876 financings, and Specialized SBICs provided \$148 million to minority small businesses in 1,466 financings. Over the last five calendar years, SBICs have provided \$2.6 billion to small businesses and Specialized SBICs have provided \$679 million.

The program is subject to many of the same risk factors as any venture capital investment. Since the program's inception in 1958, 465 SBICs (about a third) have been placed in liquidation for defaulting on their obligations to the SBA. When a default occurs, the SBA arranges payments to the sources of the guaranteed funding. Since 1958, the SBA has made \$644 million in guarantee payments. The agency then makes efforts to recover money from the liquidation of the failed SBIC's assets.

Historically, the agency has collected about 62 percent of the money owed to it from liquidations of SBICs. Accordingly, the actual losses on the agency's \$2.98 billion investment are expected to be less than 10 percent of total disbursements to date.

Current Developments

As part of our identification of critical needs in the SBIC program, we have taken direct remedial steps to reduce the government's financial exposure. I am sensitive to the fact that there is an increasing perception that firms, most notably small businesses, are facing hardships in their access to capital from traditional lenders. Our goal is to fix any problems in the SBIC program, which has served well as a delivery mechanism of capital to small business, rather than to abandon it. Outlined below are corrective actions we are taking to stabilize and strengthen the program.

- o On Friday, June 22, we initiated steps to reorganize the management of the licensing, supervision, and liquidation sections which handle SBIC matters.
- o Filed court actions to dissolve a corporation improperly created to liquidate assets of a failed SBIC.
- o Imposed a moratorium on the issuance of new SBIC licenses.

- o Reduced from \$50 million to \$12 million the amount of government assistance to be funded to SBICs on a current quarter basis. The funding is required by statute but the amount was subjected to a strict new review by our Investment Division.
- o Instituted tough, new auditing standards - requiring regulatory changes.
- o Drafted changes to regulations and administrative guidance to strengthen SBA's control of the SBIC program.
- o We are in the process of proposing statutory changes in the program to help us better protect the government's interests.

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

May 24, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Carla A. Hills *CHH*
SUBJECT: Strategy for Pursuing a Free Trade Agreement with Mexico

Background

The Mexican government is pressing for immediate initiation of formal negotiations on a free trade agreement (FTA) with the United States. Their objective is to maintain the existing momentum for economic reform in Mexico, as well as to encourage continued foreign investment. The government recently completed a round of private sector and legislative consultations, which indicated substantial support for an FTA.

In the U.S. government, an EPC working group has been evaluating an FTA, and concluded that a comprehensive agreement -- *i.e.*, one covering the lowering of barriers not only to trade in goods, but to services and investment as well, and including intellectual property protection -- would be trade creating, and thus mutually beneficial.

The "fast track" provision of the 1988 Trade Act, which provides for a straight up or down vote without amendments, is the only viable means of securing Congressional approval of an FTA. In order to use the fast track, we must (1) receive a formal request from Mexico to begin negotiations, and (2) notify Congress of our intent to negotiate an FTA. This notification triggers a 60 legislative day period (which can be 6-9 calendar months) during which either the Senate Finance or House Ways and Means Committee can preclude use of the fast track by simple majority vote.

Before initiating formal negotiations and triggering the 60 legislative day period, there are several key issues to consider:

Timing:

The Mexicans want to jointly announce on June 11 that "we have decided to initiate negotiations, as soon as possible." (See attached language.) This would effectively require us immediately to notify Congress, triggering the 60 legislative day period.

Brent / [redacted]
I agree
It is important that
Salinas be given an
advance look at our
position (priority)
CB
5-24

However, several factors indicate that without more time to consult and lay the groundwork, we cannot be confident that Congress will approve use of the fast track:

- o Domestic Opposition: Certain U.S. sectors have already indicated that they will oppose an FTA with Mexico. Specifically, labor (e.g., Tom Donohue, Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL-CIO and Chairman of our Labor Advisory Committee), and Southwestern agricultural interests (e.g., Roger Baccigallupi, CEO of Blue Diamond Growers and a member of our Advisory Committee on Trade Policy Negotiations) have stated that their sectors will oppose an FTA. The automobile, textile, leather, and footwear industries can also be expected to fight trade liberalization. Further consultation with these groups might at least minimize their opposition, while giving us time to build support in other sectors.
- o Confusion with the Uruguay Round: Certain key groups that in principle would support an FTA, will oppose immediate negotiations for fear of diverting resources from the Uruguay Round. For example, the Business Roundtable, chaired by Jim Robinson of American Express, will shortly release a report which, while endorsing an FTA, will oppose initiation of negotiations until after the Uruguay Round. Several key members of Congress, including Sam Gibbons, who chairs the Ways and Means Trade Subcommittee, have told me that they, too, are opposed to initiating formal FTA negotiations until after the Uruguay Round.
- o Congressional Prerogatives: Finally, certain members of Congress, including Chairmen Bentsen and Rostenkowski, have warned me that without adequate Congressional consultations prior to triggering the 60 legislative day period, we may create unnecessary opposition on the Hill, thereby imperiling use of the fast track.

Content:

The only FTA which is of benefit to the United States and capable of garnering broad private sector and Congressional support is one which covers services, investment and intellectual property, in addition to trade in manufactured goods. However, our discussions to date with the Mexicans indicate that they contemplate a more limited, and thus one-sided, FTA.

Specifically, the Mexicans have proposed language calling for the elimination of barriers to the "flow of goods and factors of production" only. (See attached draft.) This language purposefully excludes services, investment, and intellectual property because of their "political sensitivity" in Mexico;

however, the Mexicans have indicated that they are willing to "talk about" these issues.

More importantly, our discussions with the Mexicans, as well as President Salinas' recent public statements, confirm that the phrase "factors of production" is meant to encompass the free movement of labor. The inclusion of free immigration would almost certainly scuttle the negotiations due to U.S. domestic opposition.

Finally, the Mexican draft calls for "eliminating unilateral measures," which is meant to encompass our section 301 authority, as well as our antidumping and countervailing duty laws. This, too, would be a domestic non-starter for us.

Evaluation and Recommendation

The benefits of a comprehensive FTA would be immense, and I believe we should enthusiastically pursue one. None of the foregoing problems -- on timing or content -- are insurmountable, if we properly lay the groundwork. I would recommend the following strategy.

When you meet President Salinas on June 10-11, we should issue a joint statement, which says in relevant part:

"The two Presidents have determined that the United States and Mexico would each benefit from a comprehensive bilateral free trade agreement ... [and they have directed their trade ministers] to initiate immediately the preparatory work and consultations needed before beginning negotiations ... and to report back to the two Presidents no later than their next meeting in December."

This language includes an unequivocal endorsement of an FTA, thus giving Salinas the political impetus and certainty he desires to continue reform and attract investment. In turn, it provides us with an opportunity to minimize domestic opposition, build supportive constituencies, and consult thoroughly with Congress. During this period, we would also pursue intensive discussions with the Mexicans in order to obtain agreement on the coverage of an FTA. We could also do an enormous amount of necessary technical work, particularly on tariffs.

Moreover, we would not necessarily wait until December to initiate formal negotiations. Rather, we would intend to notify Congress as soon as we are confident that the relevant groundwork has been laid.

In short, we should persuade Salinas that showing some prudence now will help both to ensure success, and perhaps accelerate it, later.

6

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

July 9, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY *EHA*

SUBJECT: RU-486

Last month the FDA received an application from a group of individuals requesting approval for the experimental use of RU-486 to induce abortions. The applicants could not get cooperation from the pill's manufacturer, Roussel-Uclaf and have notified the FDA that they must withdraw the application.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 10, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM:

EDE HOLIDAY *EH*

SUBJECT:

Request for Amendment of California Disaster
Declaration

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) advises that Governor Deukmejian's request was granted on July 3 and that San Bernardino and Riverside Counties were designated as eligible for individual assistance only (but not public assistance).

