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OA/ID Number:	13812
Folder ID Number:	13812-007

Folder Title:
ANPA [American Newspaper Publishers Association] 5/6/92 [OA 7573] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	22	5	2

"these #s are worthless"
USITC - done under duress

Commerce #s - are from 90 -

Only #s Comm. has is from 87 - (on jobs)

starting to use USITC's adaptation

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release May 6, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN TELECONFERENCE TO AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS
ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

1:50 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Bob. And thank all of you for that warm welcome. And I'd like to say hello to Cathy Black there, the ANPA CEO and President. I want to congratulate your incoming chairman, an old friend, Frank Bennack, who takes the gavel for the ANPA and the new NAA. And it's good to be with all of you again -- this time via satellite.

Please excuse the slight delay here. I've just come from a longer-than-expected press conference with President Kravchuk of Ukraine. And, incidentally, that was an important meeting we had, and I think it went very well indeed. The relationship between the United States and Ukraine is a developing one, and it is a very important one, and I will be seeing him again in a couple of hours. But that's why I was a little late here.

Before taking your questions, let me just give you a brief update on events in Los Angeles. As I think back today to when I spoke with the American people last Friday evening, I think of the oath that I took as President, the Constitution's charge to ensure domestic tranquility. This I know: We cannot and can never condone violence, because without peace there can be no hope.

All of us are grateful that our actions have brought calm to Los Angeles. And the kids are back in school, city buses are running, the curfew is lifted. After last week's shock and spectacle, we take heart at the willpower of the people of Los Angeles to join hands and hearts to mend their community.

Let me focus for a minute on what we're doing at the federal level, working in cooperation with the Governor and the Mayor to help in the rebuilding. Through my presidential disaster declaration, FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, will make assistance available to individuals and families and the city and county of Los Angeles. We've got a preliminary estimate of this assistance, and the preliminary estimate is approximately $300 million.

Now, we will make grants directly to people hit the hardest by the violence -- personal grants up to $11,500 to meet urgent needs like food, clothing and medicine. These grants will also help with temporary housing; money to provide shelter for up to 18 months for families who have lost their homes; or, money for repairs to minimally damaged homes. And we're also helping with crisis counseling and disaster unemployment assistance for those who are now without jobs as a result of the disaster.

A disaster field office is already up and running in Los Angeles; and FEMA's 800 assistance number is ready to receive calls in English, Spanish, Chinese, Thai, Korean and Laotian. In addition, FEMA will assist state and local governments to repair and restore public utilities like water and electricity, essential to everyday life. This is a cooperation program, a program of cooperation with state and federal and local governments.

Beyond these emergency grants, we will provide low-interest Small Business Administration disaster loans up to $500,000 for business losses that exceed insurance coverage, and up to $100,000 to homeowners and renters for damage not covered by insurance. Preliminary estimates indicate that roughly $300 million in loans will be made in the Los Angeles area.

Finally, the Department of Agriculture has arranged for delivery of over 2,000 cases of rice cereal, over 2,000 cases of infant formula, nearly 250 cases of nonfat dry milk, and continues to assess emergency food needs in the city of Los Angeles. So all told, federal aid to speed the recovery process in Los Angeles is estimated at approximately $600 million.

Now, tonight I'll be traveling to California to get a firsthand look at the situation in Los Angeles. There, I'll be meeting with members of the community to discuss how we can continue the work of building a future of hope, understanding and tolerance -- a future where there's no room for hatred. That's a story I know every one of us wants to see in print.

Let me say this about the desire that all Americans share to see that what happened in Los Angeles never happens again: We all want to solve the problems. This is no time to play the blame game. It is time for honest talk. And the fact is, in the past decades spending is up, the number of programs are up, and yet, let's face it: That has not solved many of the fundamental problems that plague our cities. We need an honest, open national discussion about family, about values, about public policy and about race. That's the only way forward. And that's what I intend to do in the days ahead.

I'll never forget when Mayor Bradley of Los Angeles came with some other mayors to see me a few months ago. And he pointed out, as did all of them -- small city mayors, big city mayors -- that the decline in the family, the dissolution of the American family is at the core of the problems the cities face. And we've got to find ways to strengthen the American family. Barbara does it by encouraging parents to read to their kids, and we're trying to do it through our own education program and through revising the welfare system that in the past has encouraged to families to live apart. But the family is important in all of this.

And I might add, lastly, so is the private sector. Peter Ueberroth talked to me in very optimistic tones the other day of how the private sector can now get involved in some of these areas in job-creating ways that will offer them hope for the future, not just a repair mechanism, but real hope for the future.

So I approach this with optimism. I know we've got to do better. The whole country has to do better. And I'm looking forward to going out there and then making some recommendations to the country about what we should do.

But anyway, thank you all very much for letting me be a part of your 106th convention. And now I'll be delighted to take some questions, Bob.

MODERATOR: All right. Thank you, Mr. President. There is a podium with a microphone here from which questions can be asked. And will you please identify yourself before asking your question.

Q Mr. President, last night seven women who know each other only through this convention, for the most part -- and we're from all over the country, ranged in age from 21 to over 70 -- had dinner together. During the course of the evening we found that we agreed almost 100 percent on the problems that are facing not just professional women, but all women in this country over the next few years. I'd like to give you those problems.

The first one was physical violence, just the garden variety of crime that we see, random crime resulting from the rage in this country. The second was sexual violence, including rape, sexual harassment and job discrimination, particularly. The third is financial violence, including things like not only just getting along in our struggling economy and making ends meet, but things that are gender specific, like years of pay discrimination and the fact that more women are supporting families alone and living longer than men in a time when services are declining and expenses are going up. And finally, the abortion issue and the question of whether women will, in private consultation with their God, have the right to choose how to manage their own body or whether our U.S. government is going to tell us that.

Mr. President, we'd like to know what your agenda is for dealing with these issues facing American women.

THE PRESIDENT: I think we've got a good agenda for dealing with these problems. First, on physical violence and secondly on rape and job discrimination, there are strong laws on the book. We're trying to make them even stronger by passing a meaningful crime bill that will, in my view, inhibit crime. I've had difficulty with that, but we're going to keep on trying to get such legislation through the United States Congress.

And I think you're absolutely correct in the underlying point that this kind of violence must end. I am not overly happy with some of the violence I see in the public media, and I've spoken out against that. I saw a film the other day, and I'll spare you its name -- a rather prominent new one that almost glorified the use of narcotics -- cocaine in this instance. And we have tried very hard, working with some of the media people to eliminate that. There's a great private sector effort going on under the leadership of Jim Burke to try to go, use the media to speak out against the narcotics and against the underlying things that lead to the kind of violence that both you and I decry.

Financial violence, the answer is to get this economy going. I'm a little more optimistic about that one right now. I believe that most people feel that the economy is starting to move. I was wrong last year. I thought the economy was starting in a recovery about this time and that by the end of August the recovery would, if not robust, pretty steady, and it wasn't. And I think 49 of the 50 blue-chip indicating economists, who are leading economists, felt the same way.

But I think the answer to financial violence is equal opportunity. And I hope that the recovery -- and it would have been stimulated, I think, if we could have passed these very laser-like growth initiatives that I have proposed and am still proposing. I hope that will take care of a lot of the financial violence that is -- that we've suffered through as a result of longer-than-normal recession.

On abortion, you and I just have different views on that one, and I am appalled at the numbers of abortions. I know that others view it very, very differently. I have confidence in the court system and, of course, as President will uphold the Constitution of the United States. But when I see a 13-year old -- some of the groups are fighting legislation that would say to a 13-year old you've got to notify your parents -- they're challenging that law in Pennsylvania -- I'm sorry, I just disagree with it.

And I think that contributes to a weakening of the family, too. So I have a difference. I come down on the side of the sanctity of life and others look at it quite differently. But the matter is in the courts and then we'll see what happens. I don't

know how broad the Supreme Court decision will be, but at some point it will go back out to the states again.

Q The New York Times today asserts in its lead editorial that spending on direct aid for cities has fallen by more than 60 percent after adjusting for inflation since 1981. First, how will you explain that statistic to the people of Los Angeles whom you will soon be visiting? And second, if many of them have, in fact, suffered dramatic declines in economic opportunity in the last decade, they will, of course, want to know if recent events have convinced you to reconsider your strategies on federal aid to cities.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first place, I'd like to look at The New York Times editorial. I have asked the director of OMB to give me the amounts by which federal spending has increased and it's increased dramatically. We may be being judged by whether you should put money into these hopeless projects of bricks and mortar that we saw rot in St. Louis, for example, and deny everybody dignity.

If you can pick out a program like that one and say spending is down, you're correct. What we've tried to do is bring it to bear in different ways. We've tried for block grants that leave the individual communities to have a better shot. But overall, I can certify to you that spending is up. So I'd have to see exactly what it is that The New York Times is talking about.

What was the second part of your question?

Is she gone?

Q She's back. (Laughter.) The second part was, many of the people in L.A. have, in fact, suffered dramatic declines in economic opportunity in the last decade. They will, of course, want to know if recent events have convinced you to reconsider your strategies on federal aid to cities.

THE PRESIDENT: I think we should certainly reconsider the status quo in terms of federal aid to cities. And that's one of the things we've been trying to do by offering people HOPE, homeownership for people everywhere, for offering them enterprise zones that would actually bring businesses into the communities. You see, I don't think this is a time for blame, as I said in my remarks. I think it is a time to rethink and to try some new ideas as to how we cope with the problems of the cities. I think we would all agree that it hasn't worked. It hasn't worked in the last 10 years; it hasn't worked in the last 30.

And so we've got to do what we can. All the time I have to bear in mind, however, because of my concern about the federal deficit that's appalling, exactly how many dollars can be brought to bear in the community. And this is one of the reasons I like what Peter Ueberroth is talking -- what we've tried to be talking about in terms of points of light, people -- neighbors helping neighbors, in terms of block grants and fewer mandated programs.

One of the places that I may have a difference with The New York Times editorial page -- and there may be others -- relates to the concept of mandated programs. You see, every governor -- every governor comes to Washington and says, do not mandate any more programs. Please do not pass programs that tell me as governor, or my mayors as mayors, how they have to spend the money. So we have a proposal for a substantial block grant that has been pending in the United States Congress, and maybe that time has come to think new thoughts and to try that one.

So I would tell them: Look, I'm not happy with the status quo, and clearly you're not happy with the status quo, so let's try some new ideas. Let's try some change. And this isn't any

time for demagoguery or blame. In my view, it's a time to go out and sensibly and sensitively survey the situation, do what I have suggested here, which is to bring the federal resources to bear on the problem, and then say: Look, let's turn over a new leaf and let's see what will heal; and all the time remembering that we cannot condone lawlessness and violence. And so we can separate that out.

I will do what the federal government can do to support the local police, to support the mayors, to support the governors in their requests for support for keeping the peace. So that's one.

And then the other: What do you do about the problems? How do you bring hope where there has been hopelessness? And I think my challenge now is to find a package of answers that will at least give these people that you're talking about a shot at something new. And I am not pessimistic about it. I really believe that in our country sometimes out of despair or out of gloom comes real opportunity. That's the way I'm going to approach with no rancor in my heart and do what we can to help.

And I must tell you, I am very pleased at the reaction from both the Governor and the Mayor about the federal response. It is not easy when you want the federal government to be a partner, but you don't want it to dominate. I think we've handled it right in terms of putting down the violence. And I hope we're handling it right in terms of compassionate help to people that desperately need it.

MODERATOR: Mr. President, if we have time for one more question.

Q My question is, you have indicated that there are some basic flaws with our current welfare system, and that they are related to the crisis in Los Angeles. What are your specific ideas for welfare reform, and how will they relate to that crisis?

THE PRESIDENT: The best answer on welfare reform is to give the states the flexibility through the waiver process to innovate. And that's exactly what we've done now with the state of Wisconsin. We have invited other states to send in requests for waivers so that we can let them innovate.

In the Wisconsin program, for example, there was Learnfare, there was Workfare, as a part of their reform program. Some were upset because in the program it suggests that if you curtail payments after so many children, that that would be cruel. Others are saying that that'll be a disincentive for families that are going to just be on welfare and be there for decades. But let's see it work. This was passed by the Wisconsin legislature; let's see it work.

So the federal role predominantly is to provide the flexibility to the states that are required. But underlying my own philosophy is this concept of work incentive, learning incentive. And I'd like to see us really go forward on this program because therein, I think, lies the answer. I do not think that you're going to design one-size-fits-all welfare legislation out of Washington, D.C. We've got to get past this view. And it's tough in an election year when you hear all the promises of these grand designs, which means just more federal spending.

I'm sorry, but I don't think the highly centralized federal answers work, and I don't think that they need the support of people that are hurting in the future. So this one on welfare, we're trying this diffused, decentralized approach, underpinning it as the kind of philosophy I've outlined for you. But I think it'll be well received by the American people, and I wish those in Wisconsin who are starting with this waiver the greatest success with their approach.

MODERATOR: Mr. President, we thank you very much for taking time out of your schedule to join us, and we wish you well on your trip to Los Angeles.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END 2:10 P.M. EDT

Bunton
5/05/92 1:30PM
Draft Five
[ANPA.2]

Presidential Remarks: ANPA Teleconference
Wednesday, May 6, 1992
1:45 P.M.

Thank you for that warm welcome. Thank you Bob [Robert Erburu, A.N.P.A. Chairman] for those kind words. Happy anniversary to Cathy Black -- A.N.P.A. CEO and President -- for finishing up your first year. I'd like to congratulate your incoming chairman -- Frank Bennack [BAN-ACK] who takes the gavel soon for the A.N.P.A. and the new N.A.A. It's good to be here with all of you again -- this time via (SBS6.)

Before I take your questions, let me provide a brief update on events in Los Angeles. All of us are grateful that calm has replaced chaos. Kids are back in school; city buses are running, the curfew is lifted. After last week's shock and spectacle, we take heart at the will-power of the people of Los Angeles -- who have joined hands and hearts to mend their community.

Let me focus for a moment on what we've done at the federal level to help in the rebuilding. First, we've made available $300 million in immediate federal assistance through Federal Emergency Management Agency -- FEMA -- grants.

Grants worth $100 million are available, in various forms, directly to people hit hardest by the violence -- personal grants up to $11,500 to meet urgent needs like food, clothing and medicine. Our grants will also help with temporary housing -- money for minimal damage repair to homes, or money -- up to 18

months -- to provide shelter for a family who lost their home. We're also helping with crisis counseling and disaster unemployment assistance for those who are now without jobs as a result of the disaster.

A disaster field office is already up and running in Los Angeles, and FEMA's 800 assistance number is ready to receive calls in English, Spanish, Chinese, Thai, Korean and Laotian.

In addition, FEMA grants worth $200 million are available to the public sector -- to repair and restore public utilities like water and electricity -- essential to every day life.

Beyond these emergency grants: we've made nearly $300 million in low-interest Small Business Administration disaster loans available -- up to $500,000 for business losses that excede insurance coverage, and up to ~~$20~~ 100,000 to homeowners and renters for damage not covered by insurance.

All told, ~~that's a total of~~ it is estimated approximately $600 million in Federal Aid to speed the recovery process in Los Angeles.

Tonight I'll go to the west coast -- to get a first-hand look at the situation in Los Angeles. I'll be listening to members of the community -- for ideas on how we'll begin the work of building a future of hope, understanding and tolerance -- a future where there's no room for hatred. That's a story I know everyone of us wants to see in print.

Thank you for letting me be a part of your 106th convention. Now for the tough part: I'll take a couple of questions. Fire away.

###

Grant Peterson/Steve Dougherty FEMA 646-3692

Marlin Press Conf. 5/4/92

Hale OMB

FEMA FACT Sheet

300 + 300 = 600 million

Bunton
5/6/92 9AM
Draft Five
[ANPA.4]

Presidential Remarks: ANPA Teleconference
Wednesday, May 6, 1992
1:45 P.M.

Thank you for that warm welcome. Thank you Bob [~~Robert Erburu, A.N.P.A. Chairman~~] for those kind words. Happy ~~anniversary to Cathy Black -- A.N.P.A. CEO and President -- for finishing up your first year.~~ I'd like to congratulate your new chairman -- Frank Bennack ~~[BEN-ACK]~~ who ~~just took~~ takes the gavel for the A.N.P.A. and the new N.A.A. It's good to be here with all of you again -- this time via satellite.

Before I take your questions, let me provide a brief update on events in Los Angeles. As I think back today to what I said last Friday evening, I think of the oath I took as President -- the Constitution's charge to "ensure domestic tranquility." This I know: We can never condone violence -- because without peace, there can be no hope. //

All of us are grateful that calm has replaced chaos. Kids are back in school; city buses are running, the curfew is lifted. After last week's shock and spectacle, we take heart at the will-power of the people of Los Angeles -- who have joined hands and hearts to mend their community.

Let me focus for a moment on what we're doing at the federal level to help in the rebuilding. Through my Presidential Disaster declaration, the Federal Emergency Management Agency -- FEMA -- will make assistance available to individuals, families,

and the City and County of Los Angeles. A preliminary estimate of this assistance is ~~$255~~ approximately 300 million.

Grants will be made directly to people hit hardest by the violence -- personal grants up to $11,500 to meet urgent needs like food, clothing and medicine. Our grants will also help with temporary housing -- money for minimal damage repair to homes, or money -- up to 18 months -- to provide shelter for a family who lost their home. We're also helping with crisis counseling and disaster unemployment assistance for those who are now without jobs as a result of the disaster.

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In addition, FEMA will assist the public sector -- to repair and restore public utilities like water and electricity -- essential to every day life.

Beyond these emergency grants: we will provide low-interest Small Business Administration disaster loans -- up to $500,000 for business losses that exceed insurance coverage; up to $100,000 to homeowners and renters for damage not covered by insurance. Preliminary estimates indicate that ~~over~~ roughly $300 million in loans will be made in the Los Angeles area.

All told, Federal Aid to speed the recovery process in Los Angeles could be ~~as much as~~ approximately $600 million.

Tonight I'll go to the west coast -- to get a first-hand look at the situation in Los Angeles. I'll be listening to members of the community -- for ideas on how we'll begin the work

of building a future of hope, understanding and tolerance -- a future where there's no room for hatred. That's a story I know everyone of us wants to see in print.

Let me say this about the desire all Americans share to see that what happened in Los Angeles never happens again. We all want to solve the problems. But this is no time to play the blame game. It's time for honest talk -- not simple slogans about "12 years of neglect." The fact is, in the past decade, spending is up, the number of programs are up -- and yet that hasn't solved many of the fundamental problems that plague our cities.

We need an honest, open national discussion -- about <u>family</u>, about <u>values</u>, about <u>public policy</u> -- and about <u>race</u>. That's the only way forward -- and that's what I intend to do in the days ahead.

Thank you for letting me be a part of your 106th convention. Now I'll take a couple of questions. Fire away.

# # #

To Paul Jarvis

Date _____ Time _____

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Paul

of Media Affairs

Phone 7150

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	
RETURNED YOUR CALL			

Message

will POTUS be able to see Cisneros?

Took @ time time

Mohsari / Dinkins

Operator

Mail-0597

AMPAD EFFICIENCY® 23-021 CARBONLESS

Wednesday, May 6, 1992
Annual Luncheon

Aguirre, Alejandro
Barnes, Andrew
Bartlett, Walter E.
Batten, Frank
Batten, James K.
Bennack Jr., Frank A.
Black, Cathie
Blethen, Frank A.
Bradley, Harry H.
Brumback, Charles T.
Bryan III, J. Stewart
Busse, Michael
Cannistraro Jr., Nicholas J.
Carroll, Crawford
Cisneros, Henry G.
Cox, David C.
Crisp Jr., Fred D.
Curley, John J.
Diamond, Richard E.
Doughton, James E.
Erburu, Robert F.
Forman, Len
Fox, Douglas B.
Franklin, Larry D.
Goodreds, John S.
Graham, Donald E.
Hamblett, Stephen
Hardy, Sandra C.
Harris, Dale
Hartmann, Robert H.
Hladky, Joe
Johnson, Richard J.V.
~~Johnston, Michael W.~~
Kennedy, James C.
~~Klein, Beverly~~
~~Lange, Lynn Wood~~
Laventhol, David
Leser, Lawrence A.
Linker, Erich
Madigan, John W.
Marchal, Jim
Martz Jr., Uzal H.
Mattson, Walter E.
Montgomery, John
Morris III, William S.
Newhouse, Donald
Parkinson, Roger R.
Potts, Erwin
Pulitzer, Michael E.
Quarles III, Orage
Ridder, P. Anthony
Riddle, W. Curtis
Roales, Judith
Rosenburgh, Carlton, F.
Rowe, Charles S.
Russell, Frank E.
Scherner, Lloyd
Schurz, Scott C.
Sumerell, Douglas
Taylor, William O.
Thieriot, Richard T.
Thomsen, Eivind
Tilis, Jerome
Warren, Richard Jr.
Williams, Jack A.
Woldt, Harry
Womack, Clydette

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22
22
64

28-Apr

4 questions

Annual Luncheon - Segment #16
Wednesday May 6, 1992
Grand Ballroom

Liaison	Clock	Minutes	
	11:45 a.m.		Workshops end West Foyer VIP & Dais Reception East Foyer General Reception Hosted by Mutual Insurance
	12:00	1	Ballroom Doors open
	12:00	25	New York News All High School Jazz Band plays attendees into Roo
	12:05:p.m		VIP non-Dais guests proceed to Grand Ballroom for RESERVED Seating
	12:12	5	Dais line-up--Captains escort NAA Governors, Graduate ANPA directors to Grand Ballroom Stage (Tables pre-set w/ Salad & Desert)
	12:17	2	Erburu: Thanks Band: Intros Bennack
	12:19	2	Bennack intros: Cisneros
	12:21	20	Address: Henry Cisneros
	12:41	9	Bennack moderates Q & A for Cisneros
	12:50	50	Q & A Ends Entree Served
	01:40	5	Erburu: Intros Bush via Satellite
	01:45	7	Address: President George Bush
	01:52	10	Erburu: Moderates Q & A for Bush
	02:02	2	Erburu: Thanks Bush intros Taylor
	02:04	3	Taylor: Invites Attendees to Boston
	02:07	2	Erburu: Thanks Taylor; presents gavel to Bennack
	02:09	8	Bennack: Remarks
	02:17		Adjourn

3/5/92

Annual Luncheon - Segment #16
Wednesday May 6, 1992
Grand Ballroom

Liaison	Clock	Min.	
	11:45am		Workshops end West Foyer VIP & Dais Reception East Foyer General Reception Hosted by Mutual Insurance
	12:00pm	1	Ballroom Doors open
	12:00pm	25	New York News All High School Jazz Band plays attendees into room
	12:05pm		VIP non-Dais guests proceed to Grand Ballroom for RESERVED Seating
	12:12pm	5	Dais line-up -- Captains escort NAA Board of Governors, Graduate ANPA directors to Grand Ballroom State (Tables pre-set w/salad and dessert)
	12:17pm	2	Erburu: Thanks Band: introduces Bennack Acknowledge NAA Board of Governors
	12:19pm	2	Bennack introduces: Cisneros
	12:21pm	20	Address: Henry Cisneros
	12:41pm	9	Bennack moderates Q&A for Cisneros
	12:50pm		Q&A ends
	12:51pm	1	Exchange of gavel Unveil NAA logo
	12:52pm	48	Entree served
	1:40pm	5	Erburu: Introduces Bush via Satellite
	1:45pm	7	Address: George Bush
	1:52pm	10	Erburu: Moderates Q&A for Bush
	2:02pm	2	Erburu: Thanks Bush and introduces Taylor
	2:04pm	3	Taylor: Invites Attendees to Boston
	2:07pm	2	Erburu: Thanks Taylor; Introduces Bennack
	2:09pm	8	Bennack: Remarks
	2:17pm		Adjourn

*** END OF DOCUMENT ***

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

10:10 AM WEDS. 6 MAY 92

SCOTT ASKED → NO ELECTED OFFICIALS OTHER THAN CISNEROS – FAXING DAYS

SCOTT SFORZA 6 MAY 93 8:15 AM

HENRY CISNEROS WILL BE IN RM → FOR POTUS ACK?
FORMER MAYOR OF SAN ANTONIO

NYTIMES TODAY ANPA appearances of Clinton & Perot
(A 26) → PEROT ARTICLE

QUESTIONS- PEROT ASKED ABT HEALTH CARE
CONVENE LEADERS NOT AIDES/LOBBYISTS
ENTITLEMENTS

5 MAY 92
10:30 PM

SCOTT SFORZA ANPA INTRO -

CLINTON POWERFUL SPEECH - WELL RECEIVED
2 Q's PEROT RUNNING WORKED CROWD L
$4 TRILLION DEFICIT
(MISSED PEROT SPEECH)
"COMING APART WHEN SHOULD BE COMING TOGETHER"
AGREED W/ POTUS ACTION TO RESTORE ORDER; SBA AND FEMA LOANS
MOST IMPRESSIVE - HUMAN TOUCH, DC KID SHOT ON WAY HOME; WATTS RIOTS - HOW HE HELPED (BOBBY), MLK,

PRIVATE INVESTMENT (COMMUNITY)
MORE PART IN COMM.
SAFE STREETS / COMMUNITY POLICING
PRO-FAM. / SCHOOLS / CHILD SUPPORT / ED.
→ IF DON'T HAVE A JOB SHOULD BE DO COMM. SERVICE
NO TPROMPT - TALKING POINTS

(LA SPEECHES) NEED TO SEE NIGHTLINE - PKG FROM MON. PM. NIGHTLINE

ANPA American Newspaper Publishers Association Foundations

Contact: ANPA
STEVE PALMEDO
703-648-1323

MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 29, 1992

FAX • TRANSMISSION

TO: **Paul Lutheringer**

White House Media Affairs

FAX #: **(202) 456-1651** Phone #: **(202) 456-7150**

FROM: **Steve Palmedo**

Reply Fax #: **(703) 620-1265** Phone #: **(703) 648-1323**

Number of Pages (including this one) **Thirteen**

Reply Required: YES _____ NO _____

COMMENTS:

p. 1 Our timeline for the Wednesday luncheon
p. 2-9 Pages from our printed program proof listing events and participants
p. 10-12 Press Advisory issued yesterday.

Will advise on hotel room for Scott Sforza

Please inform us immediately if you do not receive facsimile in full.

Printed on recycled paper

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Annual Luncheon - Segment #16 28-Apr
Wednesday May 6, 1992
Grand Ballroom

Liaison	Clock	Minutes	
	11:45 a.m.		Workshops end West Foyer VIP & Dais Reception East Foyer General Reception Hosted by Mutual Insurance
	12:00	1	Ballroom Doors open
	12:00	25	New York News All High School Jazz Band plays attendees into Roo
	12:05:p.m		VIP non-Dais guests proceed to Grand Ballroom for RESERVED Seating
	12:12	5	Dais line-up--Captains escort NAA Governors, Graduate ANPA directors to Grand Ballroom Stage (Tables pre-set w/ Salad & Desert)
	12:17	2	Erburu: Thanks Band: intros Bennack
	12:19	2	Bennack intros: Cisneros former Mayor of San Antonio
	12:21	20	Address: Henry Cisneros
	12:41	9	Bennack moderates Q & A for Cisneros
	12:50	50	Q & A Ends Entree Served
	01:40	5	Erburu: Intros Bush via Satellite Er-bur-roo Bob
	01:45	7	Address: President George Bush
	01:52	10	Erburu: Moderates Q & A for Bush → no ack
	02:02	2	Erburu: Thanks Bush Intros Taylor → Bill Taylor pubs/t Boston Globe where convention
	02:04	3	Taylor: Invites Attendees to Boston will be next yr.
	02:07	2	Erburu: Thanks Taylor; presents gavel to Bennack
	02:09	8	Bennack: Remarks Frank (Ben-Jack) Pres. CEO of Hearst Corp. incoming Chairman of ANPA your new (NAA).
	02:17		Adjourn

Sunday May 3

8:30 a.m. *(Connd Suite)*

BIG Ideas for Small Newspapers

What's worked in "revenue generating," "cost containment" and "new products" in newspapers under 75,000 circulation.

