

"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"

ELEMENTARY

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

ELEMENTARY SOCIAL STUDIES TEKS:

4.13B, 4.15A, 4.16A, 4.16B, 4.19A, 4.19B, 4.19C,
5.15A, 5.15B, 5.18A, 5.18B, 5.23A, 5.23B, 5.23C,
6.18A, 6.18B, 6.19A, 6.19B, 6.19C

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



BUSH "NEWS"

ELEMENTARY

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.

LEGISLATION CREATION: GRAPHIC ORGANIZER (page E7): 1 per student or student group

BUSH "NEWS" PRIMARY SOURCE INFORMATION (page E9-E12): 1 per student or student group

LEGISLATION REVIEW (page E13-14): 1 per student or student group

PILLARS TO LIVE BY: CLOSURE SHEET (page E15): 1 per student or student group

THE BOTTOM LINE (page E16): 1 per student or student group

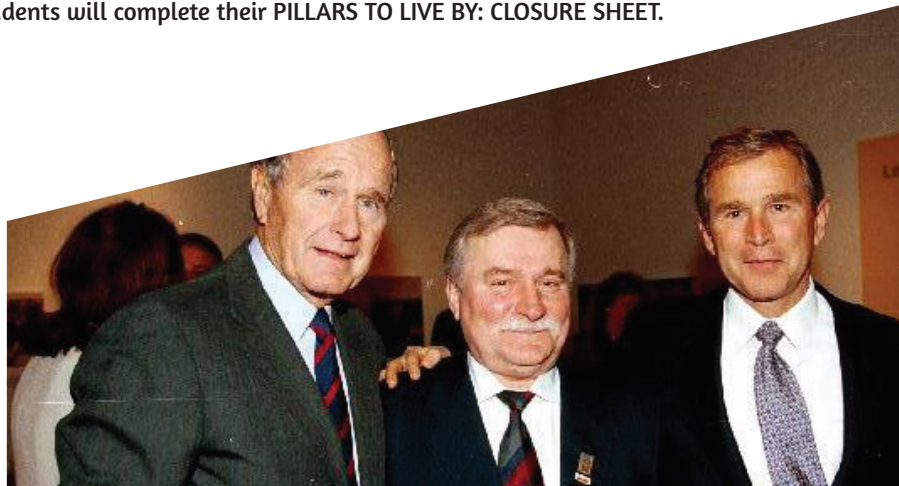
THE BOTTOM LINE ANSWER KEY (page E17): 1 per student or student group

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.



ELEMENTARY

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.

2ND PILLAR Putting People First in Decision Making



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

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.



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

3RD PILLAR Building Relationships to Better the World

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.



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

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



1ST PILLAR
Lifetime of Service



2ND PILLAR
Putting People First in
Decision Making



3RD PILLAR
Building Relationships
to Better the World



BUSH “NEWS”

ELEMENTARY

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

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

BILL- proposed legislation under consideration by a law-makers

WRAP UP:

Fill out THE BOTTOM LINE worksheet after you have completed the activity.

~~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,



DISCLAIMER: THIS IS NOT AN ORIGINAL PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT.

DECLASSIFIED
PER E.O. 12958,
AS AMENDED

~~TOP SECRET~~

Bill is Introduced

Hi!

I'm House Bill
also known as
HR 2273

CONGRESSIONAL
BILL

Does HR 2273 pass this
committee and return to
the House?

Ok, let's
vote.

Yes

No, I don't
like it

Yes

I'm Senate Bill 1989 (S.933).
I used to be HR 2273. Nice to meet you!

Hi!

CONGRESSIONAL
BILL

HR 2273
now passes
to the
Senate for
approval.



After taking a vote
HR 2273 passes with
289 for the bill, 140
against the bill and 6
abstaining (not voting).

We agree
with the
wording!

HOUSE

SENATE

CONGRESSIONAL
BILL

I can't
believe
both groups
agreed!

LAW



Should I sign this into law or veto it?
President signs.

