

Subject: FW: Annotateds -- EnergyHispanicChamber, TeacheroftheYear, BankruptcyBill, CINC, PEYA
Sent: Wed, 20 Apr 2005 07:11:20 -0400
From: "Drouin, Lindsey E." <Lindsey_E._Drouin@who.eop.gov>
To: "Kavanaugh, Brett M." <Brett_M._Kavanaugh@who.eop.gov>
[EnergyHispanicChamber20April2005#7ann.doc](#)
[TeacheroftheYear20April2005#6ann.doc](#)
[BankruptcyBill20April2005#12ann.doc](#)
[CINC20April2005#4ann.doc](#)
[PEYA21April05#5ann.doc](#)

What did you think about their concerns below?

From: Carson, Melissa M.
Sent: Wednesday, April 20, 2005 12:45 AM
To: Staff Secretary
Cc: McGurn, William J.; Thiessen, Marc A.; Levey, Collin; Bockhorn, Lee; Michel, Christopher G.; Miller, Cheryl A.; Jordan, Elise; Green, Anneke E.; Drouin, Lindsey E.; Currin, John
Subject: Annotateds -- EnergyHispanicChamber, TeacheroftheYear, BankruptcyBill, CINC, PEYA

NOTE: THERE ARE ISSUES WITH TWO SPEECHES 1. HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 2. PEYA

ISSUE (HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE)

1. Page 6, first paragraph, sentence: "ANWR consists of 19 million acres of land."

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ANWR website says 19.6 million acres. Should we round to 20?

"**The 19.6-million acre** Arctic National Wildlife Refuge supports the greatest variety of plant and animal life of any Park or Refuge in the circumpolar arctic." U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, "Overview" (<http://refuges.fws.gov/profiles/index.cfm?id=75600>)

2. Page 6, last paragraph, sentence: "My budget includes 2.5 billion dollars in tax credits for the purchase of hybrid vehicles – which on average get **almost 48 miles** per gallon."

The 2.5 billion dollar credit is for hybrid and fuel cell vehicles.

Do we want to say that hybrid vehicles can get up to 66 miles a gallon? I cannot document an average of 48 miles per gallon. What I have (see appendix in annotated) is a range for various hybrid vehicles, from 19 MPG (combined city and highway) for the Chevrolet K15 Silverado Hybrid 4WD and the GMC K15 Sierra Hybrid 4WD, to 66 MPG (combined city and highway) for the 2005 Honda Insight (5-speed manual). Fueleconomy.goc, "2005 Model Year Vehicles" (http://www.fueleconomy.gov/feg/FEG2005_GasolineVehicles.pdf).

ISSUE (PEYA)

1. Page 4, last paragraph, sentence "You spearheaded a public education program to protect a **stream in Chesterland, Ohio...**"

I noted in the annotated that the background information that we have indicates that the public education program was started in Chesterland, Ohio, but not that the stream itself is in Chesterland, Ohio. (See backgrounder below).

EPA Region 5

Save Our Stream

Karoline Evin McMullen, Angela Primbas, and Amanda Weatherhead
Chesterland, Ohio

A trio of Hawken School ninth graders in Geauga County, Ohio, decided that more should be done to save one of the last reproducing populations of brook trout remaining in the state. The trout or "brookies" live in Spring and Woodie Brooks in the Munson Township area east of Cleveland. The three girls learned that these environmentally sensitive fish are good indicators of the health of the brooks and the surrounding Chagrin River watershed. The trout's existence in the brooks was already considered remarkable because the streams flow through heavily populated areas.

Because the brook trout are viewed as a local treasure, the girls set out to learn all they could about the species and its habitat. They interviewed naturalists, conservationists, park staff, and public officials and discovered that no management protection plan existed for the fish. During extensive research, the girls learned that brook trout need cool (below 60 ° F), clear water to thrive. Silt, warm water, and pollution are the biggest threats to the brook trout. The trio discovered that stream monitoring was being performed but that no one was trying to inform people about what they could do to protect the fish.

The girls then started the organization Save Our Stream (SOS) and created a logo to place on shirts, hats, and brochures. SOS, which is made up of students, established partnerships with park officers; area schools and teachers; city officials; conservancy groups; the Ohio Department of Natural Resources; and even experts in the fields of graphic arts, landscape architecture, golf course management, and public marketing. SOS also brought together groups such as the Geauga County Park District and Geauga County Soil and Water District to work on Chagrin River watershed issues.

SOS mounted a sophisticated public education campaign and focused on reducing non point source pollution such as runoff containing lawn fertilizer or vehicle cleaning and oil wastes. The SOS team taught other students and local residents that healthy brook trout serve as indicators of the conditions needed for good human health as well. Because of the hydrology of the local watershed and groundwater, a thriving brook trout population means that the numerous residential wells in the area are providing clean, safe water for people to drink. To help people understand how their personal actions affect the local watershed, SOS sponsored a sticker application project for storm water grates in Solon, Ohio; the stickers remind residents that whatever flows down the drain winds up in area streams. In addition, the SOS team designed a survey that not only explored residents' environmental knowledge but also asked them to make written commitments to environmental protection. The team also created a pamphlet on riparian buffers that explains how residents can create such buffers in their yards.

The education and survey efforts of SOS paid immediate dividends. The team's survey revealed that 88 percent of the respondents had been unaware of the presence of brook trout in nearby streams. Another 67 percent of those responding admitted not having known that storm drains were connected directly to the streams. For the environmental pledge, 63 percent of the respondents committed to recycling cans and bottles, and about 50 percent promised that they would not pour anything down storm drains.

The trio of students and SOS also acted directly to preserve the brook trout by nurturing pregnant fish at a school hatchery and releasing fingerlings into the streams. The team's combined education and preservation efforts will help the brook trout population thrive for years to come.

Remarks on Energy Policy – Hispanic Chamber Legislative Conference
Wednesday, April 20, 2005
Draft #7

Thank you for the warm welcome. It is a pleasure to be with the members of the United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. I appreciate your hard work, and your daily commitment to freedom and entrepreneurship. Across America, Hispanic-owned businesses are helping to create jobs and opportunity for millions of our citizens.¹ In the next four years, we will work together to keep our prosperity going, and extend it to every corner of our Nation. You and I share a common goal: to make certain that *el sueño Americano es para todos*.²

America is the land of opportunity, where our origins matter less than our aspirations. In this country, success depends not on accident of birth, but on personal effort. My Administration is working to build a society where personal effort is rewarded and opportunity is within reach of every one of our citizens.

As business leaders and entrepreneurs, you know that the energy that lights our homes and powers our businesses also powers the American Dream. Energy is a critical foundation of our 21st century economy. I came here to talk about the importance of a comprehensive national energy policy. To create jobs and prosperity in this new century, we need to make energy abundant and affordable for all our citizens – and that means we must reduce our dependence on foreign sources of energy.

Acknowledgments

- [TK]

¹ There is not available a current number for those employed by Hispanic-owned businesses, and only estimates, based on surveys, of the number of Hispanic-owned businesses. These estimates, cited by the USHCC, put the number of Hispanic-owned business at about 2 million. [**“Since its inception, the USHCC has worked towards bringing the issues and concerns of the nation’s more than 2 million Hispanic-owned businesses to the forefront of the national economic agenda.”** U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, “About Us” (<http://www.ushcc.com/about.html>).] The most recent data is from the Economic Census of 1997, which reported that Hispanic-owned businesses employed 1,388,746 persons. Economic Census, 1997: Minority- and Women-Owned Businesses (<http://www.census.gov/epcd/mwb97/us/us.html>). Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, *Minorities in Business, 2001* (November 2001), p. 11. The same Economic Census reported 1,199,896 Hispanic-owned businesses. The USHCC (see above) estimates more than 2 million Hispanic-owned businesses. The Census data and estimates are the basis for “Hispanic-owned businesses are helping to create jobs and opportunity for millions of our citizens.”

² The American Dream is for all.

Here in Washington, we are moving forward with an ambitious agenda to keep this country safe, prosperous, and free. The war on terror goes on. There are still ruthless enemies that would like to do harm to our people. We will continue to keep the pressure on them. We will work with our friends and allies – and we will be unrelenting in our efforts to bring the terrorists to justice. We will not rest until America is safe.

We will continue to work to improve security here at home – but in the long run, the best way to protect America and to keep the peace is to change the conditions that give rise to hopelessness and extremism. And the best way to do that is to spread freedom around the world. I do not believe freedom is America's gift to the world – I believe freedom is Almighty God's gift to each man and woman in this world.

My Administration will continue to pursue pro-growth policies to ensure that America is the best place in the world to do business. Over the past four years, America's economy has faced historic challenges – a stock market decline, corporate scandals, a recession, a terrorist attack, and an ongoing war.³ We've confronted those challenges head on. Today our economy is the fastest growing of any major industrialized nation⁴ – and economists see solid growth for the year ahead.⁵ We've now added more than three million jobs over the past 22 months⁶ – and today more

³ "Listen, we've had a stock market decline, we've had a recession, we've had corporate scandals, we had a terrorist attack on September the 11th, 2001, we've had the demands of war. And all these have tested our nation's economy." President Discusses Strengthening Social Security in South Carolina South Carolina Statehouse, Columbia, South Carolina, April 18, 2005 (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/04/20050418-1.html>)

⁴ See Appendix, "Real GDP Growth of Major Industrialized Nations, April 14, 2005"

⁵ **"Economic growth in the United States is robust and is expected to remain strong for this year and next.** Real GDP, the gross domestic product adjusted for inflation, grew 3.9 percent at an annual rate during the four quarters of 2004. Current data indicate this momentum carried into the first quarter of this year and will continue. Blue Chip consensus forecasts are currently predicting real GDP growth of 3.9 percent in the first quarter and 3.6 percent in the second quarter. Housing starts remain high. New orders for core capital goods suggest solid investment spending going forward." Harvey S. Rosen, et al. "The Economic Outlook: Testimony before the Joint Economic Committee," April 14, 2005, Council of Economic Advisers (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/cea/CEAatJEC4-14-05.pdf>)

⁶ "Payrolls have increased by 2.14 million over the past 12 months, **by 3.10 million since May 2003 (when the labor market began its turnaround)**, and by 472,000 since January 2001." Council of Economic Advisers, "CEA Notes on Employment and Unemployment in March," April 2, 2005.. **Improving labor market.** More Americans are working than ever before. The unemployment rate is down and job creation has been solid.

• **22 months of job gains, with over 3 million jobs gained since May 2003.**

Americans are working than at any time in our Nation's history.⁷

We are seeing the results in the Hispanic community. Today, the Hispanic unemployment rate has dropped to 5.7 percent⁸ – while that figure is still too high, it is down from 8.4 percent almost two years ago.⁹ Today more Hispanics own their own homes than ever before¹⁰ – and that is a positive thing for our Nation and your community. Today Small Business Administration lending to Hispanic-owned companies has nearly doubled since I took office in 2001.¹¹ The entrepreneurial tradition in the Hispanic community is incredibly strong. Our economy is stronger, and our society is better off, because Hispanic-owned businesses are thriving and creating jobs across the country.

For the sake of American workers and entrepreneurs, we need to keep this economic expansion going strong. So my Administration will continue to pursue a pro-growth agenda. And I appreciate your support on those efforts.

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- The unemployment rate of 5.2 percent is down from its recent peak of 6.3 percent in June 2003.
 - The unemployment rate is down since the peak for all educational levels and ethnic groups.
 - African-American unemployment rate down by 1.3 percentage points.
 - Latino unemployment rate down by 2.7 percentage points.
 - Teenage unemployment rate down by 2.1 percentage points.”

Council of Economic Advisers, “Flash Economic Indicators – April 8, 2005”

⁷“Payroll employment is more than 3 million above its May 2003 level and stands at an all-time high.”
Council of Economic Advisers, “CEA Notes on Employment and Unemployment in March,” April 2, 2005.

⁸ Hispanic unemployment rate for March 2000 is 5.7%. See Appendix, Civilian Unemployment Rate: Hispanic

⁹ Hispanic unemployment rate peaked at 8.4% in June 2003. See Appendix, Civilian Unemployment Rate: Hispanic”

¹⁰ “Hispanics set a new quarterly record with a homeownership rate of 48.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 2004. This is up 0.2 percentage point from the third quarter and up 1.2 percentage points from the fourth quarter of 2003. There were 5,618,000 Hispanic homeowners in the fourth quarter of 2004, up 92,000 from the third quarter and up 225,000 from the fourth quarter of 2003. This is a record for the number of Hispanic homeowners in a quarter.” Department of Housing and Urban Development, “Homeownership Rate Estimates: Fourth Quarter 2004 and Annual 2004,” January 27, 2005

¹¹ From SBA data, provided by Daniel Heath, NEC. The level of SBA loans for Hispanic-owned businesses for January 2001 is interpolated from the fiscal year end levels. (Jan. 01: 3875 SBA loans (Hispanic); end FY 04: 7684 loans (Hispanic), or +98% since January 2001. Data from Daniel Heath, NEC (X65365)

We need to work together to help Hispanic-owned businesses grow and expand. We need to make sure those small businesses can offer their employees access to better and more affordable healthcare through Association Health Plans, which allow them to negotiate the same discounts that big companies get.¹² We need to keep the tax burden on small businesses low by making the tax relief permanent. We need to protect small businesses from needless federal regulation – and from the burden of junk lawsuits. We need an immigration reform so we can match willing foreign workers with willing employers when no Americans can be found to fill the job.¹³ We need to knock down trade barriers across the world, so we can open up new markets for American products. To create jobs and strengthen democracy in our hemisphere, we need to pass the Central American Free Trade Agreement.¹⁴ And to guarantee Americans a secure and dignified retirement, we need to save and strengthen Social Security for our children and grandchildren.

As we grow the economy, we need to be responsible stewards of the taxpayers' money. Earlier this year, I sent Congress a disciplined federal budget, and both the House and the Senate have passed budget

¹² **"The President has worked to make health care more affordable.** The President has called for Association Health Plans (AHPs) to give America's working families greater access to affordable health insurance. **By allowing small businesses to band together and negotiate on behalf of their employees and families, AHPs would help small businesses and employees obtain health insurance at an affordable price, much like large employers and unions.** The President has also signed into law health savings accounts (HSAs), which combine low-cost, high-deductible health insurance with tax-free savings accounts to pay for health care expenses and save for future medical needs. The President has also proposed to make premiums for health insurance purchased in conjunction with an HSA tax deductible." The White House, Policies in Focus, Taking Action to Strengthen Small Business (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/smallbusiness/>)

¹³ "On **January 7, 2004 President Bush proposed a new temporary worker program to match willing foreign workers with willing U.S. employers when no Americans can be found to fill the jobs.** The program would be open to new foreign workers, and to the undocumented men and women currently employed in the U.S. This new program would allow workers who currently hold jobs to come out of hiding and participate legally in America's economy while not encouraging further illegal behavior." The White House, Policies in Focus, "Immigration" (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/immigration/>)

¹⁴ **H.RES.98** Title: Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to free trade negotiations that could adversely impact the sugar industry of the United States. Sponsor: Rep Kildee, Dale E. [MI-5] (introduced 2/15/2005) Cosponsors (10) **Latest Major Action: 2/28/2005 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Trade.** SUMMARY AS OF: 2/15/2005--Introduced. **Expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that the President should: (1) renegotiate the provisions of the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) relating to access to the U.S. sugar market, so as to grant no greater access to that market than is currently enjoyed by CAFTA signatories; and (2) exclude sugar as an element of free trade negotiations.**" (<http://www.thomas.loc.gov>)

resolutions. Now Congress needs to send me a budget that meets our priorities, restrains federal spending, and keeps us on track to cut the deficit in half by 2009. Our government needs to follow a straightforward principle: A taxpayer dollar must be spent wisely, or not at all.¹⁵

And to keep our economy growing, we need to ensure our Nation has an affordable, reliable, and secure supply of energy. Today millions of American families and small businesses are hurting because of higher gas prices.¹⁶ If you are trying to meet a payroll or a family budget, you know that even a small change at the pump can have a big impact on your bottom line. And if you are a business owner who has to make the choice between adding a new worker and paying the energy bill that keeps the machines running, you are going to be doing a lot less hiring.