Moderator J. David Tipton, Marketing Director, Nixon Newspapers Inc., Peru, Ind.

Monday May 4

7 a.m. *(Workshop #1, Jade Room; Workshop #2, Astor Salon)*

Early Bird Workshops

Workshop #1 **Frequent Reader Program**

Speaker Harry M. Whipple, President and Publisher, The Cincinnati Enquirer

Workshop #2 **Implementing Total Quality Management**

Speakers Robert H. Wills, President, Journal/Sentinel Inc., Milwaukee

John D. Blodger, Vice President/Labor Relations, ANPA

7:30 a.m. *(East Foyer, Grand Ballroom)*

Early Bird Reception

Hosted by Editor & Publisher

7:55 a.m. *(Grand Ballroom)*

Wake-up Pipes and Drums of the Police Department, City of New York Emerald Society

8 a.m. *(Grand Ballroom)*

Keynote Breakfast

Call to Order Frank A. Bennack Jr., Chairman, ANPA Convention Arrangements Committee; President and Chief Executive Officer, The Hearst Corporation, New York City

Invocation John Cardinal O'Connor, Archbishop of New York

Welcome David N. Dinkins, Mayor, New York City

Keynote Address Robert F. Erburu, Chairman, ANPA; Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, The Times Mirror Co., Los Angeles

President's Report Cathleen Black, President and Chief Executive Officer, ANPA — just completed first yr.

Cathy

Monday May 4

10 a.m. *(St. Bartholomew's Church)*

Associated Press Annual Business Meeting

Presiding William J. Keating, Chairman, Associated Press, New York City

Report of the Nominating Committee

Report to the Membership Louis D. Boccardi, President and General Manager, Associated Press, New York City

A Conversation with Terry Anderson

Moderator Louis D. Boccardi

Election of AP Directors

12:15 p.m. *(East Foyer, Grand Ballroom)*

Associated Press Cash Bar Reception

1 p.m. *(Grand Ballroom)*

Associated Press Annual Luncheon

Presiding William J. Keating

Address **Robert S. Strauss,** U.S. Ambassador to Moscow

3 p.m. *(St. Bartholomew's Church)*

Diversity Roundtable

"Our business requires us to reflect our diverse readers and markets. Why are minorities and women essential to newspapers?"

Provocateur Dr. Ruth B. Love, Executive Publisher, Reporter Publications, San Francisco

Panelists Emilia S. Askari, Environment Writer, Detroit Free Press

Betty Winston Bayé, Editorial Writer and Columnist, The Courier-Journal, Louisville

Dorothy Butler Gilliam, Columnist, The Washington Post

Jay T. Harris, Vice President/Operations, Knight-Ridder Inc., Miami

Anna Quindlen, Columnist, The New York Times

Stephen D. Rice, Director of Human Resources, Asbury Park (N.J.) Press

Rick Rodriguez, Assistant Managing Editor, The Sacramento Bee

William L. Winter, President and Executive Director, American Press Institute, Reston, Va.

Holly Woolard, Sports Editor, The Argus, Fremont, Calif.

4

Tuesday, May 5

7 a.m. *(Workshop #1, Jade Room; Workshop #2, Astor Salon)*

Early Bird Workshops

Workshop #1 — **Entering the Information Technology Marketplace: The Bells Are Ringing**

Speaker — Kathleen Criner, Senior Vice President/Industry Development and Diversity, ANPA

Workshop #2 — **Hot Buttons: Americans with Disabilities Act, OSHA, Independent Contractors**

Speaker — Madelyn P. Jennings, Senior Vice President/Personnel, Gannett Co. Inc., Arlington, Va.

George R. Cashau, Senior Vice President/Technology, ANPA

Harold Fuson Jr., Vice President/General Counsel, The Copley Press, La Jolla, Calif.

7:30 a.m. *(East Foyer, Grand Ballroom)*

Stand-up Continental Breakfast

Hosted by Delta and United Airlines, Alamo Rent A Car and Hertz

8 a.m. *(Grand Ballroom)*

General Session

Presiding — Robert F. Erburu, Chairman, ANPA; Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, The Times Mirror Co., Los Angeles

Introduction — J. Stewart Bryan III, Chairman, NAB; Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, Media General Inc., Richmond, Va.

Address — Ross Perot, Chairman, Perot Systems Corp., Dallas

8:45 a.m. *(Grand Ballroom)*

American Newspaper Publishers Association Annual Business Meeting

Presiding — Robert F. Erburu

Report of Membership — John G. Montgomery, President and Publisher, Montgomery Publications, Junction City, Kan.

Report of Treasurer — Charles T. Brumback, President and Chief Executive Officer, Tribune Company, Chicago

Resolution — Mary Schurz, Editor/Publisher, The Advocate-Messenger, Danville, Ky.

Other Business

9 a.m. *(Grand Ballroom)*

Newspaper Advertising Bureau Annual Meeting of Members

Presiding J. Stewart Bryan III, Chairman, NAB; Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, Media General Inc., Richmond, Va.

Report of Treasurer Richard E. Diamond, Publisher, Staten Island (N.Y.) Advance

Report of Membership Scott C. Schurz, President and Publisher, Herald-Times, Bloomington, Ind.

9:15 a.m. *(Grand Ballroom)*

Clash of Journalism and Marketing Roundtable

"All newspaper executives, editors included, today face real bottom-line challenges. Does aggressive marketing taint good journalism?"

Provocateur Jeff Greenfield, Media Analyst, ABC News, New York City

Panelists Ronald K.L. Collins, Professor of Law, Catholic University, Washington, D.C.

Ellis Cose, Editor, Editorial Page, New York Daily News

James A. Cutie, Senior Vice President, Marketing, The New York Times

Dionicio (Don) Flores, President and Publisher, Iowa City Press-Citizen

John L. Dotson Jr., President and Publisher, Daily Camera, Boulder, Colo.

Geneva Overholser, Vice President/Editor, The Des Moines Register

Peter S. Prichard, Editor, USA Today, Arlington, Va.

Sue Reisinger, Managing Editor, The Broward Edition, The Miami Herald

11 a.m. *(Workshop #1, Empire Room; Workshop #2, Hilton Room; Workshop #3, Astor Salon)*

Concurrent Marketing/Journalism Workshops

Workshop #1 How to Do Advertorials

Speakers Stephen A. Childs, President, Texas Monthly, Austin

Jeremy L. Halbreich, President and General Manager, The Dallas Morning News

Tuesday May 5

Workshop #2 **Promise and Perils of Zoning**

Speakers David J. Auger, Publisher, Daily News, Los Angeles

John S. Hager, President and Publisher, Messenger-Inquirer, Owensboro, Ky.

Workshop #3 **Audiotex: Print and Voice Working Together**

Speakers Michael R. Fancher, Executive Editor and Vice President, The Seattle Times

James T. McKnight, Vice President/Telecommunications, Cox Newspapers, Atlanta

12 Noon *(East Foyer, Grand Ballroom)*

General Luncheon Reception

Hosted by USA Weekend

12:30 p.m. *(Grand Ballroom)*

General Luncheon

Music by the Daily News All-City High School Chorus
In cooperation with the New York City Public Schools

Presiding Robert F. Erburu, Chairman, ANPA; Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, The Times Mirror Co., Los Angeles

Introduction Uzal H. Martz Jr., President and Publisher, Pottsville (Pa.) Republican

Address Bill Clinton, Governor of Arkansas

2 p.m. *(Outside Waldorf-Astoria on 49th Street, between Lexington and Park Avenues)*

Transportation to United Nations

Shuttle buses to United Nations begin boarding. Disembarkation is at the United Nations, 45th Street at First Avenue. Buses will run to and from the United Nations throughout the afternoon and early evening until the close of The Times Mirror and Newsday reception at 7 p.m.

Enter via the Delegates Entrance and move directly to the General Assembly. Security provisions will be in effect. **Convention badges will be required for admittance.** All attendees must be seated for the session to begin.

3:15 p.m. *(United Nations General Assembly)*

The World at Large

Presiding Frank A. Bennack Jr., Chairman, ANPA Convention Arrangements Committee; President and Chief Executive Officer, The Hearst Corporation, New York City

Welcome Alexander F. Watson, U.S. Interim Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Introduction Robert F. Erburu

Remarks Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Secretary-General of the United Nations

Address Helmut Kohl, Chancellor, Federal Republic of Germany

Wednesday May 6

7 a.m. *(Workshop #1, Jade Room; Workshop #2, Astor Salon)*

Early Bird Workshops

Workshop #1 **New Products for Readers and Advertisers**

Speaker Peter Winter, Senior Vice President, Market Development, NAB

Workshop #2 **Listening to Our Customers: Sears, JC Penney and Kmart**

Speaker Ann C. Hunt, Vice President/Retail Marketing, NAB

7:30 a.m. *(East Foyer, Grand Ballroom)*

Stand-up Continental Breakfast

Hosted by Delta and United Airlines, Alamo Rent A Car and Hertz

8 a.m. *(Grand Ballroom)*

Changing Advertising Marketplace Roundtable

"We know how to work hard and smart. How can newspapers work with our advertisers to deliver today's hard-to-reach consumers?"

Provocateur W. Russell Neuman, Director, Communications Research Group, MIT Media Laboratory, Cambridge, Mass.

Panelists Kenneth A. Banks, Vice President/Marketing Communications, Eckerd Drug Co., Clearwater, Fla.

Richard N. Costello, President and Chief Operating Officer, TBWA Advertising Inc., New York City

Douglas B. Fox, President and Chief Operating Officer, Newsday, Melville, N.Y.

Ray Gaulke, Executive Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer, NAB

Steven J. Heyer, Senior Vice President and Managing Partner, Booz•Allen & Hamilton Inc., New York City

David L. Long, Vice President, Marketing, The Time Inc. Magazine Co., New York City

Bruce Malinowski, Director/Consumer Promotion, CPC International, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.

Stan Rapp, President, CCR Consulting Group, MaxiMarketing Inc., New York City

Marcella Rosen, Executive Vice President and Media Director, N.W. Ayer, New York City

Jerome S. Tillis, Vice President/Marketing, Knight-Ridder Inc., Miami

Wednesday May 6

9:30 a.m. *(Grand Ballroom)*

Public Policy Roundtable

"Many newspapers and newspaper companies have taken an active role in public policy issues. How hard should publishers push?"

Provocateur Robert MacNeil, MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour, New York City

Panelists U.S. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.)

U.S. Representative Dennis E. Eckart (D-Ohio)

Thomas Hale Boggs Jr., Partner, Patton, Boggs and Blow, Washington, D.C.

Mimi Feller, Senior Vice President/Public Affairs and Government Relations, Gannett Co. Inc., Arlington, Va.

Gene Kimmelman, Legislative Director, Consumer Federation of America, Washington, D.C.

Roger S. Kintzel, Publisher, Austin (Texas) American-Statesman

Roger P. Parkinson, President and Publisher, Star Tribune, Minneapolis

John R. Sturm, Senior Vice President/Government, Legal and Policy, ANPA

11 a.m. *(locations listed separately below)*

Concurrent Workshops on Ad Marketplace and Public Policy

Workshop #1 Direct Marketing *(Hilton Room)*

Moderator Peter Winter, Senior Vice President, Market Development, NAB

Panelists Cathy B. Coffey, Vice President/Advertising, Cox Newspapers, Atlanta

Shaun O'L. Higgins, Director of Marketing and Sales, The Spokesman-Review, Spokane

Henry K. Wurzer, Marketing Development Manager, Hearst Newspapers, New York City

Workshop #2 Marketing Networks *(Astor Salon)*

Moderator Ray Gaulke, Executive Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer, NAB

Panelists Michael J. Fisch, Vice President, Sales and Marketing, The Hartford Courant

Herbert W. Moloney III, Senior Vice President, Advertising, Philadelphia Newspapers Inc.

Jerome S. Tilis, Vice President, Marketing, Knight-Ridder Inc., Miami

Wednesday May 6

Workshop #3 — **From the Backroom to the Frontline: Effective Lobbying Techniques** *(Empire Room)*

Speaker — Michael Sheehan, Director/Media Training, Ogilvy, Adams and Rinehart, New York City

Workshop #4 — **Public Policy Issues** *(Jade Room)*

Moderator — Robert M. Johnson, Publisher and Chief Executive Officer, Newsday, Melville, N.Y.

Panelists — David E. Easterly, President, Cox Newspapers, Atlanta

Mimi Feller, Senior Vice President/Public Affairs and Government Relations, Gannett Co. Inc., Arlington, Va.

Gene Kimmelman, Legislative Director, Consumer Federation of America, Washington, D.C.

H. Mason Sizemore, President, The Seattle Times

James R. Tisdale, Vice President/Sales and Marketing, Smurfit Newsprint Corp., Oregon City, Ore.

11:45 p.m. *(East Foyer, Grand Ballroom)*

Annual Luncheon Reception

Hosted by Mutual Insurance Company Ltd. of Bermuda

12:15 p.m. *(Grand Ballroom)*

Annual Luncheon

Music by the Daily News All-City High School Jazz Band in cooperation with the New York City Public Schools

Presiding — Robert F. Erburu, Chairman, ANPA; Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, The Times Mirror Co., Los Angeles

Introduction — Frank A. Bennack Jr., Vice Chairman, ANPA; President and Chief Executive Officer, The Hearst Corporation, New York City

Pre-Luncheon Address — Henry G. Cisneros, Chairman, Cisneros Asset Management Co. and Former Mayor of San Antonio

Introduction — Robert F. Erburu

Teleconference Address — GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States

Welcome to Boston '93 — William O. Taylor, Publisher, The Boston Globe

2:15 p.m.

Convention Adjourns

(10)

ANPA American Newspaper Publishers Association

April 28, 1992

P-R-E-S-S A-D-V-I-S-O-R-Y

Event: American Newspaper Publishers Association
106th Annual Convention

Dates: May 4-6

Place: Waldorf-Astoria, St. Bartholomew's Church and
United Nations General Assembly, New York City

Theme: Challenging Conventional Wisdom

Convention sessions will examine conventional assumptions and practices in the newspaper business with an eye toward helping newspapers respond more effectively to the changing marketplace.

Among the Speakers

Monday, May 4	**Session**
David N. Dinkins, Mayor, New York City	Keynote Breakfast, 8:15 a.m. Waldorf Grand Ballroom
Robert F. Erburu, Chairman, ANPA; Chairman and CEO, The Times Mirror Co. Los Angeles	Keynote Breakfast, 9 a.m. Waldorf Grand Ballroom
Cathleen Black, President and CEO, ANPA	Keynote Breakfast, 9:30 a.m. Waldorf Grand Ballroom
Terry Anderson, Associated Press	AP Annual Meeting, 10:45 a.m. St. Bartholomew's Church
Robert S. Strauss, U.S. Ambassador, Moscow	AP Luncheon, 2:15 p.m. Waldorf Grand Ballroom
Tuesday, May 5	**Session**
Ross Perot, U.S. Presidential Candidate	ANPA General Session, 8 a.m. Waldorf Grand Ballroom

(more)

Mailing Address: Box 17407 Dulles Airport, Washington, D.C. 20041
Offices: The Newspaper Center, 11600 Sunrise Valley Dr., Reston, Va. 22091
(703) 648-1000 FAX (703) 620-4557

Printed on recycled paper

(11)

Tuesday, May 5 (cont'd)	**Session**
Bill Clinton, Governor of Arkansas	ANPA General Luncheon, 12:30 p.m. Waldorf Grand Ballroom
Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Secretary-General of the United Nations	General Session, 3:30 p.m. United Nations General Assembly
Helmut Kohl, Chancellor, Federal Republic of Germany	General Session, 4 p.m. United Nations General Assembly
Wednesday, May 6	**Session**
Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.)	General Session, 9:30 a.m. Waldorf Grand Ballroom
Congressman Dennis E. Eckart (D-Ohio)	General Session, 9:30 a.m. Waldorf Grand Ballroom
Henry G. Cisneros, Former Mayor of San Antonio	Annual Luncheon 12:20 p.m. Waldorf Grand Ballroom
President George Bush (Teleconference Address)	Annual Luncheon 1:30 p.m. Waldorf Grand Ballroom

Press Registration

ANPA press badges are required by the working press for admittance to all program sessions.

Press registration will be in the ANPA Press Room, Park Avenue Suite, fourth floor, Waldorf-Astoria. Valid press credentials are required for registration.

Registration hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday and Sunday, and 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Wednesday.

Areas are designated for working press at each program session. Stationary television cameras and equipment must be in place one hour before a program session begins. All electronic media must use mult-box provided. Placement of additional microphones on the podium will not be permitted.

Photographers and television camera crews will not be permitted on the strage or dais.

Any special requirements for coverage of the session at the United Nations will be posted in the Press Room in the Waldorf.

Notice of any unscheduled press conferences or program changes also will be posted in the ANPA Press Room.

(more)

(12)

ANPA Contacts

Joe Lorfano, ANPA Director/Public Affairs

Nancy Jones, ANPA Manager/Public Affairs

(703) 648-1117 prior to May 1

(212) 872-6360 (ANPA Press Room, Waldorf-Astoria) after May 1

Attachment - Program in Brief

-30-

12-4/28/92

DIST: TP/NYP/SPEC/NCA/CF

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Bunton
5/05/92 5PM
Draft Five
[ANPA.2] 3

Presidential Remarks: ANPA Teleconference
Wednesday, May 6, 1992
1:45 P.M.

Thank you for that warm welcome. Thank you Bob [Robert Erburu, A.N.P.A. Chairman] for those kind words. Happy anniversary to Cathy Black -- A.N.P.A. CEO and President -- for finishing up your first year. I'd like to congratulate your incoming chairman -- Frank Bennack [BAN-ACK] who takes the gavel soon for the A.N.P.A. and the new N.A.A. It's good to be here with all of you again -- this time via SBS6.

Before I take your questions, let me provide a brief update on events in Los Angeles. As I think back today to what I said last Friday evening, I think of the oath I took as President -- the Constitution's charge to "insure domestic tranquility." This I know: We can never condone violence -- because without peace, there can be no hope. //

All of us are grateful that calm has replaced chaos. Kids are back in school; city buses are running, the curfew is lifted. After last week's shock and spectacle, we take heart at the will-power of the people of Los Angeles -- who have joined hands and hearts to mend their community.

[Let me focus for a moment on what we've done at the federal level to help in the rebuilding. First, we've made available $300 million in immediate federal assistance through Federal Emergency Management Agency -- FEMA -- grants.

Grants worth $100 million are available, in various forms, directly to people hit hardest by the violence -- personal grants up to $11,500 to meet urgent needs like food, clothing and medicine. Our grants will also help with temporary housing -- money for minimal damage repair to homes, or money -- up to 18 months -- to provide shelter for a family who lost their home. We're also helping with crisis counseling and disaster unemployment assistance for those who are now without jobs as a result of the disaster.

A disaster field office is already up and running in Los Angeles, and FEMA's 800 assistance number is ready to receive calls in English, Spanish, Chinese, Thai, Korean and Laotian.

In addition, FEMA grants worth $200 million are available to the public sector -- to repair and restore public utilities like water and electricity -- essential to every day life.

Beyond these emergency grants: we've made nearly $300 million in low-interest Small Business Administration disaster loans available -- up to $500,000 for business losses that exceed insurance coverage, and up to $20,000 to homeowners and renters for damage not covered by insurance.

All told, that's a total of $600 million in Federal Aid to speed the recovery process in Los Angeles.]

Tonight I'll go to the west coast -- to get a first-hand look at the situation in Los Angeles. I'll be listening to members of the community -- for ideas on how we'll begin the work of building a future of hope, understanding and tolerance -- a

future where there's no room for hatred. That's a story I know everyone of us wants to see in print.

Thank you for letting me be a part of your 106th convention. Now ~~for the tough part:~~ I'll take a couple of questions. Fire away.

# # #

Do: Fema first, SBA - then, reference Census? Capture - $600 m total.

Bunton
5/05/92 11AM
Draft Four
[ANPA.2]

Presidential Remarks: ANPA Teleconference
Wednesday, May 6, 1992
1:45 P.M.

Thank you for that warm welcome. Thank you Bob [Robert Erburu, A.N.P.A. Chairman] for those kind words. Happy anniversary to Cathy Black -- A.N.P.A. CEO and President -- for finishing up your first year. I'd like to congratulate your incoming chairman -- Frank Bennack [BAN-ACK] who takes the gavel soon for the A.N.P.A. and the new N.A.A. It's good to be here with all of you again -- this time via SBS6.

Before I take your questions, let me provide a brief update on events in Los Angeles. All of us are grateful that calm has replaced chaos. Kids are back in school; city buses are running, the curfew is lifted. After last week's shock and spectacle, we take heart at the will-power of the people of Los Angeles -- who have joined hands and hearts to mend their community.

Let me focus for a moment on what we're doing at the Fed level to help on the ~~They've begun rebuilding, and here's how we're helping right now:~~ ~~$600 million in immediate federal assistance is available~~ First we've made available $300m.: through Federal Emergency Management Agency -- FEMA -- grants and SBA low-interest disaster loans.

FEMA grants worth $100 million are available, in various forms, directly to people ~~impacted most~~ who need it but hardest by the violence -- personal grants up to $11,500 for unmet needs like food, clothing and medicine. to meet urgent our grants will also help with ~~Assistance with~~ temporary housing -- money for minimal damage repair to homes, or money -- up to 18 months -- to provide

shelter for a family who lost their home. ~~And help~~ with crisis counseling ~~or~~ disaster unemployment assistance for those who aren't covered under ~~the~~ normal program, ~~or have exhausted that program -- they can get benefits up to 26 weeks.~~ A disaster field office is already up and running in Los Angeles, and FEMA's 800 assistance number with ~~multi-language capabilities is~~ already receiving calls.

Also, FEMA grants worth $200 million are available to the public sector -- to repair public utilities like water and power and other administrative costs.

On the business side: low-interest Small Business Administration disaster loans ~~are~~ available -- up to $500,000 for business losses that excede insurance coverage, and up to $20,000 to homeowners and renters for damage not covered by insurance. ~~This is just a start.~~

Tonight I'll ~~be~~ go out ~~on~~ to the west coast ~~-- getting~~ to [illegible] a first-hand look at the situation in Los Angeles. I'll be listening to members of the community -- for ideas on how we'll begin the work of building a future of hope, understanding and tolerance -- a future where there's no room for hatred. That's a story I know everyone of us wants to see.

Through our newspapers we talk to one another here -- even in other hemispheres. Henry Luce became a journalist "to come as close as possible to the heart of the world." Your Chronicles, Ledgers, and Gazettes bring the world to our doorstep -- some

everyday. The more we read about events across the globe, the less foreign the international page becomes.

Thank you for letting me be a part of your 106th convention. Now for the tough part: I'll take a couple of questions. Fire away.

# # #

Disaster Assistance Programs

A Guide to Federal Aid in Disasters

DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Washington D.C. 20472

DAP 19

June 29, 1990

A Guide To
Federal Aid in Disasters

Foreword

When disaster strikes or threatens, responsibility for protection, relief, and recovery resides with the individuals and institutions affected, aided by State and local government and volunteer organizations. Under certain circumstances, however, when those resources are not enough, help from the Federal Government can be sought and provided. The President's Disaster Relief Program, managed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, is the primary means of Federal aid—but not the only one.

This handbook provides some basic information about Federal aid which may be available in a disaster. It is intended to provide a broad overview for the general public. More indepth information on disaster program regulations, policies, and procedures is available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency. (See appendix A of this handbook.)

The provisions of this handbook supersede DAP-19, A Guide to Federal Aid in Disasters, dated March 17, 1987.

Grant C. Peterson
Associate Director
State and Local Programs
and Support Directorate

Contents

page

I. Introduction 1
- When a disaster occurs
- Major disasters and emergencies defined
- The President's Disaster Relief Program
- Sources of information

II. Requesting a Major Disaster or an Emergency Declaration 3
- Requests for Federal assistance
- Processing the Governor's request
- Purposes of an Emergency declaration

III. The Declaration and Initial Operations 5
- Presidential action
- Disaster area designation
- Federal Coordinating Officer
- Disaster Field Office
- State Coordinating Officer
- FEMA-State Agreement

IV. Assistance to Individuals 7
- Public Information
- Disaster Application Centers
- Types of assistance available

V. Assistance to State and local Governments 9
- Briefings, eligible applicants
- Damage Survey Reports
- Project Applications
- Types of assistance available

VI. Hazard Mitigation Programs and Activities 13
- Involvement
- Types of assistance available

VII. Assistance Without a Presidential Declaration 15
- Federal aid
- Assistance from private relief organizations
- Temporary emergency assistance

Appendixes
- A Location of FEMA Offices
- B Location of State Disaster Offices

I. Introduction

When a disaster threatens or occurs, local authorities take immediate steps to warn and evacuate citizens, alleviate suffering, and protect life and property. If additional help is needed, the Governor may direct execution of the State's emergency plan, use State Police or the National Guard, or commit other State resources as the situation demands. Federal establishments, particularly military installations which are located in or near the disaster area, may provide immediate lifesaving assistance, and voluntary organizations and other Federal agencies, operating under their own statutory authorities, may be able to provide assistance. However, if the situation is beyond the capabilities of local and State forces, supplemented by limited assistance of Federal forces on the scene, the Governor may request that the President declare a "major disaster" or an "emergency." This request must satisfy the provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended by Public Law 100-707 (the Stafford Act).

A ***major disaster*** is defined as "any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, winddriven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby."

An ***emergency*** is defined as "any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States."

A ***State*** is defined as a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the Federated States of Micronesia.

The President's Disaster Relief Program is designed to supplement the efforts and available resources of State and local governments, voluntary relief organizations, and other forms of assistance such as insurance. The President's declaration of a major disaster or an emergency authorizes Federal assistance under the Stafford Act and triggers other Federal disaster relief programs as well.

By Executive Order 12148, Federal Emergency Management, and Executive Order 12673, Delegation of Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Functions, the President delegated the primary responsibility for administering disaster relief programs to the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Federal response is coordinated at the national level by the Associate Director, State and Local Programs and Support (SLPS) Directorate, and at the regional level by the Regional Director, through the Disaster Assistance Programs Division.

This handbook discusses the procedure for requesting a major disaster or an emergency declaration; describes what occurs after such a declaration; and lists the various forms of assistance which the Federal Government can make available to individuals, State and local governments, and private nonprofit institutions. It also describes the kinds of assistance available without a Presidential declaration.

Limited additional copies of this handbook and further information on the Disaster Assistance Programs are available from FEMA's national office in Washington, DC, or FEMA's regional office serving your State. (See appendix A for the location of FEMA offices.)

This handbook is for general information only and is not designed to provide details covered in disaster regulations or to indicate the extent or limitations of supplemental Federal disaster assistance pertaining to each major disaster or emergency. More extensive program information may be found in regulations applicable to disaster assistance (see Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations), various program handbooks published by FEMA, the Digest of Federal Disaster Assistance Programs published by FEMA, the National Emergency Assistance Programs guide published by the National Governors' Association, and the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance published by the Office of Management and Budget.

II. Requesting a Major Disaster or Emergency Declaration

The Federal Emergency Management Agency monitors developing or actual disaster occurrences. Before, during, and after a disaster, the FEMA Regional Director is in close contact with the Governor's office and the State agency responsible for disaster assistance activities, as well as with Federal agencies having disaster assistance responsibilities and capabilities. When Federal aid is needed, the Governor or State official responsible for disaster operations should contact the FEMA Regional Director for advice and assistance. The Regional Director knows the programs and resources that may be brought to bear in various disaster situations.