The addition of counties to a disaster area after the President has made the initial declaration can be done by FEMA alone and does not require any additional Presidential action. FEMA routinely advises the Office of Cabinet Affairs of such action, and we in turn advise the Press Office, Intergovernmental Affairs and Legislative Affairs.



GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN
GOVERNOR

State of California

WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
305 HALL OF THE STATES
444 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001
(202) 347-6891

TELECOPY TRANSMITTAL

TO: Governor Sununu

FROM: Bob Moore, Director

DATE: 6-29-90

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 3

SENDER'S OFFICE TELEPHONE NUMBER (202) 347-6891

SENDER'S FAX NUMBER (202) 783-8258

COMMENTS:

Following is an amended letter from Governor Deukmejian to President Bush requesting inclusion of San Bernardino and Riverside counties for federal assistance.



GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN
GOVERNOR

State of California

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO 95814

TELEPHONE
(916) 445-2841

June 29, 1990

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Please accept this letter as an amendment to my letter dated June 28, 1990, requesting that you declare a major disaster to exist in the State of California, under the provisions of Public Law 93-288, as amended, and as implemented by 44 CFR 206.36.

The original request covering the counties of Los Angeles and Santa Barbara is hereby amended to include the counties of San Bernardino and Riverside for public assistance and individual assistance.

This request is based on damage assessment information provided by the affected local governments. Although information has not been verified through the joint federal/state preliminary damage assessment (PDA) process, I understand the Office of Emergency Services (OES) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will include these jurisdictions in the public assistance and individual assistance processes currently underway.

As stated in my previous letter, extremely high temperatures and wind conditions are hindering fire-fighting activities in affected areas in Southern California. Los Angeles and Santa Barbara Counties have identified in excess of 575 homes having been destroyed or damaged with additional homes being threatened by worsening weather conditions. The estimated total dollar loss for these two counties far exceeds \$200 million at this time. More than 5,000 acres have burned due to these arson-caused fires. The American Red Cross is currently providing shelter for more than 800 people in five shelters within Santa Barbara County. One person is known to have died as a direct result of the fire in Santa Barbara County.

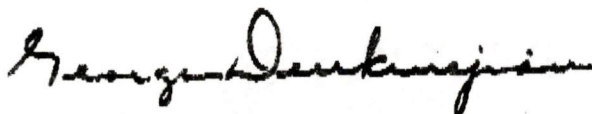
Several major wildfires are also burning in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, resulting in their local governments requesting a proclamation for assistance. In response to this situation, I have proclaimed that a state of emergency exists within the counties of San Bernardino and Riverside.

The Honorable George Bush
Page Two

In the Carbon Canyon area of San Bernardino over 6,640 acres have been burned. The fire is burning in steep terrain and has already destroyed 14 homes, while many more homes are currently threatened. Although the fire is now considered 70% contained, hot weather and winds are hampering fire fighting activities. In Riverside County, more than 4,500 acres have been destroyed as well as 20 homes. Over 2,000 fire-fighters are on the scene and 10 injuries have been reported. Current estimates place losses at approximately \$2 million. Although the fire is now considered 60% contained, fighters are hampered by continuous adverse weather conditions. One fire fighter is known to have died as a direct result of the fire in Riverside County.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude for your immediate efforts on behalf of our State and the victims of these disasters.

Most cordially,



George Deukmejian

sp

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 28, 1990

THE CHIEF OF STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: STEPHEN I. DANZANSKY

SUBJECT: Cable Television Legislation

Several members of the White House senior staff have expressed interest in formulating a strategy on cable television regulation, in light of the current legislative activity.

The EPC Working Group (at the Assistant Secretary level) on cable will be meeting on Monday, July 2 to formulate such a strategy. The meeting will take place at 3:30 in room 324 of the OEOB.

cc: Richard G. Darman
Michael J. Boskin
Roger B. Porter

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 6, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY 
SUBJECT: Cable television

An EPC working group on cable television has drafted an Administration statement opposing Congressional proposals to reregulate the cable television industry, which was deregulated by the Cable Act of 1984.

Pending cable legislation in the Senate and a staff draft in the House would permit local governments to set cable prices and would lead to substantial regulation of cable programming.

The Administration statement has been cleared by OMB and will be issued today in two identical letters addressed to Senators Hollings and Danforth, respectively. The letters are signed by Secretary Mosbacher and Assistant Attorney General Rill (Attorney General Thornburgh is recused from this issue). Attached is a copy of each letter.

A similar letter will be sent to Representatives Dingell and Lent upon the introduction of a House bill, which is expected in a few weeks.

MARKETPLACE

Health: *Link between colon cancer, saturated fats supported by study*

Page B4.

Technology: *Controversy over cold fusion may be headed for court*

Page B4.

Cable Industry Indicates It Will Accept Reregulation Bill

By MARY LU CARNEVALE

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—In a compromise that could break the logjam over cable TV legislation, the cable industry indicated it would accept a proposed Senate bill to reregulate monthly rates for basic service and let federal regulators limit the size and activities of large operators.

The new draft legislation, which calls for regulation of rates for a basic tier of service consisting of broadcast stations, is to be introduced tomorrow at a Senate Commerce Committee session. The legislation is tougher than a proposal circulated in the House by Chairman John Dingell (D., Mich.) of the Energy and Commerce Committee, but is less restrictive than earlier Senate measures.

James Mooney, head of the National Cable Television Association, said the industry has "serious problems" with the new draft, but signaled that his organization wouldn't oppose the measure. The pro-

MEDIA

posal, he said, "clearly is less onerous than the previous staff draft. That being the case, we will focus on opposing adverse amendments to it."

Under the proposal, the Federal Communications Commission would be required to monitor monthly rates for special cable channels, and could reverse abusive rate increases. The FCC would also devise rules for limiting horizontal and vertical integration of large cable operators. In addition, it requires cable companies to provide programming to competitors, such as satellite or wireless cable services.

While the measure is aimed at encouraging competition, it wouldn't allow telephone companies to enter the cable business. Phone companies, however, have been lobbying intensely for the opportunity, and Sen. Conrad Burns (R., Mont.), is planning to introduce an amendment to let

phone companies provide cable service within their franchise territories. The amendment would substantially reverse the 1984 Cable Act ban on such activity.

In the House, Rep. Edward Markey (D., Mass.), chairman of the telecommunications subcommittee, began circulating draft cable legislation and has set a markup for June 25. Like the Senate measure, the Markey plan also calls for reregulating a basic tier of broadcast stations, establishing customer-service standards and encouraging competition by setting up guidelines for satellite or wireless cable rivals to obtain cable programming.

For the past year, lawmakers have been under pressure from cable subscribers to rein in rates, which have risen more than 100% in many cities since they were largely deregulated in 1987. But even

if both the Senate Commerce Committee and the House telecommunications panel pass legislation this month, there is still a good chance that proponents of reregulation will run out of time before the session ends, preventing lawmakers from bringing home a trophy by November. A crowded agenda could bog down lawmakers in phone-company or competition issues that the industry is certain to fight.

Legislative efforts could be blunted by the FCC, which is getting ready to decide whether to give municipalities more say over rates and will recommend a package of legislative changes in July.

The Bush administration is preparing to express strong opposition to reregulation in a letter from Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher and James Rill, head of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division. They caution lawmakers that legislation already introduced goes too far.

MARKETING

Movie Studios Produce Uneven Picture With Efforts to Win More Video Buyers

By RICHARD TURNER

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

revenue and hasn't hit the 15% he had budgeted for.

