

code of federal regulations

The President

3

1996 COMPILATION

AND

PARTS 100-102

Revised as of January 1, 1997

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Table of Contents

	<i>Page</i>
List of Title 3 Compilations	iv
Explanation of the Code of Federal Regulations	v
Explanation of This Title	vii
How To Cite This Title	ix
Title 3	xi
1996 Compilation—Presidential Documents	1
Chapter I—Executive Office of the President	331
Title 3 Finding Aids	351
Tables	353
List of CFR Sections Affected	379
Index	381
CFR Finding Aids	393
Table of CFR Titles and Chapters	395
Alphabetical List of Agencies Appearing in the CFR	411

Title 3 Compilations

Title 3 Compilations	Proclamations	Executive Orders
1936-1938	2161-2286	7316-7905
1938-1943	2287-2587	7906-9347
1943-1948	2588-2823	9348-10025
1949-1953	2824-3041	10026-10510
1954-1958	3042-3265	10511-10797
1959-1963	3266-3565	10798-11134
1964-1965	3566-3694	11135-11263
1966-1970	3695-4025	11264-11574
1971-1975	4026-4411	11575-11893
1976	4412-4480	11894-11949
1977	4481-4543	11950-12032
1978	4544-4631	12033-12110
1979	4632-4709	12111-12187
1980	4710-4812	12188-12260
1981	4813-4889	12261-12336
1982	4890-5008	12337-12399
1983	5009-5142	12400-12456
1984	5143-5291	12457-12497
1985	5292-5424	12498-12542
1986	5425-5595	12543-12579
1987	5596-5759	12580-12622
1988	5760-5928	12623-12662
1989	5929-6084	12663-12698
1990	6085-6240	12699-12741
1991	6241-6398	12742-12787
1992	6399-6520	12788-12827
1993	6521-6643	12828-12890
1994	6644-6763	12891-12944
1995	6764-6859	12945-12987
1996	6860-6965	12988-13033

Beginning with 1976, Title 3 Compilations also include regulations contained in Chapter I, Executive Office of the President.

Supplementary publications include: Presidential documents of the Hoover Administration (two volumes), Proclamations 1870-2037 and Executive Orders 5076-6070; Consolidated Indexes for 1936-1965; and Consolidated Tables for 1936-1965.

Explanation

The Code of Federal Regulations is a codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the Executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The Code is divided into 50 titles which represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation. Each title is divided into chapters which usually bear the name of the issuing agency. Each chapter is further subdivided into parts covering specific regulatory areas.

Each volume of the Code is revised at least once each calendar year and issued on a quarterly basis approximately as follows:

Title 1 through Title 16.....	as of January 1
Title 17 through Title 27.....	as of April 1
Title 28 through Title 41.....	as of July 1
Title 42 through Title 50.....	as of October 1

The appropriate revision date is printed on the cover of each volume.

LEGAL STATUS

The contents of the Federal Register are required to be judicially noticed (44 U.S.C. 1507). The Code of Federal Regulations is prima facie evidence of the text of the original documents (44 U.S.C. 1510).

HOW TO USE THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

The Code of Federal Regulations is kept up to date by the individual issues of the Federal Register. These two publications must be used together to determine the latest version of any given rule.

To determine whether a Code volume has been amended since its revision date (in this case, January 1, 1997), consult the “List of CFR Sections Affected (LSA),” which is issued monthly, and the “Cumulative List of Parts Affected,” which appears in the Reader Aids section of the daily Federal Register. These two lists will identify the Federal Register page number of the latest amendment of any given rule.

EFFECTIVE AND EXPIRATION DATES

Each volume of the Code contains amendments published in the Federal Register since the last revision of that volume of the Code. Source citations for the regulations are referred to by volume number and page number of the Federal Register and date of publication. Publication dates and effective dates are usually not the same and care must be exercised by the user in determining the actual effective date. In instances where the effective date is beyond the cut-off date for the Code a note has been inserted to reflect the future effective date. In those instances where a regulation published in the Federal Register states a date certain for expiration, an appropriate note will be inserted following the text.

OMB CONTROL NUMBERS

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-511) requires Federal agencies to display an OMB control number with their information collection request.

Many agencies have begun publishing numerous OMB control numbers as amendments to existing regulations in the CFR. These OMB numbers are placed as close as possible to the applicable recordkeeping or reporting requirements.

OBSOLETE PROVISIONS

Provisions that become obsolete before the revision date stated on the cover of each volume are not carried. Code users may find the text of provisions in effect on a given date in the past by using the appropriate numerical list of sections affected. For the period before January 1, 1986, consult either the List of CFR Sections Affected, 1949–1963, 1964–1972, or 1973–1985, published in seven separate volumes. For the period beginning January 1, 1986, a “List of CFR Sections Affected” is published at the end of each CFR volume.

CFR INDEXES AND TABULAR GUIDES

A subject index to the Code of Federal Regulations is contained in a separate volume, revised annually as of January 1, entitled CFR INDEX AND FINDING AIDS. This volume contains the Parallel Table of Statutory Authorities and Agency Rules (Table I), and Acts Requiring Publication in the Federal Register (Table II). A list of CFR titles, chapters, and parts and an alphabetical list of agencies publishing in the CFR are also included in this volume.

An index to the text of “Title 3—The President” is carried within that volume.

The Federal Register Index is issued monthly in cumulative form. This index is based on a consolidation of the “Contents” entries in the daily Federal Register.

A List of CFR Sections Affected (LSA) is published monthly, keyed to the revision dates of the 50 CFR titles.

REPUBLICATION OF MATERIAL

There are no restrictions on the republication of material appearing in the Code of Federal Regulations.

INQUIRIES

For a legal interpretation or explanation of any regulation in this volume, contact the issuing agency. The issuing agency’s name appears at the top of odd-numbered pages.

For inquiries concerning CFR reference assistance, call 202–523–5227 or write to the Director, Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408.

SALES

The Government Printing Office (GPO) processes all sales and distribution of the CFR. For payment by credit card, call 202–512–1800, M–F 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. e.s.t. or fax your order to 202–512–2233, 24 hours a day. For payment by check, write to the Superintendent of Documents, Attn: New Orders, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250–7954. For GPO Customer Service call 202–512–1803.

RICHARD L. CLAYPOOLE,

Director,

Office of the Federal Register.

January 1, 1997.

Explanation of This Title

This volume of “Title 3—The President” contains a compilation of Presidential documents and a codification of regulations issued by the Executive Office of the President.

The 1996 Compilation contains the full text of those documents signed by the President that were required to be published in the *Federal Register*. Signature date rather than publication date is the criterion for inclusion. With each annual volume, the Presidential documents signed in the previous year become the new Compilation.

Chapter I contains regulations issued by the Executive Office of the President. This section is a true codification like other CFR volumes, in that its contents are organized by subject or regulatory area and are updated by individual issues of the *Federal Register*.

Presidential documents in this volume may be cited “3 CFR, 1996 Comp.” Thus, the preferred abbreviated citation for Proclamation 6860 appearing on page 1 of this book, is “3 CFR, 1996 Comp., p. 1.” Chapter I entries may be cited “3 CFR.” Thus, the preferred abbreviated citation for Section 100.735-1, appearing in Chapter I of this book, is “3 CFR 100.735-1.”

This book is one of the volumes in a series that began with Proclamation 2161 of March 19, 1936, and Executive Order 7316 of March 13, 1936, and that has been continued by means of annual compilations and periodic cumulations. The entire Title 3 series, as of January 1, 1997, is encompassed in the volumes listed on page iv.

For readers interested in proclamations and Executive orders prior to 1936, there is a two-volume set entitled *Proclamations and Executive Orders, Herbert Hoover* (March 4, 1929, to March 4, 1933). Codified Presidential documents are published in the *Codification of Presidential Proclamations and Executive Orders* (April 13, 1945—January 20, 1989). Other public Presidential documents not required to be published in the *Federal Register*, such as speeches, messages to Congress, and statements, can be found in the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* and the *Public Papers of the Presidents* series. Each of these Office of the Federal Register publications is available for sale from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

This book was prepared in the Presidential Documents and Legislative Division by Carolyn Wood Hill, Anna Glover, John S. Ashlin, Maxine Hill, and Brad Brooks.

Would you like to know...

if any changes have been made to the *Code of Federal Regulations* or what documents have been published in the *Federal Register* without reading the *Federal Register* every day? If so, you may wish to subscribe to the *LSA* (List of CFR Sections Affected), the *Federal Register Index*, or both.

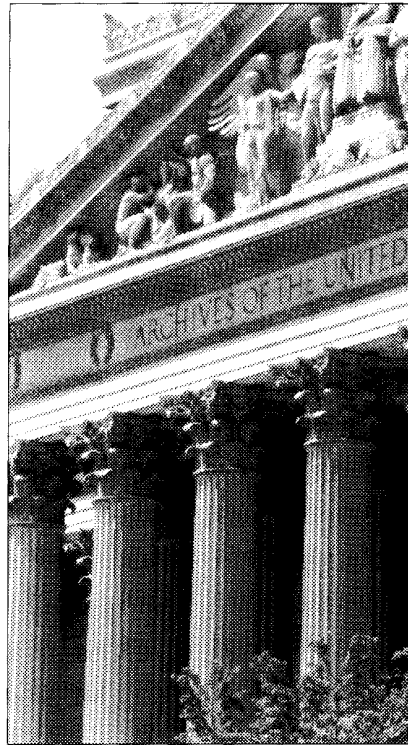
LSA

The *LSA* (List of CFR Sections Affected) is designed to lead users of the *Code of Federal Regulations* to amendatory actions published in the *Federal Register*. The *LSA* is issued monthly in cumulative form. Entries indicate the nature of the changes—such as revised, removed, or corrected. \$26 per year (\$32.50 foreign).

Federal Register Index

The index, covering the contents of the daily *Federal Register*, is issued monthly in cumulative form. Entries are carried primarily under the names of the issuing agencies. Significant subjects are carried as cross-references. \$24 per year (\$30.00 foreign).

A finding aid is included in each publication which lists *Federal Register* page numbers with the date of publication in the *Federal Register*.



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Cite Presidential documents in this volume
3 CFR, 1996 Comp.
thus: 3 CFR, 1996 Comp., p. 1

Cite Chapter I entries in this volume
3 CFR
thus: 3 CFR 100.735-1

Title 3—The President

	<i>Page</i>
1996 Compilation—Presidential Documents:	
Proclamations	1
Executive Orders	155
Other Presidential Documents	255
Chapter I—Executive Office of the President:	
Part 100	332
Part 101	343
Part 102	344
Finding Aids:	
Table 1—Proclamations	353
Table 2—Executive Orders	357
Table 3—Other Presidential Documents	361
Table 4—Presidential Documents Affected During 1996	367
Table 5—Statutes Cited as Authority for Presidential Documents	371
List of CFR Sections Affected	379
Index	381
CFR Finding Aids	393
Table of CFR Titles and Chapters	395
Alphabetical List of Agencies Appearing in the CFR	411

1996 Compilation— Presidential Documents

PROCLAMATIONS

Proclamation 6860 of January 2, 1996

Death of Admiral Arleigh A. Burke

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As a mark of respect for the memory of Admiral Arleigh Burke, one of our Nation's foremost naval heroes, I hereby order, by the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America by section 175 of title 36 of the United States Code, that the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff upon all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions until interment. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff for the same period at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6861 of January 12, 1996

Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday, 1996

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Our country's motto, "E Pluribus Unum"—out of many, we are one—charges us to find common values among our varied experience and to forge a national identity out of our extraordinary diversity. Our great leaders have been defined not only by their actions, but also by their ability to inspire people toward a unity of purpose. Today we honor Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who focused attention on the segregation that poisoned our society and whose example moved our Nation to embrace a new standard of openness and inclusion.