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

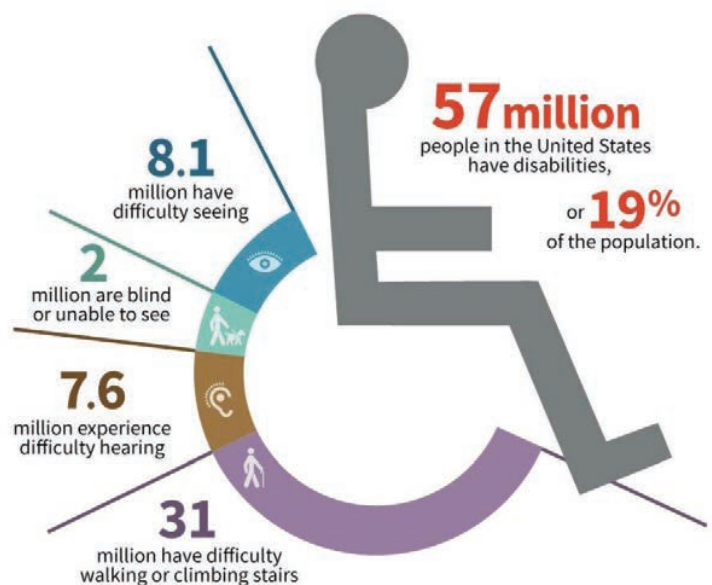
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

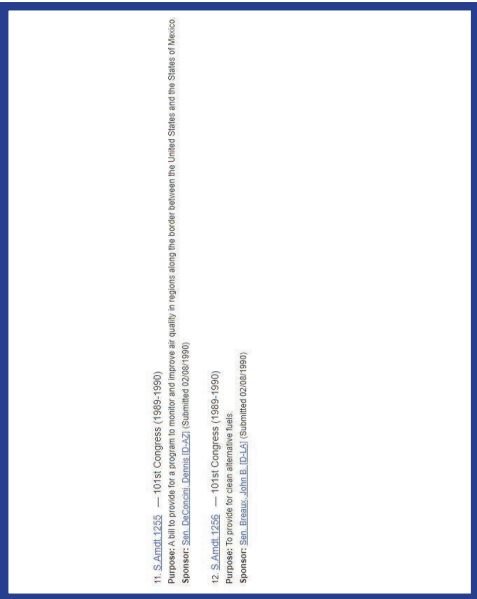
Passed by Congress in 1990, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is the nation's first comprehensive civil rights law addressing the needs of people with disabilities, prohibiting discrimination in employment, public services, public accommodations, and telecommunications. The Americans with Disabilities 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.

American Disabilities





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 25, 1988

Mr. WHICKER (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. SIMON, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DODD, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. CHAFFET, Mr. KERRY, Mr. PACWORTH, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. INOUE, Mr. CRANSTON, and Mr. DOL) 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.

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

3

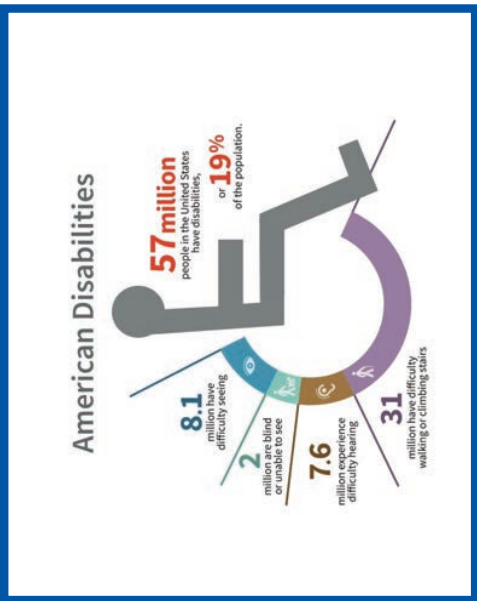
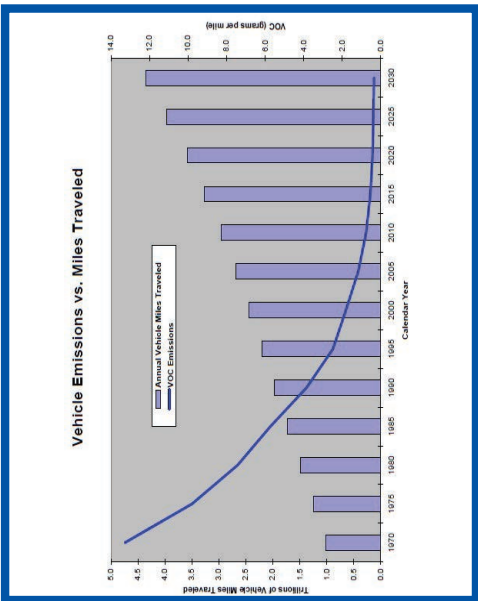
4 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