Though industry officials say there

But video specialty stores such as Blockbuster aren't worried, saying that while mom-and-pop video shops may be hurting, business is booming at the larger

EDUCATION

Business Schools Get Bad Grades

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 31, 1990

file
THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: DAVID Q. BATES, JR. *DQB*

Regarding the attached, Joe is looking for time on June 6th as the 5th looks like a non-starter. I think it is important that the President attend this meeting. (See attached memo from Carla on a possible US-Mexico Free Trade Agreement.)

*schedule and
decide later.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

h

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

May 25, 1990

TO: JOSEPH W. HAGIN, II
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: DAVID Q. BATES
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY
TO THE CABINET

REQUEST: Economic Policy Council Meeting with the
President

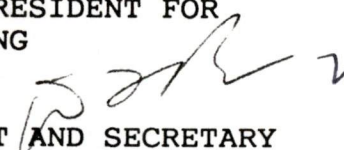
DATE: June 5, 1990

LOCATION: Cabinet Room

PARTICIPANTS: The President, the Vice President and
members of the Economic Policy Council

MEDIA COVERAGE: None

REMARKS: Meeting is for purpose of briefing and
discussion on U.S.-Mexico Economic
Relations, including possible Free Trade
Agreement



Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
15. Communiqué	Draft by the Presidents of Mexico and the U.S. Re: Bilateral Trade Relations (2 pp.)	5/14/90	(b)(1)	C

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) [2]

Document Declassified
(Document Follows)
 By JP (NLGB) on 8/14/98

Date Closed:	12/14/2004	OA/ID Number:	29176-003
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 #:	98-0004-F/1	MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:	Released in Full	MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:	8/14/1998	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)(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

CONFIDENTIAL
MEXICAN DRAFT (MAY 14, 1990)UNCLASSIFIED
DECLASSIFIED

PER E.O. 12958

Case File No. 98-0004-
12/11/98 F/1

DRAFT OF THE JOINT COMMUNIQUE BY THE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO AND
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REGARDING
BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONS

We have decided to ^① initiate negotiations, as soon as possible, to establish a free trade agreement between Mexico and the United States of America. The negotiations will be abide by the internal procedures ^② required in our two countries and by the principles laid down in our respective Constitutions.

② State-owned petroleum per Mexican Constitution

③ Would trigger Congress 60-day clock

The objective of the negotiations will be to achieve a gradual and comprehensive elimination of tariff and non tariff barriers in the flow of goods and factors ^③ of production between both countries, taking into consideration the different levels of ^④ economic development between Mexico and the United States and with due respect to the national sovereignty of both nations.

④ want S&D treatment

⑤ - No discussion of services, investment, IPR

The agreement will seek the largest possible tariff reduction ^⑥ for the exports of both countries; the minimization of non-tariff barriers to bilateral trade; the assurance of a stable access to markets; and the establishment of a fair and impartial settlement mechanism for the resolution of disputes between both parties, [eliminating ^⑦ unilateral measures.]

⑥ - elimination

⑦ Section 301, AD, CUD coverage?

UNCLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNCLASSIFIED

2

The agreement should establish a climate of greater predictability and confidence for trade and for the economic relations between both countries, so that larger trade and investment flows translate into higher welfare for the people of both nations, especially for those who most need it.

We reconfirm our commitment to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and we will work to increase its effectiveness.

(8) what about commitment to the Uruguay Round?

We have charged Dr. Jaime Serra Puche, the Mexican Minister of Commerce and Industrial Development, and Ambassador Carla Hills, the United States Trade Representative, to immediately establish a bilateral mechanism to initiate the negotiations of the agreement and to report to us periodically.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNCLASSIFIED

THE WASHINGTON POST

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1990

Mexico Eyes Pacts With U.S., Canada

President Salinas Rules Out Any European-Style Common Market

E1

By William Branigin
Washington Post Foreign Service

MEXICO CITY, May 23—President Carlos Salinas de Gortari declared today that Mexico will seek to negotiate free-trade agreements with the United States and Canada, but he ruled out entry into any European-style common market in North America.

In a meeting with Mexican senators, Salinas said that Mexico wanted to take advantage of trade opportunities in a changing world, but it would insist on maintaining political and economic sovereignty. He described a common market as "incompatible with the national objectives of sovereignty that we have always defended."

Salinas also insisted that a proposed free-trade pact include provisions guaranteeing Mexicans certain rights to work in the United States—a subject regarded by U.S. analysts as a potential obstacle to a trade treaty. In effect, Salinas put U.S. political and business leaders on notice that if they want greater access to Mexico's markets and cheap labor pool, they will have to help

Mexico economically and politically by giving Mexicans job opportunities in the United States as well.

Mexican officials did not specify what kind of provisions on labor flows they would propose, nor when negotiations on an agreement would begin. They ruled out signing a preliminary accord when Salinas visits Washington June 10-12 for talks with President Bush.

A free-trade agreement between the United States and Canada took effect in January 1989, shifting the focus in the North American trade

zone to the U.S.-Mexican relationship.

Currently, more than two-thirds of Mexico's foreign trade is with the United States, by far the country's largest trading partner. For the United States, Mexico ranks as the third-largest foreign market. In 1989, trade between the two countries exceeded \$52 billion.

When he took office in December 1988, Salinas opposed Mexican entry in a free-trade pact or common market with the United States and Canada on grounds that Mexico would suffer serious disadvantages as the junior partner. Since then, he has become convinced that a lesser-developed country can reap a much larger share of the benefits from a free-trade agreement, including new investment, technology transfers and wage increases for Mexican workers, economic analysts said.

In addition, they said, Salinas returned somewhat disappointed from a recent tour of Western Europe, whose trade focus he perceived as having shifted markedly toward its eastern neighbors. With the ap-

proach of Western European integration in 1992, one economist said, Salinas sees the world evolving increasingly into economic blocs and "does not want Mexico to be left out."

Salinas made the remarks after accepting a Mexican Senate recommendation Tuesday that his government negotiate a free-trade agreement with the United States. The recommendation was contained in a 60-page report that resulted from three weeks of national debate on the subject.

The report cited "Mexico's geographical location, history of trade relations and the complementary relation of the U.S. economy" as reasons for a free-trade agreement.

The leftist opposition Democratic Revolutionary Party, which holds only four of the 64 seats in a Senate dominated by the long-ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, complained that a free-trade pact with Washington would increase Mexican "dependence" on the United States. It urged instead that the government join a Latin American trading bloc.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
16. Memo	From Stephen Danzansky to John Sununu Re: Agent Orange Compensation (2 pp.)	5/18/90	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) [2]

Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)

By JP (NLGB) on 10/28/05

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THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen MAY 23 1990

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 18, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: STEPHEN I. DANZANSKY

SUBJECT: Agent Orange Compensation

Late yesterday, the Veterans Department Advisory Committee on Environmental Hazards (non-government scientists and members of the general public) concluded a two-day public meeting reviewing scientific literature regarding the relationship between various adverse health conditions and Agent Orange exposure. The Advisory Committee rejected recommendations by Admiral Zumwalt and a group of non-government scientists contracted by the American Legion and the Vietnam Veterans of America (VVA) to qualify as many as 25 additional diseases for service-connected compensation. The Advisory Committee voted unanimously, however, to recommend making soft tissue sarcoma a service-connected disease based on a presumption that the condition may result from exposure to Agent Orange.

Yesterday's recommendation must be reviewed in light of a controversy which has surrounded the issue of what should constitute sufficient scientific evidence to warrant a presumption of service-connected illness, the qualifying condition for veteran health-related compensation. For over 10 years, scientists searching for a possible relation between Agent Orange exposure and various adverse health conditions have used a "direct causation" standard. Based on this standard, only one disease, chloracne, a severe skin rash, has been connected to Agent Orange.