From Montgomery to Birmingham, from the Lincoln Memorial to Memphis, Dr. King led us to see the great contradiction between our founders' declaration that "all men are created equal" and the daily reality of oppression endured by African Americans. His words have become such a part of our moral fabric that we may forget that only a generation ago, children of different races were legally forbidden to attend the same schools, that segregated buses and trains traveled our neighborhoods, and that African Americans were often prevented from registering to vote. Echoing Abraham Lincoln's warning that a house divided against itself cannot stand, Dr. King urged, "We must learn to live together as brothers, or we will perish as fools."

Martin Luther King, Jr.'s call for American society to truly reflect the ideals on which it was built succeeded in galvanizing a political and moral consensus that led to legislation guaranteeing all our citizens the right to vote, to obtain housing, to enter places of public accommodation, and to participate in all aspects of American life without regard to race, gender, background, or belief.

But despite the great accomplishments of the Civil Rights Movement, we have not yet torn down every obstacle to equality. Too many of our cities are still racially segregated, and remaining barriers to education and opportunity have caused an array of social problems that disproportionately affect African Americans. As a result, blacks and whites often see the world in strikingly different ways and too often view each other through a lens of mistrust or fear.

Today we face a choice between the dream of racial harmony that Martin Luther King, Jr., described and a deepening of the rift that divides the races in America. We must have the faith and wisdom that Dr. King preached and the convictions he lived by if we are to make this a time for healing and progress—and each of us must play a role. For only by sitting down with our neighbors in the workplace and classroom, reaching across racial lines in our places of worship and community centers, and examining our own most deep-seated beliefs, can we have the honest conversations that will enable us to understand the different ways we each experience the challenges of modern life. This is the peaceful process of reconciliation that Dr. King fought and died for, and we must do all we can to live and teach his lesson.

Proclamations

Proc. 6862

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim January 15, 1996, as the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this occasion with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6862 of January 12, 1996

Religious Freedom Day, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On this day over 200 years ago, Virginia's General Assembly passed a law that created the first legal protection for religious freedom in this country. Introducing his bill to the Virginia Assembly, Thomas Jefferson stated that he was not creating a new right confined simply to the State of Virginia or to the United States, but rather declared religious liberty to be one of the "natural rights of mankind" that should be shared by all people. Jefferson's language was shepherded through the legislature by James Madison, who later used it as a model for the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Americans have long benefited from our founders' wisdom, and the Constitution's twin pillars of religious liberty—its protection of the free exercise of religion and its ban on the establishment of religion by the Government—have allowed an enormous diversity of spiritual beliefs to thrive throughout our country. Today, more than 250,000 churches, synagogues, mosques, meeting houses, and other places of worship serve to bring citizens together, strengthening families and helping communities to keep their faith traditions alive. We must continue to ensure full protection for religious liberty and help people of different faiths to find common ground.

Our Nation's profound commitment to religious freedom reminds us that many people around the world lack the safeguard of law to protect them from prejudice and persecution. We deplore the religious intolerance that too often tears neighbor from neighbor, and we must remain an international advocate for the ideal of human brotherhood and sisterhood and for the basic rights that sustain human dignity and personal freedom. Let us pledge our support to all who struggle against religious oppression and rededicate ourselves to fostering peace among people with divergent beliefs so that what Americans experience as a "natural right" may be enjoyed by individuals and societies everywhere.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitu-

Proc. 6863

Title 3—The President

tion and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim January 16, 1996, as Religious Freedom Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs, and I urge all Americans to reaffirm their devotion to the fundamental principles of religious freedom and religious tolerance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6863 of January 30, 1996

National African American History Month, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Today's schoolchildren are fortunate to grow up in classrooms where they are taught to appreciate all of the many heroes of American history. While previous generations read textbooks that told only part of our Nation's story, materials have been developed in recent years that give our students a fuller picture—textured and deepened by new characters and themes. African American History Month provides a special opportunity for teachers and schools to celebrate this ongoing process and to focus on the many African Americans whose lives have shaped our common experience.

This year, our observance emphasizes black women and the strides made to bring their achievements to the fore. From Sojourner Truth's sermons, to Mary McLeod Bethune's speeches, to the contemporary novels of Nobel laureate Toni Morrison, the voices of African American women have called attention to the twin burdens of racism and sexism and have invited listeners to discover the richness of traditions kept alive in back kitchens and workrooms. In churches and communities, and more recently in universities and statehouses across America, these women have fought extraordinary battles for social, economic, and political empowerment.

Barbara Jordan once wrote,

'We the people'; it is a very eloquent beginning. But when the Constitution of the United States was completed on the seventeenth of September, 1787, I was not included in that 'We the people.'

As we mourn the loss of this great American, let us honor her by seeking to further the progress made since those early days toward true equality and inclusion. During African American History Month and throughout the year, we must embrace the diverse strands of our story so that all children can see themselves in our Nation's past and know that they have a role to play in seizing the future's countless opportunities.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitu-

tion and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim February 1996, as National African American History Month. I call upon Government officials, educators in schools, colleges, universities, and libraries, and all the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs that raise awareness of African American history and invite further inquiry into this area of study.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6864 of February 1, 1996

American Heart Month, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

There are few among us whose lives have not been touched by the devastating effects of heart disease. Cardiovascular disease, which includes heart disease and stroke, takes one million of our citizens each year, and heart disease remains the single leading cause of death in this country. Millions of Americans suffer from high blood pressure, and millions more have high levels of blood cholesterol. Studies also show sharp increases in the number of people who are overweight and physically inactive.

It is, however, encouraging that public health efforts are raising awareness of the risk factors for cardiovascular disease. Though some—family history and age—are inescapable, the risks posed by high blood pressure and high cholesterol, lack of exercise, smoking, diabetes, and obesity can be greatly reduced through modifications to personal behavior. Advances in research have helped us to gain a better understanding of heart disease, provided new diagnostic methods, and helped develop treatments that save lives and vastly improve the outlook for stricken patients.

We can be proud that the Federal Government has contributed to the fight against heart disease by supporting the efforts of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, part of the National Institutes of Health, and by promoting new dietary and health guidelines. The American Heart Association, through research, education programs, and the work of its vital network of volunteers, has also played a crucial role.

As we observe American Heart Month, let us build on our achievements by learning more about the causes of heart disease and by making the changes we can to improve our cardiovascular health. Recognizing that even small adjustments to diet and exercise habits can yield significant benefits, we can help those who already suffer from heart disease and encourage those who are taking their first steps toward better, healthier lives.

In recognition of the need for all Americans to become involved in the work to stop heart disease, the Congress, by Joint Resolution approved December 30, 1963 (77 Stat. 843; 36 U.S.C. 169b), has requested that the Presi-

Proc. 6865

Title 3—The President

dent issue an annual proclamation designating February as “American Heart Month.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim February 1996, as American Heart Month. I call upon the Governors of the several States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, officials of other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and the American people to join me in reaffirming our commitment to combatting cardiovascular disease, including heart disease and stroke.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6865 of February 7, 1996

150th Anniversary of the Smithsonian Institution

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

When James Smithson, an English scientist, died in 1829, he gave his entire estate “to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name Smithsonian Institution, an Establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.” This extraordinary gift, amounting to one and one-half times the Federal budget of the day, led to passage of an Act of Congress establishing the Smithsonian Institution. Signed by President James Polk on August 10, 1846, this legislation created a Board of Regents to oversee the execution of Smithson’s trust.

Today, 150 years later, the Smithsonian Institution is famed around the globe, and its collections are enjoyed by thousands of Americans and foreign visitors every day. Through dedicated original research, the preservation of an unequalled collection of artifacts, and the presentation of public exhibitions and programs, the Smithsonian truly embodies its benefactor’s dream. As one of the foremost repositories of American heritage and culture, the Institution provides unique insight into our history and the development of our vibrant national character.

As we celebrate the sesquicentennial of the Smithsonian Institution, let us recognize the work done by its many museums, research facilities, and educational endeavors and rededicate ourselves to the “increase and diffusion of knowledge” James Smithson sought to advance. In doing so, we can more fully explore the wonders of our world and continue to bring people together for the common pursuit of knowledge.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in honor of the memory of James Smithson and to commemorate the accomplishments of the Smithsonian Institution, do hereby proclaim August 10, 1996, as the 150th Anniversary

Proclamations

Proc. 6866

of the Smithsonian Institution and urge the people of the United States to observe this anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6866 of February 26, 1996

American Red Cross Month, 1996

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Since its founding in 1881 by Clara Barton, the American Red Cross has brought hope and healing to citizens and communities across the country. Today, some 1.4 million trained volunteers work to fulfill the Red Cross' mission by providing relief to disaster victims; by ensuring that our Nation has an adequate and safe blood supply; by training millions of Americans in essential lifesaving and safety techniques; and by assisting members of our Armed Forces, their families, and our distinguished veterans.

This past year, the American Red Cross has carried on its extraordinary legacy across the country and around the world. When a bomb destroyed the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City on April 19, the Red Cross was there within minutes to assist those whose loved ones were killed in the tragic blast. After a series of record-breaking storms and hurricanes ruined houses and displaced people, the Red Cross served more than a million meals and helped victims to begin rebuilding their lives. And today, as OPERATION JOINT ENDEAVOR works to secure the peace in Bosnia, the Red Cross is facilitating emergency communications between our troops and their families at home.

The Red Cross has earned our Nation's deepest respect and appreciation for its important lifesaving and life-rebuilding work and for its countless daily efforts to promote health and safety. This month and throughout the year, let us take time to recognize this vital organization and do all we can to further its goals of preventing, preparing for, and responding to emergencies.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America and Honorary Chairman of the American Red Cross, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim March 1996, as American Red Cross Month. I urge all the people of the United States to support Red Cross chapters nationwide by volunteering and participating in Red Cross blood drives.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six,

Proc. 6867

Title 3—The President

and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6867 of March 1, 1996

**Declaration of a National Emergency and Invocation of
Emergency Authority Relating to the Regulation of the
Anchorage and Movement of Vessels**

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

WHEREAS, on February 24, 1996, Cuban military aircraft intercepted and destroyed two unarmed U.S.-registered civilian aircraft in international airspace north of Cuba;

WHEREAS the Government of Cuba has demonstrated a ready and reckless willingness to use excessive force, including deadly force, in the ostensible enforcement of its sovereignty;

WHEREAS, on July 13, 1995, persons in U.S.-registered vessels who entered into Cuban territorial waters suffered injury as a result of the reckless use of force against them by the Cuban military; and

WHEREAS the entry of U.S.-registered vessels into Cuban territorial waters could again result in injury to, or loss of life of, persons engaged in that conduct, due to the potential use of excessive force, including deadly force, against them by the Cuban military, and could threaten a disturbance in international relations;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 1 of title II of Public Law 65–24, ch. 30, June 15, 1917, as amended (50 U.S.C. 191), sections 201 and 301 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, find and do hereby proclaim that a national emergency does exist by reason of a disturbance or threatened disturbance of international relations. In order to address this national emergency and to secure the observance of the rights and obligations of the United States, I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of Transportation (the “Secretary”) to make and issue such rules and regulations as the Secretary may find appropriate to regulate the anchorage and movement of vessels, and delegate to the Secretary my authority to approve such rules and regulations, as authorized by the Act of June 15, 1917.