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

6

7 SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

8 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—



One Hundred First Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

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

IN ACC

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; 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 Enforcement.

Sec. 104 Effect of other laws and standards.

Sec. 105 Filing actions.

Sec. 106 Damages.

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 Damages.

Sec. 205 Effective date.

SUBTITLE B—Actions Applicable to Public Transportation Provided by Public Entities

Chapter 1—General Provisions

Part 1—PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER THAN BY AIRCRAFT OR CARRIER RAIL

Chapter 2—Aircraft or Carrier Rail

Sec. 301 Definitions.

Sec. 302 Public facilities operating fixed route systems.

Sec. 303 Enforcement as to accessible facilities.

Sec. 304 Public entity operating a demand responsive system.

Sec. 305 Transportation of persons with service animals.

Sec. 306 New facilities.

Sec. 307 Administration of existing facilities.

Sec. 308 Enforcement of existing facilities and activities in existing facilities and one stop bus rapid transit.

Sec. 309 Damages.

Sec. 310 Enforcement of accessibility requirements.

Sec. 311 Effective date.

Part 2—PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION BY AIRCRAFT AND CARRIER RAIL

Sec. 401 Definitions.

Sec. 402 Accessibility and operating rules standard discriminatory.

Sec. 403 Enforcement of accessibility standards.

LAW

4,662 S.933 — 101st Congress (1989-1990)
Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
Sponsor: Sen. Harkin, Tom (D-Iowa) (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

Comparison of Growth and Declining Emissions 1970-2018

The graph displays the percentage change in six key indicators from 1970 to 2018. The Y-axis represents the Percent Change, ranging from -100% to 200%. The X-axis represents the Year, from 1970 to 2018. A dashed horizontal line at 0% indicates no change.

Legend:

- Gross Domestic Product (Green line)
- Wastes Minus Treated (Dark Green line)
- Population (Blue line)
- Energy Consumption (Dark Blue line)
- CO₂ Emissions (Purple line)
- Aggregate Emissions (Six Common Pollutants) (Light Purple line)

Approximate Data Points (Percent Change):

Year	GDP	Wastes Minus Treated	Population	Energy Consumption	CO ₂ Emissions	Aggregate Emissions
1970	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	~100	~100	~100	~100	~100	~100
1990	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150	~150
2000	~180	~180	~180	~180	~180	~180
2010	~200	~200	~200	~200	~180	~180
2018	~210	~210	~210	~210	~190	~190

Source: EPA, 2019

This ramp and fishing platform meet the standards of the Americans with Disabilities Act and may be used by anyone.

Please respect the desire of people with disabilities to fish on the fishing platform.



All information is current through:			
Committee Subcommittees			
Date	Activity	Reports	
10/14/10	Reviewed by		
11/11/10	Reviewed by		
12/23/10	Reviewed by		
10/25/10	Reviewed by		9 Filed 10/22

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:	<div> <div>Introduced</div> <div>Passed Senate</div> <div>Passed House</div> <div>Resolving Differences</div> <div>To President</div> <div>Became Law</div> </div>

BUSH “NEWS” RESOURCE CARDS

“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

“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

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

“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....”

“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

“People with disabilities represent a critical talent pool that is undeserved and underutilized.” -Shirley Davis, director of Global Diversity and Inclusion at the Society for Human Resource



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.

