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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(San Antonio, Texas)

For Immediate Release

October 7, 1992

PRESS BRIEFING BY
U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE CARLA HILLS

Hotel Hilton Palacio del Rio
San Antonio, Texas

4:20 P.M. CDT

MR. KANSTEINER: I would like to introduce
Ambassador Carla Hills.

AMBASSADOR HILLS: Thank you very much, Walter.

Well, I'm delighted to see all of you. We've just come from, I think, an historic meeting. We have had a roundtable with the three heads of state and the ministers so that it gave the occasion for President Salinas, Prime Minister Mulroney and our President to talk about the ratification and implementation process of the historic North American Free Trade Agreement.

We discussed the implementation phase and the issues of the environment. And special attention was given to how far the statute has taken us -- the agreement has taken us, and what we are doing in parallel with the negotiation.

We also discussed at some length the Uruguay Round and those issues, and I think it was a very successful meeting. I'm assured that you all heard the presentations by each head of state just before I got here, and so I'm delighted to take your questions.

Yes?

Q The three leaders said that they want a GATT agreement as soon as possible, before the end of the year. You're going to Brussels the end of the week. Do you expect that an agreement is possible before the election -- the American election?

AMBASSADOR HILLS: I can't tell you whether an agreement in the Uruguay Round is possible at any given time. I can tell you, I will do everything in my power, and I am backed by the President of the United States, who has pledged to do everything in his power to bring the global trade talks to a successful conclusion.

Q Is that your understanding, that there's now a wedge between the Europeans and French on one side and the rest on the other side, and is the U.S. playing on that?

AMBASSADOR HILLS: We are not playing or looking for a wedge. We're looking for a consensus opinion in the European Community with respect to agriculture, which has been the stumbling block to a successful conclusion of this round of global trade talks. And we're hopeful that, sitting at the table with a position that is offered by Europe and with a position that is in the Dunkel text that we can come to a successful conclusion if there is the will to do so.

Q Before the elections?

MORE

AMBASSADOR HILLS: I cannot tell you. And there's much more to the Uruguay Round, as I'm sure you're apprised, than agriculture. We have, when that stumbling block is swept aside, the need to get back to Geneva and to negotiate good market access with respect to all products sold with 108 countries, good market access with respect to all services offered by 108 countries. So there's a lot of work to be done which is why it is so important to use the days and weeks ahead to have the breakthrough.

Now, let me say something, because you have twice made a reference to the election. I have just completed the negotiations on the North American Free Trade Agreement. We struck a deal on the 12th of August. We did not have a text to expose to the public that adequately expressed that deal until the 7th of September. We had three nations. In the Uruguay Round we have 108. Walking back from the expiration of our fast track authority on March 1, if we don't get a deal sometime in the next days and weeks, we simply are not going to be able to get a text ready to present it to our Congress and to meet our fast track obligation.

Yes.

Q Specifically, did you talk about with regard to the environment?

AMBASSADOR HILLS: We talked about the North American Commission on the Environment. Administrator Reilly joined our roundtable and we're very pleased with the first, and that the environment ministers are moving forward to have a North American Commission on the Environment.

Yes?

Q The bilateral talks that President Bush will have with Salinas, Bush, with Mulroney and then Salinas with Mulroney -- what is to be discussed? Is there any idea of what they'll be talking about?

AMBASSADOR HILLS: The agenda is open so that the heads of state can talk about any issue, not necessarily related to trade, that is on their agenda.

Yes.

Q Mrs. Ambassador, you've got people like Congressman Gonzales or Senator Baucus referring to today's ceremony as a political gimmick or campaign theatrics. How do you respond to them? How do you answer them? Why was today's ceremony a necessary event?

AMBASSADOR HILLS: This event was 16 months after the heads of state had met before we commenced these negotiations. And I can just tell you that this is not political theater; this was a meaningful meeting.

Why is it that no one recalls how tough it was when the President said, I have a vision to liberalize trade in the North American region and to spread it through all the hemisphere? And when he commenced this quest two years ago, there was a lot of turmoil. He's bringing it to a conclusion now in the natural course of events. We have completed the negotiations, and it was appropriate that the three leaders sit down -- and, believe me, there was curiosity -- about the ratification process in each of our three countries. It was a good meeting, and I think it was a statesmanlike meeting, and I think it was beneficial to all three governments.

Yes.

Q I think Mr. Clinton showed his position for NAFTA. How do you evaluate that?

AMBASSADOR HILLS: I didn't hear the --

Q Mr. Clinton.

AMBASSADOR HILLS: Mr. Clinton --

Q Clinton.

Q Clinton.

Q Mr. Clinton. The Democratic candidate.

Q The guy running for President.

Q The Democratic candidate.

Q Showed his position for the NAFTA. How do you evaluate that?

AMBASSADOR HILLS: Mr. Clinton has not made a great deal of statement about trade. He has given an 18-page speech on some aspects of the North American Free Trade Agreement, but I understood your question to be about the Uruguay Round.

Q No. I would like to ask -- NAFTA. Mr. Clinton said that he will not request a renegotiation, I understand. How do you evaluate that?

AMBASSADOR HILLS: Well, I am pleased when anyone embraces the North American Free Trade Agreement, because I am absolutely convinced that it's in the best interests of our country. So I'm pleased that the Governor has said that he will not seek to fight against the agreement, and I would welcome any senator, any governor, any American who would support the agreement, because it's in our nation's best interest.

Q There are many who say that the proof of all of -- some critics and proponents alike say that the proof of all this will be in the implementing of the legislation. What kind of difficulties do you see in that? What kind of warning would you make for that?

AMBASSADOR HILLS: Normally speaking, the implementing legislation is worked out in close consultation with Congress. Certainly, we've had close consultation during the course of these negotiations for the agreement itself. My team has met more than 300 times with Congress in the course of these negotiations. We've never tabled a line of text that wasn't first revealed to Congress with a briefing, and I would anticipate that we would use that same partnership in the future.

In the past, they have fanned out the agreement that is negotiated to the committees of jurisdiction. And so there is what we call a mock markup. And so the agricultural committees give intensive scrutiny to the agricultural provisions, the Judiciary Committee, to the intellectual property provisions, the Ways and Means and Finance Committee, to the market access provisions. And I would think that that would be the pattern.

After they've debated it and we together work out the implementing legislation, then the President sends forward that implementing legislation that has been developed collaboratively and the signed agreement together. And the first paragraph, of course, of the implementing legislation is, we adopt the agreement.

I don't anticipate any problems. I think the agreement, when it's studied, speaks for itself. It will create

jobs, it will create greater exports, and it will raise real wages for our workers. So it's in our best interest.

Q Minister Wilson said this morning that you're already talking about strengthening the labor and environmental agreements -- NAFTA. My question is, how are you going to do that? How are you going to strengthen those agreements?

AMBASSADOR HILLS: I would have said we have this North American Commission for the Environment. And as the ministers for the environment sit together, they will evolve rules that I think are compatible, they will hear about enforcement problems and work together.

We've already seen, out of our master plan for the border, that Mr. Colosio and Mr. Reilly, representing their respective countries, Mexico and the United States, have engaged in joint enforcement and have collaborated on a number of provisions that make for a more harmonious border atmosphere in the environmental sense.

So I think probably Minister Wilson was talking about how we would implement these really first that we've negotiated. On the labor side we have a memorandum of understanding on labor issues with our counterparts in Mexico, Secretary Farell and Secretary Martin. I think it's very forward-reaching. It's a very good way to address issues of mutual concern and to try to work out solutions. And in every instance, these consultative commissions have private sector participation.

Now, I can tell you, I've got a thousand private sector advisors. And they're in 40 committees. And they're helpful. It's very helpful to talk to somebody who's engaged in services about what it is they want to achieve and how we can best go about achieving those objectives.

And I am absolutely confident that taking a page out of our experience, which has been so positive, the environmental ministers and the labor ministers will gain as well.

Q So you wouldn't say that you are changing the parallel agreements now?

AMBASSADOR HILLS: No, I would not say we are changing the parallel agreement. The Memorandum of Understanding on Labor has been signed. The master plan on the border has been signed and is being implemented. Now, that was developed with private sector participation. And it continues with private sector advisors from the 18 border cities. There's also a Joint Commission on the Environment that is in effect between Mexico and the United States. All of these things are very positive because these are issues that, just like the Trade Commission, the issues are not static -- they're dynamic, they change. And you can't imagine how many disputes we're able to solve or resolve simply by talking about them.

Q Let me try once more on GATT. Are you going to Europe this weekend with the hope of trying to have at least an agreement in principle before the election so that you are able to -- so that the President is able to say to the American public we have a GATT agreement?

AMBASSADOR HILLS: I don't think it's possible to have a GATT agreement. I do think it's possible to have a breakthrough this weekend. What ensues is not up to me. Remember -- this is a multilateral agreement with 108 countries. It would be presumptuous for the United States and the European Community to think that we could resolve the Uruguay Round of GATT talks. It takes greater participation.

My objective in this meeting is to sweep away the stumbling block that has impeded the progress across the broad range of subjects -- services, investment, intellectual property,

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market access -- and get the talks back into a global setting; and then to set out an action plan in collaboration with the other nations at the bargaining table so that we can meet the G-7 objective of completing these negotiations before the end of the year.

Thank you very much. Wonderful to be with you.

END

4:34 P.M. CDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(San Antonio, Texas)

For Immediate Release

October 7, 1992

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT CARLOS SALINAS OF MEXICO
DURING NAFTA INITIALING CEREMONY

Plaza San Antonio Hotel
San Antonio, Texas

3:12 P.M. CDT

PRESIDENT SALINAS: President Bush, Prime Minister Mulroney, members of the negotiation team, ladies and gentlemen. Today, we conclude a very significant stage in the establishment of a free trade zone in North America. Now that negotiations between governments have been completed and the final document is to be initialized, we are taking strides toward the processes of ratification in each of our countries.

Thus, we are taking another step on the road to the agreement, and, thereby, toward a new spirit of cooperation and closer friendship between our countries.

I acknowledge and pay tribute to the vision and decision and determination, political determination of President Bush and Prime Minister Mulroney that have turned this North American Free Trade Agreement into a reality.

The Free Trade Agreement expresses our nation's recognition of the new conditions of the world economy, the strong interdependence among nations, the intense competition for commodity, capital and technology markets, the establishment of economic zones in Europe and in the Asian Pacific region.

With the agreement, North America is setting itself ready to face the economic challenges of the future, because it will bolster the competitive capability of the region and of each of our nations.

This will be so because the agreement provides clear and permanent rules for trade and investment between the three nations. It will expand the scale economies for producers. It will open up a wide range of technologies that can be used to tap each other's economy's comparative advantages and distinct population structures. It will promote specialization in work processes which will upgrade the quality of our products and their competitiveness with products from outside the region.

All of these factors can lead to the creation of jobs -- not only in Mexico, but in all three economies. Jobs that are well-paid, clean and respectful of the environment and that will provide Mexican, American and Canadian families with a sustainable quality of life.

I want to underscore Mexico's commitment to the protection of the environment during productive processes. For us, development and the ecology are inseparable. And that is why we invest one percent of the national product for production and protection of the environment. And we fully abide by the Montreal Protocol for the protection of the ozone layer.

We are going to have a most stringent enforcement of the law in these matters, which is, most certainly, one of the most advanced. We are not going to allow new industries, which

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are not accepted precisely because of their ecological impact in the United States or in Canada and that do not comply with our regulations.

The agreement will encourage growth in Mexico. And this growth, in turn, will generate more resources in order to enforce environmental laws more effectively.

Likewise, we have also deployed a permanent effort to ensure compliance with the labor laws in force in our country. In order to protect, particularly, health services, occupational hazards and accidents, we have strengthened regulations related to these laws. We want to raise the level of workers' wages, and that is precisely why we have negotiated the agreement in order to bolster economic growth, to have more productivity, and to have an increase in workers' pay.

Mexico is convinced that the agreement can also be a positive factor in order to make world trade more dynamic. Thus, it is essential to ensure the successful conclusion of GATT's Uruguay Round of negotiations this year. In so doing, we will avoid potential frictions between economic zones, and we will ensure full complementarity of the agreement with the liberalization of world markets. Therefore, Mexico urges all nations to sum up their effort in order to attain this objective.

NAFTA is, therefore, a commitment with a vision of the future -- a future in which we can compete in better conditions and promote greater well-being for our peoples -- a future in which our shared ideals and aspirations can materialize, freedom and justice as a sovereign nation within our societies.

We can all win with the agreement. That is why it has gained political support and basic consensus in all three societies -- so that it can soon become a reality. For all these reasons, this is an encouraging and promising day for Mexico, for the other two nations of North America, and for the future of greater hope that all our children deserve.

Thank you. (Applause.)

END

3:22 P.M. CDT

STX

MR. KING: Welcome back to Larry King Live. (Inaudible) -- reaction?

GOV. CLINTON: Good for the House, good for the Senate, good for the Republicans who voted to override. This was a bill that was in the interests of the ordinary, average Americans, the kind of people who have been left out of the policies of this administration and --

MR. KING: Your bill, Al. Happy?

SEN. GORE: I fought for six years for this. I first got into this fight to help satellite dish owners. And then a company came into West Tennessee called Multivision and used junk bonds to buy up 22 cable systems and they jacked up the rates and the service went down and then I started looking at what was happening around the rest of the country and a lot of Senators joined in the hearings and Republicans and Democrats. The President has fought us every step of the way. Finally, now, an overwhelming majority of Democrats and Republicans alike have said to George Bush enough. We're not going to protect the monopolies any more. We're going to side with the people. And I'm really happy about it.

MR. KING: Is this bad blow election-wise, this close to the election to be -- finally have your first time where they override you? You think --

GOV. CLINTON: It won't do him any good. It won't do him any good.

MR. KING: Well, let me get a call. Smyrna, Georgia. Hello. Smyrna, George, hello.

Q Hello. Can you hear me?

MR. KING: Yeah, now I can hear you. Go ahead.

Q All right. I wanted to ask on this trade bill, I understand both candidates now are supporting --

MR. KING: Mr. Perot is opposed.

Q Okay, Mr. Perot is opposed.

MR. KING: (He is?).

Q What specific product is it that we make in the United States that the people in Mexico making 80 cent an hour will be able to afford to buy?

GOV. CLINTON: Well, they have been buying a lot of stuff from us actually. In the last five years, the Mexicans have -- on their

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CNN/LARRY KING/CLINTON/GORE-10/05/92

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own -- taken down a lot of tariffs and our trade volume with Mexico has gone through the roof. We used to have a big trade deficit with them. Now we are in balance. We may even have a slight surplus next year. And we've sold a lot more products, all kinds of not only food but consumer products of all kinds and it's estimated that we'll sell a lot more.

