"We are a nation of communities... a brilliant diversity spread like stars, like a thousand points of light in a broad and peaceful sky."–President George H.W. Bush

GEORGE H.W. BUSH PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM:

BUSH NEWS

SECONDARY

OBJECTIVE:

Students will utilize a primary source analysis process to compare and contrast the legislation of President George H.W. Bush.

TOPIC:

Impact of George H.W. Bush on the United States of America

SECONDARY SOCIAL STUDIES TEKS:

7.16A, 7.17A, 7.17B, 7.20A, 7.20B, 7.20C, 8.15D, 8.19C, 8.21A, 8.29A, 8.29B, 8.29C, WH.20A, WH.21F, WH.28C, WH.28E, US.11B, US.18D, US.23A, US.28A, US.28B, US.28C, USG.1F, USG.2A, USG.2B, USG.7A, USG.7B, USG.7G, USG.19A

Social Studies TEKS reflect the NEW Streamlined TEKS that will be implemented in elementary schools in the 2020-2021 school year.

EDUCATOR'S GUIDE

BUSH "NEWS"

SECONDARY

TOPIC:

Domestic Legislation of President George H.W. Bush

CONNECTION TO PRESIDENT GEORGE H.W. BUSH:

Students will be analyzing and interacting with key legislation from the Presidency of George H.W. Bush.

CONSTITUTION CONNECTION:

Students will be outlining how laws are made by identifying the various roles of Congress and the President.

OBJECTIVE:

Students will research and analyze multiple events in the life of George H.W. Bush and determine the type of impact (economic, political, or social) this event has had on the United States of America.

PROGRAM MATERIALS:

PILLARS TO LIVE BY: PASSPORT RESOURCE *(page E3): 1 per student or student group*

PILLARS SORT CARDS *(page E4): 1 per student or student group*

SECURITY BRIEFING *(page E5): 1 set per student or student group*

SECURITY BRIEFING LETTER *(page E6): 1 per student or student group.*

HOW ARE LAWS MADE? CARD SORT *(page E7): 1 per student or student group*

LEGISLATION CREATION: GRAPHIC ORGANIZER*(page E8): 1 per student or student group*

LEGISLATION CREATION: ANSWER KEY*(page E9): 1 per student or student group*

BUSH "NEWS" PRIMARY SOURCE INFORMATION *(page E10-E16): 1 per student or student group*

LEGISLATION REVIEW *(page E17-E19): 1 per student or student group*

PILLARS TO LIVE BY: CLOSURE SHEET *(page E20): 1 per student or student group*

THE BOTTOM LINE *(page E21-E24): 1 per student or student group*

PROGRAM INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Teachers will use the passport for learning slide to guide class discussion of the Pillars to Live By.

2. Divide students into groups, with 3-4 students in each group. Give each student or student group the LEGISLATION CREATION: GRAPHIC ORGANIZER and the LEGISLATION CREATION CARD SORT. Students will use the graphic organizer to discuss how legislation (laws) are made.

3. Review the graphic organizer with the students and explain the correct process for how a bill becomes a law.

4. Give each student or student group a set of LEGISLATION REVIEWS.

5. Give each student or student group a set of primary resources. Students will use their analysis handouts to determine which legislation each image and text BEST belong.

6. Teachers may require students to justify their answer with a specific amount of evidence from the primary source.

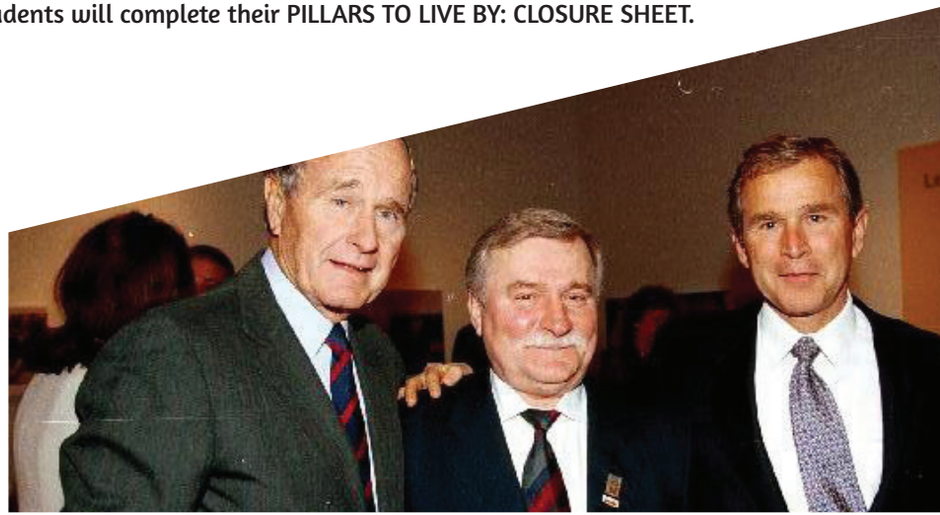
7. Use Pillar Sort Cards, have students sort images and text under the category where students feel they fit best.

8. Students may complete the BOTTOM LINE handout

STUDENT SKILLS ASSESSMENT:

• Have students (or student groups) complete THE BOTTOM LINE worksheet at the end of the activity.

• Students will complete their PILLARS TO LIVE BY: CLOSURE SHEET.



SECONDARY

GEORGE H.W. BUSH'S

PILLARS TO LIVE BY

PASSPORT FOR LEARNING RESOURCE

INSTRUCTIONS:

Read through George H.W. Bush's Pillars to Live By.

With your shoulder partner discuss which pillar you think is the most important for President of the United States to have:

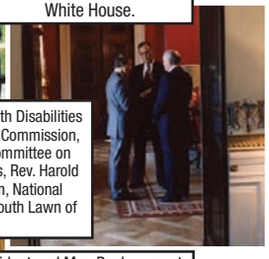
- Lifetime of Service
- Putting People First in Decision Making
- Building Relationships to Better the World

GEORGE H.W. BUSH'S
Pillars to Live By

1ST PILLAR
Lifetime of Service

Congressman Bush with President Dwight Eisenhower

President Bush and President Gorbachev confer in the Red Room of the White House.



President Bush signs the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Evan Kemp, Chairman, EEO Commission, Justin Dart, Chairman, President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities, Rev. Harold Wilke and Swift Parrino, Chairperson, National Council on Disability, join him in the South Lawn of the White House.

2ND PILLAR
Putting People First in Decision Making

Congressman George Bush visits with soldiers during his trip to Southeast Asia.

President and Mrs. Bush present the Medal of Arts to John Updike at the White House.

3RD PILLAR
Building Relationships to Better the World

George Bush with Chinese citizens during his time as U.S. Liaison to China

U.S. Liaison to China, George Bush, speaks with Yu Zhan, Vice-Minister of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Wang Yeqiu, Director of the Bureau of Historical Relic Administration.

INSTRUCTIONS:

At the end of our program you will be asked to make a connection from your learning to one or all of George H.W. Bush's Pillars to Live By.

"Any definition of a successful life must include serving others."
- George H.W. Bush

Student Learning Connections

Now that you have learned about George H.W. Bush, explain how President Bush demonstrated a pillar to live by. You will receive a sticker for each pillar connection you are able to make.

1ST PILLAR
Lifetime of Service

2ND PILLAR
Putting People First in Decision Making

3RD PILLAR
Building Relationships to Better the World

GEORGE H.W. BUSH'S

PILLARS TO LIVE BY SORT CARDS

PASSPORT FOR LEARNING RESOURCE

1ST PILLAR
Lifetime of Service

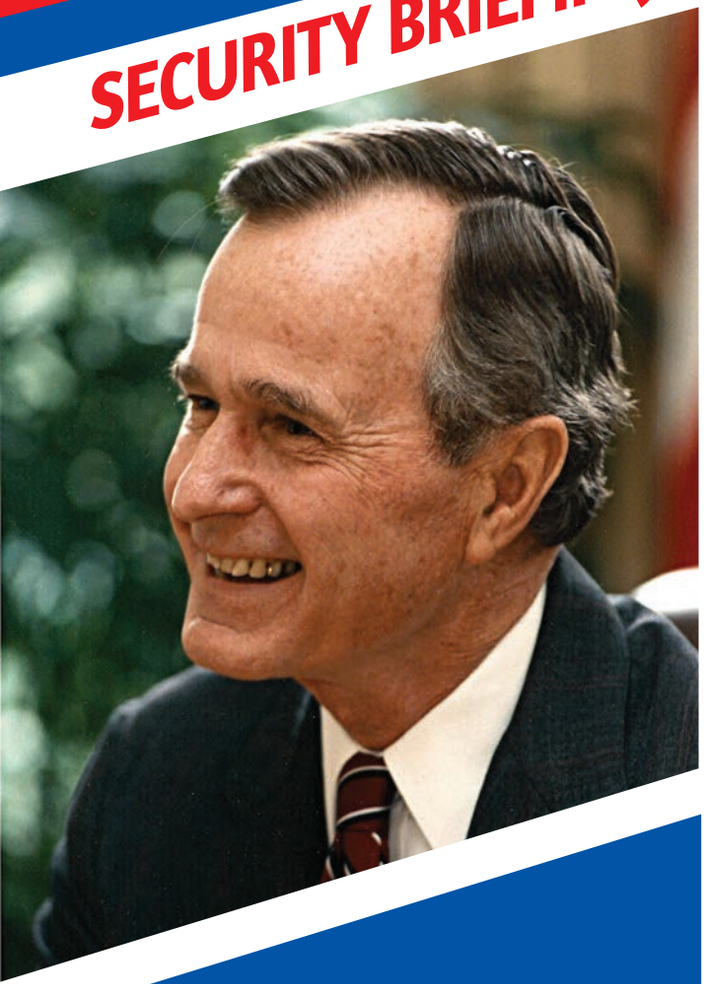
2ND PILLAR
Putting People First in Decision Making

3RD PILLAR
Building Relationships to Better the World

BUSH "NEWS"

SECONDARY

SECURITY BRIEFING



PROGRAM INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Use LEGISLATION CREATION: CARD SORT to complete the LEGISLATION CREATION: GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

2. Each student or student group will get a set of LEGISLATION REVIEWS

3. Categorize the images and documents with the legislation that you think they best belong

4. Justify your answer with evidence from the primary source

5. Use Pillar Sort Cards, to sort images and text under the category where students feel they best fit

6. Complete the BOTTOM LINE handout

7. Complete the PILLARS TO LIVE BY: CLOSURE SHEET

KEY VOCABULARY

LEGISLATION- laws

BILL- proposed legislation under consideration by a legislators

DISABILITIES- a physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses, or activities

PRIVATE SECTOR- the part of the national economy that is not under direct government control

PUBLIC SECTOR- the part of an economy that is controlled by the government

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~ 21384

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

NATIONAL SECURITY REVIEW

MEMORANDUM FOR MY FELLOW AMERICANS

Subject: The success of the United States is dependent upon you, the people.

