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SENATOR DOLE RELEASES DROUGHT CHRONOLOGY

WASHINGTON -- Kansas Senator Bob Dole today said that the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is making "normal progress" in processing more than 1,450 county applications received from 29 drought-stricken states. Senator Dole's office in Washington issued the following chronology regarding the Kansas drought

situation:

August 16, 1983 -- Senator Dole sends a telegram to Governor Carlin after meeting with top USDA officials to advise him of the likely need for a Kansas disaster designation. The Governor's office responds to the press the next day, criticizing Dole for "telling the Governor his business."

Also on August 16, the Governor of Indiana submits formal application to designate all of that state's 92 counties.

August 26, 1983 -- At President Reagan's request, Secretary of Agriculture John Block holds the Chicago drought summit attended by officials from 26 drought-afflicted states, including Senator Dole and Governor Carlin. Senator Dole presents a four-point assistance plan, including a call for complete state designation for severely affected states.

September 2, 1983 -- Seventeen days after the date of application, USDA announces that 57 Indiana counties have been approved. A further review is initiated for the remaining 35 counties.

October 7, 1983 -- Senator Dole outlines the drought relief and credit provisions of his target price and 1984 wheat program bill on the Senate floor, including the requirement that \$600 million in economic emergency loans available in FY-84 be designated for drought relief.

October 11, 1983 -- Secretary Block announces the designation of the remaining 35 Indiana counties as disaster areas (eight weeks after the date of application).

October 13, 1983 -- Governor Carlin requests disaster designation for 41 counties in eastern Kansas.

November 3, 1983 -- Governor Carlin, after 21 days, blames "Washington bureaucrats" for delaying action on the Kansas request, claiming that Indiana received "pretty fast" attention to its request, and that Kansas should have been handled before Indiana because of the costs involved in fall planting of winter wheat.