Section 1. The Secretary may make rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the territorial waters of the United States, which may be used, or is susceptible of being used, for voyage into Cuban territorial waters and that may create unsafe conditions and threaten a disturbance of international relations. Any rule or regulation issued pursuant to this proclamation may be effective imme-

Proclamations

Proc. 6868

diately upon issuance as such rule or regulation shall involve a foreign affairs function of the United States.

Sec. 2. The Secretary is authorized to inspect any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the territorial waters of the United States, at any time; to place guards on any such vessel; and, with my consent expressly hereby granted, take full possession and control of any such vessel and remove the officers and crew, and all other persons not specifically authorized by the Secretary to go or remain on board the vessel when necessary to secure the rights and obligations of the United States.

Sec. 3. The Secretary may request assistance from such departments, agencies, officers, or instrumentalities of the United States as the Secretary deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this proclamation. Such departments, agencies, officers, or instrumentalities shall, consistent with other provisions of law and to the extent practicable, provide requested assistance.

Sec. 4. The Secretary may seek assistance from State and local authorities in carrying out the purposes of this proclamation. Because State and local assistance may be essential for an effective response to this emergency, I urge all State and local officials to cooperate with Federal authorities and to take all actions within their lawful authority necessary to prevent the unauthorized departure of vessels intending to enter Cuban territorial waters.

Sec. 5. All powers and authorities delegated by this proclamation to the Secretary may be delegated by the Secretary to other officers and agents of the United States Government unless otherwise prohibited by law.

Sec. 6. This proclamation shall be immediately transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6868 of March 1, 1996

Irish-American Heritage Month, 1996

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

I am pleased to count myself among the over 40 million Americans who can trace their heritage back to Ireland. Like so many of our forebears, immigrants from the Emerald Isle came to this country seeking dignity and prosperity, and they brought with them traditions rooted in the values of family and faith. Some arrived on our shores even before our Nation was founded, lending their energy to the establishment of our Republic; nine sons of Ireland signed the Declaration of Independence, and our first President, George Washington, proudly claimed Irish ancestry.

The largest wave of Irish immigration occurred 150 years ago, when more than 1 million people left Ireland for America as potato blight and famine devastated their homeland. These sons and daughters of Erin transformed our cities, stimulating industry and commerce from New York to Boston to Chicago. In pursuing the American Dream, they set an example of courage, hard work, and determination that was to be followed again and again by hopeful newcomers.

Today, Irish Americans celebrate this history and the contributions that their brethren have made to all aspects of American life—providing leadership in Government, the law, business, finance, literature, and the arts. Renewed interest in Gaelic culture has led to university courses in Irish studies, and hundreds of Saint Patrick's Day parades across the country attest to the vigor of Irish American communities. This month and throughout the year, let us recognize the gifts brought to America by children of Ireland and honor the strengths they have added to our national character.

In tribute to all Irish Americans, the Congress, by Public Law 103-379, has designated March 1996 as "Irish-American Heritage Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim March 1996 as Irish-American Heritage Month. I call upon all the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6869 of March 1, 1996

Save Your Vision Week, 1996

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Vision is a remarkable gift. Our eyes allow us to read, to see the faces of our loved ones, and to experience many of life's greatest pleasures. Too often, we take our sight for granted and must be reminded that our eyes require regular care and attention. The more we learn about preventing eye disease and vision loss, the better equipped we will be to take care of these vital organs.

Many young people suffer from vision-related learning disabilities that jeopardize their academic success. However, with early intervention, such sight problems are often easily correctable. Senior citizens, too, are particularly vulnerable to eye difficulties, but we are fortunate that advances in

medical research are improving our understanding of the diseases that often rob older Americans of their sight.

As a result of these new technologies and discoveries in the field of eye care, many diseases that would have caused permanent sight loss just decades ago can now be treated with excellent prospects for full recovery. For example, people with diabetes can reduce their risk of blindness with timely laser surgery, the effects of glaucoma can often be prevented, and studies are exploring the role of vitamins and minerals in slowing the progression of age-related macular degeneration and cataract.

To educate people about these strides and to encourage all Americans to protect their precious eyesight, the Congress, by joint resolution approved December 30, 1963 (77 Stat. 629; 36 U.S.C. 169a), has authorized and requested the President to proclaim the first week in March of each year as "Save Your Vision Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim March 3 through March 9, 1996, as Save Your Vision Week. I urge all the people of the United States to participate in this observance by making eye care and eye safety a priority and to recognize the important contributions that vision research makes to our lives. I invite eye care professionals, the media, and all public and private organizations committed to the goal of sight preservation to join in activities that educate our citizens about the simple steps they can take to save their vision.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6870 of March 8, 1996

National Park Week, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

For millions of visitors every year, America's 369 national parks serve as living examples of the diversity, history, and natural wonders that have always defined this country. We owe a debt of gratitude to the men and women of the National Park Service, whose outstanding work to preserve and protect these treasures ensures that they will be available to educate and enrich generations of Americans to come.

The National Park Service also reaches beyond the boundaries of our parks to share knowledge and expertise with other nations, State and local governments, American Indian tribes and Alaska Natives, agencies, and thousands of organizations and individuals. National Park Service programs are helping community leaders to create green spaces in urban areas from Seattle to Philadelphia; to rehabilitate the historic canal in Augusta, Georgia; and to return grey wolves to Yellowstone, red wolves to the Great Smoky

Proc. 6871

Title 3—The President

Mountains, big horn sheep to the Rocky Mountains, and the peregrine falcon to parks nationwide.

Our national parks benefit from the work of many citizens dedicated to environmental stewardship and historic preservation. By working directly with the National Park Service or through the National Park Foundation, its congressionally chartered nonprofit corollary, park partners sponsor educational programs, raise funds, provide visitor services, and donate time and materials to support our great public resources. These partners include the Student Conservation Association, the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and hundreds of other interested organizations. Drawn from corporations, associations, and communities everywhere, over 100,000 Americans volunteer annually to keep our park system strong.

This year, National Park Week is dedicated to recognizing and celebrating the commitment of the National Park Service and its partners to America's unique historical, cultural, and natural heritage. I urge all the people of the United States to learn more about our national parks, the programs available in their communities, and to seek out opportunities to become a national park partner.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 22 through April 28, 1996, as National Park Week.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6871 of March 11, 1996

National Poison Prevention Week, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As we recognize National Poison Prevention Week, we can be proud of the 35 years of public health efforts that have dramatically reduced the number of childhood deaths caused by poisoning. Measures such as child-resistant packaging and the lifesaving work of poison prevention experts have raised awareness of this important issue and given families and caregivers strategies to safeguard young people from harm.

Nevertheless, the American Association of Poison Control Centers estimates that over one million children each year are exposed to potentially toxic household materials. The Poison Prevention Week Council, a coalition of 38 national organizations dedicated to ending this threat, distributes valuable information to poison control centers, pharmacies, public health departments, and others to aid community poison prevention efforts. In addition, the Consumer Product Safety Commission has long required child-re-

sistant packaging for a number of medicines and household chemicals. The recent development of such packaging that is easier for adults to open will mean more conscientious use of hazardous products and a decreased risk of accidental poisoning.

This week and throughout the year, we must remember that small safety measures—such as using child-resistant packaging correctly and keeping harmful substances locked away from children—can save lives. And if a poisoning occurs, a poison control center can offer emergency intervention. By keeping these simple measures in mind, we can better protect our children and make home safety a routine part of our daily lives.

To encourage the American people to learn more about the dangers of accidental poisoning and to take preventive steps, the Congress, by Public Law 87-319 (75 Stat. 681), has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the third week of March of each year as “National Poison Prevention Week.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim March 17 through March 23, 1996, as National Poison Prevention Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week by participating in appropriate ceremonies, activities, and educational programs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6872 of March 19, 1996

Women’s History Month, 1996

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

It is impossible to fully appreciate America’s proud history without recognizing the extraordinary contributions that women have made to our country since its founding. Women’s History Month provides an opportunity to celebrate the countless women who have enriched our Nation and to ensure that their achievements—in homes and businesses, schools and hospitals, courtrooms and statehouses—will always be remembered.

We have come a long way since Abigail Adams asked her husband John to “remember the ladies” when drafting the Constitution, and we recognize that women not only have broadened and reshaped the path laid by our Founding Fathers, but also have made new avenues toward progress and justice. Female workers filled the textile mills that drove the Industrial Revolution. Women like Susan B. Anthony, Ida B. Wells-Barnett, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton fought tirelessly for suffrage and women’s rights. Jane Addams founded America’s first settlement house for poor immigrants and established social work as a new and respected field. And farm and mi-

grant laborers across the country gained the leadership of Dolores Huerta when she joined the newly created United Farm Workers Union.

Indeed, there is no aspect of our history left untouched by women—from the first published American poet, Anne Bradstreet; to Sacajawea, Lewis and Clark's interpreter and guide; to Harriet Tubman, heroine of the Underground Railroad; to Margaret Mead, who revolutionized the study of anthropology. Writers and artists such as Laura Ingalls Wilder, Mary Cassatt, Beverly Sills, Amy Tan, and Martha Graham have captured our imaginations. Champions like Wilma Rudolph and Bonnie Blair have taken America to great heights in the international sports world.

Today, women make up close to half of our Nation's labor force, and women-owned businesses are changing the face of the American and global economies. But barriers to equality remain. Despite the efforts of women like Esther Peterson, a leader in the effort to end gender-based salary differences, many women are still paid considerably less than their male counterparts. Often these women also struggle with the dual responsibilities of raising a family and meeting the demands of a full-time job.

Last September, thousands of women from around the globe met to discuss these issues at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China, and to develop a Platform for Action. The resulting document represents a powerful consensus on the need to advance women's status by improving access to education, health care, jobs, and credit. It describes the fundamental desire of all women to enjoy basic legal and human rights and to take part in political life. Only through our commitment to these principles can we forever end discrimination and injustice based on gender, promote women's full participation in all aspects of American life, and join people everywhere who seek true equality.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim March 1996, as Women's History Month. I call upon Government officials, educators, and all Americans to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities; to remember year-round the many important contributions that women make to our country each day; and to learn and share information about women's history in homes, classrooms, and community centers across the Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6873 of March 22, 1996

**Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of
Greek and American Democracy, 1996**

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

While Hellenic literature, art, architecture, and philosophy have profoundly influenced western civilization for over 2,000 years, democracy remains the most precious gift to our world from the Greeks of ancient times. This manner of government, placing authority directly into the hands of the people, has long fulfilled the needs and aspirations of freedom-loving nations around the world. Our founders chose to adopt the democratic system when declaring America's liberty, just as the Greek Constitution enshrines democracy as the governing rule of the Hellenic Republic.

It is one of history's great ironies that Greece, the birthplace of democracy, was subject for centuries to foreign domination, culminating in almost four hundred years of political suppression by the Ottoman Empire. The Greeks' age-old love of liberty remained strong, however, and in 1821, Greece began its successful struggle for self-determination.