In 1986, the VVA filed suit in U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California charging that the standard of direct causation was too rigorous. In May, 1989, the U.S. District Court decided in favor of the VVA, ruling that the VA need only find a "significant statistical association" between exposure and subsequent development of a disease. The VA accepted the decision, agreeing to undertake a new rulemaking on compensation for diseases deemed to be service-connected due to exposure to Agent Orange.

VA acceptance of the "significant statistical association" standard sparked a flurry of reviews of the scientific literature. While government scientific and medical authorities insist that the new standard only warrants the addition of non-Hodgkins lymphoma, Admiral Zumwalt (who conducted his own personal review at the invitation of Secretary Derwinski) and the

Agent Orange Scientific Task Force (a non-government group contracted by the American Legion and VVA) have claimed that a long list of additional diseases (see attached) should be designated as "service-connected."

Yesterday's recommendation on soft tissue sarcoma marks the first time the Veterans Advisory Committee on Environmental Hazards has differed from U.S. Government medical opinion. Because of this and because of the potentially precedential nature of the designation, we telephoned Tony Principi, Derwinski's Deputy, to gather facts and inform him of a DPC Agent Orange Working Group meeting on the subject on Thursday, May 24. We also consulted Tom Scully at OMB.

Today Principi called Scully to inform him of Derwinski's intention to announce VA's adoption of the Advisory Committee recommendation. Scully gave a tentative nod but asked for time to obtain a firmer response. Shortly thereafter, Derwinski called me to confirm yesterday's news but made no allusions to any contemplated announcement that he would accept the recommendation.

When we heard that Derwinski might be thinking about an announcement prior to next Thursday's DPC Working Group meeting, I telephoned Principi and insisted that he hold off. He said that Derwinski might have already mentioned something to the press, but that Ed had earlier called John Sununu about the situation. I told him to hold up; that we were concerned about both the precedent and the cost. He said he would tell Derwinski, but it might be too late. It was. The announcement had already been made.

According to the VA, the estimated cost of listing soft tissue sarcoma is \$8 million annually to cover up to 1300 new claims per year, at least through FY 1998. The cost attributable to the earlier listing of non-Hodgkins lymphoma is \$20-30 million in the first year to cover backlog and \$2 million thereafter.

We are still unsure of the precedent and effect of this decision, both legally and politically, as it relates to the demands to list the remaining 25 maladies on the Zumwalt study list.

These issues will be discussed further on Monday with OMB and VA, and on Thursday with the DPC Working Group.

cc: David Q. Bates, Jr.

ATTACHMENT A

Adverse Health Effects Related to Exposure

AOSTFStatistically Significant

1. non-Hodgkins disease
2. soft tissue sarcoma
3. skin disorders/chloracne
4. subclinical hepatotoxic effects
5. porphyria cutanea tarda

As Likely As Not

6. Hodgkins disease
7. neurologic effects
8. reproductive and developmental effects

Sound Evidence (Less than statistically significant)

9. leukemia
10. cancers of the kidney
11. cancers of the testes
12. cancers of the pancreas
13. cancers of the stomach
14. cancers of the prostate
15. cancers of the colon
16. cancers of the hepatobiliary tract
17. cancers of the brain
18. psychosocial effects
19. immunological abnormalities
20. gastrointestinal ulcer
21. altered lipid metabolism

ZUMWALT STUDYAs Likely As Not (Very High Confident-VI or Confident-C)

1. non-Hodgkins disease (VHC)
2. soft tissue sarcoma (VHC)
3. chloracne and other skin disorders/skin cancer (VHC)
4. other liver disorders (C)
5. porphyria cutanea tarda (VHC)

6. Hodgkins disease (VHC)
7. neurologic defects (VHC)
8. birth defects (VHC)

9. leukemia (C)
10. kidney (C)
11. testicular (C)
12. pancreatic cancer (C)
13. stomach cancer (C)
14. prostate cancer (C)
15. colon cancer (C)
16. liver cancer (C)
17. brain cancer (C)
18. psychosocial effects (C)
19. autoimmune diseases/disorders (VHC)
20. gastrointestinal diseases (C)

-
22. multiple myeloma (VHC)
 23. lip cancer (VHC)
 24. bone cancer (VHC)
 25. lung cancer (VHC)
 26. hematopoietic diseases (VHC)
 27. nasal/pharyngeal/esophageal cancer
 28. malignant melanoma (C)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 18, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: DAVID Q. BATES

SUBJECT: UPDATE ON U.S. - JAPAN TRADE ISSUES

Amorphous Metals:

USTR faced an April 19 deadline for making a decision whether to accept for investigation the section 301 petition filed by Allied-Signal against Japan, with respect to amorphous metals.

Yesterday, USTR and the Japanese government agreed to begin discussions immediately to seek a solution to the amorphous metals case within 5 months. Accordingly, Allied-Signal has agreed to withdraw its petition.

USTR has obtained interagency clearance for USTR accepting a refiling of the Allied-Signal petition if there is no satisfactory resolution of the matter within the 5 month period.

Forest Products Negotiations:

Intensive effort is being made to resolve the last 1989 Super 301 case - forest products - prior to the April 30 deadline for decision on 1990 Super 301.

Negotiations in Tokyo last week on forest products yielded some progress, particularly on tariff reductions, but issues of standards and construction codes remain unresolved. Negotiations resume again early next week.

Super 301:

An EPC meeting on Super 301 is anticipated for either April 26 or 27. In terms of timing, it is advisable to wait until after the next forest products negotiation session on April 23 and 24. This will permit the EPC to account for progress in the forest products talks and to minimize the risk of leaks.

cc: Richard Darman
Michael Boskin
Brent Scowcroft
Jim Cicconi
Roger Porter

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 4/27/90

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.**

Sir:

This memo is in
response to your
note at TAB A.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 27, 1990

1990 APR 27

JC

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: DAVID Q. BATES 
SUBJECT: Cabinet Domestic Travel

Recently you asked for a summary of domestic travel by your Cabinet during the last several months. The attached "Report on Cabinet Domestic Travel" covers the seven months from September 1, 1989 to March 31, 1990. It was assembled from data provided to my office by each Cabinet officer.

Part I of the report is a state-by-state listing of all Cabinet travel during the period. It lists cities visited, the dates of each visit and the type of visit -- official, political or combined official and political. For political trips, the report lists the group addressed by the Cabinet member or the candidate for whom fundraising events were conducted. Part II of the report provides various summary statistics about the travel.

In this report, a "visit" is counted where one or more stops are made in a single state for an official or political purpose. In other words, even though a Cabinet member may travel to several cities in a single state, the whole trip is counted as one state visit.

During the seven months, all but six states were visited by a member of your Cabinet. For comparison, during the same period you visited 49 cities in 27 states.

The Cabinet traveled to 181 cities in 44 states in a total of 393 visits. New York garnered the largest number of Cabinet visits (51), followed by California (35), Illinois (32), Florida (31), Texas (25) and Virginia (25).

In one out of four visits the Cabinet managed to assist with local political events: of the 393 visits, 41 (10 percent) were exclusively political and 61 (16 percent) were combined official and political.

Secretary Skinner was the most traveled member of the Cabinet (48 visits) and Director Darman the least traveled (1 visit -- 1 day at the Education Summit).