Last week, I had lunch with some of our troops at Fort Hood, and one of the soldiers asked me a question: Why don't you lower gas prices? I told him, I wish I could.¹⁷ If I could wave a magic wand to lower gas prices

¹⁵ "I sent to Congress a disciplined federal budget, and both the House and the Senate have passed budget resolutions. And now they need to work out their differences and send me a budget that meets America's priorities, that restrains federal spending, and that keeps us on track to cut the deficit in half by 2009. In Washington, and in Columbia, South Carolina, government needs to follow a straightforward principle, a taxpayer's dollar must be spent wisely, or not spent at all." President Discusses Strengthening Social Security in South Carolina, South Carolina Statehouse, Columbia, South Carolina, April 18, 2004 (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/04/20050418-1.html>)

¹⁶ This is illustrated by the increased cost of gasoline by 10 cents and by \$1.00. The average household travels 21,200 miles per year, and the average car gets 20 miles per gallon which implies that the average household consumes 1,060 gallons per year. Thus a \$0.10 per gallon increase in the price of gasoline costs the average household about \$106 per year. And a \$1.00 per gallon increase would cost the average household \$1,060 per year. Another also relevant estimate comes from using total gasoline consumption (which includes business use of gasoline). This estimate includes the costs to businesses (which are presumably passed on to consumers). The U.S. consumes about 8,848 million barrels per day of gasoline, or about 136 billion gallons per year. As there are about 109 million households, this works out to 1241 total gallons of gasoline consumed per household each year. Thus a \$1.00 per gallon increase in the price of gasoline would add about \$1,241 per year. (This estimate is slightly higher than the first estimate because it includes business and commercial use.). Information provided by Steven Braun, CEA (X54666).

¹⁷ **"I was at Fort Hood the other day and sitting, having lunch with some soldiers, and the second question that the fellow asked me, was why don't you lower gasoline prices. I said, I'd like to.** You see, the problem is the supplies are out of balance with demand when it comes to the major feedstock of gasoline, which is crude oil. We've got to think long-term in this country, and Congress needs to pass the bill that I suggested in 2001 to bring the process of changing how we consume energy in America. We need to be better when it comes to conservation. We need to continue spending money on research and development to find ways to make corn economic -- ethanol and biodiesel. We got to continue exploring ways to make sure we can burn coal in environmentally friendly ways. I know we need

tomorrow, I would. Unfortunately, higher gas prices are a problem that has been years in the making. In the immediate-term, we can encourage oil-producing countries to maximize production overseas, and we can ensure that our consumers are treated fairly at home. And we must act now to address the fundamental problem: Our supply of energy is not growing fast enough to meet the demands of our growing economy.

Over the past decade, America's energy consumption has increased by more than 12 percent¹⁸ – yet our domestic production has increased by less than one-half of one percent.¹⁹ That means that our Nation is more and more reliant on foreign sources to meet our energy needs. At the same time, the global demand for energy is growing faster than the global supply – which has contributed to a steep rise in the price of crude oil, the feedstock for gasoline.²⁰ And because our foreign energy dependence is growing, our ability to take actions at home that will lower prices for American families is diminishing.

Our dependence on foreign energy is like a foreign tax on the American Dream – a tax our citizens pay every day in higher gas prices, higher costs to heat and cool our homes, and new jobs that are never created because small business capital is eaten away by higher energy bills. Worst of all, that tax is increasing every year. For the sake of

to continue to explore for natural gas in our own hemisphere in environmentally friendly ways. But Congress needs to get off the dime. I'm looking forward to working with them." President Addresses American Society of Newspaper Editors Convention, J.W. Marriott Hotel Washington, D.C., April 14, 2005 (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/04/20050414-4.html>)

¹⁸ U.S. Energy Consumption: 1994: 89.248 Quadrillion BTU; 2004: 100.331 Quadrillion BTU. Increase: 12.4%. Data from Department of Energy, Information Administration, "Monthly Energy review, March 2005, Table 1.1.

¹⁹ U.S. Energy Production: 1994: 70.676 Quadrillion BTU; 2004: 70.896 Quadrillion BTU. Increase: 0.3%. Data from Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, "Monthly Energy review, March 2005, Table 1.1.

²⁰ **"Strong growth in the demand for oil worldwide, particularly in China and other developing countries, is generally cited as the driving force behind the sharp price increases seen over the past 3 years.** Other factors contributing to the upward trend include a tight supply situation that has shown only limited response to higher prices; changing views on the economics of oil production; concerns about economic and political situations in the Middle East, Venezuela, Nigeria, and the former Soviet Union; and recent supply disruptions caused by weather events (Hurricane Ivan). The future path of prices is a key uncertainty facing world oil markets." Department of Energy, Energy Information Agency, "Annual Energy Outlook 2005" (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/aeo/overview.html>)

American workers and families, we must reduce our dependence on foreign sources of energy.

This is a matter of economic security. It's also a matter of national security. When America depends on only a handful of countries for almost 60 percent of our oil,²¹ the danger of major energy disruptions grows. Back in the 1970s, I remember how half our country could only buy gas on odd days and the other half had to buy on even days.²² The President and the Congress have a responsibility to make sure that America never returns to those days – and we must meet that responsibility.

The problem is clear for all to see – it did not develop overnight, it will not be fixed overnight. To solve this problem, our Nation needs to decide: Do we want to continue growing more dependent on other nations to meet our energy needs? Or do we want to take the necessary steps to achieve greater control of our economic destiny? I believe America should not live at the mercy of global trends and the decisions of other nations. For more than a decade, this country has not had a comprehensive national energy policy²³ – and the time has come to change that.

That is why one of the first things I did when I came to office four years ago was to develop a national energy strategy.²⁴ In my first months

²¹**Imports Fill the Gap Between Domestic Supply and Demand. In 2003, net imports of crude oil and refined products accounted for 56 percent of domestic petroleum consumption.** Dependence on petroleum imports is projected to reach 68 percent in 2025 in the reference case (Figure 95). The corresponding import shares of total consumption in 2025 are expected to be 63 percent in the high A oil price case and 72 percent in the low oil price case." Department of Energy, Energy Information Agency, "Annual Energy Outlook 2005" (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/aeo/gas.html>)

²² "A lawyer born in Fowler, Calif., Hayes served on the Long Beach City Council from 1962 to 1966, then in the Assembly until he won his supervisorial seat in 1972. In Sacramento, he was chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee and helped draft the California Coastal Zone Protection Act, later serving on the California Coastal Commission and a local coastal agency. **During the 1970s gasoline shortages, Hayes, by then a supervisor, proposed a voluntary gas allocation plan that evolved into the mandatory "odd-even" system for purchasing gasoline--people with license plates ending in even numbers allowed to buy one day, those with odd numbers the next--imposed by then-Gov. Ronald Reagan.**" MYRNA OLIVER, "OBITUARIES; JAMES A. HAYES; SUPERVISOR, ASSEMBLYMAN," *Los Angeles Times*, August 17, 2000 (Nexis)

²³ A reference to the Energy Policy Act of 1992. This is the last time the United States enacted a comprehensive energy policy. Information from Chase Hutto, NSC/NEC (X69281)

²⁴ "Thank you all for coming. Today, the Vice President and the National Energy Policy Development Group made their presentation to me and the Cabinet. This is an extensive report. It provides over a hundred proposals to diversify and increase the supply of energy; innovative proposals to encourage conservation and ways to make sure that we get energy from producer to consumer. I am really pleased with the work the Vice President and his folks did. This is a very optimistic look at America. It's tough, in

in office, I sent Congress a plan to put America on the path to greater energy security.²⁵ For four years, Congress has discussed and debated, with no result. Today Members of Congress began debating an energy bill²⁶ – and this time they need to give us one. The summer travel season is fast approaching, and gas prices are on the minds of millions of Americans. Members of Congress can send an important signal that they are serious about solving America's energy problems by getting a bill to my desk before the summer recess.

Congress needs to send me a sound energy bill that meets four important objectives:

First, the energy bill should encourage the use of technology to improve conservation and efficiency. Today, the average American home loses between 10 and 50 percent of its energy through inadequate insulation and inefficient lights and appliances.²⁷ The energy bill Congress

that it lays out the problems; it's a direct assessment of neglect. But this great nation of ours, because of our technology, our attitude, our adherence to free enterprise, our willingness to conserve, we're going to solve this problem. And I'm looking forward to making my case to the American people tomorrow and throughout the years." Remarks by the President on National Energy Policy in Photo Opportunity with Cabinet Members, The Cabinet Room, May 16, 2004
(<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/05/20010516-7.html>).

²⁵ "More than half of the electricity generated in America today comes from coal. If we're not blessed -- if we weren't blessed with this natural resource, we would face even greater shortages, and higher prices today. Yet, coal presents an environmental challenge. So our plan funds research into new, clean coal technologies. **It calls on Congress to enact strict new multi-pollutant legislation, to reduce emissions from electric power plants.** My administration's energy plan anticipates that most new electric plants will be fueled by the cleanest of all fossil fuels, natural gas. Our nation and our hemisphere are rich in natural gas resources. But our ability to develop gas resources has been hampered by restrictions on natural gas exploration. Our ability to deliver gas to consumers has been hindered by opposition to construction of new pipelines, that today are more safe and more efficient. **I will call on Congress to pass legislation to bring more gas to market, while improving pipeline safety and safeguarding the environment.**" Remarks by the President to Capital City Partnership, River Centre Convention Center, St. Paul, Minnesota, May 17, 2001
(<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/05/20010517-2.html>)

²⁶ Debate on H.R.6, Energy Policy Act of 2005, is scheduled to begin Wednesday, April 20, 2005. Information provided by Elan Liang, Legislative Affairs (X66620)

²⁷ Confirmed by Chase Hutto, Chase Hutto, NSC/NEC (X69281). "Did you know that the typical U.S. family spends close to \$1,300 a year on their home's utility bills and many spend much more? Unfortunately, a large portion of that energy is wasted. The amount of energy wasted just through poorly insulated windows and doors is about as much energy as we get from the Alaskan pipeline each year. Electricity generated by fossil fuels for a single home puts more carbon dioxide into the air than two average cars. **By using a few inexpensive energy-efficient measures, you can reduce your energy bills by 10% to 50% and help reduce air pollution.**" Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency

is now considering would extend the Energy Star program that encourages the sale and production of energy efficient products²⁸ – like super-efficient refrigerators that use less energy than a 75-watt light bulb.²⁹ It would encourage energy efficiency and renewable energy research that could one day lead to “zero-energy” homes that produce as much energy as they

and Renewable Energy, “Energy Savers™ Virtual Home,” (Updated April 19, 2005)
(http://www.eere.energy.gov/consumerinfo/energy_savers/virtualhome/508/)

²⁸ **SEC. 131. ENERGY STAR PROGRAM.**

(a) Amendment- The Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.) is amended by inserting the following after section 324:

SEC. 324A. ENERGY STAR PROGRAM.

‘There is established at the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency a voluntary program to identify and promote energy-efficient products and buildings in order to reduce energy consumption, improve energy security, and reduce pollution through voluntary labeling of or other forms of communication about products and buildings that meet the highest energy efficiency standards. Responsibilities under the program shall be divided between the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency consistent with the terms of agreements between the 2 agencies. The Administrator and the Secretary shall--

‘(1) promote Energy Star compliant technologies as the preferred technologies in the marketplace for achieving energy efficiency and to reduce pollution;

‘(2) work to enhance public awareness of the Energy Star label, including special outreach to small businesses;

‘(3) preserve the integrity of the Energy Star label;

‘(4) solicit comments from interested parties prior to establishing or revising an Energy Star product category, specification, or criterion (or effective dates for any of the foregoing);

‘(5) upon adoption of a new or revised product category, specification, or criterion, provide reasonable notice to interested parties of any changes (including effective dates) in product categories, specifications, or criteria along with an explanation of such changes and, where appropriate, responses to comments submitted by interested parties; and

‘(6) provide appropriate lead time (which shall be 9 months, unless the Agency or Department determines otherwise) prior to the effective date for a new or a significant revision to a product category, specification, or criterion, taking into account the timing requirements of the manufacturing, product marketing, and distribution process for the specific product addressed.’.

(b) Table of Contents Amendment- The table of contents of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 324 the following new item:

‘Sec. 324A. Energy Star program.’. H.R.6 Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Introduced in House)

(<http://www.thomas.loc.gov>)

²⁹ Language confirmed by Bryan Hannegan, CEQ, (X50801). “And consumers can buy a “less than 75 watt refrigerator” TODAY will all the bells and whistles thanks to our past R&D... [DOE-EERE research has historically included new kinds of insulation materials (narrower width), modified defrost cycles, more efficient compressors, motors, and heat exchangers, all of which contribute to this achievement].” Information provided by David Garman via Chase Hutto, NSC, (X69281).

³⁰ There is no direct reference to “zero energy homes” in the bill; however, §205 establishes the Photovoltaic Energy Commercialization Program which allows DOE to establish a solar energy commercialization program for the procurement and installation of solar electric systems for electric production in new and existing public buildings. The purpose is to accelerate growth and efficiencies in the solar industry making the technology more readily available to the general public and to provide a body of evidence to base future policy decisions on. The section authorizes \$2.5 billion over five years to

consume.³⁰ These are all critical goals that we can begin to address now – and the time has come for Congress to deliver.

If we want to become less dependent on foreign sources of energy, we need to be better conservers of energy. And we know from experience that we can do this. Over the last 25 years, our economy has grown by 110 percent, while our energy consumption has grown by only 24 percent³¹ –because we have become more efficient. The more efficient we become, the less dependent we are on foreign sources of energy – and that is good for America.

Second, as we promote conservation, the energy bill must also expand domestic energy production in environmentally sensitive ways. We have the most powerful and innovative economy in the world. We must put the innovative spirit of America to work to find better ways to use our resources. We can begin with America's most abundant energy source – coal. America is blessed with enough coal to last for the next 250 years³² – yet coal also presents an environmental challenge. The energy bill now being considered by Congress would help us make cleaner use of this resource by authorizing more than one billion dollars for my Clean Coal Power Initiative³³ – a program that will encourage new technologies that

purchase solar equipment and another \$50 million for studies evaluating the program. One can therefore say that the bill will encourage energy efficiency and renewable energy research that could one day lead to “zero-energy” homes. Information provided by Chase Hutto, NSC, (X69281).

³¹ Between 1979 and 2004, real GDP has grown by 110%, while energy consumption has grown by 24%. Data provided by Derek A. Haas, CEA (X53142).

³² “**Currently, the U.S. has enough coal to last for another 250 years.**” The National Energy Policy. Report of the National Energy Policy Development Group (May 2001), Overview, 2001, (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/energy/Overview.pdf>).

“Total estimated recoverable reserves are 275.1 billion tons as of January 1, 1997 (http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/coal/reserves/appendixa_tab2a2.html), and the U.S. uses just over 1 billion tons per year (1.071 billion tons, http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/coal/page/acr/acr_sum.html). Information provided by Bryan Hannegan, CEQ, (X50801).

³³ “When I ran for President in 2000, I pledged to invest \$2 billion over 10 years to promote research into clean coal technologies. I kept my promise. **My budget for 2006 brings clean coal funding to \$1.6 billion over five years**, and that puts us on pace to exceed my pledge by more than 50 percent. It's an important pledge, because I believe by utilizing the brains of America, like those I met at Battelle, we can come up with ways to burn coal cleanly.” President Discusses Energy Policy, Franklin County Veterans Memorial, Columbus, Ohio< March 9, 2005 (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/03/20050309-5.html>)

³⁴ “It's an important pledge, because I believe by utilizing the brains of America, like those I met at

remove virtually all pollutants from coal-fired power plants.³⁴ To achieve greater energy security, America must harness the power of clean coal.

The energy bill should also open up new areas to environmentally-responsible exploration for oil and natural gas – including the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. ANWR is by far the most promising site for oil in the United States.³⁵ The Department of the Interior estimates that we could recover more than 10 billion barrels of oil from a small corner of ANWR that was reserved specifically for energy development.³⁶ ANWR consists of 19 million acres of land.³⁷ We can now reach ANWR's oil by drilling on just two thousand acres³⁸ – or just one-tenth of one percent of ANWR's total area.