Now, I want to make it clear that -- that while I said the agreement itself was okay, I don't think that Congress should approve the agreement and it shouldn't become law until we do more, much more, to protect the American people and their interests.

MR. KING: Well, what does that mean? You for it or not for it?

GOV. CLINTON: It means that I'm okay on the agreement, but there needs to be some other agreements. Mr. Bush promised when he asked for authority to negotiate this, that he would take care of America's workers, America's farmers, and the American environment. And this agreement doesn't do any of that. So I recommend that before we put it into effect, we get a clear protection for our workers, clear enforcement of the Mexican labor standards which is very important. You heard that man say that -- that if the difference in labor is so great, at least they ought to observe their own labor laws which they don't often now --

MR. KING: Well, does that mean then you're against it as it stands?

GOV. CLINTON: No. It means that I am -- I am against letting it go through until we get some other agreements. But I'm for it. I don't think we need to reopen it.

MR. KING: (Inaudible.)

GOV. CLINTON: I think we need to have some parallel agreements --

MR. KING: Okay. I see. But -- (inaudible) -- doesn't happen, you wouldn't be for it? If that until doesn't occur?

SEN. GORE: It will happen.

GOV. CLINTON: But it will happen if we win.

MR. KING: We'll come right back with Bill Clinton and Al Gore.

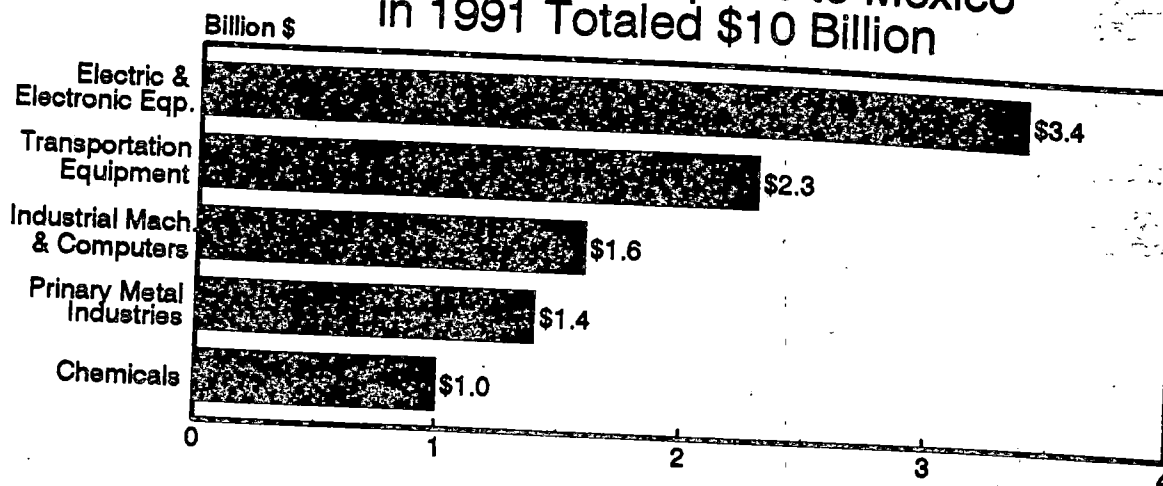
GOV. CLINTON: (Inaudible) -- going to be in charge of the environmental clean-up forces -- (inaudible) --

MR. KING: Don't go away. (Applause.)

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TEXAS: EXPORTS TO MEXICO, 1987-91

Texas' Top Five Exports to Mexico in 1991 Totaled \$10 Billion



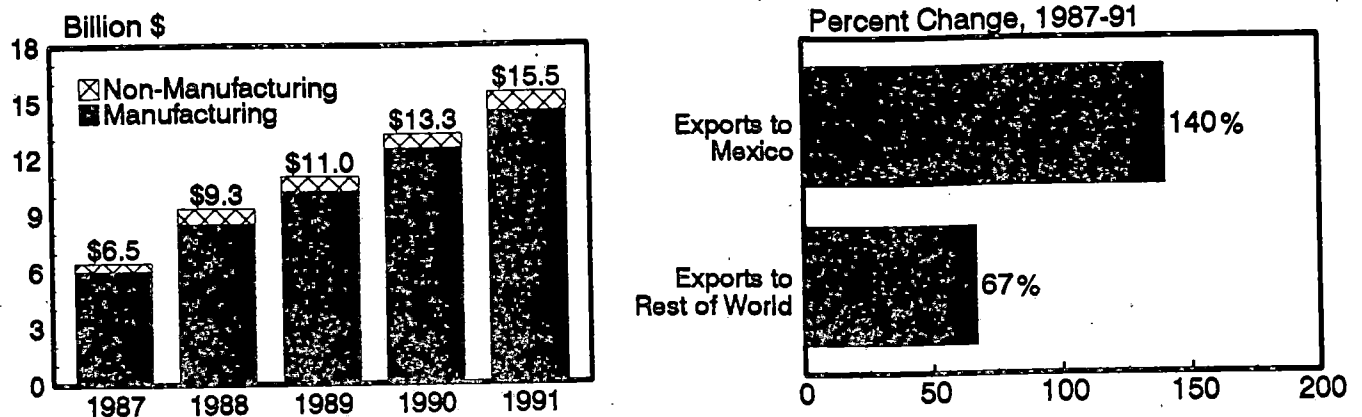
TEXAS' EXPORTS TO MEXICO, BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

(Thousands of Dollars)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING					
Agriculture - crops	258,448	562,642	545,037	552,837	700,906
Agriculture - livestock	224,561	377,328	451,006	486,189	546,414
Forestry	25,768	174,760	63,456	47,081	116,070
Fishing & Hunting	8,119	10,552	9,506	4,211	11,149
MINING	0	2	21,069	15,356	27,273
Metal Mining	24,618	24,678	26,687	63,657	135,924
Coal Mining	5,582	7,121	6,326	3,940	5,997
Oil & Gas	1,331	2,042	494	982	553
Non-Metallic Minerals	8	1,103	929	47,308	100,899
MANUFACTURING	17,697	14,411	18,938	11,427	28,474
Food Products	6,007,614	8,483,698	10,232,765	12,487,570	14,449,999
Tobacco Products	187,115	392,577	496,053	480,766	778,142
Textile Mill Products	352	540	1,142	2,069	4,809
Apparel	158,599	179,505	199,714	256,575	196,269
Lumber & Wood Products	137,496	173,905	251,094	252,360	389,090
Furniture & Fixtures	21,785	40,818	55,068	64,338	124,787
Paper Products	65,049	80,435	122,798	211,059	378,133
Printing & Publishing	249,670	330,424	397,184	359,600	415,483
Chemical Products	10,008	17,057	25,557	29,160	37,922
Refined Petroleum Products	502,845	796,865	810,357	934,853	976,519
Rubber & Plastic Products	216,854	75,142	318,674	323,647	338,466
Leather Products	232,292	413,257	363,799	448,704	424,940
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	32,864	54,941	69,684	70,819	66,230
Primary Metal Industries	57,150	85,385	54,780	145,521	161,177
Fabricated Metal Products	214,160	350,246	398,181	847,777	1,392,978
Industrial Machinery & Computers	284,391	326,399	489,338	694,045	829,838
Electric & Electronic Equipment	832,133	1,094,859	1,193,520	1,462,775	1,584,337
Transportation Equipment	2,113,229	2,946,482	3,233,488	3,249,327	3,426,067
Scientific & Measuring Instruments	483,630	646,474	1,132,882	2,046,502	2,256,239
Miscellaneous Manufactures	146,519	363,910	474,313	438,589	503,352
OTHER	61,475	114,477	145,139	169,085	165,222
Scrap & Waste	174,443	263,012	206,138	183,654	198,550
Second Hand Goods	112,490	161,682	163,582	131,023	135,246
Military & Other Miscellaneous Items	39,313	56,454	8,397	7,329	7,310
TX'S EXPORTS TO MEXICO	22,640	44,875	34,159	45,302	55,994
TX'S EXPORTS TO THE WORLD	6,465,123	9,334,029	11,010,627	13,287,718	15,485,379
MEXICO'S SHARE OF TX'S EXPORTS	25.323,676	34,578,455	38,093,254	41,354,665	47,007,955
	25.5%	27.0%	28.9%	32.1%	32.9%

TEXAS: EXPORTS TO MEXICO, 1987-91

Texas' Exports to Mexico Grew 140% from 1987 to 1991
73 Percentage Points Faster Than Export Growth to the Rest of the World



TEXAS' 1991 EXPORTS TO MEXICO WERE \$15.5 BILLION

- Texas' merchandise exports to Mexico grew 140 percent from 1987 to 1991, rising from \$6.5 billion to \$15.5 billion. This percentage increase far exceeded 1987-91 growth in Texas' exports to the rest of the world (67 percent) as well as growth in total U.S. exports to Mexico (128 percent).
- During 1990-91, Texas' exports to Mexico grew 17 percent, the same as total U.S. exports to Mexico over the period.
- Texas exported far more to Mexico than any other state in every year during the 1987-91 period.
- Throughout the 1987-91 period, Mexico consistently ranked first among Texas' foreign markets, overshadowing all of the state's other export destinations.
- Texas has consistently outranked every other state in the share of exports destined for Mexico. The share purchased by Mexico has been large and growing, rising from 25.5 percent in 1987 to 32.9 percent in 1991.
- Texas' exports to Mexico in 1991 were very broad-based, led by the following industries: electric & electronic equipment (\$3.4 billion); transportation equipment (\$2.3 billion), industrial machinery & computers (\$1.6 billion), primary metals (\$1.4 billion), and chemical products (\$977 million). These five industries together accounted for 62 percent of the state's total merchandise exports to Mexico in 1991.
- Texas boosted exports to Mexico in almost every major product category from 1987 to 1991. In manufacturing, all major industry groups posted gains, which were generally large. Among categories that recorded strong growth were: primary metal industries (up 550 percent), transportation equipment (up 367 percent), chemical products (up 94 percent), and industrial machinery & computers (up 90 percent).

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
San Antonio, Texas

For Immediate Release

October 7, 1992

San Antonio Meeting and Initialing of the
North American Free Trade Agreement

FACT SHEET

Today's Meeting

The President met today in San Antonio with Mexican President Salinas and Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney to discuss plans for implementing the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). This meeting was the first time the three leaders of the North American countries have met since the NAFTA negotiations began 16 months ago. At today's meeting, the three leaders affirmed their shared commitment to adoption of the agreement by all three countries in 1993, so that it can take effect on January 1, 1994. The leaders also affirmed their commitment to continue cooperative efforts to safeguard and improve the environment and to use expanded trade to create more and better employment opportunities for the citizens of all three countries.

After the meeting of the three leaders, the trade ministers who negotiated the agreement -- U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills, Secretary Jaime Serra, and Minister Michael Wilson -- initialed the NAFTA text. Since agreement was reached on August 12, 1992, a team of trade experts and lawyers from the three countries has been working to reduce that agreement to a legal text that will ensure effective and smooth implementation of the NAFTA. The unprecedented scope of the NAFTA is reflected in the length of the text; the English version of the text initialed today exceeds 1,000 pages in length.

Next Steps

The next step in the NAFTA adoption process will be the formal signing of the agreement by the three heads of government. Under the U.S. fast track procedures for congressional review and approval of trade agreements, signing can occur on or after December 17, 1992, but no later than June 1, 1993. December 17 marks the end of the 90-day notification period that began on September 18, when the President formally notified the Congress of his intent to enter into the NAFTA.

Any time after signing the agreement, the President may transmit implementing legislation to the Congress. Once the legislation is transmitted, it will be entitled to fast track treatment, which requires that the Congress vote up or down on the agreement without amendments within 90 session days, which can consume up to 8 months. In the past, passage of trade agreements has taken considerably less time because the Congress and the Administration have collaborated on the drafting of implementing legislation. The President is committed to working closely with the Congress in developing NAFTA implementing legislation.

The NAFTA

The NAFTA eliminates tariffs and other barriers to the flow of goods and services among the United States, Mexico, and Canada. It reduces barriers to investment, strengthens the protection of intellectual property rights, and improves upon trade rules to ensure that U.S. firms can reap the full rewards of the market opportunities NAFTA creates.

- NAFTA makes America more globally competitive. By linking the economies of our largest and third-largest trading partners, Canada and Mexico, with ours, it puts America at the heart of the largest, richest market in the world, with over 360 million consumers and \$6.4 trillion in annual output. NAFTA will enhance the ability of American producers to compete in world markets, spur economic growth on the continent, expand U.S. employment, and raise our living standards.
- NAFTA will generate new, higher-paying jobs for Americans. More than 600,000 Americans now owe their jobs to our exports to Mexico. This number is expected to swell to over 1 million by 1995 with NAFTA. Over 1.5 million Americans already owe their jobs to our exports to Canada. This agreement will not only create more jobs, but better jobs, for workers in export-related jobs earn 17 percent more per hour than the average American wage.
- NAFTA will be of particular benefit to small- and medium-sized companies that are experiencing the fastest export growth and create most new U.S. jobs. Unlike big companies, small and mid-sized firms generally do not have the resources to get around high trade barriers. With trade barriers removed, U.S. firms need not move to Mexico to sell to Mexicans.
- NAFTA will help Mexico grow, which has a high payback for us: Seventy cents of each Mexican import dollar is spent on U.S. goods and services. Economic growth will not only make Mexico a better customer, but also a stronger and more stable neighbor, easing pressures for illegal immigration. The

lesson of history is clear: if opportunities do not go to the people, people will go to the opportunities.

- NAFTA improves the environment. It maintains U.S. environmental, safety, and health standards; allows us to enact even tougher standards; and encourages our partners to strengthen their standards. NAFTA has also intensified our cooperation with Mexico and Canada on environmental issues.
- Finally, NAFTA safeguards U.S. workers by ensuring a smooth transition to free trade over 15 years and by providing strict rules of origin, safeguard protections against import surges, and measures to curb Mexico's artificial export incentives.