If the Governor is considering asking the President to declare a major disaster or an emergency, State disaster/emergency officials, in coordination with other State and local officials, should:

- Survey the affected areas, jointly with FEMA regional disaster specialists if possible, to determine the extent of private and public damage;
- Estimate the types and extent of Federal disaster assistance required;
- Consult with the FEMA Regional Director on eligibility for Federal disaster assistance; and
- Advise the FEMA Regional Office if the Governor requests or intends to request a declaration by the President.

While the Governor may rely on State and local officials for information needed to support the request, only the Governor or Acting Governor can originate the request. The Governor's request for a major disaster must be based upon a finding that the situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local governments and that Federal assistance is necessary. The Governor must furnish information on the extent and nature of State resources which have been or will be used to alleviate the conditions of the disaster. The request must also contain a certification by the Governor that State and local governments will assume all applicable non-Federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act. It should also include an estimate of the types and amounts of supplementary Federal assistance required. As

a prerequisite to a Governor's request for a major disaster or an emergency declaration, the Governor must take appropriate action under State law and direct the execution of the State's emergency plan.

The completed request, addressed to the President, is sent to the FEMA Regional Director. Suggested formats for such requests have been developed by FEMA and are available from the FEMA regional office. The Regional Director evaluates the damage and requirements for Federal assistance and makes a recommendation to the Director of FEMA, who, in turn, recommends a course of action to the President. For events that do not qualify under the definition of a major disaster, the Governor may request an emergency declaration to provide assistance to save lives, protect property, public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe. The procedures for requesting and declaring an emergency are similar to those for major disaster declarations. As with the request for a major disaster declaration, the Governor's request should contain specific information describing State and local efforts and resources used to alleviate the situation and a description of the type and extent of Federal aid required.

Examples of emergency assistance are: temporary housing, mass care (food, water, medical care), debris removal when in the public interest, and emergency repairs to keep essential facilities operating.

If a request for a declaration or for approval of certain kinds of assistance or designation of certain affected areas is denied, the Governor has the right to appeal.

The President may declare an emergency in the absence of a Governor's request when the emergency involves a subject area for which the Federal Government exercises exclusive or preeminent responsibility and authority. In such a case, although the identification of need may come from a local government or other source, the recommendation must be initiated by the FEMA Regional Director or transmitted through him/her by another Federal agency. The Governor of the affected State will be consulted, if practicable.

III. The Declaration and Initial Operations

When the President declares a major disaster or an emergency, immediate notification is made to the Governor, appropriate Members of Congress, and Federal departments or agencies. At that time, the Director, FEMA, appoints an appropriate FEMA (or other Federal) official as the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO). Concurrently with the President's action, the Associate Director, SLPS, based on the Governor's request, designates the kinds of assistance to be made available and the counties or other political subdivisions that are eligible to receive such assistance.

The immediate concern of the FCO after a declaration is to make an initial appraisal of the types of relief most urgently needed. The appraisal is based on data developed by the preliminary damage assessment as well as other information. The FCO then coordinates all Federal disaster assistance programs to ensure their maximum effectiveness and takes appropriate action to help affected citizens and public officials obtain the assistance to which they are entitled. Emergency support teams, composed of disaster assistance specialists from Federal agencies, assist the FCO in carrying out his or her responsibilities.

The responsibilities of the FCO also include the coordination, with their consent, of the efforts of private relief organizations such as the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and the Mennonite Disaster Service.

The FCO establishes a temporary Disaster Field Office (DFO) within the affected area to coordinate the disaster relief and recovery effort. This office is staffed with representatives of Federal agencies having disaster assistance responsibilities and is usually collocated with the Office of the State Coordinating Officer (SCO), who is appointed by the Governor and serves as the primary point of contact with the FCO and between State and local officials.

After the President's declaration of a major disaster or an emergency, the Governor and the appropriate FEMA Regional Director execute a FEMA-State Agreement which prescribes the manner in which Federal aid under the Stafford Act is to be made available. The agreement lists the areas within the State which are eligible for assistance; stipulates any division of costs among Federal, State, and local governments; specifies the period officially recognized as the duration of the major disaster or emergency; and contains other conditions of assistance.

If other kinds of assistance are approved on the basis of further information, or additional jurisdictions are designated eligible for assistance, the agreement is amended accordingly.

IV. Assistance to Individuals

One of the most important objectives after any disaster is to inform individuals of the assistance available and to assist them in the application and delivery process. Information out-lining available aid programs is disseminated by FEMA through radio, television, newspapers, and the mass distribution of pamphlets, as well as through outreach teams and toll-free telephone hotlines.

To make it easier for individuals to get information and obtain the help available from various Federal, State, local, and volunteer agencies, FEMA may establish one or more Disaster Application Centers (DACs) in the disaster area. Representatives of Federal departments and agencies, State and local governments, private relief agencies, and other organizations which can provide assistance or counseling are available to register and advise disaster victims. These centers are kept in operation as long as required. In addition, mobile teams may be sent to assist persons in areas without easy access to a DAC.

A Presidential declaration of a major disaster can make a broad range of assistance available to individual victims. This "Individual Assistance" may include:

- Temporary housing, until alternative housing is available, for Disaster victims whose homes are uninhabitable. Home repair funds may be given to owner-occupants in lieu of other forms of temporary housing assistance, so that families can quickly return to their damaged homes;
- Disaster unemployment assistance and job placement assistance for those unemployed as a result of a major disaster;
- Individual and family grants of up to $10,400 (this amount is adjusted for inflation annually) to help meet disaster-related necessary expenses or serious needs when those affected are unable to meet such expenses or needs through other programs or other means;
- Legal services to low-income families and individuals;
- Crisis counseling and referrals to appropriate mental health agencies to relieve disaster-caused mental health problems;

- Loans to individuals, businesses, and farmers for repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of damaged real and personal property and some production losses not fully covered by insurance;
- Agricultural assistance, including technical assistance; payments covering a major portion of the cost to eligible farmers who perform emergency conservation actions on farmland damaged by the disaster; and provision of federally owned feed grain for livestock and herd preservation;
- Veterans' assistance, such as death benefits, pensions, insurance settlements, and adjustments to home mortgages held by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) if a VA-insured home has been damaged;
- Tax relief, including help from the Internal Revenue Service in claiming casualty losses resulting from the disaster, and State tax assistance;
- Waiver of penalties for early withdrawal of funds from certain time deposits; and
- The Cora Brown Fund, to assist victims of natural disasters for those disaster-related needs that have not been or will not be met by government agencies or private organizations that have programs to address such needs.

V. Assistance to State and Local Governments

As soon as practicable following the President's declaration of a major disaster or an emergency involving assistance to State and local governments and eligible private nonprofit (PNP) organizations, the State, assisted by FEMA, conducts briefings for State, local, and PNP officials to inform them of the types of assistance available under the declaration and the means by which funds are provided for eligible disaster assistance projects. The applicant must submit a Notice of Interest within 30 days after the area is designated eligible for assistance.

Eligible applicants for assistance are States, political subdivisions of States, Indian tribes or authorized tribal organizations, Alaska native villages or organizations, and qualifying private nonprofit institutions within the designated disaster area. Eligible private nonprofit institutions are educational, utility, emergency, medical, custodial care, and those providing essential services of a governmental nature.

Following the briefings, a Federal/State/local team inspects every damaged site. Federal engineers prepare Damage Survey Reports (DSR) to provide a recommended scope of work and estimated costs in accordance with FEMA eligibility criteria. The criteria allow repairs or restoration of facilities to their predisaster condition in accordance with applicable codes, specifications, and standards. For insurable facilities within the identified base floodplain, the amount of flood insurance recovery which would have been payable had the facility been insured to the maximum under a standard flood insurance policy will be subtracted from otherwise eligible costs. A Single Project Application is submitted by the State to the FEMA Regional Director for approval. The State serves as the grantee for the program with overall program management and financial responsibilities.

Under a major disaster declaration, assistance may be approved to fund a variety of projects, including:

- Clearance of debris, when in the public interest, on public or private lands or waters;
- Emergency protective measures for the preservation of life and property;

- Repair or replacement of roads, streets and bridges;
- Repair or replacement of water control facilities (dikes, levees, irrigation works, and drainage facilities);
- Repair or replacement of public buildings and related equipment;
- Repair or replacement of public utilities; and
- Repair or restoration of recreational facilities and parks.

Under an emergency declaration, assistance may be approved for public health and safety, emergency measures necessary to save lives, clearance of debris, protection of property, and to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe.

An eligible recipient may receive a small project grant for each project where the Federal estimate of costs for an individual project is less than $36,500 (this figure is adjusted for inflation annually). In such cases, payment of the Federal share will be made by the State immediately following approval. The Federal share is established for each declared event, but will not be less than 75 percent of the approved estimate of eligible costs. For projects approved over $36,500, Federal funding will equal the Federal share of the actual eligible costs documented by a grantee and payment will be in the form of advances or reimbursement. Recipients may also elect one of the following funding options:

- Improved projects - The Governor's Authorized Representative may grant approval if a recipient desires to make improvements, but still restore the predisaster function of a damaged facility. Federal funding for such improved projects will be limited to the Federal share of the approved estimate of eligible cost.
- Alternative projects - The recipient may elect not to restore a damaged facility and instead use the funds from that facility to repair or expand other selected public facilities, to construct new facilities, or to fund hazard mitigation measures as alternate projects. Federal funding for alternate projects will be 90 percent of the Federal share of the approved estimate of eligible costs. FEMA must approve all alternate projects before work is started.

The applicant must comply with appropriate hazard mitigation, environmental protection and floodplain management regulations as a condition for receiving Federal disaster assistance.

Other forms of assistance that may be made available under a Presidential declaration of a major disaster include:

- Community disaster loans from FEMA to communities that may suffer a substantial loss of tax and other revenues and can demonstrate a need for financial assistance in order to perform their governmental functions;
- Repairs and operating assistance to public elementary and secondary schools by the Department of Education;
- Use of Federal equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel, and other resources (other than the extension of credit) from various Federal agencies;
- Repairs to Federal-aid system roads when authorized by the Department of Transportation; and
- Repairs to projects when authorized by the United States Army Corps of Engineers or the Soil Conservation Services.

VI. Hazard Mitigation Programs and Activities

In addition to the assistance provided to individuals and to State and local governments, FEMA also provides technical assistance and grants for hazard mitigation projects and activities. Hazard mitigation involves the identification and implementation of measures to reduce the severity of future disasters. The hazard mitigation assistance includes:

- Technical assistance and guidance in preparing or updating the required State Hazard Mitigation Plan;
- Technical assistance from Interagency Hazard Mitigation Teams or Hazard Mitigation Survey Teams, which survey the area following a disaster declaration to identify mitigation measures that may reduce future damages; and
- Funding of mitigation projects through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), which can fund up to 50 percent of the cost of the project.

The HMGP provides funding for mitigation measures which substantially reduce the risk of future damages. The measures funded must be cost-effective and environmentally compatible, and should be identified through the evaluation of hazards in the preparation of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan. Total Federal funds available for the HMGP are limited to 10 percent of the Federal share of permanent restorative work completed in the Public Assistance Program. The State serves as the grantee for the program with overall financial and program management responsibilities. Eligible applicants for the grants include State agencies, local units of government, and eligible private nonprofit organizations.

VII. Assistance Without a Presidential Declaration

In many instances, disaster assistance may be obtained from the Federal Government and voluntary agencies without a Presidential declaration of a major disaster or an emergency. Federal establishments, particularly military installations which are located in or near the disaster area, may provide immediate lifesaving assistance, and other Federal agencies may be able to provide assistance under their own statutory authorities. The following assistance is available from various Federal and voluntary agencies. (Additional details are available from the offices listed in appendixes A and B.)

Search and Rescue

The United States Coast Guard or United States Armed Forces units may assist in search and rescue operations, evacuate disaster victims, and transport supplies and equipment.

Flood Protection

The United States Army Corps of Engineers has the authority to assist in flood-fighting and rescue operations and to protect, repair, and restore certain flood-control works that are threatened, damaged, or destroyed by a flood. They also have authority to assist States for a 10-day period subject to specific criteria.

Fire Suppression Assistance

The Stafford Act authorizes the President to provide assistance, including grants, equipment, supplies, and personnel, to a State for the suppression of a forest or grassland fire on public or private lands that threatens to become a major disaster. This authority has been delegated to the Associate Director, SLPS. The Governor of a State, or the Governor's Authorized Representative, must request such assistance through the Regional Director and should support the request with detailed information on the nature of the threat and the Federal assistance needed.

Health and Welfare

The Department of Health and Human Services may provide assistance to State and local welfare agencies and to State vocational rehabilitation agencies. The Public Health Service can aid States and local communities in emergency health and sanitation measures. The Food and Drug Administration may work with State and local governments in establishing public health controls through the decontamination or condemnation of contaminated food and drugs.

Emergency Conservation Program

The State Director may designate areas eligible for the Emergency Conservation Program of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. This program provides for cost-sharing grants to rehabilitate farm lands damaged by natural disasters.

Emergency Loans for Agriculture

The Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), may make emergency loans to farmers, ranchers, and aquaculturists in areas designated as eligible by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Administrator of FmHA.

Disaster Loans for Homeowners and Business

The Small Business Administration (SBA) can provide both direct and bank-participation disaster loans to qualified homeowners and businesses to repair or replace damaged or destroyed private property when the Administrator declares a disaster loan area under SBA's statutory authority. Economic injury loans can help small firms suffering economic losses as a result of a disaster.

Repairs to Federal Aid System Roads

The Federal Highway Administration of the Department of Transportation, can provide assistance to restore roads and bridges on the Federal Aid System.

Tax Refunds

The Internal Revenue Service can assist individuals in applying for casualty losses resulting from natural disasters.

Voluntary Agency Assistance

An essential element of almost any disaster relief effort is the assistance provided by private relief organizations in the distribution of food, medicine, and supplies; the provision of emergency shelter; and the restoration of community services. The American Red Cross, which operates under a Federal Charter (as provided by Public Law 58-4, approved January 5, 1905, 33 Stat. 599), provides grants and other types of assistance to individuals and families affected by disasters to meet their emergency needs. The Salvation Army, the Mennonite Disaster Service, other charitable organizations, and church groups provide significant assistance to those in need of help.

Department of Defense Predeclaration Emergency Assistance

The Stafford Act authorizes the President to utilize personnel and equipment of the Department of Defense to remove debris or provide temporary restoration of essential public facilities and services in the aftermath of an incident which may ultimately qualify for a major disaster or emergency. This authority has been delegated to the Associate Director, SLPS. The Governor of a State must request such assistance through the FEMA Regional Director and should support the request with a finding that such work is essential for the preservation of life and property. When authorized, the work may only be carried out for a period not to exceed 10 days.

Appendix A

Location of FEMA Offices

1. National Office
   State and Local Programs and Support Directorate
   Office of Disaster Assistance Programs
   Washington, D.C. 20472
   Telephone: (202) 646-3615

2. The location of each FEMA Regional Office and the States it serves are listed below:

Regional Office	*States*
FEMA - Region I (Boston) J.W. McCormack Post Office & Courthouse Bldg., Rm. 442 Boston, MA 02109 Telephone: (617) 223-9540	Connecticut Maine Massachusetts Rhode Island Vermont
FEMA - Region II (New York) 26 Federal Plaza, Rm. 1338 New York, NY 10278 Telephone: (212) 238-8309	New Jersey New York Puerto Rico Virgin Islands
FEMA - Region III (Philadelphia) Liberty Square Bldg., 2nd Floor 105 S. Seventh Street Philadelphia, PA 19106 Telephone: (215) 931-5500	Delaware District of Columbia Maryland Pennsylvania Virginia West Virginia
FEMA - Region IV (Atlanta) 1371 Peachtree Street, NE., Suite 700 Atlanta, GA 30309 Telephone: (404) 853-4200	Alabama Florida Georgia Kentucky Mississippi North Carolina South Carolina Tennessee

Regional Office	*States*
FEMA - Region V (Chicago) 175 W. Jackson Boulevard, 4th Floor Chicago, IL 60604-2698 Telephone: (312) 408-5500	Illinois Indiana Michigan Minnesota Ohio Wisconsin
FEMA - Region VI (Denton) Federal Regional Center, Rm. 206 800 N. Loop 288 Denton, TX 76201-3698 Telephone: (817) 898-9399	Arkansas Louisiana New Mexico Oklahoma Texas
FEMA - Region VII 911 Walnut Street, Rm. 200 Kansas City, MO 64106 Telephone: (816) 283-7061	Iowa Kansas Missouri Nebraska
FEMA - Region VIII (Denver) Denver Federal Center, Building 710 Box 25267 Denver, CO 80225-0267 Telephone: (303) 235-4811	Colorado Montana North Dakota South Dakota Utah Wyoming
FEMA - Region IX (San Francisco) Disaster Assistance Programs Building 105 Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129 Telephone: (415) 923-7100	American Samoa Arizona California Guam Hawaii Nevada Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Federated States of Micronesia
FEMA - Region X (Bothell) Federal Regional Center 130 228th Street, SW. Bothell, WA 98021-9796 Telephone: (206) 487-8800	Alaska Idaho Oregon Washington

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Regional Boundaries
ALASKA
WA
Seattle
OR
X
ID
MT
ND
VIII
SD
MN
WI
V
MI
Chicago
IL
IN
OH
I
ME
NH
VT
MA
CT
RI
Boston
II
NY
New York
PA
NJ
Philadelphia
DE
MD
WV
Washington
PUERTO RICO
VIRGIN ISLANDS
III
VA
CA
NV
San Francisco
IX
AZ
UT
WY
CO
Denver
NB
IA
VII
KS
Kansas City
MO
KY
TN
IV
NC
SC
Atlanta
MS
AL
GA
FL
HAWAII
NM
TX
OK
AR
LA
Denton
VI

Appendix B

Location of State Offices Responsible for Disaster Operations

Director, **Alabama** Emergency Management Agency
520 South Court Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130
Telephone: (205) 834-1375

Director, **Alaska** Division of Emergency Services
Department of Military Veterans Affairs
3501 E. Bogard Road
Wasilla, Alaska 99687-2689
Telephone: (907) 376-2337

Disaster Program Coordinator
Department of Public Safety
American Samoa Government
Fagatogo, American Samoa 96799
Telephone: 011-684-633-2331

Director, **Arizona** Division of Emergency Services
National Guard Building
5636 East McDowell Road
Phoenix, Arizona 85008
Telephone: (602) 244-0504

Director, Office of Emergency Services
P.O. Box 758
Conway, **Arkansas** 72032
Tel. (501) 329-56501/Ext. 201
(501) 374-1201 (Little Rock)

Director, **California** Office of Emergency Services
P.O. Box 9577
Sacramento, California 95823
Telephone: (916) 427-1624

Director, Disaster Emergency Services
EOC, Camp George West
Golden, **Colorado** 80401
Telephone: (303) 273-1624

State Director, Office of Emergency Management
360 Broad Street
Hartford, **Connecticut** 06105
Telephone: (203) 566-3180/4338

Director, Division of Emergency Planning and Operations
P.O. Box 527
Delaware City, **Delaware** 19706
Telephone: (302) 834-4531

Director, Office of Emergency Preparedness
District of Columbia Government
2000 14th Street, NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20009
Telephone: (202) 727-6161

Director, Division of Emergency Management
2740 Crestview Drive
Tallahassee, **Florida** 32399
Telephone: (904) 487-4918

Executive Director, Georgia
Emergency Management Agency
P.O. Box 18055
Atlanta, Georgia 30316-0055
Telephone: (404) 624-7000

Director, Civil Defense
Territory of Guam Emergency
Services
P.O. Box 2877
Agana, Guam 96910
Telephone: 011-671-477-9841

Vice Director of Civil Defense
Department of Defense
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816
Telephone: (808) 734-2161

Coordinator, Bureau of
Disaster Services
Military Division
650 West State Street
Boise, Idaho 96816
Telephone: (808) 734-2161

Director, Illinois Emergency
Services and Disaster Agency
110 East Adams Street
Springfield, Illinois 62706
Telephone: (217) 782-6818

Director, Indiana Department of
Civil Defense and Emergency
Management
State Office Building, B-90
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
Telephone: (317) 232-3830

Administrator, Office of
Disaster Services
Hoover State Office Building,
Level A, Room 29
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
Telephone: (515) 272-5211

Deputy Director, Division of
Emergency Preparedness
P.O. Box C-300
Topeka, Kansas 66601
Tel. (913) 233-9253/Ext. 301

Executive Director, Kentucky
Disaster and Emergency Services
Boone Center, Parkside Drive
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
Telephone: (502) 564-8680

Assistant Secretary, Office
of Emergency Preparedness
Department of Public Safety
P.O. Box 66536, Audubon Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70896
Telephone: (504) 342-5470

Director, Maine Emergency
Management Agency
State Office Bldg., Station 72
Augusta, Maine 04333
Telephone: (207) 289-4080

Disaster Control Officer
Republic of the Marshall Islands
Majuro, Marshall Islands 96960
Telephone: 93-011-692-0-3234

Director, Maryland Emergency
Management and Civil Defense
Agency
Two Sudbrook Lane, East
Pikesville, Maryland 21208
Telephone: (301) 486-4422

Director, Massachusetts Civil Defense Agency and Office of Emergency Preparedness
P.O. Box 1496
400 Worcester Road
Framingham, Massachusetts 01701
Telephone: (508) 820-2000

Deputy State Director, Emergency Management Division
Michigan State Police Department
300 S. Washington Sq., Suite 300
Lansing, Michigan 48913
Telephone: (517) 334-7950

Director, Disaster Control Office
The Federated States of Micronesia 96941
Telephone: (011) 691-9228

Director, Division of Emergency Management Agency
Department of Public Safety
State Capitol, B-5
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
Telephone: (612) 296-2233

Director, Mississippi Emergency Management Agency
P.O. Box 4501, Fondren Station
Jackson, Mississippi 39216
Telephone: (601) 352-9100

Director, State Emergency Management Agency
P.O. Box 116
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Telephone: (314) 751-9571

Administrator, Disaster and Emergency Services Division
Department of Military Affairs
P.O. Box 4789
Helena, Montana 59604
Telephone: (406) 444-6911

Assistant Director, Nebraska Civil Defense Agency
National Guard Center
1300 Military Road
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508
Telephone: (402) 473-1410

Director, Nevada Division of Emergency Services
Military Department
2525 South Carson Street
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710
Telephone: (702) 885-4240

Director, Governor's Office of Emergency Management
State Office Park South
107 Pleasant Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301
Telephone: (603) 271-2231

Deputy State Director, Office of Emergency Management
New Jersey State Police Dept.
P.O. Box 7068
West Trenton, New Jersey 08628
Telephone: (609) 882-2000

Director, Technical and Emergency Support Division
Department of Public Safety
4491 Cerrillos Road
P.O. Box 1628
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504
Telephone: (505) 827-3375

Director, State Emergency
Management Office
Division of Military and Naval
Affairs
Public Security Building
State Campus
Albany, **New York** 12226-5000
Telephone: (518) 457-2222

Director, State Division of
Emergency Management
Administration Building
116 West Jones Street
Raleigh, **North Carolina** 27611
Telephone: (919) 733-3867

Director, State Division
of Emergency Management
P.O. Box 5511
Bismarck, **North Dakota** 58502-
5511
Telephone: (701) 224-2111

Disaster Control Officer
Office of the Governor
Commonwealth of the
Northern Mariana Islands
Saipan, **Mariana Islands** 96950
Tel. 011-670-322-9529/9572

Deputy Director, Ohio Emergency
Management Agency
2825 W. Granville Road
Columbus, **Ohio** 43235-2712
Telephone: (614) 889-7155

Deputy Director, Oklahoma
Civil Defense Agency
P.O. Box 53365
Oklahoma City, **Oklahoma** 73152
Telephone: (405) 521-2481

Administrator, Emergency
Management Division
Oregon State Executive Dept.
43 State Capitol Building
Salem, **Oregon** 97310
Telephone: (503) 378-4124

Director, Pennsylvania
Emergency Management Agency
Transportation and Safety
Building, Room B-151
Harrisburg, **Pennsylvania** 17120
Telephone: (717) 783-8150

Director, Office of Civil Defense
P.O. Box 5127
San Juan, **Puerto Rico** 00906
Telephone: (809) 724-0124

Executive Director, Rhode Island
Emergency Management Agency
State House - Room 27
Providence, **Rhode Island** 02903
Telephone: (401) 421-7333

Director, Emergency Preparedness
Division
1429 Senate Street
Columbia, **South Carolina** 29201
Telephone: (803) 734-8020

Director, Division of
Emergency and Disaster Services
Department of Military Affairs
EOC-State Capitol
Pierre, **South Dakota** 57501
Telephone: 605) 773-3231

Director, Tennessee Emergency
Management Agency
3041 Sidco Drive
Nashville, **Tennessee** 37204
Telephone: (615) 252-3300

State Coordinator, Division of Emergency Management
Texas Department of Public Safety
Box 4087, North Austin Station
Austin, **Texas** 78773
Telephone: (512) 465-2000/Ext. 2138

Chief, Office of Planning and Statistics
Office of the High Commissioner
Trust Territory Headquarters
Saipan, **Mariana Islands** 96950
Telephone: 011-670-322-9333

Director, Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management
Department of Public Safety
1543 Sunnyside Avenue
Salt Lake City, **Utah** 00820
Telephone: (801) 533-5271

Director, Vermont Division of Emergency Management
Department of Public Safety
Waterbury State Complex
103 S. Main Street
Waterbury, **Vermont** 05676
Telephone: (802) 244-8721

State Coordinator, Office of Emergency Service
310 Turner Road
Richmond, **Virginia** 23225
Telephone: (804) 674-2497

Director, Virgin Islands Territorial Emergency Management Agency
3-4 King Street
Christiansted, **St. Croix**
U.S. Virgin Islands 00820
Telephone: (809) 774-2244

Acting Assistant Director
Division of Emergency Management
4220 East Martin Way, PT-11
Dept. of Community Development
Olympia, **Washington** 98504-9191
Telephone: (206) 459-9191

Director, Office of Emergency Services
State Capitol Complex, Rm. EB80
Charleston, **West Virginia** 25305
Telephone: (304) 348-5380

Administrator, Division of Emergency Government
Department of Administration
4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Rm. 99A
Madison, **Wisconsin** 53707
Telephone: (608) 266-3232

Coordinator, Wyoming Emergency Management Agency
P.O. Box 1709
Cheyenne, **Wyoming** 82003
Telephone: (307) 777-7566

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release — May 4, 1992

PRESS BRIEFING
BY MARLIN FITZWATER

The Briefing Room

INDEX

11:59 A.M. EDT

SUBJECT	PAGE
ANNOUNCEMENTS	
President's Schedule	1
Situation in Los Angeles/Additional Law Enforcement	1-2
DOMESTIC	
Situation In Los Angeles	1-19
Chief of Staff Skinner/Travel	19-20
FOREIGN	
Environmental Conference	20

12:52 P.M. EDT

#457-05/04

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release May 4, 1992

PRESS BRIEFING
BY MARLIN FITZWATER

The Briefing Room

11:59 A.M. EDT

MR. FITZWATER: One brief announcement: There will be a background briefing at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow on the visit of President Kravchuk of Ukraine. The briefer will be Tom Niles, Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs.

Q What kind of visit is that -- working, official, or state?

MR. FITZWATER: Official.

Let me just give you two or three updates, maybe take these in sections. The first one just on the President's meetings this morning and -- the first was at 9:00 a.m. when the President met with Attorney General Will Barr and Deputy Secretary of Defense Donald Atwood and Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral David Jeremiah.