Battelle, we can come up with ways to burn coal cleanly. And we're doing some interesting things. We're funding research into innovative projects, such as the process for converting coal into clean-burning gas. Think about it. We're taking coal, there's a process that converts it into gas that burns cleanly. A company in Cincinnati is cooperating with a coal plant in New Mexico to eliminate almost all sulfur emissions and turn the byproduct into a usable fertilizer." President Discusses Energy Policy, Franklin County Veterans Memorial, Columbus, Ohio, March 9, 2005
(<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/03/20050309-5.html>)

³⁵ Based on the most recent U.S. Geological Survey National Oil and Gas Assessment (October 2004 Update). The estimate for ANWR reserve is 10.36 billion barrels of oil. The estimate for NPRA is 10.56 billion barrels. However, ANWR is the most promising because it has the most highly concentrated source of oil and is more economical to recover than the oil in NPRA. Information provided by Bryan Hannegan, CEQ (X50801).

³⁶ "The Department of Interior estimates that we could recover more than 10 billion barrels of oil from a small corner of ANWR that was reserved specifically for energy development." President Discusses Energy Policy, Franklin County Veterans Memorial, Columbus, Ohio, March 9, 2005
(<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/03/20050309-5.html>)

³⁷ **"The 19.6-million acre** Arctic National Wildlife Refuge supports the greatest variety of plant and animal life of any Park or Refuge in the circumpolar arctic." U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, "Overview" (<http://refuges.fws.gov/profiles/index.cfm?id=75600>)

³⁸ **"Technological improvements over the past 40 years have dramatically reduced industry's footprint on the tundra, minimized waste produced, and protected the land for resident and migratory wildlife. These advances include the use of ice roads and drilling pads, low-impact exploration approaches such as winter-only exploration activities, and extended reach and through tubing rotary drilling. These technologies have significantly reduced the size of production-related facilities on the North Slope. Estimates indicate that no more than 2,000 acres will be disturbed if the 1002 Area of ANWR is developed.** For purposes of comparison, ANWR is about the size of the state of South Carolina, whereas the developed area is estimated to be less than one-fifth the size of Washington D.C.'s Dulles International Airport." The National Energy Policy. Report of the national Energy Policy Development Group (May 2001), p. 5-9.
(<http://www.whitehouse.gov/energy/National-Energy-Policy.pdf>)

Thanks to advances in technology, we can now reach ANWR's oil with almost no impact on the land or local wildlife.³⁹ Developing a tiny section of ANWR could eventually reduce our dependence on foreign oil by up to a million barrels every day⁴⁰— that is more than half of what we import each day from Venezuela.⁴¹ Congress needs to authorize pro-environment exploration in ANWR.

As we open new avenues of exploration, we must make certain that taxpayers' interests are protected along with the environment. The energy bill should not contain taxpayer subsidies for oil and gas exploration. With

³⁹ "By applying the most innovative environmental practices, we can carry out the project with almost no impact on land or local wildlife. And that's important for you all to know." .President Discusses Energy Policy, Franklin County Veterans Memorial, Columbus, Ohio, March 9, 2005 (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/03/20050309-5.html>)

⁴⁰ Provided by Bryan Hennegan, CEQ (X50801). "EIA postulated yearly development rates of the resources without specifying the effect of various levels of oil prices and technology advances, and then projected daily production rates based on the USGS estimates, as follows:

- **Low and high ANWR yearly development rates ranging from 250 to 800 million barrels per year are postulated for each of the three USGS estimates, forming 6 cases.**
- **Projected ANWR peak production rates range from 650,000 to 1.9 million barrels per day across the 6 cases.**
- **For the mean resource case (10.3 billion barrels technically recoverable), ANWR peak production rates range from 1.0 to 1.35 million barrels per day."**

Department of Energy, Energy Information Agency, *Potential Oil Production from the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge: Updated Assessment*, Executive Summary (http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oil_gas/petroleum/analysis_publications/arctic_national_wildlife_refuge/html/execsummary.html)

"All of the increase in U.S. oil production from opening the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to oil development comes from increased Alaska production, rather than lower 48 production, regardless of the size of the oil resource assumed to be contained in ANWR. In 2020, the increase in total domestic production ranges from 500,000 barrels per day in the low resource ANWR case to 1.43 million barrels per day in the high resource ANWR case (Table 1A). In 2020, ANWR is projected to increase U.S. oil production by 8.9 percent in the low resource case, compared to 25.4 percent in the high resource case, compared to the Annual Energy Outlook 2002 (AEO2002) reference case. The size of the resource assumed to be in ANWR also has an effect on petroleum import reductions. The larger the ANWR resource base, the greater is the reduction in petroleum imports. In 2020, the reduction in net imports of crude oil and petroleum products is projected to range from 450,000 barrels per day in the low ANWR resource case to 1.39 million barrels per day in the high ANWR resource case, compared to the AEO2002 reference case." Department of Energy, Energy Information Agency, "Addendum to The Effects of the Alaska Oil and Natural Gas Provisions of H.R. 4 and S. 1766 on U.S. Energy Markets" (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/servicerpt/aong/pdf/addendum02.pdf>)

⁴¹ U.S. crude oil import from Venezuela (February 2005, preliminary data): 1,353,000 barrels per day. Information provided by Mark Mayo, Energy Information Agency (202) 586-3536

oil at more than 50 dollars a barrel,⁴² energy companies do not need taxpayer-funded incentives to explore and produce oil for Americans.

To expand domestic energy production, we need to expand our Nation's use of nuclear power. Today, nuclear power provides about 20 percent of America's electricity⁴³ – without pollution or greenhouse gas emissions. Congress needs to send me an energy bill that includes liability protection and regulatory certainty for nuclear power plants. A secure energy future for America must include more nuclear power.

Third, as we increase domestic production of existing resources, an energy bill should also help us diversify our Nation's energy supply by developing alternative sources of energy. If future generations can count on energy in many different forms, they will be less vulnerable to unexpected price spikes or shifts in supply of any one form of energy.

The energy bill should encourage greater use of ethanol – and encourage development of new types of ethanol from farms, forests, and even municipal waste dumps. My budget includes 2.5 billion dollars in tax credits for the purchase of hybrid vehicles⁴⁴ – which on average get almost 48 miles per gallon.⁴⁵

The energy bill should also help us advance another vital energy project: my Hydrogen Fuel Initiative. Two years ago, we launched a crash program to develop hydrogen-powered fuel cell vehicles. We have

⁴² "Oil prices **vaulted over \$52 a barrel on Tuesday**, breaking a two-week slump from record highs as refinery problems in the United States, the world's largest energy consumer, reignited supply worries. U.S. light crude (CLc1) climbed \$1.73, or about 3 percent to \$52.10 a barrel, down from an all-time record \$58.28 struck on April 4, but around \$8 up from prices at the end of 2004. London's Brent crude (LCOc1) rose \$2.06 to \$52.84 a barrel." "Oil Leaps Over \$52 on Refinery Worries," *New York Times Online*, April 19 (<http://www.nytimes.com/reuters/business/business-markets-oil.html?>)

⁴³ "The nuclear share of total electricity net generation in **December 2004 was 20.2 percent**, compared with 20.7 percent 1 year earlier." Department of Energy, Energy Information Agency, Monthly Energy Review/ March 2005 (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/pdf/pages/sec8.pdf>)

⁴⁴ The \$2.5 billion credit is for hybrid and fuel cell vehicles. Information from Marcus Peacock, OMB (X53120) and James Foster, OMB (X55873).

⁴⁵ The fuel mileage 2005 hybrid vehicles range from 19 MPG (combined city and highway) for the Chevrolet K15 Silverado Hybrid 4WD and the GMC K15 Sierra Hybrid 4WD, to 66 MPG for the 2005 Honda Insight (5-speed manual). *Fueleconomy.gov*, "2005 Model Year Vehicles" (http://www.fueleconomy.gov/feg/FEG2005_GasolineVehicles.pdf). See Appendix, "Hybrid-Electric Vehicles"

dedicated \$1.2 billion dollars over five years to this effort.⁴⁶ We know that when hydrogen is used in a fuel cell, it has the potential to power anything from a computer to a cell phone to a car that emits pure water instead of exhaust fumes. The energy bill will authorize vital funds to help move hydrogen-powered cars from the research lab to the dealership lot. With a bold investment now, we can make it possible for today's children to take their driver's test in a completely pollution-free car.⁴⁷

To create more energy choices, an energy bill should also provide tax credits for renewable power sources such as wind and landfill gas. By harnessing innovative technologies, we can ensure a cheaper, cleaner, and more abundant supply of energy for all Americans.

Fourth, as we diversify our energy supply, we need an energy bill that will help us modernize our domestic energy infrastructure. In some parts of the country, homes and businesses are receiving 21st-century power through infrastructure built decades ago. Transmission lines, pipelines, and generating facilities are deteriorating. Different regions share electricity over unreliable transmission lines. These strains on the system are leading to higher prices, bottlenecks in delivery, and an inefficient use

⁴⁶ **"In February 2003, President Bush announced a five-year, \$1.2 billion Hydrogen Fuel Initiative to reverse America's growing dependence on foreign oil. The initiative focuses on developing the science and technology for clean hydrogen production, distribution infrastructure, and commercially viable hydrogen-powered fuel cells, which produce virtually no pollution or greenhouse gases.** The President's Initiative established the United States as the international leader in hydrogen and fuel cell research and spurred significant private-sector investment in these areas. The 2006 Budget includes \$260 million for the Hydrogen Fuel Initiative to develop the fundamental science and technologies to produce, store, and distribute hydrogen for use in fuel-cell vehicles, electricity generation, and other applications." Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government FY 2006, Department of Energy (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2006/energy.html>). See Appendix, "Hydrogen Fuel Initiative and FreedomCAR Partnership, Five Year Budget Profile."

⁴⁷ **"Another vital energy project is the hydrogen fuel initiative. When hydrogen is used in a fuel cell, it has the potential to power anything from a computer, to a cell phone, to an automobile that emits pure water instead of exhaust fumes.** At Battelle, engineers have found a way to use hydrogen fuel cells to power the electronics on a Bradley Fighting Vehicle. The world is changing because we're thinking differently. **Technology will help us leap the old, stale debate of energy and environmental policy. We're providing \$1.2 billion over five years to help move hydrogen-powered cars from the research lab to the dealership lot. (Applause.) With a bold investment now, we can make it possible for today's children to take their driver's test in a pollution-free automobile.** It won't help them with parallel parking -- (laughter) -- it's sure going to help us all be better stewards of our environment." President Discusses Energy Policy, Franklin County Veterans Memorial, Columbus, Ohio, March 9, 2005 (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/03/20050309-5.html>)

of energy we can no longer afford. And when just one piece of the power grid fails, the result can be darkness across the map.⁴⁸

These problems can be solved in a few simple ways. Current law makes it optional – rather than mandatory – for power companies to ensure reliability across the electricity grid. Most of you consider it mandatory for the light to come on when you flip the switch.⁴⁹ Congress should too. An energy bill should repeal outdated rules that discourage investment in new power infrastructure – and it should encourage the development of new technologies, such as superconductive power lines, to make the grid more efficient. And to keep local disputes from causing national problems, federal officials should have the authority to site new power lines. We have modern interstate grids for our phone lines and highways. It is time for America to save energy by building a modern electricity grid too.

The energy bill now before Congress is four years behind schedule – and the time has come to pass it. I met yesterday with Members of Congress to discuss moving an energy bill forward.⁵⁰ We need the House and Senate to work out their differences over the gasoline additive MTBE. My Administration will work with both sides to find a reasonable compromise.⁵¹ For the sake of our Nation's economic and national

⁴⁸ "The final objective of a sound energy bill is to find better, more reliable ways to deliver energy to consumers. Some parts of the country, homes and businesses are receiving 21st century power through infrastructure that was made decades ago. Transmission lines and pipe lines and generating facilities are deteriorating. Different regions share electricity over unreliable transmission lines. These strains on the system lead to higher prices and they lead to bottlenecks in delivery. And just one piece of the power grid -- if one piece fails, you in Ohio know the results: darkness across the map." President Discusses Energy Policy, Franklin County Veterans Memorial, Columbus, Ohio, March 9, 2005 (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/03/20050309-5.html>)

⁴⁹ "Congress can solve these problems in a few simple ways. **Current law makes it optional, rather than mandatory, for power companies to ensure reliability across the electricity grid. Most of you consider it mandatory for the light to come on when you flip the switch. (Laughter.) Congress too needs to make sure that reliability on the electricity grid is mandatory, not voluntary, when it comes to our power companies.**" President Discusses Energy Policy, Franklin County Veterans Memorial, Columbus, Ohio, March 9, 2005 (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/03/20050309-5.html>)

⁵⁰ We have not been able to confirm this.

⁵¹ "The House last week finished writing its version of an energy bill that contains more than \$8 billion in tax breaks to encourage more domestic production of crude oil, natural gas, coal, nuclear and other energy sources. **The Senate is expected to prepare its version in the next few weeks. Last year's energy bill died in Congress when the Senate rejected a House measure to protect oil companies from lawsuits for making a gasoline additive that pollutes water supplies. That provision is**

security, we must work now to overcome the few remaining differences and pass an energy bill.

All the measures that I have discussed with you today are designed with one overriding goal: To address the root causes of higher energy costs and our dependence of foreign sources of energy. We are in this situation today because for more a decade our Nation has not had a comprehensive national energy strategy. We need one now – and passing an energy bill is the essential first step.

An energy bill will not change the price at the pump today or tomorrow. It will help us make better use of the energy supplies we now have – and make our supply of energy more affordable and more secure for the future. To make this promise real tomorrow, we must act today.

I have set big goals for our Nation's energy policy – and I am confident our Nation can meet them. History shows us that American innovation is never in short supply. I believe we can harness that innovative spirit in this new century. We must leave our children and grandchildren a cleaner, healthier, and more secure America – and a Nation that is no longer dependent on others for our vital energy needs.

To achieve these goals, I need your help. As business leaders and entrepreneurs, you know the importance of having an affordable and reliable supply of energy. We need an energy bill now. As you visit members of Congress this week, I urge you to deliver this message: Get an energy bill on the President's desk quickly, so he can sign it into law.