Today, as we commemorate the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of Greek independence, the citizens of Greece and the United States remember that with democracy come great responsibilities—to seek peaceful solutions to civil differences, to foster freedom and human rights in all nations, and to ensure that our laws continue to build upon our strong democratic foundation.

Standing shoulder to shoulder, Americans and Greeks fought for these principles on the battlefields of World War II and through the dark days of the Cold War. Today, while we celebrate Greek independence, we also remember all those around the world who still endure oppression and are denied economic, social, or political freedom. In recent years we have seen many nations break the bonds of tyranny, and we must continue to support others who seek to embrace democracy's promise. In doing so, we look forward to a day when people everywhere enjoy the rights and liberties that Greeks and Americans are so proud to share.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim March 25, 1996, as Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy. I call upon all Americans to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6874 of March 27, 1996

Death of Edmund Sixtus Muskie

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As a mark of respect for the memory of Edmund Sixtus Muskie, one of our Nation's foremost public servants, I hereby order, by the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America by section 175 of title 36 of the United States Code, that the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff upon all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions on Saturday, March 30, 1996. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff on that day at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6875 of March 29, 1996

Cancer Control Month, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Research and the prompt application of research results have proved to be the strongest weapons we have against cancer. And we are making great strides in the study of this deadly disease. Indeed, the understanding of the processes by which a normal cell is transformed into a cancer cell is one of the great achievements of cancer research. Genetic studies are leading to better understanding of many cancers and improving our ability to intervene and stop their spread. While the implications of some findings are still unclear, we know that further progress hinges on continued scientific inquiry, and we understand that basic research must remain a national priority. In addition, all of us can act on information already at hand to make lifestyle choices that reduce the risk of developing cancer.

Smoking is the leading cause of preventable death in the United States and contributed to nearly one-third of all cancer deaths in our Nation last year. In addition to causing 400,000 deaths, smoking left others living with cancer, respiratory illness, heart disease, and other illnesses. Despite the clear link between smoking and these illnesses and deaths, each day 3,000 young Americans begin to smoke—a habit that will shorten the lives of 1,000 of them. We must address this problem. That is why the Food and Drug Administration proposed ways to limit young people's access to tobacco, as well as ways to limit the advertising that is so appealing to our youth. That

is also why this Administration published the Synar regulation—to ensure that States have and enforce laws prohibiting sales of tobacco to young people.

Scientific evidence has also led to an increased understanding of the links between the foods we eat and certain types of cancer. By reducing dietary fat, increasing fiber intake, consuming a variety of fruits and vegetables, and avoiding obesity, every American can take steps to reduce the risk of cancer. The National Cancer Institute, in collaboration with the food industry, sponsors “5 A Day For Better Health,” a national program that encourages people to eat five or more servings of fruits and vegetables daily. And researchers continue to investigate nutrition programs that may have the potential to prevent cancer.

Mammography is another resource that can make a vital contribution to cancer control efforts, helping doctors detect breast tumors at an early, more treatable stage. Indeed, 93 percent of all women diagnosed with early breast cancer this year will live 5 years or longer. Recognizing the importance of this diagnostic tool, third-party reimbursement for mammograms is on the rise, and Medicare covers most of the cost of screening mammography for women over the age of 65. I encourage State governments, insurance providers, medical facilities, and employers to develop policies that improve women’s access to this life-saving, affordable procedure.

In another step forward, the Food and Drug Administration has proposed changing its review process for new cancer therapies. This new approach will shorten development time by several years, and the FDA is also cutting its own review time in half—from a year to about 6 months. All of these changes mean new therapies will be available sooner and will be accessible to more of our Nation’s cancer patients. The FDA’s initiative could immediately affect at least 100 drugs now being studied—with dozens of them getting to the market sooner—and improve the lives of millions of Americans who can take advantage of those therapies.

To publicize these advances and options, the National Cancer Institute’s Cancer Information Service helps patients, health professionals, and the public in all 50 States and Puerto Rico. Toll-free telephone service provides accurate, up-to-date information about prevention and detection methods, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, and research. In addition, the CIS’ outreach system has developed partnerships with other cancer organizations and Federal, State, and local health agencies to promote cancer education initiatives aimed at medically underserved and other special populations.

This year marks the 25th anniversary of the National Cancer Act, which expanded and intensified America’s efforts to stop cancer. We can take pride in the gains that have been made toward this goal during the past quarter-century, but we must also remember the essential work that remains. As we observe Cancer Control Month, let us renew and strengthen our abiding commitment to controlling and eliminating this disease so that our children and grandchildren can lead longer, healthier lives.

In 1938, the Congress of the United States passed a joint resolution requesting the President to issue an annual proclamation declaring April as “Cancer Control Month.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim April 1996, as Cancer Control

Proc. 6876

Title 3—The President

Month. I invite the Governors of the 50 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Mayor of the District of Columbia, and the appropriate officials of all other areas under the American Flag to issue similar proclamations. I also call upon health care professionals, private industry, community groups, insurance companies, and all interested organizations and individuals to unite in support of our Nation's determined efforts to control cancer.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6876 of March 29, 1996

Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A., 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In looking forward to the 21st century, we recognize that excellence in education is the key to our Nation's future. At a time when we face difficult choices about how best to strengthen that future, our commitment to meaningful education for our youth must remain absolutely firm—we have a profound obligation to put children's needs first and to make the essential investments that will help them succeed.

Throughout his distinguished life, Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson was an advocate for the high-quality education and strong values young people need to become productive and caring citizens. Drawing on a deep tradition of faith and a dedication to strengthening family and community ties, the Lubavitcher Rebbe sought to help our youth become responsible leaders and moral thinkers.

On this day and throughout the year, let us join parents, teachers, and concerned people everywhere who are following Rabbi Schneerson's example by empowering young people with essential skills and knowledge. By nurturing their minds and spirits together, we can help our children to embrace all of the exciting challenges ahead.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim March 31, 1996, as Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A. I call upon educators, volunteers, and all the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6877 of April 2, 1996

National Day of Prayer, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America's heritage is rich with expressions of faith in God. Indeed, the desire for religious freedom was one of the chief reasons that early settlers risked their lives to come to this land. Many of those who braved the long ocean journey were men and women of devout religious beliefs who sought a new home where they might worship without persecution. The authors of our Constitution recognized this history in the language of the first amendment, and through times of uncertainty, sorrow, and pain, the citizens of the United States have called upon the wisdom and mercy of the Almighty for guidance and strength.

A National Day of Prayer, first proclaimed by the Continental Congress in 1775, stems from the understanding that faith is a fundamental part of our Nation's social fabric. In an impassioned speech before the Constitutional Convention in 1787, Benjamin Franklin put the importance of prayer in perspective, proposing that ". . . prayers imploring the assistance of Heaven, and its blessings on our deliberations, be held in this Assembly every morning before we proceed to business" And so it has been to this day in statehouses all over our great land.

Today we cherish the liberties the first immigrants fought so hard to obtain, and we enjoy a degree of freedom and prosperity only dreamed of 200 years ago. And though our citizens come from every nation on Earth and observe an extraordinary variety of religious faith and traditions, prayer remains at the heart of the American spirit. We face many of the same challenges as our forebears—ensuring the survival of freedom and sustaining faith in an often hostile world—and we continue to pray, as they did, for the blessings of a just and benevolent God to guide our Nation's course.

This occasion calls us to affirm our country's spiritual roots and to humbly express our gratitude to the source of our abundant good fortune. As we seek to renew the values that have long strengthened America's families and communities, let us reach out to God and to one another for wisdom and courage. We should celebrate this day in the tradition of our founders who believed that God governs in the affairs of men and women, and who based their greatest hopes, dreams, and aspirations on the surety of divine protection.

The Congress, by Public Law 100-307, has called on our citizens to reaffirm annually our dependence on Almighty God by recognizing a "National Day of Prayer."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 2, 1996, as a National Day of Prayer. I encourage every citizen of this great Nation to pray, each in his or her own manner, seeking strength from God to face the challenges of today, requesting guidance for the uncertainties of tomorrow, and giving thanks for the rich blessings that our Nation has enjoyed throughout our history. "Do not pray for easy lives," said John F. Kennedy in 1963, "Pray to be stronger . . ." May it be so with each of us.

Proc. 6878

Title 3—The President

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6878 of April 4, 1996

Death of Those Aboard U.S. Air Force Aircraft in Croatia

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As a mark of respect for Secretary Ronald H. Brown and all those killed in the April 3, 1996, crash of the U.S. Air Force aircraft in Croatia, I hereby order, by the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America by section 175 of title 36 of the United States Code, that the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff at the White House and upon all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions through Wednesday, April 10, 1996. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff for the same length of time at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6879 of April 5, 1996

National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Throughout our history, America's Armed Forces have stood proudly in defense of the United States and of freedom everywhere. Countless courageous service men and women have given their lives for our Nation, and many others have sacrificed their own freedom as prisoners of war so that the cause of liberty might prevail.

Enduring with patience and determination, prisoners of war are a powerful reminder that the indomitable spirit of the American soldier cannot be broken, even by brutal treatment in violation of international law and morality. In Nazi Germany, Japan, North Korea, Vietnam, and Iraq, prisoners of war repeatedly demonstrated their devotion to duty, honor, and country, despite the often terrible suffering inflicted upon them by their captors.

On this day and throughout the year, let us honor all who have borne the indignities of captivity in service to our country, remember the brave soldiers who died as prisoners in foreign lands during our Nation's past struggles, and recognize those at home who anxiously awaited their loved ones' return. Their faith in God, love of family, and trust in our Nation are an inspiration to all Americans, and we will always remember their sacrifices.

NOW, THEREFORE I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 9, 1996, as National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day. I ask all Americans to join me in honoring former American prisoners of war who suffered at the hands of our enemies, and I call upon Federal, State, and local officials and private organizations to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6880 of April 5, 1996

National Day of Remembrance of the Oklahoma City Bombing

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

On the morning of April 19, 1995, America was devastated by news of an explosion at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. As rescuers rushed to the scene, citizens across the country waited by their televisions and radios for information, and we prayed for the children, Federal workers, and many others caught by the bomb's deadly blast. Despite heroic efforts of emergency personnel and countless samaritans, 168 people lost their lives as a result of the brutal attack.

For a year we have mourned the dead, aided the residents of Oklahoma City in their struggle to rebuild, and strengthened our resolve to fight terrorism. And though it has been a sad and challenging time, the outpouring of love and support for those affected by the tragedy has helped our Nation to come together in common purpose. As we mark the first anniversary of the bombing, we remember the victims and honor their memory with a moment of silence. In prayer and quiet reflection, let us move forward together to foster peace in our land.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Friday, April 19, 1996, as a National Day of Remembrance of the Oklahoma City Bombing. I ask all the people of the United States to observe a moment of silence on that day at 9:02 a.m., Central Daylight Time, gathering with family,

Proc. 6881

Title 3—The President

friends, neighbors, and colleagues at home, at work, and in places of worship to commemorate this solemn occasion.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6881 of April 8, 1996

National Child Abuse Prevention Month, 1996

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

America is a country of many blessings—a rich land, a thriving democracy, a diverse and determined people. Our culture is built on faith in freedom and on the spirit of community. In a Nation of such infinite promise, the continuing problem of child abuse is a national tragedy. When any American child experiences the horrors of physical or emotional abuse, the future of our Nation also suffers. We must always remember that today's children will be tomorrow's leaders, educators, and parents, and we must help them to look forward with hope and enthusiasm to the future.