Attorney General Barr reported that Los Angeles was relatively calm overnight, with only sporadic incidents. The situation nationwide was also calm. There have been isolated incidents of sniper fire on National Guardsmen and law enforcement personnel. Last evening a man tried to run over two National Guardsmen manning a roadblock. They fired their weapons and the man was fatally wounded.

The latest statistics from the city of Los Angeles as of early this morning included deaths, 51; injured, 2,555; arrests, 1,164; fires, 1,113; with estimated property damage in excess of $550 million.

The Attorney General reported the total federal presence in Los Angeles to be 12,430, including regular military, federalized National Guard, and civilian law enforcement authorities. The state and local authorities in California have requested the continuing presence of federal troops for a while longer. There will be a day-to-day review of this issue with no specific duration determined at this time.

The Attorney General reported that the coordination between the city, state, and federal police and military authorities was working quite well and that federal authorities are now helping local leaders to reassert control in the area.

President Bush praised the responsiveness and effectiveness of our military and civilian leaders in responding to the emergency, and our responses to requests by the Governor and the Mayor were made with dispatch, sound planning and general efficiency.

Let me stop there and see if you have any questions on that part of it.

Q Marlin, it's unclear to us, having been told on Friday night that federal troops were moving into Los Angeles, when exactly they did move, how many did, whether any of them did. What's the situation there?

MR. FITZWATER: I can't answer those timetable specifics. You'll have to get those in Los Angeles where they have an information center. It was our understanding Friday night that they would be dispatched to the streets. It looked like the next morning that had not occurred or -- some had, but not as many as we had thought. And I don't have a count now as to how many are. Some are, but I don't know how many.

Q So it wasn't in your mind to simply say they were to be a signal or warning, rather than actually put them there?

MR. FITZWATER: No, it wasn't. It was my understanding that they would be there as soon as possible. And I think it probably is right, but I don't know -- those decisions were all made by the local authorities there. No plan --

Q It looks like Wilson and Bradley asked for them to move in and then they decided at the last minute not to send them in. Is that what happened?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, they asked for them to be sent in, all right, but then the decisions on how they would be deployed were ones made locally by the National Guard commanders and Chief Gates and our military leaders, and I don't have any idea what those decisions were based on, how they were deployed and who was used in what area.

There were a lot of stories over the weekend about the troops providing backup to military who were making arrests and so forth, but you'll have to get that from Los Angeles; I just don't know.

Q Do you know why they still want for this prolongation of having troops there? Is there some --

MR. FITZWATER: Just the indication that they wanted to be sure things were returned to normal, that they are having to reassert control in various areas, have a lot of demands on their time, and wanted that kind of backup support. So I don't know -- it may be in a matter of hours or days, but I just couldn't say at this point.

The President has directed this morning David Kearns, Deputy Secretary of Education and former chairman of the board of Xerox Corporation, to lead a small group of federal officials to Los Angeles today to meet with local leaders and to assess their needs. Secretary Kearns will report back to the President on a continuing basis over the next several days.

He was in the meeting this morning with other Cabinet Secretaries, including Kemp, Franklin, Martin, Sullivan and Barr, all of whom have programs of immediate assistance in the South Central Los Angeles area. In this meeting they discussed the general status of the programs out there, of the need for Secretary Kearns and others to make a quick assessment and a continuing one on a local level. He'll undoubtedly meet with Peter Ueberroth and will be working with him on the immediate adjustment needs of the city.

Q Why Kearns?

MR. FITZWATER: He's involved in the education program, he's a very respected leader. And the President asked that the other

Cabinet members with immediate programs there stay in Washington for at least today and maybe tomorrow to be sure that their programs are being implemented with ultimate dispatch. So the President just felt that David was an excellent choice to take charge of this group.

Q But it's not on education pe se that he's going. What is he really looking into? What is his mandate?

MR. FITZWATER: He's going to assess all the needs of the city, meet with Peter --

Q What do you mean, needs?

MR. FITZWATER: That's what we'll be meeting with local leaders and Peter Ueberroth to name -- essential services, loans to rebuild housing, education needs, schools, health needs, hospital needs, street repair, infrastructure, people needs, welfare, food stamps -- all of those kinds of issues.

Q Marlin, why would the President not have sent someone from HUD?

MR. FITZWATER: His delegation will include people from all of those departments.

Q Well, you've got one guy in your Cabinet, though, who is known to have a very large credibility on these issues and in those kinds of communities and that's Kemp. Why would Kemp not be dispatched?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, because, as I just said, we wanted David to lead this group. It will have representatives of all the departments, including the a very high-level member of HUD, who we haven't been able to contact yet -- (laughter) -- and also other sub-Cabinet members.

Q What do you mean you haven't been able to contact yet, Marlin -- the person?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes, the person is traveling. That's why I'm not giving out his name. There will be representatives from all the departments.

Q But none of them would be at the Cabinet secretary level -- there wouldn't be any higher than Kearns, right?

MR. FITZWATER: They will be sub-Cabinet, right. We want our Cabinet Secretaries here in charge of their departments, making sure that all of these systems are working, staying in touch with their regional and local leaders in the area.

Q Wait a minute, Marlin --

MR. FITZWATER: They will all be going out to California at various points.

Q Isn't a man like Kearns, who's the deputy there, the very kind of person who runs the department on a day-to-day basis while the Secretary is entrusted with the roll of the spokesman, policy advocate and so-on, and isn't it upside down to send the day-to-day Cabinet operator to the scene while you leave the guy who doesn't do that to run the place? (Laughter.)

MR. FITZWATER: No. Your characterization is wrong; therefore, the conclusion is wrong.

Q Is this group going to assess the immediate, short-term needs only -- the immediate rebuilding problems and so forth, or is there a longer-range strategy here?

MR. FITZWATER: The immediate situation obviously is the thing they want to deal with first of all and where the most immediate need is. They undoubtedly will be involved in looking at longer-range solutions as well. But right now, the city is struggling with some of the most basic services and getting people reorganized, and getting them homes, and getting businesses started back up again, and getting people food and housing and shelter and all those issues.

Q And is there any kind of emergency spending contemplated? And if so, where is the money coming from in as much as efforts to cut defense, NASA and so forth on the Hill have so far failed?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, there's emergency money, of course, in the SBA loans. Director Darman reported this morning that we probably would have an expenditure of around $300 million in federal assistance under the disaster declaration signed by the President on Saturday night, which would include about $100 million for individuals and $200 million for infrastructure. And the SBA loans will probably exceed $300 million or $400 million in terms of the help that they're being provided. So those are the two immediate largest federal costs.

Q Marlin, I'm confused. You said the -- what's this $300 million under the disaster declaration? That's not SBA?

MR. FITZWATER: Under the disaster declaration they're eligible for all kinds of grants and loans that could total that much, yes.

Q So we're talking $300 million plus $300 million?

MR. FITZWATER: That's my understanding. I'll get a clarification if that's necessary.

Q Is Kearns's report going to guide in any way what the President does when he goes to Los Angeles? And is the timetable going to be rapid enough for that?

MR. FITZWATER: I'm sure it will have some impact in the sense that David will be talking with the President and local leaders about needs and groups who are involved in the reconstruction process and so forth. So that may well have an impact. We are at the moment reevaluating that trip in terms of the meetings that the President will have. He does intend to meet with people who are involved in the riots and involved in the process of rebuilding, involved in various aspects of the city of south Los Angeles. But none of that has been determined yet in terms of the right forum or structure or who he'll be talking to.

Q Will the President be announcing the government action plan while he's out there?

MR. FITZWATER: I would assume all that would be out probably before then.

Q You said he's going to meet with people in the riot --

MR. FITZWATER: Essentially, the action plans are in the works right now, and they'll be things happening on a continuing basis. I wouldn't look for any one point unless it's right now.

Q Is Kearns going to meet with Congresswoman Maxine Waters?

MR. FITZWATER: He hasn't laid out an agenda yet of who's he meeting with.

Q Well, wait a minute. You offer up Ueberroth -- you volunteer that. Do you not know whether or not he's going to meet with Representative Waters?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know, but there's no reason why not.

Q Has anyone in this White House spoken with Congresswoman Waters?

MR. FITZWATER: When you say anyone in the White House, I don't have any way of knowing. I think she has, but I don't know who it is.

Q Is the California trip now likely to be exclusively Los Angeles?

MR. FITZWATER: I just don't want to say for sure. I'd say there's a likelihood in that area, yes, but I don't want to say for sure.

Q Still overnight?

MR. FITZWATER: Can't say that either.

Q The other thing I wanted to ask you, is the President, is the White House --

MR. FITZWATER: Might even be an extra night, so it could go either way.

Q Is the President, is the White House taking a second look at the question of whether to breech the fire wall between the defense and domestic spending as a result of the situation?

MR. FITZWATER: No.

Q You're still sticking to your position on that?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes.

Q Do you expect the President will go into the riot-damaged areas while he's in Los Angeles?

MR. FITZWATER: We just can't say at this point. We'll have to review all these matters with local officials.

Q Has he expressed any preference along those lines?

MR. FITZWATER: We'll have to explore these with local officials.

Q The $600 million that you're talking about, are federal taxpayers --

MR. FITZWATER: Could you make a call over to OMB, Gary, and make sure that -- that's the way Dick made the presentation this morning. But let's make sure those are additive numbers or whether they were duplicative.

Q Is the federal government planning on picking up the tab for the problems of L.A., and will other cities receive a proportional share if they had riots?

MR. FITZWATER: These are federal costs associated with the existing authorities and the SBA and a disaster declaration. Obviously, the city of Los Angeles and the state of California will have enormous costs associated with this, as well as the individuals involved.

Q Will other cities get -- are they receiving some sort of aid?

MR. FITZWATER: It depends on whether or not they're eligible. I don't think there have been any other disaster declarations at this point.

Q Is Kearns's mandate open-ended, or has he been told to report back by Wednesday, or what's the --

MR. FITZWATER: He will report back on a continuing basis. There's no specific timetable. The President will be meeting with Cabinet leaders probably each morning. He's scheduled the first meeting for again tomorrow morning to review their initial assessments of their agencies and what their resources are and how they're being applied.

Q I think this was asked earlier, but I wasn't clear on your answer. Is his mission only short-term, or is he to develop long-term recommendations as well?

MR. FITZWATER: His mission is essentially short-term in the sense of identifying immediate needs, but I'm sure will also be looking for long-term guidance as we consider all these matters.

Q The President said this morning "if people had listened to some of our Cabinet departments up on the Hill, we might be a little further along." Is he blaming Congress for the disorders in Los Angeles, and what programs of this administration would have prevented this?

MR. FITZWATER: We believe that many of the root problems that resulted in inner-city difficulties that were started in the '60s and '70s and that they have failed; and that we've seen a breakdown of leadership structures and families and no commitment to communities; and that all of these things have been contributive factors that we have policies and programs that are designed to correct. We believe that we do need additional efforts that are made in the area of getting people independence and the ability to get jobs and to earn their way out of whatever situation they're in; to give them hope, to give them homes, to give them a stake in the community. Those are all programs that we have had on the Hill. Some have passed and some haven't. A brief list would include things like the enterprise zones and HOPE; we have public housing rehabilitation, Weed and Seed, Head Start and America 2000 and job training. All these are designed to answer many of those needs.

We believe that there needs to be a basic redirection of the inner-city programs that focus on giving people pride in what their abilities are, to earn a living and to have a stake in the community.

Q Are you saying you're now adopting what is essentially Jack Kemp's list of priorities, domestic priorities, which you refused to give high visibility in the past?

MR. FITZWATER: Many of these programs, of course, we supported in the past -- I mean, enterprise zones, we've been pushing it, and very hard, for three or four years. And we get it almost through Ways and Means and it never quite gets out. So some of these we have pushed very hard for.

Q Do I hear you saying, in essence, that the people involved in the rioting would have not have burned the communities had they owned the businesses and homes in them?

MR. FITZWATER: I'm just saying that we believe it's a very direct relationship between people's pride in their community and having a job, first of all; having a hope of income and improving their lives, secondly; and third, being able to own their own property or homes that give them a stake in the community -- those are all things that we believe are important. And we think that the social welfare programs of the '60s and '70s ignored that and we're now paying the price.

The post-Watts response did not do those things. And if you look at the people who were rioting in this latest one, there were people who did not have a stake in the community.

Q I'm a little stunned. This administration and its Republican predecessor have been in power now for a dozen years or so and Republicans have controlled this government from the White House a good deal longer than that. Are you really asserting that these riots are the fault of Lyndon Johnson and the discredited Carter administration?

MR. FITZWATER: Those are still the programs that are in effect. And we've been pushing a liberal Democratic Congress to pass these others and we couldn't get them. We've been trying for eight years -- it's a good point you raise -- on enterprise zones with no success. Something that would allow money and private enterprise to pour into those areas and rebuild them. And they're not going to be rebuilt if that doesn't happen.

Q But your control of other programs -- economic programs, the budget, and everything else -- had nothing to do with this?

MR. FITZWATER: There are any number of programs, but I think the studies show, and we would certainly believe, that the destructive forces of the social welfare programs of the '60s and '70s did not work.

Q A lot of people ate, had a roof over their heads.

Q Your own aides are saying in interviews that the Bush administration's social programs have been virtually moribund for the last couple of years.

MR. FITZWATER: That's not true. I don't know who would say a thing like that. We've got all of these proposals. They've been on the Hill; we've been trying to get Congress to pass them. Some have, some haven't, some in other areas. The Education 2000 bill is one we've got passed and one where we're making headway on. We have not made any headway on homeownership and enterprise zones. Nor have we made much progress in some of the economic proposals that we sent up to try to increase savings and investment.

Q So this is a Democratic problem?

MR. FITZWATER: I'm saying that there are solutions that are often talked about from the liberals, but recognize them for what they are -- that that's not our philosophy and we don't believe it

works. And those who would try to come up with social programs that redistribute the wealth or that deal with the direct handouts or create programs of the '60s and '70s we believe are wrong. And we believe that it requires a conservative agenda that creates jobs and housing and homeownership and involvement in the community.

Q Well, Marlin, will the administration at least take responsibility in one area, and that is housing, wherein your own Department of Housing and Urban Development has been shown to have mismanaged Section VIII funds that were supposed to have been used for rental purposes; that your own Department of Housing and Urban Development failed to properly monitor the administration of repair funds and you had people throughout the nation using those monies to build condominiums that were not for low-income people? That was something that happened during the Republican watch. Section VIII was begun under the Republican watch. How can you blame the programs of the '60s and '70s for something that didn't even happen until the Republicans changed it and failed to provide the housing that was promised?

MR. FITZWATER: Because we're talking here about a basic concept of how do you restructure and rebuild inner-city communities? How do you keep people from wanting to riot and tear down their communities? How do you give them hope and the opportunity to get jobs and get better education for their kids? And there's a whole range of efforts that have to go into that, and we believe that the liberal programs of the '60s and '70s did not work. And if you look at the studies of the family structure and of leadership in the communities and the impact of the welfare programs and so forth, they all tend to reinforce that view.

Q Marlin, do you at least accept responsibility for the programs that didn't work, Marlin?

MR. FITZWATER: Pardon?

Q Do you at least accept responsibility --

MR. FITZWATER: You're talking about administrative problems. I have no doubt that those things happened.

Q Marlin, are you saying that basically you've come to the conclusion now that this was a place waiting to riot even if there hadn't been a negative verdict and it's true of other cities across the country?

MR. FITZWATER: No. But what I am saying is that we are going to be shaping short-term and long-term solutions to deal with this problem. We have very effective ones on the short-term and they've worked very well so far. And we're going to be developing long-term ones, but they're going to be conservative ones that are in keeping with the philosophy of our administration and that we believe will work. And those who seek liberal solutions, that's fine, but there is a difference in what we're trying to achieve and what we're trying to do. And I'm trying to point out that difference.

Q I'm talking about the discontent -- the discontent that was the product of these failed programs, though, you seem to be saying it was there already just waiting for something to light the fuse. Is that true in other American cities?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't want to draw that kind of linkage, but it certainly is true in many inner cities, yes. The same failure we see in many areas and that is why we want national programs to do the things I'm talking about. We need the enterprise zones, we need HOPE, we need incentives for economic growth and development, we need savings incentives, et cetera.

Q For all the long-range problems you're talking about, the immediate cause that ignited this was the verdict. Is there any belief in the administration that had the administration immediately put President Bush on television and said we are now impaneling a grand jury -- do you think that would have had any dampening effect on what happened the next three days?

MR. FITZWATER: No. The President acted very swiftly to ensure that the Attorney General had focused on this matter and his response, I think everyone acknowledges, was as quick as possible.

Q And one more. He has had kind words for Daryl Gates in the past. There have been criticisms from many people in Los Angeles that the police force there purposefully and very slowly, purposefully responded to the first calls about this rioting. Given that there is now a large federal price tag being attached to the damage, are there any questions being asked by Mr. Kearns or anyone else about the alacrity with which Chief Gates sent his police force out there to try and get a grip on it?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, it's not our responsibility to judge motives or the effectiveness of the police department, but rather to take the situation and try to help it as much as we can, try to provide as much service as we can in support of state and local authorities. It still is up to them to manage and deal with this responsibility. The majority of the effort is still going to have to come from the state and the county and the city and the local officials, and it's not our role to be judging them or looking at motives.

Q The President said that within one hour of the verdict the Justice Department had begun the process of intensifying its investigation of the civil rights charges. Why was that not unannounced at that time?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know all the timing of the various things. We obviously think we did it in just the right fashion.

Q Would you list all of these programs which, in your words, are responsible for the situation in Los Angeles?

MR. FITZWATER: No. You can go back and catalog the social welfare programs in the '60s and '70s.

Q You're the one who mentioned them, Marlin.

MR. FITZWATER: Yes, but I don't have the list with me.

Q Marlin, regarding those programs, if you thought that AFDC and other welfare programs -- which a number of people have said that they have contributed to the breakup of families -- I'm assuming that's what you're saying and we'll assume that that might be true. If it is true, to what extent has the Bush administration done anything to try to revamp these programs at this point, other than just sort of talk about --

MR. FITZWATER: That's a good point, is that many of these programs are necessary and have very valuable responses. We obviously need the support that we've gotten from AFDC and welfare and food stamps and other things. But there are changes that need to be made in them; we're working out various aspects of those.

My point is not so much to place blame as it is to try to show you -- (laughter) -- well, I'm trying to show you what our direction is. This is a political year and there's no doubt about it

that everybody's going to have their own solutions and every other candidate -- Bill Clinton's going to have his and Jerry Brown's going to have his and Ross Perot's going to have his. So it's time to hit it head-on. So here's how we look at it: We look at it that this requires the kinds of conservative approaches that we've been trying to install, and that includes things like the long list that I read off a little while ago.

Q Marlin, will you include Head Start in the list of programs that didn't work in the '60s?

MR. FITZWATER: Head Start is one of those that worked very well. And we've increased it every year. That's why I say some worked and some haven't. But generally speaking, we think there's a new direction that needs to be taken, and that's what we're going to do.

Q Name one that hasn't worked. Do you éliminate Medicaid, Marlin?

Q Marlin, the new direction that needs to be taken --

MR. FITZWATER: We want to focus on what we think does work and will work, and so when you hear from all the other candidates and all the liberals out there have got their programs, you'll know what our administration is trying to do.

Q Can you please help us with the new direction that needs to be followed from here? What did the President say, what were his instructions about this new direction that he wants to put his spin on?

MR. FITZWATER: We're taking a look at all of these issues from the viewpoint of any new initiatives. But we have a number of programs that are in our budget that have not been passed that certainly would be helpful in this area. And you can go through a long list from -- and it includes existing programs, like Head Start. There are a lot of other good ones that are very helpful and a part of the total mosaic that has to be brought to bear on this.

Q But if you would just give us the new direction that you're talking about. That what I want to see --

MR. FITZWATER: I'll wait and get into that kind of thing later.

Q While you've spoken about your concern that political candidates not make hay out of this, only one candidate has apparently prepared ads attacking the President's response, and that's Pat Buchanan. Do you have anything to say about these ads that suggest that the President is weak and equivocating? Do you think that this is contributing in any way to further tension? Do you have any thoughts about --

MR. FITZWATER: I haven't seen the ads. I would just say once again that we want to be very clear from the beginning of what our approach is and what we're working on; that we intend to deal with these issues according to the ways that we believe are right.

Q Marlin, I'm curious about what you see as a timetable for dealing with these long-range things. Are we in a situation, especially if you include a lot of the ideas of the past that have not gotten through Congress, is there any likelihood of action this year on long-range problems? Or do you see this as just debate that will be conducted through the presidential campaign and with the winning administration, I guess, promoting it's proposals?

MR. FITZWATER: We assume that the Congress would be as eager to deal with these problems as anybody else and that would dictate fairly quick action on their part.

Q But why should they -- if they have not agreed with you all this time, do you think that they'll change their mind because of what's happened in Los Angeles?

MR. FITZWATER: I think that they look at this problem and see an overwhelming issue that they have an obligation to help us resolve.

Q So you do expect action of some sort --

MR. FITZWATER: I would expect they'll want to act very quickly.

Q Marlin, is it you assessment that the California electorate agrees with your views that the failed program led to the conditions that fermented this riot?

MR. FITZWATER: I'm sorry, what was the beginning of your question?

Q Is it your view that the California electorate agrees with that view and that basically they see the failed programs you mention as helping ferment this riot?

MR. FITZWATER: I can't speak for the electorate.

Q You call it a political issue. I mean, how do you think it's going to play out?

MR. FITZWATER: I'm just saying you see other candidates providing other solutions. And I just want to make it clear what our solutions are.

Q Marlin, the President in the photo op this morning talked about how important housing is. You raised the housing issue here as well. Didn't the President propose to cut a half billion dollars out of new housing construction in the list of decisions that he sent up to Congress?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know. I'd have to go back and check the list. But I do know that we have many housing programs that need to be applied. The first and most important issue is jobs. And that's what we need to create, is work.

Q But there was that cut in there in that list of programs that the President labeled pork and waste.

MR. FITZWATER: It could have been. I don't know what they were, though.

Q Marlin, I have two questions. The first question is, since you brought up the '60s and '70s programs, can you give us at least one example of a program that you vehemently dislike and didn't work?

MR. FITZWATER: No, I'll leave that to you to dictate. But you all --

Q You can't have it both ways.

MR. FITZWATER: You all are quite aware of those programs, and they have failed. You could take a look at study after study.

Q My second question is, in the '80s there were a lot of programs that President Reagan put forward and were supported by Bush and so forth. First of all was the cut in the income tax, the trickle-down economics and so forth. Can you say whether this has failed? Because there were a lot of programs that did go forward that were supposed to help the disadvantaged.

MR. FITZWATER: We want to talk about what we're going to be doing to help solve this problem, what's going to bring us out of it.

Q Do you believe that this can be solved by a partisan approach?

MR. FITZWATER: No. We'll have to work with the Congress and try to pass this legislation. That's why I was saying that we're hopeful that they recognize the immediate needs and are able to work on a bipartisan basis to come up with solutions.

Q But, Marlin, you have laid out a statement here that says this is a political year, here's how we see the approach, a conservative program. That is not a very bipartisan approach.

MR. FITZWATER: Well, bipartisan in the sense of working with the Congress. I was comparing it to the approaches you've already had laid out by the other candidates.

Q If I could try to reconcile -- or better yet, if you can reconcile those. You're saying let's take a conservative approach but let's work with Congress, which you know is not inherently conservative. Where do you bring them together?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, several of you came to my office this morning to ask why we weren't doing what one of the other political candidates is suggesting, and I'm simply telling you because we think there are better answers than what the other political candidates have suggested. And we hope to work with Congress to get it passed.

Q You said a few minutes ago that so far strategies have worked. Could you enumerate what those strategies that have worked are?

MR. FITZWATER: No, I don't believe we need to go into -- you've been here there last three days. You've seen the results that have unfolded since these riots started.

Q What's been effective?

MR. FITZWATER: I'm talking about the complete status of the situation. I don't want to go back and review everything I've said from the podium in the last three days.

Q I'm trying to get a handle, Marlin, on, in terms of long-term answers to the problems that we've all seen in L.A., are you all thinking of anything beyond what you've proposed and has been rejected by what you call the liberal Democrats in Congress?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we have a number of things under review.

Q You said you had some action programs, really, underway now that you would be announcing this week. Are they the ones you've already announced or --

MR. FITZWATER: No, I didn't say that. I just said we continue to review the situation. We're looking at the short-term needs that will be assessed by David Kearns and his group, and we'll continue to consider long-term issues. But we have a lot of long-term programs that have not been passed that we certainly would like to bring to bear on this.

Q You're not thinking of any new initiative this week as such?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we won't rule anything out. At this point everything is still under review.

Q Two questions, Marlin. One, does your characterization last Thursday -- now, Clinton is in L.A. today -- does your characterization last Thursday of Slippery Bill playing politics with this -- does that still hold? Do you still stick by that characterization?

MR. FITZWATER: I made that comment when he issued charges against the President within the first couple hours of the day after the riots. That was -- at that tense moment was clearly no time for political haggling on both parts. And he recognized that as such.

As we go forward here, both -- all the candidates as well as the administration will be pointing out a solution and there will be big differences.

Q Is that an apology? (Laughter.)

Q Can I finish?

MR. FITZWATER: I'm sorry, John, go ahead.

Q Part two is, you say the programs of the '60s and the '70s didn't work. The President went further in his speech at the University of Michigan last year. He said that the Great Society programs actually exacerbated racial tension. He never really explained that. Now, it seems to me that you're taking it a step further by applying it to L.A. How did those programs exacerbate racial tension and perhaps add to what happened in L.A.?

MR. FITZWATER: I would have to go back and review his speech. I think it did go into it. I'm really not prepared to get involved in a lengthy philosophical discussion here.

Q Marlin, you mentioned the number of initiatives or kind of initiatives the President has had before Congress, some of which have passed and many of which have not. Does the President plan to use the sense of emergency created by these events to mount a major new -- effort to get these programs and perhaps others passed, or are you simply noting here in passing that the programs are there and will you, more or less, leave it at that?

MR. FITZWATER: We'll be working very aggressively to get congressional adoption of these and other programs.

Q Has the President outlined what kinds of specific actions he will take, what kinds of actions he wants taken in his name to get Congress to do this?

MR. FITZWATER: We still have a number of reviews underway right now, but as I said, over the next several days we'll be making a number of assessments and reviews and a course will become clear.

Q Somebody asked a question a little while ago that I would hope you could elaborate on a little bit. It is true, actually, that when President Reagan and Vice President Bush took office that the proposition was that the old discredited welfare programs could be cut; that what we needed was a safety net and that the rising tide of a booming economy would, in fact, lift all boats. It is now 12 years later. We had a boom that lasted for close to 10 years. Is what happened in L.A. in any way an indication that those policies somehow didn't have the effect that was intended?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we had some successes and some failures. But our point here is we need to point a new direction and to apply some different programs into these inner cities, particularly in Los Angeles to help change the situation. We believe we have some very serious and meaningful efforts and we want to focus on how to get those changes made.

Q But why didn't the rising tide catch these people?

MR. FITZWATER: As I said, many of these -- the basic structures of these communities were formulated in the '60s and '70s on the basis of social welfare efforts that didn't work.

Q Will the President meet with Korean or Jewish groups when he goes there? And has he been in contact with the government of Korea?

MR. FITZWATER: Again, the schedule for Los Angeles has not been worked out. We'll have to get all that to you later. I don't believe there's been a direct contact with the government of Korea.

Q Could you say on the trip, though, that the tenor of it has been altered, that it is no longer the trip that you set out to do?

MR. FITZWATER: Oh, yes, totally -- totally.

Q How did you initially characterize this trip? Are you knocking things out of the schedule?

MR. FITZWATER: We knocked everything out of the schedule. We're starting over.

Q What has been cancelled, Marlin?