Thank you very much. *Muchas gracias.*

*Que Dios los bendiga y que Dios bendiga a los Estados Unidos*⁵².

backed by House Majority Leader Tom Delay, who has insisted that this year's bill must include a shield against lawsuits that is worth billions of dollars to makers of the MTBE additive, such as ConocoPhillips, Exxon Mobil Corp. and Lyondell Chemical Co." Bush to Meet House, Senate Energy Bill Leaders, *Reuters*, April 19, 2005

⁵² May God bless you and my God bless the United States of America

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APPENDIX

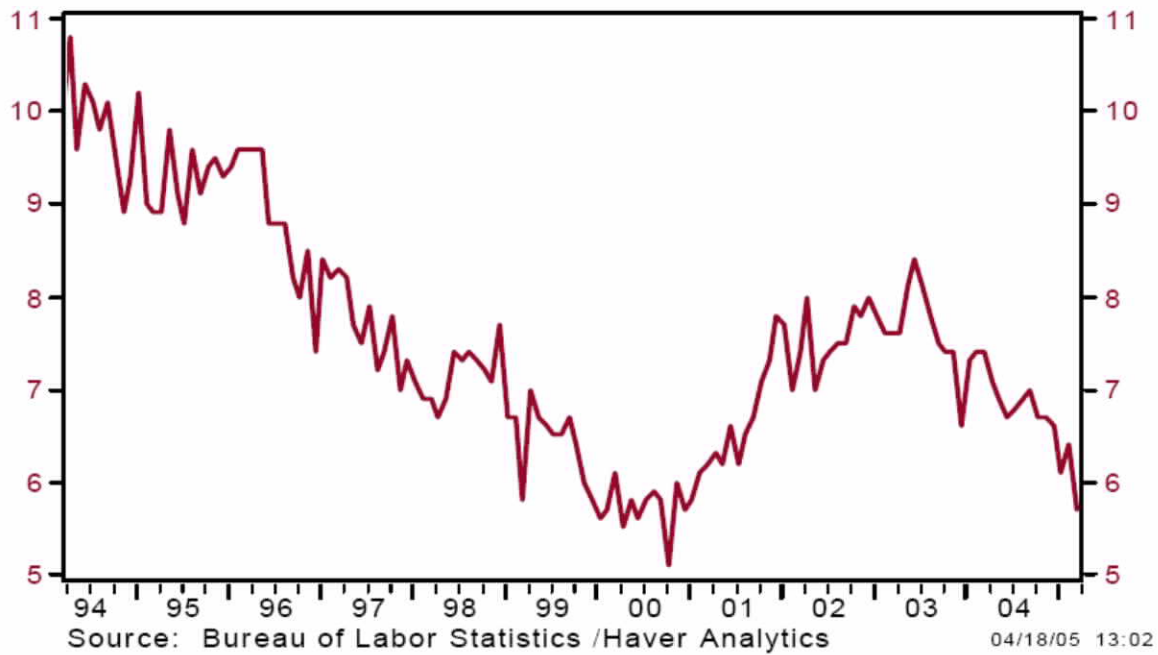
Real GDP Growth of Major Industrialized Nations, April 14, 2005

DESC	SOURCE	Australia: Gross Domestic Product (SA, Mil. Chn. 2 002/2003 AS)	Canada: Gross Domestic Product (SAAR, Mil. Chn. 1 997 CS)	Denmark: Gross Domestic Product (SA, Mil. 95 Kro ner)	EU 15: Gross Domestic Product (SA/WDA, Mil. 95 Euros)	Euro-zone12 (inc GR): Gross Domestic Product (SA/WDA, Mil. 95 Euros)	France: Gross Domestic Product (SA/WDA, Mil. 95. Eur os)	Germany: Gross Domestic Product (SA/WDA, Bil. 95. Eur os)	Greece: GDP: Gross Domestic Product (SA, Mil. 1995. Euros)	Italy: Gross Domestic Product (SA/WDA, Mil. 1995. Euros)	Japan: Gross Domestic Product (SAAR, Bil. Chn. 20 00 Yen)	Spain: Gross Domestic Product (SA/WDA, Mil. 1995. Euros)	U.K.: Gross Domestic Product (SA, Mil. Chain ed 2001.P ounds)	U.S.: Gross Domestic Product (SAAR, Bil. Chn. 20 00\$)
		ABS	StatCan	DSt	Eurostat	Eurostat	INSEE	Bbk	NSSG/H	IST	CAO	SPENE	ONS	BEA
20001	Mar-100	173668	1004935	283856	1864783.80	1520258.10	334908	488.36	23250.8	252002	507688.2	130847	240609	9695.6
20002	Jun-100	176056	1016313	287526	1882090.30	1534420.10	338189	493.61	23575.6	252942	510845.8	132683	242381	9847.9
20003	Sep-100	176619	1028986	290174	1890198.60	1539994.70	339566	493.18	23832.6	254870	512826.1	132718	244077	9836.6
20004	Dec-100	175378	1031719	291211	1899525.60	1548443.80	343961	493.34	24035.9	256031	518254.2	133443	244870	9887.7
20011	Mar-101	176493	1035414	290533	1913071.90	1560060.20	345961	497.84	24421.6	258250	519794.1	135241	246817	9875.6
20012	Jun-101	178650	1037639	292547	1914468.70	1559886.50	345821	497.44	24546.8	258332	514372.8	135519	248080	9905.9
20013	Sep-101	180916	1036038	294103	1919238.20	1562988.40	347950	496.64	24727.1	258233	510617.0	136470	249268	9871.1
20014	Dec-101	182922	1046287	293536	1918228.40	1560578.40	345353	495.99	25028.5	258003	508032.3	137266	250144	9910.0
20021	Mar-102	184109	1060397	293955	1926772.10	1567938.90	348601	496.16	25408.3	258082	505844.8	138481	250933	9993.5
20022	Jun-102	186628	1070382	293000	1933852.90	1573808.90	350234	497.14	25516.2	258930	511680.4	138616	251846	10052.6
20023	Sep-102	188017	1081335	293666	1941458.40	1578820.40	351250	498.55	25635.2	259581	513927.3	139447	254123	10117.3
20024	Dec-102	188887	1086368	293066	1942438.80	1578870.40	350258	498.42	25882.4	260364	515370.0	140107	254990	10135.9
20031	Mar-103	190204	1093793	296109	1944404.70	1579211.10	350722	496.61	26642.8	259948	513345.8	141343	255970	10184.4
20032	Jun-103	191039	1091782	293962	1942695.50	1576605.30	349185	495.58	26584.5	259572	516745.9	142148	256933	10287.4
20033	Sep-103	194283	1095469	295422	1954806.90	1585560.40	353072	496.90	26870.6	260595	519069.5	143006	259404	10472.8
20034	Dec-103	197333	1104391	296447	1964294.30	1591831.30	355049	498.44	27119.2	260521	526402.1	144059	261790	10580.7
20041	Mar-104	198039	1112104	299785	1978458.60	1603300.40	357842	500.89	27762.7	261732	534150.9	145221	263536	10697.5
20042	Jun-104	199516	1124486	302408	1989236.20	1610557.40	360278	502.66	27680.9	262661	532755.6	145899	266079	10784.7
20043	Sep-104	199999	1132573	302802	1995360.20	1614667.00	360297	502.77	27965.4	263711	531243.2	146770	267549	10891.0
20044	Dec-104	200287	1137337	305183	2000472.30	1617261.70	363391	501.60	28277.0	262584	531906.8	147987	269378	10994.3
20051	Mar-105	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
2003		4.471%	1.659%	1.154%	1.125%	0.821%	1.368%	0.004%	4.779%	0.060%	2.141%	2.821%	2.667%	4.388%
4 quarter changes:		1.497%	2.983%	2.947%	1.842%	1.598%	2.350%	0.634%	4.269%	0.792%	1.046%	2.727%	2.899%	3.909%
1-quarter annualized changes		0.577%	1.693%	3.183%	1.029%	0.644%	3.479%	-0.928%	4.532%	-1.699%	0.501%	3.358%	2.763%	3.848%
12-quarter (3 year) annualized changes		3.069%	2.820%	1.305%	1.409%	1.196%	1.712%	0.376%	4.152%	0.588%	1.543%	2.538%	2.500%	3.522%
16-quarter (since Admin) annualized changes		3.4%	2.5%	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	1.4%	0.4%	4.1%	0.6%	0.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.7%

Source: Haver Analytics and CEA.

Civilian Unemployment Rate: Hispanic

SA, %



	Month			Quarter	Year
2003	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.7	
	7.6	8.1	8.4	8.0	
	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.8	
	7.4	7.4	6.6	7.1	7.7
2004	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	
	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.9	
	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.9	
	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	7.0
2005	6.1	6.4	5.7	6.1	
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HYBRID-ELECTRIC VEHICLES

It's no accident the most fuel-efficient vehicles in some classes for the 2005 model year are hybrid-electric vehicles (HEVs). Hybrids can be configured in many different ways to achieve a variety of different objectives. They combine the best features of the internal combustion engine with an electric motor and can significantly improve fuel economy without sacrificing performance or driving range. HEVs may also be configured to provide electrical power to auxiliary loads such as power tools.

HEVs are primarily propelled by an internal combustion engine, just like conventional vehicles. However, they also convert energy normally wasted during coasting and braking into electricity, which is stored in a battery until needed by the electric motor. The electric motor is used to assist the engine when accelerat-

ing or hill climbing and in low-speed driving conditions where internal combustion engines are least efficient. Unlike all-electric vehicles, HEVs now being offered do not need to be plugged into an external source of electricity to be recharged; conventional gasoline and regenerative braking provide all the energy the vehicle needs.

Potential buyers should also be aware that the federal government is currently offering tax incentives for HEVs and other alternative fuel vehicles. Some states also offer incentives.

Additional information on HEVs, including tax incentives, can be found at www.fueleconomy.gov/feg/hybrid_sbs.shtml. Annual fuel cost is estimated assuming 15,000 miles of travel each year (55% city and 45% highway) and a gasoline fuel cost of \$1.80 per gallon (regular unleaded).

	Trans Type / Speeds	Eng Size / Cylinders	MPG City / Hwy	Annual Fuel Cost	Battery Size Type
TWO SEATERS					
HONDA					
Insight	AV	1.0/3	57/56	\$483	144 V, Ni-MH
	M5	1.0/3	61/66	\$429	144 V, Ni-MH
COMPACT CARS					
HONDA					
Civic Hybrid (LB)	AV	1.3/4	48/47	\$562	144 V, Ni-MH
Civic Hybrid	AV	1.3/4	47/48	\$575	144 V, Ni-MH
Civic Hybrid (LB)	M5	1.3/4	46/51	\$562	144 V, Ni-MH
Civic Hybrid	M5	1.3/4	45/51	\$575	144 V, Ni-MH
MIDSIZE CARS					
TOYOTA					
Prius	AV	1.5/4	60/51	\$491	202 V, Ni-MH
STANDARD PICKUP TRUCKS 2WD					
CHEVROLET					
C15 Silverado Hybrid 2WD	A4	5.3/8	18/21	\$1,420	Lead Acid
STANDARD PICKUP TRUCKS 4WD					
GMC					
C15 Sierra Hybrid 2WD	A4	5.3/8	18/21	\$1,420	Lead Acid
STANDARD PICKUP TRUCKS 4WD					
CHEVROLET					
K15 Silverado Hybrid 4WD	A4	5.3/8	17/19	\$1,501	Lead Acid
SPORT UTILITY VEHICLES 2WD					
FORD					
Escape HEV 2WD	AV	2.3/4	36/31	\$818	330 V, Ni-MH
SPORT UTILITY VEHICLES 4WD					
FORD					
Escape HEV 4WD	AV	2.3/4	33/29	\$872	330 V, Ni-MH

ABBREVIATIONS:

A Automatic Transmission
A-S Automatic Transmission-Select Shift
AV Continuously Variable Transmission
City MPG on City Test Procedure
CNG Compressed Natural Gas

Conv Convertible
E85 85% Ethanol/15% Gasoline
Eng Size Engine Volume in Liters
FFV Flexible Fuel Vehicle
Hwy MPG on Highway Test Procedure
LB Lean Burn Fuel System

M Manual Transmission
NA Not Available at Press Time
Ni-MH Nickel-metal hydride
T Turbocharger
Trans Transmission
V Volts

Source: Fueleconomy.gov

Hydrogen Fuel Initiative and FreedomCAR Partnership Five Year Budget Profile (\$ millions)

Initiative	2004 Budget	2005 Budget	2006 Budget	2007	2008	5-Year Total
Hydrogen Fuel Initiative						

Base Funding	97	99	101	103	106	507
New Funding	84	128	159	169	180	720
Subtotal	182	228	260	272	286	1,228
FreedomCAR						
Subtotal	169	169	184	188	193	902
Total, HFI + FreedomCAR³	273	319	361	375	391	1,719

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

¹ Supports statement of \$720 million in "new funding" (i.e., above baseline).

² Reflects President's commitment of \$1.2 billion over 5 years.

³ Adjusted to remove overlap.

⁴ Supports statement of combined spending total of \$1.7 billion, although the Administration has made no funding commitment to FreedomCAR.

Source: OMB

Remarks to the 2005 National and State Teachers of the Year
Wednesday, April 20, 2005
Draft #6

Good morning. Laura and I are pleased to welcome you to the Rose Garden¹. It is a privilege to continue this tradition of honoring America's finest teachers at the White House.² Somewhere along the way, all of us got to know a teacher who made a real difference in our lives. In my case, I married her – our fabulous First Lady, Laura Bush.³

Teaching is more than a job – it is a calling. By helping every child realize his or her potential, our teachers show their students that dreams can become reality. And by giving our youngest citizens the tools to build a better life, they help us build a better America. All who answer this call deserve our thanks, our support, and our respect.

Acknowledgments

- Secretary Margaret Spellings, Department of Education
- Members of Congress [TK]
- Mayor Tony Williams, City of Washington, DC
- National Teacher of the Year Finalists:
 - Stanley Murphy (San Diego, CA)
 - Vicki Lynn Goldsmith (Des Moines, IA)
 - Tamara Steen (Mabton, WA)
 - Jason Kamras [CAM-ras] (Washington, DC) (mentioned in the remarks and on stage)
- 51 other State Teachers of the Year and their guests. I was honored to take a photo with all the Teachers of the Year a few minutes ago in the Oval Office. Thank you all for coming.
- Wendy Kopp, President and Founder, Teach for America

¹ The event will occur at 11:10 a.m. in the Rose Garden per Julia Newton, Scheduling, x6-5330.

² "The National Teacher of the Year Program began in 1952 and continues as the oldest, most prestigious national honors program that focuses public attention on excellence in teaching...The National Teacher of the Year is chosen from among the State Teachers of the Year by a national selection committee representing the major national education organizations. Each April, the National Teacher of the Year is introduced to the American people by the President of the United States." "National Teacher of the Year," Council of Chief State School Officers (http://www.ccsso.org/projects/national_teacher_of_the_year/).

³ Laura Bush was born on November 4, 1946, in Midland, Texas, to Harold and Jenna Welch. Inspired by her second grade teacher, she earned a bachelor of science degree in education from Southern Methodist University in 1968. She then taught in public schools in Dallas and Houston. In 1973 she earned a master of library science degree from the University of Texas at Austin and worked as a public school librarian in Austin. In 1977 she met and married George Walker Bush. (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/firstlady/flbio.html>)

- Tom Houlihan, Executive Director of the Council of Chief State School Officers
- Ernie Fleishman, Senior Vice President for Education, Scholastic, Inc.
- Tom McInerney, Chief Executive Officer, ING (sponsoring organization)
- Chief State School Officers here today
- Others [TK]

America's teachers help our students develop the skills they need to succeed – how to read, write, count, and think. Yet teaching these skills is only one part of their demanding job. Good teachers instill in their students a passion for learning – and a greater appreciation of their own possibilities. When young people become good students with big dreams, they become better citizens – and America is a better place for it.

We expect a lot from our teachers – and teachers have a right to expect a lot from us. That is why I made education one of my top priorities when I first came to office. In 2001, I worked closely with members from both parties in Congress to help pass the No Child Left Behind Act.⁴ I love the spirit of the No Child Left Behind Act, because it is challenging what I call the soft bigotry of low expectations. I believe that every child can learn – and if you believe that, it makes sense to measure whether every child is learning so we can hold schools accountable for results. And since the No Child Left Behind Act became law, we are starting to see good results.⁵

⁴ **"Because what we find is a good curriculum based upon the science of reading is necessary to make sure no child gets left behind.** And that is, after all, the goal and the agenda. Now, I believe, and I know Rod believes and brother Jeb believe, and I bet you Diane believes, every child can learn. You start with the premise that every child can learn to read -- not just a handful, not just some, not just a few from a demographic group, but everybody. And that ought to be the goal of this country. And it starts with having a President set an ambitious goal, empowering local people to follow that goal, providing the resources necessary and also the sound science and the reform to make it work. And I want to thank you all for giving us a chance to come and highlight this initiative. **It's an opportunity for me to say that, at the federal level, both Republicans and Democrats are discussing this important issue. It's a priority of both parties. And I'm confident that with the right attitude in Washington -- and we did need a little attitude adjustment in terms of trying to focus on good public policy instead of trying to tear each other down -- that we can get a good bill out. Now, one has passed the House and one has passed the Senate. Both bills have got really good features to them. And it's now time for people to act in the nation's Capital and get the bill to my desk, so that people at the local level can start to plan and start to strategize, and to make things happen in a positive way.** There's too many of our kids in America who can't read today -- maybe not in this school, but around the nation there's just too many. And now it's time to wage war on illiteracy for the young, and to whip this problem early." "President Visits Elementary School in Jacksonville, Urges Quick Passage of Education Package," Sept. 10, 2001, www.whitehouse.gov

⁵ "Through the No Child Left Behind Act, these historic levels of support are combined with an unprecedented commitment to achieving high standards and accountability to ensure that America's schools are producing real results for every child in America. And the new law has already begun to make

And now my Administration is working to bring the accountability and high standards of the No Child Left Behind Act to our Nation's public high schools.⁶ We Fourth grade math test scores across this Nation went up nine points between the years 2000 and 2003. Eighth graders improved by five points in the same period. And we are beginning to close the achievement gap in America.