My fellow Americans, one of the most important jobs the presidents of the United States have, is to sign proposed legislation into law. I worked with Congress to create and compromise on legislative policies during my time as President of the United States. I had collected some important documents and photographs to show a class when Sully ran around my desk and knocked the box over. Now I need your help to put each picture and document back where it belongs. These laws made the news when I was in office and I don't want to make the news for losing them!

Do your best to match the images and documents with the law you think they best fit. Thank you for your service to our country.

Good luck, the future of our foreign friendships is in your hands.

Sincerely,

~~TOP SECRET~~

SECONDARY

HOW ARE LAWS MADE?

CARD SORT

Anyone can come up with an idea for a bill:
- A member of Congress
- President or the Executive Branch
- American people

Only a member of Congress can introduce a bill.

A bill can be introduced in the Senate or House of Representatives.

The bill is reviewed by a small committee in the Senate/House of Representatives, to discuss the pros and cons.

The entire Senate/House of Representatives debates the bill.

As many as 100 amendments may be added at this stage.

A vote is taken, and the bill is then passed to the other house of Congress (Senate/House of Representatives), where it is also debated and amended.

If the Senate and the House of Representatives approves the bill separately, it goes back to both houses for even more debate until both agree on the exact wording and hold a final vote.

The bill officially becomes law when the President signs it.

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SECONDARY

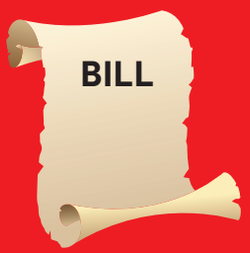
BUSH "NEWS"

LEGISLATION CREATION

GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

STEP 1

STEP 2

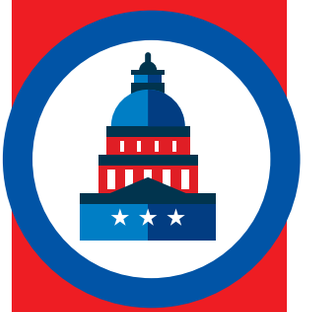


STEP 3

STEP 4

STEP 5

STEP 6



SECONDARY

BUSH "NEWS"

LEGISLATION CREATION

GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

ANSWER KEY

STEP 1

Anyone can come up with an idea for a bill:
- A member of Congress
- President or the Executive Branch
- American people

STEP 2

Only a member of Congress can introduce a bill.

A bill can be introduced in the Senate or House of Representatives.

STEP 3

The bill is reviewed by a small committee in the Senate/House of Representatives, to discuss the pros and cons.

STEP 4

The entire Senate/House of Representatives debates the bill.

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STEP 5

A vote is taken, and the bill is then passed to the other house of Congress (Senate/House of Representatives), where it is also debated and amended.

STEP 6

If the Senate and the House of Representatives approves the bill separately, it goes back to both houses for even more debate until both agree on the exact wording and hold a final vote.

STEP 7

The bill officially becomes law when the President signs it.

SECONDARY

BUSH "NEWS"

LEGISLATION REVIEW

President Bush participates in the signing ceremony for the Clean Air Act Amendments with Secretary Watkins, William Reilly, and Vice President Quayle – 15 Nov 90

Clean Air Act

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

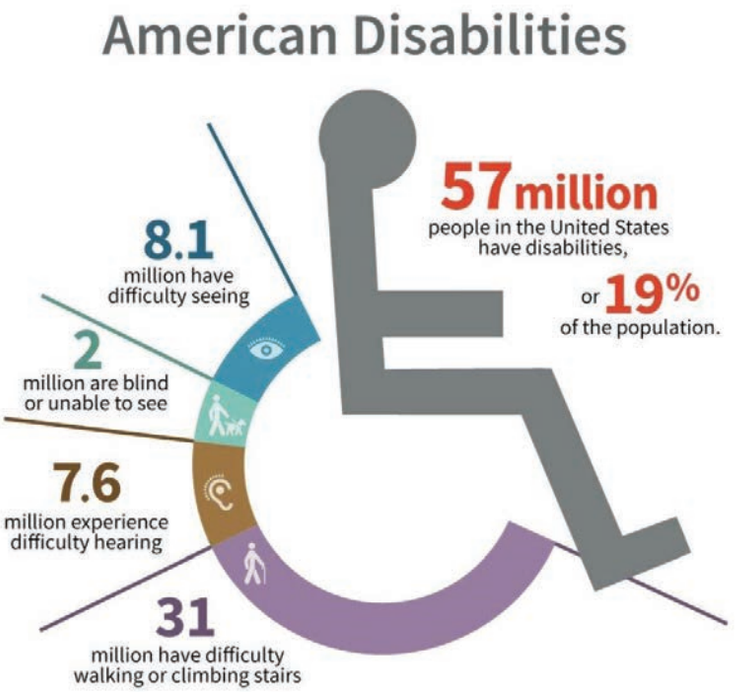
The Clean Air Act of 1963 is a United States federal law designed to control air pollution on a national level. It is one of the United States' first and most influential modern environmental laws, and one of the most comprehensive air quality laws in the world. As with many other major U.S. federal environmental statutes, it is administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Further amendments were made in 1990 under the presidency of George H.W. Bush, to address the problems of acid rain, ozone depletion, and toxic air pollution, and to establish a national permit program for stationary sources, and increased enforcement authority. It also established new auto gasoline requirements to control emissions. Reviewing his tenure as EPA Administrator under President George H.W. Bush, William K. Reilly characterized passage of the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act as his most notable accomplishment.

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Passed by Congress in 1990, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is the nation's first comprehensive civil rights law addressing the needs of people with disabilities, prohibiting discrimination in employment, public services, public accommodations, and telecommunications. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 or ADA is a civil rights law that prohibits discrimination based on disability. In addition, unlike the Civil Rights Act, the ADA also requires covered employers to provide reasonable accommodations to employees with disabilities, and imposes accessibility requirements on public accommodations.

In 1986, the National Council on Disability had recommended enactment of an Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and drafted the first version of the bill which was introduced in the House and Senate in 1988. The final version of the bill was signed into law on July 26, 1990, by President George H.W. Bush.



Nutrition Labeling and Education Act

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Nutrition Labeling and Education Act was signed into law on November 8, 1990 by President George H. W. Bush. The law gives the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) authority to require nutrition labeling of most foods regulated by the Agency; and to require that all nutrient content claims (for example, 'high fiber', 'low fat', etc.) and health claims meet FDA regulations.

"This Act makes two significant changes in current law. First, it requires food manufacturers to include more nutrition information on their labels to assist consumers in selecting a healthful diet. Second, H.R. 3562 would prohibit food manufacturers from making health claims on their labels unless the claims are permitted by the Department of Health and Human Services."- George H.W. Bush

NGTON POST

Bush Moves To End Feud Over Labels

Associated Press

President Bush will try to end a quiet feud over food labeling next week when he calls two Cabinet members to the White House to work out their differences, an official said yesterday.

The dispute is over whether new rules would result in consumers getting too much fat in their diet or too much chaff on their food labels.

Bush's planned meeting Monday morning with Agriculture Secretary Edward R. Madigan and Health and Human Services Secretary Louis W. Sullivan is supposed to settle the issue, although an immediate announcement was not expected, an administration official said.

The meeting will be private, the official said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

The Food and Drug Administration wants a nutrition chart on the labels that details such contents as cholesterol, fat and calories. The chart would give the amounts of each nutrient and its percentage of daily nutritional needs.

The Agriculture Department complained that the chart would be confusing because different people have different nutritional needs. That has brought criticism from consumer groups and Congress, charging that the Agriculture Department is trying to protect the meat industry.

The FDA, which is part of Sullivan's department and regulates non-meat food items, was complying with a law passed by Congress in 1990, the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act. Although the Agriculture Department, which regulates meat, was not covered by the law, it was going to comply voluntarily so food labels would be uniform.

2

- Comparative Claims. The FDA has proposed that the descriptors "reduced" or "less" can only be used if the reduction (e.g., in fat) is at least 25 percent of the nutrient. The effect is to eliminate any incentive for manufacturers to seek out meaningful reductions (such as 20 percent) that do not meet the threshold. It would be better to allow manufacturers to state the actual percentage reduced, or the amount remaining of the nutrient (with a requirement that it be verifiable).

- Label Confusion. There have also been complaints that FDA has gone beyond the statutory requirements by restricting type sizes on labels and requiring front panel disclosure of large amounts of information. The information will duplicate what is on the nutrition panel and detract from the marketability of products.

cc: DFB, PW, JDF

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM TO THE DIRECTOR

FROM: Thomas Scully
James B. MacRae, Jr.