To help ensure the benefits of NAFTA, the Administration has taken several parallel steps:

- Worker training. On August 24, the President announced a new comprehensive worker adjustment program -- Advancing Skills through Education and Training Services (ASETS). ASETS will ensure that all U.S. workers, including the relatively few who may be affected by NAFTA, receive the assistance and training they need to compete in the global marketplace. ASETS will nearly triple the resources now available for all worker adjustment by providing \$2 billion annually, of which \$335 million (or more, in the unlikely event it is needed) is specifically reserved for NAFTA.
- Labor cooperation. On September 14, the U.S. and Mexican governments signed a Bilateral Agreement on Labor, which establishes a Joint Commission that will involve public participation, and which will oversee cooperation programs on worker rights, child labor issues, workplace health and safety, enforcement, and other issues.
- Environmental cooperation. On September 4, the U.S. and Mexican environmental ministers initialed a U.S.-Mexico Bilateral Agreement on Environment, which established a Joint Commission, involving public participation, that will address pollution concerns and enforcement, among other issues. In addition, on September 17, the U.S., Canadian, and Mexican environment ministers agreed to establish an unprecedented North American Commission on the Environment to address issues of common interest.

Never before has a trade agreement offered such a balance of economic growth, opportunity, worker benefits, and environmental sensitivity.

Draft 3
October 7, 1992
8:30 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NAFTA INITIALING CEREMONY
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
OCTOBER 7, 1992
3:15 p.m.

President Salinas and Prime Minister Mulroney, Minister Serra and Minister Wilson: Welcome to the City of San Antonio. And I thank the Governors, Mayors, Members of Congress and my Cabinet, and the business [and environmental] communities for joining us.

This meeting marks a turning point in the history of our three countries. Today, the United States, Mexico and Canada embark together on an extraordinary enterprise. We are creating the largest, richest and most productive market in the world: A \$6 trillion dollar market of 360 million people that stretches 5,000 miles from Alaska and the Yukon to the Yucatan Peninsula.

NAFTA -- the North American Free Trade Agreement -- is an achievement of three strong and proud nations. This accord expresses our confidence in economic freedom and personal freedom, in our peoples' energy and enterprise.

The U.S., Mexico and Canada have already seen the powerful and beneficial impact of freer trade and more open markets. Over the past five years, as President Salinas reduced trade barriers under his bold reform program -- and as Prime Minister Mulroney and I implemented the U.S.-Canadian free trade agreement -- trade between our three countries soared. In 1992 alone, that trade will reach an estimated \$223 billion, up \$58 billion since 1987.

Draft 1
October 5, 1992
2:30 p.m.
[NAFTA]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NAFTA SIGNING CEREMONY
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
OCTOBER 7, 1992
TIME -- T.B.D.

Let me begin by welcoming President Salinas and Prime Minister Mulroney, Minister Serra and Minister Wilson to [the beautiful city of San Antonio]. And I thank the Governors, Mayors, Members of Congress and the San Antonio business community for joining us.

Alamo City
River City

This meeting marks a turning point in the history of our three countries. Today, the United States, Mexico and Canada embark together on an extraordinary enterprise. We are creating the largest, richest and most productive market in the world: A \$6 trillion dollar market of 360 million people that stretches 5,000 miles from the forests and fisheries of Alaska to the world-famous resorts of the Yucatan Peninsula.

David
Walters

NAFTA -- the North American Free Trade Agreement -- will shape our economic destiny for decades to come. We have set an ambitious agenda for ratification and implementation of this agreement -- an agenda in keeping with an agreement that promises prosperity for all our countries, new hope and opportunity for our people.

NAFTA is an achievement of three strong and proud democracies. The accord expresses our confidence in economic freedom and personal freedom, in our peoples' energies and

could
be
art

enterprise. It underscores the principle that democratic nations are natural partners in free trade.

② The U.S., Mexico and Canada have already seen the powerful and beneficial impact of freer trade and more open markets. Over the past five years, ^{as} President Salinas reduced trade barriers under his bold reform program -- and ^{as} Prime Minister Mulroney and I took steps to create a U.S.-Canadian free trade area -- trade between our three countries soared. In 1992 alone, that trade will reach an estimated \$253 billion dollars, up \$95 billion since 1987. ^{189.7} ^{58.8} ^{G#S?} ^{130.9} ^{merchandise}

③ If anyone doubts the importance of trade for creating jobs, they should come to the Lone Star State. In 1991, Texas exports totaled \$47 billion. Of that amount, over \$15 billion went to Mexico, almost 2 1/2 times ^{as much as} the value of five years ago. And the export boom has not stopped with Texas alone. Virtually every state has increased exports to Mexico in this period. With NAFTA, there will be even more exports from more states. ^{309K} ^{611K}

④ And more exports mean more jobs. Between 1987 and 1991, the increase in our exports to Mexico alone created over 300,000 new American jobs -- good jobs with good wages. In the case of ^{merchandise} ~~manufactured~~ exports, wages a full 17 percent higher than average. ^{David Walters} ^{a Dukakis-ism}

Free trade is the way of the future. ~~In the goal I've set for America -- the goal to become, by the early years of the next century, the world's first \$10 trillion dollar economy --~~ ^{My goal is for America} ^{and} NAFTA plays a central role. With NAFTA, employment will rise in all three countries as more open markets stimulate growth, create new

products at competitive prices for consumers -- and ^{create} new jobs at ^{parallel construction} good wages for workers.

NAFTA will do these things and remain consistent with our GATT trade obligations. Let me make clear that, as proud as I am of this historic agreement, I am strongly committed to global ^{Nations of E. Europe (Detroit?)} trade liberalization and to the successful conclusion this year of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations.

But NAFTA's importance lies not only in trade. In negotiating the agreement, we took particular care to ensure that our workers will benefit and the environment will be protected. As a result of NAFTA, the U.S. and Mexico are working more closely than ever to strengthen cooperation on such important labor issues as occupational health and safety standards, child labor and labor-management relations. On the environment -- an issue of critical concern for all three leaders here today -- we have agreed on practical, effective steps to address issues of immediate concern, such as border pollution, as well as longer-term problems, such as preventing countries from lowering environmental standards to attract foreign investment.

As proof of that commitment, the U.S. and Mexican Governments have already developed a comprehensive, integrated plan to clean up air and water pollution and other hazardous waste along the Rio Grande River.

In some quarters, NAFTA remains controversial precisely because it breaks down barriers and opens the way to change. Some of NAFTA's critics will fight the future -- throw obstacles in the way of this agreement, to mask a policy of protectionism.

1930s? But history shows us that, in the end, protectionism always fails -- and any nation that raises walls and turns inward is destined only for decline. We cannot make that choice for ourselves or for our children. We must set our course for the future -- for free trade.

Mr. President, Mr. Prime Minister: With NAFTA, we have charted a course that we know will work -- a course that will provide economic benefits for decades to come. We owe it to our fellow citizens to bring this agreement into effect as soon as possible.

[It is with great pride and pleasure that I now sign this agreement.]

#

1. Address job loss w/ estimate of job gain for U.S.?
2. Vision for worldwide free trade? You begin to on p. 3, but we went further in Detroit.
3. Vision ~~for~~ for role of free trade in NWO? ~~ie~~ i.e. global economic alliances replacing/complementing global security alliances. Vision thing.

Alamo City

Average service worker job rel: exports
pay higher than mfg. jobs

service

Mfg. rel. exp. 10% more than avg. mfg. job
Services rel. merch. exp. 20% more than avg.

Exp. 17% more than avg. wage

All:

Jobs rel. to merchandise exp:

If anyone doubts the importance of trade for creating jobs, they should come to the Lone Star State. In 1991, Texas exports totaled \$47 billion. Of that amount, over \$15 billion went to Mexico, almost 2 1/2 times as much as five years ago. And this export boom goes well beyond Texas. Virtually every state has increased exports to Mexico in the past five years.

NAFTA means more exports -- and more exports mean more jobs. Between 1987 and 1991, the increase in our exports to Mexico alone created over 300,000 new American jobs. And these are high-wage jobs -- in the case of merchandise exports, those jobs pay workers a full 17 percent more than the average wage.

Free trade is the way of the future. I've set a goal for America: To become, by the early years of the next century, the world's first \$10 trillion dollar economy -- and NAFTA is key to reaching that goal. With NAFTA, as more open markets stimulate growth, create new products at competitive prices for consumers - - we'll create new jobs at good wages in all three countries.

NAFTA will do these things -- and remain consistent with our GATT trade obligations. Let me make clear that I remain committed to the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations -- this year.

But NAFTA's importance is not limited to trade. We've taken particular care that our workers will benefit and the environment will be protected. As a result of NAFTA, the U.S. and Mexico are working more closely than ever to strengthen cooperation on such important labor issues as occupational health and safety

standards, child labor and labor-management relations. On the environment -- an issue of critical concern for all three leaders here today -- we have agreed on practical, effective steps to address urgent issues such as border pollution, as well as longer-term problems, such as preventing countries from lowering environmental standards to attract foreign investment. And I salute Prime Minister Mulroney and President Salinas for their commitment to this environment we share.

As proof of that commitment, the U.S. and Mexican Governments have already developed a comprehensive, integrated plan to clean up air and water pollution and other hazardous waste along the Rio Grande River.

I know, for some, NAFTA will be controversial precisely because it opens the way to change. Some of NAFTA's critics will fight the future -- throw obstacles in the way of this agreement, to mask a policy of protectionism. But history shows us that any nation that raises walls and turns inward is destined only for decline. We cannot make that choice for ourselves, or for our children. We must set our course for the future -- for free trade.

Mr. President, Mr. Prime Minister: This accord underscores the principle that democratic, market-oriented nations are natural partners in free trade. We owe it to our fellow citizens to bring this agreement into effect as soon as possible.

#

10/5/92

RESPONSE TO CLINTON'S POSITION ON NAFTA

- Governor Clinton has suggested that we negotiate new agreements in several areas or take "unilateral steps" to address what he perceives to be shortcomings of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).
- In every case, the Administration has either already done what he has proposed, or his ideas, if implemented, would not achieve the intended results.

ENVIRONMENT & LABOR COMMISSIONS

Clinton: "We have to negotiate supplemental agreements to ... establish an Environmental Protection Commission ... and [protect] worker standards and safety."

Fact: We have already negotiated "parallel track" agreements on labor and the environment:

- On September 14th, the U.S. and Mexican governments signed a Bilateral Agreement on Labor, which establishes a Joint Commission that will involve public participation, and which will oversee cooperative programs on worker rights, child labor issues, workplace health and safety, enforcement, and other issues.
- On September 4th, the U.S. and Mexican environmental ministers initialed a U.S.-Mexico Bilateral Agreement on Environment, which establishes a Joint Commission, involving public participation, that will address pollution concerns and enforcement, among other issues.

In addition, on September 17th, the U.S., Canadian, and Mexican environment ministers agreed to establish an unprecedented trilateral North American Commission on the Environment to address issues of common concern.

IMPORT SURGES

Clinton: Would ask Congress to permit him to "negotiate another agreement to deal with the ... impact of this treaty, [e.g.,] what happens if there is an unexpected surge in imports in one sector."

Fact: The agreement already protects against import surges.

- NAFTA contains an effective safeguard provision that will trigger a temporary hike in U.S. tariffs to pre-NAFTA levels for up to four years if imports from Mexico or Canada cause -- or threaten to cause -- serious injury to U.S. workers or farmers.

- In addition to the general safeguard provisions, which apply to products across the board, NAFTA contains special safeguards for a number of agricultural products and for textiles, which are tailored to the particular needs of these sectors.

WORKER ASSISTANCE

Clinton: The Administration has failed to provide "meaningful assistance to vulnerable workers."

Fact: On August 24th, the President proposed a new worker adjustment program that would triple available funding for all worker assistance (to \$2 billion annually), and would provide at least \$335 million annually for any workers affected by NAFTA.

- The President's program would entail universal coverage, skill grants for retraining, income supports, and other benefits.

FARMERS

Clinton: Assistance should be provided to farmers threatened with dislocation, and we should strictly apply U.S. pesticide standards to imported food.

Fact: The President's worker adjustment program would be available to all workers -- farmers and factory workers, blue collar and white collar alike.

With respect to pesticide standards, NAFTA:

- Explicitly preserves our right to ban the import of any products that do not meet our health, safety, and environmental standards.
- Allows us to enact even stricter standards, provided they are applied equally to domestic and foreign goods.
- Establishes a process for harmonizing upward pesticide standards.

TEMPORARY ENTRY

Clinton: "We have to assure that certain professional workers aren't brought in here as strike breakers."

Fact: NAFTA already explicitly allows any Party to refuse entry to any person if it might "adversely affect the settlement of any labor dispute."

In addition, the Immigration and Naturalization Service will deport persons admitted to the U.S. under a false pretext or who perform a different task from that identified on entry papers.

TRUCKING SAFETY STANDARDS

Clinton: "This Agreement allows Mexican truckers to drive in the United States without having to satisfy all the U.S. safety and training standards."

Fact: There is nothing in the agreement that exempts Mexican drivers of commercial vehicles from U.S. federal or state safety requirements. NAFTA, moreover, preserves our right to enforce our safety, health, and environmental standards.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN DISPUTES

Clinton: "Congress should pass legislation to provide for public participation in [environmental] disputes."

Fact: NAFTA already provides for public participation in such disputes:

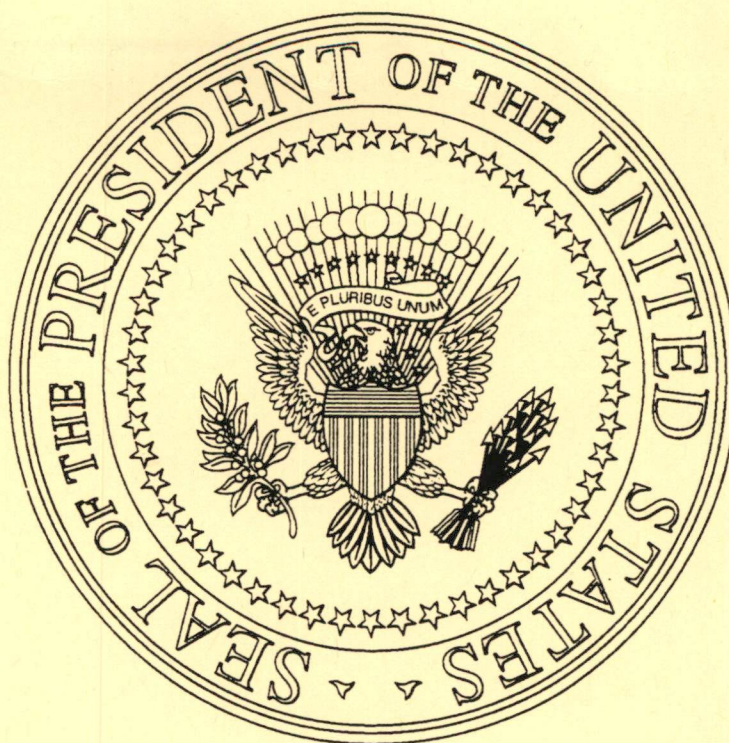
- First, the NAFTA allows parties to request a Scientific Review Board composed of public experts to consider environmental and health questions.
- Second, both the U.S.-Mexico bilateral agreement on the environment and the trilateral North American Commission on the Environment agreed to last month by the three environment ministers provide for public participation in environmental issues.