Now my Administration is working to build on this success by bringing accountability and high standards to our Nation's public high schools. As our Nation's finest teachers, you share our commitment that every student must be prepared for college and the jobs of the future – and that in America, we will leave no child behind.

One of our finest teachers is here with us today – our 2005 National Teacher of the Year, Jason Kamras.⁷ [CAM-ras]. Jason teaches mathematics at John Philip Sousa Middle School,⁸ right here in our Nation's capital.⁹ Jason's students come from tough neighborhoods, and drugs¹⁰ – just he volunteered for the Teach for America program to show them that with hard work and high standards they can overcome any

a difference for students, teachers and administrators across the United States." "Fact Sheet: President Bush Celebrates 2nd Anniversary of No Child Left Behind Act" White House Website January 8, 2004 (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/01/20040108-1.html>)

⁶ "President Bush on January 12, 2005 highlighted the need to do more to prepare our high school students for the future. His education proposals would ensure that every high school student graduates with the skills needed to succeed in college and in a globally competitive workforce. The President's Fiscal Year 2006 budget will provide \$1.5 billion in funding for a new High School Initiative to help states **hold high schools accountable for teaching all students and to provide effective and timely intervention for those students who are not learning at grade level...** President Bush's plan to reform our Nation's elementary and secondary schools to ensure that all children are proficient in reading and math by the 2013-14 school year was passed in Congress with bipartisan majorities. **The President signed into law the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) so that testing, accountability, and high standards will join with record new funding to help ensure educational excellence for every child. The early grades are seeing progress across America, but we must finish the job with American high schools.**" "No Child Left Behind: High-Quality, High School Initiatives," January 12, 2005 White House website (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/01/20050112-3.html>).

⁷ Confirmed by Tracy Young, Office of Communications, x6-2786.

⁸ "Jason Kamras is a mathematics teacher and instructional specialist at John Philip Sousa Middle School, a District of Columbia Public School." "Mr. Jason Kamras, Teacher," Advisory Council, National Council on Teacher Quality (<http://www.nctq.org/nctq/about/kamras.html>).

⁹ "Mr. Kamras is a seventh grade mathematics and social studies teacher at Sousa Middle School." "Jason Kamras, District of Columbia Public Schools," Community Relations, WashingtonPost.com (http://washpost.com/community/education/ota_2003_recipients/kamrasj.shtml).

¹⁰ "And every day for eight years and still more to come, he aims to help chip away at that inequity in his work at John Phillip Sousa Middle School, **located in one of the poorest neighborhoods of Washington, DC.**" Jason Kamras 2005 National Teacher of the Year Finalist. Provided by Tracy Young, Office of Communications, x6-2786.

challenge. The Teach for America program asks for a two-year commitment – Jason was hoping to reach when he volunteered for the Teach for America program.¹¹ The Teach for America program asks for a two year commitment,¹² and with degrees from Princeton and Harvard,¹³ Jason could have gone on to earn much more money in a private school or even the private sector. Instead, he chose to stay. He is now in his eighth year at Sousa¹⁴ – and. Because he chose to stay, countless students have better lives and a better future.

Jason is usually at work by 7 a.m. and rarely leaves before 7 p.m.¹⁵ He has high expectations for himself and he sets high expectations for his

¹¹ "Mr. Kamras joined Sousa in 1996 as a member of Teach For America." "Mr. Jason Kamras, Teacher," Advisory Council, National Council on Teacher Quality (<http://www.nctq.org/nctq/about/kamras.html>). "Kamras's work at Sousa shows the dramatic difference a teacher can make. **He came to Sousa in 1996 through Teach for America, which places bright young college graduates in low-income urban and rural schools.**" Julian E. Barnes, "Unequal Education," *US News & World Report*, March 22, 2005 (<http://www.usnews.com/usnews/edu/articles/040322/22unequal.htm>) "Kamras came to Sousa in 1996 after graduating from Princeton with a degree in public policy. He was part of a cadre of new teaching recruits from Teach for America." Justin Blum, "Helping Students Find the Winning Edge," *Washington Post*, April 10, 2003 (Nexis). "Mr. Kamras holds a Bachelor's Degree from Princeton University and a Master's in Education from Harvard University." "Mr. Jason Kamras, Teacher," Advisory Council, National Council on Teacher Quality (<http://www.nctq.org/nctq/about/kamras.html>). "He received an A.B. from Princeton University in Princeton, N.J. and an Ed.M. from Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass." "Jason Kamras, District of Columbia Public Schools," Community Relations, WashingtonPost.com (http://washpost.com/community/education/ota_2003_recipients/kamrasj.shtml).

¹² "Can I teach for only one year? No. **Teach For America expects corps members to uphold their commitment to teach for two years in the school in which they are placed.** Failure to complete the two-year commitment jeopardizes Teach For America's relationships with the school districts that hire our corps members." "Frequently Asked Questions, Teach for America Website (http://www.teachforamerica.com/FAQ_applicants.html#not_accepted).

¹³ "In fall 1999, [Kamras] took off a year to earn a master's in education at Harvard University." Justin Blum, "Helping Students Find the Winning Edge," *Washington Post*, April 10, 2003 (Nexis). "Mr. Kamras holds a Bachelor's Degree from Princeton University and a Master's in Education from Harvard University." "Mr. Jason Kamras, Teacher," Advisory Council, National Council on Teacher Quality (<http://www.nctq.org/nctq/about/kamras.html>). "He received an A.B. from Princeton University in Princeton, N.J. and an Ed.M. from Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass." "Jason Kamras, District of Columbia Public Schools," Community Relations, WashingtonPost.com (http://washpost.com/community/education/ota_2003_recipients/kamrasj.shtml).

¹⁴ "And every day for eight years and still more to come, he aims to help chip away at that inequity in his work at John Phillip Sousa Middle School, located in one of the poorest neighborhoods of Washington, DC." Jason Kamras 2005 National Teacher of the Year Finalist. Provided by Tracy Young, Office of Communications, x6-2786.

¹⁵

His success in the classroom begins with sheer hard work. He is usually at school by 7:00 a.m. and often leaves well after 7:00 p.m. He also frequently comes to school on Saturdays to prepare for the week and to meet current and William Lipscomb, Principal, John Philip Sousa Middle School Jason Kamras 2005 National Teacher of the Year Finalist. Provided by Tracy Young, Office of Communications, x6-2786.

students. He works tirelessly to raise math scores at Sousa – and his students have met the D.C. school district’s Annual Yearly Progress target for math every year for the past [four] years.¹⁶are responding. As Jason says: “Nothing surpasses the joy I feel when a student proclaims proudly: ‘Mr. Kamras, now I get it.’”¹⁷”

Like all great teachers, Jason knows that his students’ needs do not end when the school bell rings at the end of the day. In 1999, Jason co-founded the “Expose” program,¹⁸ – which takes Sousa students out of their Southeast Washington neighborhoods to visit museums, historical sites, and government offices – and then produce videos and photo essays of what they have seen and learned.¹⁹ neighborhood to places like the Lincoln and Jefferson memorials and the National Gallery of Art. Jason is also teaching his students how to produce photos about their lives and communities, which have been exhibited at the Capital Children’s Museum and other places throughout the district.

And when his students need individual attention, he is there for them – even after they have left Sousa.²⁰the school. When one of his brightest former students was preparing for the SAT, Jason studied with him three times a week for ten weeks – and the student scored better than 1300 on the test.²¹ This student is now a sophomore majoring in electrical

¹⁶ **In addition, my students (who are in no way specially selected by GPA or test score) have met the district’s mathematics AYP target every year since the inception of the No Child Left Behind Act.

¹⁷ “Nothing surpasses the joy I feel when a student proclaims proudly: “Mr. Kamras, now I get it.”” Jason Kamras, 2005 National Teacher of the Year Finalist. Provided by Tracy Young, Office of Communications, x6-2786.

¹⁸ “Working in an even broader sense to affect his students’ views beyond one school and neighborhood, **Jason co-founded in 1999 and has since directed the EXPOSE Program.** Through this, Sousa students learn about the cultural, environmental, governmental and historical wealth of the National Capital Area through a series of carefully-selected **field trips to museums, historical sites and branches of government.** At the same time students study digital photography and **develop autobiographical photo-essays and video documentaries which are exhibited in public places throughout Washington, DC.** Students have an opportunity to venture beyond their southeast DC neighborhoods, which many have rarely if ever have done, and the city’s residents, many of whom ignore poorer sections of town, learn about these students from the students themselves.” Jason Kamras, 2005 National Teacher of the Year Finalist. Provided by Tracy Young, Office of Communications, x6-2786.

¹⁹Lee’s email

²⁰ “On many afternoons, colleagues and students say, Kamras is in his classroom providing extra help to students -- **including several who graduated from the 420- student school but return to him for help with high school math.**” Justin Blum, “Helping Students Find the Winning Edge,” *Washington Post*, April 10, 2003 (Nexis).

²¹ “Energized by his actions, I decided to develop an SAT preparation course for him. We met three times

engineering at Morehouse College in Atlanta – the first person in his family to go to college.²² He Here is what he says: “I owe most of my success to Mr. Kamras. I do not know where I would be without him. He is more than a teacher to me. He He is a true friend.”²³.”

Today, America expresses its appreciation to Jason and to every one of our outstanding state teachers of the year. You give our young people the benefit of your knowledge, your support, and your friendship. Your students are fortunate to have you in their lives – and our Nation is fortunate to have you guiding the next generation of Americans.

God bless all of you for your hard work. Now it is my honor to introduce the 2005 National Teacher of the Year, Mr. Jason Kamras.

Drafted by: Lee Bockhorn, Office of Speechwriting
Office: 202-456-2787
Cell: 202-494-6952

a week for ten weeks, working first on math, and then on reading. [Wendall] scored over 1300 on the exam and the college acceptances poured in. I am proud to report that he is now an electrical engineering major at Morehouse College in Atlanta.” Jason Kamras, 2005 National Teacher of the Year Finalist. Provided by Tracy Young, Office of Communications, x6-2786.

--student was given the anonymous name of “Michael” in the excerpt but a letter relating the same story was included and signed “Wendall”

engineering at Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia. My mother was so proud of me
²² **when I was accepted because I was the first one in our family to ever go to college. I can** Wendall Jefferson, former student, Jason Kamras 2005 National Teacher of the Year Finalist. Provided by Tracy Young, Office of Communications, x6-2786.

engineering at Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia. My mother was so proud of me
when I was accepted because I was the first one in our family to ever go to college. I can
say that I owe most of my success to Mr. Kamras. I do not know where I would be
²³ **without him. He is more than a teacher to me. He is a true friend.**

Wendall Jefferson, former student, Jason Kamras, 2005 National Teacher of the Year. Provided by Tracy Young, Office of Communications, 456-2786

Bankruptcy Bill Signing
Wednesday, April 20, 2005
Draft #12

Good afternoon and welcome¹. Today we take important action to continue strengthening our Nation's economy. The bipartisan² bill I am about to sign makes commonsense reforms to our bankruptcy laws. By restoring integrity to the bankruptcy process, this law will make our financial system stronger and better. And by making the system fairer for creditors and debtors, we will ensure that more Americans can get access to affordable credit.³

Acknowledgments

- [TK]

Our bankruptcy laws are an important part of the safety net in America. They give those who cannot pay their debts a fresh start. Yet bankruptcy should always be a last resort in our legal system – because when someone does not pay his or her debts, the rest of society ends up paying for them.

In recent years, too many people have abused the bankruptcy laws – walking away from debts even when they had the ability to repay them.⁴

¹ The President will speak at 3:10 p.m. on Wednesday, April 20, 2005. Confirmed by Julia Newton, Scheduling, x6-5330.

² The event will be held in EEOB Room 350. Confirmed by Julia Newton, Scheduling, x6-5330.

³ 18 Democrats and 1 Independent joined 55 Republicans to pass S. 256 in the Senate (Roll Call vote #44) and 73 Democrats joined 229 Republicans to pass S. 256 in the House (Roll Call vote #108). Roll Call Vote #44, On Passage of the Bill (S. 256 As Amended), March 10, 2005, U.S. Senate Website (http://www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/roll_call_lists/roll_call_vote_cfm.cfm?congress=109&session=1&vote=00044). Roll Call Vote #108, April 14, 2005, On Passage of the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act, U.S. House of Representatives Website (<http://clerk.house.gov/evs/2005/roll108.xml>).

"I commend the House for acting in bipartisan fashion to curb abuses of the bankruptcy system. These commonsense reforms will make the system stronger and better so that more Americans - especially lower-income Americans - have greater access to credit. I look forward to signing the bill into law."

"President Commends Congress for Passing Bankruptcy Reform Bill," White House website, April 14, 2005 (<http://www.whitehouse.gov>).

⁴ "Data and some anecdotal evidence suggest that many more people, and people who were worse credit risks, were able to obtain credit—both credit cards and mortgages—in the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s than in previous decades. This increased lending benefited many in that group of people by allowing them to purchase homes and cars and to maintain their consumption levels during temporary drops in income. **But some people in that group borrowed at unsustainable levels. The evidence for this comes largely from research showing that bankruptcy tends to be higher for people with lower credit**

This has made credit less affordable and less accessible, especially for low-income workers who already face financial obstacles.⁵ The bill I will sign today helps address this problem.⁶ Under the new law, Americans who have the ability to pay will be required to pay back at least a portion of their debts. Those who fall below their state's median income will not be required to pay back their debts.⁷ This practical reform will help ensure that debtors make a good faith effort to repay as much as they can afford.

The new law will help make credit more affordable – because when bankruptcy is less common, credit can be extended to more people at better rates.⁸ The new law will also require credit card companies to let cardholders know up front what they will be expected to pay – and what

ratings, and that more lending is being done to people with such ratings." "The Effects of Bankruptcy on Households' Borrowing Ability," Memorandum, March 10, 2005. Provided by John Driscoll, Council of Economic Advisors, x5-5086.

⁵ "Low asset households in such states also hold less debt than households in states with lower exemptions, reinforcing the likelihood that the supply of credit is smaller for such households." "The Effects of Bankruptcy on Households' Borrowing Ability," Memorandum March 10, 2005. Provided by John Driscoll (395-5086), Council of Economic Advisors

⁶ "By reducing the incentive to file for bankruptcy, the proposed law would reduce the cost to financial institutions of consumer lending; some of this reduced cost would be passed along to borrowers in the form of lower interest rates, and the lower cost would also raise the supply of lending." "The Effects of Bankruptcy on Households' Borrowing Ability," Memorandum March 10, 2005. Provided by John Driscoll, Council of Economic Advisors, x5-5086.

⁷ (7)(A) No judge, United States trustee (or bankruptcy administrator, if any), trustee, or other party in interest may file a motion under paragraph (2) if the current monthly income of the debtor, including a veteran (as that term is defined in section 101 of title 38), and the debtor's spouse combined, as of the date of the order for relief when multiplied by 12, is equal to or less than--

`(i) in the case of a debtor in a household of 1 person, the median family income of the applicable State for 1 earner;

`(ii) in the case of a debtor in a household of 2, 3, or 4 individuals, the highest median family income of the applicable State for a family of the same number or fewer individuals; or

`(iii) in the case of a debtor in a household exceeding 4 individuals, the highest median family income of the applicable State for a family of 4 or fewer individuals, plus \$525 per month for each individual in excess of 4.

⁸ "some of this reduced cost would be passed along to borrowers in the form of lower interest rates, and the lower cost would also raise the supply of lending." "The Effects of Bankruptcy on Households' Borrowing Ability," Memorandum March 10, 2005. Provided by John Driscoll (395-5086), Council of Economic Advisors

⁹ DISCLOSURE SEC. 1301. ENHANCED DISCLOSURES UNDER AN OPEN END CREDIT PLAN. (a) MINIMUM PAYMENT DISCLOSURES.—Section 127(b) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1637(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following: "(11)(A) In the case of an open end credit plan that requires a minimum monthly payment of not more than 4 percent of the balance on which finance charges are accruing, the following statement, located on the front of the billing statement, disclosed

penalties they will face if they are late on a payment.⁹ When people get a credit card, they should not be trapped by a provision in the fine print.