Q Marlin, have some of the Cabinet members --

MR. FITZWATER: We haven't officially cancelled everything, but we're reviewing everything.

Q Have some of the Cabinet members been planning to go there today or tomorrow?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't think any were planning to go today. Some will be going the next couple days. There are several that I'm sure that probably most of them will be going out at some point in the days ahead.

Q The state order applies through tomorrow?

MR. FITZWATER: There's no order. It's simply that they are doing an assessment today and we want David Kearns to get out. Some are going very soon -- I don't know what their individual timetables are -- they all indicated they were going at some point.

Q Back in terms of short-term problems that you have to deal with, there's really -- are there any that would involve education directly? I mean it's not a --

MR. FITZWATER: Sure.

Q For example, what?

MR. FITZWATER: There's all kinds -- schools and schools have been burned and they need to plan for what they're doing. But the important point, David Kearns is being sent because he's a highly respected leader. As Chairman of the Board of Xerox Corporation and Deputy Secretary of Education, he's a man the President believes is right to take a group of federal officials out there and begin the process of analyzing some of these immediate needs.

Q So it's sort of a take-charge --

MR. FITZWATER: It's not based on the fact that he's at the Education Department as much as just he's an outstanding person.

Q Is it that something about his corporate background you think could be useful?

MR. FITZWATER: It's all the above. We think he's an outstanding person.

Q I think, Marlin, I think the question is, is it in part that there's a feeling that Kemp, who sometimes hasn't been on the reservation, would be too loose or too much of a loose cannon? That's part of the question, I think.

MR. FITZWATER: No.

Q Your comments today seemed to have fallen to the political strategy for this season, that is blame the Democrats or blame Congress. I'm just curious, when you have 51 dead and $550 million in damage, has the White House at all given any thought to the possibility that it would be inappropriate to put a political spin on such a tragedy?

MR. FITZWATER: The point here is that everybody has been asking this morning about long-term solutions, and the questions are all coming at me in a political context and that's the way I'm answering them. But as I said last week, of course, the immediate problems of cleaning up and taking care of the people and responding to the human needs there should be above political haggling and, for the most part, they have been.

Q Last Friday, after meeting with the President, the Civil Right Commission Chairman Arthur Fletcher said that one particular program that has been on the books since '76 is the Community Reinvestment Act and that there's billions of dollars out there that banks are supposed to be using to reinvest into impoverished areas and are not. Is the President going to do anything in terms of trying to get this particular plan implemented, or is this one of those particular programs that you feel is from the '60s and '70s and that you feel --

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know that program but I'm sure we'll be looking into everything.

Q Marlin, was Gary able to get a better handle on those numbers that --

MR. FITZWATER: The total estimate of SBA loans is $300 million, which is the face value of the loans, not actual outlays. The FEMA cash grants are estimated at $300 million. These are estimates that may change due to assessments being made on the ground. But the two together would be $600 million, as Ann said.

Q Grants are to individuals and for infrastructure? Is that combined?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes.

Q Marlin, that exceeds the damages --

Q Marlin, you said the whole program is one of the major programs that exemplifies the conservative direction that you want the administration to go in. The program was, in effect, mostly given away by the administration in negotiations with the House this year. Kemp asked for a veto.

MR. FITZWATER: Which program? The HOPE?

Q The homeownership program. Kemp asked the White House to veto or to threaten to veto the HUD independent agencies legislation because the program was more or less -- written out large parts of it out of these negotiations. Does the administration now regret allowing this program to be decimated that way now and is it going to have any more emphasis as you move through?

MR. FITZWATER: I'd have to talk to Jack about it. I don't know what the status was. I don't have anything here on it, and I don't know the legislative process --

Q Passed by the Senate and torn up by the House.

MR. FITZWATER: -- yes, whether we -- I just don't have the status of it.

Q Marlin, why are we giving $600 million in federal money when the damage is only $550 million?

MR. FITZWATER: That's the problem of giving out numbers like that. First of all, they're just estimates, and there are different categories of -- I mean, one is damage in terms of -- in other words, I don't know how the calculation damage was given by the city of Los Angeles. It may be buildings or whatever. Ours is on insurance and loans and all kinds of things.

Q Are you really saying that all that money is going to be loaned or are you just saying that's the money that's available?

MR. FITZWATER: It's available and there are estimates that it could be called on to use.

Q The only point I'm making is you make it sound like --

MR. FITZWATER: These are all soft numbers. Nobody knows this for sure. They're all big money estimates, but nobody can give you precise numbers.

Q But you can take $50 million or $100 million -- you make it sound like the federal government is picking up the entire cost of the damage.

MR. FITZWATER: No. As I said, the majority of the cost will clearly be paid by the state and the city and the people there.

Q When these monies are granted or loaned, much of it, as I understand, is covered by insurance. Will the government recover that from the insurance?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know how that system works, Frank. I'd have to check with SBA.

Q Can you find out if there's any length for repayment on the grants, particularly? I assume on the loans, they would prepay the loans with their insurance; but could you ask about the grants?

MR. FITZWATER: Sure.

Q Marlin, on Friday the civil rights leaders who were here were saying one of their recommendations was for the appointment of a blue ribbon commission to look at race relations in general in this country. Apart from the immediate economic help in programs to rebuild L.A., what is the President's thinking and direction on trying to improve race relations in general, and what specifically is going to be his role in that?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, of course, the President has spoken out on several occasions about the need for better harmony and race relations and about the ugliness, the bigotry and prejudice and how that cannot be tolerated in American society. And he's done it in -- two or three times during this episode as well as in past ones. And he did it in signing a civil rights bill. And we will continue to work for better race relations and for an end to prejudice and bigotry in any way we can.

Q Will there be a commission now, Marlin?

Q Will there be a commission --

MR. FITZWATER: I'll have to check on that. I didn't hear that recommendation. I know Secretary Sullivan was talking about it, but I'm not sure that's -- I'll have to check on that.

Q Also, Arthur Fletcher said the President was about to do something heroic. Do you know what he was referring to -- that he was going to take some step or measure he would qualify as heroic in this whole situation.

MR. FITZWATER: No, I don't.

Q Does the President doubt the value of things like the Kerner Commission Report empowering these blue ribbon committees to get together and then maybe they'd -- the recommendations are not -- does he think it just costs money, it's a waste of time? How does he feel about that way of dealing with the problem?

MR. FITZWATER: No. Some work, some don't. But we'll try and we'll come up with solutions that we feel are the best.

Q One other thing. Any of the things that you're talking about, would it require you to go back to the Hill and change something in the budget? I mean, work within the budget agreement, but still go back and change the Bush budget that was submitted --

MR. FITZWATER: I'm sure we'll have to go back to the Hill, yes.

Q The National League of Cities, which is headed by a Republican, has statistics that they say show that since 1980 the federal aid to cities is about half what it was -- now it's about half of what it was in 1980. Does that in your mind play any role at all in the state of the nation's cities?

MR. FITZWATER: I can't take figures from reports and suggest sweeping conclusions. I don't have any way of judging those things.

Q Well, if in fact -- I mean, do you feel that aid to the cities is adequate? Is there any indication from these discussions this morning that there would be any effort to massively redirect anything?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, of course. That's what all this legislation's for. We think there needs to be more aid targeted on the programs that I've talked about -- towards getting people independence, getting them jobs, getting them back in the mainstream of our economy.

Q You've indicated several times that you will be talking about what you will be doing. After three years of this administration, what do you consider to be this administration's greatest domestic accomplishment?

MR. FITZWATER: Could talk about all of the various programs that have been passed. It is true that we've been in a recession for the last year and a half, and that's been very difficult. On the other hand, our programs, whether they be in education -- and I don't know that I need to delineate all of the America 2000 again -- or many of the other efforts we think have been very productive.

Q By stating so firmly as you have today that you already know what works and doesn't work, aren't you, in effect, undermining the credibility of Kearns's mission and even the President's trip? Why go out on fact-finding trips to L.A. if you've already decided what needs to be done and what does not need to be done?

MR. FITZWATER: We haven't, obviously. We are open to solutions and we'll be looking at all kinds of options, but I simply wanted to give you a feel for the course that we're approaching.

Q Well, suppose Ueberroth in the next few hours when he gets together with Kearns, God forbid, says we need a little bit more money for some of these awful liberal programs of the '60s and '70s to help? Is he foreclosed from making that recommendation?

MR. FITZWATER: We'll consider these -- anything that will be helpful and review it when it comes up.

Q I want to follow up one point here. Under the Reagan administration we heard a lot from this White House about the social safety net, and by this Reagan meant exactly the programs that you are now excoriating. Are you saying that all the '60s and '70s programs are, in effect, unworkable and you don't want to have anything to do with them?

Q Asked and answered.

MR. FITZWATER: No, I just said we're looking at solutions that we think will be helpful and trying to give you an idea of what we're looking at.

Q Do you have specific reference to jobs programs you were talking about that didn't get passed? I don't know which one you're talking about.

MR. FITZWATER: I'm getting that from Labor this morning, but I don't have it with me now.

Q Something that has not been approved by Congress? I thought your jobs --

MR. FITZWATER: We have a whole list of programs in all of these departments that are being pulled together now. I just don't have it at this moment.

Q Will you have it later?

MR. FITZWATER: Hopefully.

Q Marlin, as you probably know, 60 Minutes did a piece on Sam Skinner in which they listed a number of things he had done, including trips for golf games at government expense, and a $60,000 all-expenses-paid advance pilot's training. Does the President think that that was an appropriate way for the Secretary of Transportation to spend money?

MR. FITZWATER: As Sam said in his statement last night, those were all efforts that were undertaken, trips or others, that he thought were important to the conduct of his office as Secretary of Transportation. And he says he regrets that he didn't take more commercial travel, which was the key issue, and he hasn't since then.

Q Does the President think that it was appropriate? And was it any different from what Sununu did?

MR. FITZWATER: The point is that it was authorized and appropriate under the rules and regulations of the Transportation Department, and Sam did provide outstanding leadership as an aviator and as a pilot. And you would find many in the Transportation Department who would argue that that was extraordinary on his part that he took that kind of interest and that kind of leadership in the aviation area.

Q Marlin, 50 trips to Chicago and golf games associated with some of those trips doesn't sound too official.

MR. FITZWATER: I think those fall into the category of those he wished he would have taken commercial travel to. (Laughter.)

Q That's a lot of wishing.

Q One wish a week.

Q The "authorized under the rules as he knew them" reason was the same thing that John Sununu said. Are there any plans for a review by Mr. Gray's office of the Chief of Staff's trip -- what was sauce for the goose --

MR. FITZWATER: No.

Q Why not, Marlin?

MR. FITZWATER: Because it's not the same and these all have been check out. And there's nothing wrong with these trips other than the fact that commercial travel was available as an alternative and probably should have been taken.

Q Will he be asked to reimburse then for those trips where he should have --

MR. FITZWATER: He's reimbursed all he needs to do.

Q On the unemployment extension benefits. Last month you said that during Easter recess Director Darman would be looking at ways to pay for an extension. As of last week, Labor Secretary Martin really didn't have any answer to that, other than you'd like spending cuts to do it. Can you elaborate on this? Do you have any financing?

MR. FITZWATER: I'll have to ask her. I don't know what the answer is.

Q Marlin, sort of obscured by the riots, but the agreement that was reached on the environmental issues seem to what the President was asking for without any fixed goals. Does that mean that you're ready to announce his decision as to whether he'll participate in signing it?

MR. FITZWATER: No. They are meeting again today at the U.N. in New York and probably will be on into the week. In addition, some of the agreements that they reached last week are being discussed with allies and other countries around the world. So those deliberations still continue. I don't know when we might have a decision on a trip to Rio, but not today and probably not for a few more days.

Q Are you satisfied with the agreement as it is now, the tentative state?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, it's all tentatively tentative and it's all negotiations. So nothing is final, and it's all part of the discussion.

Q Marlin, as far as the Skinner trip is concerned. They said that the -- as a matter of fact, it had been reported even before 60 Minutes -- but that it was a violation of FAA rules to upgrade his pilot's license. And they said that was $60,000. Shouldn't he reimburse the government for what was --

MR. FITZWATER: The Transportation Department says it was authorized, it was justified and approved by the Counsel's Office. And so that's a disagreement between them and the 60 Minutes Show.

Q Did Bush think that was proper? Did Bush think that was proper?

MR. FITZWATER: We think Sam's answer was the correct one.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

MR. FITZWATER: Thank you.

END 12:52 P.M. EDT

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The Washington Times

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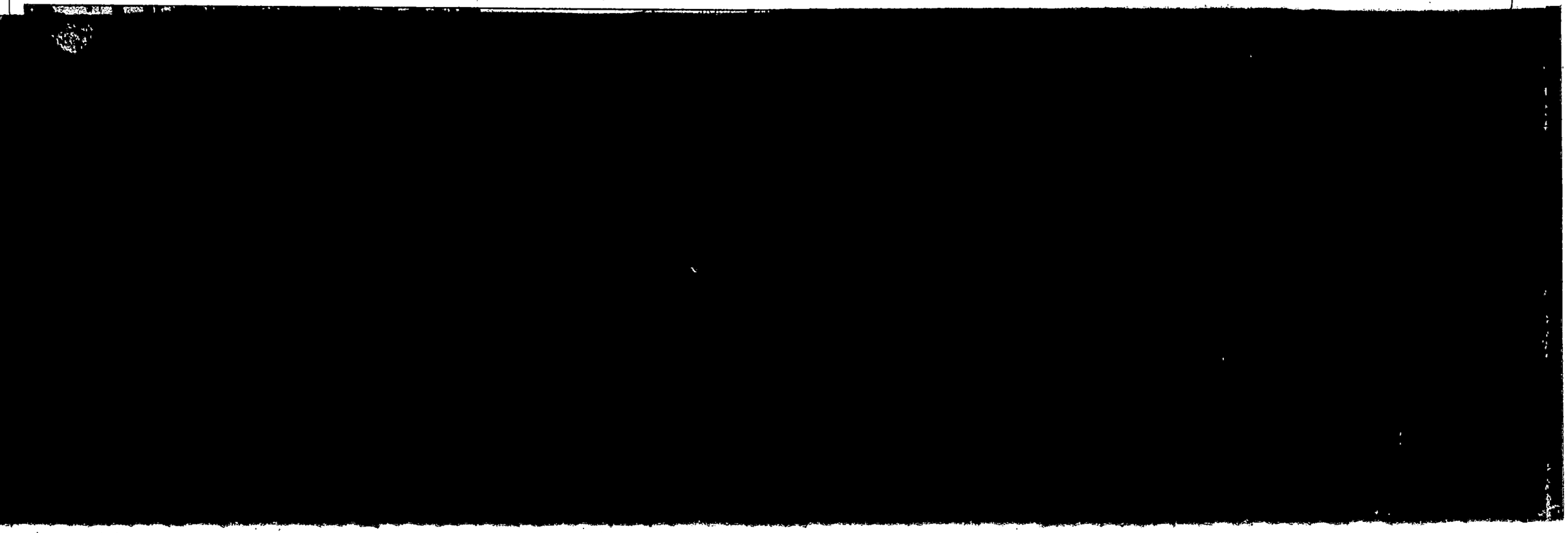
Bush releases $600 million for L.A.



Liberal policies faulted

By Frank J. Murray
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The Bush administration released $600 million yesterday to help Los Angeles recover from the nation's worst urban rioting in 129 years but President Bush said conservative solutions would have prevented the uprising if Congress had enacted them.

"We have some very good ideas that we have out there that would have been extraordinarily helpful if they'd been put into effect," Mr. Bush told reporters at a strategy session with Cabinet secretaries as he prepared to go to Los Angeles tomorrow for a firsthand look at damage.

"I'm very pleased that it has calmed down out there," Mr. Bush said after being briefed by Attorney General William P. Barr and military officials and getting word that the curfew will be lifted although federal troops will remain.

The president left it to Press Secretary Marlin Fitzwater to explain the politics and argue that Great Society liberal ideas failed to prevent a recurrence of the 1965 Watts riots because they ignored the need for community pride, well-paying jobs and property ownership that provides a stake in the community.

"Those are all things that we believe are important, and we think that the social welfare programs of the '60s and '70s ignored that, and we're now paying a price," Mr. Fitzwater said during a contentious news conference with reporters.

"They're still the programs that are in effect, and we've been pushing the liberal Demoratic Congress to pass these others and we couldn't get them," he said.

He reeled off a list of proposals that went aground in Congress but would not cite any specific liberal program considered to be a failure.

"This is a political year," Mr. Fitzwater said.

Both Democratic presidential front-runner Bill Clinton and Republican Pat Buchanan, who has lost the nomination but seeks to shape the issues, toured the ravaged Koreatown neighborhood.

Mr. Clinton shrugged off a charge from Housing Secretary Jack Kemp, who said the Clinton campaign "reached a new low when he attempted to politicize the tragic situation in Los Angeles and turn it to his self-perceived political advantage."

"I don't know what he is talking about," Mr. Clinton said. "I think the real issue is whether America can make some good come out of L.A."

Mr. Buchanan stressed campaign issues of law and order, the right to bear arms, self-reliance and the failure of liberalism.

"In the fires and flames of Los Angeles we saw the abject failure of Great Society liberalism," he said during an appearance at a Korean-language radio station.

see **BUSH**, *page A6*

BUSH

From page A1

Speaking in Lafayette Square across from the White House, former California Gov. Jerry Brown called Mr. Bush's response "completely inadequate" and urged support for a $30 billion urban renewal program — 50 times the amount pledged yesterday by the White House —suggested by U.S. mayors.

He said such programs were the only way Democrats could win back the presidency and said, "The money must be found now."

With the property damage estimate at $717 million, Mr. Bush also:

• Announced immediate direct aid from taxpayers, including Federal Emergency Management Agency grants of $300 million, of which $100 million is available to individuals and $200 million to repair public facilities.

• Made available low-interest Small Business Administration disaster loans for up to $20,000 to homeowners and renters for damage not covered by insurance and up to $500,000 for business losses that exceed insurance coverage.

FEDS TO THE RESCUE

The White House yesterday announced a federal assistance program for riot-scarred Los Angeles:

- Deputy Education Secretary David Kearns will head a subcabinet-level task force that will visit Los Angeles and assess its needs.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency plans grants of $300 million: $100 million for individuals and $200 million to repair public facilities.
- Small Business Administration will grant low-interest disaster loans for up to $20,000 to homeowners and renters for damage not covered by insurance and up to $500,000 for business losses that exceed insurance coverage.
- The 12,430 federal peacekeepers will be kept in place for several days.

The Washington Times

• Decided in consultation with California Gov. Pete Wilson and Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley to keep 12,430 federal peacekeepers in place, including Marines, soldiers, federalized National Guard, and civilian agents of the FBI, Border Patrol, Park Police, Bureau of Prisons, and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

• Named Deputy Education Secretary David Kearns, former board chairman of Xerox Corp., to head a sub-Cabinet-level task force to visit Los Angeles and assess its needs, reporting back daily to the White House. Members will meet with local leaders and city recovery leader Peter Ueberroth to consider essential services, loans to rebuild housing, education needs, health needs, hospital needs, street repair, other infrastructure issues, and individual needs including welfare and food stamps.

• Ordered Cabinet members with immediate programs for Los Angeles to stay in Washington for at least two days to be sure their programs are being implemented and to meet daily with him.

Mr. Bush began yesterday hearing reports that the nationwide situation was calm and Los Angeles had been "relatively calm" overnight except for a motorist killed by National Guard troops while allegedly trying to ram them.

All of his plans to talk about trade and agriculture in California were abandoned, and officials said his trip would focus instead on the immediate needs of Los Angeles.

Although spokesmen said plans were incomplete, it was learned that Mr. Bush planned to leave tomorrow for California, where he intends to meet with "people involved in the riots" as well as those involved in rebuilding. With advance personnel on their way to Los Angeles, Mr. Fitzwater did not elaborate.

Whether his view of the area will be on the ground or from a helicopter reportedly remained undecided.

Mr. Bush was briefed by Mr. Barr, to whom the entire federal force of civilians and uniformed troops reports; Deputy Secretary of Defense Donald Atwood; and Adm. David Jeremiah, vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Later he met with Mr. Kearns, Housing and Urban Development Secretary Kemp, Commerce Secretary Barbara Franklin, Labor Secretary Lynn Martin, Health and Human Services Secretary Louis Sullivan, and Mr. Barr.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 4, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID F. DEMAREST

FROM: JEANNIE BUNTON

SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS FOR TELECONFERENCE WITH THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

I. SUMMARY

On Wednesday, May 6 at 1:45 p.m. via satellite, you will deliver remarks to an audience of 800 members of the American Newspaper Publishers Association at their 106th Convention in New York City.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks, (approximately 6 minutes / teleprompter), mention the recovery underway in Los Angeles, and focus on the role trade is playing in our national economy.

Please note: your introduction refers to SBS6, the name of the satellite which will transmit your signal. NAA refers to the Newspaper Association of America, ANPA's new name as of June 1.

Bunton
5/04/92 2PM
Draft Four
[ANPA.1]

5:30

Presidential Remarks: ANPA Teleconference
Wednesday, May 6, 1992
1:45 P.M.

Thank you for that warm welcome. Thank you Bob [Robert Erburu, A.N.P.A. Chairman] for those kind words. Happy anniversary to Cathy Black -- A.N.P.A. CEO and President -- for finishing up your first year. I'd like to congratulate your incoming chairman -- Frank Bennack [BAN-ACK] who takes the gavel soon for the A.N.P.A. and the new N.A.A. It's good to be here with all of you again -- this time via SBS6.

Let me begin w/ a brief update on events in
~~I know you are all concerned about what happened~~ in Los Angeles. ~~Today, our nation is~~ All of us are grateful that calm has replaced chaos. After last week's shock +
~~We were saddened by the~~ spectacle, ~~but now~~ we take heart at the sheer will -power of the people of Los Angeles -- who have joined hands and hearts to mend their community.

Tomorrow I'll be out on the west coast -- getting a first-hand look at the situation in Los Angeles. I'll be listening to members of the community -- for ideas on how we'll begin the work of building a future of hope, understanding and tolerance -- where there's a future no room for hatred. ~~A future where headlines talk about the diversity that unites us.~~

Through our newspapers we talk to one another here -- even in other hemispheres. Henry Luce became a journalist "to come as close as possible to the heart of the world." Your Chronicles, Ledgers, and Gazettes bring the world to our doorstep -- some

That's a story I know everyone of us wants to see...

everyday. The more we read about events across the globe, the less foreign the international page becomes.

Our world has changed dramatically since I spoke to you three years ago. Think of the front page stories in the past year alone: The return of Terry Anderson and our Hostages. The death of Imperial Communism. The birth of eighteen new nations.

In my time as President, I have made it my mission to preserve and protect three legacies close to our all our hearts: A world at peace. A nation of strong families -- sturdy values of character. An economy with good jobs -- real opportunity for all Americans.

There is good news on the economic front for instance, right here in your own industry there are signs of recovery. But, the story is simply this: in the new world economy, trade means jobs. Americans are working and getting ahead because American goods and services are selling abroad. From fiber optics in Italy to fast food in China, more and more people are buying American.

No doubt, a trading nation is a working nation. Last year alone we exported over $420 billion in goods. That's a lot of everything. And that means a lot of U.S. jobs. Every billion dollars in exports we manufacture supports 20,000. That's good news. Illinois has about 410,000 trade related jobs; 170,000 in Minnesota and in Wisconsin 196,000 jobs tied to trade.

America's manufacturing exports are more competitive than a decade ago -- American labor is more productive. It's no wonder our exports shot up seven percent in February to a one month

record high of nearly $38 billion. The U.S. is the leading exporter in the world -- and we're not done yet.

To reach our true potential, we must open new markets at home and abroad. American to American, we're talking about ideas that challenge conventional wisdom -- to not only compete in the new world economy, but lead the way. Even more -- nation to nation, we're working to break down trade barriers through GATT and the North American Free Trade Agreement. That means new markets, new buyers, new jobs and higher living standards for all Americans -- and for citizens of every country who buy our products and services.

Trade is a bright spot on the economic front -- that is changing our country, moving us forward. I'll keep working to bring change to the country that has changed the world.

Thank you for letting me be a part of your 106th convention. Now for the tough part: I'll take a couple of questions. Fire away.

# # #

New York Times 4 May 1992

Press

Newspaper Industry Begins To Show Signs of Recovery

By ALEX S. JONES

"I mean, this baby was going down," Vance C. Brown said of his family's newspaper, The Herald in New Britain, Conn., where New England's economic decline hit especially hard.

For instance, The Herald's classified advertising revenue last year was about a third that in 1987.

But in April, after 30 consecutive months of declines in total advertising revenues, The Herald's advertising showed an improvement from a year earlier, said Mr. Brown, who is the paper's associate publisher.

Indeed, as newspaper operators gather in New York this week for the annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the newspaper business is beginning to show new strength, especially compared with its doldrums of a year ago. Many newspaper publishing companies have reported stronger earnings for the first quarter, compared with the 1991 quarter, which was one of the worst in memory.

"The bottom line is that the worst is definitely behind the industry," said Kenneth T. Berrents, an analyst who specializes in newspaper companies at Alex. Brown & Sons Inc., a Baltimore brokerage firm.

Mr. Berrents said that newspapers were generally showing signs of recovery in improved classified advertising, but that retail advertising still lagged, especially in the New York City area and California.

He said that New England was generally recovering somewhat faster than the New York area and that the Midwest, Northwest and South seemed to be setting the recovery pace.

But that pace, even where the recovery is greatest, is far from a blistering one. A spot check of publishers

Continued on Page D9

Press

Papers Begin to Show Signs of Recovery

Continued From First Business Page

around the nation reflects optimism, but newspapers are scrambling hard to replace revenues that have been lost because of the recession and the financial difficulties of many big department stores.

For many papers, the solution to cutbacks by big advertisers has been to become far more aggressive in courting small advertisers.

At The San Diego Union-Tribune, where retail advertising is down about 3 percent from a year ago, Gerry Wilson, director of advertising sales, has restructured its advertising department to attract new advertising from small accounts. For instance, advertising salesmen now make most of their income from commissions, rather than salary.

The Wichita Eagle, a Knight-Ridder paper in Kansas, has begun charging for some classified ads based on the price of what is being sold. For instance, a three-line ad for a used car priced under $500 costs $6.25 for four days; a similar ad for a $4,000 car would be $26.

Reid Ashe, publisher of The Eagle, said that the special pricing applied only to car ads now but that he was starting a similar plan for low-priced real estate classifieds.

The Eagle, like many papers, is willing to experiment with novel revenue-building schemes.

For instance, the paper has begun publishing books, including "Beargrease, Builders and Bandits," a regional history, and "Guide to Fishing in Kansas."

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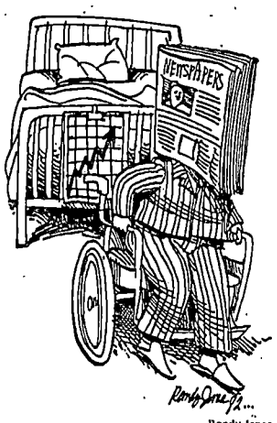
Mr. Ashe said the paper would soon expand into mail-order retail sales of Kansas-oriented books of all kinds, from "The Wizard of Oz" to books published by the University of Kansas Press. The initial catalogue, which will list 90 titles, will also include recordings of old prairie ballads and cowboy songs.

"And if it doesn't work, we can just quit," said Mr. Ashe, in the tone of firm practicality that has become



Randy Jones

commonplace at newspapers after years of tight budgets.

Mr. Ashe, like many other publishers, said he would not make the trip to the publishers' convention this year, though he normally attended it.

"In the course of trying to budget for this year, I told everybody, 'no conventions,' and I had to start with me," he said.