Attachment



Report on

Cabinet Domestic Travel

*Compiled by
The Office of Cabinet Affairs
The White House*

April 27, 1990

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Part I
COMPREHENSIVE REPORT
Cabinet Domestic Travel
September 1, 1989 – March 31, 1990

ALABAMA

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Type of Travel**</i>		<i>Candidate(s)</i>
			<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	
12/20/89	Thornburgh	Birmingham	x		
09/10/89	Sullivan	Tuskegee	x		

ALASKA

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
10/08-10/89	Cavazos	Anchorage	x		
09/18/89	Skinner	Anchorage	x		

ARIZONA

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
02/22/90	Yeutter	Phoenix	x		
02/02/90	Kemp	Scottsdale	x	x	John Kyl
11/30-12/1/89	Lujan	Phoenix		x	Phoenix GOP Business Leaders
10/14/89	Mosbacher	Phoenix		x	John McCain
9/14-15/89	Lujan	Phoenix	x		

CALIFORNIA

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/30/90	Mosbacher	Palm Springs		x	Team 100 Speech
03/23/90	Brady	Los Angeles	x		
03/23/90	Thornburgh	San Francisco, Palo Alto	x		
03/22-23/90	Kemp	Los Angeles, San Diego	x		
03/19/90	Yeutter	San Francisco, St. Helena	x		
03/08-09/90	Kemp	Costa Mesa, Santa Clara, Los Angeles, Newport Beach	x	x	Robert Dorman, California GOP, Chris Cox
03/02-03/90	Baker	Palm Springs	x		
03/02/90	Brady	Palm Springs	x		
03/02/90	Mosbacher	Palm Springs	x		
02/21-22/90	Dole	Sacramento, San Francisco	x	x	California GOP
02/15/90	Watkins	Livermore	x		
02/07/90	Watkins	San Francisco	x		
02/01/90	Kemp	San Diego	x	x	Bill Lowery
01/24-26/90	Hills	Los Angeles, San Francisco	x		
01/23/90	Yeutter	Los Angeles	x	x	Golden Circle Group
01/19/90	Hills	San Francisco	x		
01/08-09/90	Skinner	Los Angeles, San Francisco	x	x	Team 100

** O = official travel; P = political travel

01/02-04/90	Watkins	Livermore, Oakland, Pasadena	x	
12/28-29/89	Watkins	Imperial Valley, Rancho Santa Fe	x	
11/28-29/89	Cavazos	Richmond	x	
11/13-14/89	Skinner	San Francisco, Santa Ana	x	
11/12-13/89	Watkins	Sacramento, San Francisco	x	Pete Wilson
11/12-13/89	Sullivan	Garden Grove, Anaheim	x	x GOP Luncheon
11/12/89	Derwinski	San Francisco	x	
11/01-02/89	Kemp	Los Angeles, San Francisco	x	
10/8-10/89	Watkins	Berkeley, San Francisco	x	x California GOP
10/24-26 /89	Lujan	Los Angeles, San Francisco	x	x Los Angeles County GOP
10/23/89	Baker	San Francisco	x	
10/21/89	Sullivan	San Francisco	x	
10/20/89	Skinner	San Francisco	x	
10/18/89	Skinner	San Francisco	x	
10/13/89	Mosbacher	San Francisco, San Jose	x	
09/20-21/89	Cheney	Los Angeles, Palm Springs, San Francisco	x	
09/17/89	Sullivan	San Francisco	x	
09/15/89	Lujan	San Francisco	x	

COLORADO

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/30/90	Lujan	Denver	x	x	Hank Brown
02/26/90	Dole	Denver	x	x	Denver GOP
01/22/90	Yeutter	Denver	x	x	Colorado GOP Major Donors
12/01/89	Watkins	Denver	x		
11/22/89	Skinner	Denver	x		
11/16-17/89	Cavazos	Denver	x		
10/05-06/89	Lujan	Colorado Springs	x		
09/18-19/89	Cheney	Colorado Springs	x		

CONNECTICUT

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/10/90	Cavazos	Waterbury	x		
11/06/89	Cavazos	New Haven	x		
10/20-21/89	Dole	New London	x		
10/06/89	Thornburgh	New Haven	x		
09/19/89	Kemp	Hartford	x		
09/14/89	Skinner	Bridgeport	x		

DELAWARE

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
02/01/90	Cavazos	Wilmington	x		
11/18/89	Sullivan	Wilmington	x	x	William Roth, Jr.

FLORIDA

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/06/90	Derwinski	Fort Myers	x		
03/02/90	Kemp	Boca Raton		x	Boca Raton Men's Republican Club
03/02/90	Yeutter	Gainesville	x		
02/23/90	Derwinski	Tampa		x	Bill Young
02/21/90	Sullivan	Orlando	x		
02/19-20/90	Dole	Bal Harbour	x	x	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen
02/16/90	Mosbacher	Palm Beach		x	Lincoln Day Speech, Tom Lewis
02/12/90	Kemp	Orlando	x	x	Florida GOP
02/05/90	Yeutter	Orlando	x		
01/22/90	Mosbacher	Tampa	x		
01/19/90	Lujan	Miami	x		
01/19/90	Yeutter	West Palm Beach	x		
01/14-17/90	Skinner	Naples, Vero Beach, West Palm Beach, Jacksonville	x		
01/12/90	Mosbacher	Naples	x		
01/08/90	Hills	Orlando	x		
01/03-08/90	Yeutter	Orlando	x		
12/16/89	Skinner	Daytona Beach	x		
12/04/89	Yeutter	Fort Lauderdale		x	Palm Beach County GOP
12/02/89	Brady	Boca Raton	x		
12/01/89	Derwinski	Orlando	x		
12/01/89	Kemp	Miami	x		
12/01/89	Sullivan	Miami	x	x	National Black Caucus of State Legislators
11/14/89	Derwinski	Orlando	x		
11/14/89	Thornburgh	Tampa, Saddlebrook	x		
11/10/89	Cavazos	Miami	x		
10/27/89	Thornburgh	Miami	x		
10/27/89	Yeutter	Orlando	x	x	Bobby Brantley
10/26/89	Yeutter	Lake Wales	x		
10/19-20/89	Lujan	Miami, Islamorada, FL Keys	x		
10/13/89	Watkins	West Palm Beach	x		
09/26/89	Skinner	Miami	x		

GEORGIA

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/15/90	Sullivan	Atlanta	x		
02/15/90	Sullivan	Atlanta	x		
02/05/90	Derwinski	Atlanta, Dublin	x		
01/21-22/90	Kemp	Atlanta	x		
01/19/90	Kemp	Atlanta	x		
01/19/90	Lujan	Atlanta	x		
01/14-15/90	Kemp	Atlanta	x		
12/14/89	Watkins	Atlanta	x		
11/27-28/89	Kemp	Atlanta	x	x	John Linder
11/09/89	Sullivan	Atlanta	x		

11/02/89	Watkins	Atlanta	x
10/25/89	Mosbacher	Atlanta	x
10/15/89	Sullivan	Atlanta	x
10/09/89	Skinner	Atlanta	x
10/08/89	Sullivan	Atlanta	x
10/03/89	Skinner	Atlanta	x
09/25/89	Skinner	Atlanta	x
09/09/89	Sullivan	Atlanta	x

HAWAII

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
01/19/90	Derwinski	Honolulu	x		
01/09-12/90	Watkins	Honolulu, Kona, Kailua	x	x	Hawaii GOP
12/02-04/89	Cavazos	Honolulu	x		
09/16-20/89	Lujan	Honolulu	x		

ILLINOIS

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/12/90	Derwinski	Peoria	x		Jim Edgar
03/05/90	Mosbacher	Chicago	x		Lynn Martin
02/28/90	Cheney	Chicago	x		
02/26/90	Derwinski	Chicago	x		
02/22/90	Cavazos	Chicago	x		
02/22/90	Yeutter	Chicago	x	x	Lee Daniels
02/18-20/90	Derwinski	Chicago, Worth Township	x		
02/16/90	Watkins	Chicago	x		
02/15/90	Skinner	Chicago	x		
02/10/90	Skinner	Peoria	x	x	Republican Party
02/07/90	Thornburgh	Chicago	x		
01/21-22/90	Skinner	Quincy	x	x	George Ryan
01/13/90	Cavazos	Chicago	x		
01/12/90	Skinner	Chicago	x		
12/21-22/89	Skinner	Chicago	x		
12/12-13/89	Mosbacher	Chicago	x		
12/01/89	Skinner	Chicago	x		
11/20/89	Skinner	Chicago	x	x	Lynn Martin
11/11/89	Derwinski	Chicago	x		
11/09-10/89	Skinner	Alton, Chicago, Peoria	x		
11/06-07/89	Kemp	Chicago	x		
10/31-11/1/89	Skinner	Champaign, Chicago	x		
10/30/89	Dole	Chicago	x	x	Cook County GOP, John Porter
10/22-23/89	Derwinski	Chicago	x		
10/23/89	Sullivan	Chicago	x		
10/07/89	Watkins	Chicago	x		
10/01-02/89	Derwinski	Chicago	x		
09/28/89	Kemp	Peoria	x	x	Peoria County GOP
09/15/89	Kemp	Chicago	x		