To make the system more fair, the new law will also make it more difficult for serial filers to abuse the most generous bankruptcy protections. Debtors seeking to erase all debts will now have to wait eight years from their last bankruptcy before they can file again.¹⁰ And the law will allow us to clamp down on “bankruptcy mills” that make their money by advising abusers on how to game the system.¹¹

clearly and conspicuously: ‘Minimum Payment Warning: Making only the minimum payment will increase the interest you pay and the time it takes to repay your balance. For example, making only the typical 2% minimum monthly payment on a balance of \$1,000 at an interest rate of 17% would take 88 months to repay the balance in full. For an estimate of the time it would take to repay your balance, making only minimum payments, call this toll-free number: IIIII.’ (the blank space to be filled in by the creditor). “(B) In the case of an open end credit plan that requires a minimum monthly payment of more S 256 ES than 4 percent of the balance on which finance charges are accruing, the following statement, in a prominent location on the front of the billing statement, disclosed clearly and conspicuously: ‘Minimum Payment Warning: Making only the required minimum payment will increase the interest you pay and the time it takes to repay your balance. Making a typical 5% minimum monthly payment on a balance of \$300 at an interest rate of 17% would take 24 months to repay the balance in full. For an estimate of the time it would take to repay your balance, making only minimum monthly payments, call this toll-free number: IIIII.’ (the blank space to be filled in by the creditor). “(C) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) and (B), in the case of a creditor with respect to which compliance with this title is enforced by the Federal Trade Commission, the following statement, in a prominent location on the front of the billing statement, disclosed clearly and conspicuously: ‘Minimum Payment Warning: Making only the required minimum payment will increase the interest you pay and the time it takes to repay your balance. For example, making only the typical 5% minimum monthly payment on a balance of \$300 at an interest rate of S 256 ES 17% would take 24 months to repay the balance in full. For an estimate of the time it would take to repay your balance, making only minimum monthly payments, call the Federal Trade Commission at this toll-free number: IIIII.’ (the blank space to be filled in by the creditor). A creditor who is subject to this subparagraph shall not be subject to subparagraph (A) or (B). “(D) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), (B), or (C), in complying with any such subparagraph, a creditor may substitute an example based on an interest rate that is greater than 17 percent. Any creditor that is subject to subparagraph (B) may elect to provide the disclosure required under subparagraph (A) in lieu of the disclosure required under subparagraph (B).

¹⁰ SEC. 312. EXTENSION OF PERIOD BETWEEN BANKRUPTCY DISCHARGES.

Title 11, United States Code, is amended--

(1) in section 727(a)(8), by striking ‘six’ and inserting ‘8’; and

(2) in section 1328, by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

‘(f) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), the court shall not grant a discharge of all debts provided for in the plan or disallowed under section 502, if the debtor has received a discharge--

‘(1) in a case filed under chapter 7, 11, or 12 of this title during the 4-year period preceding the date of the order for relief under this chapter, or

‘(2) in a case filed under chapter 13 of this title during the 2-year period preceding the date of such order.’

¹¹ SEC. 221. AMENDMENTS TO DISCOURAGE ABUSIVE BANKRUPTCY FILINGS.

Section 110 of title 11, United States Code, is amended--

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ‘or an employee of an attorney’ and inserting ‘for the debtor or an employee of such attorney under the direct supervision of such attorney’;

(2) in subsection (b)--(A) in paragraph (1), by adding at the end the following: ‘If a bankruptcy petition preparer is not an individual, then an officer, principal, responsible person, or partner of the bankruptcy petition preparer shall be required to--(A) sign the document for filing; and (B) print on the document the

name and address of that officer, principal, responsible person, or partner.'; and (B) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following: '(2)(A) Before preparing any document for filing or accepting any fees from a debtor, the bankruptcy petition preparer shall provide to the debtor a written notice which shall be on an official form prescribed by the Judicial Conference of the United States in accordance with rule 9009 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

'(B) The notice under subparagraph (A)--(i) shall inform the debtor in simple language that a bankruptcy petition preparer is not an attorney and may not practice law or give legal advice;

'(ii) may contain a description of examples of legal advice that a bankruptcy petition preparer is not authorized to give, in addition to any advice that the preparer may not give by reason of subsection (e)(2);

and '(iii) shall--(I) be signed by the debtor and, under penalty of perjury, by the bankruptcy petition preparer; and (II) be filed with any document for filing.';(3) in subsection (c)--(A) in paragraph (2)--

(i) by striking '(2) For purposes' and inserting '(2)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), for purposes'; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following: '(B) If a bankruptcy petition preparer is not an individual, the identifying number of the bankruptcy petition preparer shall be the Social Security account number of the

officer, principal, responsible person, or partner of the bankruptcy petition preparer.'; and (B) by striking

paragraph (3); (4) in subsection (d)--(A) by striking '(d)(1)' and inserting '(d)'; and (B) by striking

paragraph (2); (5) in subsection (e)--(A) by striking paragraph (2); and (B) by adding at the end the

following: '(2)(A) A bankruptcy petition preparer may not offer a potential bankruptcy debtor any legal

advice, including any legal advice described in subparagraph (B). '(B) The legal advice referred to in

subparagraph (A) includes advising the debtor--(i) whether-- '(I) to file a petition under this title; or

'(II) commencing a case under chapter 7, 11, 12, or 13 is appropriate; (ii) whether the debtor's debts will

be discharged in a case under this title; '(iii) whether the debtor will be able to retain the debtor's home,

car, or other property after commencing a case under this title; '(iv) concerning--(I) the tax consequences

of a case brought under this title; or (II) the dischargeability of tax claims; (v) whether the debtor may or

should promise to repay debts to a creditor or enter into a reaffirmation agreement with a creditor to

reaffirm a debt; (vi) concerning how to characterize the nature of the debtor's interests in property or the

debtor's debts; or (vii) concerning bankruptcy procedures and rights.';(6) in subsection (f)--(A) by striking

'(f)(1)' and inserting '(f)'; and (B) by striking paragraph (2); (7) in subsection (g)--(A) by striking '(g)(1)' and

inserting '(g)'; and (B) by striking paragraph (2);(8) in subsection (h)--(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1)

through (4) as paragraphs (2) through (5), respectively; (B) by inserting before paragraph (2), as so

redesignated, the following: '(1) The Supreme Court may promulgate rules under section 2075 of title 28,

or the Judicial Conference of the United States may prescribe guidelines, for setting a maximum

allowable fee chargeable by a bankruptcy petition preparer. A bankruptcy petition preparer shall notify the

debtor of any such maximum amount before preparing any document for filing for a debtor or accepting

any fee from the debtor.';(C) in paragraph (2), as so redesignated--(i) by striking 'Within 10 days after the

date of the filing of a petition, a bankruptcy petition preparer shall file a' and inserting 'A';(ii) by inserting

'by the bankruptcy petition preparer shall be filed together with the petition,' after 'perjury'; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following: 'If rules or guidelines setting a maximum fee for services have

been promulgated or prescribed under paragraph (1), the declaration under this paragraph shall include a

certification that the bankruptcy petition preparer complied with the notification requirement under

paragraph (1).';(D) by striking paragraph (3), as so redesignated, and inserting the following: '(3)(A) The

court shall disallow and order the immediate turnover to the bankruptcy trustee any fee referred to in

paragraph (2) found to be in excess of the value of any services--(i) rendered by the bankruptcy petition

preparer during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date of the filing of the petition; or

'(ii) found to be in violation of any rule or guideline promulgated or prescribed under paragraph (1).

'(B) All fees charged by a bankruptcy petition preparer may be forfeited in any case in which the

bankruptcy petition preparer fails to comply with this subsection or subsection (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g).

'(C) An individual may exempt any funds recovered under this paragraph under section 522(b).'; and

(E) in paragraph (4), as so redesignated, by striking 'or the United States trustee' and inserting 'the

United States trustee (or the bankruptcy administrator, if any) or the court, on the initiative of the court,';

(9) in subsection (i)(1), by striking the matter preceding subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

'(i)(1) If a bankruptcy petition preparer violates this section or commits any act that the court finds to be

fraudulent, unfair, or deceptive, on the motion of the debtor, trustee, United States trustee (or the

bankruptcy administrator, if any), and after notice and a hearing, the court shall order the bankruptcy

petition preparer to pay to the debtor--';(10) in subsection (j)--(A) in paragraph (2)--

(i) in subparagraph (A)(i)(I), by striking 'a violation of which subjects a person to criminal penalty';

America is a Nation of personal responsibility – where people are expected to meet their obligations. We are also a Nation of fairness and compassion – where those who need it most are offered a fresh start. The Act of Congress I sign today will protect those who legitimately need help...stop those who try to commit fraud...and bring greater stability and fairness to our financial system.

Now I am pleased to sign the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act.¹²

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(ii) in subparagraph (B)--(I) by striking 'or has not paid a penalty' and inserting 'has not paid a penalty'; and (II) by inserting 'or failed to disgorge all fees ordered by the court' after 'a penalty imposed under this section'; (B) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and (C) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following: '(3) The court, as part of its contempt power, may enjoin a bankruptcy petition preparer that has failed to comply with a previous order issued under this section. The injunction under this paragraph may be issued on the motion of the court, the trustee, or the United States trustee (or the bankruptcy administrator, if any).'; and (11) by adding at the end the following: '(1) A bankruptcy petition preparer who fails to comply with any provision of subsection (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h) may be fined not more than \$500 for each such failure. (2) The court shall triple the amount of a fine assessed under paragraph (1) in any case in which the court finds that a bankruptcy petition preparer--'(A) advised the debtor to exclude assets or income that should have been included on applicable schedules; '(B) advised the debtor to use a false Social Security account number; '(C) failed to inform the debtor that the debtor was filing for relief under this title; or '(D) prepared a document for filing in a manner that failed to disclose the identity of the bankruptcy petition preparer. (3) A debtor, trustee, creditor, or United States trustee (or the bankruptcy administrator, if any) may file a motion for an order imposing a fine on the bankruptcy petition preparer for any violation of this section. (4)(A) Fines imposed under this subsection in judicial districts served by United States trustees shall be paid to the United States trustee, who shall deposit an amount equal to such fines in a special account of the United States Trustee System Fund referred to in section 586(e)(2) of title 28. Amounts deposited under this subparagraph shall be available to fund the enforcement of this section on a national basis. (B) Fines imposed under this subsection in judicial districts served by bankruptcy administrators shall be deposited as offsetting receipts to the fund established under section 1931 of title 28, and shall remain available until expended to reimburse any appropriation for the amount paid out of such appropriation for expenses of the operation and maintenance of the courts of the United States.'

¹² "(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005." S. 256. Title: To amend title 11 of the United States Code, and for other purposes. Sponsor: Sen Grassley, Chuck [IA] (introduced 2/1/2005) Co-sponsors (12). Latest Major Action: 4/15/2005 Presented to President (<http://www.thomas.loc.gov>).

Presentation of the Commander in Chief's Trophy
Wednesday, April 20, 2005
Draft #4

- It is an honor to welcome the Midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy to the Rose Garden.¹ Coach Johnson told me you would be back, and you kept your word.² Congratulations on keeping the Commander in Chief's trophy in Annapolis.³
- The football rivalry between our military academies is one of America's great sports traditions – and once again, the Midshipmen set the standard for excellence on the field. This team is tough, talented, and dedicated ... and you knew how to win. You beat Air Force with a field goal in the final minute⁴ ... and I was there when you beat Army.⁵

¹ The President will deliver remarks to the Midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy at 3:45 p.m. on Wednesday, April 20, 2005 in the Rose Garden. Confirmed by Nathan Atlas, Scheduling (X65306).

² At the 2004 Presentation to the U.S. Naval Academy, Coach Johnson told President Bush that he hoped they would both be back at the White House the following year. Information provided by Scott Strasemeier, Sports Information Director, US Naval Academy, work, (410) 293-8775, cell (443) 336-9032.

³ "Remarks by the President at Presentation of the Commander-In-Chief's Trophy to the United States Naval Academy," April 19, 2004 (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/04/20040419-2.html>).

⁴ "This is quickly turning into a dream season for the Naval Academy football program. After a gutsy performance against service academy rival Air Force last night, Navy has a winning season, bowl berth and the Commander-in-Chief's Trophy well within its reach. **Geoff Blumenfeld's 30-yard field goal with four seconds left lifted Navy to a thrilling 24-21 victory over Air Force before 44,279 at Falcon Stadium.**" Bill Wagner, *The Capital* (Annapolis, MD), October 1, 2004, (nexis) "In the mile-high air of the Rockies, Geoff Blumenfeld and Eric Shuey, Navy's place-kicker and punter, respectively, found the giddy-headed feeling of redemption Sept. 30. They finally became the targets of praise instead of criticism. **Blumenfeld kicked a 30-yard field goal with four seconds left to subdue archrival Air Force, 24-21**, and virtually guarantee that the Commander in Chief's Trophy, awarded annually to the winner of competition among the three major service-academy teams, will remain in Annapolis... So, what happened at **Falcon Stadium** brought immense satisfaction." Kent Baker, "For a change, kickers aren't Navy's goats; At Air Force, Blumenfeld, Shuey produce in clutch," *The Baltimore Sun*, October 9, 2004 (Nexis).

⁵ "President George W. Bush attends the 105th annual Army/Navy football game in Philadelphia, Pa., December 4, 2004," (http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/12/images/20041204-4_1-120404tharmynavy6-515h.html). "The roar of Air Force One and a tip of its wing over the field signaled **President Bush's presence Saturday at the Army-Navy football game**, a matchup steeped in tradition and shadowed by war in Iraq. Asked on the field who he thought would win the game, Bush said: "The United States of America." A devoted sports fan, Bush made a triumphant entrance to the 105th contest in the series when his plane swooped over Lincoln Financial Field before landing nearby. Bush took his seat on the Army side to start the game, with injured soldiers next to him." Laurie Kellman, "Bush attends Army-Navy game," *The Associated Press*, December 4, 2004 (Nexis).

Acknowledgments

- Coach Paul Johnson – honored as Bobby Dodd Coach of the Year
- Others [TK]

This team will be well-represented in the Navy record books

- You won more games than any Navy team in 99 years.⁶ The last time a team of Midshipmen won 10 games,⁷ the Commander in Chief was Theodore Roosevelt.⁸
- You finished the season ranked Number 24 in the polls.⁹ The last time Navy made the Top 25 was 1979¹⁰ – and none of the players on this

⁶ **“Navy football's first 10-win season in 99 years ended with quarterback Aaron Polanco leading an astonishing 26-play drive across a wet field against one of the nation's toughest defenses.”** Steve Fainaru, “Navy's Final Gem: An Emerald; Midshipmen Conclude 10-2 Season,” *Final Edition*, December 31, 2004 (Nexis). “The Navy football team will be honored at halftime of Sunday's Army-Navy men's basketball game. **The Midshipmen became just the second team in school history and the first in 99 years to win 10 games when they defeated New Mexico, 34-19, in the Emerald Bowl.** The bowl victory was just the fifth in school history.” “College Roundup: Greyhounds no match for Fairfield,” *The Capital (Annapolis, MD)*, February 4, 2005 (Nexis).

⁷ **“Mids Tie School Record For Wins: Navy's win over New Mexico in the Emerald Bowl gave the Midshipmen 10 wins for just the second time in school history and for the first time in 99 years. The 1905 Navy squad, coached by Paul Dashiell, posted a 10-1-1 record with victories over North Carolina (38-0), Maryland (17-0), Penn State (11-5), Virginia (22-0) and Virginia Tech (12-6). Swarthmore handed the Mids their only defeat, 6-5, while Navy tied Army, 6-6.”** Information provided by Scott Strasemeier, Sports Information Director, US Naval Academy, work, (410) 293-8775, cell (443) 336-9032.