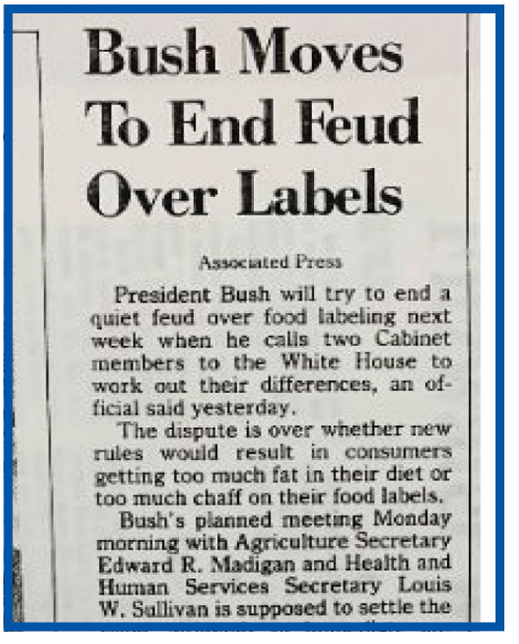
SUBJECT: Federal Preemption of Food Labeling -- INFORMATION

BACKGROUND

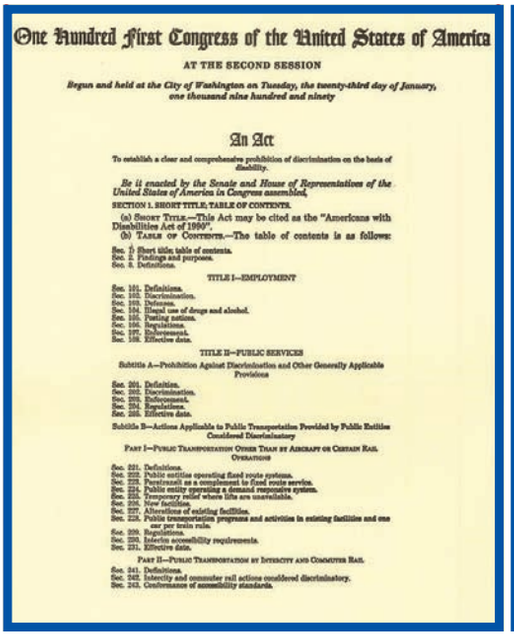
FDA'S REGULATORY ACTIVITY

OMB has been urging FDA to revise its food labeling requirements since 1985. On August 8, 1989, FDA published an

BUSH "NEWS" RESOURCE CARDS



BUSH "NEWS" RESOURCE CARDS



One Hundred First Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of January, one thousand nine hundred and ninety

An Act

To establish a clear and comprehensive prohibition of discrimination on the basis of disability.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings and purposes.
Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—EMPLOYMENT

Sec. 101. Definitions.
Sec. 102. Discrimination.
Sec. 103. Defenses.
Sec. 104. Illegal use of drugs and alcohol.
Sec. 105. Posting notices.
Sec. 106. Regulations.
Sec. 107. Enforcement.
Sec. 108. Effective date.

TITLE II—PUBLIC SERVICES

Subtitle A—Prohibition Against Discrimination and Other Generally Applicable Provisions

Sec. 201. Definitions.
Sec. 202. Discrimination.
Sec. 203. Enforcement.
Sec. 204. Regulations.
Sec. 205. Effective date.

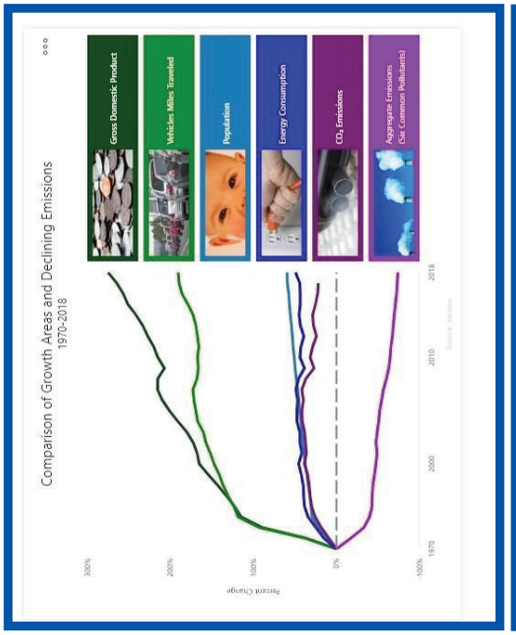
Subtitle B—Actions Applicable to Public Transportation Provided by Public Entities Considered Discriminatory

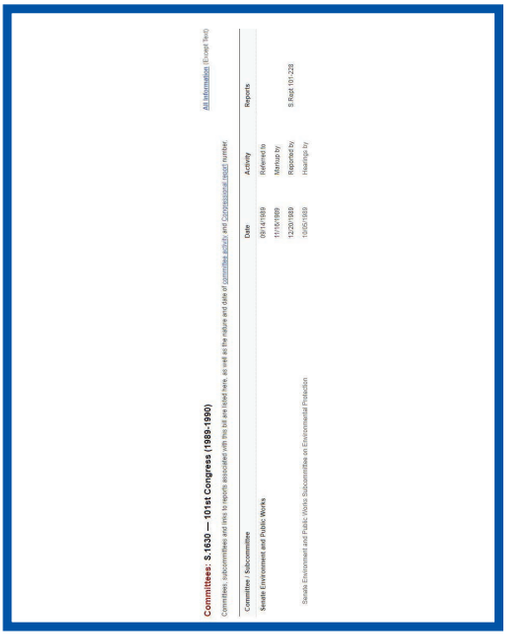
PART I—PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER THAN BY AIRCRAFT OR CERTAIN RAIL OPERATIONS

Sec. 221. Definitions.
Sec. 222. Public entities operating fixed route systems.
Sec. 223. Paratransit as a complement to fixed route service.
Sec. 224. Public entity operating a demand responsive system.
Sec. 225. Temporary relief where lifts are unavailable.
Sec. 226. New facilities.
Sec. 227. Alterations of existing facilities.
Sec. 228. Public transportation programs and activities in existing facilities and one car per train rule.
Sec. 229. Regulations.
Sec. 230. Interim accessibility requirements.
Sec. 231. Effective date.

PART II—PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION BY INTERCITY AND COMMUTER RAIL

Sec. 241. Definitions.
Sec. 242. Intercity and commuter rail actions considered discriminatory.
Sec. 243. Conformance of accessibility standards.



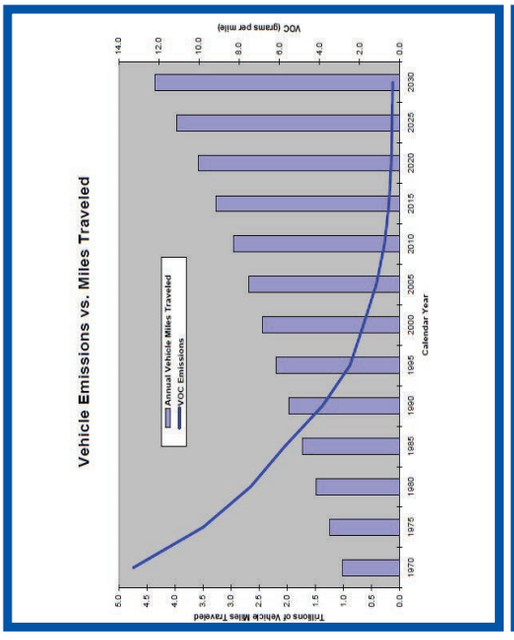


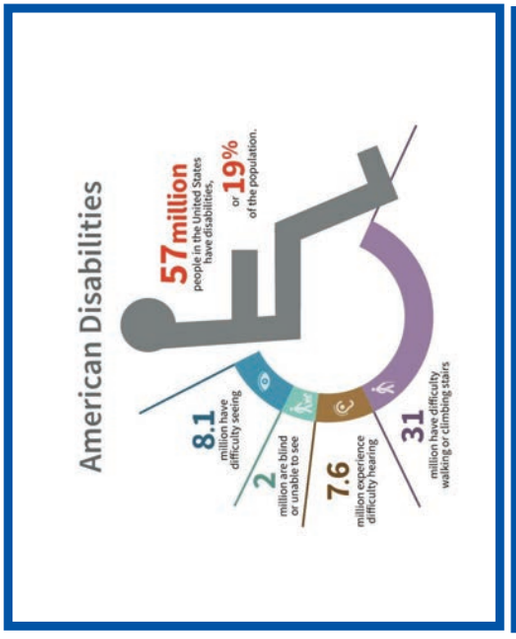
All Information (Except Text)

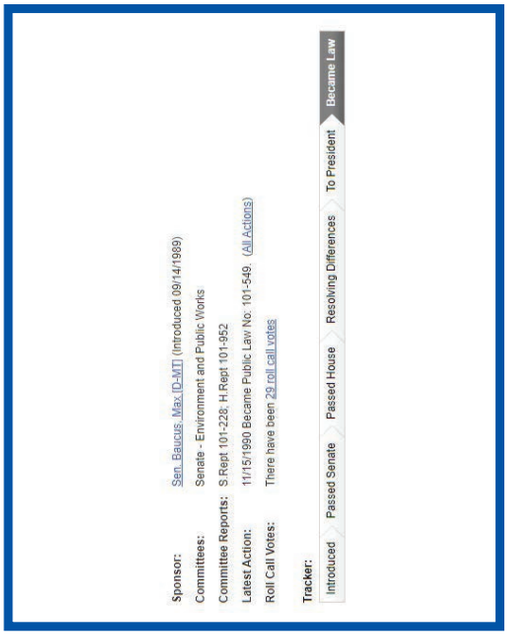
Committees: S.1630 — 101st Congress (1989-1990)

Committees, subcommittees and links to records associated with this bill are listed here, as well as the nature and date of committee action and Congressional Record number.

