

DAILY CLIPS

Special Edition
The Los Angeles Earthquake

NEWSPAPER CLIPS
TELEVISION NEWS TRANSCRIPTS
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 08, 1994

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the
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Federal Emergency Management Agency
Washington, D.C.

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PLEASE RECYCLE CLIPS

L.A. Shaken to Its Foundations

California Building Code Found to Have Faults

By Christine Spolar
Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 7—The chunks of dusty plaster strewn across the floor of Room 285 at St. John's Hospital and Health Center are pieces of the puzzle from the deadly Northridge quake.

The hospital was sent reeling by a seismic punch in the early hours of Jan. 17. Nurses and orderlies, left to scramble in black chaos, realized quickly that water, power and sewer lines were knocked out. Days would pass before they found how vulnerable they—and the 300 patients registered at St. John's that morning—had been. Parts of the complex were cracked beyond repair, forcing a virtual shutdown of the hospital. Two thousand employees lost their jobs.

"You don't have to be an engineer to figure this out," Terry Muldoon, the hospital's chief engineer, said as he pointed to a fractured wall and a patch of open sky in Room 285. "When you can stick your head through the wall, there's major damage."

How did this happen? Hadn't this hospital—and other vital facilities, such as schools, freeways and government offices—been made secure, if not immune, to quake catastrophes?

Indeed, structures some people might have thought to be safe havens suffered severe damage and were forced to close temporarily.

Compromises of the past are now haunting California, as it digs out of the rubble of its latest earthquake. One of the costliest disasters in this nation's history has laid bare shortcomings in law and programs that are supposed to safeguard life no matter what befalls this earthquake-prone state.

Policymakers are now wondering why some structures, such as older hospitals like St. John's, were exempted from some safety improvements and why roads and bridges weren't brought up to the latest safety standards more quickly.

The Northridge quake, for the most part, proved that lessons learned from previous quakes—particularly a 1971 quake that slammed the San Fernando Valley, leveled four hospitals and killed 52 people—could make the city's infrastructure safer. But where those lessons were ignored and delayed, in buildings and on roads that hadn't been bolstered with new technologies, the worst failures occurred.

"There's a general belief among [Californians] that our construction code is such that all buildings are earthquake-proof. Nothing could be further from the truth," said Thomas Tobin, executive director of the state's Seismic Safety Commission, which recommends earthquake protection policy.

Judgment, particularly during this legislative session, may be swift in the face of revelations over the past few weeks.

City and state agencies, for example, were given millions of dollars by voters in bond sales precipitated by the devastating 1989 Loma Prieta quake in San Francisco. But those agencies have come under criticism in the past three weeks for spending only a fraction of the money meant for seismic improvements of bridges and buildings.

State transportation officials have been questioned about how they set priorities in their repair schedules for freeway overpasses known to be inadequately designed, including one on Interstate 5 that cracked Jan. 17 and caused the death of a motorcycle police officer.

Proposition 13, which limited state property taxes 16 years ago, has been blamed for millions of dollars worth of damage found in district school buildings. The schools were built to code or retrofitted years ago, but were poorly maintained by a school district strapped by a \$600 million backlog of maintenance repairs.

The harshest spotlight has fallen on hospitals, and a law passed 20 years ago that was designed to save lives and main operations at health centers.

Unlike building codes for commercial and residential structures—which require buildings to withstand any shock long enough for people to escape—the Hospital Seismic Safety Act demanded more.

Hospitals, under this law, are supposed to stand and deliver services in disasters. But the law required only newly constructed hospital facilities to meet the standard. Existing hospitals did not have to retrofit, or strengthen, their facilities or equipment.

"Essentially it was a cost issue for hospitals," said Burt Margolin (D), a state assemblyman from Los Angeles, who is sponsoring legislation to force retrofitting of older hospitals. "The hospital industry said it was too expensive—millions of dollars—and the legislature then foolishly backed down." St. John's Hospital, where most inpatient areas were built before 1970, was among the older hospitals not required to retrofit. In 1990, a report by a state health planning group found that St. John's had plenty of company: only 20 percent of available beds in acute-care hospitals were in buildings that met the standards set under the Hospital Seismic law.

Sister Marie Madeleine, St. John's chief executive officer, said the Santa Monica hospital was in full compliance with safety laws.

But didn't the devastating effects of this quake prove to St. John's that retrofitting—estimated to cost millions of dollars at this hospital alone—was necessary? "I don't think I'm going to answer that question," she said.

Madeleine instead views this earthquake as a kind of blessing in disguise. The hospital will raze one damaged tower and overhaul another to allow more outpatient services, which Madeleine and other officials expect will be mandated under anticipated federal health care reform.

"We have often said we wish we could start all over again. God has made that happen," she said.

State Sen. Tom Hayden (D), who is sponsoring a bill requiring res-

idents be informed about the seismic capabilities of their homes or apartments before renting or buying, said the law exempting older hospitals from retrofitting is "only the most grotesque example of neglect" by public authorities.

The quake that rocked Los Angeles three weeks ago killed 57 people and destroyed more than 15,000 apartments and homes. One apartment building near the epicenter in Northridge, built before tougher building codes were enforced, collapsed and entombed 16 people.

Five major freeways had sections and fall in the quake, which today was upgraded from 6.6 to 6.7 on the Richter scale. Nearly 200 city buildings were damaged, including 46 that were significantly harmed. The 70-year-old Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, which underwent major cosmetic renovations last year, was split by foot-wide cracks in some of its supporting columns and upper deck seating. At one point, 12 hospitals had to close or turn away people because of structural damage or problems with equipment.

No public school collapsed, but internal damage has left many students attending classes in trailers without books or supplies. The Los Angeles Unified School District faces a repair bill of hundreds of millions of dollars, just months after voters rejected a provision that would have made it easier to raise money for schools.

"We find more damage every time we go in," said Douglas Brown, director of facilities. "The buildings reacted as they should have—they're standing and students would have been able to get out. But if we had significant support for maintenance, the extent of the damage would have been less."

Seismic disaster has jolted the legislature into action since the Depression. Quakes in 1933, 1971 and two in the late 1980s prompted tougher highway standards, more school inspections and new commercial and housing codes.

Once again, policymakers hope to use the momentum from this quake to expand laws and standards on earthquake safety.

The highways destroyed in the Jan. 17 quake are the linchpin in an ambitious program of rebuilding. Transportation officials have vowed to have portions of the nation's busiest freeway, the Santa Monica Freeway (Interstate 10), and Interstate 5 ready by year's end.

Their welcome fervor was somewhat tempered last week when reports surfaced that the section of Interstate 5 that collapsed and caused the death of a police officer had been damaged in 1971 and quickly repaired—according to old designs. The section was retrofitted once since but had not yet received a second upgrade to reinforce its columns.

Assemblyman Richard Katz (D), chairman of the Transportation Committee, said that it "makes absolutely no sense" that the vulnerable section had not been at the top of retrofitting lists.

Katz said that "somebody made a decision on the basis of cost-effectiveness." That decision, he said, "at the minimum, is stupid and at its worst, is liable. The problem with understanding it is that most of the people who made the decisions are dead or retired."

Mudslides Hit Malibu

Associated Press

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 7—A winter storm today triggered mudslides that trapped dozens of residents in their seaside Malibu homes and closed Pacific Coast Highway in the area stripped of foliage during last fall's firestorms.

The storm caused a power outage 100 miles south in San Diego and a mountain avalanche in the Angeles National Forest.

In Malibu, rescue workers drove earthmoving equipment onto mud-clogged roads and highways, ferrying dozens of people out of their homes by this evening, emergency officials said.

Hills still black from fall wildfires sent up to an inch of rain into steep canyons.

Up to three feet of mud covered sections of the Pacific Coast Highway.

In San Diego, about 50,000 customers lost their electricity when power lines slapped together in the gusts, said San Diego Gas & Electric spokesman Dave Kusumoto.

The Pacific storm system began moving ashore late Sunday. It had brought an inch of rain to Los Angeles by this evening and up to four inches were anticipated before the storm moved out Tuesday.

Tremor Moved Mountain

*Peak 'Jumped Up'
Almost 15 Inches*

By Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Staff Writer

Oat Mountain, previously a 3,618-foot peak near Los Angeles, "jumped up" almost 15 inches on Jan. 17 when the earthquake struck the area. The nearby community of Fillmore in Ventura County moved west by 2 inches, as much of its downtown was destroyed.

They are among the locations "jerked into new positions" by the quake, according to Andrea Donnellan, a geophysicist at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif.

To measure the shifts precisely, Donnellan and colleagues used data from a worldwide network of ground-based instruments, including receivers designed to track orbiting navigation satellites in the Defense Department's Global Positioning System (GPS) network.

The 24 satellites send microwave transmissions to the ground receivers and scientists calculate distances by measuring the time the signals take to bounce back.

Oat Mountain, in the Santa Susana range north of the San Fernando Valley, not only popped up 14.8 inches but was driven north 6.2 inches and west 5.5 inches. Since then, the data suggest, Oat has gained another inch in height; and during an aftershock on Jan. 29, it shifted more than an inch back toward the south.

"This is mountain building in progress," said Donnellan. "We expect Oat Mountain will continue to grow over the next couple of years."

Donnellan has been studying the Ventura Basin, where the quake originated, since 1987. Last November, she published a paper in the journal *Nature* predicting that faults deep below the surface were locked—that is, building up stress rather than slipping gradually to relieve it—and could produce an earthquake of 6.4 or higher magnitude on the Richter scale. (Scientists are not yet able to predict the timing of quakes.) The Jan. 17 quake measured 6.7.

The slipping and sliding motions detected after the quake appear to confirm the computer models used to analyze the deep faults for the *Nature* paper. "This helps us to know that computer modeling is accurate and that the technique can be very valuable," Donnellan said.

The ground receiver on Oat Mountain was closest to the quake's epicenter in the valley community of Reseda, and near the hardest hit community of Northridge. This is also the area where the highest density of aftershocks have occurred.

GPS data also indicated that the region around the community of Castaic moved southwest 4.3 inches.

LA quake 'set to cost insurers about \$2.5bn'

By Richard Waters
In New York

The Los Angeles earthquake last month is set to cost the insurance industry \$2.5bn (£1.895bn), the third largest insured losses after hurricanes Andrew and Hugo, according to an insurance trade association estimate yesterday.

The estimate of losses, from Property Claims Services, is at the high end of other, less well-informed estimates in recent days. These have put the cost to insurers at anything from \$1bn to \$3bn.

The association's figures are compiled from information supplied by 30 insurance companies and an analysis of the association's database, which carries details of the level of property insurance cover in the affected area.

They are generally regarded in the insurance world as the most accurate picture available of the final cost of the earthquake.

According to the association, about a third of home-owners in the area, and a slightly higher proportion of busi-

nesses, have earthquake coverage.

The high cost of such insurance, and the large deductibles born by people with cover, has discouraged many from buying insurance.

The industry is anticipating about 230,000 claims as a result of the earthquake, many of them from causes other than direct shock damage, including damage by fire, explosion and broken glass.

If the association's estimate proves accurate, and if Congress approves the proposed \$8.6bn federal relief plan for the area, then total outside help for California will reach about \$11bn.

The rest of the earthquake's cost will be born by property owners or taxpayers in California.

California Governor Pete Wilson said last month that the total cost of the quake could be anywhere between \$15bn and \$30bn.

Hurricane Andrew, in southern Florida and the Gulf of Mexico in 1992, cost insurers \$15.5bn; Hugo cost \$4.2bn.



Jonathan Alcorn, Los Angeles Times
STUCK: Joie Cosentino up to her waist trying to clear drain

River of mud oozes over Malibu

By Jonathan T. Lovitt
and Jane Schmucker
USA TODAY

LOS ANGELES — A torrential downpour Monday sent a river of mud pouring through multimillion-dollar beachfront homes in Malibu, trapping dozens of residents and closing the Pacific Coast Highway.

"You can see a number of houses that have mud coming through the Pacific Coast Highway side, going completely through the house and dumping into the ocean," sheriff's Sgt. Gary Thornton said.

Six-foot waves pounded homes from the other side.

Rescuers using construction equipment went home to home

plucking residents from roofs and second-floor windows.

The slides hit in an area stripped of vegetation by a firestorm last fall; more rain is expected today.

The Malibu Colony, home to movies stars and other celebrities, was not affected.

"There was this huge bank of mud coming toward me,"

said Vera Smith, among motorists who left cars on a 10-mile stretch of the highway closed by mud up to 3 feet deep.

The rain also left havoc on the quake-crippled highway system, causing at least 80 freeway crashes during a three-hour morning commute.

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Disaster aid for the long haul

The infusion of federal and state relief money in Los Angeles is welcome, but now preventive measures are needed, too

THE IMMEDIATE goal of aid following natural disasters like the Southern California earthquake is clear enough: Restore the victims as much as possible to the lives they had before the ground trembled, the hurricane moved onshore or flood waters rushed over the banks. Few argue against the government's responsibility to send assistance to get stricken citizens and communities back on their feet. This is not charity but a hard-headed matter of reviving economic productivity in the affected region — an investment sure to pay off.

So the House of Representatives debated not at all about whether to approve \$8.8 billion to aid recovery in California. The members took sides only on the question of offsetting cuts in other federal programs to avoid enlarging the deficit. They compromised with \$2.5 billion in budget cuts.

Federal aid is welcome but does not excuse the state from raising a substantial amount for quake relief and reconstruction of highways and other damage. The Legislature is looking at proposals for temporary increases of gasoline and sales taxes, and for issuing bonds. (The gas tax is the prime choice for financing freeway repairs.)