New York has traditionally been a popular site for the convention of the publishers association, which will change its name on June 1 to the Newspaper Association of America. For instance, the best-attended convention was in New York in 1987, when more than 3,000 people registered.

Less than half that many people attended last year's convention in Vancouver, British Columbia, and an association spokesman said attendance this year would probably show only slight improvement.

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The availability of heavily discounted newsprint has been the one silver lining for newspapers during the recession.

Newsprint accounts for roughly 20 to 25 percent of a newspaper's costs, but as demand for advertising has dropped, the size of newspapers has also declined, creating less demand for newsprint. Newsprint manufacturers, swimming in newsprint, have been offering discounts of 40 percent or more to top customers to maintain market share.

Thus far in 1992, the discounts are holding, to the great pleasure of newspaper publishers.

"It remains to be seen how long it will last," said George N. Gill, publisher of The Louisville Courier-Journal, a Gannett newspaper.

Almost inevitably, when advertising returns, so will much higher newsprint prices.

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publishers say that even with a jump in newsprint costs, newspapers stand to be very profitable in a recovering economy.

With lean operations, a host of new — albeit small — advertisers, and old advertisers who need to move merchandise, publishers say they are hoping a rising economy will be a time of great prosperity for them.

Bruce E. Thorp, a communication stock analyst for the PNC Financial Corporation in Philadelphia, said the second quarter should demonstrate whether the recovery would be fast and strong, or tepid and slow.

And after several disappointing years, he is keeping his expectations under close control.

"I'm afraid to predict too much on the upside," Mr. Thorp said. "I've been burned too badly before."

SPORTS NEWS EVERY DAY
The New York Times

Photo Copy Preservation

Jeanie Bunton

Memorandum for Speechwriting Staff

From: Dan McGroarty

Regarding:

ANPA

Please return your comments to Room 122 by:

1:00

Today's Date: MAY 1 1992

92 MAY 1 P4:43

Bunton
5/01/92
Draft Three
[ANPA]

Presidential Remarks: ANPA Teleconference
Wednesday, May 6, 1992
1:45 P.M.

Thank you for that warm welcome. Thank you Bob [Robert Erburu, ANPA Chairman] for those kind words. Happy anniversary to Cathy Black -- ANPA CEO and President -- for finishing up your first year. I'd like to congratulate your incoming chairman -- Frank Bennack [BAN-ACK] who takes the gavel soon for the ANPA and the new NAA. It's good to be here with all of you again -- this time via [SatCom 6]. Starting pt. for L.A. discussion

[[Newspapers are read by everyone around here at the White House -- 30 major papers a day -- make that 31: Millie's subscription to the Wall Street Journal starts next week.]]

Henry Luce became a journalist "to come as close as possible to the heart of the world." Your Chronicles, Ledgers, and Gazettes bring the world to our doorstep -- everyday. Through newspapers, a nation talks to itself and the world. The more we read about events across the globe, the less foreign the international page becomes. stress on Int'l problems in light of L.A.

Our world has changed dramatically since I spoke to you three years ago. Think of the front page stories in the past year alone: The return of Terry Anderson and our Hostages. The death of Imperial Communism. The birth of eighteen new nations.

In my time as President, I have made it my mission to preserve and protect three legacies close to our all our hearts:

A world at peace. A nation of strong families -- sturdy values of character. An economy with good jobs -- real opportunity for all Americans.

The story today is simply this: in the new world economy, trade means jobs. Americans are working and getting ahead because American goods and services are selling abroad. From fiber optics in Italy to fast food in China, more and more people are buying American.

For every billion dollars in exports we manufacture, 20,000 jobs are created. That's good news to Illinois -- about 410,000 trade related jobs; Wyoming 380,000 jobs; 170,000 in Minnesota and in Wisconsin 196,000 jobs tied to trade. America's manufacturing exports are more competitive than a decade ago -- American labor is more productive. It's no wonder our exports shot up seven percent in February to a one month record high of nearly $38 billion.

No doubt, a trading nation is a working nation. Last year alone we exported over $420 billion in goods. That's a lot of everything -- especially jobs. The U.S. is the leading exporter in the world -- and we're not done yet.

To reach our true potential, we must open new markets at home and abroad. American to American, we're talking about ideas that challenge conventional wisdom -- to not only compete in the new world economy, but lead the way. Even more -- nation to nation, we're working to break down trade barriers through GATT and NAFTA. That means new markets, new buyers, new jobs and

higher living standards for all Americans -- and for citizens of every country who buy our products and services.

Trade is a bright spot on the economic front -- that is changing our country, moving us forward. I'll keep working to bring change to the country that has changed the world.

Thank you for letting me be a part of your 106th convention. Now for the tough part: I'll take a couple of questions. Fire away.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release April 21, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE YOUNG PRESIDENTS ORGANIZATION

Room 450
Old Executive Office Building

2:04 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all. Please be seated. I am delighted to be here and it's delightful to have this distinguished group of executives here. I want to single out Doug Glant, the International President of YPO, and thank him for "honchoing" this outfit and getting everybody together. Some of you look a little old to be YPOs, but nevertheless -- (laughter) -- far be it from me to be throwing darts in this way. (Laughter.)

But I'd like to briefly talk about some of the issues of concern -- certainly of concern to this group, but I think of concern to all Americans, but with particular emphasis for the business community. Your creativity and the know-how that I think of when I think of YPO really are the fuel that creates our country's wealth and provides rewarding and fulfilling jobs for our communities. And the role of government in free enterprise is to allow this creativity to flourish. And that means growth.

I know we've had a very difficult time here, a far longer slowdown -- indeed recession in some corners -- than we would have liked. But for the past three years, we have been trying to promote sensible policies that will help you expand businesses and help create jobs. And we're going to continue to fight for a growth agenda. I had to veto some tax legislation recently, but we were pressing at the same time for seven bullet-point pieces of legislation that would have stimulated the economy. I am still hopeful that we can get some of them through this Congress, and I'll mention a couple of them in a minute.

We face a decision here in the White House now on another subject, and that's the participation in the U.N. Conference on the Environment and Development in Rio. The attendance of the U.S. President at the Rio Conference would add a major political impetus to that undertaking; there's no question about that at all. The world looks to us for leadership in this field. But it could also commit the United States to a course of action that could dramatically impede long-term economic growth in this country. And I am committed to international cooperation to preserve the world's environment. I want to be very clear on that. And that's why I would like to go to this conference. But I am not going to go to the Rio Conference and make a bad deal or be a party to a bad deal. I am not going to sign an agreement that does not protect the environment and the economy of this country.

And this is a very important decision. It's an important decision for our environment and it's a very important decision for our economy. And to play politics with the Rio Conference severely undercuts the U.S. position as we try now to assure a world view that will protect the environment and the economy. Negotiations are going on right now to try to accomplish both before I make a decision as to whether or not I will go to Rio.

MORE

March data comes out March 20th - 8:30 a

We are going to consider intensely this matter in the days ahead. And I'm going to let you know soon -- let the country know soon of our final decision on my attendance in Rio.

Here at home last week, we had some more heartening news about the United States economy. All around the world, consumers and companies buy American goods and services in ever-greater amounts, despite the sluggish performance of some of their own economies. U.S. exports -- I look around this room and I see many who are participating in this -- U.S. exports are experiencing a surge, rising seven percent in February to a one-month record high of almost $38 billion. And once again, I think in a good sense, American exports, manufacturing exports, are leading the way.

This good news underscores a fundamental truth about our own competitiveness: If we're to succeed economically at home, we must succeed economically abroad. And the evidence is indisputable: Open markets and free trade mean new jobs for American workers and certainly growth for American companies. Over the past four decades, trade-related jobs in our country have grown three times faster than overall American job creation.

We must build on this astounding success. And already over the past four years, our exports to Mexico have more than doubled, creating more than 300,000 export-related jobs here at home. And I remember attending a YPO meeting in Mexico about 12 years ago, maybe 14 I think it was, when we were really way behind the power curve in terms of doing business with that country. And they were way behind the power curve in terms of a political situation that would permit the kind of vigorous business that I've just talked about here.

But what we're trying to do now is take that improvement and lock in the gains with what is known as the NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement. With Canada and Mexico, the North American Free Trade Agreement will establish one of the world's largest trading areas, a $6-trillion market from the Yukon to Yucatan. And that's going to mean hundreds of thousands of new jobs for U.S. workers. Those that are fighting me or fighting us on this concept are saying it will cost jobs. We are absolutely convinced that a successful conclusion to that trade agreement will create jobs, and I mean good jobs.

Tomorrow, on another field, I'm going to be meeting with Jacques Delors, the President of the EC Commission. And with him will be President Cavaco Silva, an old friend, President of the European Council. He is the Prime Minister of Portugal as you know. And we're going to be discussing the Uruguay Round of the GATT, the world trade negotiations that are so essential to expanding trade for everybody.

Over the next decade, a successful conclusion of that Uruguay Round could pump $5 trillion into the global economy. And the U.S. share of this growth would top $1 trillion. And no one should doubt our resolve to preserve and expand the worldwide regime of open trade. GATT must be preserved for this reason: American workers and American companies deserve the jobs and opportunities that those open markets offer.

I think these negotiations are going to be tough. They are going to be difficult. But we're approaching them, as we have earlier negotiations, with a positive spirit. We will do our part, but the United States must not be asked to bear the entire burden of compromise when it comes to hammering out a successful conclusion to this GATT Round.

There's still much we can do to make America more competitive. And one of our serious economic problems right now --

and I won't tell you too much about this, lest you tell me about it -- that is the cost of capital. And it's too high. We know that. And that's why we're going to continue to fight for a cut in the capital gains rate -- capital gains tax rate. A high cap-gains rate discourages investment and, thus, business expansion and, thus, job creation. And it is very clear to most business people that this would be a helpful thing.

Ironically, two years ago, in both Houses we had a majority for reducing the capital gains tax. And it was beaten down purely by the political leadership in the United States Senate, keeping us from giving this incentive to American businesses, large and small. I am continuing to fight for this. Some call it a tax break for the rich, and I never believed that in the first place and I don't believe it now. And we're going to keep fighting to get that stimulative cut in capital gains.

None of our industrial competitors -- major industrial competitors -- tax capital gains at rates comparable to ours.

Germany, as some of you know, Germany doesn't tax them at all. And in Japan, an entrepreneur who sells the company that he's built from scratch pays a tax of one percent. And we are supposed to compete with those vigorous economies with a much higher capital gains rate.

And yet, the very people who complain about America's ability to compete block our effort -- every effort to lower the capital gains tax. A lower rate will benefit virtually everyone in America, not only those who run a business, but anyone who owns a house, or share of stock, seeks a better job. It will help a lot in the agricultural area of this great country of ours, too. So it's time to stop punishing the pursuit of excellence. And it's time, I think, to cut the tax on capital gains.

We're also working to lighten up the regulatory burden that Washington imposes on every American business. Last January we announced a 90-day moratorium on federal regulations. Wherever possible, we blocked those regulations that discourage growth and we're accelerating those that encourage growth.

So far, the preliminary estimates show that we've saved American business $10 billion to $20 billion in regulatory costs. When new legislation is passed, clearly new regulations are required. I'm thinking of the civil rights legislation that I'm very proud of: the Americans With Disabilities Act. And, yes, it imposed a burden on some, but it was overdue. It's sound legislation. It encourages people to get into the mainstream. And yet, there's been some cost with that one.

We renegotiated the Clean Air Act, and that was long overdue. And I think it's good. We tried to use market forces, incidentally, in letting people meet the clean air standards, but nevertheless, that imposed a regulatory burden. So now we're trying to move forward and fulfill our responsibilities for safety and all of that, but eliminate this movement towards overregulation. And as I say, these preliminary estimates have been pretty encouraging in terms of the savings in regulatory costs.

I'm going to soon be making an announcement about our battle against these excessive regulations, but for now I simply want to say the days of overregulation are just that -- they are over. And we are going to stay in there to be sure that independent agencies, whatever they are -- people -- whoever come in with these excessive regulations are going to have them blocked, if at all possible.

We're pursuing comprehensive reforms in other areas that directly relate to America's long-term competitiveness. We've proposed, for example, market-based health care reform to control the skyrocketing costs and to bring coverage to the uninsured. I do not want to see us lose the quality of health care that we have in this country by going to the pay-or-play plan that's going to break a lot of small businesses; or even worse, to the so-called nationalized plans that have many of our neighbors sending their people over here for care. We are not going to go to that centralized or socialized approach to medicine. And the proposals that we have made that give people access to insurance and show much greater flexibility in the insurance pool I believe is the answer to this health care problem.

In another way, another field, through our America 2000 initiative, we are intensifying our efforts to literally revolutionize -- reinvent -- American education. It isn't good enough anymore to simply throw more money at the mandated programs that have failed the young people of this country. And we're not going to do that. And we've gone together, gotten the governors together, set six national education goals -- very sensible goals -- no partisanship involved in that coming together of the governors, and now we're moving forward trying to get this program underway. Some legislation is required. Fortunately, a lot of legislation is not required, and we can go right to the communities to reinvent the American school. And it is a good program, and I urge you to take a hard look at it because I know that you know that we are going to have to do a better job of education, particularly in math and science, if we're going to be competitive in the year 2000.

So American education -- I think we've got a good program and I strongly urge you to give it your support.

Another area that I know is of concern to people here, it is to me, and that is the area of legal reform. We have introduced important steps to reform our legal system, to put an end to the frivolous lawsuits that mire so many businesses and individuals and community activities in a bottomless swamp of litigation. We've got to sue each other less, start helping each other more.

And I will continue to fight to get this Congress, hostile Congress in this area, I might say, to at least give an up or down vote on reform of the liability system. We haven't even been able to get that; we haven't even been able to get it out of committee; blocked by powerful lobbies up there. So here's an area where I know your interests are at stake and an area where I would earnestly solicit your support. Because we must start capping some of these outrageous settlements that run the cost of business right off the chart, run doctors out of business, and say to Little League coaches, hey, you better not take a chance by coaching the Little League or this guy over on third base is going to sue you.

And so we're going to fight this one. But again, it's an area where we need your help.

And the last point is this: The fact is that none of these pressing social problems are going to be solved without the voluntary involvement of individuals and communities. And when I think of YPO and the success that this epitomizes, this organization epitomizes, I think of a thousand points of light and I think of people who, in spite of spending an awful lot of time building and creating jobs for people, they find time to do something in the communities. From the first day of this administration, we have called on every American to be a point of light -- to bring hope to the helpless, and to help the homeless, and to love and care for those who are in need.

And it is working. And it isn't a government program; it is simply encouraging the sense of volunteerism that is in everybody. Right here in your organizations, you're going to -- plenty of examples of what I'm talking about. Gay Mayer, who works with a drug rehabilitation program in his area, has helped more than 100 young adults recover from the ravages of drug abuse to lead productive lives. What one individual has been able to do just by giving of himself. Joe Lobozzo, who spends his Wednesday nights counseling children of alcoholics.

I would like today to challenge all of you to join these men in a movement that is literally transforming our country. It is much more effective than having a mandated specialized program coming out of some subcommittee in the United States House of Representatives. And it is working. It is the best in ourselves. And I urge you to really, really pitch in.

First, I ask you to make your company a point of light, by personally devoting as much time as you possibly can to community service, encouraging the employees to do the same. This whole concept of mentoring, where businesses reach out and help in this Education 2000 program, is really working around the country.

Secondly, you can encourage other leaders to make voluntary service part of their own missions as well. And finally, you can work among your vast memberships to help America itself become a nation with communities of light -- a concept where an entire community comes together figuring how to solve its own enormous social problems.

I spoke earlier with some of your leaders -- Doug and others -- and I know that there is support among your members to assume this leadership role. And I know Doug has asked David Weaver, an old friend, to work with each of you to decide how you can all best respond to this challenge.

I am convinced the results will be profound, and urging this -- we're not trying to escape the responsibility of the federal government. It's something entirely different. It's the concept that Thoreau noticed years ago about the propensity of one American to help another. And we're simply trying to revitalize this, especially in these days of scarce resources and failed centralized mandates.

So we've got a lot at stake here, including the legacy that we leave our children. We all want a world at peace; strong, wholesome families; rewarding jobs for all who seek them.

You know, in these days, you hear and I hear mostly about the problems. We've got a lot to be grateful for in this country. Our kids -- grandkids in some cases -- go to bed at night with far less fear of nuclear war. The war has changed dramatically in the last three years -- unprecedented changes that nobody would have believed possible.

In the Middle East, ancient enemies are at least talking about peace. South of our border you see the emergence of democracies that none of us would have predicted just three or four years ago. The solidifying of the democratic way. And you see countries coming to grips with their economic problems. Argentina comes to mind; Mexico, a sterling example of this dramatic change that is taking place around the world.

I spent this morning talking to a group of business people on working with them on what we can do to help democracy along in the CIS, the Commonwealth of Independent States over there, led by Russia. And then the Ukraine, with Kravchuk coming here next month and Yeltsin the next. And so there's an awful lot of change in this world that is good and strong and positive.

And now what we've got to do is take these ideas, and maybe some that you have that I haven't mentioned, bring them to bear on the economic problems so we can regain the growth that is absolutely essential if the United States is going to continue to be the leader in these very important areas.

But you've caught me on an upbeat day, a day that I am confident about the United States' leadership. It is only -- I might tell you this, and some of you can confirm this from your trips abroad -- it is only our country that the others look to now as the undisputed leader of the entire world. So we've got to fulfill those responsibilities while still trying to do what we can to assist those that are hurting right here at home.

And I am confident, with your help, with your continued imaginative leadership, that we can do just exactly that. So thank you very, very much for coming to the White House. I didn't intend to give you this much of a lecture, but I'm just -- I don't normally have such a high-talented, captive audience. Thank you all very, very much. (Applause.)

END 2:25 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed For Release
Until 9:00 A.M.,
Saturday, April 25, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN RADIO ADDRESS ON TRADE

THE PRESIDENT: A lot of the reports we Americans hear on TV or the radio seem to follow the maxim, "good news is no news." Well, today I'm going to break a few rules and talk about some good news. The story is jobs -- jobs created and jobs sustained because of our ability to sell our product and services abroad.

Last week, we received the latest from the economic front. All around the world, more and more people are buying American. Our exports shot up seven percent in February to a one-month record high of almost $38 billion, closing the deficit gap by 16 percent. If there's any moral to this story, it's a reminder that if Americans want to succeed economically at home, we've got to lead economically abroad.

In the past couple of weeks, I've been talking to groups around the country and to leaders from around the world. The message is simple: expanding free trade abroad means expanding opportunity at home.

America's trade story is good news, not just for our coastal states and port towns, but all across America. Here's a sampling: Colorado, about 90,000 jobs supported by trade; about 90,000 in Iowa; Arizona, 120,000 jobs; Tennessee, 150,000 jobs. America's manufacturing exports are more competitive than 10 years ago, our labor more productive.

The Chicken Little hysterics of an America under siege may make better copy, but they leave out one little fact: The United States is the leading exporter in the world, bar none.

I don't mean to discount the competition. Our competitors are tough. More and more, America competes in an international marketplace where standing still means falling behind. Some want us to respond to these challenges as if they were a bad dream -- just hide under the covers and hope it goes away. They may be talking tough, but they're really running scared.

The problem is, they're running the wrong way. The answer isn't to build up our barriers, it's to get other countries to tear down theirs.

Two days ago, I met with the heads of Europe's common market. And we talked long and hard about how to bring the Uruguay Round of GATT, the world trade negotiations, to a successful conclusion. Such an agreement could pump $5 trillion into the global economy over the next 10 years -- the U.S. share would top $1 trillion. That's hundreds of thousands of new American jobs.

I don't plan to stop there. We're also negotiating an historic free trade agreement with Mexico and Canada. Listen to these facts: During my presidency, 45 out of our 50 states have increased their exports with Mexico. Already over the four years, exports to Mexico have more than doubled, creating hundreds of thousands of jobs here at home.

Clearly, with a successful agreement, we'd export more than ever before, increasing trade with Mexico by $10 billion and creating over 360,000 American jobs. And that's why a North American Free Trade Agreement is in our interest, because it means more jobs right here.

Just this week, the United States took steps to facilitate trade in high-technology goods, an initiative made possible by the rebirth of freedom in formerly communist lands. We relaxed trade restrictions that served us well during the Cold War but no longer serve their purpose. We will eliminate requirements for thousands of export licenses, included many that affected computers, one of our strongest export earners. Trade covered by this deregulation amounts to about $2.5 billion.

The choice is simple. We can either promote protectionism or promote free trade. To my reckoning, no one ever beat the competition by cringing behind a trade barrier. You see, I have faith in free trade because I have faith in the American worker. When trade is free and fair, Americans can beat the competition fair and square.

Thank you for listening. And may God bless the United States of America.

END

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release May 1, 1992

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT
ON CIVIL DISORDER IN LOS ANGELES

The Oval Office

9:03 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Tonight I want to talk to you about violence in our cities and justice for our citizens, two big issues that have collided on the streets of Los Angeles. First, an update on where matters stand in Los Angeles.

Fifteen minutes ago I talked to California's Governor Pete Wilson and Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley. They told me that last night was better than the night before; today, calmer than yesterday. But there were still incidents of random terror and lawlessness this afternoon.

In the wake of the first night's violence I spoke directly to both Governor Wilson and Mayor Bradley to assess the situation and to offer assistance. There are two very different issues at hand: one is the urgent need to restore order. What followed Wednesday's jury verdict in the Rodney King case was a tragic series of events for the city of Los Angeles. Nearly 4,000 fires, staggering property damage, hundreds of injuries; and the senseless deaths of over 30 people.

To restore order right now, there are 3,000 National Guardsmen on duty in the city of Los Angeles. Another 2,200 stand ready to provide immediate support. To supplement this effort I've taken several additional actions. First, this morning I've ordered the Justice Department to dispatch 1,000 federal riot-trained law enforcement officials to help restore order in Los Angeles beginning tonight. These officials include FBI swat teams, special riot control units of the U.S. Marshal's service, the border patrol and other federal law enforcement agencies. Second, another 1,000 federal law enforcement officials are on standby alert, should they be needed. Third, early today I directed 3,000 members of the 7th Infantry and 1,500 Marines to stand by at El Toro Air Station, California.

Tonight, at the request of the Governor and the Mayor, I have committed these troops to help restore order. I'm also federalizing the National Guard and I'm instructing General Colin Powell to place all those troops under a central command.

What we saw last night and the night before in Los Angeles is not about civil rights. It's not about the great cause of equality that all Americans must uphold. It's not a message of protest. It's been the brutality of a mob, pure and simple. And let me assure you: I will use whatever force is necessary to restore order.

What is going on in L.A. must -- and will -- stop. As your President I guarantee you this violence will end.

And now let's talk about the beating of Rodney King. Because beyond the urgent need to restore order is the second issue, the question of justice; Whether Rodney King's federal civil rights were violated. What you saw and what I saw on the TV video was

revolting. I felt anger. I felt pain. I thought: How can I explain this to my grandchildren?

Civil rights leaders and just plain fearful of, and sometimes victimized by police brutality were deeply hurt. And I know good and decent policemen who were equally appalled.

I spoke this morning to many leaders of the civil rights community. And they saw the video, as we all did. For 14 months they waited patiently, hopefully. They waited for the system to work. And when the verdict came in, they felt betrayed. Viewed from outside the trial, it was hard to understood how the verdict could possibly square with the video. Those civil rights leaders with whom I met were stunned. And so was I and so was Barbara and so were my kids.

But the verdict Wednesday was not the end of the process. The Department of Justice had started its own investigation immediately after the Rodney King incident and was monitoring the state investigation and trial. And so let me tell you what actions we are taking on the federal level to ensure that justice is served.

Within one hour of the verdict, I directed the Justice Department to move into high gear on its own independent criminal investigation into the case. And next, on Thursday, five federal prosecutors were on their way to Los Angeles. Our Justice Department has consistently demonstrated its ability to investigate fully a matter like this.

Since 1988, the Justice Department has successfully prosecuted over 100 law enforcement officials for excessive violence. I am confident that in this case, the Department of Justice will act as it should. Federal grand jury action is underway today in Los Angeles. Subpoenas are being issued. Evidence is being reviewed. The federal effort in this case will be expeditious and it will be fair. It will not be driven by mob violence, but by respect for due process and the rule of law.

We owe it to all Americans who put their faith in the law to see that justice is served. But as we move forward on this or any other case, we must remember the fundamental tenet of our legal system. Every American, whether accused or accuser, is entitled to protection of his or her rights.

In this highly controversial court case, a verdict was handed down by a California jury to Americans of all races who were shocked by the verdict, let me say this: You must understand that our system of justice provides for the peaceful, orderly means of addressing this frustration. We must respect the process of law whether or not we agree with the outcome. There's a difference between frustration with the law and direct assaults upon our legal system.

In a civilized society, there can be no excuse -- no excuse -- for the murder, arson, theft and vandalism that have terrorized the law-abiding citizens of Los Angeles. Mayor Bradley, just a few minutes ago, mentioned to me his particular concern, among others, regarding the safety of the Korean community. My heart goes out to them and all others who have suffered losses.

The wanton destruction of life and property is not a legitimate expression of outrage with injustice -- it is itself injustice. And no rationalization, no matter how heartfelt, no matter how eloquent, can make it otherwise.

Television has become a medium that often brings us together. But its vivid display of Rodney King's beating shocked us. And the America it has shown us on our screens these last 48 hours

has appalled us. None of this is what we wish to think of as American. It's as if we were looking in a mirror that distorted our better selves and turned us ugly. We cannot let that happen. We cannot do that to ourselves.

We've seen images in the last 48 hours that we will never forget. Some were horrifying almost beyond belief. But there were other acts -- small, but significant acts in all this ugliness that give us hope. I'm one who respects our police. They keep the peace. They face danger every day. They help kids. They don't make a lot of money -- but they care about their communities and their country. Thousands of police officers and firefighters are risking their lives right now on the streets of L.A. and they deserve our support.

And then there are the people who have spent each night not in the streets, but in the churches of Los Angeles -- praying that man's gentler instincts be revealed in the hearts of people driven by hate.

And finally, there were the citizens who showed great personal responsibility, who ignored the mob, who at great personal danger, helped the victims of violence -- regardless of race.

Among the many stories I've seen and heard about these past few days, one sticks in my mind -- the story of one savagely beaten white truck driver -- alive tonight because four strangers, four black strangers, came to his aid. Two were men who had been watching television and saw the beating as it was happening, and came out into the street to help. Another was a woman on her way home from work -- and the fourth, a young man whose name we may never know. The injured driver was able to get behind the wheel of his truck and tried to drive away. But his eyes were swollen shut. The woman asked him if he could see. He answered, no. She said, "Well, then I will be your eyes."

Together, those four people braved the mob and drove that truck driver to the hospital. He's alive today -- only because they stepped in to help.

It is for every one of them that we must rebuild the community of Los Angeles -- for these four people and the others like them who in the midst of this nightmare acted with simple human decency.

We must understand that no one in Los Angeles or any other city has rendered a verdict on America. If we are to remain the most vibrant and hopeful nation on Earth we must allow our diversity to bring us together, not drive us apart. This must be the rallying cry of good and decent people.

For their sake, for all our sakes, we must build a future where, in every city across this country, empty rage gives way to hope -- where poverty and despair give way to opportunity. After peace is restored to Los Angeles, we must then turn again to the underlying causes of such tragic events. We must keep on working to create a climate of understanding and tolerance -- a climate that refuses to accept racism, bigotry, anti-Semitism, and hate of any kind, anytime, anywhere.

Tonight, I ask all Americans to lend their hearts, their voices, and their prayers to the healing of hatred. As President, I took an oath to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution -- an oath that requires every President to establish justice and ensure domestic tranquility. That duty is foremost in my mind tonight.

Let me say to the people saddened by the spectacle of the past few days -- to the good people of Los Angeles, caught at the

center of this senseless suffering: The violence will end. Justice will be served. Hope will return.