Committee / Subcommittee	Date	Activity	Reports
Senate Environment and Public Works	09/14/1989	Referred to	
	11/15/1989	Markup by	
	12/20/1989	Reported by	S.Rept 101-228
Senate Environment and Public Works Subcommittee on Environmental Protection	10/05/1989	Hearings by	







Sponsor: Sen. Baucus, Max (D-MT) (Introduced 09/14/1989)

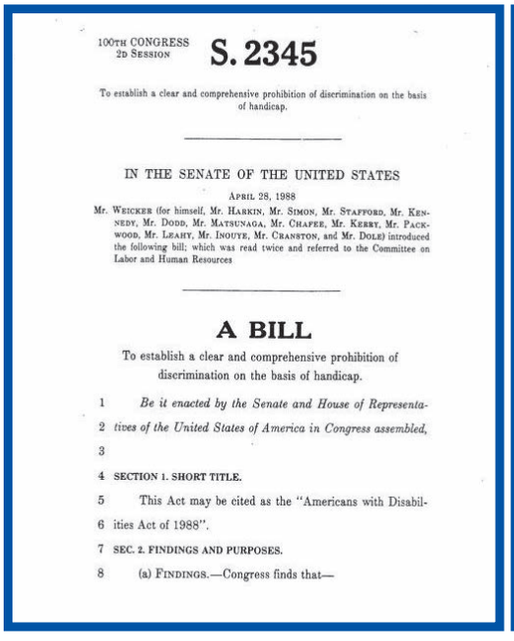
Committees: Senate - Environment and Public Works

Committee Reports: S.Rept 101-228; H.Rept 101-952

Latest Action: 11/15/1990 Became Public Law No: 101-549. (All Actions)

Roll Call Votes: There have been 29 roll call votes

Tracker: Introduced > Passed Senate > Passed House > Resolving Differences > To President > Became Law



100TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2345

To establish a clear and comprehensive prohibition of discrimination on the basis of handicap.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 28, 1988

Mr. WEICKER (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. SIMON, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DODD, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. KERRY, Mr. PACKWOOD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. CRANSTON, and Mr. DOLE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources

A BILL

To establish a clear and comprehensive prohibition of discrimination on the basis of handicap.

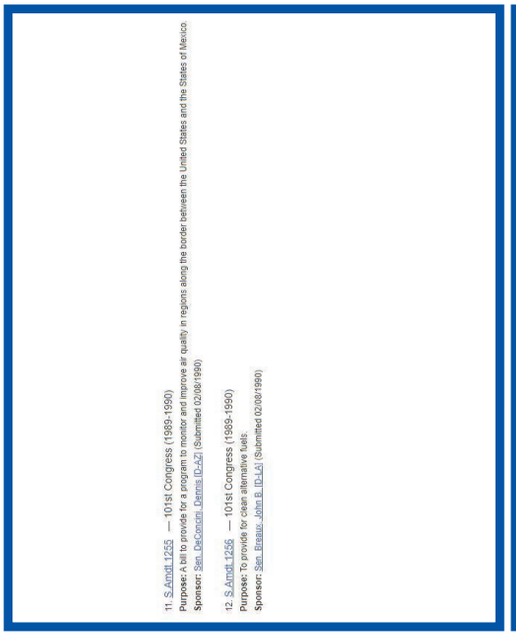
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Americans with Disabilities Act of 1988".

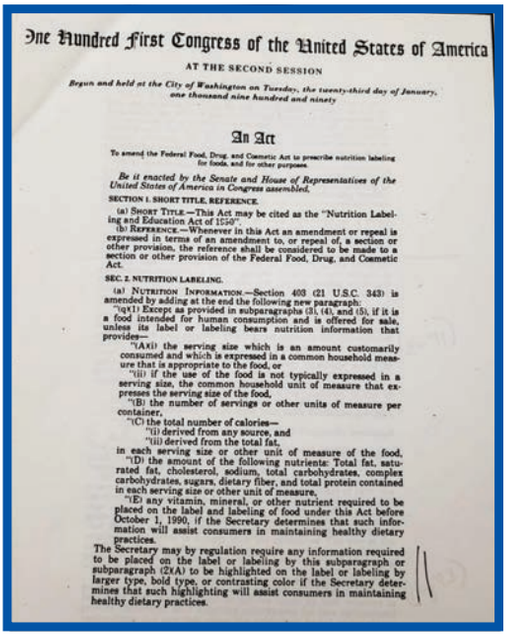
SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—



11. S.Amdt.1255 — 101st Congress (1989-1990)
Purpose: A bill to provide for a program to monitor and improve air quality in regions along the border between the United States and the States of Mexico
Sponsor: Sen. DeConcini, Dennis (D-AZ) (Submitted 02/08/1990)

12. S.Amdt.1256 — 101st Congress (1989-1990)
Purpose: To provide for clean alternative fuels.
Sponsor: Sen. Breaux, John B. (D-LA) (Submitted 02/08/1990)



One Hundred First Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of January, one thousand nine hundred and ninety

An Act

To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prescribe nutrition labeling for foods, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990".

(b) REFERENCE.—Whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

SEC. 2. NUTRITION LABELING.

(a) NUTRITION INFORMATION.—Section 403 (21 U.S.C. 343) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(q)(1) Except as provided in subparagraphs (3), (4), and (5), if it is a food intended for human consumption and is offered for sale, unless its label or labeling bears nutrition information that provides—

"(A)(i) the serving size which is an amount customarily consumed and which is expressed in a common household measure that is appropriate to the food, or

"(ii) if the use of the food is not typically expressed in a serving size, the common household unit of measure that expresses the serving size of the food,

"(B) the number of servings or other units of measure per container,

"(C) the total number of calories—

"(i) derived from any source, and

"(ii) derived from the total fat,

in each serving size or other unit of measure of the food,

"(D) the amount of the following nutrients: Total fat, saturated fat, cholesterol, sodium, total carbohydrates, complex carbohydrates, sugars, dietary fiber, and total protein contained in each serving size or other unit of measure,

"(E) any vitamin, mineral, or other nutrient required to be placed on the label and labeling of food under this Act before October 1, 1990, if the Secretary determines that such information will assist consumers in maintaining healthy dietary practices.

The Secretary may by regulation require any information required to be placed on the label or labeling by this subparagraph or subparagraph (2)(A) to be highlighted on the label or labeling by larger type, bold type, or contrasting color if the Secretary determines that such highlighting will assist consumers in maintaining healthy dietary practices.

BUSH "NEWS" RESOURCE CARDS

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1992

Eating Well | Marian Burros

A turf war in Washington over food labels.

What's in a Label

Nutrition Facts

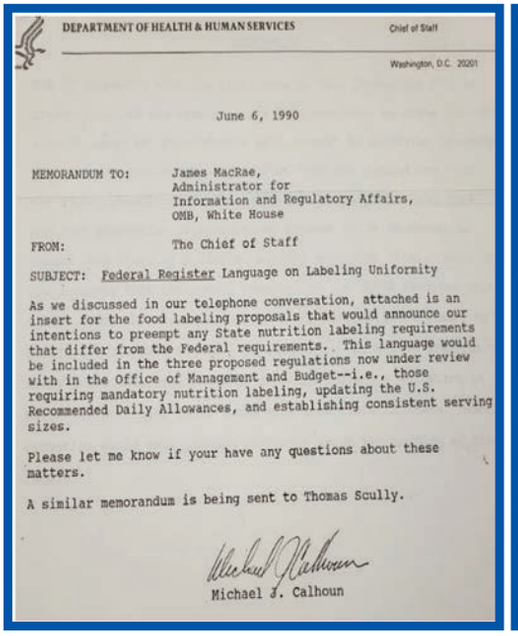
Serving size ½ cup (114g)
Servings per container 4

Amount per serving
Calories 260 — Calories from fat 120

	% Daily Value *
Total fat 13g	20 %
Saturated fat 5g	25
Cholesterol 30mg	10
Sodium 660mg	28
Total carbohydrate 31g	11
Dietary fiber 0g	0
Protein 5g	

Vitamin A 4% • Vitamin C 2%
Calcium 15% • Iron 4%

*The % Daily Value is a reference based on a 2,000-calorie diet and may vary depending on your calorie needs. More complete information on daily values is available from (800) XXX-XXXX.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES — Chief of Staff

Washington, D.C. 20201

June 6, 1990

MEMORANDUM TO: James MacRae, Administrator for Information and Regulatory Affairs, OMB, White House

FROM: The Chief of Staff

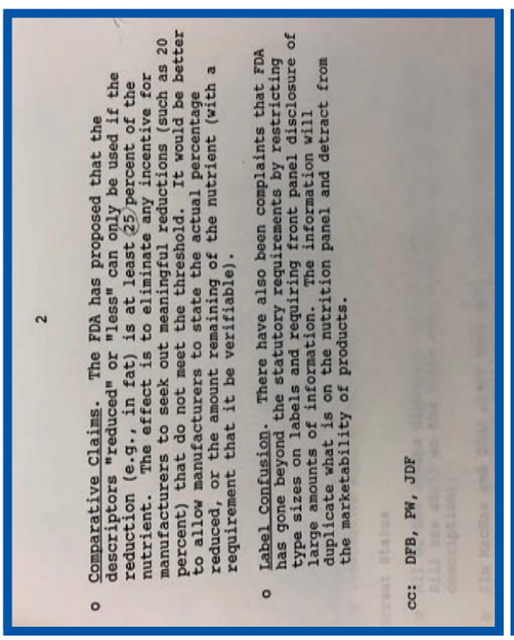
SUBJECT: Federal Register Language on Labeling Uniformity

As we discussed in our telephone conversation, attached is an insert for the food labeling proposals that would announce our intentions to preempt any State nutrition labeling requirements that differ from the Federal requirements. This language would be included in the three proposed regulations now under review with in the Office of Management and Budget--i.e., those requiring mandatory nutrition labeling, updating the U.S. Recommended Daily Allowances, and establishing consistent serving sizes.