The disaster response we prefer from our elected officials is the kind that seeks not only to help today's victims but reduces the

toll from future calamities. We welcome the approach of state Sen. Quentin Kopp in proposing a gas-tax increase to cover not only the state's share of highway repair but major retrofit work to strengthen freeway structures against future quakes.

Similarly, the nation should invest in preventive measures like flood levies and sturdier buildings to withstand the storms and earth tremors of the future. A plan for national disaster insurance is worth exploring. Catastrophes occur too often to be paid attention only after they happen.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE FOR EARTHQUAKE-DAMAGED HISTORIC STRUCTURES

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 7 /PRNewswire/ -- Owners of historic buildings damaged by the Jan. 17 earthquake in Los Angeles may be eligible for emergency short-term, low-interest loans to cover emergency stabilization, according to the National Trust for Historic Preservation and First Interstate Bank of California.

A loan pool has been established to stabilize, weatherize and make emergency repairs to earthquake-damaged historic buildings including residential, commercial, industrial, religious and other structures. The loans will have a 4 percent interest rate for one year and are designed to provide a critically needed "bridge" to owners of historic buildings while FEMA/SBA loans are being considered. Properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places and determined by local officials to be in a "yellow-tagged" or "red-tagged" category are immediately eligible; all other buildings will be reviewed for eligibility by the National Trust in cooperation with the Los Angeles Conservancy.

This program to save earthquake-damaged historic structures has been established by the national preservation organization in partnership with First Interstate Bank, the Getty Conservation Institute and the Los Angeles Conservancy. For further information and/or a loan application, contact the National Trust's Western Regional Office at 415-956-0610 or the Los Angeles Conservancy at 213-623-2489.

CONTACT: Lisbeth Henning, of the National Trust Western Regional Office, 415-956-0610, or Carol Cunningham, 202-673-4141



**NEWS RELEASE
FEDERAL/STATE/LOCAL
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150 East Colorado Boulevard Pasadena, CA 91101

**FEMA-DR-1005-CA-PR # 74
February 7, 1994**

**Media Contacts: FEMA: (818) 405-7548
OES: (818) 405-7408**

**FIRESTORM VICTIMS WHO SUFFER DAMAGE FROM RECENT RAIN
MAY APPLY FOR ASSISTANCE**

Individuals and families who are now suffering rain and mud damage that is directly related to the Southern California firestorms last fall may apply for disaster assistance, said Frank Kishton, federal coordinating officer for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Richard Andrews, state coordinating officer for the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES).

"The rain or mud damage must be a result of the firestorms of last fall," Kishton said.

"Those who previously registered for fire damage assistance need not reapply. They need only visit any one of three Community Disaster Recovery and Preparedness Centers (CDRPC) in Southern California, or may call the toll-free Disaster Information Helpline, 1-800-525-0321 or TDD 1-800-660-8005," Andrews said.

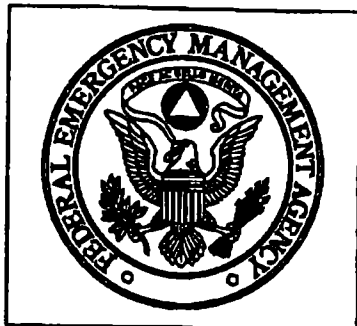
Those who have suffered recent damage but did not previously register should call the Teleregistration number, 1-800-462-9029 or TDD, 1-800-462-7585 or visit a CDRPC. The centers are open from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. Monday through Saturday:

**Altadena Center
3746 E. Foothill Boulevard
Pasadena, CA 91107**

**Malibu Center
23661 Pacific Coast Highway
Malibu, CA 90265**

**Laguna Beach Center
664 N. Pacific Coast Highway
Laguna Beach, CA 92651**

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150 East Colorado Boulevard Pasadena, CA 91101

**FEMA-DR-1008-CA-PR # 178S
7 de febrero de 1994**

**Contacto de Prensa: FEMA: (818) 405-7548
OES: (818) 405-7408**

**CENTRO DE SOLICITUD PARA ASISTENCIA POR DESASTRE #21
COMENZARA OPERACIONES MANANA EN
"TOBERMAN RECREATION CENTER"**

Un nuevo Centro de Solicitud para Asistencia por Desastre comenzara operaciones manana martes, 8 de febrero. Este es el "Centro" #21 ofreciendo asistencia a las victimas del terremoto de Northridge.

Este centro estara localizado en:

**Toberman Recreation Center
1725 Toberman St.
Los Angeles, CA 90015**

Aquellos individuos afectados por el terremoto de Northridge y los varios remezones que le siguieron, pueden solicitar asistencia en este centro. Diversos programas de asistencia federal, estatal y local estaran disponibles.

Las horas de operacion del primer dia seran de 1 p.m. a 7 p.m. El horario regular sera de 9 a.m. a 7 p.m., siete dias a la semana.

Todos los Centros de Solicitud para Asistencia por Desastre continuaran con el horario regular de 9 a.m. a 7 p.m., siete dias a la semana.

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**FEMA-DR-1008-CA-PR # 177
February 7, 1994**

**Media Contacts: FEMA: (818) 405-7548
OES: (818) 405-7408**

NEWS BRIEFING

WHEN: Tuesday, February 8, 10:00 a.m.

**WHERE: Disaster Field Office
245 S. Los Robles
Pasadena, CA 91101**

PARTICIPANTS:

**Richard Andrews, Director
Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES)**

**Frank Kishton, Federal Coordinating Officer
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)**

**WE WILL ADVISE EARLY TUESDAY MORNING OF ANY
ADDITIONAL SPEAKERS.**

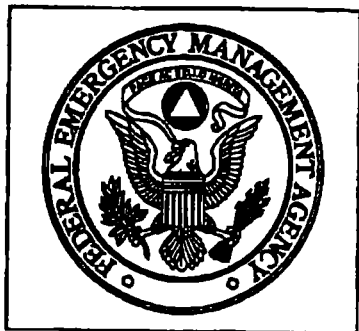
ISSUES:

- * Earthquake concerns of the day**
- * Flood conditions due to current storms**
- * Question & answer session**
- * One-on-one interviews**

TV STATIONS:

**The briefings are available live on the following satellites: KU Band SBS-5,
Transponder 4; C-Band Galaxy 6, Transponder 7.**

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February 7, 1994**

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CCC ASSISTING IN DISASTER RECOVERY

Young men and women wearing the brown and khaki work outfits of the California Conservation Corps (CCC) have been assisting local, county, and city officials in their efforts toward recovery from the recent earthquake that has devastated Southern California.

The CCC is a state agency hiring young men and women for natural resource projects and emergency work throughout the State. One of its primary aims is the development of good work habits in its members, particularly punctuality, teamwork and responsibility.

"This is not the first time Corpsmembers have been called out to provide earthquake recovery assistance," said Director Richard Andrews, Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES). "They put in thousands of hours of hard work following the 1989 Loma Prieta and 1992 Big Bear and Landers earthquakes."

For the Northridge earthquake, Corpsmembers have been passing out fresh water at distribution centers, removing debris, and dismantling damaged chimneys and brick walls.

"You'll also find crews of four to 10 Corpsmembers currently stationed at all federal/state Disaster Application Centers (DACs) and at the headquarters office in Pasadena," Andrews said.

At the DACs, where survivors can go to apply for assistance from various federal, state and local agencies, Corpsmembers are helping applicants fill out forms, assisting in crowd control, and directing traffic. Those who are bilingual are available to act as interpreters for anyone who needs this service.

At the Federal/State Coordinating Office in Pasadena, their tasks range from moving furniture and computers to stuffing envelopes and delivering mail.

"For the most part, however, it's not muscle work," says Victor Johnson, Public Service Conservation Works Coordinator. "They all love the muscle work, but here they do what needs to be done, which is usually something that others don't have time to do."

--more--

**CCC Assisting in Disaster Recovery
Add One**

"Corpsmembers, used to being outdoors, have been put to work on the copy machines and are making up to 10,000 copies per day of various documents," added Frances Crayton, crew supervisor. "Not only must they now get used to working in a close, confined area, but they've also had to get used to dealing with people from all over the country. That's a big switch from having to deal with, say, a truckload," she said

"It's given me a chance to learn a new skill," says Corpsmember Victor Alcazar. "We hardly ever get a chance to work inside. The variety has been nice and will help me when I go to apply for a job."

"Best of all for me," says Crew Leader Willie Warren, "really trying to get along with everyone is giving me the opportunity to better my public relations skills. That's the type of skill that will benefit me in any job for the rest of my life."

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February 7, 1994**

**Media Contacts: FEMA: (818) 405-7548
OES: (818) 405-7408**

OFFICIALS AVAILABLE AT TWO DACS TODAY TO DISCUSS WAITING ISSUES

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) officials advise that today at 4 p.m., spokespersons will be available at the following Disaster Application Centers:

**Winnetka Recreation Center
8401 Winnetka Ave.
Northridge
Contact: Bob Crosby, FEMA, cellular ph. 213-309-7798**

**Hollywood Recreation Center
1122 Cole Ave.
Hollywood
Contact: Angel Santiago, FEMA, cellular ph. 213-309-5513**

SUBJECT: There is virtually no waiting at the DACs now. Concern is that applicants with appointments for later in February may not realize they can now go in at any time. Applicants may go to any DAC, not just the one nearest to them.

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February 7, 1994**

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NOT FOR PUBLICATION

ATT: RADIO AND TV ONLY

FEMA\OES ESTABLISHES LIAISON TO ASSIST BROADCAST MEDIA

For help in arranging television and radio interviews with officials from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES), please contact the following public information officers at:

Monday through Friday

Phones: (818) 405-7496 or (818) 583-7779

Radio: Barbara Tarlau (Pager: 818-803-6433)

TV: Dree DeClamecy (Pager: 818-803-6430)

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday

Phones: (818) 405-7496 or (818) 583-7779

Radio and TV: Frankie Sims (Pager: 805-374-6673)

The broadcast media group is also available to television and radio stations to help facilitate coverage of FEMA\OES stories and developments.

NOTE: For general information and statistics concerning local, state and federal assistance and recovery activities, please contact the Joint Information Center's "news desk" at (818) 405-7578.

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February 7, 1994**

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**Daily News Summary
SUMMARY OF FEDERAL/STATE/LOCAL
DISASTER RESPONSE AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS**

Calls to state-federal disaster information helpline:	137,924
Registrations for state-federal assistance:	
At Disaster Application Centers:	82,288
Via toll-free teleregistration:	207,784
Total:	290,072
Temporary housing checks issued	33,128
Total value of checks issued	\$102,693,000

HUMAN SERVICES -- The 21st Disaster Application Center (DAC) opens tomorrow (Tuesday, Feb. 8) at the Toberman Recreation Center, 1725 Toberman St., Los Angeles. Hours of operation on opening day are 1-7 p.m. Thereafter, hours are, as with all DACs, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily.

-- Applications for the Emergency Food Stamp Program will be accepted through tomorrow (Tuesday, Feb. 8) at emergency food stamp application centers (media contact is Carol Matsui, 310-908-8311). Federal, state and local authorities keeping close watch on weather. Heavy rain and high wind forecasts have DAC personnel ready to deal with threats of mudslides or flooding.

Applicants who recently received expedited emergency housing grant checks prior to inspections will soon receive letters clarifying how these funds may be used. Main message: funds are to pay for disaster-related housing needs and should not be used for food, clothing, or to replace household appliances. Important reminder: save disaster-related housing expense receipts.

**Important telephone calls for disaster victims:
Teleregistration (1-800-462-9029; TDD 1-800-462-7585)
Helpline -- for program information and status of applications
(1-800-525-0321; TDD 1-800-660-8005)
Donation Hotline: 1-800-342-1100**

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Daily Summary
Add One

PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING -- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers begins awarding contracts this week for preparation and construction of pads, housing, setup and utilities hook-up of travel trailers and mobile homes. Details to be released as program continues. In the meantime, Corps personnel have now inspected 10,000 earthquake-damaged buildings.

OUTREACH -- Federal and state Outreach personnel have identified an opportunity to serve the disabled community through cooperation with Southern California Living Centers. To avoid chance of misidentification of individuals without obvious disabilities at the DACs, the Center will furnish disabled applicants with referral documents. Counselors are attaching their business cards to each referral to assure authenticity.

TECHNOLOGY AT WORK -- The Automated Construction Estimating (ACE), a 2 1/2-pound palm pad, used for the first time during the recent Southern California firestorms disaster, is dramatically reducing paperwork and work hours. Federal/state officials say it shortens by as much as three weeks the time it takes to complete the damage inspection process (Media contact is Dree DeClamecy for demonstration, 818-803-6430).

Other hi-tech equipment being used to great advantage in this disaster:

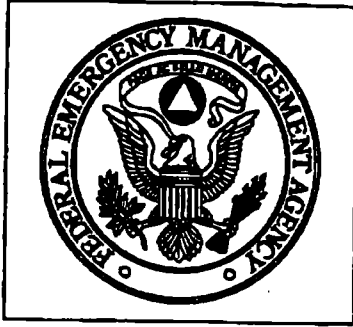
-- Mobil Emergency Response Support (MERS) -- fleets of mobile units strategically located throughout the disaster area, providing communications and power transmission services. The four-to-16-wheeled units include power generators, radio vans, water and fuel tankers, communication receivers and transmitters.

-- Geographic Information System (GIS) -- Computer-generated maps which pinpoint locations of damaged and destroyed homes, flood-prone damage areas, and vital assessment information for federal/state/local officials. Maps are free to public through Governor's Disaster Recovery and Preparedness Center, 3746 E. Foothill Blvd., Pasadena.