My Administration is working hard to make this country a better place for all our children. Although domestic violence and child abuse are primarily matters for State and local authorities, we have taken significant steps at the Federal level to prevent the conditions that can lead to abuse. Both the National Child Protection Act of 1993 and the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 contain provisions that help communities identify offenders who may pose a threat to children's well-being.

In addition, our Family Preservation and Family Support Services were designed to give parents the tools they need to keep their families intact and raise healthy, happy children. These include parenting classes, programs that send a visitor to the homes of first-time parents to provide support and guidance, and early developmental screening of children. Bipartisan support for this initiative—the first Federal investment in child welfare protection in more than a decade—has enabled States to use resources flexibly and creatively to strengthen families and work to reduce child abuse.

But government alone cannot end mistreatment. Social service agencies, schools, religious organizations, law enforcement agencies, businesses, and concerned citizens are all working to help children live up to their full potential. These efforts to provide loving and protective environments for our Nation's children exemplify the finest traditions of service and compassion. This month and throughout the year, let us each do everything we can to strengthen families and ease the pain of abused children. Together, we can make an investment in the future by putting the needs of our most precious and vulnerable citizens first.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitu-

Proclamations

Proc. 6882

tion and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 1996, as National Child Abuse Prevention Month. I call upon all Americans to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities that raise awareness of the need to help our children lead happy, productive lives.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6882 of April 10, 1996

National D.A.R.E. Day, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Drug abuse and violence pose serious threats to the health and well-being of American youth. We must redouble our efforts to help children understand the consequences of destructive behaviors and give them the tools they need to succeed. This critical endeavor requires all of us—government, law enforcement, schools, religious communities, and families—to work together.

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) is a proven means of communicating a strong anti-drug, anti-violence message to students of all ages. This year, D.A.R.E. will provide 33 million young people, from kindergartners to 12th graders, with information and strategies to help them resist peer pressure and to avoid drugs, tobacco, inhalants, and alcohol abuse throughout their lives. Reaching children in 30 countries, all 50 States, and 70 percent of our Nation's school districts, D.A.R.E. also empowers students with vital conflict resolution and anger management skills.

Today and throughout the year, let us recognize this program as a model of effective, grassroots organization and commend D.A.R.E. officers for their dedicated efforts to promote health and safety. As an integral and valued part of countless American schools, these caring men and women are joining parents, teachers, and concerned citizens everywhere to help children lead safe, healthy, productive lives.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 11, 1996, as National D.A.R.E. Day. I call upon families, educators, and all the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate activities and programs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6883 of April 11, 1996

National Pay Inequity Awareness Day, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

More than three decades after the passage of the Equal Pay Act and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, women and people of color continue to suffer the consequences of unfair pay differentials. In comparing median weekly earnings, last year American women earned only 75 cents for every dollar a man brought home, with African American women and Hispanic women collecting just 66 cents and 57 cents, respectively. Significant wage gaps exist for African American and Hispanic men, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans as well.

April 11 is the day on which American women's wages for 1996, when added to their entire 1995 earnings, finally equal what men earned in 1995 alone. Unfair pay practices exist at all education levels and in every occupation. Last year, women physicians and lawyers earned substantially less than their male counterparts. The problem is particularly acute in female-dominated professions and in jobs where minority groups are disproportionately represented. Though changing technologies and a growing demand for services have made their positions increasingly vital, America's child care providers, secretaries, textile workers, telephone operators, social workers, and maintenance people are among those who bear the greatest wage discrepancies.

Ensuring fair pay is an essential part of helping women and their families become and remain self-sufficient. According to 1993 data, the vast majority of households depend on the wages of a working mother, and 12 percent of all families are supported by a woman working as the single head of household. Studies show that salary inequities often force women to turn to public assistance to keep a roof over their children's heads and food on the table.

Fair pay equity policies can be implemented simply and without incurring undue costs. Twenty States have already established programs aimed at increasing the wages of employees in female-dominated jobs, and many private sector businesses have implemented voluntary policies. These employers understand that fair pay is an invaluable human resource management tool that helps attract and retain the best workers.

At the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing, China, the United States joined more than 180 other countries to address problems facing women and to promote workers' basic rights. This was an important step, and we must build on it to further the dialogue about fair pay and treatment in this country. Women and minority workers have long fueled our Nation's progress, and we must do all we can to recognize their achievements and to leave a legacy of equality and justice for their children to cherish.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 11, 1996, as National Pay Inequity Awareness Day. I call upon Government officials,

law enforcement agencies, business and industry leaders, educators, and all the people of the United States to recognize the full value of women's skills and contributions to the labor force. I urge all employers to review their wage-setting practices and to see that their employees, particularly women and people of color, are paid fairly for their work.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6884 of April 11, 1996

Pan American Day and Pan American Week, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Today, the nations of the Western Hemisphere share a greater commitment to peace and democracy than they have at any other time in history. This consensus has at its core the ideas that liberalized markets work, that democracy is the foremost means of protecting individual human rights, that free trade is the best mechanism to promote growth, and that all of these principles combine to offer hope for improving people's lives. The interdependence of our many countries ensures our united efforts toward these common goals.

We have seen remarkable success from hemispheric cooperation in recent years—from migration issues, to counter-narcotics measures, to promoting trade. This cooperative spirit energized the Summit of the Americas in 1994, where representatives from 34 democratically-elected governments committed themselves to democratic principles, effective governance, sustainable economic growth, and a cleaner global environment. This historic gathering recognized that peace and economic prosperity in any one country are contingent on the health of its neighbors.

We can also take pride in our hemisphere's abilities to address the challenges of our rapidly changing world. The Mexican financial crisis that shook markets last year was contained and reversed because of U.S.-led international support and the region's governments' redoubled commitment to economic reform. Similarly, the progress toward resolving the border dispute between Peru and Ecuador demonstrated the dedication of the Guarantors of the Rio Protocol and others to keeping our hemisphere on a steady course. Nevertheless, recent violations of international law and human rights are sad reminders that one country continues to refuse to join our family of democratic nations.

As we approach the next century, let us celebrate our achievements and maintain high expectations for the continued progress of our hemispheric partnerships. In doing so, we can ensure that the Americas will continue to prosper, integrate, and solve problems in a cooperative, mutually beneficial manner.

Proc. 6885

Title 3—The President

NOW, THEREFORE I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 14, 1996, as Pan American Day and April 14 through April 20, 1996, as Pan American Week. I urge the Governors of the 50 States, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and officials of all other areas under the flag of the United States to honor these observances with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6885 of April 17, 1996

National Volunteer Week, 1996

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

The history of America is a history of volunteerism. Our people have always worked together to resolve concerns, to fight injustice, to rebuild communities, and to comfort those in need. And though some regard today's society with cynicism and doubt, we need only look to the more than 89.2 million volunteers who work tirelessly throughout the year to see that we are still a people who care for one another and who daily seek positive change by reaching out to others.

We owe a great debt to the many volunteers who work to stem the tides of poverty, hunger, homelessness, crime, and abuse. Examples of unsung heroes exist in every neighborhood—a mother starts an after-school program in her garage to tutor young people in a crime-ridden area; a group of teenagers takes youngsters from a local shelter to the movies or a cultural event a few times a month; an elderly man looks after his neighbor's children so that she can run errands; a family makes regular visits to seniors at a local home. Citizens from all walks of life are working together to claim our Nation's challenges as their own, building bridges among people and setting a powerful example of leadership and compassion.

This week and throughout the year, let us salute all those who devote their time, their talents, and sometimes even their lives to the betterment of our communities. And let us recognize organizations like the Corporation for National and Community Service and the Points of Light Foundation that foster the spirit of service across America. In partnership with government, schools, and religious communities, these caring individuals and groups are expanding and encouraging the great American legacy of volunteerism.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 21 through April 27, 1996, as National Volunteer Week. I call upon all Americans to

Proclamations

Proc. 6886

observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities to express appreciation for volunteers and to encourage volunteer activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6886 of April 19, 1996

National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Thousands of lives have been saved by the miracle of organ and tissue transplantation, a medical procedure made possible only by the extraordinary generosity of those who agree to donate and the profound compassion of their loved ones. Recipients are often able to resume normal lives after their transplants, working and caring for their families, and many children are in school today due to a donated liver or bone marrow. Still, the need for organs far exceeds the number donated, and many Americans wait—and some will die waiting—for suitable organs or tissues to become available.

Although our Nation has a potentially adequate supply of organs and tissues, there are more than 45,000 patients on the national transplant waiting list, and some 2,000 new names are added each month. We must educate all Americans about transplantation and its successes and raise public awareness of the urgent need for increased donation. All of our citizens should know that by completing a donor card and carrying it, and particularly by making family members aware of the wish to donate, they may save the health, or even the life, of someone in need.

Americans are a caring people, and our Nation's citizens have always reached out to one another in times of trouble. Organ donation is a unique example of that spirit of giving, and many who have lost loved ones have found comfort in knowing that their loss means the promise of life for others. This week and throughout the year, let us recognize the advances made in organ and tissue transplant techniques, honor those who have already pledged their organs, and encourage people to make the life-giving decision to donate.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 21 through April 27, 1996, as National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week. I call upon health care professionals, educators, the media, public and private organizations concerned with organ donation and transplantation, and all the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate activities and programs that promote organ donation and invite new donors to get involved.

Proc. 6887

Title 3—The President

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6887 of April 19, 1996

Jewish Heritage Week, 1996

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

The Jewish experience in America has been a mutually rewarding one for this country and for the Jewish people. Jewish Americans have made great contributions in such fields as the arts and sciences, business, government, law and medicine, enriching America's heritage with the resonant tradition of an ancient people. And America, for its part, has been a land of opportunity for its Jewish citizens.

In many ways, the Jewish experience is unique, freighted with the anguish of frequent persecution, but ennobled by an unyielding spirit that has always found a way to turn darkness into light. In the crucible of sorrow, the Jewish people have reaffirmed, time and again, the basic human values of faith, community, justice, and hope.

On the tolerant soil of American democracy, the Jewish people have flourished. We will be forever grateful for the remarkable contributions of our Jewish citizens, and it is fitting that we set aside a week to give thanks for their inestimable gifts and to honor the traditions of their remarkable religion and heritage.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 21 through April 28, 1996, as Jewish Heritage Week. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6888 of April 19, 1996

National Crime Victims' Rights Week, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On April 19, 1995, millions of Americans witnessed the chaos and anguish wrought by a single bomb blast in Oklahoma City that took 168 lives and injured scores of others. For days afterwards, our Nation joined the survivors in a grim vigil as somber work crews entered the wreckage again and again to locate victims.

That bomb blast in Oklahoma City was a devastating reminder that too many Americans have become victims of crime. Although violent crime has decreased every year for the last 3 years, 83 percent of our citizens 12 years of age and above will experience violent or attempted violent crime in their lifetimes. And worse, 52 percent will be victimized more than once. Added to these grim statistics is the reality that violent crime is increasingly a problem of our youth. For 12- to 19-year-olds, the chance of being assaulted, robbed, or raped is two to three times higher than for adults, and perpetrators of crime are both younger and more violent. In 1994, for example, about 33 percent of all violent crimes were committed by those under 21 years of age.