Please let me know if your have any questions about these matters.

A similar memorandum is being sent to Thomas Scully.

Michael J. Calhoun

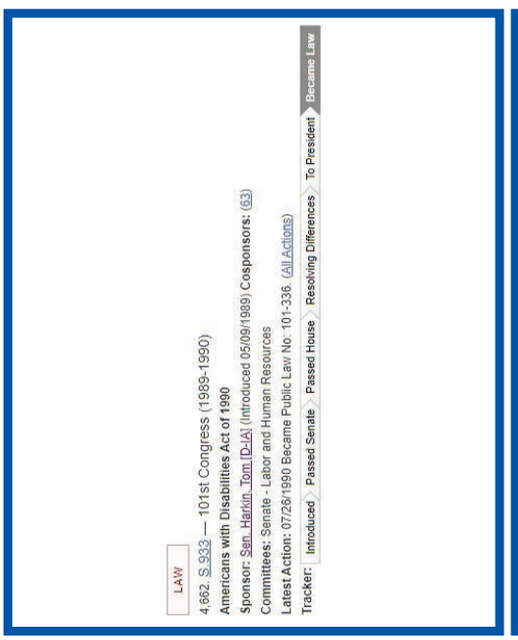


2

o Comparative Claims. The FDA has proposed that the descriptors "reduced" or "less" can only be used if the reduction (e.g., in fat) is at least 25 percent of the nutrient. The effect is to eliminate any incentive for manufacturers to seek out meaningful reductions (such as 20 percent) that do not meet the threshold. It would be better to allow manufacturers to state the actual percentage reduced, or the amount remaining of the nutrient (with a requirement that it be verifiable).

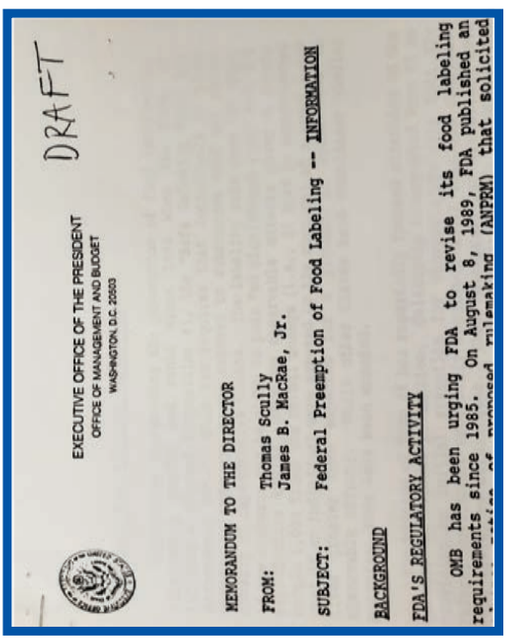
o Label Confusion. There have also been complaints that FDA has gone beyond the statutory requirements by restricting type sizes on labels and requiring front panel disclosure of large amounts of information. The information will duplicate what is on the nutrition panel and detract from the marketability of products.

cc: DFB, PW, JDF



LAW

4,662. S 933 — 101st Congress (1989-1990)
Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
Sponsor: Sen. Harkin, Tom (D-IA) (introduced 05/09/1989) Cosponsors: (63)
Committees: Senate - Labor and Human Resources
Latest Action: 07/26/1990 Became Public Law No: 101-336. (All Actions)
Tracker: Introduced > Passed Senate > Passed House > Resolving Differences > To President > Became Law



DRAFT

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MEMORANDUM TO THE DIRECTOR

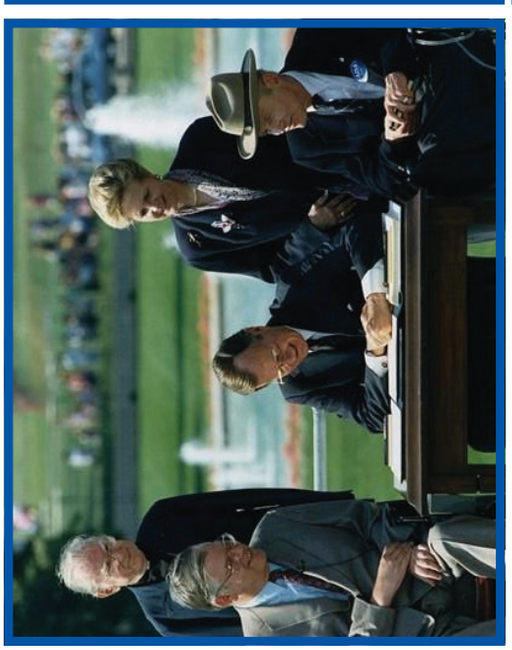
FROM: Thomas Scully
James B. MacRae, Jr.

SUBJECT: Federal Preemption of Food Labeling -- INFORMATION

BACKGROUND

FDA'S REGULATORY ACTIVITY

OMB has been urging FDA to revise its food labeling requirements since 1985. On August 8, 1989, FDA published an [illegible] of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) that solicited



Our success with this act proves that we are keeping faith with the spirit of our courageous forefathers who wrote in the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights." These words have been our guide for more than two centuries as we've labored to form our more perfect union. But tragically, for too many Americans, the blessings of liberty have been limited or even denied. The Civil Rights Act of '64 took a bold step towards righting that wrong. But the stark fact remained that people with disabilities were still victims of segregation and discrimination, and this was intolerable. Today's legislation brings us closer to that day when no Americans will ever again be deprived of their basic guarantee of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." – George H.W. Bush

"FDA has concluded that the economic impact associated with the nutrition labeling reforms constitutes a major rule as defined by E.O. 12291. OMB has an initial 60 day review period for major rules. However, given the importance of this rulemaking, we are targeting he end of this week for passback to the agency and discussion on the content of the rules."
Memorandum from the Food and Drug Administration

"As the Constitution requires, I understand this provision to reserve to the Secretary of Health and Human Services the authority to formulate the regulatory proposals required by this legislation, taking into consideration the recommendations of the contractor's study."
President George H.W. Bush

"Every American expects and deserves to breathe clean air, and as President, it is my mission to guarantee it - for this generation and for the generations to come. If we take this commitment seriously, if we believe that every American expects and deserves clean air, and then we act on that belief, then we will set an example for the rest of the world to follow."– George H.W. Bush

"The benefits of this bill are enormous. Acid rain emissions will be cut almost in half; 30 million tons of toxic chemicals will be prevented from fouling the air every year; and all areas of the country will finally have the means to attain air quality standards on a realistic schedule. As a result, air toxics risk will be slashed by three-quarters, and health problems will be reduced significantly, including cancer risk, respiratory disease, heart ailments and reproductive disorders. Damage to lakes, streams, parks and forests, as well as harm to buildings, monuments and other structures, will also be slowed or stopped. One of the most dramatic effects will be an increase in visibility: people will be able to see farther from Maine to Georgia, where sulfates are responsible for half the haze. As a final bonus, oil imports will be reduced significantly, enhancing our energy security."

"I am deeply committed to these rules and to the successful completion of the food labeling initiative. This is an issue on which my Department and the Administration took leadership... It is one of our most important public health initiatives. The announcement of our proposal last year was received very favorably by the public health community, the general public and the media...." - Louis W Sullivan, M.D., Secretary of Health and Human Services

"During his 1988 campaign, the President vowed to amend the Nation's clean air laws, saying that "every American expects and deserves to breathe clean air." The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 signed into law today, triumphantly fulfill that pledge. Through his leadership, the President broke the 13-year clean air stalemate by submitting an innovative, market-based bill which will achieve the nation's environmental goals in the most effective manner." – EPA Administrator William K. Reilly

"People with disabilities represent a critical talent pool that is underserved and underutilized". – Shirley Davis, director of Global Diversity and Inclusion at the Society for Human Resource

"This is an immensely important day, a day that belongs to all of you. Everywhere I look, I see people who have dedicated themselves to making sure that this day would come to pass: my friends from Congress, as I say, who worked so diligently with the best interest of all at heart, Democrats and Republicans; members of this administration - and I'm pleased to see so many top officials and members of my Cabinet here today who brought their caring and expertise to this fight; and then, the organizations - so many dedicated organizations for people with disabilities, who gave their time and their strength; and perhaps most of all, everyone out there and others - across the breadth of this nation are 43 million Americans with disabilities. You have made this happen. All of you have made this happen. To all of you, I just want to say your triumph is that your bill will now be law, and that this day belongs to you. On behalf of our nation, thank you very, very much." – George H.W. Bush

SECONDARY

BUSH "NEWS"

LEGISLATION REVIEW
ANSWER KEY

IMAGES

Sponsor:	Sen. Baucus, Max [D-MT] (Introduced 09/14/1989)
Committees:	Senate - Environment and Public Works
Committee Reports:	S.Rept 101-228; H.Rept 101-952
Latest Action:	11/15/1990 Became Public Law No: 101-549. (All Actions)
Roll Call Votes:	There have been 29 roll call votes

Tracker: Introduced | Passed Senate | Passed House | Resolving Differences | To President | Became Law

11. S.Amdt.1255 — 101st Congress (1989-1990)
Purpose: A bill to provide for a program to monitor and improve air quality in regions along the border between the United States and the States of Mexico.
Sponsor: Sen. DeConcini, Dennis [D-AZ] (Submitted 02/08/1990)

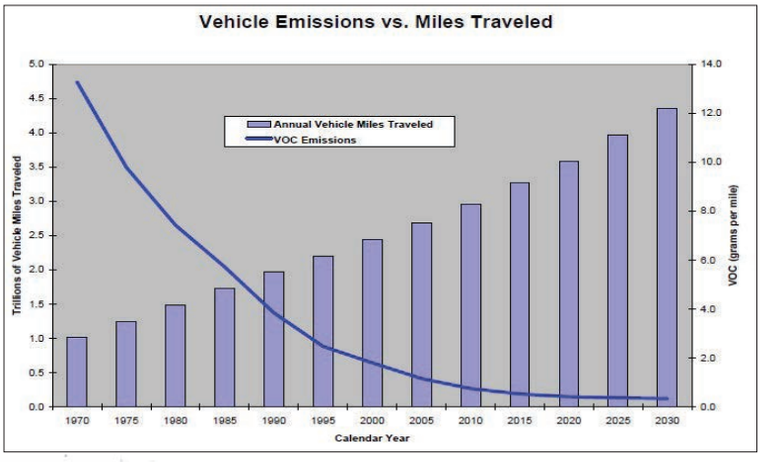
12. S.Amdt.1256 — 101st Congress (1989-1990)
Purpose: To provide for clean alternative fuels.
Sponsor: Sen. Breaux, John B. [D-LA] (Submitted 02/08/1990)

Committees: S.1630 — 101st Congress (1989-1990)

All Information (Except Text)

Committees, subcommittees and links to reports associated with this bill are listed here, as well as the nature and date of committee activity and Congressional report number.