⁸ Twenty-Sixth President, 1901-1909 “Biography of Theodore Roosevelt,” The White House, *History and Tours: Past Presidents: Theodore Roosevelt*, (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/tr26.html>)

⁹ **“Navy Ranked 24th In Both Finals Polls: The Navy football team capped off a remarkable season by being ranked in the top 25 in both final polls. The Mids, who won 10 games this year for the first time in 99 years, won a bowl game for the first time since 1996 and won the Commander-In-Chief's Trophy for the second-consecutive year, finished the year ranked 24th in both the Associated Press and USA Today/Coaches Poll.** The top-25 ranking marks the first time Navy has cracked the polls at any point in the season since Oct. 22, 1979, when Navy was ranked 17th in the Associated Press poll. It's also the first time since 1963, when Navy finished second, that the Midshipmen have finished the season ranked in the Associated Press poll and the first time Navy has been ranked at any time in the USA Today/Coaches poll. The last time Navy ended its season ranked was 1978 when the Mids finished 17th in the UPI poll. The Mids were one of just five non-BCS schools in the final 25, joining Utah, Louisville, Boise State and Fresno State.” Information provided by Scott Strasemeier, Sports Information Director, US Naval Academy, work, (410) 293-8775, cell (443) 336-9032.

¹⁰ **“Navy Ranked 24th In Both Finals Polls: The Navy football team capped off a remarkable season by being ranked in the top 25 in both final polls. The Mids, who won 10 games this year for the first time in 99 years, won a bowl game for the first time since 1996 and won the Commander-In-Chief's Trophy for the second-consecutive year, finished the year ranked 24th in both the Associated Press and USA Today/Coaches Poll. The top-25 ranking marks the first time Navy has cracked the polls at any point**

team had been born.¹¹

- You earned a trip to the Emerald Bowl in San Francisco,¹² and you beat New Mexico for your first bowl victory in nine years.¹³ In that game, you also mounted the longest drive in NCAA history: you held the ball for 26 plays and more than 14 minutes – almost an entire quarter.¹⁴

This team was a source of pride for the Brigade of Midshipmen, and for Navy fans everywhere

- The seniors on this team led one of the most dramatic improvements in college football history. Navy went from 0 and 10 during your plebe

in the season since Oct. 22, 1979, when Navy was ranked 17th in the Associated Press poll. It's also the first time since 1963, when Navy finished second, that the Midshipmen have finished the season ranked in the Associated Press poll and the first time Navy has been ranked at any time in the USA Today/Coaches poll. The last time Navy ended its season ranked was 1978 when the Mids finished 17th in the UPI poll. The Mids were one of just five non-BCS schools in the final 25, joining Utah, Louisville, Boise State and Fresno State." Information provided by Scott Strasemeier, Sports Information Director, US Naval Academy, work, (410) 293-8775, cell (443) 336-9032.

¹¹ Kevin Schwind is [REDACTED] Bobby McClarin is the [REDACTED] Information provided by Scott Strasemeier, Sports Information Director, US Naval Academy, work, (410) 293-8775, cell (443) 336-9032.

¹² **"In case you missed Navy's 34-19 win over New Mexico in San Francisco in the Emerald Bowl late Thursday, I will repeat what the announcers said:** Navy had not won 10 games in a season since 1905. That Navy won any game in the 15 years or so before Johnson's arrival was big news." Goose Goslin, "Navy certainly has a keeper," Tribune-Review, Greensburg, PA, January 2, 2005 (Nexis).

¹³ "Game Notes Baskett led all receivers with five catches and 115 yards receiving...The Emerald Bowl (in just its third year) was formerly the San Francisco Bowl...This was the first-ever meeting between these teams...Navy's nine regular season wins were the most since the 1963 season...**The Midshipmen's last bowl win was against California in the 1996 Aloha Bowl.**" "NCAA Game Summary - New Mexico vs. Navy," The Sports Network, December 30, 2004 (Nexis).

¹⁴ **Navy's Epic Drive In Emerald Bowl An NCAA Record Navy's epic 26-play, 94-yard, 14:26 drive in the Emerald Bowl victory over New Mexico is an NCAA record for number of plays in a drive and for time of possession in a drive.** In the past, the NCAA has not kept a record on either statistic, but due to extensive research by the Navy sports information office and surveys of the other 116 Division I-A football programs, it was determined that both marks were records. The NCAA is strongly considering adding both records to the official NCAA record book next year due to the research. Information provided by and language confirmed by Scott Strasemeier, Sports Information Director, US Naval Academy, work, (410) 293-8775, cell (443) 336-9032.

¹⁵ "Scaling down the difficulty of the schedule has helped, but most of the turnaround is due to Johnson, who has made football important at Navy again. **The Midshipmen were 0-10 in 2001**, the year before Johnson arrived." Jake Curtis, "At midway point, Midshipmen's coach outranks all," *The San Francisco Chronicle*, October 15, 2004 (Nexis). "When Paul Johnson took over the Navy football program after the **Middies went 0-10 in 2001**, he vowed "his team would be better." He was right - to an extent." Steve Trivett, "Navy looks for more wins this season," *Marine Corps Times*, August 25, 2003 (Nexis).

year¹⁵ to 10 and 2 this year.¹⁶ I do not want to claim any credit, but your turnaround started after I delivered the Commencement Address at the Academy in 2001.¹⁷ I am looking forward to speaking at your commencement again in a few weeks.¹⁸

- The Midshipmen inspired fans everywhere. Sailors and Marines around the world listened to your games on Armed Forces Radio.¹⁹ One of your seniors, Josh Smith, [present] was so popular that the radio station in his hometown in Indiana joined the Navy Radio Network and broadcast all your games.²⁰

The lessons you learn on the football field will prepare you for your next mission – winning the war on terror

- As Midshipmen, you have developed leadership, teamwork, and strong character. You know the importance of setting high standards, and training hard to meet them. All these qualities will serve our Nation well as you become commissioned officers in the finest military the world has ever known.²¹

¹⁶ "Navy On Historic Run: Navy's 18 wins over the last two years (8-5 in 2003, **10-2 in 2004**) **ties the school record for most wins over a two-year span**. The Mids also won 18 games over a two-year span in 1907-08 (9-2-1 in 1907 and 9-2-1 in 1908), 1905-06 (10-1-1 in 1905 and 8-2-2 in 1906) and 1906-07 (8-2-2 in 1906 and 9-2-1 in 1907. Information provided by Scott Strasemeier, Sports Information Director, US Naval Academy, work, (410) 293-8775, cell (443) 336-9032.

¹⁵ "Scaling down the difficulty of the schedule has helped, but most of the turnaround is due to Johnson, who has made football important at Navy again. **The Midshipmen were 0-10 in 2001**, the year before Johnson arrived." Jake Curtis, "At midway point, Midshipmen's coach outranks all," *The San Francisco Chronicle*, October 15, 2004 (Nexis). "When Paul Johnson took over the Navy football program after the **Middies went 0-10 in 2001**, he vowed "his team would be better." He was right - to an extent." Steve Trivett, "Navy looks for more wins this season," *Marine Corps Times*, August 25, 2003 (Nexis).

¹⁷ **"Remarks by the President at U.S. Naval Academy Commencement," May 21, 2001,** (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/05/20010525-1.html>).

¹⁸ The President will speak at the United States Naval Academy Commencement on May 27, 2005. Information provided by Nathan Atlas, Scheduling (X65306). Dan Bartlett approved the release of this information.

¹⁹ Language confirmed by Scott Strasemeier, Sports Information Director, US Naval Academy, work, (410) 293-8775, cell (443) 336-9032.

²⁰ "Senior co-captain Josh Smith is so popular that his hometown radio station in Attica, Ind. joined the Navy Radio Network and broadcast every one of our games over his last three years at Navy." Information provided by Scott Strasemeier, Sports Information Director, US Naval Academy, work, (410) 293-8775, cell (443) 336-9032.

²¹ Language of entire paragraph confirmed by Robert Wells, Special Advisor, OVP (X66478).

- Our Nation is still at war, and many of your former teammates are serving and sacrificing at this very hour. Sailors and Marines are leading vital missions in Afghanistan and Iraq ... interdicting shipments to keep deadly weapons out of the hands of terrorists ... and maintaining America's command of the seas.²²
- We have lost some of our finest men and women in the war on terror – including several former Midshipmen football players.²³ We will honor their memory forever. The American people are safer and the world will be more peaceful because of the “honor, courage, and commitment” of the United States Navy and Marine Corps.²⁴

²² Language of entire paragraph confirmed by Robert Wells, Special Advisor, OVP (X66478).

²³ “**Fallen Brothers:** The Navy football family has lost three members and had a fourth injured over the past five months in the line of duty.

- Lt. Cmdr. Scott Zelle, USN ('91), [REDACTED] b(6)
[REDACTED] Zelle, a linebacker, was a four-year member of the Navy football team and lettered as a senior.
- First Lt. Ron Winchester, USMC ('01), [REDACTED] b(6)
[REDACTED] Winchester, who played offensive tackle, was a four-year member of the football team and a two-year starter.
- Second Lt. J.P. Blecksmith, USMC ('03) [REDACTED] b(6)
[REDACTED] b(6) Blecksmith, who played quarterback and wide receiver, was a four-year member of the football team and earned a letter as a senior.
- [REDACTED] b(6)

Information provided by Scott Strasemeier, Sports Information Director, US Naval Academy, work, (410) 293-8775, cell (443) 336-9032.

²⁴ “From the early days of the American Navy in October of 1775, three basic principles or core values have carried on to today, and they are reflected in the oath every Sailor takes. When you speak these words, you will take your place alongside every American Sailor, from the Revolution to today, and become part of a tradition that extends back more than two centuries.

Honor: When we say we will “bear true faith and allegiance,” we are promising to:

- Conduct ourselves in the highest ethical manner in all relationships
- Deal honestly and truthfully with others
- Make honest recommendations and accept those of junior personnel
- Encourage new ideas and deliver the bad news, even when it is unpopular
- Abide by an uncompromising code of integrity, taking responsibility for our actions and keeping our word
- Fulfill or exceed our legal and ethical responsibilities in our public and personal lives twenty-four hours a day

- I thank all of you for volunteering to serve a cause greater than yourself.²⁵ I am proud of what you have achieved on the football field, and I am confident that your service will bring even greater achievements in the years ahead. It is an honor to be your Commander in Chief. May God bless all of you, and may God continue to bless America.

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-
- Be mindful of the privilege to serve our fellow Americans

Courage: When we say we will "support and defend," we are promising to:

- Meet the demands of our profession and the mission when it is hazardous, demanding or otherwise difficult
- Make decisions in the best interest of the Navy and the nation, without regard to personal consequences
- Meet all challenges while adhering to a higher standard of personal conduct and decency
- Be loyal to our nation, ensuring the resources entrusted to us are used in an honest, careful and efficient way
- Have the moral and mental strength to do what is right, even in the face of personal or professional adversity

Commitment: When we say we will "obey the orders," we are promising to:

- Demand respect up and down the chain of command
- Care for the safety, professional, personal and spiritual well being of our people
- Show respect toward all people without regard to race, religion or gender
- Treat each individual with human dignity
- Be committed to positive change and constant improvement
- Exhibit the highest degree of moral character, technical excellence, quality and competence in what we have been trained to do
- Work together as a team to improve the quality of our work, our people and ourselves

These are the Core Values of the United States Navy." The United States Navy, *Personal Development: Honor, Courage and Commitment*

(<http://www.navy.com/personaldevelopment/honorcouragecommitment>)

²⁵ "All Americans have witnessed this idealism, and some for the first time. I ask our youngest citizens to believe the evidence of your eyes. You have seen duty and allegiance in the determined faces of our soldiers. You have seen that life is fragile, and evil is real, and courage triumphs. **Make the choice to serve in a cause larger than your wants, larger than yourself - and in your days you will add not just to the wealth of our country, but to its character.**" The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, "President Sworn into Second-Term," January 20, 2005 (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/01/20050120-1.html>)

President's Environmental Youth Awards
Thursday, April 21, 2005
Draft #5

Welcome to the White House.¹ We are here today to honor some fine young stewards of our environment – and the East Garden² is the perfect setting to recognize their achievements. All of you here have given your time and energy to preserving our natural spaces. You are setting a fine example for your communities, and keeping America beautiful. And your President is proud of you.

Acknowledgments

- [TK]

This week is National Volunteer Week,³ when we honor the 64 million Americans who volunteer, and encourage others to join them.⁴ Since

¹ The President will deliver remarks for the President's Environmental Youth Awards at 3:25 p.m. on Thursday, April 21, 2005 in the East Garden. Information confirmed by Nathan Atlas, Scheduling (X65306).

² The President will deliver remarks for the President's Environmental Youth Awards at 3:25 p.m. on Thursday, April 21, 2005 in the **East Garden**. Information confirmed by Nathan Atlas, Scheduling (X65306).

³“**NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 17 through April 23, 2005, as National Volunteer Week.** I call upon all Americans to recognize and celebrate the important work that volunteers do every day across our country. I also encourage citizens to explore ways to help their neighbors and become involved in their communities.” **“President Announces Wetlands Initiative on Earth Day,”** Wells National Estuarine Research Reserve, Wells, Maine, April 22, 2004 (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/04/20040422-4.html>)

⁴ “What’s interesting about this year’s Earth Day is that it falls in the middle of National Volunteer Week. This week we honor the 64 million Americans who volunteer. And one of my responsibilities is to call people to a higher calling. If you’re not volunteering, do so. It will make somebody else’s life better, including your own.” **“President Announces Wetlands Initiative on Earth Day,”** Wells National Estuarine Research Reserve, Wells, Maine, April 22, 2004 (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/04/20040422-4.html>) “My Administration is encouraging volunteer service through the USA Freedom Corps, and we have seen tremendous growth in the number of volunteers. **Last year, over 64 million Americans offered their time as volunteers, an increase of nearly 5 million people since 2002.** In the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami, the world witnessed the compassion of our Nation as millions of our citizens donated generously to help the many people affected by the disaster. By participating in public service programs such as the Peace Corps, Senior Corps, AmeriCorps, and grassroots efforts such as Citizen Corps, our citizens are helping others. My Administration also supports faith-based and community groups whose volunteers bring hope and healing to those in need.” U.S.A. Freedom Corps, *National Volunteer Week 2005* “By the President of the United States of America A Proclamation,” April 14, 2005, (http://www.usafreedomcorps.gov/content/about_usafc/newsroom/announcements_dynamic.asp?ID=910)

taking office, I have asked Americans to take an active role in serving their communities by dedicating four thousand hours – or two years – over the course of their lives to helping others.⁵ I also started the USA Freedom Corps to help match potential volunteers with opportunities at the local level.⁶ You can find out more about the USA Freedom Corps from its web site: www.usafreedomcorps.gov.⁷

The 30 young men and women we honor here today have answered the call to service.⁸ They know they have a responsibility to be citizens, not spectators – and that by serving a cause larger than ourselves, our communities grow stronger.⁹

One of our greatest responsibilities in a free society is responsible stewardship of our natural environment. All of you have taken that duty seriously. You have set a strong example, and you are inspiring others to do their part. So tomorrow I am going to Tennessee, in honor of Earth

⁵ **"My call tonight is for every American to commit at least two years -- 4,000 hours over the rest of your lifetime -- to the service of your neighbors and your nation.** (Applause.) Many are already serving, and I thank you. If you aren't sure how to help, I've got a good place to start. To sustain and extend the best that has emerged in America, I invite you to join the new USA Freedom Corps. The Freedom Corps will focus on three areas of need: responding in case of crisis at home; rebuilding our communities; and extending American compassion throughout the world." The President's State of the Union Address, The United States Capitol, Washington, D.C., January 29, 2002 (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/01/20020129-11.html>)

⁶ **"My call tonight is for every American to commit at least two years -- 4,000 hours over the rest of your lifetime -- to the service of your neighbors and your nation. (Applause.) Many are already serving, and I thank you. If you aren't sure how to help, I've got a good place to start. To sustain and extend the best that has emerged in America, I invite you to join the new USA Freedom Corps. The Freedom Corps will focus on three areas of need: responding in case of crisis at home; rebuilding our communities; and extending American compassion throughout the world."** The President's State of the Union Address, The United States Capitol, Washington, D.C., January 29, 2002 (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/01/20020129-11.html>)

⁷ U.S.A. Freedom Corps: Make a Difference. Volunteer. (www.usafreedomcorps.gov)

⁸ See appendix, List of 2004 President's Environmental Youth Awards Winners.