ENFORCEMENT OF LABOR AND ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

Clinton: Labor and environment commissions should have the power to impose monetary damages and the legal power to stop pollution.

Fact: Of course we want to encourage enforcement of environmental laws, but Clinton's proposal would have negative and unintended consequences:

- First, a supra-national body with enforcement powers would raise Constitutional concerns.
- Second, even if Constitutional, it would seriously infringe states' rights to enforce their own laws: the people of California or Illinois would not want the Mexicans or anyone else telling them how to enforce their own laws.
- Third, such commissions would duplicate existing U.S. enforcement agencies, such as the EPA and OSHA, thus adding yet another layer of bureaucracy at taxpayers' expense.



**THE TRIP OF
THE PRESIDENT
TO
SAN ANTONIO,
TEXAS**

October 7 - 8, 1992

The Trip of the President to
San Antonio, Texas
October 7 - 8, 1992



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

OCTOBER 7 - 8, 1992

EVENTS:

Arrival Greeting Photo
Trilateral Meeting
Expanded Trilateral Meeting with President Salinas and
Prime Minister Mulroney
Initialing Ceremony of North American Free Trade Agreement
Reception
Bilateral Meeting with President Salinas
Bilateral Meeting with Prime Minister Mulroney
Live Interview with Larry King

DRESS:

Men - Business Suit
Women - Day Dress

CONTACTS:

Presidential Advance Office
John G. Keller, Jr. - 202/456-7565

Trip Coordinator
Anne Mincy - 202/456-7565

San Antonio, Texas Signal - 512/212-9700
*96 36 000

ADVANCE:

Lyn D. Kennelly	- LEAD	Ernie Silva	- SITE
Peter Gaillard	- PRESS	Brad Edgar	- SITE
Bob Knight	- USSS	Dave Pasquesi	- SITE
Rusty Schorsch	- MIL. AIDE	Jane Field	- HOTEL
Lori Colodney	- WHCA	Elizabeth Duperier	- PRESS
Dave McKinney	- AF1		

WEATHER:

Mostly Sunny/Low 80's

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

OCTOBER 7 - 8, 1992

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

7:45 am **Baggage Call.** Please place all unlocked baggage outside Room 89 1/2, O.E.O.B., at this time.

9:45 am Vans depart West Basement en route Andrews Air Force Base.

9:45 am Those with own transportation and baggage should arrive Andrews Air Force Base, Distinguished Visitor's Lounge, at this time.

10:05 am Those with own transportation without baggage should arrive Andrews Air Force Base, Distinguished Visitor's Lounge, at this time.

10:30 am

THE PRESIDENT departs White House en route Andrews Air Force Base.

MARINE ONE MANIFEST:

THE PRESIDENT
Sec. Baker
D. Bates
Gen. Scowcroft
M. Fitzwater
B. Farish

Doctor
Mil. Aide
2 USSS

(Flying Time: 10 Minutes)

10:40 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base and boards Air Force One.

10:50 am THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base en
(E.D.T.) route San Antonio, Texas.

(Flying Time: 3 Hours 10 Minutes)
(Interchange: No)
(Time Change: Back 1 Hour)
(Food Service: Lunch)

1:00 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Kelly Air Force
(C.D.T.) Base, San Antonio, Texas and boards Motorcade.

NOTE: Open to Base Personnel and Dependents

Met by:

The Honorable Phil Gramm
United States Senator

Major General Lewis Curtis III
Commander, San Antonio Air Logistics Center

Major General Gary O'Shannessey
Commander, Air Force Intelligence Command

General Robert McDermott, Jr.
President, USAA Insurance

Mrs. Kay Bailey Hutchison
Texas State Treasurer

Mrs. Cindy Krier
State Senator, Candidate for County Judge

Page Two

Mr. Henry Bonilla
Candidate, Congress

Mr. Ernesto Ancira
Candidate, State Senator

Mr. Roy Barrera, Jr.
Texas Bush/Quayle Co-Chairman

Mrs. Diane Rath
Texas GOP State Secretary

Mr. Tom Loeffler
Board of Directors, Texas Victory '92 and former
Congressman

Daily Point of Light Greeters:

Reed Hart Norman
10-year-old child with brain tumor and patient of
Any Baby Can, Inc.

Ms. Sheryl Hart Garza
Mother of Reed Norman

Ms. Melody Robinson Jones
Founder of Reaching the Youth of San Antonio
and 836th Daily Point of Light

Mr. Louis Edward Jones
Co-Founder of Reaching the Youth of San Antonio
and 836th Daily Point of Light

1:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Kelly Air Force Base en
route Plaza San Antonio Hotel.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Lead	L. Kennelly
Spare	B. Farish Doctor

LIMO	THE PRESIDENT Sec. Baker
Follow-Up	
Control	D. Bates Gen. Scowcroft Mil. Aide
Support	M. Fitzwater J. Keller Official Photographer Medic
Sec. Limo	Sec. Eagleburger
WHCA	J. Gaughan
Camera I	J. Herrick
Camera II	
Guest and Staff Mini Bus	All Guests and Remaining Staff
Wire I	
Wire II	
Press Mini Bus	M. Busch

(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

Upon arrival at the Plaza San Antonio Hotel, Guests and Staff should proceed to 5th Floor Foyer for Room Assignments and Keys. Senior Staff Office is located in Room 425; Staff Office in Room 539.

Guests and Staff participating in the Expanded Trilateral Meeting should meet in Senior Staff Office Room 425, no later than 2:00 pm for escort to Hidalgo C.

1:30 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Plaza San Antonio Hotel and proceeds to Suite.

Met by:

Mr. Rod Siler
General Manager, Plaza San Antonio Hotel

Ms. Marsha Hendler
Director of Marketing, Plaza San Antonio Hotel

1:35 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Suite for Private Time.

(PRIVATE TIME: 15 MINUTES)

1:50 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Suite and proceeds to Gazebo Courtyard.

EVENT: ARRIVAL GREETING PHOTO

EXPANDED POOL (PHOTO OPPORTUNITY ONLY)

1:53 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Gazebo Courtyard and holds briefly.

1:55 pm Prime Minister Mulroney arrives Gazebo Courtyard.

1:57 pm President Salinas arrives Gazebo Courtyard.

1:58 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Salinas and Prime Minister Mulroney, begins participation in Photo Opportunity.

2:00 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Salinas and Prime Minister Mulroney, concludes participation in Photo Opportunity, departs Gazebo Courtyard and proceeds to Diaz House.

EVENT: TRILATERAL MEETING

CLOSED PRESS (OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS ONLY)

U.S. PARTICIPANTS

THE PRESIDENT
Gen. Scowcroft

MEXICAN PARTICIPANTS

President Salinas
Notetaker

CANADIAN PARTICIPANTS

Prime Minister Mulroney
Mr. Judd

2:05 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Salinas and Prime Minister Mulroney, arrives Diaz House, proceeds to Seat, and begins participation in Meeting.

2:15 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Salinas and Prime Minister Mulroney, concludes participation in Meeting, departs Diaz House and proceeds to Hidalgo Ballroom C.

EVENT: EXPANDED TRILATERAL MEETING WITH PRESIDENT SALINAS AND PRIME MINISTER MULRONEY

EXPANDED POOL (PHOTO OPPORTUNITY AT BEGINNING)

US PARTICIPANTS

THE PRESIDENT
Sec. Eagleburger
Sec. Baker
Gen. Scowcroft
Amb. Hills
O. Wethington
E. Melby
Amb. Teeley
Amb. Negroponte
R. Zoellick
T. Gillespie
T. Niles
B. Aronson
Amb. Katz

MEXICAN PARTICIPANTS

President Salinas
Sec. Fernando Solana
Sec. Pedro Aspe
Sec. Jaime Serra
Sec. Luis Donaldo Colosio
Sec. Arsenio Farell
Mr. Jose Cordoba
Gen. Arturo Cardona
Mr. Andres Rozental
Amb. Gustavo Petricioli
Mr. Herminio Blanco
Amb. Jorge de la Vega
Dominguez

CANADIAN PARTICIPANTS

Prime Minister Mulroney
Minister Michael Wilson
Hon. Gilles Loiselle
Amb. Derek Burney
Amb. David Winfield
Mr. Don Campbell
Mr. Bob Clark
Mr. Jim Judd
Mr. Mark Entwistle

2:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Salinas and Prime Minister Mulroney, arrives Hidalgo Ballroom C, proceeds to Seat and begins participation in Meeting.

2:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Salinas and Prime Minister Mulroney, concludes participation in Meeting, departs Hidalgo Ballroom C and proceeds to Heads of State Holding Room.

2:52 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Salinas and Prime Minister Mulroney, arrives Heads of State Holding Room and holds briefly.

2:55 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Salinas and Prime Minister Mulroney, departs Holding Room and proceeds to Conference Center Courtyard Off-Stage Area.

3:00 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Salinas and Prime Minister Mulroney, arrives Off-Stage Area and holds briefly.

EVENT: INITIALING CEREMONY OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

OPEN PRESS

JOINT STATEMENTS

TOAST LECTERN

INITIALLING CEREMONY

CONSECUTIVE TRANSLATION

3:03 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Salinas and Prime Minister Mulroney, proceeds onto Stage to Toast Lectern.

3:05 pm THE PRESIDENT gives Opening Statement.

3:10 pm President Salinas gives Statement.

3:20 pm Prime Minister Mulroney gives Statement.

3:25 pm THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Toast Lectern and announces Initialing of the North American Free Trade Agreement by U.S., Mexican and Canadian Trade Ministers.

NOTE: THE PRESIDENT proceeds to position behind Ambassador Carla Hills and remains standing to witness Initialing.

3:30 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Salinas, Prime Minister Mulroney and Ambassador Hills, concludes participation in Initialing Ceremony, departs Stage and proceeds to Plaza San Antonio Hotel Gazebo Courtyard.

EVENT: RECEPTION

CLOSED PRESS

RECEIVING LINE

3:35 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Salinas, Prime Minister Mulroney and Ambassador Hills, arrives Plaza San Antonio Gazebo Courtyard and begins participation in Receiving Line.

NOTE: The Honorable Carla Hills, U.S. Trade Representative, will assist in announcing the Reception Guests.

4:05 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Salinas, concludes participation in Reception, departs Plaza San Antonio Gazebo Courtyard proceeds to Victoria House.

NOTE: Prime Minister Mulroney proceeds to Diaz House at this time.

EVENT: BILATERAL MEETING WITH PRESIDENT SALINAS

EXPANDED POOL (PHOTO OPPORTUNITY AT BEGINNING)

U.S. PARTICIPANTS

THE PRESIDENT
Sec. Eagleburger
Sec. Baker
Gen. Scowcroft
Amb. Negroponte
T. Gillespie
B. Aronson

MEXICAN PARTICIPANTS

President Salinas
Sec. Solana
Sec. Aspe
Sec. Serra
Sec. Farell
Sec. Colosio
Mr. Cordoba

4:10 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Salinas, arrives Victoria House, proceeds to Seat and begins participation in Bilateral Meeting.

4:25 pm THE PRESIDENT concludes participation in Meeting, bids Farewell to President Salinas, and holds briefly.

NOTE: President Salinas proceeds to Diaz House at this time.

EVENT: BILATERAL MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER MULRONEY

EXPANDED POOL (PHOTO OPPORTUNITY AT BEGINNING)

U.S. PARTICIPANTS

THE PRESIDENT
Sec. Eagleburger
Sec. Baker
Gen. Scowcroft
Amb. Teeley
T. Niles
E. Melby

CANADIAN PARTICIPANTS

Prime Minister Mulroney
Minister Wilson
Hon. Louiselle
Amb. Burney
Mr. Judd

4:30 pm THE PRESIDENT, greets Prime Minister Mulroney, proceeds to Seat and begins participation in Bilateral Meeting.

4:45 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Prime Minister Mulroney, concludes participation in Meeting, departs Victoria House and proceeds to Suite.

NOTE: THE PRESIDENT bids farewell to Prime Minister Mulroney outside Diaz House prior to entering Hotel.

4:50 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Suite for Private Time.
(PRIVATE TIME: 2 HOURS 40 MINUTES)

7:30 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Suite and proceeds to Motorcade.

7:35 pm THE PRESIDENT boards Motorcade and departs Plaza San Antonio Hotel en route Arneson River Theater.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Lead	L. Kennelly
Spare	B. Farish Doctor
LIMO	THE PRESIDENT Sec. Baker
Follow-Up	
Control	D. Bates Gen. Scowcroft Mil. Aide

Support	M. Fitzwater J. Keller Official Photographer Medic
WHCA	J. Gaughan
Camera I	J. Herrick
Camera II	
Guest and Staff Mini Bus	All Guests and Remaining Staff
Wire I	
Wire II	
Press Mini Bus	M. Busch

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

Upon arrival at Arneson River Theatre,
Guests and Staff will be escorted to
Staff Viewing Area.

7:40 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Arneson River Theater and
proceeds to Holding Room.

7:45 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room for Private
Time.

(PRIVATE TIME: 9 MINUTES)

7:54 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and proceeds to Stage.

NOTE: Lighting and sound checks will take place at this time.

EVENT: LIVE INTERVIEW WITH LARRY KING

CLOSED PRESS

LIVE TELEVISION COVERAGE

7:55 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Stage, takes Seat and holds briefly.

8:00 pm THE PRESIDENT begins participation in Interview with Larry King.

9:00 pm THE PRESIDENT concludes participation in Interview, departs Arneson River Theater and boards Motorcade.

9:05 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Arneson River Theater en route Plaza San Antonio Hotel.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Same as on Arrival.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

9:10 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Plaza San Antonio Hotel and
 proceeds to Suite.

9:15 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Suite for RON.
 RON San Antonio, Texas

Thursday, October 8, 1992

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

8:00 am Baggage Call. Please place all
 unlocked baggage outside your
 room at this time.

Please board Motorcade no later than
11:15 am for transport to Kelly Air Force
Base.

11:20 am THE PRESIDENT departs Suite and boards Motorcade.