Committee / Subcommittee	Date	Activity	Reports
Senate Environment and Public Works	09/14/1989	Referred to	
	11/16/1989	Markup by	
	12/20/1989	Reported by	S.Rept 101-228
Senate Environment and Public Works Subcommittee on Environmental Protection	10/05/1989	Hearings by	



CLEAN AIR ACT INFORMATION: The Clean Air Act of 1963 is a United States federal law designed to control air pollution on a national level. It is one of the United States' first and most influential modern environmental laws, and one of the most comprehensive air quality laws in the world. As with many other major U.S. federal environmental statutes, it is administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Further amendments were made in 1990 under the presidency of George H.W. Bush, to address the problems of acid rain, ozone depletion, and toxic air pollution, and to establish a national permit program for stationary sources, and increased enforcement authority. It also established new auto gasoline requirements to control emissions.Reviewing his tenure as EPA Administrator under President George H. W. Bush, William K. Reilly characterized passage of the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act as his most notable accomplishment.

A6 Friday, November 16, 1990 The Washington Post

Bush Signs Sweeping Air Pollution Controls Into Law

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Staff Writer

Proclaiming a "new era for clean air," President Bush yesterday signed into law sweeping controls designed to sharply reduce pollution from cars and factories by early next century.

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, signed at an East Room ceremony, impose new, costly technological requirements or health standards on virtually every industrial sector in hope of restoring the atmosphere's protective ozone shield and combating urban smog, acid rain and cancer-causing plant emissions.

"This legislation isn't just the centerpiece of our environmental agenda," said Bush, fulfilling a campaign pledge as he signed the bill. "It is simply the most significant air pollution legislation in our nation's history."

The legislation closes a gaping hole in the nation's environmental laws, strengthening and expanding a statute allowed to erode since its last revision 13 years ago. Air quality deteriorated in the interim, with unhealthy levels of smog spreading to 100 cities, factory fumes exposing communities to unusually high cancer risks, acid rain taking a toll on forests and streams of the Northeast and the ozone layer thinning over Antarctica and parts of Europe and North America.

The law gives the federal government new and more potent weapons to battle those threats. Antipollution controls extending from coke ovens to bakeries are expected to cost industry $25 billion a year eventually to implement and raise consumer prices of everything from new cars to dry cleaning.

But under the law's timetable, it will take years before Americans begin to breathe easier. With cutbacks in auto pollution and requirements for cleaner gasoline delayed to accommodate industry, "seriously" smoggy cities, such as Washington, are not required to achieve health standards for nine years. More polluted places, such as Baltimore and Chicago, will take 15 and 17 years, respectively, to meet standards.

"Our kids will have kids of their own before they can play outside in the summer without health warnings," said Fran DeMelle of the American Lung Association.

For communities downwind of toxic emissions, partial relief will come as early as 1995 when controls for industrial sources of 41 pollutants must be installed and capable of cutting emissions at least 70 percent. But for sources of 148 other pollutants, including carcinogens, the deadline is 2003. And years more will be permitted to curb high cancer risks remaining after the initial round of controls.

Only the least damaged streams of New England are expected to benefit from the early years of acid rain controls. The program requires utilities to cut sulfur dioxide emissions 10 million tons, then cap them. But the reductions will be phased in slowly, meeting the goal in the year 2000.

"Given the political context, this is a defensible bill," environmentalist David Hawkins said. "From a 21st century perspective, it will not look very demanding."

But for businesses grappling with the oil shortage and threat of recession, the new law is far-reaching—"it will dramatically change our lifestyles and the way most companies do business," said Bill Fay, lobbyist for an industry umbrella group.

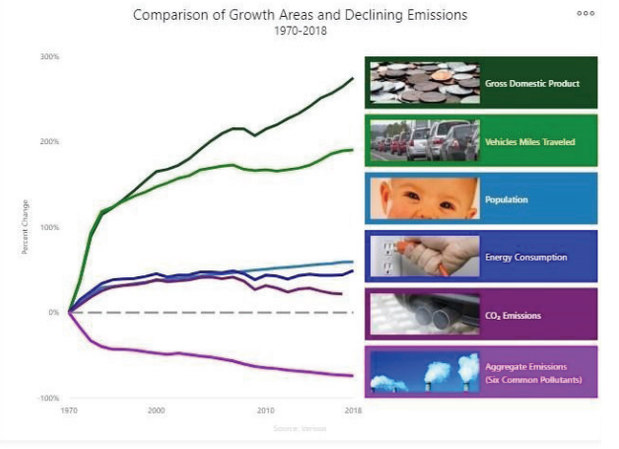
The costs of those changes will be passed along to consumers, adding $100 to the price of new, cleaner cars in 1996; 10 cents per gallon for cleaner gasoline sold in the nine smoggiest cities; electricity rate hikes as high as 16 percent for customers of the dirtiest utilities in the Midwest, and uncertain price increases for small businesses such as bakeries and dry cleaners that emit newly regulated substances.

Fortunes of entire industries will shift under the new law. Producers of ethanol, a corn-based alcohol that reduces the oxygen content of gasoline, are headed for a boom. A 1992 requirement for higher oxygen content in fuels sold in 44 cities with the worst carbon monoxide is expected to double sales of ethanol by 1995. Acid rain controls are expected to ring up sales of $10 billion for companies that sell "scrubber" technology to take the sulfur out of power plant exhausts.

The same controls threaten the high sulfur coal industry in Appalachia and the Midwest, which is expected to lose 20 percent of its projected market in the year 2010 and lay off 5,500 miners. Low sulfur coal interests in the West will profit.

Calling it "the most significant air pollution legislation" ever, Bush signs Clean Air Act.

Yesterday's signing ceremony culminated 16 months of political struggle with a guest list reflecting the coalition that produced the law. Environmentalists sat near industry lobbyists. Longtime rivals who cooperated in the bill—Reps. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.) and Henry A. Waxman (D-Calif.)—were there, as was Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell (D-Maine.)



QUOTES

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SECONDARY

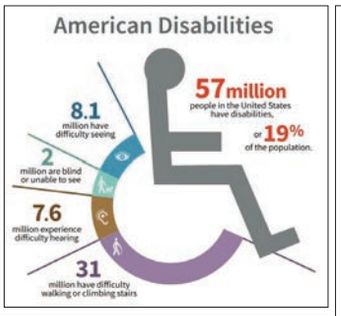
BUSH "NEWS"

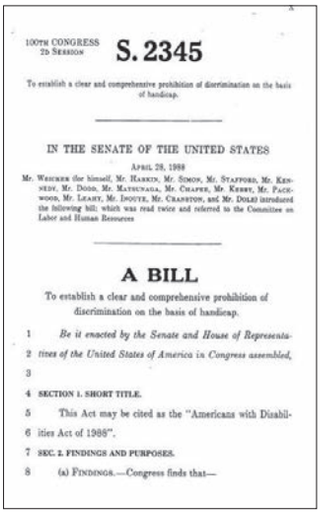
LEGISLATION REVIEW
ANSWER KEY

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990

INFORMATION: The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) extended civil rights legislation to millions of Americans with disabilities. The ADA gained bipartisan support in late 1988 and early 1989. In early 1989 both Congress and the newly-inaugurated Bush White House worked separately, then jointly, to write legislation capable of expanding civil rights without imposing undue harm or costs on those already in compliance with existing rules and laws.

IMAGES




100TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2345

To establish a clear and comprehensive prohibition of discrimination on the basis of handicap.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 28, 1988

Mr. WEICKER (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. SIMON, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DODD, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. KERRY, Mr. PACKWOOD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mr. DOLE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources

A BILL

To establish a clear and comprehensive prohibition of discrimination on the basis of handicap.

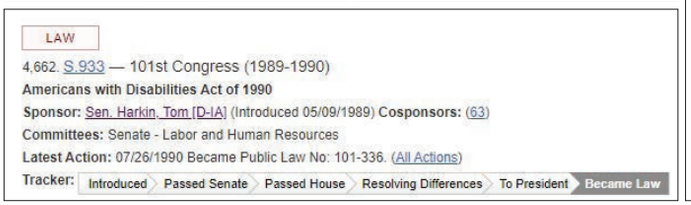
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Americans with Disabilities Act of 1988".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—


LAW

4,662. S.933 — 101st Congress (1989-1990)
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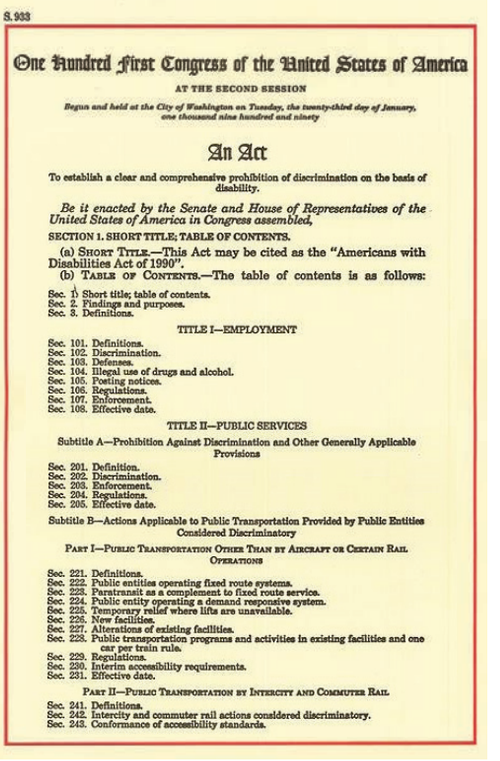
S.933

One Hundred First Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of January, one thousand nine hundred and ninety

An Act

To establish a clear and comprehensive prohibition of discrimination on the basis of disability.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings and purposes.
Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—EMPLOYMENT

Sec. 101. Definitions.
Sec. 102. Discrimination.
Sec. 103. Defenses.
Sec. 104. Illegal use of drugs and alcohol.
Sec. 105. Posting notices.
Sec. 106. Regulations.
Sec. 107. Enforcement.
Sec. 108. Effective date.