09/15-17/89	Skinner	Chicago	x
09/14/89	Derwinski	Chicago	x
09/01/89	Dole	Chicago	x

INDIANA

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O " P "</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/05/90	Brady	Evansville	x	Dan Coats
02/23/90	Skinner	Indianapolis	x	
02/20/90	Derwinski	Crown Point	x	
01/11/90	Yeutter	West Lafayette	x	
10/18/89	Dole	Fort Wayne`	x	
09/11/89	Kemp	Indianapolis	x x	William Hudnut, Dan Coats

IOWA

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O " P "</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
02/08/90	Thornburgh	Des Moines, Cedar Rapids	x	
09/09/89	Yeutter	Des Moines	x	

KANSAS

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O " P "</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
02/13/90	Cavazos	Kansas City, Lawrence	x	
01/26-27/90	Dole	Topeka	x	
01/10/90	Yeutter	Topeka	x x	Mike Hayden
10/02/89	Yeutter	Manhattan	x	

KENTUCKY

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O " P "</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/12/90	Yeutter	Bowling Green	x x	Mitch McConnell
09/08/89	Watkins	Louisville	x	

LOUISIANA

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O " P "</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/08/90	Yeutter	Plaquemine	x x	Clyde Holloway
01/27/90	Kemp	New Orleans	x	
09/24/89	Sullivan	New Orleans	x	
09/06-08/89	Lujan	New Orleans	x x	Louisiana GOP

MAINE

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O " P "</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/28-29/90	Skinner	Portland, Ogunquit	x	John McKernan, Jr.

MARYLAND

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
02/16-17/90	Dole	Queenstown	x		
01/10/90	Cavazos	Baltimore	x		
12/06/89	Kemp	Baltimore		x	Maryland GOP Senate-House Committee
11/04/89	Derwinski	Baltimore	x		
11/01/89	Brady	Towson	x		
10/14/89	Derwinski	Baltimore	x		
10/07/89	Dole	Baltimore		x	National Federation of Republican Women
10/07/89	Mosbacher	Baltimore	x	x	National Federation of Republican Women
09/06/89	Dole	Baltimore	x		
09/05/89	Derwinski	Baltimore	x		

MASSACHUSETTS

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/26/90	Thornburgh	Boston	x		
03/24/90	Derwinski	Framingham	x		
01/28/90	Cavazos	Sandwich	x		
12/19/89	Sullivan	Boston	x		
12/13/89	Kemp	Lowell, Boston	x		
12/13/89	Sullivan	Boston	x		
11/05/89	Derwinski	Boston	x		
10/27/89	Cavazos	Boston	x		
10/20-21/89	Cavazos	Boston	x		
10/13/89	Kemp	Cape Cod		x	Massachusetts GOP
10/01/89	Cavazos	Needham	x		
09/18/89	Sullivan	Boston	x		
09/14/89	Skinner	Cambridge	x		

MICHIGAN

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/01/90	Skinner	Detroit	x		
02/14-15/90	Yeutter	Caledonia, Lansing	x		
11/13-14/89	Lujan	Calumet, Grand Rapids	x	x	Kent County GOP, Paul Henry
11/06/89	Skinner	Detroit	x		
10/31/89	Kemp	Detroit	x	x	Keith Butler
10/16/89	Skinner	Detroit	x		

MINNESOTA

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/29/90	Yeutter	Minneapolis	x	x	Arlan Strangeland
03/07/90	Kemp	Minneapolis	x	x	Vin Weber
02/14/90	Derwinski	Minneapolis	x		

12/06/89	Sullivan	Minneapolis	x	x	Rudy Boschwitz
10/23-24/89	Cavazos	Minneapolis	x		
09/25/89	Yeutter	Bloomington	x	x	Rudy Boschwitz
09/14-15/89	Dole	Minneapolis	x		

MISSISSIPPI

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
10/12/89	Cheney	Biloxi	x		
09/14/89	Kemp	Cleveland, Alligator, Oxford	x	x	LaFayette County GOP

MISSOURI

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/14/90	Cheney	St. Louis	x		
01/23/90	Thornburgh	Kansas City	x		
01/04/90	Dole	Jefferson City	x		
11/09/89	Yeutter	Kansas City	x		
10/23/89	Dole	Kansas City	x		
10/12/89	Mosbacher	Kansas City		x	William Bush

NEBRASKA

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/23-25/90	Lujan	Grand Island, Lincoln	x	x	Hal Daub, Kay Orr
03/09/90	Yeutter	Kearney	x		
12/08/89	Watkins	Omaha	x		
12/08/89	Yeutter	Omaha	x		
11/08/89	Yeutter	Lincoln	x		

NEVADA

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/28/90	Skinner	Las Vegas	x		
02/12-14/90	Lujan	Reno, Carson City	x	x	Carson City GOP

NEW HAMPSHIRE

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/26/90	Kemp	Manchester	x		

NEW JERSEY

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/29/90	Skinner	Newark		x	Dean Gallo
11/29/89	Skinner	Atlantic City	x		
11/02/89	Brady	Rumson		x	Jim Courter
10/27/89	Skinner	Port Elizabeth		x	New Jersey GOP

10/20/89	Sullivan	Newark	x	x	Jim Courter
10/18/89	Kemp	Flemmington		x	Jim Courter

NEW MEXICO

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/08-13/90	Lujan	Santa Fe, Albuquerque	x		
02/16/90	Kemp	Albuquerque	x	x	Pete Domenici, New Mexico GOP
02/13-15/90	Watkins	Albuquerque, Los Alamos	x	x	New Mexico GOP
02/08-12/90	Lujan	Albuquerque, Santa Fe	x	x	Santa Fe County GOP
01/27/90	Lujan	Albuquerque	x		
12/19-21/89	Lujan	Albuquerque	x		
12/01-03/89	Lujan	Albuquerque, Las Cruces	x		
9/28-10/1/89	Lujan	Albuquerque	x		
09/01-03/89	Lujan	Albuquerque, Hidalgo County	x		

NEW YORK

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/29/90	Skinner	New York City	x		
03/28/90	Kemp	New York City		x	Republican Governors Association
03/28/90	Mosbacher	New York City		x	Republican Governors Association
03/28-29/90	Brady	New York City		x	Hank Brown Republican Governors Association
03/26/90	Skinner	New York City	x		
03/22/90	Sullivan	New York City	x		
03/19/90	Mosbacher	New York City	x		
03/16/90	Kemp	New York City		x	Susan Molinari
03/09/90	Skinner	New York City	x		
03/01/90	Kemp	New York City		x	New York State GOP
02/21/90	Mosbacher	Brooklyn	x		
02/20/90	Baker	New York City	x		
02/20-21/90	Mosbacher	New York City	x	x	Dan Coats
02/14/90	Skinner	New York City	x	x	Republican Party
02/13/90	Thornburgh	New York City	x		
02/08/90	Hills	New York City	x		
01/24/90	Mosbacher	New York City	x		
01/22-23/90	Hills	New York City	x	x	Susan Molinari
01/10-11/90	Mosbacher	New York City	x		
12/19/89	Mosbacher	New York City		x	Alfonso D'Amato
12/15/89	Sullivan	New York City	x		
12/14/89	Kemp	Syracuse	x		
12/14/89	Mosbacher	New York City	x		
12/12-13/89	Skinner	New York City, Nassau County	x		
12/08/89	Derwinski	New York City	x		
12/07-08/89	Mosbacher	New York City	x		
12/04/89	Kemp	New York City	x		
11/20/89	Kemp	Brooklyn	x		