Thank you, and may God bless the United States of America.

END 9:16 P.M. EDT

For Jeanne

Bunton
5/01/92
Draft Two
[ANPA]

Presidential Remarks: **ANPA Teleconference**
Wednesday, May 6, 1992
1:45 P.M.

Thank you for that warm welcome. Thank you Bob [Robert Erburu, ANPA Chairman] for those kind words. Happy anniversary to Cathy Black -- ANPA CEO and President -- for finishing up your first year. I'd like to congratulate your incoming chairman -- Frank Bennack [BAN-ACK] who takes the gavel soon for the ANPA and the new NAA. It's good to be here with all of you again -- this time via [SatCom 6].

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Our world has changed dramatically since I spoke to you three years ago. Think of the front page stories in the past year alone: ~~Imperial~~ The death of Communism and ~~Eighteen~~ The birth of new nations, ~~were born.~~ ~~Terry Anderson came home.~~ The return of Terry + our hostages.

(1) Terry (2) Comm. (3) New nations

~~During this~~ In my time ~~of my~~ Presidency, I have made it my mission to preserve and protect three legacies close to our all our hearts: A world at peace. A nation of strong families -- sturdy

values of character. An economy with good jobs -- real opportunity for all Americans.

~~This legacy of jobs is a story that belongs "above the fold."~~ The today is simply this: In the new world economy, trade means jobs. Americans are working and ~~staying at work~~ + getting ahead because American goods and services are selling abroad. From fiber optics in Italy to fast food in China, more and more people are buying American.

For every billion dollars in exports we manufacture, 20,000 jobs are created. That's good news to Illinois -- about 410,000 trade related jobs; Wyoming 380,000 jobs; 170,000 in Minnesota and in Wisconsin 196,000 jobs tied to trade. America's manufacturing exports are more competitive than a decade ago -- American labor is more productive. It's no wonder our exports shot up seven percent in February to a one month record high of nearly $38 billion.

No doubt, a trading nation is a working nation. Last year alone we exported over $420 billion in goods. That's a lot of everything -- especially jobs. ~~But make no mistake~~, The U.S. is the leading exporter in the world, and ~~we haven't even reached our potential yet.~~ we're not done yet.

To reach ~~that~~ our true potential, we must open new markets at home and abroad. ~~Through newspapers, a nation talks to itself and the world.~~ American to American, we're talking about ideas that challenge conventional wisdom -- to not only compete in the new world economy, but lead the way. Even more -- nation to nation, we're ~~talking~~ working to break down trade barriers through GATT and

NAFTA. That means new markets, new buyers, new jobs and higher living standards for all Americans -- and for citizens of every country who buy our products and services.

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Thank you for letting me be a part of your 106th convention. Now for the tough part: I'll take a couple of questions. Fire away.

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# # #

To George

Date 5/1 Time 11:20

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Chuck Sigmund

of

Phone x 7100

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	
RETURNED YOUR CALL			

Message

About the Newspapers!

KV

Operator

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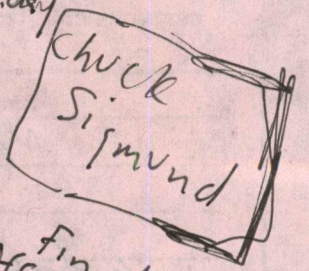

30

Fin. Man.
Office Adm.

To PL

Date 4/29 Time 9:40

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Steve Palmedo

of

Phone 703 648-1323

Area Code Number Extension

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Message @ Waldorf as of late Fri.
Cole Porter suite
answer's machine in hotel rm.

JB

Operator

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Contact Steve Palmada

(long-term growth)

(CAVE)

→ 800 total audience

theme "Challenging Conventional Wisdom"

creativity, know how, forward thinking

Bunton
5/01/92
Draft One
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* LEGACIES

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TRANS.

TRANS.

move to front

1) Should keep all trade in one section.
2) Need to think about where to put legacies...

keep working to bring change to the country that has changed the world.

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# # #

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

and

Miscellaneous Directives of P.L. 100-707

From Grant Peterson @ FEMA

Reprinted by the
Federal Emergency Management Agency

Miscellaneous Directives of P.L. 100-707

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING IMPROVEMENT OF RELATIONSHIPS AMONG DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICIALS.

Section 110. Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall recommend to the Congress proposals to improve the operational and fiscal relationships that exist among Federal, State, and local major disaster and emergency officials. Such proposals should include provisions which--

(1) decrease the amount of time for processing requests for major disaster and emergency declarations and providing Federal assistance for major disasters and emergencies;

(2) provide for more effective utilization of State and local resources in major disaster and emergency relief efforts; and

(3) improve the timeliness of reimbursement of State and local governments after the submission of necessary documentation.

DECLARED DISASTERS AND EMERGENCIES NOT AFFECTED.

Section 112. This title shall not affect the administration of any assistance for a major disaster or emergency declared by the President before the date of the enactment of this Act.

DEADLINES FOR ISSUANCE OF REGULATIONS.

Section 113. Regulations necessary to carry out this title and the amendments made by this title shall be issued no later than the 180th day following the date of the enactment of this Act.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1989 O—940-656

"Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act"

P. L. 93-288, as amended by P. L. 100-707

TITLE I--FINDINGS, DECLARATIONS, AND DEFINITIONS

FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS

Sec. 101. (a) The Congress hereby finds and declares that

(1) because disasters often cause loss of life, human suffering, loss of income, and property loss and damage; and

(2) because disasters often disrupt the normal functioning of governments and communities, and adversely affect individuals and families with great severity; special measures, designed to assist the efforts of the affected States in expediting the rendering of aid, assistance, and emergency services, and the reconstruction and rehabilitation of devastated areas, are necessary.

(b) It is the intent of the Congress, by this Act, to provide an orderly and continuing means of assistance by the Federal Government to State and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate the suffering and damage which result from such disasters by--

(1) revising and broadening the scope of existing disaster relief programs;

(2) encouraging the development of comprehensive disaster preparedness and assistance plans, programs, capabilities, and organizations by the States and by local governments;

(3) achieving greater coordination and responsiveness of disaster preparedness and relief programs;

(4) encouraging individuals, States, and local governments to protect themselves by obtaining insurance coverage to supplement or replace governmental assistance;

(5) encouraging hazard mitigation measures to reduce losses from disasters, including development of land use and construction regulations; and

(6) providing Federal assistance programs for both public and private losses sustained in disasters.

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 102. As used in this Act

(1) "Emergency" means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States."

(2) "Major disaster" means any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, winddriven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby."

(3) "United States" means the fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(4) "State" means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(5) "Governor" means the chief executive of any State.

(6) "Local government" means (A) any county, city, village, town, district, or other political subdivision of any State, any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization, and (B) includes any rural community or unincorporated town or village or any other public entity for which an application for assistance is made by a State or political subdivision thereof.

(7) "Federal agency" means any department, independent establishment, Government corporation, or other agency of the executive branch of the Federal Government, including the United States Postal Service, but shall not include the American National Red Cross.

(8) "Public facility" means the following facilities owned by a State or local government:

(A) Any flood control, navigation, irrigation, reclamation, public power, sewage treatment and collection, water supply and distribution, watershed development, or airport facility.

(B) Any non-Federal-aid street, road, or highway.

(C) Any other public building, structure, or system, including those used for educational, recreational, or cultural purposes.

(D) Any park.

(9) "Private nonprofit facility" means private nonprofit educational, utility, emergency, medical, rehabilitational, and temporary or permanent custodial care facilities (including those for the aged and disabled), other private nonprofit facilities which provide essential services of a governmental nature to the general public, and facilities on Indian reservations as defined by the President.

fund. Such investments shall be in public debt securities with maturities suitable for the needs of the fund and shall bear interest at rates determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration current market yields on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturities. The interest on such investments shall be credited to, and form a part of, the fund.

REPEAL OF EXISTING LAW

Sec. 603. The Disaster Relief Act of 1970, as amended (84 Stat. 1744), is hereby repealed except sections 231, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 301, 302, 303, and 304. Notwithstanding such repeal the provisions of the Disaster Relief Act of 1970 shall continue in effect with respect to any major disaster declared prior to the enactment of this Act.

PRIOR ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

Sec. 604. Funds heretofore appropriated and available under Public Laws 91-606, as amended, and 92-385 shall continue to be available for the purpose of providing assistance under those Acts as well as for the purposes of this Act.

(4) provide emergency assistance through Federal agencies;

(5) remove debris in accordance with the terms and conditions of section 407;

(6) provide temporary housing assistance in accordance with section 408; and

(7) assist State and local governments in the distribution of medicine, food, and other consumable supplies, and emergency assistance.

(b) General. Whenever the Federal assistance provided under subsection (a) with respect to an emergency is inadequate, the President may also provide assistance with respect to efforts to save lives, protect property and public health and safety, and lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe.

AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE

Sec. 503. (a) Federal Share. The Federal share for assistance provided under this title shall be equal to not less than 75 percent of the eligible costs.

(b) Limit on Amount of Assistance.

(1) In General. Except as provided in paragraph (2), total assistance provided under this title for a single emergency shall not exceed $5,000,000.

(2) Additional Assistance. The limitation described in paragraph (1) may be exceeded when the President determines that--

(A) continued emergency assistance is immediately required;

(B) there is a continuing and immediate risk to lives, property, public health or safety; and

(C) necessary assistance will not otherwise be provided on a timely basis.

(3) Report. Whenever the limitation described in paragraph (1) is exceeded, the President shall report to the Congress on the nature and extent of emergency assistance requirements and shall propose additional legislation if necessary.

TITLE VI - MISCELLANEOUS

AUTHORITY TO PRESCRIBE RULES AND ACCEPT GIFTS

Sec. 601. (a) (1) The President may prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this Act, and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by any section of this Act either directly or through such Federal agency or agencies as he may designate.

(2) Deadline for Payment of Assistance. Rules and regulations authorized by paragraph (1) shall provide that payment of any assistance under this Act to a State shall be completed within 60 days after the date of approval of such assistance.

(b) In furtherance of the purposes of this Act, the President or his delegate may accept and use bequests, gifts, or donations of service, money, or property, real, personal, or mixed, tangible, or intangible. All sums received under this subsection shall be deposited in a separate fund on the books of the Treasury and shall be available for expenditure upon the certification of the President or his delegate. At the request of the President or his delegate, the Secretary of the Treasury may invest and reinvest excess monies in the

TITLE II--DISASTER PREPAREDNESS ASSISTANCE

FEDERAL AND STATE DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROGRAMS

Sec. 201.(a) The President is authorized to establish a program of disaster preparedness that utilizes services of all appropriate agencies and includes--

(1) preparation of disaster preparedness plans for mitigation, warning, emergency operations, rehabilitation, and recovery;

(2) training and exercises;

(3) postdisaster critiques and evaluations;

(4) annual review of programs;

(5) coordination of Federal, State, and local preparedness programs;

(6) application of science and technology;

(7) research.

(b) The President shall provide technical assistance to the States in developing comprehensive plans and practicable programs for preparation against disasters, including hazard reduction, avoidance, and mitigation; for assistance to individuals, businesses, and State and local governments following such disasters; and for recovery of damaged or destroyed public and private facilities.

(c) Upon application by a State, the President is authorized to make grants not to exceed in the aggregate to such State $250,000, for the development of plans, programs, and capabilities for disaster preparedness and prevention. Such grants shall be applied for within one year from the date of enactment of this Act. Any State desiring financial assistance under this section shall designate or create an agency to plan and administer such a disaster preparedness program, and shall, through such agency, submit a State plan to the President, which shall--

(1) set forth a comprehensive and detailed State program for preparation against and assistance following, emergencies and major disasters, including provisions for assistance to individuals, businesses, and local governments; and

(2) include provisions for appointment and training of appropriate staffs, formulation of necessary regulations and procedures and conduct of required exercises.

(d) The President is authorized to make grants not to exceed 50 percentum of the cost of improving, maintaining and updating State disaster assistance plans including evaluations of natural hazards and development of the programs and actions required to mitigate such hazards, except that no such grant shall exceed $50,000 per annum to any State.

DISASTER WARNINGS

Sec. 202. (a) The President shall insure that all appropriate Federal agencies are prepared to issue warnings of disasters to State and local officials.

(b) The President shall direct appropriate Federal agencies to provide technical assistance to State and local governments to insure that timely and effective disaster warning is provided.

(c) The President is authorized to utilize or to make available to Federal, State, and local agencies the facilities of the civil defense communications system established and maintained pursuant to section 201(c) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2281(c)), or any other Federal communications system for the purpose of providing warning to governmental authorities and the civilian population in areas endangered by disasters.

(d) The President is authorized to enter into agreements with the officers or agents of any private or commercial communications systems who volunteer the use of their systems on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis for the purpose of providing warning to governmental authorities and the civilian population endangered by disasters.

TITLE III--MAJOR DISASTER AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

WAIVER OF ADMINISTRATIVE CONDITIONS

Sec. 301. Any Federal agency charged with the administration of a Federal assistance program may, if so requested by the applicant State or local authorities, modify or waive, for a major disaster, such administrative conditions for assistance as would otherwise prevent the giving of assistance under such programs if the inability to meet such conditions is a result of the major disaster.

COORDINATING OFFICERS

Sec. 302. (a) Immediately upon his declaration of a major disaster or emergency, the President shall appoint a Federal coordinating officer to operate in the affected area.

(b) In order to effectuate the purposes of this Act, the Federal coordinating officer, within the affected area, shall

(1) make an initial appraisal of the types of relief most urgently needed;

(2) establish such field offices as he deems necessary and as are authorized by the President;

(3) coordinate the administration of relief, including activities of the State and local governments, the American National Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the Mennonite Disaster Service, and other relief or disaster assistance organizations, which agree to operate under his advice or direction, except that nothing contained in this Act shall limit or in any way affect the responsibilities of the American National Red Cross under the Act of January 5, 1905, as amended (33 Stat. 599); and

TITLE V - EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

PROCEDURE FOR DECLARATION

Sec. 501. (a) Request and Declaration. - All requests for a declaration by the President that an emergency exists shall be made by the Governor of the affected State. Such a request shall be based on a finding that the situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local governments and that Federal assistance is necessary. As a part of such request, and as a prerequisite to emergency assistance under this Act, the Governor shall take appropriate action under State law and direct execution of the State's emergency plan. The Governor shall furnish information describing the State and local efforts and resources which have been or will be used to alleviate the emergency, and define the type and extent of Federal aid required. Based upon such Governor's request, the President may declare that an emergency exists.

(b) Certain Emergencies Involving Federal Primary Responsibility. The President may exercise any authority vested in him by section 502 or section 503 with respect to an emergency when he determines that an emergency exists for which the primary responsibility for response rests with the United States because the emergency involves a subject area for which, under the Constitution or laws of the United States, the United States exercises exclusive or preeminent responsibility and authority. In determining whether or not such an emergency exists, the President shall consult the Governor of any effected State, if practicable. The President's determination may be made without regard to subsection (a).

FEDERAL EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

Sec. 502. (a) Specified. In any emergency, the President may--

(1) direct any Federal agency, with or without reimbursement, to utilize its authorities and the resources granted to it under Federal law (including personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and managerial, technical and advisory services) in support of State and local emergency assistance efforts to save lives, protect property and public health and safety, and lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe;

(2) coordinate all disaster relief assistance (including voluntary assistance) provided by Federal agencies, private organizations, and State and local governments;

(3) provide technical and advisory assistance to affected State and local governments for--

(A) the performance of essential community services;

(B) issuance of warnings of risks or hazards;

(C) public health and safety information, including dissemination of such information;

(D) provision of health and safety measures; and

(E) management, control, and reduction of immediate threats to public health and safety;

(d) The President, when he determines it to be in the public interest, is authorized to make grants to any State or local government for the purpose of removing from privately owned lands timber damaged as a result of a major disaster, and such State or local government is authorized upon application, to make payments out of such grants to any person for reimbursement of expenses actually incurred by such person in the removal of damaged timber, not to exceed the amount that such expenses exceed the salvage value of such timber.

SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURE

Sec. 422. If the Federal estimate of the cost of--

(1) repairing, restoring, reconstructing, or replacing under section 406 any damaged or destroyed public facility or private nonprofit facility,

(2) emergency assistance under section 403 or 502, or

(3) debris removed under section 407, is less than $35,000, the President (on application of the State or local government or the owner or operator of the private nonprofit facility) may make the contribution to such State or local government or owner or operator under section 403, 406, 407, or 502, as the case may be, on the basis of such Federal estimate. Such $35,000 amount shall be adjusted annually to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers Published by the Department of Labor.

APPEALS OF ASSISTANCE DECISIONS

Sec. 423. (a) Right of Appeal. Any decision regarding eligibility for, form, or amount of assistance under this title may be appealed within 60 days after the date on which the applicant for such assistance is notified of the award or denial of award of such assistance.

(b) Period for Decisions. A decision regarding an appeal under subsection (a) shall be rendered within 90 days after the date on which the Federal official designated to administer such appeals receives notice of such appeal.

(c) Rules. The President shall issue rules which provide for the fair and impartial consideration of appeals under this section.

DATE OF ELIGIBILITY; EXPENSES INCURRED BEFORE DATE OF DISASTER

Sec. 424. Eligibility for Federal assistance under this title shall begin on the date of the occurrence of the event which results in a declaration by the President that a major disaster exists; except that reasonable expenses which are incurred in anticipation of and immediately preceding such event may be eligible for Federal assistance under this Act.

(4) take such other action, consistent with authority delegated to him by the President, and consistent with the provisions of this Act, as he may deem necessary to assist local citizens and public officials in promptly obtaining assistance to which they are entitled.

(c) When the President determines assistance under this Act is necessary, he shall request that the Governor of the affected State designate a State coordinating officer for the purposes of coordinating State and local disaster assistance efforts with those of the Federal Government.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT TEAMS

Sec. 303. The President shall form emergency support teams of Federal personnel to be deployed in an area affected by a major disaster or emergency. Such emergency support teams shall assist the Federal coordinating officer in carrying out his responsibilities pursuant to this Act. Upon request of the President, the head of any Federal agency is directed to detail to temporary duty with the emergency support teams on either a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis, as is determined necessary by the President, such personnel within the administrative jurisdiction of the head of the Federal agency as the President may need or believe to be useful for carrying out the functions of the emergency support teams, each such detail to be without loss of seniority, pay, or other employee status.

REIMBURSEMENT

Sec. 304. Federal agencies may be reimbursed for expenditures under this Act from funds appropriated for the purposes of this Act. Any funds received by Federal agencies as reimbursement for services or supplies furnished under the authority of this Act shall be deposited to the credit of the appropriation or appropriations currently available for such services or supplies.

NONLIABILITY

Sec. 305. The Federal Government shall not be liable for any claim based upon the exercise or performance of or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function or duty on the part of a Federal agency or an employee of the Federal Government in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

PERFORMANCE OF SERVICES

Sec. 306. (a) In carrying out the purposes of this Act, any Federal agency is authorized to accept and utilize the services or facilities of any State or local government, or of any agency, office, or employee thereof, with the consent of such government.

(b) In performing any services under this Act, any Federal agency is authorized--

(1) to appoint and fix the compensation of such temporary personnel as may be necessary, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in competitive service;

(2) to employ experts and consultants in accordance with the provisions of section 3109 of such title, without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates; and

(3) to incur obligations on behalf of the United States by contract or otherwise for the acquisition, rental, or hire of equipment, services, materials, and supplies for shipping, drayage, travel, and communications, and for the supervision and administration of such activities. Such obligations, including obligations arising out of the temporary employment of additional personnel, may be incurred by an agency in such amount as may be made available to it by the President.

USE OF LOCAL FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS

Sec. 307. In the expenditure of Federal funds for debris clearance, distribution of supplies, reconstruction, and other major disaster or emergency assistance activities which may be carried out by contract or agreement with private organizations, firms, or individuals, preference shall be given, to the extent feasible and practicable, to those organizations, firms, and individuals residing or doing business primarilyin the area affected by such major disaster or emergency. This section shall not be considered to restrict the use of Department of Defense resources in the provision of major disaster assistance under this Act.

NONDISCRIMINATION IN DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Sec. 308. (a) The President shall issue, and may alter and amend, such regulations as may be necessary for the guidance of personnel carrying out Federal assistance functions at the site of a major disaster or emergency. Such regulations shall include provisions for insuring that the distribution of supplies, the processing of applications, and other relief and assistance activities shall be accomplished in an equitable and impartial manner, without discrimination on the grounds of race, color, religion, nationality, sex, age, or economic status.

(b) As a condition of participation in the distribution of assistance or supplies under this Act or of receiving assistance under this Act, governmental bodies and other organizations shall be required to comply with regulations relating to nondiscrimination promulgated by the President, and such other regulations applicable to activities within an area affected by a major disaster or emergency as he deems necessary for the effective coordination of relief efforts.

USE AND COORDINATION OF RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS

Sec. 309. (a) In providing relief and assistance under this Act, the President may utilize, with their consent, the personnel and facilities of the American National Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the Mennonite Disaster Service, and other relief or disaster assistance organizations, in the distribution of medicine, food, supplies, or other items, and in the restoration, rehabilitation, or reconstruction of community services, housing and essential facilities, whenever the President finds that such utilization is necessary.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

Sec. 418. The President is authorized during, or in anticipation of, an emergency or major disaster to establish temporary communications systems and to make such communications available to State and local government officials and other persons as he deems appropriate.

EMERGENCY PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Sec. 419. The President is authorized to provide temporary public transportation service in an area affected by a major disaster to meet emergency needs and to provide transportation to governmental offices, supply centers, stores, post offices, schools, major employment centers, and such other places as may be necessary in order to enable the community to resume its normal pattern of life as soon as possible.

FIRE SUPPRESSION GRANTS

Sec. 420. The President is authorized to provide assistance, including grants, equipment, supplies, and personnel, to any State for the suppression of any fire on publicly or privately owned forest or grassland which threatens such destruction as would constitute a major disaster.

TIMBER SALE CONTRACTS

Sec. 421. (a) Where an existing timber sale contract between the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior and a timber purchaser does not provide relief from major physical change not due to negligence of the purchaser prior to approval of construction of any section of specified road or of any other specified development facility and, as a result of a major disaster, a major physical change results in additional construction work in connection with such road or facility by such purchaser with an estimated cost, as determined by the appropriate Secretary, (1) of more than $1,000 for sales under one million board feet, (2) of more than $1 per thousand board feet for sales of one to three million board feet, or (3) of more than $3,000 for sales over three million board feet, such increased construction cost shall be borne by the United States.

(b) If the appropriate Secretary determines that damages are so great that restoration, reconstruction, or construction is not practical under the cost-sharing arrangement authorized by subsection (a) of this section, he may allow cancellation of a contract entered into by his Department notwithstanding contrary provisions therein.

(c) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to reduce to seven days the minimum period of advance public notice required by the first section of the Act of June 4, 1897 (16 U.S.C. 476), in connection with the sale of timber from national forests, whenever the Secretary determines that (1) the sale of such timber will assist in the construction of any area of a State damaged by a major disaster, (2) the sale of such timber will assist in sustaining the economy of such area, or (3) the sale of such timber is necessary to salvage the value of timber damaged in such major disaster or to protect undamaged timber.

eligibility as a result of his being unable, because of a major disaster as determined by the President, to meet the occupancy requirements set by such Act.

LEGAL SERVICES

Sec. 415. Whenever the President determines that low-income individuals are unable to secure legal services adequate to meet their needs as a consequence of a major disaster, consistent with the goals of the programs authorized by this Act, the President shall assure that such programs are conducted with the advice and assistance of appropriate Federal agencies and State and local bar associations.

CRISIS COUNSELING ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING

Sec. 416. The President is authorized to provide professional counseling services, including financial assistance to State or local agencies or private mental health organizations to provide such services or training of disaster workers, to victims of major disasters in order to relieve mental health problems caused or aggravated by such major disaster or its aftermath.

COMMUNITY DISASTER LOANS

Sec. 417. (a) The President is authorized to make loans to any local government which may suffer a substantial loss of tax and other revenues as a result of a major disaster, and has demonstrated a need for financial assistance in order to perform its governmental functions. The amount of any such loan shall be based on need, and shall not exceed 25 per centum of the annual operating budget of that local government for the fiscal year in which the major disaster occurs. Repayment of all or any part of such loan to the extent that revenues of the local government during the three full fiscal year period following the major disaster are insufficient to meet the operating budget of the local government, including additional disaster-related expenses of a municipal operation character shall be cancelled.

(b) Any loans made under this section shall not reduce or otherwise affect any grants or other assistance under this Act.

(c) (1) Subtitle C of title I of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-512; 86 Stat. 919) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:
SEC. 145. ENTITLEMENT FACTORS AFFECTED BY MAJOR DISASTERS.

In the administration of this title the Secretary shall disregard any change in data used in determining the entitlement of a State government or a unit of local government for a period of 60 months if that change--

(1) results from a major disaster determined by the President under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, and

(2) reduces the amount of the entitlement of that State government or unit of local government.

(3) The amendment made by this section takes effect on April 1, 1974.

(b) The President is authorized to enter into agreements with the American National Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the Mennonite Disaster Service, and other relief or disaster assistance organizations under which the disaster relief activities of such organizations may be coordinated by the Federal coordinating officer whenever such organizations are engaged in providing relief during and after a major disaster or emergency. Any such agreement shall include provisions assuring that use of Federal facilities, supplies, and services will be in compliance with regulations prohibiting duplication of benefits and guaranteeing nondiscrimination promulgated by the President under this Act, and such other regulations as the President may require.

Sec. 310. Priority to certain applications for Public Facility and Public Housing Assistance--

(a) Priority. In the processing of applications for assistance, priority and immediate consideration shall be given by the head of the appropriate Federal agency, during such period as the President shall prescribe, to applications from public bodies situated in areas affected by major disasters under the following Acts:

(1) The United States Housing Act of 1937 for the provision of low-income housing.

(2) Section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954 for assistance in public work planning.

(3) The Community Development Block Grant Program under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

(4) Section 306 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act.

(5) The Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

(6) The Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

(7) The Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

(b) Obligation of Certain Discretionary Funds. In the obligation of discretionary funds or funds which are not allocated among the States or political subdivisions of a State, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Secretary of Commerce shall give priority to applications for projects for major disaster areas.

Sec. 311. Insurance.

(a) Applicants for Replacement of Damaged Facilities.--

(1) Compliance with certain regulations. An applicant for assistance under section 406 of this Act (relating to repair, restoration, and replacement of damaged facilities), section 422 of this Act (relating to simplified procedure) or section 803 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 shall comply with regulations prescribed by the President to assure that, with respect to any property to be replaced, restored, repaired, or constructed with such assistance, such types and extent of insurance will be obtained and maintained as may be reasonably available, adequate, and necessary, to protect against future loss to such property.

(2) Determination. In making a determination with respect to availability, adequacy, and necessity under paragraph (1), the President shall not require greater types and extent of insurance than are certified to him as reasonable by the appropriate State insurance commissioner responsible for regulation of such insurance.

(b) Maintenance of Insurance. No applicant for assistance under section 406 of this Act (relating to repair, restoration, and replacement of damaged facilities), section 422 of this Act (relating to simplified procedure), or section 803 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 may receive such assistance for any property or part thereof for which the applicant has previously received assistance under this Act unless all insurance required pursuant to this section has been obtained and maintained with respect to such property.

(c) State Acting as Self-Insurer. A State may elect to act as a self-insurer with respect to any or all of the facilities owned by the State. Such an election, if declared in writing at the time of acceptance of assistance under section 406 or 422 of this Act or section 803 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 or subsequently and accompanied by a plan for self-insurance which is satisfactory to the President, shall be deemed in compliance with sub-section (a). No such self-insurer may receive assistance under section 406 or 422 of this Act for any property or part thereof for which it has previously received assistance under this Act, to the extent that insurance for such property or part thereof would have been reasonably available.