NOTE FOR ASSIGNMENT EDITORS:

-- Daily earthquake news briefings continue at FEMA/State Disaster Field Office at 245 S. Los Robles Ave., Pasadena. The 10 a.m. sessions this week will be headed by Frank Kishton, federal coordinating officer; and Richard Andrews, director, Governor's Office of Emergency Services. Subjects include current disaster concerns and status reports. Q&A session follows. Photo, interview opportunities.

-end-



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**FEMA-DR-1008-CA-PR # 171
February 7, 1994**

**Media Contacts: FEMA: (818) 405-7548
OES: (818) 405-7408**

DAMAGE INSPECTORS VERIFYING DISASTER APPLICATIONS

As part of the Northridge earthquake recovery process in Southern California, damage inspectors continue to visit people who have applied for housing assistance and special grants to meet serious needs and necessary expenses.

"Inspections are required to verify claims and avoid duplication of benefits," Federal Coordinating Officer Frank Kishton said.

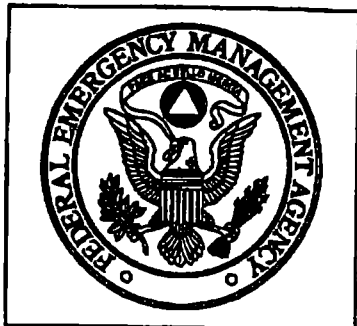
"Disaster assistance funds are comprised of taxpayer dollars," added Director Richard Andrews, Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES). "It is important that they be distributed properly."

The verification process includes a visit by a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) inspector to the damage site and is subject to state approval.

Once the application information and damage have been confirmed, the type and amount of assistance is determined. In most cases, checks are mailed to the applicant's current residential address in less than a week.

The same process applies whether affected individuals register for assistance by visiting a Disaster Application Center or by calling the Teleregistration hotline, 1-800-462-9029, TDD 1-800-462-7585.

-end-



**NEWS RELEASE
FEDERAL/STATE/LOCAL
COORDINATING OFFICE
Fax NewsExpress**



150 East Colorado Boulevard Pasadena, CA 91101

FEMA-DR-1008-CA-PR # 169S
7 de febrero de 1994

Contacto de Prensa: FEMA: (818) 405-7548
OES: (818) 405-7408

**PROGRAMA DE EMERGENCIA PARA ESTAMPILLAS DE COMIDA
EN SU FASE FINAL**

Manana martes, 8 de febrero se estaran aceptando solicitudes para el Programa de Emergencia para Estampillas de Comida. Para aquellas personas que tienen necesidades de comida, pero no estan seguras de su elegibilidad, ahora es el momento de solicitar.

Las filas en los centros de emergencia para estampillas de comida son mas cortas, y el proceso de solicitud se ha acelerado. Ademas, se les esta dando prioridad a las personas de edad avanzada y a personas con impedimentos que estan esperando en las filas.

Personas que nunca hayan recibido estampillas de comida pueden ser elegibles para este programa especial si han sufrido danos o han tenido gastos relacionados al desastre. Las perdidas ocasionadas por el terremoto puede afectar el ingreso de una familia, o jefe de familia, y por ende ser elegible para este programa.

Aquellas personas que tengan algun impedimento fisico que no les permita solicitar pueden nombrar a un representante autorizado para que este solicite por el (o ella). Los representantes deberan llevar identificacion al igual que una identificacion de la persona a la cual representan. Los representantes deberan conocer las circunstancias del solicitante, y llevar una carta del solicitante nombrandole como su representante autorizado.

A principios de la proxima semana el Departamento de Servicios Sociales de Los Angeles enviara notificaciones y solicitudes para el programa de estampillas para comida a mas de 300,000 personas de edad avanzada y a personas impedidas que participan en los programas de "Supplemental Security Income" (SSI) y "In-home Supportive Services" (IHSS). A estas personas se les informara que pueden ser elegibles para las estampillas de comida.

Aquellas personas que reciben beneficios de SSI y IHSS compartiran los mismos criterios de elegibilidad para los programas federales ofrecidos a todos los solicitantes del programa de emergencia para estampillas de comida. Estos deberan de enviar sus solicitudes por correo en o antes del 16 de febrero. Por lo general, aquellos que reciben beneficios bajo el programa de SSI no son elegibles para el programa regular de estampillas de comida.

--continua--

PAGINA 2 / ESTAMPILLAS DE COMIDA

El cheque de SSI incluye una mesada de estampillas de comida; no obstante, los beneficiarios de SSI que han sufrido perdidas como consecuencia del terremoto pueden recibir el equivalente de un mes de estampillas de comida, siempre y cuando sean elegibles bajo este programa.

Los criterios de elegibilidad para el Programa de Emergencia para Estampillas de Comida son:

Haber sido residente del Condado de Los Angeles cuando ocurrio el terremoto.

Tener identificacion

Haber sufrido perdidas relacionadas al terremoto

Tener un ingreso elegible para el Programa de Emergencia para Estampillas de Comida.

Los solicitantes deben proveer informacion veridica y correcta. Las leyes de las estampillas de comida incluyen multas de hasta \$250,000 y/o encarcelamiento hasta por 20 anos por adquisicion y posesion ilegal de estampillas de comida.

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**NEWS RELEASE
FEDERAL/STATE/LOCAL
COORDINATING OFFICE
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150 East Colorado Boulevard Pasadena, CA 91101

FEMA-DR-1008-CA-PR # 165S
7 de febrero de 1994

Contacto de Prensa: FEMA: (818) 405-7548
OES: (818) 405-7408

EL USO APROPIADO DE FONDOS DE ASISTENCIA POR DESASTRE

Los oficiales federales y estatales han enviado cartas a los sobrevivientes del terremoto de Northridge, especificando el uso apropiado de los cheques recibidos bajo el programa de vivienda.

Los oficiales de recuperacion de desastre enfatizaron, que los fondos de este programa son para ayudar a pagar la reparacion de los danos a la vivienda. El dinero del programa de vivienda no es para ser utilizado en gastos de comida, ropa, o para reemplazar enseres electricos. Aquellos solicitantes que hayan utilizado el dinero de este programa necesitan guardar los recibos como verificacion de que se han utilizado para reparaciones a la vivienda.

Estos fondos pueden ser utilizados para el alquiler de otra residencia, en el caso de que la residencia del solicitante se encuentre en estado inhabitable. Los fondos tambien pueden ser utilizados para alojamiento a corto plazo en el caso de que el solicitante este esperando por reparaciones en su residencia.

Los propietarios de residencias pueden utilizar estos fondos para el trabajo y materiales utilizados para la reparacion o reemplazo de chimeneas, ventanas, puertas y cimientos.

Aquellos que no tengan necesidades relacionadas al desastre, o que hayan incurrido en gastos menores a la cantidad recibida, deben devolver el cheque o la cantidad no utilizada a la siguiente direccion:

**FEMA Disaster Housing Branch
P.O. Box 8020
Redwood City, CA 94063**

Aquellas personas que tengan preguntas o deseen informacion adicional pueden llamar a la Linea de Ayuda de Desastre: 1-800-525-0321 o al TDD, 1-800-660-8005.

--fin--



**Federal Emergency
Management Agency**

**Office of Public Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20472**

NEWS

(202) 646-4600

Media Contact:

Morrie Goodman

Release No.: 94-07

Release Date:
February 7, 1994

**HARA NAMED DIRECTOR OF FEMA
REGIONAL OFFICE IN BOTHELL, WASH.**

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Lloyd F. Hara, a long-time government administrator and civic leader, has been named to direct the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) regional office in Bothell, Wash.

The appointment was announced today by FEMA Director James Lee Witt. As head of FEMA's Region X Office, Hara will be in responsible for administering a variety of federal emergency preparedness, mitigation and disaster recovery activities for Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington State.

Hara, 54, assumes his new post February 14. He replaces Acting Regional Director Raymond C. Williams, who resumes the position of deputy director for the region.

FEMA is the central point of contact within the federal government responsible for a wide range of emergency planning, preparedness, response and recovery activities for any kind of natural or man-made disaster.

"Lloyd Hara is a dedicated civil servant whose many years of experience in managing government resources and involvement in community affairs supports FEMA's goal of building new partnerships with state and local governments," Witt said in announcing the appointment.

Hara, a senior public administrator for more than two decades, spent the last 12 years as city treasurer for Seattle and was auditor for King County, Wash., from 1969 to 1978. His earlier public service career included positions in financial management with the Washington State government.

As a member of the U.S. Army Reserve's Civil Affairs unit from 1967 to 1991, Hara worked closely with FEMA's Region X Office on a variety of emergency planning and response activities, including the Mt. St. Helen's volcanic eruption in 1980.

-more-



**Federal Emergency
Management Agency**

NEWS

Office of Public Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20472

(202) 646-4600

Media contact:

Release No.: 94-06

Morrie Goodman

Release Date:
February 7, 1994

MILLER TO HEAD FEMA'S KANSAS CITY REGIONAL OFFICE

WASHINGTON — John A. Miller, an Iowa farmer experienced in state government services, has been named to direct the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) regional office in Kansas City, Mo.

FEMA Director James Lee Witt, who announced the appointment today, said Miller will assume his new duties February 14, 1994. He replaces Acting Regional Director Francis P. Begley, who will return to the position of deputy regional director.

"John Miller has experienced first hand what natural disasters can do to farming communities," Witt said. "His knowledge of farm life and state government affairs will add a great deal to FEMA's capabilities for meeting the emergency needs of people served by FEMA Region VII in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska."

FEMA is the central point of contact within the federal government responsible for a wide range of emergency planning, preparedness, response and recovery activities for any kind of natural or man-made disaster.

Miller, 50, has been an active farmer and independent businessman with more than 20 years of experience in agricultural and retail management.

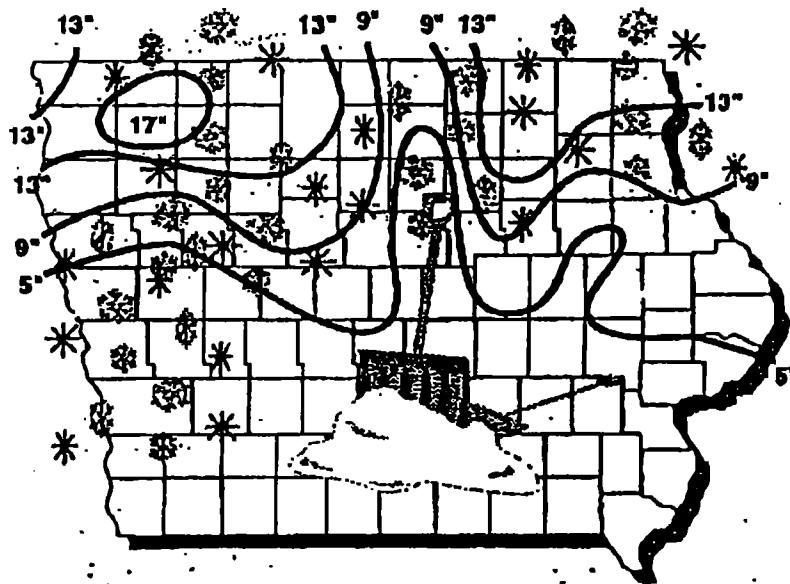
Before joining FEMA, Miller spent the past six years as the top aide to former Congressman Dave Nagle of Iowa with responsibilities for coordinating federal activities within the congressional district. In that capacity, he formed a close liaison with FEMA and other federal agencies involving agricultural disasters such as the Midwest drought of 1988.

A resident of Waterloo, Iowa, Miller studied agriculture at McPhearson College in Kansas, graduating in 1965 with a Bachelor of Science Degree.

THE REGISTER

IOWA SNOW COVER

THE NORTHERN CORNERS of Iowa had the deepest snow cover on Jan. 30 — a concern in the wake of last year's record flooding.

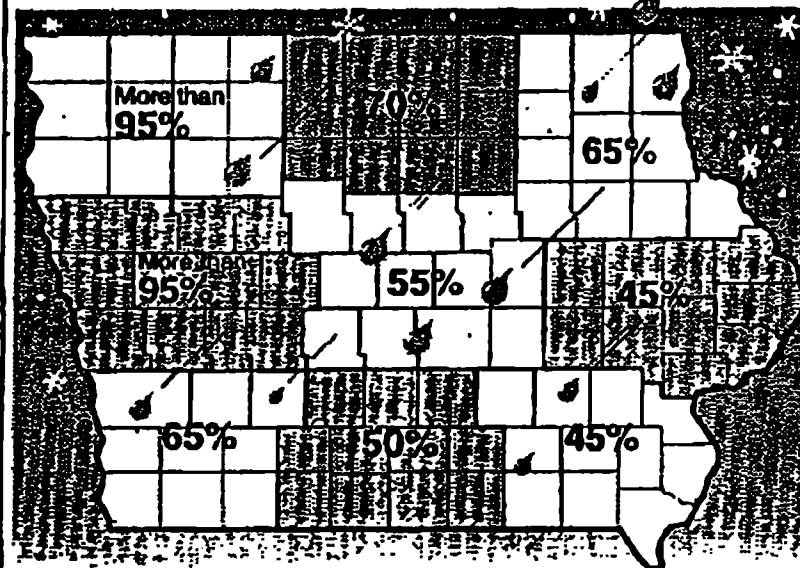


SOURCE: National Weather Service

THE REGISTER

SOIL MOISTURE

NORTHWEST IOWA has a high probability that soil moisture will exceed the long-term average at the end of winter.



NOTE: The numbers represent the probability percentage that soil moisture in the top six feet on March 1 will exceed the long-term average for early March.

SOURCE: National Weather Service

Outlook good for state's border rivers

Based on current conditions, the prospects are slight for flooding along the great rivers on Iowa's borders, according to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers officials.

But don't bet your water wings on it.

"Weather patterns change quickly in the Midwest," noted Ron Fournier, a spokesman for the Corps' Rock Island office.