11/16/89	Derwinski	New York City	x		
11/16/89	Mosbacher	New York City	x		
11/13/89	Brady	New York City		x	Phil Gramm
11/13-14/89	Kemp	New York City	x	x	New York State Conservative Party Phil Gramm
11/10/89	Sullivan	New York City	x		
11/06/89	Derwinski	Syracuse			
10/27/89	Brady	New York City		x	Rudy Giuliani, Guy Molinari
10/27/89	Kemp	New York City	x	x	Rudy Giuliani
10/26/89	Skinner	New York City	x	x	Rudy Giuliani
10/26/89	Thornburgh	New York City	x		
10/25/89	Mosbacher	East Fishkill	x		
10/18-19/89	Sullivan	New York City	x		
10/18-19/89	Dole	New York City	x	x	Rudy Giuliani
10/17/89	Yeutter	New York City	x		
10/16-17/89	Cavazos	New York City	x		
10/16/89	Baker	New York City	x		
10/16/89	Kemp	Buffalo	x		
10/16/89	Mosbacher	New York City		x	Republican Eagles
10/05/89	Brady	New York City		x	Jim Courter
10/05/89	Kemp	Buffalo		x	Erie County GOP
09/25/89	Hills	New York City	x		
09/24-29/89	Baker	New York City	x		
09/24/89	Derwinski	New York City	x		
09/07/89	Brady	New York City	x		

NORTH CAROLINA

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/30/90	Dole	Raleigh		x	Southern Republican Leadership Conference
03/30/90	Kemp	Raleigh		x	Southern Republican Leadership Conference, College Republicans
02/02/90	Cavazos	Raleigh	x		
02/02/90	Watkins	Raleigh	x		
12/20/89	Mosbacher	Raleigh	x	x	Jesse Helms
12/07/89	Dole	Salisbury	x		
11/13-14/89	Cavazos	Charlotte	x		
10/16/89	Dole	Charlotte		x	Sue Myrick

OHIO

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/04/90	Sullivan	Cincinnati	x	x	Bob McEwen
02/27/90	Kemp	Cincinnati		x	Stanley Aronoff
02/16/90	Derwinski	Cincinnati	x		
02/14/90	Yeutter	Wapakoneta	x	x	Mike Oxley
02/09/90	Skinner	Cleveland	x		
11/18/89	Thornburgh	Cincinnati	x		

10/25/89	Derwinski	Columbus, Dayton	x	
10/05/89	Kemp	Cincinnati	x	x Hamilton County GOP
09/28/89	Sullivan	Cleveland	x	

OKLAHOMA

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/05/90	Yeutter	Oklahoma City	x		
11/01-02/89	Watkins	Tulsa	x	x	Oklahoma GOP
10/04/89	Cavazos	Oklahoma City	x		

PENNSYLVANIA

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/30/90	Dole	Pittsburgh	x		
03/29/90	Sullivan	Philadelphia	x		
02/26/90	Kemp	McKeesport	x		
02/02/90	Derwinski	Erie	x		
01/18/90	Sullivan	Philadelphia	x		
12/04/89	Skinner	Altoona		x	Bud Shuster
11/07/89	Skinner	Gettysburg	x		
11/02/89	Thornburgh	Philadelphia	x		
10/12/89	Thornburgh	Pittsburgh	x		
10/09/89	Dole	York		x	William Goodling, York County GOP
10/03/89	Cheney	Gettysburg	x		
09/29/89	Skinner	Johnstown		x	Republican Party

RHODE ISLAND

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
12/14/89	Derwinski	Providence	x		
10/29/89	Cavazos	Providence	x		

SOUTH CAROLINA

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/05/90	Mosbacher	Columbia	x		
12/05/89	Skinner	Charleston	x		
11/13/89	Thornburgh	Hilton Head	x		
11/11/89	Skinner	Charleston	x		
11/10/89	Derwinski	Columbia	x		

TENNESSEE

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/23/90	Lujan	Knoxville	x		
03/09/90	Thornburgh	Nashville, Knoxville, Memphis	x		

02/02/90	Cavazos	Knoxville	x
02/02/90	Watkins	Knoxville	x
01/31/90	Yeutter	Nashville	x
01/03/90	Derwinski	Nashville	x
11/03/89	Watkins	Knoxville	x
10/02/89	Sullivan	Nashville	x

TEXAS

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/30/90	Baker	Dallas	x		
03/30/90	Mosbacher	Austin, Houston	x		
03/30/90	Sullivan	San Antonio, El Paso	x		
03/26/90	Yeutter	Fort Worth	x		
03/06/90	Cavazos	Austin	x		
02/14/90	Cavazos	Dallas	x		
02/12/90	Yeutter	San Antonio	x		
02/09/90	Mosbacher	Austin	x		
01/30/90	Dole	Dallas	x		
01/15/90	Cheney	Houston	x		
12/15/89	Cavazos	College Station	x		
12/08-09/89	Kemp	Arlington, San Antonio	x	x	Henry Gonzalez
12/07/89	Brady	Houston		x	Phil Gramm
12/04/89	Watkins	Houston	x	x	Rob Mosbacher
12/03-04/89	Lujan	Houston	x		
11/22/89	Baker	Houston	x		
11/10-11/89	Lujan	Midland	x		
11/10/89	Kemp	Dallas	x		
11/01/89	Watkins	Dallas	x		
10/28-11/1/89	Lujan	San Antonio	x		
10/26/89	Thornburgh	San Antonio	x		
10/25/89	Yeutter	Houston	x		
10/07/89	Sullivan	Houston	x		
10/05/89	Cavazos	Odessa	x		
10/03/89	Skinner	Houston	x		

UTAH

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
11/16/89	Cavazos	Salt Lake City	x		
10/22/89	Sullivan	Salt Lake City	x	x	Orrin Hatch

VERMONT

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
10/23/89	Yeutter	Burlington	x		

VIRGINIA

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O " P "</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/16/90	Dole	Williamsburg	x	
03/12/90	Cavazos	Richmond	x	
02/19/90	Sullivan	Richmond	x	
12/05/89	Derwinski	Norfolk	x	
10/26/89	Derwinski	Richmond	x	
10/25/89	Brady	Richmond	x	Marshall Coleman
10/23/89	Sullivan	Williamsburg	x	
10/23/89	Yeutter	Williamsburg	x	
10/13/89	Dole	Clynchfield	x	
09/28/89	Darman	Charlottesville	x	
09/27-28/89	Cavazos	Charlottesville	x	
09/27-28/89	Dole	Charlottesville	x	
09/27-28/89	Hills	Charlottesville	x	
09/27-28/89	Lujan	Charlottesville	x	
09/27-28/89	Mosbacher	Charlottesville	x	
09/27-28/89	Skinner	Charlottesville	x	
09/27-28/89	Yeutter	Charlottesville	x	
09/27/89	Brady	Charlottesville	x	
09/27/89	Cheney	Charlottesville	x	
09/27/89	Derwinski	Charlottesville	x	
09/27/89	Kemp	Charlottesville	x	
09/27/89	Sullivan	Charlottesville	x	
09/27/89	Thornburgh	Charlottesville	x	
09/27/89	Watkins	Charlottesville	x	
09/11/89	Derwinski	Charlottesville	x	

WASHINGTON

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O " P "</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/21/90	Thornburgh	Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane	x	