There is another, more positive, dimension to the aftermath of crime: the multitude of dedicated professionals and volunteers who support and assist crime victims. They are emergency medical technicians and firefighters, law enforcement officers and rescue teams, victim assistance providers and shelter workers. At the darkest of moments, these selfless men and women renew our Nation's faith in humanity, and their advocacy embodies the time-honored American traditions of compassion and service. They constitute a community of caring whose healing work helps victims to become survivors. As a Nation, we owe these generous individuals our deepest gratitude for making our communities better and safer places in which to live and work.

While 1995 brought tragedy, it also brought the implementation of one of the most comprehensive crime laws ever enacted. The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 furthered the rights of victims in the Federal justice system and targeted resources for criminal justice improvements. The Crime Act's provisions include truth-in-sentencing provisions that ensure longer sentences for violent offenders and allocution rights for victims that give them the right to speak in court before the imposition of a sentence. The Crime Act also provides hundreds of communities around the Nation with increased law enforcement personnel, and its Violence Against Women Act is the first comprehensive Federal effort to combat violence against women.

The Crime Act is just one landmark in a crime victims' movement that has spanned 20 years and brought many hard-won reforms. A victims' bill of rights—once a novel idea—is now a reality in virtually every State. Victim assistance programs, which were few in the 1960s, now number in the thousands. Every State has a compensation program to help reimburse victims for mental health, medical, and other expenses resulting from the crimes committed against them. And in 1995, the Crime Victims Fund in

the U.S. Treasury, which supports many of these programs, surpassed the one-billion-dollar mark in funds collected and distributed to the States.

As we reflect on the events of 1995, let us remember both the horror and the compassion we felt last April. Let us not slip into complacency when we hear or read about another crime victim. Whether we are business owners or teachers, clergy or physicians, neighbors or colleagues, we must join the community of caring and lessen the burdens on our Nation's crime victims. Let us join together to build safe and responsive communities and to promote justice and healing for all who have suffered from violent crime.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 21 through April 27, 1996, as National Crime Victims' Rights Week. I urge all Americans to pause and remember crime victims and their families by working to reduce violence, to assist those harmed by crime, and to make our homes and communities safer places in which to live and raise our families.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6889 of April 30, 1996

Loyalty Day, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In his inaugural address, President John F. Kennedy said, "Since this country was founded, each generation of Americans has been summoned to give testimony to its national loyalty." The members of our Armed Forces have long responded to such a call, though their task has often been difficult and fraught with peril. Drawing on an abiding devotion to country, America's service men and women have faced loneliness and danger, grave injury and death, to protect our Nation's interests and to reach out to others by providing humanitarian assistance.

In pausing to honor all those who have dedicated their lives to our freedom, let us reflect on their deep commitment to the fundamental ideals of independence, justice, and equality—the very foundations of our way of life—and draw inspiration from their shining example. For more than 200 years, America's shores have embraced immigrants seeking opportunity, while our system of government has encouraged people around the world who struggle against tyranny and oppression. Following the brave men and women who wear our Nation's uniform, let us each do our part to strengthen this legacy and to ensure that future generations will enjoy and cherish the precious liberties we hold so dear.

Proclamations

Proc. 6890

To nurture loyalty to and love of country, the Congress, by Public Law 85–529, has designated May 1 of each year as “Loyalty Day.” We spend this day in celebration of our Constitution and Bill of Rights, and we honor the extraordinary sacrifices made by the members of our Armed Forces throughout our Nation’s proud history.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 1, 1996, as Loyalty Day. I call upon all Americans to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities, including recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance. I also call upon government officials to display the flag on all government buildings and grounds.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6890 of April 30, 1996

Law Day, U.S.A., 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

For more than three decades, we have set aside the first day of May to honor the role our legal system plays in maintaining our country’s greatness, to celebrate the precious freedoms our citizens have enjoyed since America’s beginnings, and to recognize the crucial role of the law in ensuring our security and prosperity. Today, as we confront the threats of domestic and international terrorism and the violence that plagues our neighborhoods and schools, it is more important than ever for Americans to understand the extraordinary legacy left to us by our Founders and to reaffirm the ideals of liberty, equality, and justice.

This year’s theme, “The Constitution: The Original American Dream,” underscores the centrality of this precious document in our national life. The doctrines set forth in our Constitution have made possible our progress and unparalleled history of freedom. Written more than 200 years ago, its measures were crafted by people who believed in individual rights and who understood that liberty must be the basis for our system of laws. As we approach a new century, we can be proud that our remarkable, dynamic Constitution, while reflecting the mores and culture of its time, continues to express America’s profound commitment to human dignity.

We celebrate the Constitution as a model for other nations around the world, as the purest expression of American law, and as the ultimate authority for our statutes, judicial decisions, and Executive actions. But its power also depends on an informed, involved citizenry. Each of us must take personal responsibility for our actions and respect the rights of others. In homes, schools, neighborhoods, and businesses we must honor the rule of law and cherish the promise of equality and opportunity for all people.

Every American must work to see that our Nation's legal system remains a model for the rest of the world and that future generations will continue to share its blessings.

On this day and throughout the year, let us consider the written instruments that have so profoundly shaped our experience and pay tribute to all those who enforce and maintain our legal and judicial systems—including police officers, community policing volunteers, lawyers, and members of our independent judiciary. Their efforts help to ensure that Americans will always enjoy individual liberties and a just society.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, in accordance with Public Law 87–20 of April 7, 1961, do hereby proclaim May 1, 1996, as Law Day, U.S.A. I urge all Americans to recognize the rule of law as the basis for freedom in our democratic society and to learn more about the United States Constitution. I call upon members of the legal profession, civic associations, educators, librarians, public officials, and the media to promote the observance of this day with appropriate programs and activities. I also call upon public officials to display the flag of the United States on all government buildings throughout the day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6891 of May 3, 1996

Labor History Month, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In the early 1900s, millions of Americans left their farms to begin new lives as factory workers. Sadly, many of these citizens found neither secure employment nor higher wages at their new jobs, and the industrial economy brought them exploitation, continued poverty, and the risk of injury and death. No student of American history can forget the images of filthy children emerging from mills and mines, the stories of terrible fires and explosions, or the grim legacy of the slums that grew up in factory towns.

Although child labor, sweatshops, and workplace disasters are largely horrors of the past, efforts to eliminate them began to succeed only after workers organized and spoke with a united, independent voice. The American labor movement helped the first generation of industrial employees to express their aspirations and insecurities, empowering them with the necessary tools to define the terms and conditions of their employment and to expand the role of labor in the larger society.

As we approach the 21st century, our Nation's economy is undergoing a transformation as momentous as the change that spurred the exodus from farms to factories 100 years ago. And in facing the challenges posed by

global competition and rapid technological advances, the workers of the Information Age need the same effective leadership that allowed their forbears to succeed. Each new generation of workers must embrace the activism that has characterized labor's rich history, and all Americans should recognize the role that labor has played in the continuing progress of our democracy.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim May 1996, as Labor History Month. I call upon Government officials, educators, the media, and all the people of the United States to observe this month with ceremonies, activities, and programs that encourage reflection on the labor movement's heritage and its many contributions to the creation and maintenance of a just America.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6892 of May 6, 1996

Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Our national character has been enhanced by citizens who maintain and honor cultural values and customs brought from other lands. Americans of Asian and Pacific Islander ancestry have long been a part of that tradition, enriching the fabric of our society with their unique talents and abilities. This month provides a welcome opportunity to recognize these gifts and to celebrate the daily contributions that Asian and Pacific Americans make to our country's progress.

Every sector of American life has benefited from the extraordinary leadership of those who trace their roots back to Asia and the Pacific Island region. In the arts and sciences, the business world, law, academia, and government, these remarkable individuals have expanded our horizons, achieving exceptional success and demonstrating a dedicated belief in equal opportunity. Asian and Pacific Americans have worked to overcome challenges, often in the face of discrimination and prejudice, and have successfully embraced the opportunities of the American Dream.

As we stand on the threshold of the 21st century, ready to compete in the global marketplace and strengthen our partnerships with the nations of the Pacific Rim, let us draw on the strengths added by Asian and Pacific Americans and applaud their proud legacy of service and dedication to this country.

To honor the accomplishments of Asian and Pacific Americans and to recognize their many contributions to our Nation, the Congress, by Public Law

Proc. 6893

Title 3—The President

102–450, has designated the month of May as “Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 1996 as Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this occasion with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6893 of May 7, 1996

Mother’s Day, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America’s mothers hold a special place in our hearts, providing the lessons and care that have enabled generations of children to embrace the opportunities of this great land. They embody the compassion, devotion, and energy that have always defined our national character, and their daily efforts anchor our country’s commitment to the fundamental values of respect and tolerance. Mothers impart both the strength that enables us to face our challenges and the love that comforts and sustains us.

As we honor our Nation’s mothers for past and present accomplishments, we recognize that mothers’ roles have changed significantly in recent years. Today, mothers are CEOs and teachers, physicians and nurses, elected officials and PTA presidents, police officers and volunteers, homemakers and heads of households. Many serve on the front lines of the struggle against violence and poverty. These women—problem-solvers, caregivers, and teachers—are using their talents in every sector of our society, helping all Americans to look forward with hope and faith in the future.

Mother’s Day has long been a welcome opportunity to celebrate motherhood and to remember our mothers—whether biological, foster, or adoptive. To reflect on all we have gained from our mothers’ guidance and to remember their sacrifices, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved May 8, 1914 (38 Stat. 770), has designated the second Sunday in May each year as “Mother’s Day” and requested the President to call for its appropriate observance.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 12, 1996, as Mother’s Day. I urge all Americans to express their gratitude for the many contributions made by our mothers and to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the

Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6894 of May 13, 1996

Older Americans Month, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America's high standard of living, advanced health care system, and commitment to better nutrition and physical fitness have allowed millions of our citizens the luxury of long and fulfilling lives. Because current estimates indicate that one in six Americans will be 65 or older by the year 2020, our Nation faces new challenges as we seek to address the needs of this growing population of seniors.

Fortunately, many of our older Americans—who have already led the way in setting a sound course for our country's future—are helping us to meet these new challenges as well. Having lived through times of depression and war, peace and prosperity, they have shaped our progress with their achievements. The safety net they created—including Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and the provisions of the Older Americans Act—helps us to honor our debt to senior citizens and ensures that Americans who have worked hard throughout their lives can look forward to a secure retirement.

Each year, we set aside the month of May as a special time to pay tribute to older Americans and to affirm our obligation to sustain and improve their quality of life. The theme of this year's observance, "Aging: A Lifetime Opportunity," underscores the gifts that older people offer to our country every day. Thanks to senior citizens, our communities are stronger, our Nation is more diverse, and we are better prepared to meet the challenges of the next century.

As we celebrate the contributions of all those in their golden years, let us recognize that long life is a gift we must cherish and a responsibility for which we must prepare. With an eye toward the future and with the example of today's seniors firmly before us, we can prepare for a better tomorrow for ourselves and for the generations of Americans to come.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim May 1996, as Older Americans Month. I call upon Government officials, businesses, communities, volunteers, educators, and all the people of the United States to acknowledge the contributions made by older Americans this month and throughout the year.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of

Proc. 6895

Title 3—The President

the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6895 of May 13, 1996

Peace Officers Memorial Day and Police Week, 1996

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Despite the dangers they face while patrolling our Nation's cities, neighborhoods, and highways, America's law enforcement officers continue to serve with commitment and distinction every day. They put themselves in harm's way to safeguard our fellow citizens, and their dedication to the rule of law is essential to maintaining a just and orderly society. Each year, Police Week is a welcome opportunity to recognize the brave men and women of the law enforcement professions, and on Peace Officers Memorial Day we pause to honor those who have given their lives while protecting others.