For now, Fournier said, the National Weather Service is telling the Corps that on the basis of soil and snow conditions in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa, there is not much chance of spring flooding on the upper Mississippi River.

"They're saying it looks pretty good for not having extensive spring flooding," Fournier said. "None or minor is what they're saying."

On the other hand: "Last year we had about the same prediction — normal to no flooding," Fournier said. "The outlook was about the same last year, and then all hell broke loose."

Fournier said the Corps will closely monitor late-winter snows and spring rains in the Upper Mississippi basin.

At the Corps' Omaha office, Duane Sveum said that

the mountain snowpack at the headwaters of the Missouri River is about 75 percent of normal and that fall and winter precipitation in the four lower-basin states — Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri — was generally moderate.

The exception was in North Dakota and northeastern South Dakota, Sveum said, where a heavy snow cover could swell the James and the Little and Big Sioux rivers, all tributaries of the Missouri.

"The other factor, which we have no way of guessing at, is the rain that will accompany the snowmelt," said Sveum, who manages the big reservoirs on the Missouri in Montana and the Dakotas.

The reservoirs, which were depleted by six straight years of drought, refilled during the downpours of 1993. But the impoundments still have the capacity to hold back millions of acre-feet of water if need be to reduce flooding on the river this year, Sveum said.

If precipitation is normal the rest of the year, Sveum said, the Corps expects runoff in the upper Missouri basin above Sioux City to be slightly less than normal in 1994.

— Larry Fruhling

PRELUDE TO SPRING FLOODING?

Heavy snow cover seen as threat

Some parts of Iowa face a rapid, river-swelling runoff when warm weather arrives.

By LARRY FRUHLING
REGISTER STAFF WRITER

The biggest piles of snow in Iowa this winter are right where they are needed the least.

They are in northwest Iowa, where the ground is already thoroughly soaked — a circumstance that is being eyed warily by forecasters who are starting to gauge the probability of spring flooding.

For the moment, the threat appears greatest in northwest Iowa, along the Rock, Floyd, Big Sioux and Little Sioux rivers and their tributaries. But there's also heavy snow cover in northeast Iowa in the basins of the Wapsipinicon and Turkey rivers.

Forecasters say that much can happen between now and warm-up time to diminish or aggravate the prospects for another siege of serious flooding in Iowa.

Big Problems?

But there is ample reason right now to believe that farmers, especially those in northwest and north-central Iowa, will have big problems getting their crops planted this spring, said Elwynn Taylor, a climatologist at Iowa State University.

In a normal spring, Taylor said, Iowa soils are able to absorb 3 to 6 inches of rain and water from snowmelt without delaying planting. "This year, anything over 1 inch is going to flood fields and possibly rivers, too," Taylor said.

"Every county had agricultural flooding last year, and every county is susceptible again this year," Taylor said.

Sheldon Area

The biggest accumulation of snow, measuring about a foot-and-a-half deep, is in the Sheldon area, where the ground has been covered continuously since Thanksgiving.

At its deepest, the snow in north-

west Iowa contains moisture equal to a rainfall of about 3¼ inches. In the northern half of Iowa generally, there is an inch or two of water sitting atop the ground in the form of snow.

Brutally cold weather in January kept the snow in northern Iowa intact, precluding a gradual melting and enhancing the chance of a rapid, river-swelling runoff when warm weather arrives.

Nor is there much likelihood of a significant warm-up this month in northern Iowa, in part because of all of the snow on the ground, said John Feldt, chief meteorologist for the National Weather Service in Des Moines.

In sum, with every additional day of cold weather, the chances increase that snow will linger in northern Iowa until the start of spring rains — the worst outcome possible, Feldt said, adding, "The most critical thing is timing."

Southern Half

The picture, for now, is more favorable in the southern half of the state, Feldt said.

At the start of February, there was an inch or less of moisture in the paltry snow cover south of a line roughly following U.S. Highway 30. In the southwest corner of the state and in the southern tier of counties east of Interstate Highway 35, there was little or no snow on the ground on Feb. 1.

The area of the slightest snow cover also tended to correspond with the parts of the state where the soils are the driest, although dry soil is an extremely relative concept this winter in Iowa.

The top 5 or 6 feet of soil is the wettest in northwest and west-central Iowa. But below that zone, the ground is saturated in virtually all of the state despite a drier-than-normal autumn, Feldt said.

Soil Is Full

Nowhere in Iowa does the soil have much capacity for absorbing more moisture, he said, adding that it would take a year or more of unusually dry weather to bring soil-

moisture conditions back to normal.

Iowa still may face a lot of winter. The biggest snows of the year often occur in late February and into March, when moderating temperatures and winds shifting to the southwest bring moisture from the Gulf of Mexico.

"If we get another storm or two, we could get into a very critical situation," said Feldt, noting that much of the snow cover now in northern Iowa accumulated during the storm 10 days ago.

Whatever the spring brings, Feldt said, the soil is so wet that local flash-flooding may be a problem all summer. "It'll take only hours to saturate this top of the soil," he said. "I think this is what we are going to be prone to. That's something we're going to have to live with."

Feldt said the National Weather Service will issue its first generalized flood outlook for Iowa on Friday. It will be updated every two weeks and will be geared to specific river basins in early March, he said.

ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH

FEB 8 1994

B10 EDITORIALS

Clearing Flood Plains — House By House

When he gave his State of the State address on Jan. 12, Missouri Gov. Mel Carnahan promised that he would seek more federal aid to help in the recovery from the Flood of '93. He has just been to Washington to attend a National Governors Association conference. He took time to ask for \$340 million to help relocate all or parts of 50 towns, a women's prison and the state health laboratory out of easily flooded areas, as well as to rebuild some levees. By taking this tack, Mr. Carnahan is trying to prevent further damage and government costs when flooding comes again, as it surely will.

Along those lines, the governor is recommending spending about \$25 million to move 960 single-family homes out of the way of rivers that may flood again, particularly the Missouri and Mississippi. In addition, the governor plans to tap \$40 million in a special, one-time federal Community Development Block Grant fund and \$30 million from the federal Hazard Mitigation Program.

The more money he can find to spend to move people out of harm's way, the better. Gov. Carnahan's initiatives, along with those of responsible officials at other levels of government, can change the face of the landscape and turn flood-prone river bottoms into areas reserved for farming.

Under the governor's plan, up to \$13.2 million would be spent just in St. Charles County — the county hardest hit by the flood — to buy out residents and move them to higher ground. That would mean 450 single-family homes and 809 mobile homes taken from the rivers' paths.

The Carnahan administration has the will to change living patterns in the flood plains, and the state has access to enough money to make a lasting difference. All that is left is for cities, towns and communities to draw up plans to move out of the rivers' paths. If their plans are approved, they can save lives and property damage in the future.

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HARA APPOINTMENT--Add One

Hara holds a Master's degree in Public Administration from the University of Washington and is a Ph.D candidate in Urban Government and Public Finance. He sits on a number of local community boards and is the current director of the Northwest Municipal Treasurer's Institute at the University of Washington. His many civic activities include founder and past president of the Seattle Rotary Club and past chairman of the Asian Elected Officials Association of Washington.

Hara has lectured extensively on government finance and published numerous articles on the same subject. He currently resides in Seattle, Wash.

DAILY CLIPS

Special Edition
The Los Angeles Earthquake

NEWSPAPER CLIPS
TELEVISION NEWS TRANSCRIPTS
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1994

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LOS ANGELES TIMES FEB 17 1994

State Asks FEMA to Extend Deadline for Aid Requests

The deadline for nonprofit organizations that sustained earthquake damage to apply for disaster assistance is Thursday. However, the state has asked the Federal Emergency Management Agency to extend the deadline for another 30 days, and FEMA officials said they will probably grant the request.

Under FEMA guidelines, those eligible are private nonprofit educational, utility, emergency, medical or custodial care facilities, including those for senior citizens and the disabled and any other facility providing essential health and safety services to the general public.

Some examples are museums, libraries, zoos, homeless shelters and community centers. Essential health and safety services can include such things as low-income housing, alcohol and drug rehabilitation, battered spouse programs, food programs and transportation to medical facilities.

The nonprofit public interest law firm Public Counsel is offering free legal assistance to eligible organizations. For information call Peter Manzo at (213) 385-2977, Ext. 122.

To register potential claims with FEMA, call (800) 462-9029.

The deadline to file for federal unemployment disaster assistance has been extended from Friday to March 31. People whose employment was interrupted by the Northridge earthquake and who do not qualify for regular unemployment insurance may file for up to 26 weeks of disaster benefits. Claims can be filed at any Employment Development Department office.

Officials Assail State Over Bridge Retrofitting Pace

By DAVID WILLMAN A1
and VIRGINIA ELLIS
TIMES STAFF WRITERS

The pace of safeguarding California's vulnerable freeway bridges from earthquakes has been dangerously slow and should be put on an emergency course, even if taxes must be raised, federal, state and local elected officials said Wednesday.

"This state knew darn well in 1989 that, without question, we had dangerous structures out there and that they had to be retrofitted," said U.S. Sen. Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.). "There's no excuse for this."

Boxer and other officials said that state government, particularly the Administration of Gov. Pete Wilson, bear responsibility for not getting the job done faster. Many

Please see BRIDGES, A25

officials, including three Democratic candidates for governor, said they would support either a temporary increase in the state sales or gasoline tax to help pay for safeguarding the bridges.

The calls for action followed a Times report Wednesday revealing that about 80% of the state's 1,313 bridges identified as being vulnerable to earthquakes have not been repaired.

Appointees of Wilson say that retrofitting of the bridges has moved as quickly as possible, given the complexities and scope of the task. The governor has said he opposes any tax increase to pay for retrofitting but might favor placing an earthquake-related bond issue before voters.

Wilson, commenting in San Francisco, said that he believes most of the vulnerable bridges have been retrofitted but that new transit projects should be slowed if necessary, to speed the program.

"I think that we ought to put a greater emphasis upon completion of retrofit projects," Wilson said.

After the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake, which collapsed parts of four San Francisco Bay-area freeways and killed 43 motorists, the California Department of Transportation identified 1,313 overpasses statewide in need of retrofitting. The Jan. 17 North-

ridge earthquake collapsed six freeway bridges in Los Angeles County—including five that had been identified as vulnerable but had not been retrofitted.

The Times reported Wednesday:

- In Los Angeles County, 84% of 716 bridges designated for retrofitting remain unrepaired.

- The California Department of Transportation has spent less than a third of the \$300 million per year that officials had estimated would be used for shoring up bridges.

- A small share of the billions of dollars from a new gasoline tax has been spent on bridge repairs—although seismic retrofitting was supposed to be a major beneficiary.

- Just three days before the earthquake, the director of Caltrans, James W. Van Loben Sels, halted the hiring of outside engineering consultants who have performed nearly half the design work for bridge retrofitting. Van Loben Sels' decision was made because of cost concerns, according to a spokesman.

- Overruling his chief bridge engineer, Van Loben Sels has declined to seek emergency powers that would streamline contracting for retrofitting.

The decisions by Van Loben Sels, an appointee of Wilson, to halt the hiring of outside engineers and to reject emergency contracting procedures were wrong and

should be reversed, the Republican leader of the state Assembly, Jim Brulte of Rancho Cucamonga, said Wednesday.

"He ought to be shot for that," Brulte said of the decision to stop all outside contracting for retrofitting design work.

A spokesman for Caltrans, Jim Drago, said the department's own engineers can shoulder the extra workload. Any delays, he said, would be at the expense of other transit projects.

"We certainly don't think the firing squad is in order here," Drago said. "We recognize Assemblyman Brulte's frustration at the pace of retrofitting. Director Van Loben Sels' commitment is to get the work done as quickly as possible and we're going to do whatever it takes to get the job done."

Another Republican, Los Angeles City Councilman Hal Bernson, whose San Fernando Valley district was heavily damaged by the quake, declined to place blame but said the retrofitting of the bridges should be hastened.

"There's no question that these things should have been done," said Bernson, who also serves on the California Seismic Safety Commission as an appointee of Wilson. "... I would just hope that we learn from this and that we go forward with renewed vigor to make our community safe. We've

got a ton of work to do to get ready for the next one."

Three Democratic candidates for governor--state Treasurer Kathleen Brown, state Insurance Commissioner John Garamendi and state Sen. Tom Hayden of Santa Monica--said Wednesday that the retrofitting of the bridges will be an issue in the campaign.

"They are late; there is no explanation that is satisfactory," Hayden said of Caltrans' failure to complete the retrofitting of bridges at high seismic risk. "... They are not on top of the situation. If they were doctors, they would be sued for malpractice." Hayden said he would support a temporary quarter-cent sales tax increase to pay for retrofitting.

Garamendi was more critical of Wilson, calling the failure to retrofit bridges at a faster pace "a horrible example of awful leadership. ... It is alarming. We absolutely know we're going to have an earthquake. And we know [some of] those bridges are going to collapse in an earthquake."

Garamendi said he supports temporarily increasing the state sales and gas taxes to pay for retrofitting.

A spokesman for Brown, the other announced Democratic candidate for governor, blamed Wilson's management approach. "At every turn and in every crisis,

(Wilson) tends to respond with bureaucratic thinking," said Brown's aide, Michael Reese. "That tends to lead to bureaucratic paralysis."

Reese said that Brown supports raising the sales tax by a quarter cent, for a maximum of 17 months, to pay for retrofitting.

Sen. Boxer, meanwhile, said she would introduce legislation in Washington to force California and other states to report their progress in safeguarding bridges and roadways.

Times staff writers Richard Lee Colvin, Mark Gladstone, Dave Lecher, Jeffrey L. Rabin and Clark Spiegel contributed to this report. Gladstone reported from San Francisco; Ellis from Sacramento.