TITLE II—PUBLIC SERVICES

Subtitle A—Prohibition Against Discrimination and Other Generally Applicable Provisions

Sec. 201. Definition.
Sec. 202. Discrimination.
Sec. 203. Enforcement.
Sec. 204. Regulations.
Sec. 205. Effective date.

Subtitle B—Actions Applicable to Public Transportation Provided by Public Entities Considered Discriminatory

PART I—PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER THAN BY AIRCRAFT OR CERTAIN RAIL OPERATIONS

Sec. 221. Definitions.
Sec. 222. Public entities operating fixed route systems.
Sec. 223. Paratransit as a complement to fixed route service.
Sec. 224. Public entity operating a demand responsive system.
Sec. 225. Temporary relief where lifts are unavailable.
Sec. 226. New facilities.
Sec. 227. Alterations of existing facilities.
Sec. 228. Public transportation programs and activities in existing facilities and one car per train rule.
Sec. 229. Regulations.
Sec. 230. Interim accessibility requirements.
Sec. 231. Effective date.

PART II—PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION BY INTERCITY AND COMMUTER RAIL

Sec. 241. Definitions.
Sec. 242. Intercity and commuter rail actions considered discriminatory.
Sec. 243. Conformance of accessibility standards.

QUOTES

"People with disabilities represent a critical talent pool that is underserved and underutilized". – Shirley Davis, director of Global Diversity and Inclusion at the Society for Human Resource

"This is an immensely important day, a day that belongs to all of you. Everywhere I look, I see people who have dedicated themselves to making sure that this day would come to pass: my friends from Congress, as I say, who worked so diligently with the best interest of all at heart, Democrats and Republicans; members of this administration - and I'm pleased to see so many top officials and members of my Cabinet here today who brought their caring and expertise to this fight; and then, the organizations - so many dedicated organizations for people with disabilities, who gave their time and their strength; and perhaps most of all, everyone out there and others - across the breadth of this nation are 43 million Americans with disabilities. You have made this happen. All of you have made this happen. To all of you, I just want to say your triumph is that your bill will now be law, and that this day belongs to you. On behalf of our nation, thank you very, very much." – George H.W. Bush

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IMAGES

Nutrition Labeling and Education Act

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Nutrition Labeling and Education Act was signed into law on November 8, 1990 by President George H. W. Bush. The law gives the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) authority to require nutrition labeling of most foods regulated by the Agency; and to require that all nutrient content claims (for example, 'high fiber', 'low fat', etc.) and health claims meet FDA regulations.

"This Act makes two significant changes in current law. First, it requires food manufacturers to include more nutrition information on their labels to assist consumers in selecting a healthful diet. Second, H.R. 3562 would prohibit food manufacturers from making health claims on their labels unless the claims are permitted by the Department of Health and Human Services."- George H.W. Bush

Original Label

Nutrition Facts
Serving Size 2/3 cup (55g)
Servings Per Container About 8

Amount Per Serving

Calories 230	Calories from Fat 72
	% Daily Value*
Total Fat 8g	**12%**
Saturated Fat 1g	**5%**
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 0mg	**0%**
Sodium 160mg	**7%**
Total Carbohydrate 37g	**12%**
Dietary Fiber 4g	**16%**
Sugars 1g	
Protein 3g	
Vitamin A	10%
Vitamin C	8%
Calcium	20%
Iron	45%

* Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. Your daily value may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs.

	Calories:	2,000	2,500
Total Fat	Less than	65g	80g
Sat Fat	Less than	20g	25g
Cholesterol	Less than	300mg	300mg
Sodium	Less than	2,400mg	2,400mg
Total Carbohydrate		300g	375g
Dietary Fiber		25g	30g

New Label

Nutrition Facts
8 servings per container
Serving size **2/3 cup (55g)**

Amount per serving
Calories **230**

	% Daily Value*
Total Fat 8g	**10%**
Saturated Fat 1g	**5%**
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 0mg	**0%**
Sodium 160mg	**7%**
Total Carbohydrate 37g	**13%**
Dietary Fiber 4g	**14%**
Total Sugars 12g	
Includes 10g Added Sugars	**20%**
Protein 3g	
Vitamin D 2mcg	10%
Calcium 260mg	20%
Iron 8mg	45%
Potassium 235mg	6%

* The % Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.

QUOTES

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"As the Constitution requires, I understand this provision to reserve to the Secretary of Health and Human Services the authority to formulate the regulatory proposals required by this legislation, taking into consideration the recommendations of the contractor's study."
President George H.W. Bush

"I am deeply committed to these rules and to the successful completion of the food labeling initiative. This is an issue on which my Department and the Administration took leadership... It is one of our most important public health initiatives. The announcement of our proposal last year was received very favorably by the public health community, the general public and the media...."
Louis W Sullivan, M.D., Secretary of Health and Human Services

GEORGE H.W. BUSH'S

PILLARS TO LIVE BY CLOSURE SHEET

PASSPORT FOR LEARNING RESOURCE

1ST PILLAR
Lifetime of Service

2ND PILLAR
Putting People First in Decision Making

3RD PILLAR
Building Relationships to Better the World

INSTRUCTIONS:

After completing the Pillars to Live By Card Sort, make a connection from your learning to one or all of George H.W. Bush's Pillars to Live By.

SECONDARY

BUSH "NEWS"

BOTTOM LINE

INSTRUCTIONS:
Match the legislation quotes with the correct information

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990 A

CLEAN AIR ACT B

NUTRITION LABELING AND EDUCATION ACT C

☐ "People with disabilities represent a critical talent pool that is underserved and underutilized". – Shirley Davis, director of Global Diversity and Inclusion at the Society for Human Resource

☐ "I am deeply committed to these rules and to the successful completion of the food labeling initiative. This is an issue on which my Department and the Administration took leadership... It is one of our most important public health initiatives. The announcement of our proposal last year was received very favorably by the public health community, the general public and the media...." - Louis W Sullivan, M.D., Secretary of Health and Human Services

☐ "The benefits of this bill are enormous. Acid rain emissions will be cut almost in half; 30 million tons of toxic chemicals will be prevented from fouling the air every year; and all areas of the country will finally have the means to attain air quality standards on a realistic schedule.... Damage to lakes, streams, parks and forest, as well as harm to buildings, monuments and other structures, will also be slowed or stopped...."

☐ "As the Constitution requires, I understand this provision to reserve to the Secretary of Health and Human Services the authority to formulate the regulatory proposals required by this legislation, taking into consideration the recommendations of the contractor's study."
President George H.W. Bush

☐ "During his 1988 campaign, the President vowed to amend the Nation's clean air laws, saying that "every American expects and deserves to breathe clean air." The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 signed into law today, triumphantly fulfill that pledge. Through his leadership, the President broke the 13-year clean air stalemate by submitting an innovative, market-based bill which will achieve the nation's environmental goals in the most effective manner." – EPA Administrator William K. Reilly

☐ "FDA has concluded that the economic impact associated with the nutrition labeling reforms constitutes a major rule as defined by E.O. 12291. OMB has an initial 60 day review period for major rules. However, given the importance of this rulemaking, we are targeting he end of this week for passback to the agency and discussion on the content of the rules."
Memorandum from the Food and Drug Administration

☐ "This is an immensely important day, a day that belongs to all of you. Everywhere I look, I see people who have dedicated themselves to making sure that this day would come to pass: my friends from Congress, as I say, who worked so diligently with the best interest of all at heart, Democrats and Republicans; members of this administration - and I'm pleased to see so many top officials and members of my Cabinet here today who brought their caring and expertise to this fight; and then, the organizations - so many dedicated organizations for people with disabilities, who gave their time and their strength; and perhaps most of all, everyone out there and others - across the breadth of this nation are 43 million Americans with disabilities. You have made this happen. All of you have made this happen. To all of you, I just want to say your triumph is that your bill will now be law, and that this day belongs to you. On behalf of our nation, thank you very, very much." – George H.W. Bush

☐ "Every American expects and deserves to breathe clean air, and as President, it is my mission to guarantee it - for this generation and for the generations to come. If we take this commitment seriously, if we believe that every American expects and deserves clean air, and then we act on that belief, then we will set an example for the rest of the world to follow."– George H.W. Bush

☐ Our success with this act proves that we are keeping faith with the spirit of our courageous forefathers who wrote in the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights." These words have been our guide for more than two centuries as we've labored to form our more perfect union. But tragically, for too many Americans, the blessings of liberty have been limited or even denied. The Civil Rights Act of '64 took a bold step towards righting that wrong. But the stark fact remained that people with disabilities were still victims of segregation and discrimination, and this was intolerable. Today's legislation brings us closer to that day when no Americans will ever again be deprived of their basic guarantee of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." – George H.W. Bush