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 [28 roll call votes](#)
Tracker: Introduced Passed Senate Passed House Resolving Differences To President Became Law

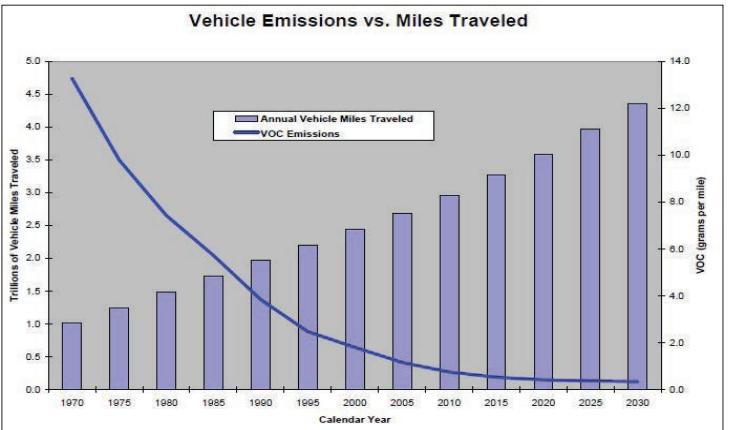


11. [S.Amdt 1255](#) — 101st Congress (1989-1990)
Purpose: A bill to provide for a program to monitor and improve air quality in regions along the border between the United States and the States of Mexico.
Sponsor: [Sen. DeConcini, Dennis \(D-AZ\)](#) (Submitted 02/08/1990)
12. [S.Amdt 1256](#) — 101st 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 | Event Tests

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	Marked by	
	12/20/1989	Reported by	S.Rept 101-228
Senate Environment and Public Works Subcommittee on Environmental Protection	10/05/1989	Hearings by	



Bush Signs Sweeping Air Pollution Controls Into Law

By Michael Winograd
Washington Post Staff Writer

Presiding 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 interior, 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 laundries 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 Fred DeMille 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 2002. 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 is not such a very demanding bill."

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 DOD Pay, 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 as 1996, 18 cents per gallon for cleaner gasoline sold in the state's largest cities electricity rates likely as high as 16 percent for customers of the dirtiest utilities in the Midwest, and uncertain price increases for small businesses such as laundries and dry cleaners that emit newly regulated substances.

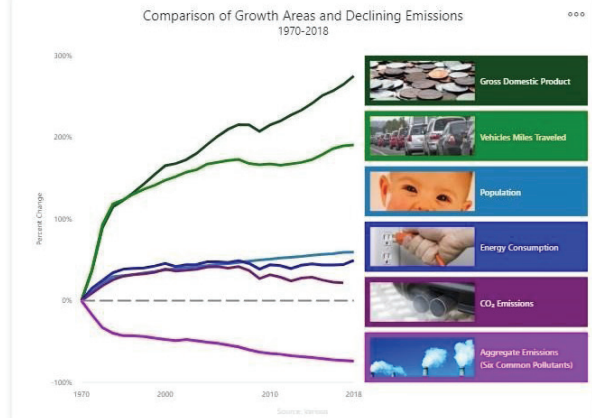
Fortunes of entire industries will shift under the new law. Producers of ethanol, a corn-based alcohol that reduces the oxygen content of gasoline, are headed for a boom. A 1992 requirement for higher oxygen content in fuels sold in 44 cities with the worst carbon monoxide is expected to double sales of ethanol by 1996. Acid rain controls are expected to ring up sales of \$10 billion for companies that sell "scrubbers" 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 great list reflecting the coalition that produced the law. Environmentalists sat near industry lobbyists. Longtime rivals who cooperated in the bill—Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.) and Henry A. Waxman (D-Calif.)—were there, as was Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell (D-Maine.)