NOTE: Six Police Photos will be taken at this time.

11:25 am THE PRESIDENT departs Plaza San Antonio Hotel en
route Kelly Air Force Base.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Lead L. Kennelly

Spare B. Farish
Doctor

LIMO THE PRESIDENT

Follow-Up

Control	D. Bates
	Gen. Scowcroft
	Mil. Aide

Support	M. Fitzwater
	J. Keller
	Official Photographer
	Medic

WHCA	J. Gaughan
Camera I	J. Herrick
Camera II	
Guest and Staff Mini Bus	All Guests and Remaining Staff
Wire I	
Wire II	
Press Mini Bus	M. Busch

(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

11:45 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Kelly Air Force Base and boards Air Force One.

11:50 am THE PRESIDENT departs San Antonio, Texas en route
(C.D.T.) New Orleans, Louisiana.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 20 Minutes)
(Interchange: No)
(Time Change: None)
(Food Service: Lunch)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

OCTOBER 7 - 8, 1992

EVENT: Arrival Greeting Photo

DATE: Wednesday, October 7, 1992

TIME: 1:53 pm - 2:00 pm

LOCATION: Gazebo Courtyard, Plaza San Antonio Hotel

ATTENDEES: President Salinas and Prime Minister Mulroney

PRESS: Expanded Pool (Photo Opportunity Only)

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT arrives Gazebo Courtyard and holds briefly. The Honorable Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada, escorted by U.S. Protocol, arrives Gazebo Courtyard. The Honorable Carlos Salinas, President of Mexico, escorted by U.S. Protocol, arrives Gazebo Courtyard. THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Salinas and Prime Minister Mulroney, begins participation in Photo Opportunity. THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Salinas and Prime Minister Mulroney, concludes participation in Photo Opportunity, departs Gazebo Courtyard and proceeds to Diaz House.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

OCTOBER 7 - 8, 1992

EVENT: Trilateral Meeting

DATE: Wednesday, October 7, 1992

TIME: 2:05 pm - 2:15 pm

LOCATION: Diaz House, Plaza San Antonio Hotel

ATTENDEES: U.S. PARTICIPANTS MEXICAN PARTICIPANTS

THE PRESIDENT
Gen. Scowcroft

President Salinas
Notetaker

CANADIAN PARTICIPANTS

Prime Minister Mulroney
Mr. Judd

PRESS: Closed (Official Photographer Only)

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by The Honorable Carlos Salinas, President of Mexico, and The Honorable Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada, arrives Diaz House, proceeds to Seat and begins participation in Meeting. THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Salinas and Prime Minister Mulroney, concludes participation in Meeting, departs Diaz House and proceeds to Hidalgo Ballroom C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

OCTOBER 7 - 8, 1992

EVENT: Expanded Trilateral Meeting With President Salinas
and Prime Minister Mulroney

DATE: Wednesday, October 7, 1992

TIME: 2:20 pm - 2:50 pm

LOCATION: Hidalgo Ballroom C, Plaza San Antonio Hotel

ATTENDEES:

US PARTICIPANTS

THE PRESIDENT
Sec. Eagleburger
Sec. Baker
Gen. Scowcroft
Amb. Hills
O. Wethington
E. Melby
Amb. Teeley
Amb. Negroponte
R. Zoellick
T. Gillespie
T. Niles
B. Aronson
Amb. Katz

MEXICAN PARTICIPANTS

President Salinas
Secretary Solana
Sec. Pedro Aspe
Sec. Jaime Serra
Sec. Luis Donaldo Colosio
Sec. Arsenio Farell
Mr. Jose Cordoba
Gen. Arturo Cardona
Mr. Andres Rozental
Amb. Gustavo Petricioli
Mr. Herminio Blanco
Amb. Jorge de la Vega
Dominguez

CANADIAN PARTICIPANTS

Prime Minister Mulroney
Minister Michael Wilson
Hon. Gilles Loiselle
Amb. Derek Burney
Amb. David Winfield
Mr. Don Campbell
Mr. Bob Clark
Mr. Jim Judd
Mr. Mark Entwistle

PRESS:

Expanded Pool (Photo at Beginning Only)

SCENARIO:

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by The Honorable Carlos Salinas, President of Mexico, and The Honorable Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada, arrives Hidalgo Ballroom C, proceeds to Seat and begins participation in Meeting. THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Salinas and Prime Minister Mulroney, concludes participation in Meeting, departs Hidalgo Ballroom C and proceeds to Heads of State Holding Room. THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Salinas and Prime Minister Mulroney, arrives Heads of State Holding Room and holds briefly. THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Salinas and Prime Minister Mulroney, departs Holding Room and proceeds to Conference Center Courtyard Off-Stage Area. THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Salinas and Prime Minister Mulroney, arrives Conference Center Courtyard Off-Stage Area and holds briefly.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT
TO

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

OCTOBER 7 - 8, 1992

EVENT: Initialing Ceremony of The North American Free Trade Agreement

DATE: Wednesday, October 7, 1992

TIME: 3:03 pm - 3:30 pm

LOCATION: Plaza San Antonio Conference Center

ATTENDEES: 200 (115 U.S.; 15 Canadian; 70 Mexican)

PRESS: Open

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by The Honorable Carlos Salinas, President of Mexico, and The Honorable Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada, proceeds onto Stage to Toast Lectern (Enter Center Stage). THE PRESIDENT gives Statement. President Salinas gives Statement. (NOTE: Consecutive Translation) Prime Minister Mulroney gives Statement. Following Prime Minister Mulroney's Statement, THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Salinas and Prime Minister Mulroney, proceeds to Toast Lectern and announces the Initialing of the North American Free Trade Agreement by U.S., Mexican and Canadian Trade Ministers. (NOTE: THE PRESIDENT proceeds to position behind The Honorable Carla Hills, U.S. Trade Representative and witnesses Initialing Ceremony of the North American Free Trade Agreement.) THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Salinas, Prime Minister Mulroney, Ambassador Carla Hills, concludes participation in Initialing Ceremony, departs Stage and proceeds to Plaza San Antonio Hotel Gazebo Courtyard (Exit Center Stage).

The backdrop is the natural setting of the courtyard with the United States, Mexican and Canadian flags. The press platform is located straight on at 70 feet.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

OCTOBER 7 - 8, 1992

EVENT: Reception

DATE: Wednesday, October 7, 1992

TIME: 3:35 pm - 4:05 pm

LOCATION: Gazebo Courtyard, Plaza San Antonio Hotel

ATTENDEES: 150

PRESS: Closed

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by The Honorable Carlos Salinas, President of Mexico, The Honorable Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada, and The Honorable Carla Hills, U.S. Trade Representative, arrives Plaza San Antonio Gazebo Courtyard and begins participation in Receiving Line. THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by President Salinas, concludes participation in Receiving Line, departs Gazebo Courtyard and proceeds to Victoria House.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

OCTOBER 7 - 8, 1992

EVENT: Bilateral Meeting With President Salinas

DATE: Wednesday, October 7, 1992

TIME: 4:10 pm - 4:25 pm

LOCATION: Victoria House, Plaza San Antonio Hotel

ATTENDEES: U.S. PARTICIPANTS MEXICAN PARTICIPANTS

THE PRESIDENT	President Salinas
Sec. Eagleburger	Secretary Solana
Sec. Baker	Secretary Aspe
Gen. Scowcroft	Secretary Serra
Ambassador Negroponte	Secretary Farell
T. Gillespie	Secretary Colosio
B. Aronson	Mr. Cordoba

PRESS: Expanded Pool (Photo at Beginning Only)

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by The Honorable Carlos Salinas, President of Mexico, arrives Victoria House, proceeds to Seat and begins participation in Meeting. THE PRESIDENT concludes participation in Meeting, bids Farewell to President Salinas, and holds briefly.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

OCTOBER 7 - 8, 1992

EVENT: Bilateral Meeting With Prime Minister Mulroney

DATE: Wednesday, October 7, 1992

TIME: 4:30 pm - 4:45 pm

LOCATION: Victoria House, Plaza San Antonio Hotel

ATTENDEES: U.S. PARTICIPANTS CANADIAN PARTICIPANTS

THE PRESIDENT
Sec. Eagleburger
Sec. Baker
General Scowcroft
Ambassador Teeley
T. Niles
E. Melby

Prime Minister Mulroney
Minister Wilson
Hon. Louiselle
Amb. Burney
Mr. Judd

PRESS: Expanded Pool (Photo at Beginning Only)

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT, greets The Honorable Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada, proceeds to Seat and begins participation in Bilateral Meeting. THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Prime Minister Mulroney, concludes participation in Meeting, departs Victoria House and proceeds to Suite. (NOTE: THE PRESIDENT bids Farewell to Prime Minister Mulroney outside of Diaz House just before entering Plaza San Antonio Hotel.)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