⁹ **"All Americans have witnessed this idealism, and some for the first time. I ask our youngest citizens to believe the evidence of your eyes. You have seen duty and allegiance in the determined faces of our soldiers. You have seen that life is fragile, and evil is real, and courage triumphs. Make the choice to serve in a cause larger than your wants, larger than yourself - and in your days you will add not just to the wealth of our country, but to its character."** The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, "President Sworn into Second-Term," January 20, 2005 (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/01/20050120-1.html>)

¹⁰ The President will participate in a service project at Cades Cove in the Great Smoky Mountain National

Day, to help volunteers restore the trails at Cades Cove¹⁰ – and I am looking forward to getting my hands dirty.

As volunteers, you've put your talents to good use. In Cairo, Georgia, you set up a science camp to promote recycling.¹¹ In Saint Paul, Virginia, you helped restore a newly-named wetland and made it an outdoor classroom.¹² In Oklahoma¹³ and California,¹⁴ you cleaned up

Park in Tennessee at 12:40 p.m. on Friday, April 22. Information confirmed by Nathan Atlas, Scheduling (X65306).

¹¹ Cairo, Georgia -- "The Cairo High School Science Club was formed 3 years ago with an initial membership of 10 students, and has grown to 70 members today. One of the main goals of the Science Club is to promote awareness of scientific issues... **A newspaper article concerning the local landfill, which at the current rate of dumping will be full in 9 years, prompted the second activity. In an effort to promote recycling, the Science Club sponsored a Saturday Science Camp for students in kindergarten through fifth grade.** Student activities at the camp included storytelling, making recycled paper, entering the Georgia Recycles Coalition Art Contest, participating in a "polymer detectives" activity, and constructing and launching water bottle rockets made of recycled items. " EPA Region Four, Cairo High School Science Club and Biology Students' Environmental Issues Outreach Program, PEYA.Winner of 2004 Project Descriptions. Information provided by Tracy Young, Counselor's Office (X62786).

¹² St. Paul, Virginia -- "In about 1900, when the sons of a farmer in Saint Paul, Virginia, dammed a creek and flooded their father's cornfield, Lake Estonoa was born. For years the lake served the farmer's family and the local community as a swimming hole and recreational area. At some point in the history of the lake, a local resident attempted to beautify the lake by introducing lily pads, and a road construction company began dumping waste into the lake which eventually made the once appealing lake an unsightly and dangerous water body... **Through Team Estonoa's efforts, a dangerous, mosquito-infested swamp has been transformed into an outdoor classroom for the Saint Paul community. Lake Estonoa now has walking trails, a wide variety of vegetation, a dock, and a sanctuary for birds. The team plants and maintains the entire area.**" EPA Region Three, "Team Estonoa-Saint Paul High School," PEYA.Winner of 2004 Project Descriptions. Information provided by Tracy Young, Counselor's Office (X62786). "During spring 1999, Appalachian Ecology student, Stevie Sabo chose to investigate a forgotten lake, Lake Estonoa. His project encompassed the lake's history, present condition, and his desire to return it to its pristine self. During the fall of 1999, Nikki Buffalow adopted the project and identified the lake as a wetlands through the process of the Corps of Engineers. Based upon these findings Estonoa could not be returned to the pristine lake of the past. **Nikki's quest to restore the newly named wetlands began to gain interest and soon became a project undertaken by the entire Appalachian Ecology and Physics class.** Our goal as a team is to enhance our little corner of the world." Wetlands Estonoa, *Newsletter*, (<http://www.estonoa.org/index.html>).

¹³ Del City, Oklahoma -- "The students began the project in October 2003 by testing the water in Crutch Creek, which runs behind the high school campus. The test results revealed that the creek had a poor stream quality rating, which is indicated by a large number of limited macro invertebrates living in the water. With the intention of revitalizing the creek and making it more useful to the high school and the community, **the students cleaned up the manmade debris in the creek from 1 mile upstream to 1 mile downstream of the campus water testing point.**" EPA Region Six, "Sustaining a Creek and Developing an Outdoor Science Classroom," Del City High School Water Watch Program Student Volunteers, PEYA.Winner of 2004 Project Descriptions. Information provided by Tracy Young, Counselor's Office (X62786).

¹⁴ Chino Hills, California -- "Scott was dismayed to discover that the creek had been used as a dumping

debris around local creeks. You built nesting boxes to protect local birds in Staten Island, New York ...¹⁵ improved trout habitats in Hyrum, Utah ...¹⁶ and you started a project for the Fender's blue butterfly in Salem, Oregon.¹⁷ You spearheaded a public education program to protect a stream in Chesterland, Ohio ...¹⁸ you planted a beech tree at an elementary school in

ground. Shopping carts and batteries rested in the creek bed along with street trash carried there by storm water runoff. Scott set out to clean up the creek as best he could. He also analyzed its water for toxic pollutants. Once toxic characteristics were charted for the creek's watershed, he performed analyses to determine the locations and sources of pollution. To carry out his project, Scott used bioassay methods at 16 locations along the creek. Meticulous recording of the bioassay results—over 260 individual measurements in all—enabled Scott to pinpoint six different sources of the pollution in the creek. These sources included oil and tar deposits and tainted runoff from yards and streets. **Working in a makeshift laboratory in his bedroom, Scott kept detailed records of all his tests, complete with charts, graphs, and photographs. Upon finishing his project, he forwarded his findings to city and county authorities, resulting in further cleanup and restoration of the creek.**" Scott Elder-EPA Region Nine, "Hickory Creek Watershed Bioassay Project," Chino Hills, California, PEYA.Winner of 2004 Project Descriptions. Information provided by Tracy Young, Counselor's Office (X62786).

¹⁵ Staten Island, New York -- **"James built and maintains a ""nest box trail"" at Mount Loretto Park. His construction of nest boxes in areas where trees are not plentiful has provided nesting cavities for the four bird species.** James set up seven nest boxes containing wood shavings at Mount Loretto Park in February 2004. When spring began and birds started to return to the park, they looked for cavities where they could nest, and some birds nested in the boxes." James Andrew Rodrigues, "Saving Staten Island's Cavity_Nesters," PEYA.Winner of 2004 Project Descriptions. Information provided by Tracy Young, Counselor's Office (X62786).

¹⁶ Hyrum, Utah --"Students at South Cache 8-9 Grade Center in Hyrum, Utah, examined the impacts of urban sprawl and found ways to improve the environment for their community as well as for wildlife.....**The habitat projects included such student activities as installing winter feeders for pheasant and grouse, improving trout habitat, monitoring water quality in the Little Bear River, establishing a Utah Native Plant Heritage Garden, planting a tree wind row, composting, and promoting forest growth,**" EPA Region Eight, "Habitat, Wildlife, and Population Monitoring Projects," PEYA.Winner of 2004 Project Descriptions. Information provided by Tracy Young, Counselor's Office (X62786).

¹⁷ Salem, Oregon -- **"A project to help preserve the Fender's blue butterfly was developed by 30 sixth_grade students who worked on the project until they completed the eighth grade.** Part of their classroom work at Grant Community Middle School in Salem, Oregon, involved learning about different environmental issues." EPA Region 10, "Saving the Fender's Blue Butterfly," PEYA.Winner of 2004 Project Descriptions. Information provided by Tracy Young, Counselor's Office (X62786).

¹⁸ *Note: The public education program was started Chesterland Ohio, but it has not been confirmed that the stream is in Chesterland Ohio.* "A trio of Hawken School ninth graders in Geauga County, Ohio, decided that more should be done to save one of the last reproducing populations of brook trout remaining in the state. **The trout or ""brookies"" live in Spring and Woodie Brooks in the Munson Township area east of Cleveland.....The girls then started the organization Save Our Stream (SOS) and created a logo to place on shirts, hats, and brochures.....SOS mounted a sophisticated public education campaign and focused on reducing non_point source pollution such as runoff containing lawn fertilizer or vehicle cleaning and oil wastes.**" EPA Region Five, Save Our Stream, PEYA.Winner of 2004 Project Descriptions. Information provided by Tracy Young, Counselor's Office (X62786).

Middletown, Rhode Island ...¹⁹ and taught schoolchildren about groundwaters in Lincoln, Nebraska.²⁰ Each of these acts touched a community, and together they are improving a Nation.

All of you are meeting your responsibility to our country's natural spaces – and our Government is doing the same. Today, America's air and water are cleaner than they were in 2001.²¹ In my budget for the coming fiscal year, my Administration is requesting \$4.9 billion over five years to our national parks to clean up the backlog in maintenance, and make our parks more inviting and accessible to all Americans.²² We are implementing the Clear Skies rules to cut power plant emissions by 70 percent.²³ And the Farm Bill I signed included \$40 billion to help our farmers and ranchers protect wetlands, water quality, and wildlife habitats.²⁴

¹⁹ Middletown, Rhode Island -- "Megan Larcom, a student of Middletown High School in Middletown, Rhode Island, decided to pursue a project that focused on preservation of the environment through proper use of renewable and nonrenewable natural resources. Specifically, Megan's goals were to (1) teach a group of Forest Avenue Elementary School students about natural resources and the significance of Earth Day and Arbor Day.....**Megan then led an activity in which the fourth_grade students planted a beech tree outside the school.** Prior to the event, the students had learned about the history and significance of Earth Day and Arbor Day. Although only fourth graders participated in the planting of the **tree**, the entire school benefited from its beauty and environmental advantages." EPA Region 1, "Putting the Forest Back Into Forest Avenue," PEYA.Winner of 2004 Project Descriptions. Information provided by Tracy Young, Counselor's Office (X62786).

²⁰ Lincoln, Nebraska -- "Over the last several years, Allyson Lien, a fifth_grade student at Humann Elementary School in **Lincoln, Nebraska, has been involved in many groundwater_related activities and events in both Nebraska and California.....Through her actions at school and her community service, she has shown both young people and adults that learning about groundwater can be fun and that everyone should protect and conserve this resource.**" EPA Region 7, "Groundwater Education and Program Development," PEYA.Winner of 2004 Project Descriptions. Information provided by Tracy Young, Counselor's Office (X62786).

²¹ "For the last four years, Steve has served at the side of EPA Administrators Mike Leavitt and Christie Todd Whitman, and he shares in their record of achievement. **Today, America's air and water are cleaner than in 2001.** The clean diesel rule we finalized will cut emissions from heavy-duty vehicles by more than 90 percent over the next 10 years. Our brownfields initiative has helped restore more than a thousand abandoned industrial sites to productive use in their community. We've taken landmark steps toward improving water quality in one of our nation's most treasured natural resources, the Great Lakes." The White House, *Office of the Press Secretary*, "President Nominates Steve Johnson as EPA Administrator," March 4, 2005, (<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/03/20050304-2.html>).

²² See appendix, NPS Maintenance Backlog 2002-2006.

²³ Language confirmed by William Holbrook, CEQ, (X66293).

²⁴ See appendix, Original CBO Score for 2002 Farm Bill Conservation Programs.

I have pledged to restore, improve, and protect three million acres of wetlands over the next five years.²⁵ To safeguard our forests and woodlands against fire damage, I signed the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, and since I took office, the Departments of Interior and Agriculture have removed hazardous fuels from more than 10 million acres – almost twice our previous pace.²⁶ And across America we are working with state and local governments to accelerate the clean-up and redevelopment of old industrial sites.²⁷

Each of you is here today because of your hard work, dedication, and idealism. Your parents are proud of you. Your communities are grateful. And today your country recognizes your efforts. So it is now my great honor to welcome the 2005 winners of the President's Environmental Youth Awards.

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APPENDIX

LIST OF THE 2004 PRESIDENT'S ENVIRONMENTAL YOUTH AWARD WINNERS

Region 1

²⁵ Language confirmed by William Holbrook, CEQ, (X66293).

²⁶ Language confirmed by William Holbrook, CEQ, (X66293).

²⁷ Language confirmed by William Holbrook, CEQ, (X66293).

Putting the Forest Back Into Forest Avenue

Middletown High School (Middletown, Rhode Island)

1. Megan Larcom, age 16 (Middletown, Rhode Island)

Region 2

Saving Staten Island's Cavity-Nesters

Elias Bernstein School (Staten Island, New York)

2. James Andrew Rodrigues Quadrino, Jr., age 11 (Staten Island, New York)

Region 3

Team Estonoa

Saint Paul High School (Saint Paul, Virginia)

All from Saint Paul, Virginia

3. Zachary Addington, age 19
4. Dara Castle, age 18
5. Julie Fields, age 17
6. Britney Hall, age 17
7. Joshua Hamilton, age 19
8. William Stanley, age 17
9. Andrea Stewart, age 18

Region 4

Environmental Issues Project

Cairo High School Science Club & Biology Students (Cairo, Georgia)

All from Cairo, Georgia

10. Jessica Brock, age 19
11. Keri Cassels, age 16
12. Anna Dorsey, age 16
13. Brian Dekle, age 19
14. Brandon Phillips, age 19
15. John Palmer, age 16
16. Vikram Jambulapati, age 15
17. Luke Walden, age 15

Region 5

Save our Stream

All from Chesterland, Ohio

18. Karoline Evin McMullen, age 14
19. Angela Primbas, age 14
20. Amanda Weatherhead, age 15

Region 6

Del City High School Water Watch Program Student Volunteers

21. Heather Renee Dornan, age 18 (Del City, Oklahoma)

Region 7

Groundwater Education and Program Development
 Humann Elementary School (Lincoln, Nebraska)
 22. Allyson Lien, age 11 (Lincoln, Nebraska)

Region 8

Habitat, Wildlife & Population Monitoring Projects
 Students of South Cache 8th & 9th Grade Center (Hyrum, Utah)
 All students from Hyrum, Utah
 23. Parker Hellstern, age 14
 24. Tana Hellstern, age 16
 25. Aaron Lusk, age 15
 26. Bryan Miller, age 14
 27. Jason Newhall, age 14

Region 9

Hickory Creek Watershed Bioassay Project
 28. Scott Elder, age 15 (Chino Hills, California)

Region 10

Saving the Fender's Blue Butterfly
 8th Grade students of 2004, Grant Community Middle School (Salem, Oregon)
 29. Alyssa Foster, age 15
 30. Amber Urban, age 15

Source: Tracy Young Tracy Young, Counselor's Office (X62786).

NPS Maintenance Backlog 2002-2006 (dollars in millions)

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>02-06</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Proposal</u>	<u>Total</u>
Facility Maintenance	294	329	370	385	392	1,771
Construction (w/o supplementals)	367	328	332	304	324	1,656
Subtotal (NPS Discretionary)	661	657	702	690	717	3,427
Fees used for maintenance projects	48	80	84	98	108	417
Park roads funding (FHWA)	165	165	165	213*	320	1,028
Total	874	902	951	1,001	1,145	4,873

Source: Janet Irwin, Natural Resource Programs, (X54806).

Original CBO Score for 2002 Farm Bill Conservation Programs
Budget Authority - Baseline and New \$ Authorized by 2002 Farm Bill
(\$ in Million)

Program		2002-2011
Conservation Security Program	<i>Baseline</i>	-
	<i>2002 Farm Bill</i>	2,000
Conservation Reserve Program	<i>Baseline</i>	18,724
	<i>2002 Farm Bill</i>	1,517
Wetlands Reserve Program	<i>Baseline</i>	-
	<i>2002 Farm Bill</i>	1,498
Environmental Quality Incentives Program	<i>Baseline</i>	1,987
	<i>2002 Farm Bill</i>	9,000
Grassland Reserve Program	<i>Baseline</i>	-
	<i>2002 Farm Bill</i>	254
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program	<i>Baseline</i>	-
	<i>2002 Farm Bill</i>	700
Farmland Protection Program	<i>Baseline</i>	-
	<i>2002 Farm Bill</i>	985
Ground and Surface Water Conservation	<i>Baseline</i>	-
	<i>2002 Farm Bill</i>	550
Klamath Basin Water Conservation	<i>Baseline</i>	-
	<i>2002 Farm Bill</i>	50
Agricultural Management Assistance	<i>Baseline</i>	-
	<i>2002 Farm Bill</i>	50
Watershed Rehabilitation Program	<i>Baseline</i>	-
	<i>2002 Farm Bill</i>	275
Desert Terminal Lakes	<i>Baseline</i>	-
	<i>2002 Farm Bill</i>	200

<u>Total - Baseline</u>	20,711
<u>Total - 2002 Farm</u>	
<u>Bill</u>	<u>17,079</u>
<u>Grand Total</u>	37,790

Source: Jason Weller, Natural Resource Programs, (X50681).