City managers of earthquake-recovered N. California communities share experience, advice with city officials in Woodland Hills

WOODLAND HILLS, Calif.--(BUSINESS WIRE)--Feb. 16, 1994-- Earthquake-battered Southern California cities can emerge from the rubble faster and stronger than ever if they heed a few of the lessons on disaster relief funding their northern brethren learned in the Loma Prieta quake of 1989.

The timely advice came from a panel of city managers and municipal finance experts assembled Wednesday at the Warner Center Hilton in Woodland Hills by Sutro Inc., a leading California municipal finance underwriter which worked closely with hard-hit Hollister and Watsonville after their quake experiences.

Some of the core advice boiled down to: become an expert in the administrative details of FEMA, keep meticulous records, explore all federal Redevelopment Act programs, understand redevelopment law, and take an early, aggressive and creative approach to new bond issues and other municipal finance avenues.

Moderated by Sutro & Co. Inc., the seminar was attended by city managers, school executives and other officials from areas affected by last month's earthquake.

Panelists included Hugh Riley, city manager, City of Hollister; Ned Madonia, Housing and Economic Development director, City of Watsonville; Chris Irwin, managing director, Standard & Poor's; Frank Spavacek of RSG Group; Thomas P. Clarke, partner, Stradling, Yocca, Carlson and Rauth; Mark Curran, managing director of public finance, Sutro & Co.; and Roderick Carter, Robert Swerding, and Stephanie Smith-Lovette of Sutro & Co.

"Many cities and counties think that since President Clinton has approved several billion dollars in FEMA funds to earthquake recovery in southern California communities that they simply need to wait for the check to arrive in the mail in June," said Mark Curran, managing director of public finance for Sutro & Co. Inc.

"The truth is that four years after the Loma Prieta earthquake only half of the \$4.9 billion raised has actually been allocated. The remaining \$2.8 billion will not be spent until city, state and federal officials complete plans for hundreds of projects so construction can begin.

"The purpose of what we've done today is to counsel city managers and other public officials on how to secure such funds and keep projects from being bogged down."

Among the seminar topics were: compliance with administrative requirements of the Federal Emergency Management Act (FEMA) in securing disaster relief funds; factors affecting a municipality's bond rating in the aftermath of a natural disaster, such as an earthquake, flood or hurricane; legal aspects of redevelopment finance and related municipal issues, and laws which allow implementation of emergency plans through the use of property tax increments to sell bonds; establishing or expanding redevelopment programs to facilitate rebuilding; city-school redevelopment cooperation to facilitate project funding; grant anticipation note funding; and management, analysis, and revenue projection involved in all phases of redevelopment.

Compliance with the administrative aspects of FEMA provided lively comment among some panelists whose cities had to rebuild in the aftermath of the Loma Prieta quake.

"A city or municipality cannot use FEMA as an effective redevelopment tool unless it is aware of the ins and outs of federal disaster relief," said Hugh Riley, city manager, City of Hollister.

"First, it's essential to know what FEMA will and will not do -- for instance, they'll pay for the demolition of a properly condemned private building, but not for the rehabilitation of a private building. Regardless, accurate and meticulous record keeping is a must, and you can't expect to work with FEMA without it."

Ned Madonia, Housing and Economic Development Director for the City Watsonville, echoed Riley's sentiments: "The greatest problem with FEMA is justifying expenses. FEMA, of course, is one of our bigger financial resources after a disaster. Emergency preparations teams must keep good, if not perfect, records. More, they must understand every nuance of cost accounting."

Following Loma Prieta, Sutro & Co. worked closely with city managers in the affected area to raise funds through redevelopment programs and other financing tools to rebuild communities and upgrade seismic programs. A leader in the state, Sutro's Municipal Finance Division last year underwrote more than \$1 billion financing for scores of California communities.

The oldest brokerage west of the Mississippi River, Sutro played a leading role in the fateful San Francisco events of April 18, 1906. With the city devastated by fire, the Sutro wire was the last in operation, according to Western Union, and the message went out: "Earthquake...City in Flames...Send Aid." Today, Sutro & Co. has 600 employees and operates 14 offices in California, two in Arizona and one in Denver.

CONTACT: Sutro & Co. Inc.

Russell A. Labrasca Jr., 415/445-6338

or

The Amidei Group

L. Neal Amidei, 415/956-2830

Vice president tours stricken university

By ELKA WORNER

LOS ANGELES (UPI) _ Vice President Al Gore assured students at earthquake-ravaged Cal State Northridge Wednesday that "every part of the federal government is in gear" to help the school recover.

Gore toured the campus, where students and work crews struggled to get back to some kind of normal activity. The campus suffered severe structural damage during the Jan. 17 quake.

"This college has been hit harder than any college in history," Gore said. "Yet you bounced back faster and quicker than anyone ever imagined."

Gore, who wore a light blue shirt, khaki pants and sunglasses, addressed about 400 students gathered outside a row of portable classrooms.

Students returned to makeshift classrooms Monday, two weeks after the semester was scheduled to begin. Tractors hauled supplies and cleared the rubble from the 6.8 temblor while crews began construction on new classrooms.

Damage at the college was estimated at \$182 million, and many of its buildings have been declared uninhabitable.

"I do understand there are hardships," the vice president said.

"But the recovery is phenomenal."

Gore praised federal, state and local agencies for working quickly and efficiently to provide assistance for the earthquake-ravaged area.

The federal government allocated \$14.7 million for architectural and engineering services for earthquake repairs at Cal State Northridge.

"Every part of the federal government is in gear," he said. "I'm here to look at what else needs to be done."

Gore assured students, professors and administrators that the Federal Emergency Management Agency would be "redoubling" recovery efforts. He did not elaborate.

The vice president was joined by Sen. Barbara Boxer and FEMA officials. Before speaking to students at the university, Gore toured a Chatsworth shopping center where he was joined by Sen. Diane Feinstein.

"I see and feel the spirit at Cal State Northridge, which in your words is not just back but better," Gore told a cheering crowd of students.

Although the vice president praised the rebuilding efforts and progress at the school, many students were not as impressed with campus conditions.

"I don't even have a classroom for my business class. It's out in a field," said student Margarita Hernandez.

Seh said the noise of the tractors and dust is distracting.

"It's really hard to concentrate," said student Kathy Szlykowicz. She said the portable classrooms had no lighting or blackboards. "We're having some problems with the restrooms too."

Szlykowicz said the portables were stopped up.

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Ste. Genevieve Levee Gets Federal Boost

\$5.5 Million Grant 'A Tremendous Breakthrough'

By Robert L. Koenig
Post-Dispatch Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Historic Ste. Genevieve, Mo., got a \$5.5 million boost Wednesday to build a permanent levee to protect the city and its French colonial homes.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation and the administration of President Bill Clinton agreed to provide that sum in a challenge grant to help Ste. Genevieve afford its share of a proposed \$40 million levee along the Mississippi River. But the city — the oldest in Missouri — still must find a way to raise \$4.5 million more.

Ste. Genevieve Mayor William Anderson called the grant "a tremendous breakthrough." But City Clerk Betty Selbel said, "We still have a ways to go" to come up with the rest of the money to pay for a permanent levee. She said city residents probably will vote on a levee bond issue.

Last summer, Ste. Genevieve staved off heavy damages from the swollen Mississippi by building a temporary levee of gravel and a million sandbags. Even so, floodwater caused about \$500,000 in damage to the town's French colonial and other historic homes. Other neighborhoods also sustained millions of dollars in damage.

Selbel said more than half of the temporary levee still stands because residents fear spring flooding.

Congress voted in 1986 to authorize the Army Corps of Engineers to build a permanent levee along the Mississippi at Ste. Genevieve. But the town has been unable to come up with its 25 percent matching share of the construction costs. Last fall, Congress ordered the corps to spend \$4.5 million to complete final planning for building the levee.

House Majority Leader Richard A. Gephardt, D-Mo., who announced Wednesday's grant, predicted that the new federal money will "break the eight-year logjam" that had blocked the levee project. Gephardt said he hoped that Ste. Genevieve will be able to cobble together the rest of the required matching money "through local and state sources."

Jennifer Hood, a spokeswoman for the Historic Preservation trust, said the White House released the \$5.5 million from a discretionary flood-aid account. She said the trust would

administer the grant because of Ste. Genevieve's historic importance.

"Last year, we included Ste. Genevieve on our list of the 11 most endangered historic places," Hood said. "Since the flood, we have made the town a high priority."

Last fall, a team of U.S. and Canadian experts traveled to Ste. Genevieve to assess the flood damage. Ben Handy, the historic trust's field representative in Chicago, said the group found a total of \$500,000 in damages to 28 of Ste. Genevieve's 31 historic buildings.

Illinois applies for damaged home buyout program

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (UPI) _ The Illinois state government is seeking \$36 million in federal funds to allow the state to purchase homes damaged by last year's severe flooding of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, officials said Wednesday.

The state has applied to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for the grant, which would be used to purchase 1,321 structures in the floodplains that sustained damage.

Most of the structures are houses, and 240 of them are farm residences. If approved, it would be the largest buyout of floodplain structures in Illinois history.

"The state is acting to ensure that taxpayers will never have to worry about these homes and businesses being flooded again because they will be removed," Gov. Jim Edgar said.

After moving the structures, land would be converted to public open space for recreational, wetland, habitat or other conservation purposes, Edgar said.

The buyout plan being reviewed by FEMA officials is divided into 28 projects, as designed by local officials.

FEMA officials will have to approve the amount of money to be spent on the project, which will consist of 75 percent of the total funds. Illinois would be liable for the remainder of the money.

State officials are working on other applications for buy-out and expect to submit a second application for federal approval soon.

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245 S. Los Robles (3rd Floor) Pasadena, CA 91101

**FEMA-DR-1008-CA-PR # 230
February 16, 1994**

**Media Contacts: FEMA: (818) 405-7548
OES: (818) 405-7408**

**OES/FEMA NEWS BRIEFING IN PASADENA CANCELLED
FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17**

There will be no OES/FEMA news briefing related to the Northridge earthquake recovery efforts tomorrow, February 17, at the Disaster Field Office in Pasadena.

-end-



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**THREE DACS RELOCATING OPERATIONS TO
NEW EARTHQUAKE SERVICE CENTERS**

Disaster Application Centers (DACs) in Newhall and Santa Clarita/Saugus are relocating to a new, single facility in Valencia. The Santa Monica DAC operation is also relocating. Both new facilities will begin operations Saturday, February 19 at 9 a.m.

The new centers, called Earthquake Service Centers, are located as follows:

**Valencia
(servicing Newhall, Santa Clarita and Saugus areas)
28460 Avenue Stanford
Valencia, CA 91355**

**Santa Monica/West Los Angeles
1901 S. Bundy Drive
Los Angeles, CA 90025-5203**

Hours of operation will continue from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Saturday.

The new Earthquake Service Centers will continue to register applicants for disaster assistance and provide follow-up services to those who previously have teleregistered or visited a local DAC.

The current DACs relocating are situated at:

**William S. Hart Park (the train station)
24151 N. Newhall Avenue
Newhall**

**Canyon County Park
17615 Soledad Canyon Road
Santa Clarita**

**1431-33 Second Street (retail space)
Santa Monica**

Throughout the earthquake area, remaining DAC operations also will transition into Earthquake Service Centers. Dates and locations will continue to be announced.

--more--

THREE DACS RELOCATING TO NEW EARTHQUAKE SERVICE CENTERS/2

Over time, the Earthquake Service Centers will support long-term recovery efforts by providing assistance and information to the public on a continuing basis.

The Earthquake Service Centers are jointly managed by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and may include city, county and local agency participation.

Persons who suffered damages or losses because of the earthquake may visit an Earthquake Service Center for registration and information about:

- * Disaster housing and repair programs**
- * Small Business Administration (SBA) disaster loans for homes and businesses**
- * California Individual and Family Grant Program.**

-end-



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DAILY EARTHQUAKE UPDATE

- * A total of 340,123 applications for federal/state disaster assistance have been received since the January 17 Northridge earthquake. Individuals and business owners affected by the disaster who have not yet done so are encouraged to register for assistance by visiting a Disaster Application Center (DAC) or by calling the 24-hour, toll-free teleregistration number 1-800-462-9029 (TDD 1-800-462-7585).**
- * \$152.5 million in major individual and business assistance funding has been disbursed by federal/state officials to date:**

FEMA temporary housing & emergency repair grants:	\$150,963,000
State individual and family grants:	13,395
Small Business Administration loans:	1,568,800
TOTAL FUNDS DISBURSED	\$152,545,195

-- end --



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245 South Los Robles Avenue Pasadena, CA 91101

**FEMA-DR-1008-CA-PR # 225
February 16, 1994**

Media Contacts:

**FEMA: (818) 405-7548
OES: (818) 405-7408**

FOOD PROGRAMS FOR LONG-TERM NEEDS

If, as a result of the Northridge Earthquake, you've lost your job or expect your income to be reduced for the next few months, you may be eligible for one or more of the federal flood assistance programs now operating in Los Angeles County.

Food Help for Families.The Food Stamp Program is intended to supplement the food purchasing power of low-income families or to provide those with no income with the ability to buy a nutritious, low-cost diet.

The amount of food stamps a household may receive depends on the amount of your household's income, less certain deductions. Other considerations include liquid assets, such as bank accounts, and the value of any vehicle(s) owned by the household.