OCTOBER 7 - 8, 1992

EVENT: Live Interview with Larry King

DATE: Wednesday, October 7, 1992

TIME: 8:00 pm - 9:00 pm

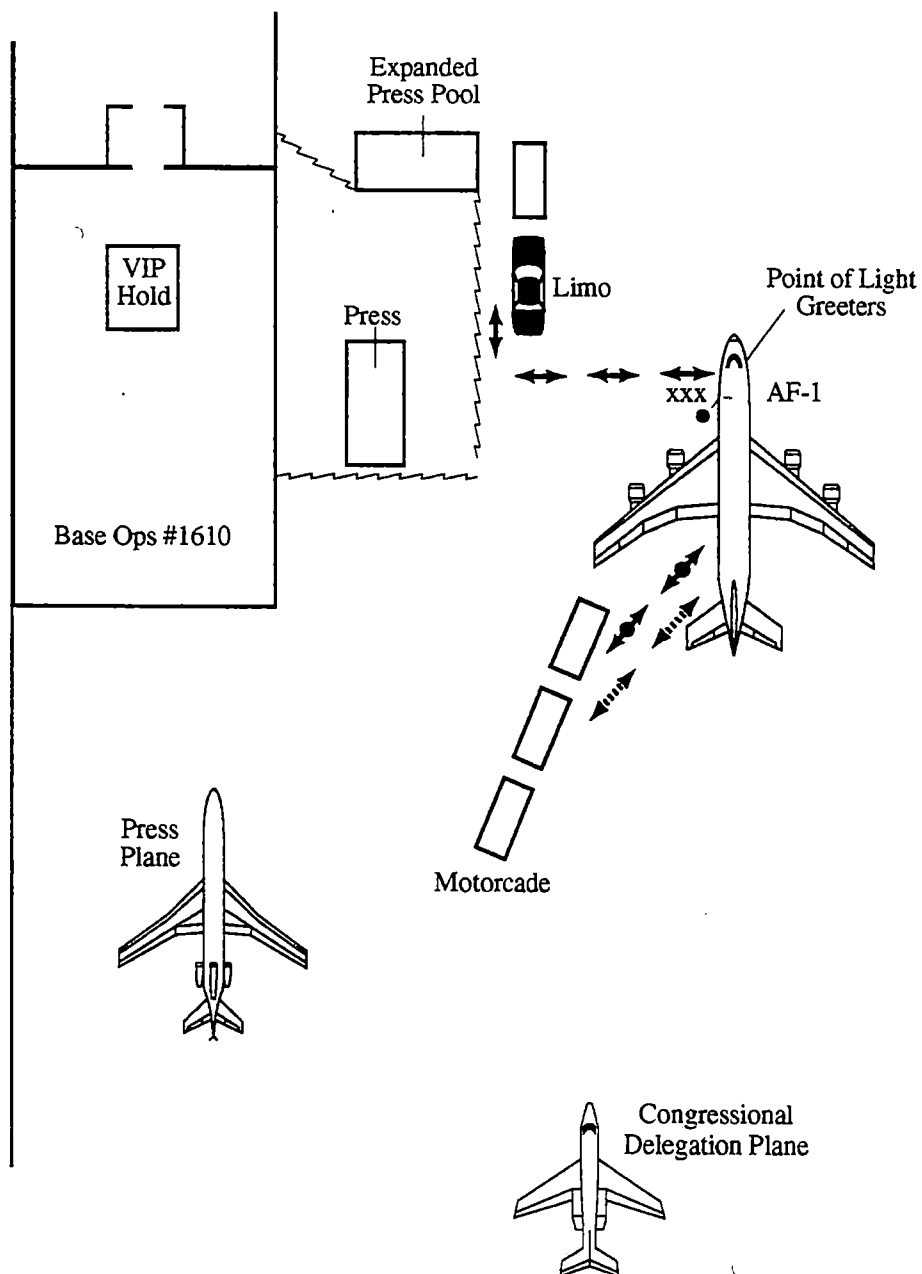
LOCATION: Arneson River Theater

ATTENDEES: 200

PRESS: Closed; Live Television Coverage

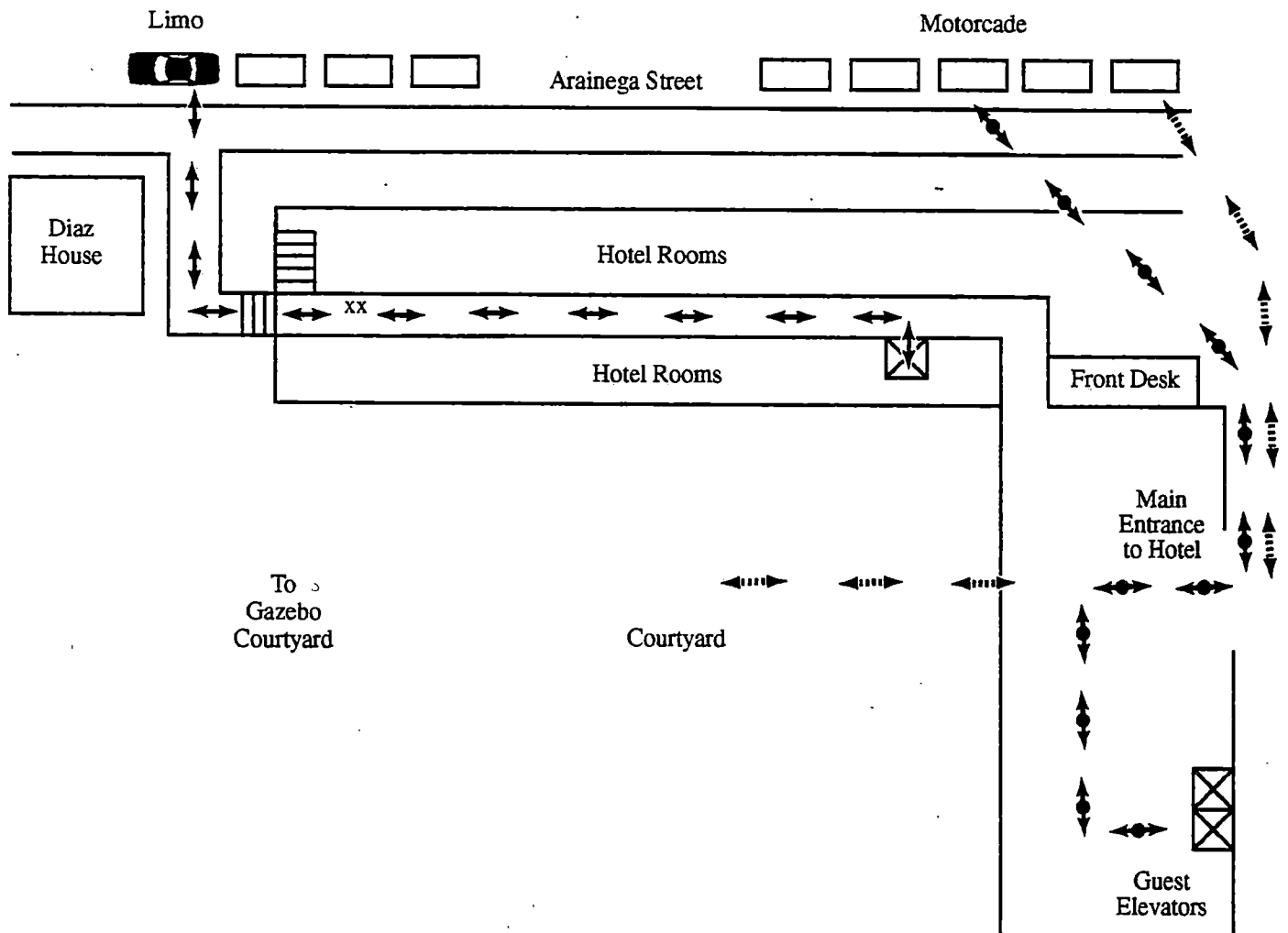
SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT arrives Arneson River Theater and proceeds to Holding Room. THE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room for Private Time. (PRIVATE TIME: 9 MINUTES) THE PRESIDENT departs Suite and proceeds to Stage. THE PRESIDENT arrives Stage, takes Seat and holds briefly. THE PRESIDENT begins participation in Interview with Mr. Larry King, Talk Show Host. THE PRESIDENT concludes participation in Interview, departs Arneson River Theater and boards Motorcade. THE PRESIDENT departs Arneson River Theater en route Plaza San Antonio Hotel.

TAB A
 SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
 Kelly Air Force Base
 Arrival/Departure Diagram
 October 7 - 8, 1992



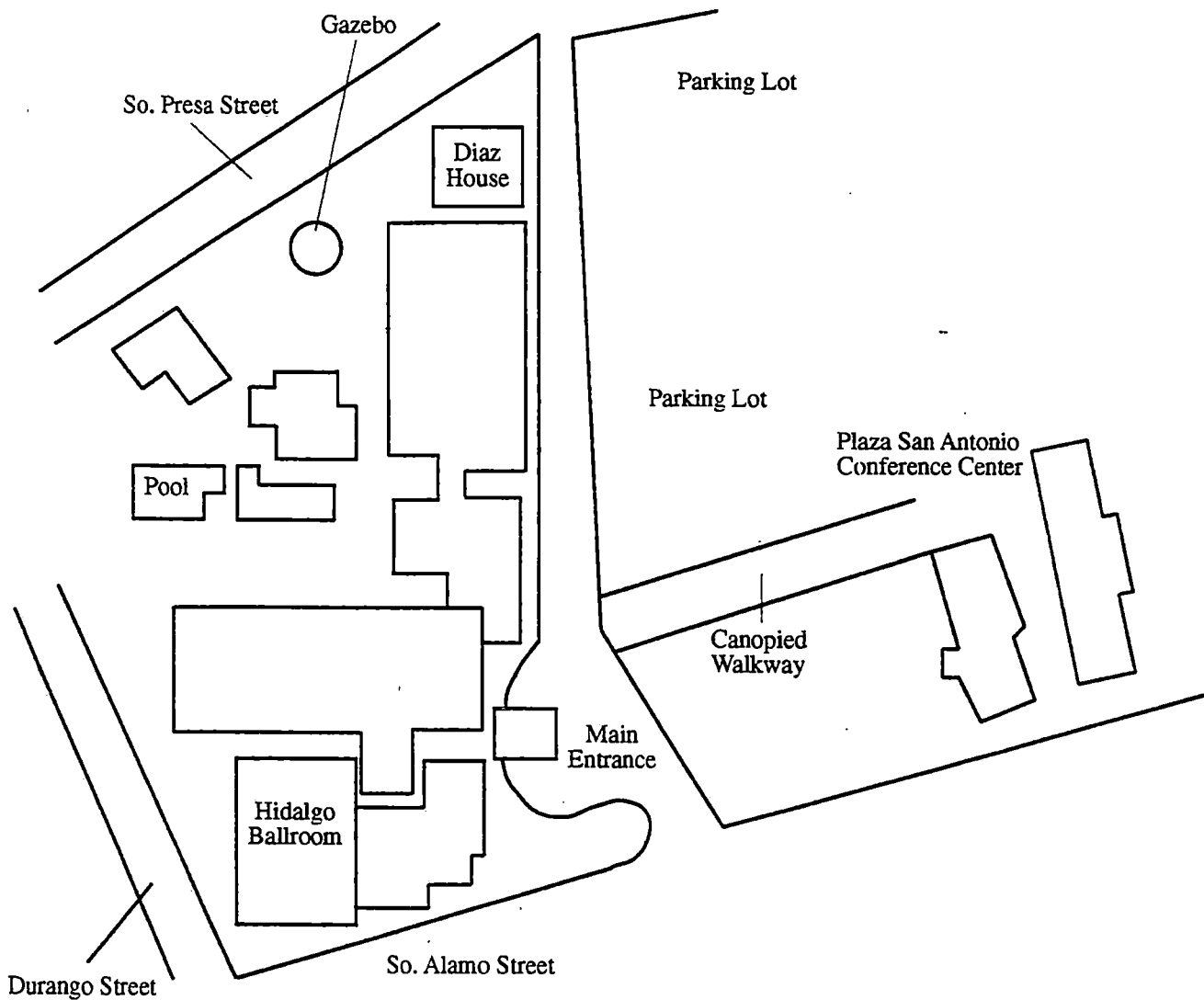
KEY:	
→	THE PRESIDENT
→●	GUESTS / STAFF
→---	PRESS POOL
X	GREETERS

TAB B
 SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
 Plaza San Antonio Hotel
 Arrival/Departure Diagram
 October 7 - 8, 1992



KEY:	
→	THE PRESIDENT
●→	GUESTS / STAFF
.....→	PRESS POOL
X	GREETERS

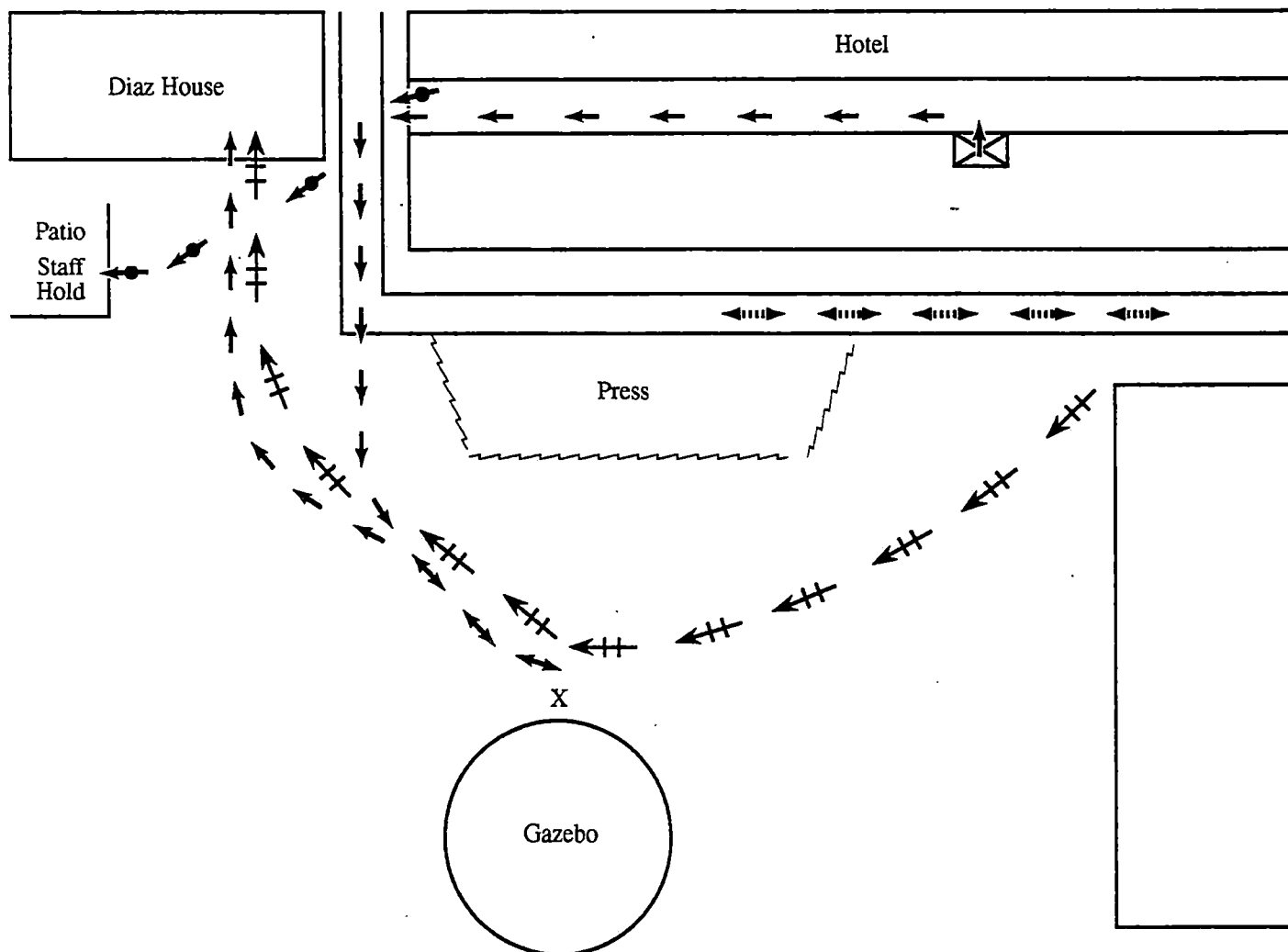
TAB C
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
Plaza San Antonio Hotel
Overview
Wednesday, October 7, 1992



KEY:

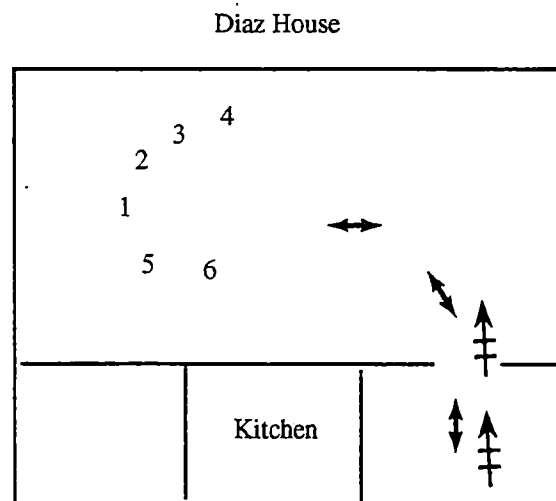
→ THE PRESIDENT

TAB D
 SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
 Plaza San Antonio Hotel
 Arrival/Greeting Photo-Op
 Wednesday, October 7, 1992

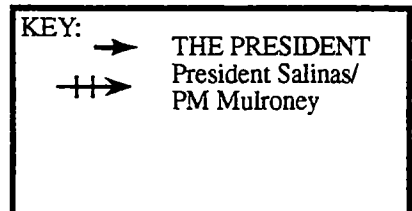


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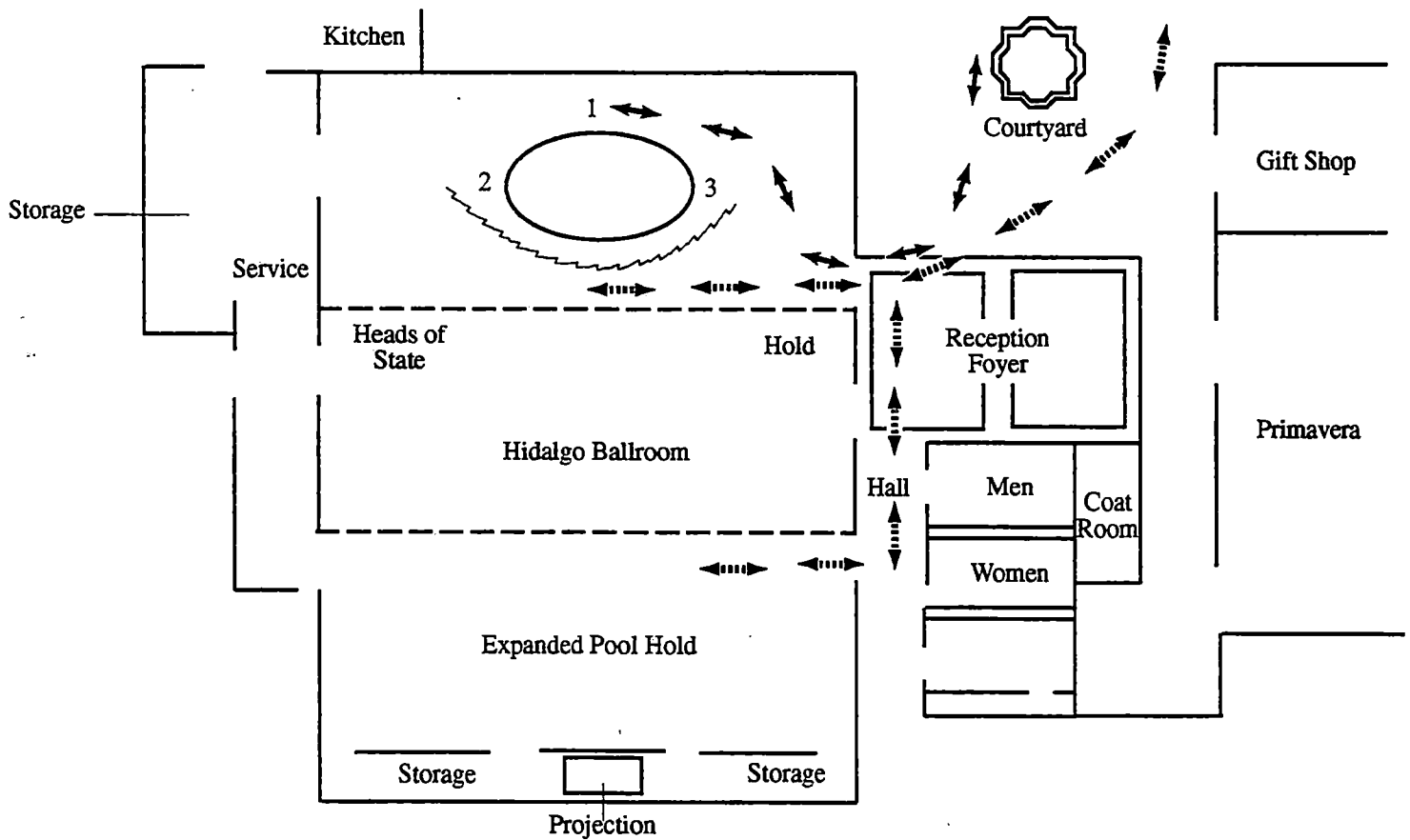
- THE PRESIDENT
- GUESTS / STAFF
-→ PRESS POOL
- ++→ President Salinas/
PM Mulroney