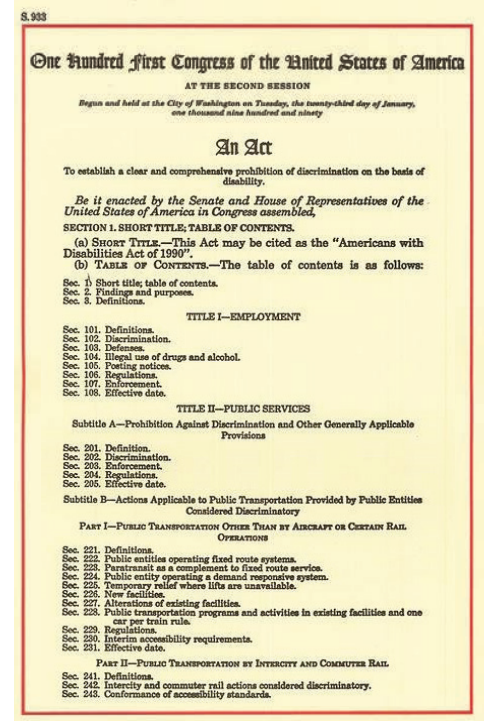
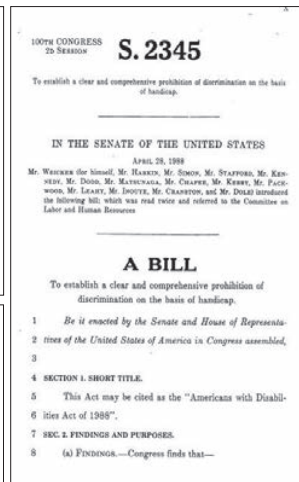
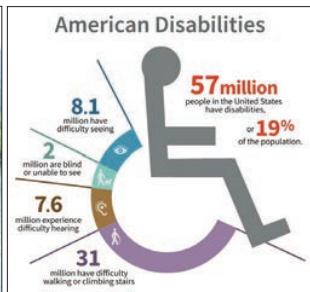
QUOTES

"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

"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."

"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

IMAGES



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

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

GEORGE H.W. BUSH'S
PILLARS TO LIVE BY CLOSURE SHEET
PASSPORT FOR LEARNING RESOURCE

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.

1ST PILLAR
Lifetime of Service



2ND PILLAR
Putting People First in
Decision Making



3RD PILLAR
Building Relationships
to Better the World



BUSH
"NEWS"

BOTTOM LINE

INSTRUCTIONS:

Match the legislation with the correct information

AMERICANS WITH
DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990

A

CLEAN AIR
ACT

B

"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

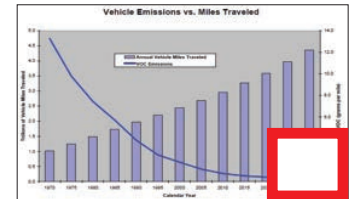
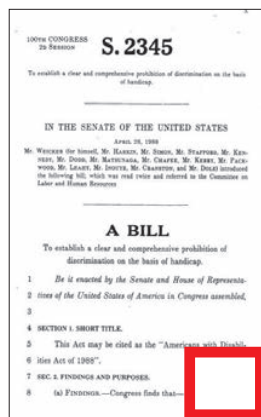


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To Justin Dart: without your drive, your believing, and your leadership this day would not have been possible. With respect and friendship G. Bush



"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."

BUSH
"NEWS"BOTTOM LINE
ANSWER KEY

INSTRUCTIONS:

Match the legislation with the correct information

AMERICANS WITH
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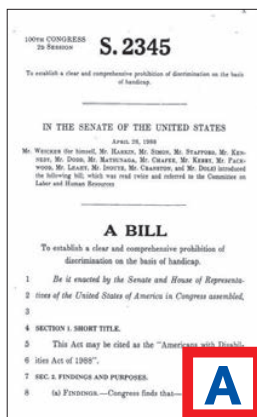
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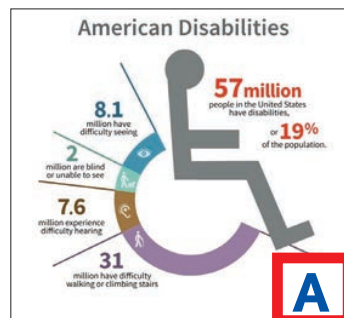
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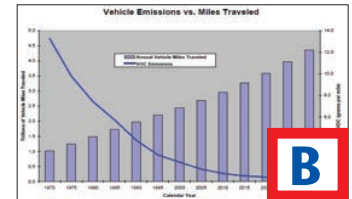
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