WEST VIRGINIA

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O " P "</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
03/24/90	Dole	Sheperdstown	x	
02/11/90	Derwinski	Clarksburg	x	
10/08/89	Derwinski	Berkeley Springs	x	
09/29/89	Skinner	Johnstown	x	Republican Party

WISCONSIN

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O " P "</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
02/29/90	Derwinski	Milwaukee	x	
02/17/90	Derwinski	Kenosha	x	
02/15/90	Derwinski	Green Bay	x	
10/02/89	Yeutter	Milwaukee	x x	Jim Sensenbrenner

WYOMING

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Candidate(s)</i>
02/16/90	Sullivan	Cheyenne	x	x	Malcolm Wallop, Alan Simpson, Craig Thomas
09/21-24/89	Baker	Moran	x		

Part II
SUMMARY STATISTICS
Cabinet Domestic Travel
September 1, 1989 - March 31, 1990

I. AGGREGATE CABINET TRAVEL -- NUMBER AND TYPE OF VISITS PER STATE

<i>State</i>	<i>Type of Travel</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Official</i>	<i>Political</i>	<i>Official & Political</i>	
Alabama	2	-	-	2
Alaska	2	-	-	2
Arizona	2	2	1	5
Arkansas	-	-	-	-
California	25	2	8	35
Colorado	5	-	3	8
Connecticut	6	-	-	6
Delaware	1	-	1	2
Florida	23	4	4	31
Georgia	17	-	1	18
Hawaii	3	-	1	4
Idaho	-	-	-	-
Illinois	24	2	6	32
Indiana	4	1	1	6
Iowa	2	-	-	2
Kansas	3	-	1	4
Kentucky	1	-	1	2
Louisiana	2	-	2	4
Maine	-	1	-	1
Maryland	7	2	1	10
Massachusetts	12	1	-	13
Michigan	4	-	2	6
Minnesota	3	-	4	7
Mississippi	1	-	1	2
Missouri	5	1	-	6
Montana	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	4	-	1	5
Nevada	1	-	1	2
New Hampshire	1	-	-	1
New Jersey	1	4	1	6
New Mexico	6	-	3	9
New York	33	11	7	51
North Carolina	4	3	1	8
North Dakota	-	-	-	-
Ohio	5	1	3	9
Oklahoma	2	-	1	3
Oregon	-	-	-	-

Pennsylvania	9	3	-	12
Rhode Island	2	-	-	2
South Carolina	5	-	-	5
South Dakota	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	8	-	-	8
Texas	22	1	2	25
Utah	1	-	1	2
Vermont	1	-	-	1
Virginia	24	1	-	25
Washington	1	-	-	1
West Virginia	3	1	-	4
Wisconsin	3	-	1	4
Wyoming	1	-	1	2
TOTAL =	291	41	61	393

II. NUMBER OF VISITS PER STATE -- RANK ORDER

<i>State</i>	<i>Total Visits</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Total Visits</i>
New York	51	West Virginia	4
California	35	Wisconsin	4
Illinois	32	Oklahoma	3
Florida	31	Alabama	2
Texas	25	Alaska	2
Virginia	25	Delaware	2
Georgia	18	Iowa	2
Massachusetts	13	Kentucky	2
Pennsylvania	12	Mississippi	2
Maryland	10	Nevada	2
New Mexico	9	Rhode Island	2
Ohio	9	Utah	2
Colorado	8	Wyoming	2
North Carolina	8	Maine	1
Tennessee	8	New Hampshire	1
Minnesota	7	Vermont	1
Connecticut	6	Washington	1
Indiana	6	Arkansas	-
Michigan	6	Idaho	-
Missouri	6	Montana	-
New Jersey	6	North Dakota	-
Arizona	5	Oregon	-
Nebraska	5	South Dakota	-
South Carolina	5		
Hawaii	4		
Kansas	4		
Louisiana	4		

III. NUMBER OF STATE VISITS PER CABINET MEMBER

<i>Name</i>	<i>Total Visits</i>
Baker	8
Brady	14
Cavazos	30
Cheney	8
Darman	1
Derwinski	39
Dole	25
Hills	7
Kemp	44
Lujan	26
Mosbacher	29
Skinner	48
Sullivan	36
Thornburgh	19
Watkins	23
Yeutter	36

IV. NUMBER OF CITIES VISITED

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of Cities</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Number of Cities</i>
Alabama	2	Nebraska	4
Alaska	1	Nevada	3
Arizona	2	New Hampshire	1
California	21	New Jersey	5
Colorado	2	New Mexico	5
Connecticut	5	New York	6
Delaware	1	North Carolina	3
Florida	18	Ohio	5
Georgia	2	Oklahoma	2
Hawaii	3	Pennsylvania	7
Illinois	6	Rhode Island	1
Indiana	5	South Carolina	3
Iowa	2	Tennessee	3
Kansas	4	Texas	10
Kentucky	2	Utah	1
Louisiana	2	Vermont	1
Maine	2	Virginia	5
Maryland	3	Washington	3
Massachusetts	7	West Virginia	4
Michigan	5	Wisconsin	3
Minnesota	2	Wyoming	2
Mississippi	4		
Missouri	3		
		TOTAL = 181 cities in 44 states	

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
18. Memo	From POTUS to David Bates Re: Cabinet Members' Travel (1 pp.)	3/17/90	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) [2]

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By JP (NLGB) on 4/21/08

Date Closed: 12/14/2004	OA/ID Number: 29176-003
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]

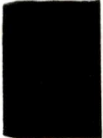
C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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]
 (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
 (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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



DATE: 3-17-90

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To: DQB

Please tell Cabinet officers to give you
their travel by State for first 3
months of calendar year (or for entire
last 6 months)

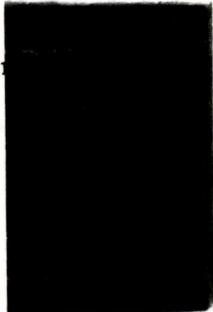
I just want to be sure that as an administration
we are not totally neglecting some states...

Perhaps if we find some states get no
attention at all we could suggest certain
events that our schedulers have to turn down
be done by Cabinet.

Low priority but I'd like to see
results of survey.

gb

cc: John S



AC/ER

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 12, 1990

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY *EHA*

SUBJECT: Energy Conservation and Production Measures

Pursuant to your instructions to Secretary Watkins earlier today, the Department of Energy tomorrow will announce the consensus portions of the package of medium-term energy conservation and production measures proposed by the Economic Policy Council. Secretary Watkins himself will make the initial announcement in testimony before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources tomorrow morning. His testimony is currently in the OMB clearance process. Additional details will be provided at a press conference later in the day to unveil DOE's energy conservation public information campaign (discussed more fully below). DOE will also have guidance on the measures available, which is being reviewed at the White House.

The General Services Administration and DOE tomorrow will announce the award of contracts for 65 alternative-fuel vehicles (action delayed earlier at our request). At our request, GSA and DOE are coordinating the announcement so that it can be mentioned in Watkins' testimony. The press release will be reviewed at the White House.

Secretary Yeutter will tomorrow announce an internal Agriculture Department directive that alternative motor fuels should be used in all USDA vehicles where technologically feasible and available at competitive prices (also delayed earlier at our request). This is similar to a directive issued earlier by Watkins for DOE vehicles. USDA and DOE are also coordinating announcements of this action, and the USDA press release will be reviewed at the White House.

An energy conservation public information campaign was part of the initial set of measures announced by DOE. Working with the Ad Council, scripts for radio spots have been prepared and cleared by the White House. Secretaries Watkins and Skinner and Chairman Deland will travel to Boston to unveil the spots tomorrow afternoon at the annual meeting of the radio section of the National Association of Broadcasters. The spots should begin airing in the next few days.