1. THE PRESIDENT
2. General Scowcroft
3. Prime Minister Mulroney
4. Mr. Judd
5. President Salinas
6. Notetaker



TAB F
 SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
 Plaza San Antonio Hotel
 Hidalgo Ballroom
 Expanded Trilateral Meeting
 Wednesday, October 7, 1992

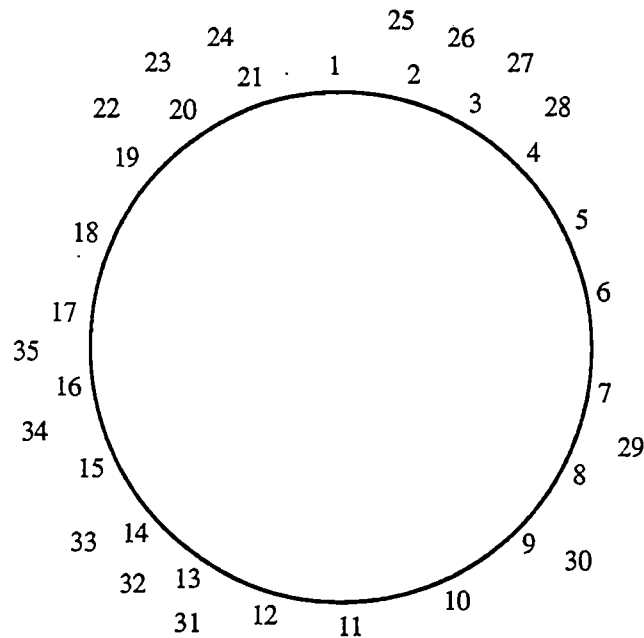


1. THE PRESIDENT
2. President Salinas
3. Prime Minister Mulroney

KEY:

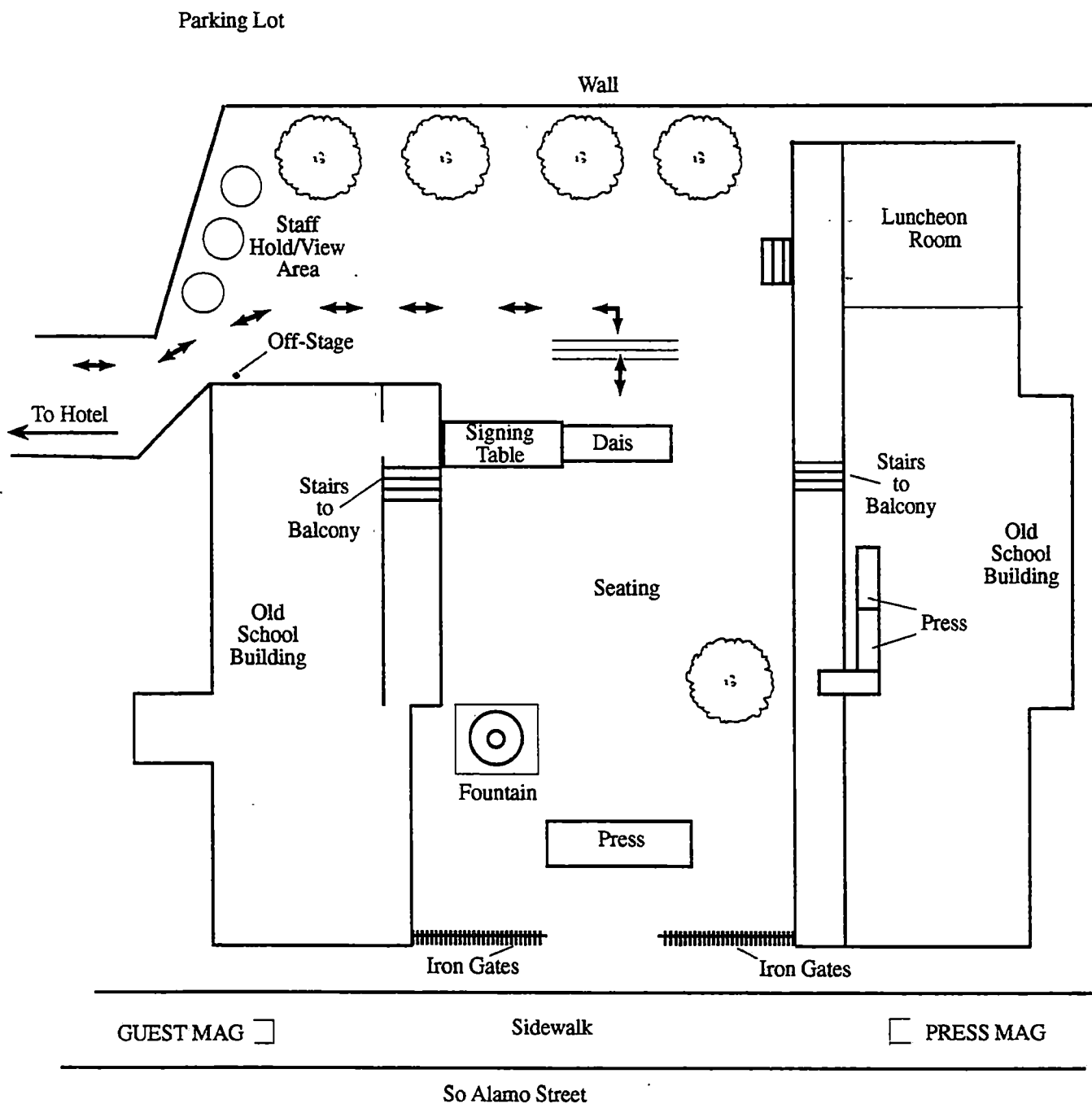
- THE PRESIDENT
- ▤ PRESS POOL

TAB G
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
Plaza San Antonio Hotel
Hidalgo Ballroom C
Expanded Trilateral Meeting with President Salinas
and Prime Minister Mulroney
Wednesday, October 7, 1992

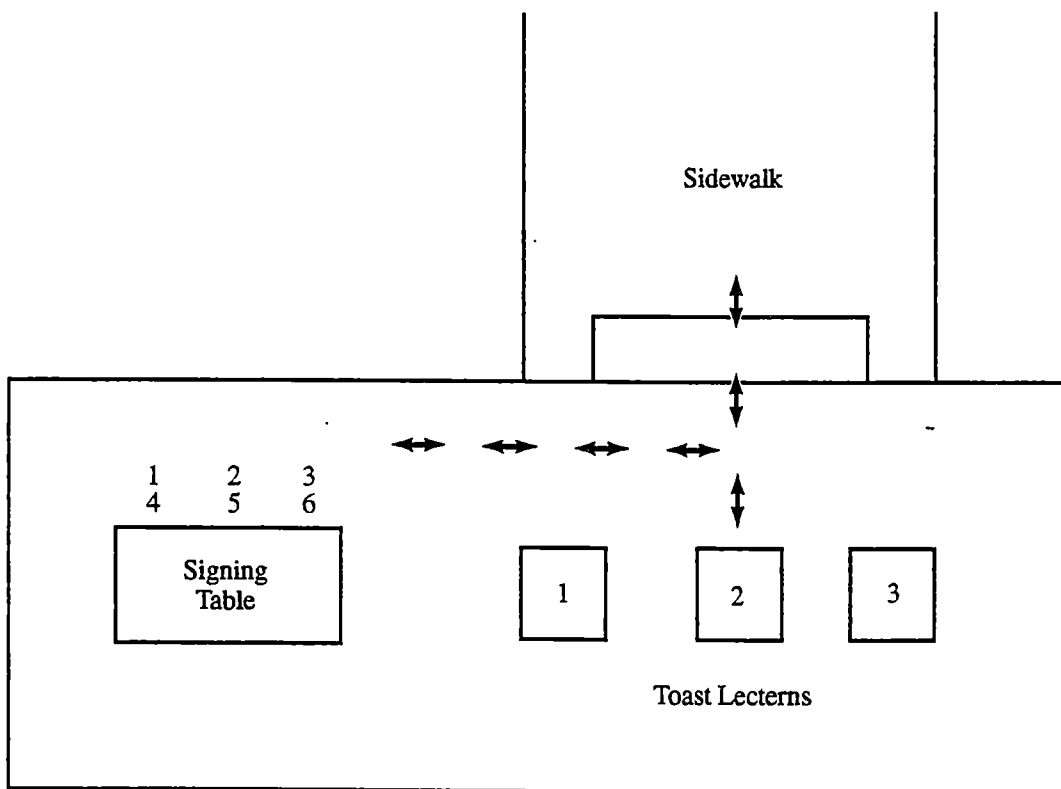


1. THE PRESIDENT
2. Secretary Baker
3. General Scowcroft
4. O. Wethington
5. Mr. Campbell
6. Ambassador Burney
7. Minister Wilson
8. Prime Minister Mulroney
9. Honorable Loiselle
10. Ambassador Winfield
11. Mr. Clark
12. General Arturo
13. Secretary Colosio
14. Secretary Solana
15. President Salinas
16. Secretary Aspe
17. Secretary Farrell
18. Mr. Cordoba

19. E. Melby
20. Ambassador Mills
21. Secretary Eagleburger
22. Ambassador Katz
23. T. Niles
24. T. Gillespie
25. Ambassador Teeley
26. Ambassador Negroponete
27. R. Zoellick
28. B. Aronson
29. Jim Judd
30. Mark Entwistle
31. Ambassador Dominguez
32. General Cardona
33. Ambassador Petricoli
34. Mr. Rozental
35. Mr. Blanco

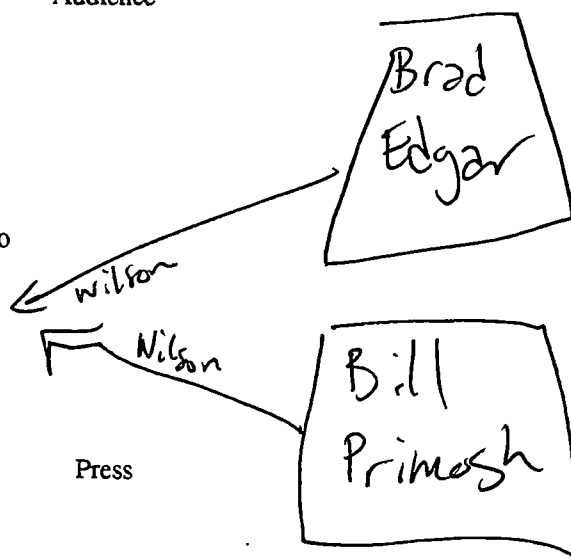


KEY:
 → THE PRESIDENT



Audience

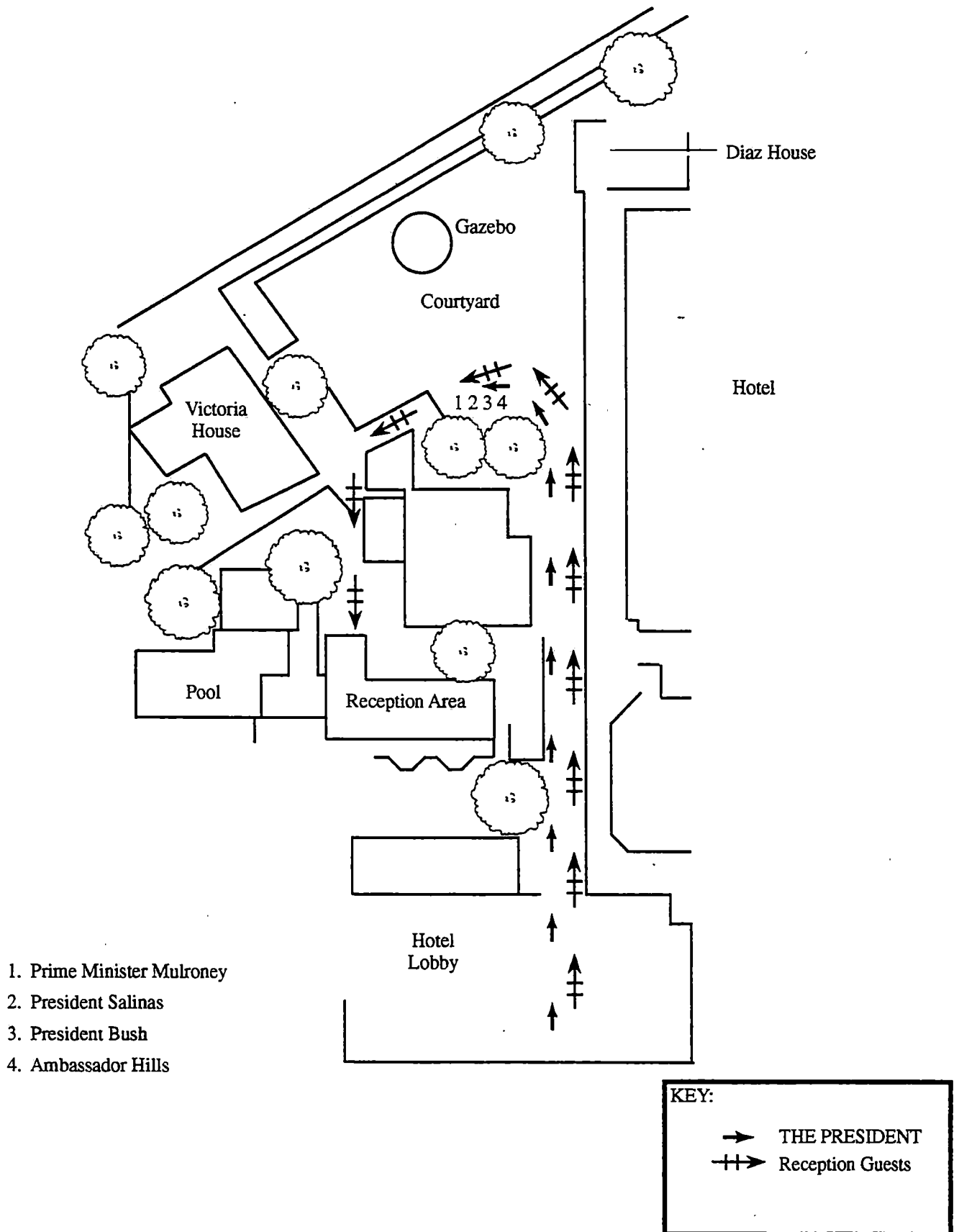
1. President Salinas
2. THE PRESIDENT
3. Prime Minister Mulroney
4. Honorable Jaime Serra Pucho
5. Ambassador Hills
6. Honorable Gilles Loiselle