The amount of food stamps a household may receive depends on the number of household members and their income. The less income the person or household has, the greater the food stamp benefits, up to the maximum amount for that household size. For example:

- o A single person household with a gross monthly income of not more than \$756, and a monthly income after certain deductions (net income) not greater than \$581, could be eligible for at least \$10 in food stamps, the minimum benefit. Persons with no income could receive as much as \$112 monthly in food stamps.**
- o The maximum gross monthly income for a family of four to qualify for food stamps is \$1,555, with a net income of \$1,196. A four-person household with no income could receive up to \$375 in food stamp.**

Food stamps are administered by the state Department of Social Services through county social services departments.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) . Food for one or more days is available to low-income, earthquake-affected individuals and families. The types and amounts of food are dependent upon what food pantries have on hand at the time. Some of the food is donated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's TEFAP program. Local food pantries also distribute food and other good from private industry, public groups and individuals. TEPAF foods are available to low-income families and individuals.

-more-

Food Programs for Children

National School Lunch Program. The National School Lunch Program is widely available to children in public and private schools. The intent of the program is to provide school children with a nutritious meal that gives them one-third of their daily nutritional requirement. The National School Lunch program may be the best food buy for the money since all meals are subsidized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Children from low-income families receive meals free or at a reduced price.

To determine whether your children are eligible for free or reduced-price school lunches, contact your child's school for information and an application.

School Breakfast Program. While not as widely available, the School Breakfast Program is offered in many Los Angeles County schools on the same terms as the National School Lunch Program. To determine whether your children are eligible for free or reduced price meals, contact your child's school.

Summer Food Service Program for Children. The Summer Food Program (SFSP) provides meals to children who are out of school for extended vacations, such as summer breaks. The program operates throughout the year in a number of neighborhoods served by schools operating on year-round calendars, and at many sites during the summer months. The program serves free SFSP meals to children 18 and under at many city/county park and recreation facilities, schools and other public and private nonprofit facilities.

Targeted Food Assistance Programs

WIC Program. The Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children, more commonly known as the WIC Program, provides supplemental food, health care referrals and nutrition education at no cost to low-income (185% or less of the poverty level), pregnant or breastfeeding and nonbreastfeeding postpartum women, infants and children (up to age 5) who are at nutritional risk. Participants receive WIC Program food vouchers for specific nutritious foods such as milk, eggs, fruit or vegetable juice, infant formula and peanut butter or beans or peas. The vouchers can be used at many grocery stores.

The state Department of Health Services directs the WIC program, through local agencies.

Soup Kitchens. For individuals and families without a home, or those who for whatever reason are unable to prepare meals where they live, an answer to needed food help may lie with the many organizations that prepare and serve meals in congregate dining halls. Often called soup kitchens, many of these facilities receive U.S. Department of Agriculture food, in addition to public and private donations of food, funds and volunteers. Depending upon the group or organization, meal service will vary.

For more information about food assistance, a booklet in English and Spanish has been developed by the Southern California Interfaith Hunger Coalition. Titled, "How to Get Food, Disaster Assistance, & Money," the booklet provides information on food programs and eligibility. The booklet is available at all offices of the Salvation Army.

To locate food a program near you, a multi-lingual telephone information referral service called "INFO-LINE" is available 24-hours a day, seven days a week.

INFO-LINE numbers for Los Angeles County are:

Los Angeles	(213) 686-0950
San Gabriel Valley	(818) 350-6833
San Fernando Valley	(818) 501-4447
Burbank/Glendale	(818) 956-1100
West Los Angeles	(310) 551-2929
Long Beach/South Bay	(310) 603-8962
L. A. Airport area	(310) 671-7464
Other areas	(800) 339-6993
Hearing impaired, TDD	(800) 660-4026

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**FEMA-DR-1008-CA-PR # 222S
16 de febrero de 1994**

**Contacto de Prensa: FEMA: (818) 405-7548
OES: (818) 405-7408**

CONSEJERIA LEGAL GRATIS PARA VICTIMAS DEL TERREMOTO

Aquellas personas afectadas por el terremoto pueden obtener informacion legal gratis como un servicio publico de "Los Angeles County Bar Association".

Los servicios incluyen mensajes pregrabados en ingles y espanol referente a asuntos legales relacionados con el terremoto, una linea de informacion para hablar con abogados voluntarios y consejeria legal para cualquier persona que acuda al Centro de Solicitud por Desastre designado.

Las personas que vivan en el area de Los Angeles podran escuchar los mensajes pregrabados 24 horas al dia, llamando al "Smartlaw Information Line" el 213-243-1500 o al telefono libre de cargos, 1-1-800-622-9444. Los temas incluyen:

Cobertura de seguro y reclamaciones

Vivienda (propietarios/inquilinos y asuntos relacionados con pagos de hipotecas)

Pago de deudas del consumidor

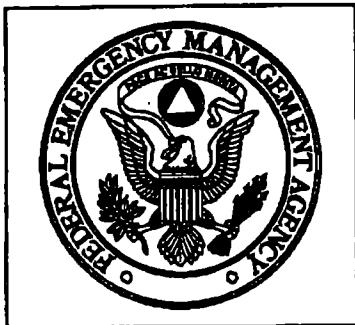
Problemas en relaciones laborales

Lesiones y problemas de salud

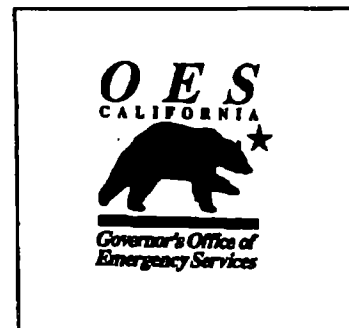
Para hablar por telefono con uno de los abogados voluntarios de "Los Angeles County Bar Association", pueden llamar al 1-800-953-4500 de lunes a viernes de 11 a.m. a 1 p.m. y de 4 p.m. a 7 p.m.

Los abogados voluntarios se encuentran en algunos Centros de Solicitud por Desastre en las areas afectadas por el terremoto para contestar cualquier pregunta legal. Para las direcciones de estos centros, llame a la Linea de Auxilio al 1-800-525-0321 (TDD 1-800-660-8005) de 6 A.M. a 12 de la medianoche diariamente.

--FIN--



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**FEMA-DR-1008-CA-PR # 220S
16 de febrero de 1994**

**Contacto de Prensa: FEMA: (818) 405-7548
OES: (818) 405-7408**

**ASISTENCIA FEDERAL PARA HIPOTECAS Y ALQUILER, RELACIONADO A
PROBLEMAS FINANCIEROS CREADOS POR EL DESASTRE**

La asistencia para hipotecas y alquiler que provee el gobierno Federal, esta disponible para familias e individuos que hayan recibido notificacion de juicio hipotecario o desalojo como resultado directo de problemas financieros creados por el Terremoto de Northridge.

En una Conferencia de Prensa, Frank Kishton, el Oficial Federal de Coordinacion, anuncio que las personas pueden solicitar este tipo de asistencia, conocido como el Programa de Asistencia para Hipotecas y Alquiler.

Pueden ser elegibles aquellas personas que se encuentren en peligro de ser desalojadas o en juicio hipotecario debido a no poder pagar la hipoteca o alquiler, dijo Frank Kishton. Los solicitantes deberan demostrar que la situacion financiera ha sido resultado directo de problemas financieros ocasionados por el desastre.

De acuerdo a Kishton, las personas pueden conseguir los formularios necesarios para solicitar en los Centros de Solicitud Para Asistencia por el Desastre (DACs) localizados cerca de las areas afectada por el terremoto. Tambien pueden obtener los formularios llamando a la Linea de Informacion 1-800-525-0321 (TDD: 1-800-600-8005).

El programa provee a los solicitantes elegibles con una subvencion para el pagare mensual de la hipoteca o alquiler. La ayuda puede continuar hasta un maximo de 18 meses; basada en una revision mensual.

Personas que esten empleadas pueden ser elegibles para a solicitar dicho programa. Aquellas personas que son duenos de negocios y que trabajan por cuenta propia deben solicitar un Prestamo de Perdidas Economicas por Desastre a la Administracion de Pequenos Negocios (SBA).

--FIN--

The President could join Dr. Brown and Fr. Clements at the Steering Committee meeting in Room 472 or before or during the announcement in Room 450. Virtually any time between 10:45 and 11:30 AM would be appropriate.

The announcement event is scheduled to be followed by a reception in Room 474.

REMARKS REQUIRED:

Formal remarks appear unnecessary, although a bio of Fr. Clements can be provided by ONDCP as can talking points.

The President could choose to speak to the contribution of programs like this to the National Drug Control Strategy, or more generally to community empowerment, the importance of values, the partnership between government and the private sector, and the importance of building on the strengths of existing community institutions.

MEDIA COVERAGE:

ONDCP is doing a press release and AARR is making press contacts.

RECOMMENDED BY:

Dr. Lee P. Brown, Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy

CONTACT:

Ricia McMahon, Chief of Staff, 5-6706

John Gregrich, 5-6749

ONE CHURCH--ONE ADDICT

Steering Committee

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Rev. David Works
Retired Episcopal Priest
Charlottesville, VA | 10. Rev. Robert Tywoniak
Director, Child Welfare Division
of Catholic Community Services
Miami, FL |
| 2. Rev. Linda Loving
Associate Minister
4th Presbyterian Church
Chicago, IL | 11. Rev. Michael Pfleger
Pastor, St. Sabina
Chicago, IL |
| 3. Rev. Robert Jeffers
Pastor, St. Augustine's
Catholic Church
New York, NY | 12. Dr. Cyprian Rowe
Johns Hopkins
Hospital Clinical Director
Baltimore, MD |
| 4. Bishop C.P. Minnich, Jr.
President, Council of Bishops
United Methodist
Raleigh, NC | 13. Fr. Daniel Mallette
Pastor, St. Margaret of Scotland
Chicago, IL |
| 5. Rev. R.B. Holmes
Pastor, Bethel Baptist Church
Tallahassee, FL | 14. Fr. Leonard Dubi
Pastor, St. Ann
Hazelcrest, IL |
| 6. Rev. James Harris
Pastor, Faith Community Baptist
Church
Silver Spring, MD | |
| 7. Rev. John Payne
Pastor, St. Augustine Catholic
Church
Washington, DC | |
| 8. Rabbi Martin Siegel
Columbia Jewish Congregation
Baltimore, MD | |
| 9. Rev. William Collins
Pastor, St. Mary
Rockford, IL | |

AARR

American Alliance for Rights & Responsibilities

1725 K Street N.W.
Suite 1112
Washington, D.C. 20006
Tel: (202) 785-7844
Fax: (202) 785-4370

*"This effort deserves more than recognition. It
deserves our energetic support as citizens."*

-Lee Brown, Director
Office of National Drug Control Policy

**Advocates for a
new balance
between rights and
responsibilities**

ONE CHURCH--ONE ADDICT

What is ONE CHURCH--ONE ADDICT?

ONE CHURCH--ONE ADDICT is a national program dedicated to mobilizing the faith community to extend a helping hand to recovering substance abusers. ONE CHURCH--ONE ADDICT helps churches, synagogues, and mosques establish and train committees, which then assist recovering addicts.

What services can churches provide to recovering addicts?

Churches can provide four important services: provide acceptance, companionship, and role modeling; they can make referrals to treatment centers; ; advise families on how to avoid "enabling" addicts to continue using drugs; and train addicts to practice relapse prevention.

Why is ONE CHURCH--ONE ADDICT needed?

Many of America's institutions have joined the fight against drug abuse. The medical and mental health systems, criminal justice system and the educational system are striving to combat addiction. One institution that has remained untapped, however, is the faith community. ONE CHURCH--ONE ADDICT will bring the eclectic resources of churches to the aid of those who are battling addiction.

How did ONE CHURCH--ONE ADDICT begin?

Father George Clements, the former pastor of Holy Angels Church in Chicago, and founder of ONE CHURCH--ONE CHILD, was awakened to the need for this program when two parishioners came to him and asked for prayers and support for a family member who was addicted to drugs. In response, Father Clements asked during Mass for any member of the congregation who had been affected by substance abuse to rise. Every member of the congregation stood up.

How is ONE CHURCH--ONE ADDICT funded?

ONE CHURCH--ONE ADDICT is a program of the American Alliance for Rights & Responsibilities, a national non-profit organization devoted to restoring the link between rights and responsibilities in American life. Contributions to support ONE CHURCH--ONE ADDICT are coming from individuals, corporations, and foundations.

How can a Church become involved in ONE CHURCH--ONE ADDICT?

Write to the AARR at 1725 K Street, NW, Suite 1112, Washington, DC 20006. Or call 202/785-7844; fax 202/785-4370.

AARR

American Alliance for Rights & Responsibilities

1725 K Street N.W.
Suite 1112
Washington, D.C. 20006
Tel: (202) 785-7844
Fax: (202) 785-4370

"The American Alliance for Rights and Responsibilities is . . . trying to bring individual liberties into balance with community responsibility. Or, how Americans can stay independent-minded but also get together to do each other good."

— A.M. Rosenthal, *The New York Times*

**Advocates for a
new balance
between rights and
responsibilities**

What is the AARR?

The American Alliance for Rights & Responsibilities is a national public interest group dedicated to restoring the link between rights and responsibilities in public policy debates, court decisions, and the daily life of individual Americans.

What does the AARR try to accomplish?

The AARR makes Americans aware of the serious decline in civic responsibility in this country, identifies and publicizes innovative local solutions for problems that pit individual rights against community needs, helps communities defend those solutions from legal challenges, and supports public policies that encourage responsible citizenship.

What are the AARR's priority issues?

The AARR is concentrating on three areas where Americans are debating anew the balance between rights and responsibilities: the safety and civility of streets, schools, and other public places; eradication of street drug markets; and promotion of citizenship through national and community service.

What kind of work does the AARR do?

The AARR provides support to grassroots activists and local government, recruits major law firms to provide *pro bono* legal assistance to community groups in precedent-setting litigation, maintains an information clearinghouse on rights and responsibilities issues, and conducts policy research.