SECONDARY

BUSH "NEWS"

BOTTOM LINE

INSTRUCTIONS:
Match the legislation quotes with the correct information

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990	CLEAN AIR ACT	NUTRITION LABELING AND EDUCATION ACT
A	B	C

A "People with disabilities represent a critical talent pool that is underserved and underutilized". – Shirley Davis, director of Global Diversity and Inclusion at the Society for Human Resource

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BUSH "NEWS"

BOTTOM LINE

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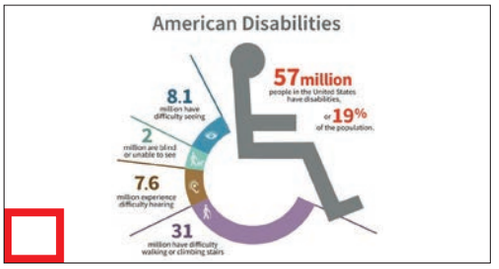
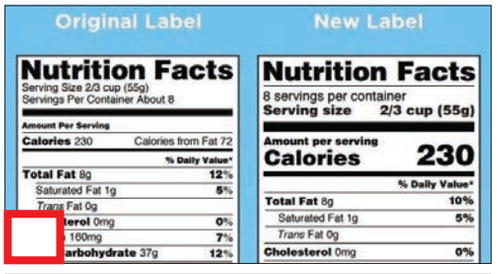
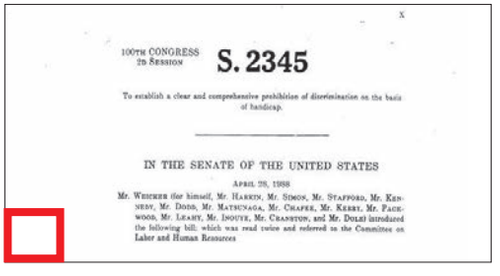
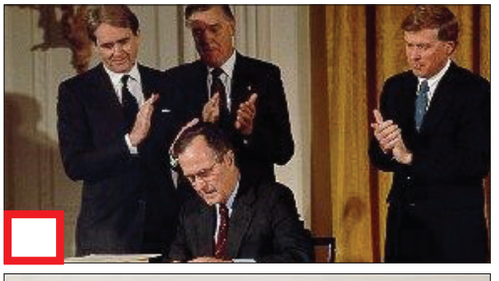
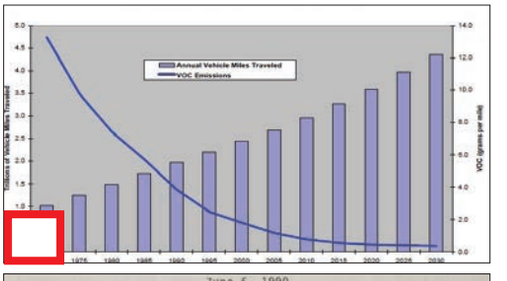
AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990	CLEAN AIR ACT	NUTRITION LABELING AND EDUCATION ACT
A	B	C

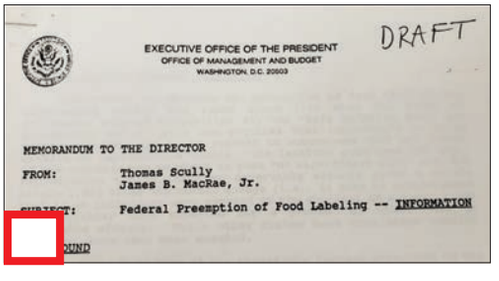


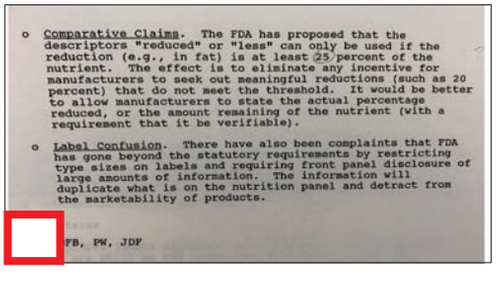


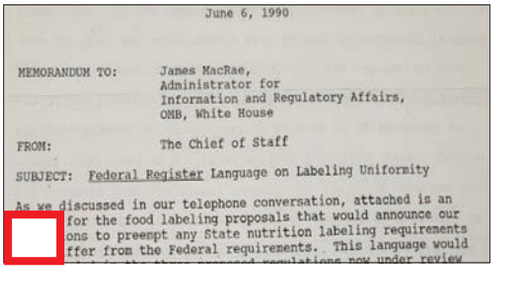












SECONDARY

BUSH "NEWS"

BOTTOM LINE

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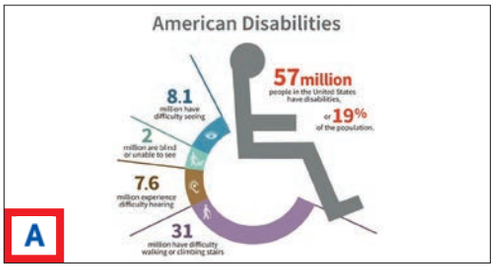
AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990	CLEAN AIR ACT	NUTRITION LABELING AND EDUCATION ACT
A	B	C



A


B

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A

A


A


S.933

One Hundred First Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of January, one thousand nine hundred and ninety

An Act

To establish a clear and comprehensive prohibition of discrimination on the basis of disability.

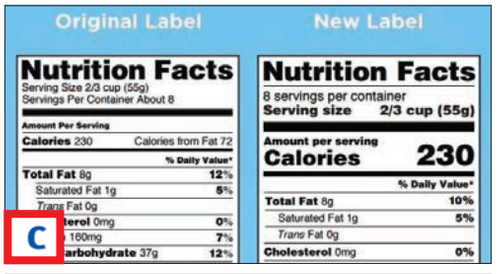
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents is as follows:

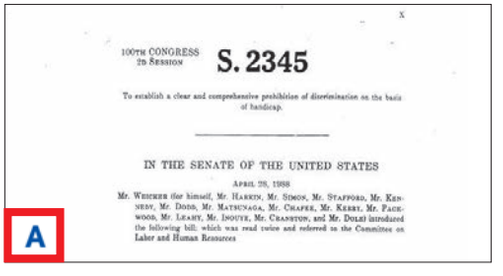
Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings and purposes.
Sec. 3. Definitions.
A



C

C

C


X

100TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION
S. 2345

To establish a clear and comprehensive prohibition of discrimination on the basis of handicap.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 28, 1988

Mr. WEICKER (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. SIMON, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DODD, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. KERRY, Mr. PACKWOOD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. CRANSTON, and Mr. DOLE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources
A

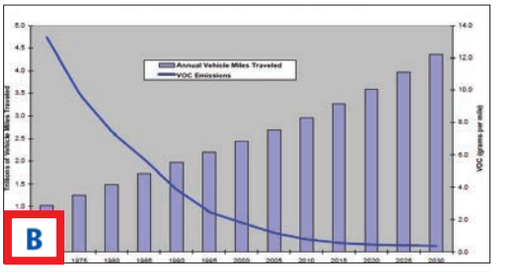

Bush Moves To End Feud Over Labels

Associated Press

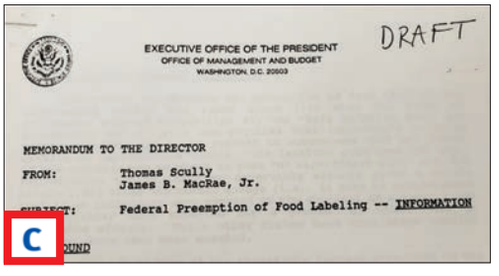
President Bush will try to end a
C


B


Sweeping Air Pollution Controls Into Law
B



B


EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

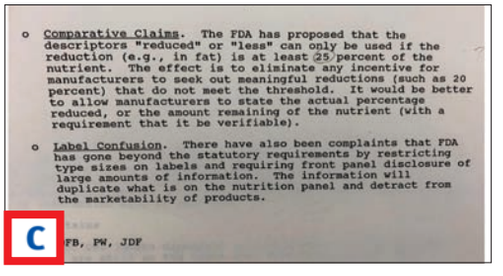
DRAFT

MEMORANDUM TO THE DIRECTOR

FROM: Thomas Scully
James B. MacRae, Jr.

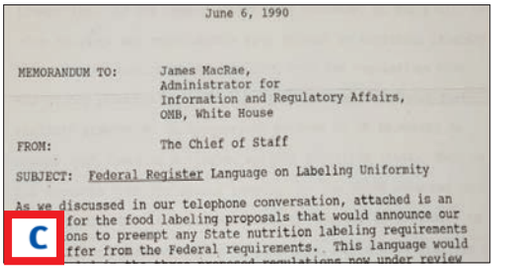
SUBJECT: Federal Preemption of Food Labeling -- INFORMATION

FOUND
C


- Comparative Claims. The FDA has proposed that the descriptors "reduced" or "less" can only be used if the reduction (e.g., in fat) is at least 25 percent of the nutrient. The effect is to eliminate any incentive for manufacturers to seek out meaningful reductions (such as 20 percent) that do not meet the threshold. It would be better to allow manufacturers to state the actual percentage reduced, or the amount remaining of the nutrient (with a requirement that it be verifiable).

- Label Confusion. There have also been complaints that FDA has gone beyond the statutory requirements by restricting type sizes on labels and requiring front panel disclosure of large amounts of information. The information will duplicate what is on the nutrition panel and detract from the marketability of products.

FB, PW, JDF
C


June 6, 1990

MEMORANDUM TO: James MacRae,
Administrator for
Information and Regulatory Affairs,
OMB, White House

FROM: The Chief of Staff

SUBJECT: Federal Register Language on Labeling Uniformity

As we discussed in our telephone conversation, attached is an
for the food labeling proposals that would announce our
ons to preempt any State nutrition labeling requirements
ffer from the Federal requirements. This language would
C