According to recent figures, 161 law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty during 1995. And let us not forget the law enforcement personnel who died in the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City on April 19—the single deadliest day in law enforcement history. Since police deaths were first recorded in this country, in 1794, more than 14,000 officers have lost their lives working to keep the peace in our communities. On average, more than 66,000 are assaulted every year, and some 24,000 are injured.

To pay tribute to the law enforcement officers who have made the ultimate sacrifice for our country and to voice our appreciation for all those who currently serve on the front lines of the battle against crime, the Congress, by joint resolution approved October 1, 1962 (76 Stat. 676), has authorized and requested the President to designate May 15 of each year as "Peace Officers Memorial Day," and the week in which it falls as "Police Week," and by Public Law 103-322 (36 U.S.C. 175) has directed that the flag be flown at half-staff on Peace Officers Memorial Day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 15, 1996, as Peace Officers Memorial Day, and May 12 through May 18, 1996, as Police Week. I call upon the people of the United States to observe these occasions with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs. I also request the Governors of the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the appropriate officials of all units of government, to direct that the flag be flown at half-staff on Peace Officers Memorial Day on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels throughout the United States and all areas under its jurisdiction and control. In addition, I invite all Americans to display the flag at half-staff from their homes on that day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of

the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6896 of May 15, 1996

National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Americans derive daily benefits from the finest transportation system in the world. Our Nation's network of land, sea, and air travel allows for the efficient movement of goods and people, strengthening our economy, uniting our citizens, and linking us to other countries around the globe. As we strive to compete in an international marketplace, we must deepen our commitment to this infrastructure and continue the long-standing partnership between government and industry that has made our successes possible.

Transportation has played a vital role in America's recent economic recovery, creating some 400,000 new jobs in the last 3 years. Fields that faced financial difficulties just a short time ago, such as aerospace, shipbuilding, and airlines, are now profitable and growing. My Administration has been proud to sign more than 30 new market-opening aviation agreements, including an agreement with Canada, our biggest trading partner, that has generated significant economic activity in just one year and facilitated air travel between our two countries.

In an effort to build on this progress and further improve efficiency, we have increased our national investment in infrastructure—by some 11 percent a year over early 1990s levels—while streamlining the Department of Transportation by 10,000 employees and cutting red tape to speed the financing and construction of highway projects. Safety remains a top priority in these efforts, and communities across the country are working to protect drivers, passengers, pedestrians, and bicyclists. Sophisticated communications technology helps relieve traffic congestion in urban areas and expanded mass transit systems move people more quickly and safely with minimal environmental impact.

To celebrate these accomplishments and to honor the millions of men and women, both government and private sector employees, who maintain America's transportation system and contribute so much to our Nation's activities, the Congress, by joint resolution approved May 16, 1957 (36 U.S.C. 160), has designated the third Friday in May of each year as "National Defense Transportation Day" and, by joint resolution approved May 14, 1962 (36 U.S.C. 166), declared that the week within which that Friday falls be designated "National Transportation Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Friday, May 17, 1996, as National Defense Transportation Day and May 12 through May 18, 1996, as National

Proc. 6897

Title 3—The President

Transportation Week. I urge all Americans to observe these occasions with appropriate ceremonies and activities, giving due recognition to the countless individuals and organizations that build, secure, and operate this country's modern transportation system.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6897 of May 17, 1996

National Safe Boating Week, 1996

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Each year, more Americans choose recreational boating as a means of appreciating our Nation's scenic lakes, beautiful rivers, and vast ocean waterways. Boating is a leisure activity that can be enjoyed by people of all ages and abilities, offering a unique perspective on an unparalleled variety of natural landscapes. This pastime is not without risk, however, and a thorough knowledge of water safety techniques and equipment is an essential part of being a responsible boater.

Studies show that in more than 77 percent of the fully documented recreational boating fatalities that occur every year, the victim was not wearing a life jacket. Falling overboard and capsizing are the leading causes of these deaths, and more than half of all boating accidents are alcohol-related—facts that clearly illustrate the importance of not mixing alcohol and boating, and of properly using personal flotation devices. Skippers, crew members, passengers, and all those who participate in nautical sports should wear safety equipment every time they take to the water.

I commend the United States Coast Guard and the many State and local recreational boating organizations that are working with Government agencies and volunteers across the country to promote the use of life jackets and to educate the public about other lifesaving measures. As we look forward to the summer months and spending time with family and friends on America's waterways, such efforts are vital to ensuring our citizens' health and safety.

In recognition of the value of safe boating practices, the Congress, by joint resolution approved June 4, 1958 (36 U.S.C. 161), as amended, has authorized and requested the President to proclaim annually the seven day period prior to the Memorial Day Weekend as "National Safe Boating Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 18 through May 24, 1996, as National Safe Boating Week. I encourage the Governors of the 50 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and officials of other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, to join in observing this occasion. I

Proclamations

Proc. 6899

urge all Americans to practice safe boating habits during this week and throughout the year.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6898 of May 17, 1996

Death of Admiral Jeremy M. Boorda

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As a mark of respect for the memory of Admiral Jeremy M. Boorda, Chief of Naval Operations, I hereby order, by the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America by section 175 of title 36 of the United States Code, that the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff upon all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions until sunset on the day of interment. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff for the same period at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6899 of May 20, 1996

World Trade Week, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

International commerce is vital to domestic economic growth—perhaps more so now than at any other time in recent U.S. history. Our Nation's prosperity depends in large part on our ability to develop and produce high-quality products, identify and open markets, and promote American goods and services across the globe. The U.S. jobs supported by exports are increasingly important, paying an average of 13 percent more than other positions and accounting for nearly one out of ten American workers and one in five of those in the manufacturing sector. The theme of this year's World Trade Week, "Winning with Exports," is an invitation and a challenge to U.S. firms to reap the benefits of doing business abroad.

My Administration has developed a National Export Strategy that places special emphasis on helping small- and medium-sized companies seize trade opportunities. As part of this plan, we have created a country-wide network of U.S. Export Assistance Centers to provide information and capital to businesses seeking to expand. The results speak for themselves; in 1995, actions taken by Centers like those in Chicago and Baltimore dramatically increased the number of U.S. firms entering new markets and boosting export sales.

Trade is also a means of fostering understanding and stability around the world, helping our Nation to build partnerships founded on mutual prosperity. American commerce and investments are strengthening new democracies whose viability depends on economic growth and raised standards of living. From South Africa, to Central Europe, the Baltic States, Russia, Ukraine, and the Newly Independent States, exporting is allowing our country to play a pivotal role in settling and solidifying crucial foreign markets. Trade is also essential to troubled regions such as the Middle East, Northern Ireland, and Bosnia, where job creation and economic improvements play an important role in efforts to achieve peace.

As we observe World Trade Week, 1996, let us strive to give our Nation's exporters every opportunity to sell products freely and fairly and help our companies to meet the challenge of exploring markets abroad. Their efforts to maintain efficient, high-quality production and to promote American goods and services to an international clientele will lead to a stronger economy and a brighter future for us all.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim May 19 through May 25, 1996, as World Trade Week. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with ceremonies, activities, and programs that celebrate the potential of international trade.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6900 of May 21, 1996

National Maritime Day, 1996

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

The men and women of the United States Merchant Marine stand prepared to help our Nation in times of crisis. Their outstanding professionalism and performance have been manifest throughout America's proud history, most recently in the Persian Gulf, Haiti, and Somalia. Today, these brave individuals continue to bring honor to the maritime community and to our country through their steadfast service to our troops in Bosnia.

Those working on and in support of U.S. vessels play another important role by strengthening our economy. Every day, merchant ships carry the Nation's domestic and foreign commerce, acting as an integral part of our seamless transportation system. Those aboard go to sea to move American goods and materials, to help provide aid and comfort to others around the world, and, when necessary, to defend our interests and to seek international peace.

The Maritime Security Program legislation currently before the Congress will preserve a strong sealift capability so that critical military cargoes can reach American troops and our allies abroad as they strive to fulfill their peacekeeping and humanitarian missions. It will protect American jobs and foster our efforts to expand international trade. In standing behind this important measure, we affirm our commitment to maintaining a strong U.S.-flag presence on the high seas for our continued national security and economic growth.

In recognition of the importance of the U.S. Merchant Marine, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved May 20, 1933, has designated May 22 of each year as "National Maritime Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation calling for its observance.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 22, 1996, as National Maritime Day. I urge all Americans to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs and by displaying the flag of the United States at their homes and in their communities. I also request that all ships sailing under the American flag dress ship on that day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6901 of May 24, 1996

Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day, 1996

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

On the last Monday of May each year, our Nation takes time to remember those who have given their lives to safeguard America's freedom. Courageous and loyal citizens have died on battlefields around the world in defense of the United States, our interests, and our values, thus ensuring more than two centuries of independence and a society based on individual rights. Their selflessness demands our profound gratitude and calls us to consider anew the awesome price of liberty.

On this special day, let us reflect upon the supreme sacrifice made by our fellow citizens lost in battle. All were proud members of our national community, and all perished while protecting our country's honor and the American way of life. Let us share in the grief of the families whose loved

ones remain unaccounted for or fell while defending this great Nation. And let us pray, each in our own way, for peace throughout this land and across the globe. As beneficiaries of the freedoms our troops secured, we can best pay tribute to their deeds by leaving to future generations an America that continues to be a beacon of justice and freedom for people everywhere.

In respect and recognition of the courageous men and women to whom we pay tribute, the Congress, by joint resolution approved on May 11, 1950 (64 Stat. 158), has requested the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe each Memorial Day as a day of prayer for permanent peace and designating a period on that day when the American people might unite in prayer.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Memorial Day, May 27, 1996, as a day of prayer for permanent peace, and I designate the hour beginning in each locality at 11:00 a.m. of that day as a time to join in prayer. I urge the press, radio, television, and all other information media to take part in this observance.

I also request the Governors of the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the appropriate officials of all units of government, to direct that the flag be flown at half-staff during this Memorial Day on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels throughout the United States and in all areas under its jurisdiction and control, and I request the people of the United States to display the flag at half-staff from their homes for the customary forenoon period.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6902 of May 31, 1996

Small Business Week, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The American Dream has long held out the promise of a better life to our citizens—one of prosperity, security, and personal fulfillment for all those who are willing to work hard to reach their goals. Our Nation's 22 million small business owners possess the determination and initiative to make that promise a reality, and their entrepreneurial spirit helps to drive the engine of our economy. In addition, products developed by small firms such as the artificial heart valve, the pacemaker, and the personal computer, have revolutionized our daily lives and made this an age of extraordinary possibility.

The number of new small businesses has increased steadily over the last three decades, with 800,000 new businesses incorporated in 1995 alone. Small businesses employ some 53 percent of the private work force, ac-

count for 47 percent of all sales in the country, and generate more than half of our private gross domestic product. In addition, industries dominated by small business were responsible for 75 percent of the 1.66 million new jobs created during 1995.