Is this a conservative or a liberal group?

Neither. We believe that concern over the issues we address stretches across ideological divisions; that any agenda for America's future depends upon a society in which the values of mutual obligation, voluntary restraint and civic responsibility are widely shared. The AARR is not in service to any political party.

Who supports the AARR?

The AARR is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization supported by foundation grants, law firms, membership contributions and publication sales.

Board of Directors

Frederick R. Anderson, former Dean and Professor of Law, American University Law School, now Counsel, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

Michael Baylson, Former U.S. Attorney for Philadelphia, now a partner with the firm of Duane, Morris & Heckscher.

Joan Bernstein, Vice President for Ethical Issues and General Counsel, Chemical Waste Management, Inc.

Father George Clements, former Pastor of Holy Angels Church, Chicago, and a MacArthur Prize winner.

Amitai Etzioni, Professor of Sociology, The George Washington University.

William Falsgraf, partner, Baker & Hostetler, and former President of the American Bar Association.

Hugh Davis Graham, Professor of History, Vanderbilt University.

Constance Horner, Former Director of the Office of Personnel Management and former Deputy Secretary of HHS, member of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission; Guest Scholar at the Brookings Institution.

Susan B. King, Senior Vice President for Corporate Affairs, Corning, Inc.

Victor Kramer, formerly a partner with Arnold & Porter, now Professor of Law at the University of Minnesota and Georgetown University.

George LaNoue, Director of the Graduate Program in Policy Sciences at the University of Maryland Graduate School, Baltimore.

Richard Lyman, Former President of Stanford University, past President of the Rockefeller Foundation, now retired.

James Moorman, Partner, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, former Assistant U.S. Attorney General.

Theodore Rogers, Partner, American Industrial Partners, and Chairman of the Board of NYC Ballet. Former President and Chief Executive Officer of NL Industries.

Katherine Sullivan, Counsel, Aetna Life and Casualty.

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George Hartman, Partner, Hartman & Cox.

Henry Luce III, President of the Henry Luce Foundation.

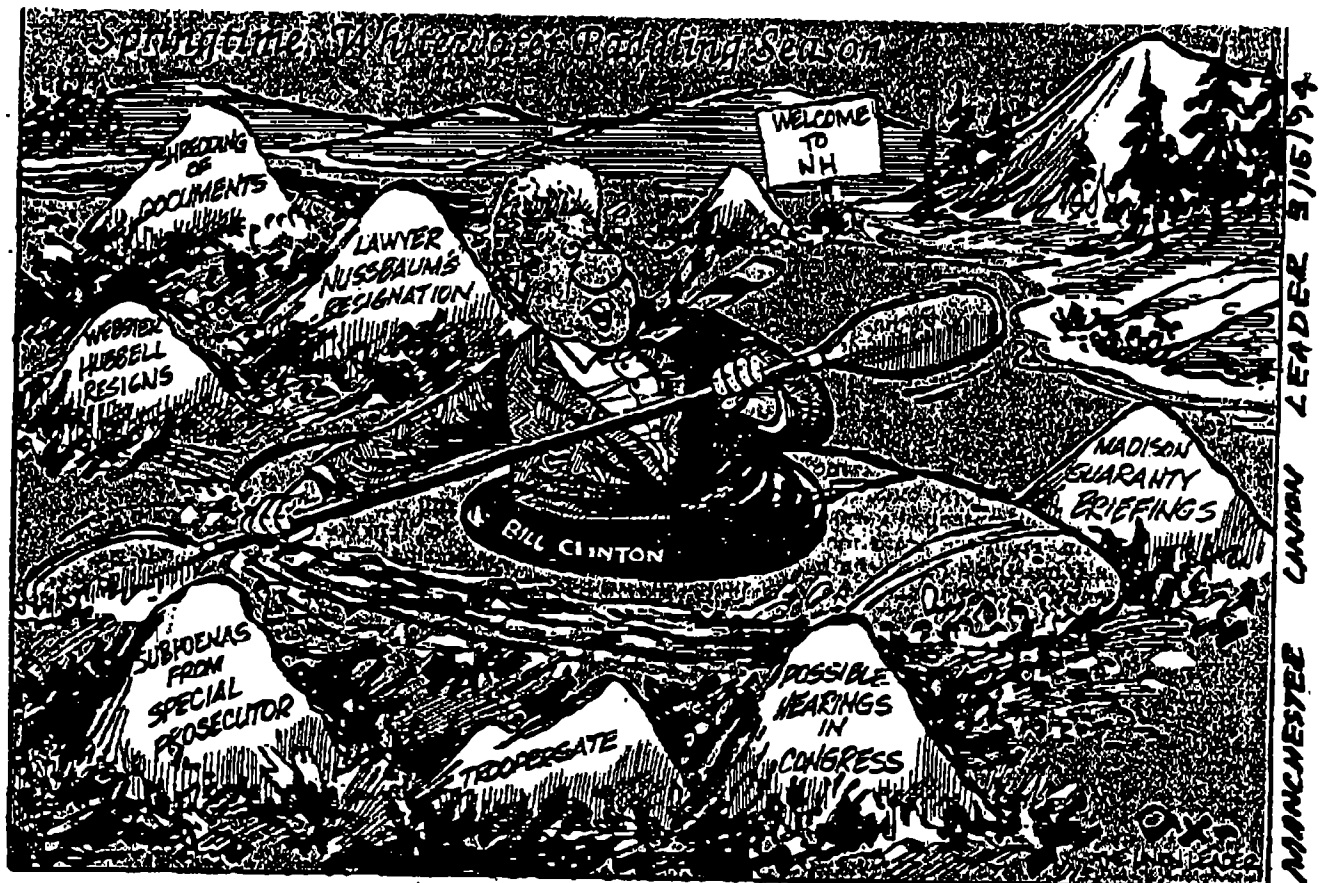
DAILY CLIPS

NEWSPAPER CLIPS TELEVISION NEWS TRANSCRIPTS THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1994

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March 15, 1994

Where Have All the Ethics Gone

By WALLACE STICKNEY

NOW LET ME GET THIS STRAIGHT. Those nasty Republicans are raising partisan issues again. Meanwhile, President Clinton is practicing his scowling looks and summoning his righteous indignation for public display while the FOBs (friends of Bill) scurry for cover. And the Democrats are still looking the other way!

If it wasn't so serious, it would be humorous. This President has trashed forever the idea that politicians must avoid even the appearance of impropriety and, in fact, redefined propriety to suit his own fancy! Those pious ethical pronouncements that rolled so easily off the Democrat tongues during the past two administrations are no longer politically correct.

But even the Democrats must be crossing their fingers as they defend what even they must know are serious abuses of power committed on the road to the White House and, indeed, in the White House itself. Their only hope is to continue the partisan spin control that has spun them so far off the ethical path already. It is only a partisan issue, they say, nothing serious here.

We simply can't let them get away with it. This coverup and the actions of this administration strike to the heart of whether good or moral government can ever be practiced in this nation again, or for that matter, whether anyone should ever try to practice ethical government again. This is serious business.

Can anyone really believe the arrogance that gets stronger every day as the Clintons and their clones whom they placed in the White House and throughout the administration try to defend their actions on the way to Washington and during their first year in power? Each day a new revelation of wrongdoing is revealed, yet the arrogant dismissal of wrongdoing continues.

None of them would have the belief that an order not to

destroy papers given, now, months into their coverup, will preserve evidence. Are they kidding? The question is not whether any papers or evidence will be destroyed now or in the future, but rather if anything is left to be destroyed.

The conspiracy of factual silence by the Democrats is a desperately cynical tactic designed to keep the barn door open long enough for the facts and evidence to escape or the public to tire of the issue. The Democrat attack pack is strangely quiet. Some things are certain, however:

Republicans have not hindered the Whitewater investigations.

Republicans do not know the real fate of Vince Foster.

Republicans do not know the whereabouts of the missing parts of the so-called suicide note.

Republicans did not order evidence to be shredded.

Republicans did not receive special briefings on the strategy of the investigations.

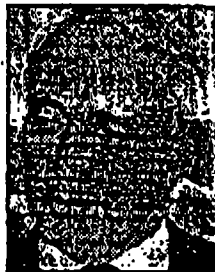
Republicans do not know how all these unusual events connect.

But, some Democrats do and all of them should want to. If this is a test for partisanship it is a test for the Democrats. They must prove that ethical government is important to them and that ethics rules are a credo to govern by and not simply another way for the majority to harass the minority.

We should not be surprised at anything. The millionaires who inhabit the Clinton administration made their millions pursuing government and government connected careers. They know too well how easy it is to turn public programs to personal advantage. They have done it before. As the banks went bankrupt or were turned over to the FDIC they prospered while our friends and neighbors lost their homes and businesses in spite of having made every payment on time. Fairness demands answers — straight answers.

This is a test for partisan politics to be sure, but it is the Democrats who are being tested, not the Republicans.

The author is a former director of FEMA.



WALLACE STICKNEY

CONTINUE



DISASTER NEWS RELEASE



Federal/State Disaster Field Office, 333 Waller Avenue, Lexington, KY 40504

Contact: Susan Gedutis
Lead FEMA PIO (606) 233-2424
Federal Emergency Management Agency

Contact: Don Armstrong
Lead State PIO (606) 233-2425
Disaster and Emergency Services

SIX ADDITIONAL COUNTIES SURVEYED FOR DISASTER AID

LEXINGTON (March 22) -- Damage surveys currently are being conducted in six additional Kentucky counties in connection with the statewide ice storm of Feb. 9-11, federal and state disaster officials announced today. The surveys will determine whether damages were extensive enough to warrant the addition of these counties to the federal disaster declaration approved March 16 by President Bill Clinton.

The announcement was made today by Edward A. Thomas, Federal Emergency Management Agency coordinating officer, and James M. Everett, Kentucky Division of Disaster and Emergency Services, state coordinating officer at the joint Federal/State disaster field office in Lexington.

If approved, the six counties would be added to the list of 64 Kentucky counties previously approved for federal disaster assistance. The six counties that will be considered are: Boyd, Floyd, Greenup, Letcher, Livingston, and Spencer.

The process of applying for assistance has begun in the counties, cities and telephone and electric power cooperatives, according to disaster officials. Communities in the 64 counties are eligible for 75 percent matching federal funds for the costs of emergency services, debris removal and the repair or replacement of public facilities such as roads, bridges, buildings, and utilities. The remaining cost share is 12 percent from state and 13 percent from local sources.

DES MOINES REGISTER

March 22, 1994

Council prepares for floods

The plan would speed the purchase of materials if waters threaten.

CHRIS OSHER

REGISTER STAFF WRITER

Although spring rains haven't arrived yet, the Des Moines City Council on Monday night approved a flood protection plan designed to cut through government red tape in the city's rivers begin to swell.

"Due to the continued level of anxiety and apprehension on the part of business owners and residents, it is necessary to take extra effort this spring and summer to prepare for any chance of repeat flooding," Des Moines City Manager Cy Carney said in a letter to the council.

The council directed Carney and the city's legal department to draft the necessary ordinance changes that would allow the city to speed the purchase of material and rental of equipment in the event flood waters begin threatening.

The council also received a report from the city manager detailing the steps that have been taken to protect the city from a repeat of last summer's record flood that left the city without water.

The "pre-emergency plan" outlined by Carney would go into effect if the Raccoon River reaches an elevation of 18.5 feet at Fleur Drive or

if the Des Moines River reaches an elevation of 22 feet at Second Avenue. The plan also would begin if the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers began discharging 20,000 cubic feet of water per second from Saylorville Dam.

In those instances, Carney would advise the mayor and City Council to:

- Announce that a state of pre-emergency exists because of rising river levels.

- Begin providing information to residents and businesses susceptible to flooding.

- Direct city workers to begin working with businesses and residents in vulnerable areas.

- Mobilize the city staff to record and interpret data that might warn of an impending flood.

- Begin purchase of materials and rental of equipment to provide protection from possible flood damage.

Carney also would be given the authority under the pre-emergency state to:

- Begin running an emergency operating center to coordinate communications and resources.

- Purchase material to assist the city's Public Works Department in the construction of flood protection facilities.

- Negotiate contracts for the rental of equipment to help protect areas from flooding.

INSIDE

Council reconsiders retiree benefits.
Page 3M

B6 EDITORIALS

The Flood Lingers On The Katy Trail

How do you know the Katy Trail is a success? When owners of the businesses along the bicycle and hiking trail complain that damage caused by the Flood of '93 is hurting them badly. Since the trail opened in St. Charles County in 1990, they have become dependent upon the trail for a livelihood. Their concern shows how the trail has won favor with many residents along the abandoned railroad line, as well as with local hikers and cyclists.

For much of its 200 miles, the trail lies close to the Missouri River — a scenic proximity that causes trouble during high water. Last summer and fall the flood did great harm to the trail and to businesses that have sprung up to provide such services as bicycle rentals and restaurants for visitors drawn to the linear park.

Federal aid is on the way, though not as quickly as

those important businesses along the trail would like. So far, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources has got \$355,000 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, with another \$418,000 expected later this spring. A \$300,000 gift from the Edward D. Jones Foundation — the trail's fairy godmother — will help the state pay its 10 percent share. Repairs should begin in late May with a reopening of the trail from Weldon Spring to Augusta in St. Charles County set for mid-summer.

The Katy Trail has been one of Missouri's favorite parks in the four years since it opened; it is also one of the most vulnerable parks because it lies in a flood plain. Sometimes high water will knock it out. The popularity of the trail, however, should ensure that in the long run, businesses will be rewarded for investing their time and money nearby.

Levasy family back in time for a buyout

By GREG CLARK
Staff Writer

P-E-J

Phil and Kathy Hood recently put their flood-ravaged Levasy home back in order. Now they can start thinking about tearing it down and moving.