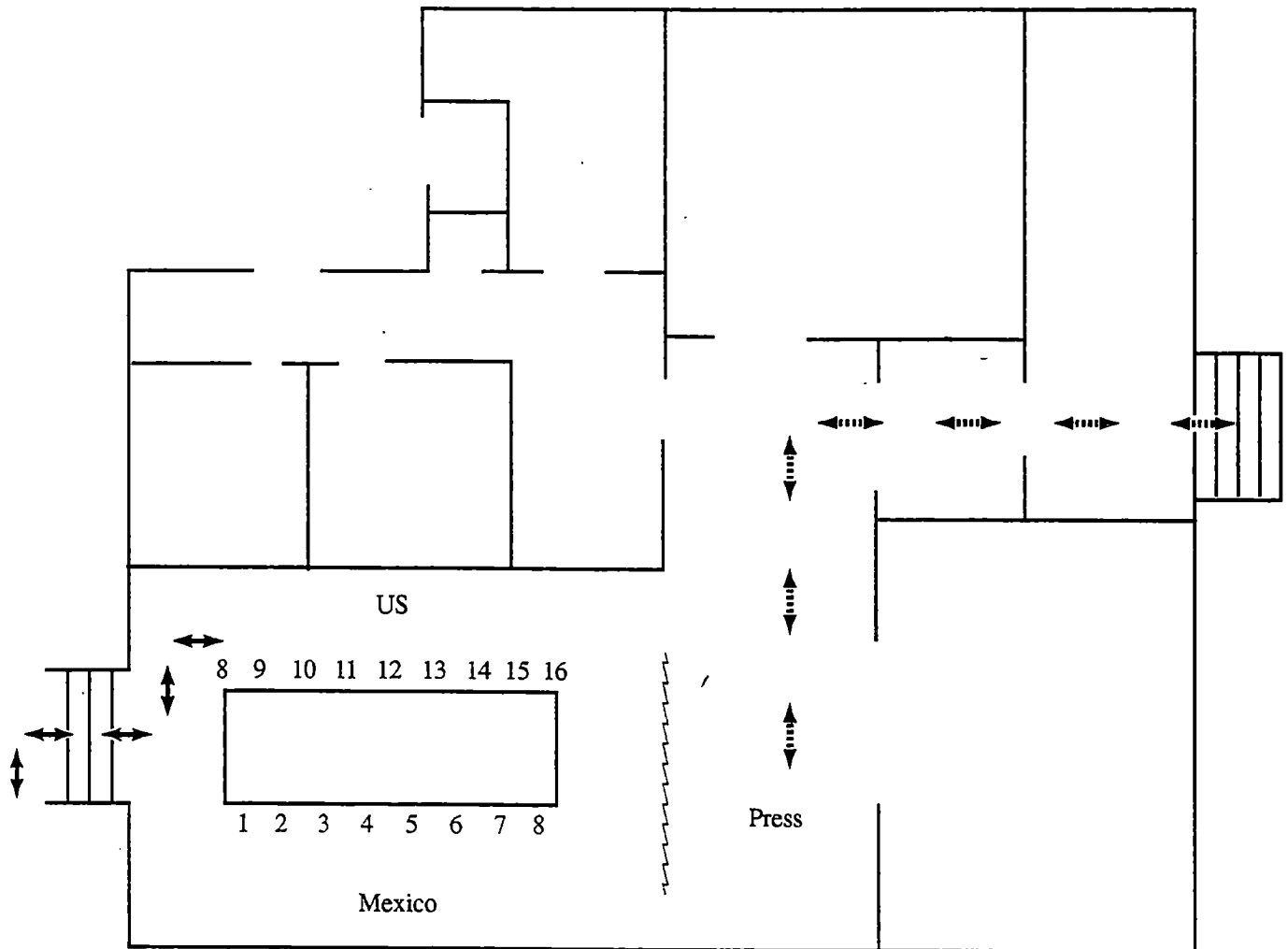
KEY:

→ THE PRESIDENT

TAB J
 SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
 Plaza San Antonio Hotel
 Receiving Line
 Wednesday, October 7, 1992



TAB K
 SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
 Plaza San Antonio Hotel
 Victoria Meeting Room
 Bilateral Meeting with President Salinas
 Wednesday, October 7, 1992



Mexico

1. Secretary Aspe
2. Secretary Farell
3. Secretary Solana
4. President Salinas
5. Secretary Serra
6. Secretary Chirinos
7. Secretary Colosio
8. Mr. Cordoba

US

9. Mr. Aronson
10. Ambassador Negroponte
11. Secretary Eagleburger
12. THE PRESIDENT
13. Secretary Baker
14. General Scowcroft
15. Mr. Gillespie
16. Ambassador Hills

KEY:

- THE PRESIDENT
➔ PRESS POOL

Bilateral Meeting with Prime Minister Mulroney

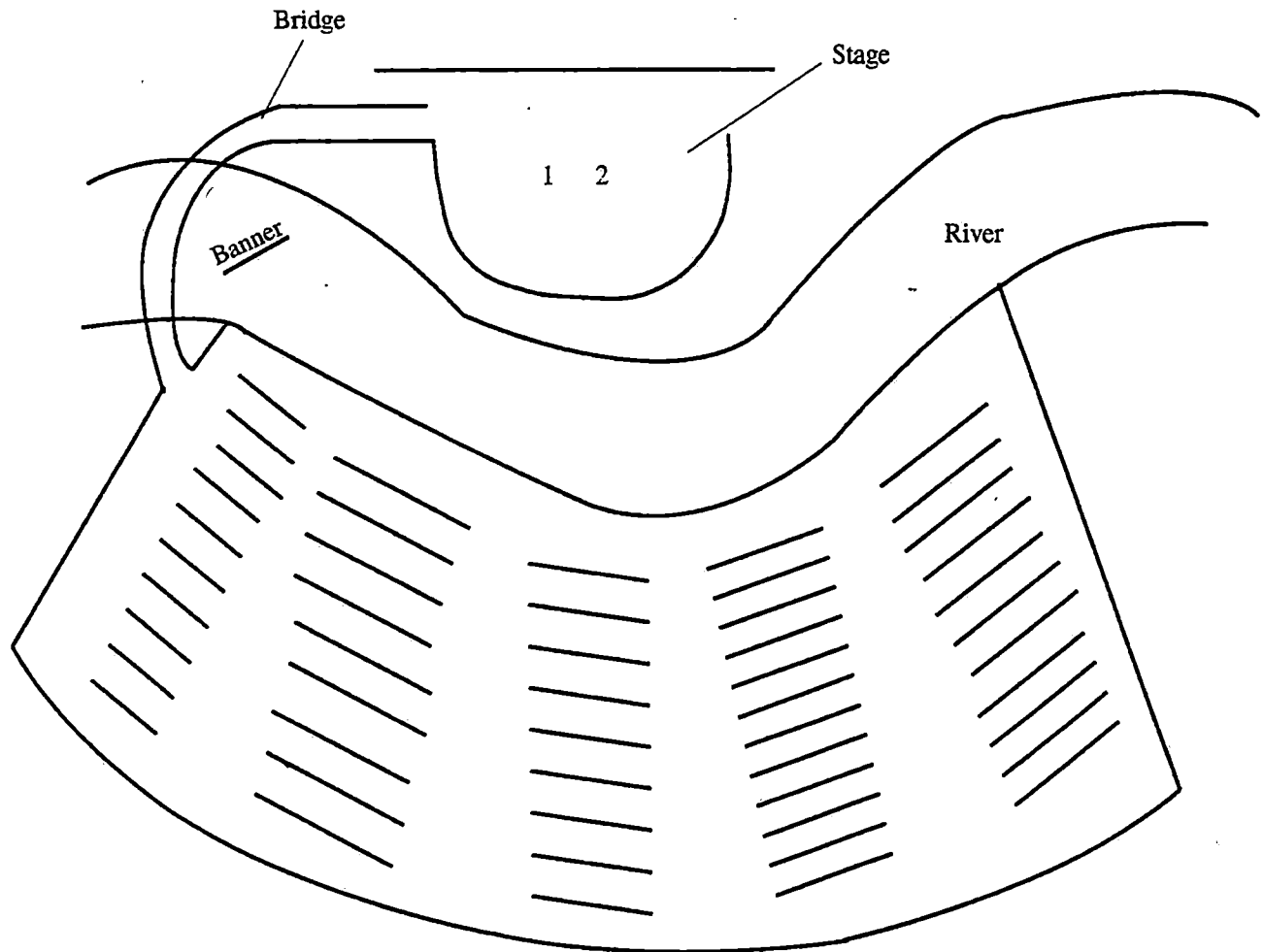


1. Jim Judd
2. Honorable Michael Wilson
3. Prime Minister Mulroney
4. Honorable Gilles Loisalles
5. Ambassador Burney

KEY:

→ THE PRESIDENT
 → PRESS POOL

TAB M
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
Interview With Larry King
Arneson River Theater
Over Head View
Wednesday, October 7, 1992



Amphitheater Seating

1. Larry King
2. THE PRESIDENT

ROOM LIST

WHITE HOUSE ROOM LIST

FOR

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

OCTOBER 7 - 8, 1992

<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>HOTEL</u>	<u>ROOM</u>	<u>DROP</u>
Senior Staff Office	Plaza	425	36281
Senior Staff Lounge	Plaza	423	36281
Staff Office	Plaza	527/529	36220
USSS Command Post	Plaza	524	36238
USSS Security	Plaza	421	36308
WHCA Office	Plaza	536/538	36240
WHCA Comm Center	Plaza	508/510	36242
NSC Office	Plaza	504/506	36286
Press Office	Hilton	Del Ray-Cent.	36228
Press Secretary's Office	Hilton	Del Ray-Cent.	36227
Press Advance Office	Plaza	541	36224
Filing Center	Hilton	Del Ray-So.	36225
Travel Office	Hilton	Del Ray-Cent.	36217
Pantry	Plaza	411	36307
Motorpool	Plaza	326	36398

<u>LAST NAME</u>	<u>FIRST</u>	<u>HOTEL</u>	<u>ROOM</u>	<u>DROP</u>
ANDING	Kimberly	Plaza	113	
BAKER	James	Plaza	416	36312
BATES	David	Plaza	401	36314
BIDDLE	Susan	Plaza	424	36338
BLACK	David	Plaza	206	
BOWEN	Bruce	Plaza	412	36361
BRADY	Phil	Plaza	408	36347
BRASSEUX	Barney	Hilton	1813	36216
BUSCH	Michael	Hilton	804	36334
CLARKE	Torri	Plaza	438	
COLLINS	Tracey	Hilton	807	
COLODNEY	Lori	Plaza	216	36298
CREESER	Greg	Plaza	115	36354
DEGUZMAN	Ariel	Plaza	411	36307
DEMAREST	David	Plaza	410	36323
DUNHAM	Gary	Plaza	305	36385
DUPERIER	Elizabeth	Plaza	551	
EAGLEBERGER	Lawrence	Plaza	120	36359
EDGAR	Brad	Plaza	325	
FARISH	Bill	Plaza	413	36325
FIELD	Jane	Plaza	547	36211
FIRESTONE	Laurie	Plaza	426	36352

LAST NAME	FIRST	HOTEL	ROOM	DROP
FITZWATER	Marlin	Plaza	432	36332
GAILLARD	Peter	Plaza	549	36213
GANTT	Florence	Plaza	404	36317
GAUGHAN	John	Plaza	402	36380
GWYN	Robert	Plaza	543	
HAWES	Jonathan	Plaza	532	36299
HERRICK	John	Plaza	437	36324
JUSTICE	Wayne	Plaza	553	36382
KANSTEINER	Walter	Hilton	801	36335
KELLER	John	Plaza	420	36322
KENNELLY	Lyn	Plaza	430	36210
KNIGHT	Bob	Plaza	526	36230
LUCAS	Mike	Plaza	311	
MANER	Andrew	Hilton	805	
MARIANO	Dr. Connie	Plaza	409	36384
MARTIN	Christina	Plaza	440	36340
MATALIN	Mary	Plaza	435	
MATZ	Anna	Hilton	806	
MCCARTER	Jayson	Plaza	534	
MCGRATH	Michael	Plaza	434	
MCKINNEY	Dave	Plaza	649	36393
MELILLO	Laura	Hilton	803	36333
MILLER	Rich	Plaza	320	36360
OTT	Chris	Plaza	218	
PARHAM	Laura	Hilton	802	
PASQUESI	David	Plaza	322	
ROSA	Marco	Plaza	534	
SANCHEZ	Godofredo	Plaza	434	
SCHORSCH	Rusty	Plaza	407	36381
SCOWCROFT	Brent	Plaza	406	36316
SHEBUSKI	Ellen	Plaza	555	
SILVA	Ernest	Plaza	436	
SMITH	Dorrance	Plaza	428	36331
VALDEZ	David	Plaza	418	36337
WRIGHT	Gary	Hilton		36336
YOUNG	Phillip	Plaza	545	36383
ZAMARIA	Rose	Plaza	414	36326