DUPLICATION OF BENEFITS

Sec. 312. (a) General Prohibition. The President, in consultation with the head of each Federal agency administering any program providing financial assistance to persons, business concerns, or other entities suffering losses as a result of a major disaster or emergency, shall assure that no such person, business concern, or other entity will receive such assistance with respect to any part of such loss as to which he has received financial assistance under any other program or from insurance or any other source.

(b) Special Rules.

(1) Limitation. This section shall not prohibit the provision of Federal assistance to a person who is or may be entitled to receive benefits for the same purposes from another source if such person has not received such other benefits by the time of application for federal assistance and if such person agrees to repay all duplicative assistance to the agency providing the Federal assistance.

(2) Procedures. The President shall establish such procedures as the President considers necessary to ensure uniformity in preventing duplication of benefits.

(3) Effect of Partial Benefits. Receipt of partial benefits for a major disaster or emergency shall not preclude provision of additional Federal assistance for any part of a loss or need for which benefits have not been provided.

(c) Recovery of Duplicative Benefits. A person receiving Federal assistance for a major disaster or emergency shall be liable to the United States to the extent that such assistance duplicates benefits available to the person for the same purpose from another source. The agency which provided the duplicative shall collect such duplicative assistance from the recipient in accordance with chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code, relating to debt collection, when the head of such agency considers it to be in the best interest of the Federal Government.

(d) Assistance Not Income. Federal major disaster and emergency assistance provided to individuals and families under this Act, and comparable disaster assistance provided

(c) Regulations. The President shall promulgate regulations to carry out this section and such regulations shall include national criteria, standards, and procedures for the determination of eligibility for grants and administration of grants under this section.

(d) Administrative Expenses. A State may expend not to exceed 5 percent of any grant made by the President to it under subsection (a) for expenses of administering grants to individuals and families under this section.

(e) Administration Through Governor. The Governor of a State shall administer the grant program authorized by this section in the State.

(f) Limit on Grants to Individuals. No individual or family shall receive grants under this section aggregating more than $10,000 with respect to any single major disaster. Such $10,000 limit shall annually be adjusted to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Department of Labor.

FOOD COUPONS AND DISTRIBUTION

Sec. 412. (a) Whenever the President determines that, as a result of a major disaster, low-income households are unable to purchase adequate amounts of nutritious food, he is authorized, under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, to distribute through the Secretary of Agriculture or other appropriate agencies coupon allotments to such households pursuant to the provisions of the Food Stamp Act of 1964 (P.L. 91-671; 84 Stat. 2048) and to make surplus commodities available pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

(b) The President, through the Secretary of Agriculture or other appropriate agencies, is authorized to continue to make such coupon allotments and surplus commodities available to such households for so long as he determines necessary, taking into consideration such factors as he deems appropriate, including the consequences of the major disaster on the earning power of the households, to which assistance is made available under this section.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as amending or otherwise changing the provisions of the Food Stamp Act of 1964 except as they relate to the availability of food stamps in an area affected by a major disaster.

FOOD COMMODITIES

Sec. 413. (a) The President is authorized and directed to assure that adequate stocks of food will be ready and conveniently available for emergency mass feeding or distribution in any area of the United States which suffers a major disaster or emergency.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall utilize funds appropriated under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c), to purchase food commodities necessary to provide adequate supplies for use in any area of the United States in the event of a major disaster or emergency in such area.

RELOCATION ASSISTANCE

Sec. 414. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person otherwise eligible for any kind of replacement housing payment under the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) shall be denied such

condition of any loan or grant made under the provisions of this Act, the State or local government shall agree that the natural hazards in the areas in which the proceeds of the grants or loans are to be used shall be evaluated and appropriate action shall be taken to mitigate such hazards, including safe land-use and construction practices, in accordance with standards prescribed or approved by the President after adequate consultation with the appropriate elected officials of general purpose local governments, and the State shall furnish such evidence of compliance with this section as may be required by regulation.

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

Sec. 410. (a) The President is authorized to provide to any individual unemployed as a result of a major disaster such benefit assistance as he deems appropriate while such individual is unemployed for the weeks of such unemployment with respect to which the individual is not entitled to any other unemployment compensation (as that term is defined in section 85(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) or waiting period credit. Such assistance as the President shall provide shall be available to an individual as long as the individual's unemployment caused by the major disaster continues or until the individual is reemployed in a suitable position, but no longer than 26 weeks after the major disaster is declared. Such assistance for a week of unemployment shall not exceed the maximum weekly amount authorized under the unemployment compensation law of the State in which the disaster occurred. The President is directed to provide such assistance through agreements with States which, in his judgment, have an adequate system for administering such assistance through existing State agencies.

(b) Reemployment Assistance.

(1) State Assistance. A State shall provide, without reimbursement from any funds provided under this Act, reemployment assistance services under any other law administered by the State to individuals receiving benefits under this section.

(2) Federal Assistance. The President may provide reemployment assistance services under other laws to individuals who are unemployed as a result of a major disaster and who reside in a State which does not provide such services.

INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY GRANT PROGRAMS

Sec. 411. (a) In General. The President is authorized to make a grant to a State for the purpose of making grants to individuals or families adversely affected by a major disaster for meeting disaster-related necessary expenses or serious needs of such individuals or families in those cases where such individuals or families are unable to meet such expenses or needs through assistance under other provisions of this Act or through other means.

(b) Cost Sharing.

(1) Federal Share. The Federal share of a grant to an individual or a family under this section shall be equal to 75 percent of the actual cost incurred.

(2) State Contribution. The Federal share of a grant under this section shall be paid only on condition that the remaining 25 percent of the cost is paid to an individual or family from funds made available by a State.

by States, local governments, and disaster assistance organizations, shall not be considered as income or a resource when determining eligibility for or benefit levels under federally funded income assistance or resource-tested benefit programs.

STANDARDS AND REVIEWS

Sec. 313. The President shall establish comprehensive standards which shall be used to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of Federal major disaster and emergency assistance programs administered under this Act. The President shall conduct annual reviews of the activities of Federal agencies and State and local governments in major disaster and emergency preparedness and in providing major disaster and emergency assistance in order to assure maximum coordination and effectiveness of such programs and consistency in policies for reimbursement of States under this Act.

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL PENALTIES

Sec. 314. Penalties.

(a) Misuse of Funds. Any person who knowingly misapplies the proceeds of a loan or other cash benefit obtained under this Act shall be fined an amount equal to one and one-half times the misapplied amount of the proceeds or cash benefit.

(b) Civil Enforcement. Whenever it appears that any person has violated or is about to violate any provision of this Act, including any civil penalty imposed under this Act, the Attorney General may bring a civil action for such relief as may be appropriate. Such action may be brought in an appropriate United States district court.

(c) Referral to Attorney General. The President shall expeditiously refer to the Attorney General for appropriate action any evidence developed in the performance of functions under this Act that may warrant consideration for criminal prosecution.

(d) Civil Penalty. Any individual who knowingly violates any order or regulation issued under this Act shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than $5,000 for each violation.

AVAILABILITY OF MATERIALS

Sec. 315. The President is authorized, at the request of the Governor of an affected State, to provide for a survey of construction materials needed in the area affected by a major disaster on an emergency basis for housing repairs, replacement housing, public facilities repairs and replacement, farming operations, and business enterprises and to take appropriate action to assure the availability and fair distribution of needed materials, including, where possible, the allocation of such materials for a period of not more than one hundred and eighty days after such major disaster. Any allocation program shall be implemented by the President to the extent possible, by working with and through those companies which traditionally supply construction materials in the affected area. For the purposes of this section "construction materials" shall include building materials and materials required for repairing housing, replacement housing, public facilities repairs and replacement, and for normal farm and business operations.

PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

Sec. 316. An action which is taken or assistance which is provided pursuant to section 402, 403, 406, 407, or 502, including such assistance provided pursuant to the procedures provided for in section 422, which has the effect of restoring a facility substantially to its condition prior to the disaster or emergency, shall not be deemed a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment within the meaning of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 852). Nothing in this section shall alter or affect the applicability of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to other Federal actions taken under this Act or under any other provisions of law.

RECOVERY OF ASSISTANCE

Sec. 317. (a) Party Liable. Any person who intentionally causes a condition for which Federal assistance is provided under this Act or under any other Federal law as a result of a declaration of a major disaster or emergency under this Act shall be liable to the United States for the reasonable costs incurred by the United States in responding to such disaster or emergency to the extent that such costs are attributable to the intentional act or omission of such person which caused such condition. Such action for reasonable costs shall be brought in an appropriate United States district court.

(b) Rendering of Care. A person shall not be liable under this section for costs incurred by the United States as a result of actions taken or omitted by such person in the course of rendering care or assistance in response to a major disaster or emergency.

AUDITS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Sec. 318. (a) In General. Subject to the provisions of chapter 75 of title 31, United States Code, relating to requirements for single audits, the President shall conduct audits and investigations as necessary to assure compliance with this Act, and in connection therewith may question such persons as may be necessary to carry out such audits and investigations.

(b) Access to Records.- For purposes of audits and investigations under this section, the President and Comptroller General may inspect any books, documents, papers, and records of any person relating to any activity undertaken or funded under this Act.

(c) State and Local Audits.- The President may require audits by State and local governments in connection with assistance under this Act when necessary to assure compliance with this Act or related regulations.

ADVANCE OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE

Sec. 319. (a) In General. The President may lend or advance to an eligible applicant or a State the portion of assistance for which the State is responsible under the cost-sharing provisions of this Act in any case in which--

(1) the State is unable to assume its financial responsibility under such cost-sharing provisions-

(d) Transfer of Temporary Housing.

(1) Direct Sale to Occupants. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any temporary housing acquired by purchase may be sold directly to individuals and families who are occupants of temporary housing at prices that are fair and equitable, as determined by the President.

(2) Transfers to States, Local Governments, and Voluntary Organizations. The President may sell or otherwise make available temporary housing units directly to States, other governmental entities, and voluntary organizations. The President shall impose as a condition of transfer under this paragraph a covenant to comply with the provisions of section 308 requiring nondiscrimination in occupancy of such temporary housing units. Such disposition shall be limited to units purchased under the provisions of subsection (a) and to the purposes of providing temporary housing for disaster victims in major disasters or emergencies.

(e) Notification.

(1) In General. Each person who applies for assistance under this section shall be notified regarding the type and amount of any assistance for which such person qualifies. Whenever practicable, such notice shall be provided within 7 days after the date of submission of such application.

(2) Information. Notification under this subsection shall provide information regarding--

(A) all forms of such assistance available;

(B) any specific criteria which must be met to qualify for each type of assistance that is available;

(C) any limitations which apply to each type of assistance; and

(D) the address and telephone number of offices responsible for responding to--

(i) appeals of determinations of eligibility for assistance, and

(ii) requests for changes in the type or amount of assistance provided.

(f) Location. In providing assistance under this section, consideration shall be given to the location of and travel time--

(1) the applicant's home and place of business;

(2) schools which the applicant or members of the applicant's family who reside with the applicant attend; and

(3) crops or livestock which the applicant tends in the course of any involvement in farming which provides 25 percent or more of the applicant's annual income.

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE STRUCTURES

Sec. 409. As a condition of any disaster loan or grant made under the provisions of this Act, the recipient shall agree that any repair or construction to be financed therewith shall be in accordance with applicable standards of safety, decency, and sanitation and in conformity with applicable codes, specifications, and standards, and shall furnish such evidence of compliance with this section as may be required by regulation. As a further

TEMPORARY HOUSING ASSISTANCE

Sec. 408. (a) Provision of Temporary Housing.

(1) In General. The President may--

(A) provide, by purchase or lease, temporary housing (including unoccupied habitable dwellings), suitable rental housing, mobile homes, or other readily fabricated dwellings to persons who, as a result of a major disaster, require temporary housing; and

(B) reimburse State and local governments in accordance with paragraph (4) for the cost of sites provided under paragraph (2).

(2) Mobile Home Site.

(A) In General. Any mobile home or other readily fabricated dwelling provided under this section shall whenever possible be located on a site which--

(i) is provided by the State or local government; and

(ii) has utilities provided by the State or local government, by the owner of the site, or by the occupant who was displaced by the major disaster.

(B) Other Sites. Mobile homes and other readily fabricated dwellings may be located on sites provided by the President if the President determines that such sites would be more economical or accessible than sites described in subparagraph (A).

(3) Period. Federal financial and operational assistance under this section shall continue for not longer than 18 months after the date of the major disaster declaration by the President, unless the President determines that due to extraordinary circumstances it would be in the public interest to extend such 18-month period.

(4) Federal Share. The Federal share of assistance under this section shall be 100 percent; except that the Federal share of assistance under this section for construction and site development costs (including installation of utilities) at a mobile home group site shall be 75 percent of the eligible cost of such assistance. The State or local government receiving assistance under this section shall pay any cost which is not paid for from the Federal share.

(b) Temporary Mortgage and Rental Payments. The President is authorized to provide assistance on a temporary basis in the form of mortgage or rental payments to or on behalf of individuals and families who, as a result of financial hardship caused by a major disaster, have received written notice of dispossession or eviction from a residence by reason of a foreclosure of any mortgage or lien, cancellation of any contract of sale, or termination of any lease, entered into prior to such disaster. Such assistance shall be provided for the duration of the period or financial hardship but not to exceed 18 months.

(c) In Lieu Expenditures. In lieu of providing other types of temporary housing after a major disaster, the President is authorized to make expenditures for the purpose of repairing or restoring to a habitable condition owner-occupied private residential structures made uninhabitable by a major disaster which are capable of being restored quickly to a habitable condition.

(A) with respect to concurrent, multiple major disasters in a jurisdiction, or

(B) after incurring extraordinary costs as a result of a particular disaster; and

(2) the damages caused by such disasters or disaster are so overwhelming and severe that it is not possible for the applicant or the State to assume immediately their financial responsibility under this Act.

(b) Terms of Loans and Advances.-

(1) In General.- Any loan or advance under this section shall be repaid to the United States.

(2) Interest. Loans and advances under this section shall bear interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration the current market yields on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States with remaining periods to maturity comparable to the reimbursement period of the loan or advance.

(c) Regulations. The President shall issue regulations describing the terms and conditions under which any loan or advance authorized by this section may be made.

LIMITATION ON USE OF SLIDING SCALES

Sec. 320. No geographic area shall be precluded from receiving assistance under this Act solely by virtue of an arithmetic formula or sliding scale based on income or population.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Sec. 321. The President may prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this Act and may exercise, either directly or through such Federal agency as the President may designate, any power or authority conferred to the President by this Act.

TITLE IV -- MAJOR DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

PROCEDURE FOR DECLARATION

Sec. 401. All requests for a declaration by the President that a major disaster exists shall be made by the Governor of the affected State. Such a request shall be based on a finding that the disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local governments and that federal assistance is necessary. As part of such request, and as a prerequisite to major disaster assistance under this Act, the Governor shall take appropriate response action under State law and direct execution of the State's emergency plan. The Governor shall furnish information on the nature and amount of State and local resources which have been or will be committed to alleviating the results of the disaster, and shall certify that, for the current disaster, State and local government obligations and expenditures (of which State commitments must be a significant proportion) will comply with all applicable cost-sharing requirements of this Act. Based on the request of a Governor under this section, the President may declare under this Act that a major disaster or emergency exists.

GENERAL FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Sec. 402. In any major disaster, the President may --

(1) direct any Federal agency, with or without reimbursement, to utilize its authorities and the resources granted to it under Federal law (including personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and managerial, technical, and advisory services) in support of State and local assistance efforts;

(2) coordinate all disaster relief assistance (including voluntary assistance) provided by Federal agencies, private organizations, and State and local governments;

(3) provide technical and advisory assistance to affected State and local governments for-

(A) the performance of essential community services;

(B) issuance of warnings of risks and hazards;

(C) public health and safety information, including dissemination of such information;

(D) provision of health and safety measures; and

(E) management, control, and reduction of immediate threats to public health and safety; and

(4) assist State and local governments in the distribution of medicine, food, and other consumable supplies, and emergency assistance.

ESSENTIAL ASSISTANCE

Sec. 403. (a) In General. Federal agencies may on the direction of the President, provide assistance essential to meeting immediate threats to life and property resulting from a major disaster, as follows:

(1) Federal Resources, Generally. Utilizing, lending, or donating to State and local governments Federal equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel, and other resources, other than the extension of credit, for use or distribution by such governments in accordance with the purposes of this Act.

(2) Medicine, Food, and Other Consumables. Distributing or rendering through State and local governments, the American National Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the Mennonite Disaster Service, and other relief and disaster assistance organizations medicine, food, and other consumable supplies, and other services and assistance to disaster victims.

(3) Work and Services to Save Lives and Protect Property. Performing on public or private lands or waters any work or services essential to saving lives and protecting and preserving property or public health and safety, including--

(A) debris removal;

(B) search and rescue, emergency medical care, emergency mass care, emergency shelter, and provision of food, water, medicine, and other essential needs, including movement of supplies or persons;

(C) clearance of roads and construction of temporary bridges necessary to the performance of emergency tasks and essential community services;

(2) Extraordinary Costs. Extraordinary costs incurred by a State for preparation of damage survey reports, final inspection reports, project applications, final audits, and related field inspections by State employees, including overtime pay and per diem and travel expenses of such employees, but not including pay for regular time of such employees, based on the total amount of assistance provided under sections 403, 404, 406, 407, 502, and 503 in such State in connection with the major disaster as follows:

(A) If such total amount is less than $100,000, 3 percent of such total amount.

(B) If such total amount is $100,000 or more but less than $1,000,000, $3,000 plus 2 percent of such total amount in excess of $100,000.

(C) If such total amount is $1,000,000 or more but less than $5,000,000, $21,000 plus 1 percent of such total amount in excess of $1,000,000.

(D) If such total amount is $5,000,000 or more, $61,000 plus 1/2 percent of such total amount in excess or $5,000,000.

(3) Costs of National Guard. The costs of mobilizing and employing the National Guard for performance of eligible work.

(4) Costs of Prison Labor. The costs of using prison labor to perform eligible work, including wages actually paid, transportation to a worksite, and extraordinary costs of guards, food, and lodging.

(5) Other Labor Costs. Base and overtime wages for an applicant's employees and extra hires performing eligible work plus fringe benefits on such wages to the extent that such benefits were being paid before the disaster.

DEBRIS REMOVAL

Sec. 407. (a) The President, whenever he determines it to be in the public interest, is authorized--

(1) through the use of Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities, to clear debris and wreckage resulting from a major disaster from publicly and privately owned lands and waters; and

(2) to make grants to any State or local government or owner or operator of a private nonprofit facility for the purpose of removing debris or wreckage resulting from a major disaster from publicly or privately owned lands and waters.

(b) No authority under this section shall be exercised unless the affected State or local government shall first arrange an unconditional authorization for removal of such debris or wreckage from public and private property, and, in the case of removal of debris or wreckage from private property, shall first agree to indemnify the Federal Government against any claim arising from such removal.

(c) Rules Relating to Large Lots. The President shall issue rules which provide for recognition of differences existing among urban, suburban, and rural lands in implementation of this section so as to facilitate adequate removal of debris and wreckage from large lots.

(d) Federal Share. The Federal share of assistance under this section shall be not less than 75 percent of the eligible cost of debris and wreckage removal carried out under this section.

(2) Amount of Reduction. The amount of a reduction in Federal assistance under this section with respect to a facility shall be the lesser of-

(A) the value of such facility on the date of the flood damage or destruction, or

(B) the maximum amount of insurance proceeds which would have been payable with respect to such facility if such facility had been covered by flood insurance under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 on such date.

(3) Exception. Paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply to a private nonprofit facility which is not covered by flood insurance solely because of the local government's failure to participate in the flood insurance program established by the National Flood Insurance Act.

(4) Dissemination of Information. The President shall disseminate information regarding the reduction in Federal assistance provided for by this subsection to State and local governments and the owners and operators of private nonprofit facilities who may be affected by such a reduction.

(e) Net Eligible Cost.

(1) General Rule. For purposes of this section, the cost of repairing, restoring, reconstructing, or replacing a public facility or private nonprofit facility on the basis of the design of such facility as it existed immediately prior to the major disaster and in conformity with current applicable codes, specifications, and standards (including floodplain management and hazard mitigation criteria required by the President or by the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.)) shall, at a minimum, be treated as the net eligible cost of such repair, restoration, reconstruction, or replacement.

(2) Special Rule. In any case in which the facility being repaired, restored, reconstructed, or replaced under this section was under construction on the date of the major disaster, the cost of repairing, restoring, reconstructing, or replacing such facility shall include, for purposes of this section, only those costs which, under the contract for such construction, are the owner's responsibility and not the contractor's responsibility.

(f) Associated Expenses. For purposes of this section, associated expenses include the following:

(1) Necessary Costs. Necessary costs of requesting, obtaining, and administering Federal assistance based on a percentage of assistance provided as follows:

(A) For an applicant whose net eligible costs equal less than $100,000, 3 percent of such net eligible costs.

(B) For an applicant whose net eligible costs equal $100,000 or more but less that $1,000,000, $3,000 plus 2 percent of such net eligible costs in excess or $100,000.

(C) For an applicant whose net eligible costs equal $1,000,000 or more but less than $5,000,000, $21,000 plus 1 percent of such net eligible costs in excess of $1,000,000.

(D) For an applicant whose net eligible costs equal $5,000,000 or more, $61,000 plus 1/2 percent of such net eligible costs in excess of $5,000,000.

(D) provision of temporary facilities for schools and other essential community services;

(E) demolition of unsafe structures which endanger the public;

(F) warning of further risks and hazards;

(G) dissemination of public information and assistance regarding health and safety measures;

(H) provision of technical advice to State and local governments on disaster management and control; and

(I) reduction of immediate threats to life, property, and public health and safety.

(4) Contributions. Making contributions to State or local governments or owners or operators of private nonprofit facilities for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this subsection.

(b) Federal Share. The Federal share of assistance under this section shall be not less than 75 percent of the eligible cost of such assistance.

(c) Utilization of DOD Resources.--

(1) General Rule. During the immediate aftermath of an incident which may ultimately qualify for assistance under this title or title V of this Act, the Governor of the State in which the incident occurred may request the President to direct the Secretary of Defense to utilize resources of the Department of Defense for the purpose of performing on public and private lands any emergency work which is made necessary by such incident and which is essential for the preservation of life and property. If the President determines that such work is essential for the preservation of life and property, the President shall grant such request to the extent the President determines practical. Such emergency work may only be carried out for a period not to exceed 10 days.

(2) Rules Applicable to Debris Removal. Any removal of debris and wreckage carried out under this subsection shall be subject to section 407(b), relating to unconditional authorization and indemnification for debris removal.

(3) Expenditures Out of Disaster Relief Funds. The cost of any assistance provided pursuant to this subsection shall be reimbursed out of funds made available to carry out this Act.

(4) Federal Share. The Federal share of assistance under this subsection shall be not less than 75 percent.

(5) Guidelines. Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Amendments of 1988, the President shall issue guidelines for carrying out this subsection. Such guidelines shall consider any likely effect assistance under this subsection will have on the availability of other forms of assistance under this Act.

(6) Definitions. For purposes of this section-

(A) Department of Defense. The term 'Department of Defense' has the meaning the term "department" has under section 101 of title 10, United States Code.

(B) Emergency Work. The term "emergency work" includes clearance and removal of debris and wreckage and temporary restoration of essential public facilities and services.

HAZARD MITIGATION

Sec. 404. The President may contribute up to 50 percent of the cost of hazard mitigation measures which the President has determined are cost-effective and which substantially reduce the risk of future damage, hardship, loss, or suffering in any area affected by a major disaster. Such measures shall be identified following the evaluation of natural hazards under section 409 and shall be subject to approval by the President. The total of contributions under this section for a major disaster shall not exceed 10 percent of the estimated aggregate amounts of grants to be made under section 406 with respect to such major disaster.

FEDERAL FACILITIES

Sec. 405. (a) The President may authorize any Federal agency to repair, reconstruct, restore, or replace any facility owned by the United States and under the jurisdiction of such agency which is damaged or destroyed by any major disaster if he determines that such repair, reconstruction, restoration, or replacement is of such importance and urgency that it cannot reasonably be deferred pending the enactment of specific authorizing legislation or the making of an appropriation for such purposes, or the obtaining of congressional committee approval.

(b) In order to carry out the provisions of this section, such repair, reconstruction, restoration, or replacement may be begun notwithstanding a lack or an insufficiency of funds appropriated for such purpose, where such lack or insufficiency can be remedied by the transfer, in accordance with law, of funds appropriated to that agency for another purpose.

(c) In implementing this section, Federal agencies shall evaluate the natural hazards to which these facilities are exposed and shall take appropriate action to mitigate such hazards, including safe land-use and construction practices, in accordance with standards prescribed by the President.

REPAIR, RESTORATION, AND REPLACEMENT OF DAMAGED FACILITIES

Sec. 406. (a) Contributions. The President may make contributions-

(1) to a State or local government for the repair, restoration, reconstruction, or replacement of a public facility which is damaged or destroyed by a major disaster and for associated expenses incurred by such government; and

(2) to a person who owns or operates a private nonprofit facility damaged or destroyed by a major disaster for the repair, restoration, reconstruction, or replacement of such facility and for associated expenses incurred by such person.

(b) Minimum Federal Share. The Federal share of assistance under this section shall be not less than-

(1) 75 percent of the net eligible cost of repair, restoration, reconstruction, or replacement carried out under this section;

(2) 100 percent of associated expenses described in subsections (f)(1) and (f)(2); and

(3) 75 percent of associated expenses described in subsections (f)(3), (f)(4), and (f)(5).

(c) Large In Lieu Contributions.

(1) For Public Facilities. In any cases where a State or local government determines that the public welfare would not be best served by repairing, restoring, reconstructing, or replacing any public facility owned or controlled by such State or local government, it may elect to receive, in lieu of a contribution under subsection (a)(1), a contribution of not to exceed 90 percent of the Federal share of the Federal estimate of the cost of repairing, restoring, reconstructing, or replacing, such facility and of associated expenses. Funds contributed under this subsection may be used to repair, restore, or expand other selected public facilities, to construct new facilities, or to fund hazard mitigation measures which the State or local government determines to be necessary to meet a need for governmental services and functions in the area affected by the major disaster.

(2) For Private Nonprofit Facilities. In any case where a person who owns or operates a private nonprofit facility determines that the public welfare would not be best served by repairing, restoring, reconstructing, or replacing such facility, such person may elect to receive, in lieu of a contribution under subsection (a)(2), a contribution of not to exceed 90 percent of the Federal share of the Federal estimate of the cost of repairing, restoring, reconstructing, or replacing such facility and of associated expenses. Funds contributed under this subsection may be used to repair, restore, or expand other selected private nonprofit facilities owned or operated by such person, to construct new private nonprofit facilities to be owned or operated by such person, or to fund hazard mitigation measures which such person determines to be necessary to meet a need for its services and functions in the area affected by the major disaster.

(3) Restriction on Use for State or Local Contribution. Funds provided under this subsection shall not be used for any State or local government cost-sharing contribution required under this Act.

(d) Flood Insurance.

(1) Reduction of Federal Assistance. If a public facility or private nonprofit facility located in a special flood hazard area identified for more than 1 year by the Director pursuant to the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.) is damaged or destroyed, after the 180th day following the date of the enactment of the Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Amendments of 1988, by flooding in a major disaster and such facility is not covered on the date of such flooding by flood insurance, the Federal assistance which would otherwise be available under this section with respect to repair, restoration, reconstruction, and replacement of such facility and associated expenses shall be reduced in accordance with paragraph (2).