The Hoods are among nine property owners who sit on the verge of a government buyout.

Late last week, Missouri Gov. Mel Carnahan asked the Federal Emergency Management Association (FEMA) to approve \$214,000 for acquiring eight houses and one mobile-home pad in Levasy. An additional \$47,250 was recommended to demolish the structures.

For the Hoods, the timing was ironic.

"It's funny because we're in the process of trying to get back in the house," Kathy Hood said. "We basically found out while trying to put up the last board."

Though approval by FEMA is not automatic, it's close.

"By the time it comes here, there are no surprises," Frank Begley, FEMA deputy regional director, said Tuesday. "In all likelihood, they can expect to receive approval. Absolutely."

In two or three weeks, the money should begin filtering through the state to the Levasy city government, which will distribute it to property owners.

At that point, the Hoods and other families will learn how much cash they can expect. Then they'll have to decide whether it's enough.

"We're not thinking too much about it yet, because they still haven't talked to us about what they might be willing to offer," Hood said. "We know it will be another decision and another thing we have to deal with."

Levasy also had sought funds to elevate two houses and do flood-prevention

projects for three or four others, Alderwoman Jackie Hoard said. The governor's office rejected those projects.

Under the buyout, all structures on participating properties must be demolished. Any holes — such as cellars or septic tanks — must be filled. Nobody could build on the properties again.

The vacant lots could be turned into small parks, Hoard said.

Other property owners might be able to join the buyout program later, said William Moore, a special assistant to the governor.

Hoard, however, doesn't expect that to

happen in Levasy.

"We think we have anyone who would fall into the criteria for buyout covered," she said.

For the Hoods, a buyout offers a mixed blessing: They no longer would reside in a spot threatened by floods, but they would have to move from an area they enjoy.

If his family accepts the buyout, Phil Hood said they still would like to live in rural Jackson County. Seeing their current home torn down would be gut-wrenching, especially after redoing the plumbing, flooring, walls and other projects, he said.

"I wouldn't want to watch that," he said.

TWO MONTHS\2

- The Small Business Administration (SBA) has approved \$410.2 million in low-interest disaster loans for damage to homes and personal property and another \$39.8 million for businesses.

- As of March 1, more than 60,000 individuals have received free crisis counseling for disaster-related stress and emotional problems from Los Angeles and Ventura County Departments of Mental Health personnel. A \$12.8 million FEMA grant is funding the first two months of crisis counseling activities.

The deadline for accepting disaster assistance applications is May 17. Individuals may register for assistance by visiting a nearby Disaster Application Center or Earthquake Service Center. The centers are open Monday through Saturday, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. To learn the location of a center, call the Disaster Information Helpline at 1-800-525-0321 (TDD: 1-800-660-8005).

Individuals may also register by calling the special teleregistration number at 1-800-462-9029 (TDD: 1-800-462-7585). The teleregistration number is open for calls Monday through Saturday from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

For information on the status of applications already filed, individuals may call the helpline.

-End-

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PRESS RELEASE

FEDERAL/STATE/LOCAL COORDINATING OFFICE



FEMA-DR-1008-CA-PR#291
March 16, 1994

DISASTER INFORMATION FROM:
Federal/State Coordinating Office
245 S. Los Robles (3rd Floor)
Pasadena, CA 91101

Media Contacts: (818) 405-7575

TWO MONTHS AFTER

NEARLY HALF-A-MILLION SOUTHERN CALIFORNIANS HAVE APPLIED FOR EARTHQUAKE DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Nearly half-a-million Southern Californians have applied for local, state and federal disaster assistance in the two month period following the January 17 Northridge earthquake.

Some 454,650 applications for assistance have been received to date, far in excess of the previous record for a single U.S. disaster. The previous high was 304,000 applications following Hurricane Hugo in 1989.

Assistance facts and figures are as follows:

- \$472.9 million in grants have been issued to 183,065 applicants by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for temporary housing and emergency repairs to homes.

- \$6.4 million in grants approved for affected individuals and families to meet serious needs and expenses not covered by insurance or other assistance programs. The grants are made by the California Department of Social Services through its Individual and Family Grant Program (IFGP), a state- and federally-funded disaster assistance program.

-More-



PRESS RELEASE

FEDERAL/STATE/LOCAL COORDINATING OFFICE



FEMA-DR-1008-CA-PR#293

March 18, 1994

DISASTER INFORMATION FROM:

Federal/State Coordinating Office

245 S. Los Robles (3rd Floor)

Pasadena, CA 91101

Media Contacts: (818) 405-7575

THERE'S STILL TIME TO APPLY FOR EARTHQUAKE DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Although two months have passed since the Northridge earthquake struck Southern California, there is still time -- until Tuesday, May 17th -- for those affected by the disaster to file for local, state and federal assistance.

Officials from the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) encourage individuals and business owners who have suffered earthquake losses or damages to register for assistance at their earliest opportunity.

Earthquake survivors in the counties of Los Angeles, Orange and Ventura, which were declared by President Clinton in January as federal disaster areas, may register by visiting a local Disaster Application Center or Earthquake Service Center or by calling the toll-free, national Teleregistration line.

Open Monday through Saturday, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., the Teleregistration number is 1-800-462-9029 (TDD, 1-800-462-7585).

Disaster Application Centers and Earthquake Service Centers operate Monday through Saturday, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

For center locations and general information, call the Disaster Helpline 6 a.m. to 12 midnight, seven days a week, at 1-800-525-0321 (TDD: 1-800-660-8005).

-End-

3-24-94

Seismic Design Hailed for Averting Hospital Damage

■ **Safety:** Base isolation system is credited with lessening impact of Northridge quake on USC facility.

By RICHARD LEE COLVIN AT
TIMES STAFF WRITER

The terrifying jolt that woke most of Southern California on Jan. 17 felt like nothing more than a gentle rocking at USC University Hospital in Los Angeles, with some patients saying that it was as if they were babies again, back in their cribs.

In other hospitals, chaos ensued. Water cascaded from fire sprinkler systems. Power failed. Breathing apparatuses wheezed to a halt. Glass shattered. In all, a dozen hospitals, some of them built to modern seismic standards, had to close or curtail patient services.

Part of the difference, experts agree, was a state-of-the-art seismic safety system built into USC University Hospital's foundation.

The so-called base isolation system—designed to work much like the springs and shock absorbers on an automobile—absorbed or damped about two-thirds of the force that hit the eight-story

■ MAKING CITY HALL SAFE Retrofitting a landmark. B2

building.

Opened in 1991 as the nation's first base-isolated hospital, USC University Hospital's performance in the Northridge quake is being hailed by some engineers as proof positive of the technology's potential for protecting all types of

Please see HOSPITAL, A26

critical structures, from fire stations to businesses' computer centers and their contents.

Some caution that the structure was too far from the epicenter to be subjected to more than moderate shaking and that questions remain about how such systems would function in a large quake. Even so, it is clear that this real-world test of base isolation is gaining converts to the notion of preventing buildings from shaking rather than only trying to build them strong enough to remain standing after being tossed about.

"Everybody's eyes lit up with that, and now all of the vendors are saying, 'Look, told you so, base isolation works,'" said Bill Staehlin, supervising structural engineer for the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, the state agency that oversees hospital construction.

Modern buildings are supposed to withstand even the most powerful of earthquakes, but base-isolation systems offer the added benefit of protecting equipment, water lines and other contents so that structures remain functional, Staehlin said.

While engineers analyze \$13 billion in damage to freeways, parking structures, steel-frame office towers, wood-frame apartment buildings and tilt-up concrete warehouses and try to understand their weaknesses, some researchers and policy-makers are urging greater emphasis on preventing some of the damage in the first place.

Among the techniques being researched are the use of mechanical devices to counteract the force of an earthquake and installation of friction plates that let buildings slide side-to-side. By far the most promising approach, and the only one that is actually installed in more than just a handful of buildings, is that of base isolators, engineers said.

Caltech civil engineering professor John P. Hall testified recently at a congressional hearing that although more research is needed, base isolation is "the right road to be going down" for protecting hospitals, emergency command centers and other structures that must remain functional after an earthquake.

Only about 300 buildings and bridges worldwide—80 buildings nationally—use the technology. But at least a dozen more buildings and several bridges are being built or retrofitted with isolators in California, even though they can cost tens of millions of dollars.

One of those will be a five-floor hospital within a hospital proposed as part of a replacement for the

aging Los Angeles County-USC Medical Center. The facility, which would contain the trauma care center, surgery theaters, radiology rooms and laboratory, is already known as "the lifeboat."

With doctors and nurses there likely to see scores of injured people after a magnitude 8.0 earthquake, the 300,000-square-foot critical care facility would have three days worth of water, power and medicine in reserve. More important, it is to be built on a series of steel, rubber and lead pads that will help make sure the equipment and supplies survive.

The current county medical center, which includes 100 mostly old, seismically unsafe buildings, suffered nearly \$400 million in damage in the Northridge quake. Two of the center's four hospitals remain closed, and 16 or more other buildings will have to be demolished.

But even modern hospitals were put out of commission by the quake. Olive View-UC/LA Medical Center, a stiffly built steel-frame building erected in 1987 to replace an older structure destroyed in the 1971 Sylmar earthquake, was not damaged structurally, but shaking ruptured a water main and caused the hospital's fire sprinklers to leak. The facility had to be shut down for several days.

In hopes of avoiding such a scenario, San Bernardino County officials are planning a base isolation system for the foundation of a new \$434-million, 835,000-square-foot medical center to be built in Colton, near the San Andreas and San Jacinto faults. Those faults are thought to be capable of producing magnitude 8.0 or greater quakes, county Deputy Administrative Officer John Giblin said.

"We . . . realized that if there is a major seismic event, there are not going to be very many hospitals in this Valley that are operating . . . because of their age and the way they are built," Giblin said.

"We could build the hospital to withstand an earthquake, but . . . what's inside the hospital is not going to be in very good shape," he said.

The concept of base isolation is tantalizingly simple and goes back nearly a century. Just as springs and shock absorbers smooth out

the ride in a car, base isolators soften the seismic impact.

But the hardware had to be invented and tested, and computer models had to be developed to analyze how buildings with isolators would perform in a quake, said Ron Mayes, president of Dynamic Isolation Systems in Berkeley, designer of the system at the privately owned USC University Hospital.

Some engineers say that more research is needed and that builders should be cautious about recommending widespread installation of the systems.

Thomas Heaton, a U.S. Geological Service seismologist based in Pasadena, agreed that the system worked at USC University Hospital. But he said: "Unfortunately, the ground shaking at USC was much smaller than what can be expected in close, very large earthquakes . . . so it was probably not the ultimate test."

He calculated that the hospital's base isolators would have been pushed beyond their ability to absorb energy if the structure had been located in the northeast Valley, where longer waves of more intense motion were recorded.

Some even speculate that in the largest quakes, base isolators could actually amplify building movement. So far, however, the systems have only been subjected to moderate quakes and generally have performed as designed.

The first base-isolated building in the United States, the Foothill Communities Law and Justice Center in Rancho Cucamonga, opened in 1986 and houses courtrooms and offices of the district attorney, public defender and the San Bernardino County Sheriff. In the magnitude 5.5 Upland earthquake in 1990, the base isolation system absorbed about half of the force exerted, leaving the building's contents undamaged.

Base isolation has also been used in the construction and retrofitting of bridges, utility lines and sensitive equipment, such as parts of the Stanford Linear Accelerator experimental physics facility in Palo Alto.

The system has been installed in some buildings that are critical for emergency response, including the Los Angeles County Fire Command and Control Facility, and some that house expensive equipment or crucial computerized data, including the Kaiser Permanente Regional Data Center in Corona.

The Northridge quake exposed a flaw in the construction of the Fire Command Center, experts said. To work properly, isolation systems have to move freely and a moat of sorts is normally built to give the building room to rock. But the command center was connected to the ground with a layer of concrete that bridged the moat, which caused shaking inside to increase for a moment or so until the concrete was broken away by the quake's force.

Base isolation has also been used to make historic buildings less vulnerable to an earthquake without obscuring their distinctive architectural features. For example, a \$21-million base isolation system is being installed at UCLA's Kerckhoff Hall, which was built in 1929 and is one of the oldest

buildings on campus.

Los Angeles City Hall, and city halls in San Francisco and Oakland that were damaged in the 1989 Loma Prieta quake, will be renovated with the technology.

In some cases, such as the county Fire Command Center, base isolation can actually reduce building costs because other parts of the structure can be made lighter, experts said. But the system also can add 1% to 4% to construction costs. Mayes said even that relatively small premium is enough to discourage many owners.

"When you haven't had a major event for 20 years, you forget" how devastating a quake can be, he

said. "It's only at a time like this that you realize that it's a minuscule cost to society."

What's needed, Mayes and others said, is for the state and federal governments to foster efforts to prevent earthquake damage by granting tax incentives to encourage retrofitting and by pushing changes in building codes to emphasize saving structures as well as lives.

Michael D. Rocchicciro, assistant vice president for facilities for the University of California system and a former state architect, agreed. "With the tremendous amount of damage we experienced in the Northridge quake, we ought to be starting to think about the

socioeconomic aspects of quake damage as well as life safety," he said. "It becomes a question of whether the society as a whole can withstand . . . a major disaster in which the economy takes a real hit and you have people without homes, businesses, jobs."

State Sen. Don Rogers (R-Tehachapi) has carried several pieces of legislation to encourage the use of earthquake hazard mitigation measures, including base isolation.

"We seem to always react when it comes to earthquakes," he said. "Before the earthquake occurs, we should be very busy using this technology so that when the earthquake occurs, you have eliminated most of the damage."