Last year, delegates to the White House Conference on Small Business forged an agenda that will continue such progress and prepare our economy for the challenges of the next century. By implementing their recommendations, “reinventing” the U.S. Small Business Administration, and pursuing other incentives and initiatives, we can establish an even better environment for small business creation and growth. These efforts are vital to keeping our economy strong and strengthening the proud legacy of innovation that has always inspired our people and made America great.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim June 2 through June 8, 1996, as Small Business Week. I call upon Government officials and all the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs that celebrate the achievements of small business owners and encourage the formation of new firms.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6903 of June 7, 1996

Flag Day and National Flag Week, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

There is no better symbol of our country’s values and traditions than the Flag of the United States of America. Chosen by the Continental Congress in 1777, it continues to exemplify the profound commitment to freedom, equality, and opportunity made by our founders more than two centuries ago. Our flag’s proud stars and stripes have long inspired our people, and its beautiful red, white, and blue design is known around the world as a beacon of liberty and justice.

Today, America’s flag graces classrooms, statehouses, courtrooms, and churches, serving as a daily reminder of this Nation’s past accomplishments and ongoing dedication to safeguarding individual rights. The brave members of our Armed Forces carry “Old Glory” with them as they fulfill their mission to defend the blessings of democracy and peace across the globe; our banner flies from public buildings as a sign of our national community; and its folds drape the tombs of our distinguished dead. The flag is a badge of honor to all—a sign of our citizens’ common purpose.

This week and throughout the year let us do all we can to teach younger generations the significance of our flag. Its 13 red and white stripes rep-

resent not only the original colonies, but also the courage and purity of our Nation, while its 50 stars stand for the separate but united States of our Union. Let us pledge allegiance to this flag to declare our patriotism and raise its colors high to express our pride and respect for the American way of life.

To commemorate the adoption of our flag, the Congress, by joint resolution approved August 3, 1949 (63 Stat. 492), designated June 14 of each year as “Flag Day” and requested the President to issue an annual proclamation calling for its observance and for the display of the Flag of the United States on all Federal Government buildings. The Congress also requested the President, by joint resolution approved June 9, 1966 (80 Stat. 194), to issue annually a proclamation designating the week in which June 14 falls as “National Flag Week” and calling upon all citizens of the United States to display the flag during that week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim June 14, 1996, as Flag Day and the week beginning June 9, 1996, as National Flag Week. I direct the appropriate officials to display the flag on all Federal Government buildings during that week, and I urge all Americans to observe Flag Day and National Flag Week by flying the Stars and Stripes from their homes and other suitable places.

I also call upon the people of the United States to observe with pride and all due ceremony those days from Flag Day through Independence Day, also set aside by Congress (89 Stat. 211), as a time to honor our Nation, to celebrate our heritage in public gatherings and activities, and to publicly recite the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6904 of June 13, 1996

Father’s Day, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America owes a debt of gratitude to the fathers that help our Nation’s children grow up safe and happy. Providing a wellspring of love for their families to draw upon, these men strengthen our communities and enable their daughters and sons to master life’s lessons with confidence. They share with us their experiences and energies, creating the strong foundation on which our children build their lives. A father’s arm is there to protect and steer—whether cradling a newborn baby, steadying the rider of a first two-wheeler, or walking his child down the aisle.

Fatherhood provides one of life’s most profound joys and one of its most solemn responsibilities. Everyone who has been blessed by a father’s love

knows the abiding respect it inspires and the self-esteem that can grow from a dad's affectionate guidance. We must do all we can to encourage fathers as they strive to provide the fundamental emotional and economic support that helps ensure their families' well-being. Programs like the Fatherhood Initiative, the Responsible Fatherhood Project, and Parent's Fair Share work to support American fathers, emphasize their role as mentors and providers, and advocate their involvement in their children's health and education.

On this Father's Day and throughout the year, let us thank fathers for their sacrifices and struggles and celebrate the special care they give their loved ones every day. With grateful words and actions, we honor all those who have embraced fatherhood's unique rewards.

NOW THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, in accordance with a joint resolution of the Congress approved April 24, 1972 (36 U.S.C. 142a), do hereby proclaim Sunday, June 16, 1996, as Father's Day. I invite the States, communities, and all the citizens of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities that demonstrate our deep appreciation and affection for our fathers.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6905 of June 24, 1996

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Day, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

This year, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) celebrates 50 years of service to our Nation and to people around the world. Created from a small organization whose mission was to combat the spread of malaria among our troops during World War II, the CDC has become our first line of defense against disease, injury, and disability.

The CDC's history boasts a number of notable achievements, including its key role in the eradication of smallpox and the discovery of the causes of Legionnaire's disease and toxic shock syndrome. The agency has also led efforts to control and prevent polio and other vaccine-preventable diseases, breast and cervical cancer, lead poisoning, tuberculosis, and AIDS. Recently, the CDC has been a leader in the global efforts to fight emerging infectious illnesses by investigating and containing diseases such as the outbreak of plague in India and the Ebola outbreak in Africa.

The CDC's innovative programs also address our national challenges of chronic disease, workplace and environmental hazards, injuries, birth defects, disabilities, and new infectious threats. In addition, the agency gath-

Proc. 6906

Title 3—The President

ers and analyzes scientific data to better monitor public health, provide a solid foundation for decision-making, and detect risk factors.

While technology and medical progress have worked wonders for many, such advances are not always available or practicable. The CDC's prevention efforts are essential if we are to ensure that all Americans can live in safe, healthy communities. By immunizing our children, exercising regularly, and making other healthy choices, each of us can join the CDC's efforts to build a brighter future and a stronger Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim July 1, 1996, as Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Day. I call upon all the people of the United States to join me in observing this tribute to the CDC, to recognize the need for preventive health measures, and to strive throughout the year to realize the CDC's vision: Healthy people in a healthy world—through prevention.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6906 of June 26, 1996

Victims of the Bombing in Saudi Arabia

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

As a mark of respect for those killed in the June 25, 1996, bombing of the Military Housing Complex near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, I hereby order, by the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America by section 175 of title 36 of the United States Code, that the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff at the White House and upon all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions until sunset, Sunday, June 30, 1996. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff for the same length of time at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6907 of July 1, 1996

Declaration of a State of Emergency and Release of Feed Grain From the Disaster Reserve

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

WHEREAS, an extended drought and other natural disasters in feed grain-producing areas of the United States have caused significant reductions in feed grain supplies and severe hardship to livestock producers;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including sections 201 and 301 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*) and section 813 of the Agricultural Act of 1970 (7 U.S.C. 1427a) (the “Act”), do hereby find and proclaim that the extended drought in the Southwest and other natural disasters in other feed grain areas of the United States have resulted in a state of emergency and that the state of emergency warrants the release of the reserve established pursuant to section 813(a) of the Act (7 U.S.C. 1427a(a)). Accordingly, I hereby declare that such amounts of the reserve as determined necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture (“the Secretary”) should be disposed of by the Secretary as authorized by the Act.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6908 of July 1, 1996

A National Month of Unity, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Our Nation was founded by people who sought the right to worship freely, and religious liberty is enshrined in our Constitution as the “first freedom” granted by our Bill of Rights. The United States is now the most multi-ethnic, multi-religious democracy in history, and we must preserve this precious freedom while making the most of our diversity. Ours is a great and noble struggle to make our national voice a chorus of unity—varied by differing intonations, but carried and lifted by a rich harmony.

The recent rash of arson attacks against black churches and other houses of worship is a stark reminder that our work to build common ground is far from over and that our progress can be threatened by forces that tear at the very fabric of our society. It is hard to think of a more heinous act than the destruction of a sacred structure. The violence that charred and defaced these buildings challenges our fundamental right to worship in safety, and has left us grim emblems of the hatred and alienation that too often darken our daily experience.

And so we must look into our hearts as America approaches the new century, pledging to devote our energies to reinvigorating the shared values that will enable us to embrace the future together. We must never go back to the terrible days of racial and ethnic division, nor can we afford to dismiss our problems by ascribing them to isolated groups or areas of the country. Instead, let us join hands to lighten our burdens and build bridges among people and communities so that we can be one America—a Nation of extraordinary possibility with opportunity, freedom, and respect for all.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim July 1996, as A National Month of Unity. I call upon religious leaders of all faiths to emphasize the need for healing and tolerance. I ask all Americans to join these efforts by working together to mend divisions and promote understanding; by reaching out to friends and neighbors of all races and faiths in a spirit of fellowship; and by seeking to strengthen, through words and actions, the ideals of equality and community cherished by generations of Americans. In this birth month of our Nation, let us set an example for the world we welcome to Atlanta for the Centennial Olympic Games by rededicating ourselves to America's fundamental truth: E pluribus unum—from many, one.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6909 of July 18, 1996

Captive Nations Week, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

This year marks the 38th commemoration of Captive Nations Week—a national expression of solidarity and support for all those around the globe who suffer the harshness of oppressive rule. Democracy and human rights have made great advances in recent years, thanks to the courageous efforts of determined men and women. Yet, despite these strides, far too many people throughout the world live without the benefits of freedom. As this century draws to a close, we must remember the millions who still live in fear and the countless children denied the prospect of a bright future by authoritarian regimes.

The United States' commitment to liberty has ensured over 200 years of justice and individual rights for our citizens. We have worked hard to realize our founders' vision of independence, and we cherish our proud history of offering support and encouragement to others who share that dream. In this post-Cold War era, when ethnic, racial, and religious conflicts pose new challenges to the global community, we must honor that legacy and continue to build a future of international stability and peace.

This week and throughout the year, let us rededicate ourselves to the promotion of liberty and universal human rights for those who suffer under

Proclamations

Proc. 6910

the yoke of tyranny in other lands. The United States will continue to champion political freedom for all races, religions, creeds, and nationalities, pledging to keep faith with people everywhere who cherish the fundamental values that Americans have always held dear.

The Congress, by Joint Resolution approved July 17, 1959 (73 Stat. 212), has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the third week in July of each year as "Captive Nations Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim July 21 through July 27, 1996, as Captive Nations Week. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities celebrating the principles on which this Nation was established and by which it will forever prosper.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6910 of July 25, 1996

National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Forty-three years ago, a negotiated cease-fire ended 3 years of open warfare on the Korean peninsula. This cease-fire came after more than 54,000 American deaths and the capture of thousands of our brave soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines. For those who returned home, the armistice brought mixed emotions—too many of their comrades-in-arms remained prisoners of war or missing in action, and the importance of this Cold War conflict was yet to be fully understood.

Today, as the United States and South Korea maintain a strong partnership and democracy continues to sweep the globe, we remember the extraordinary sacrifices made by our men and women in uniform during the Korean conflict, and we pay tribute to their courage and their commitment to freedom. As American service men and women support the cause of peace around the world, we honor the proud legacy of our Korean War veterans who gave of themselves so that others might live in liberty. And as a testament to their proud and selfless service and sacrifice, the Korean War Veterans Memorial stands today in our Nation's Capital.

The Congress, by Public Law 104–19 (36 U.S.C. 169m) has designated July 27, 1996, as "National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim July 27, 1996, as National Korean

Proc. 6911

Title 3—The President

War Veterans Armistice Day. I call upon Government officials, educators, and the American people to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities that recognize and give thanks to our Nation's distinguished Korean War veterans. I also ask Federal departments and agencies, interested groups, organizations, and individuals to fly the American flag at half-staff on July 27, 1996, in memory of the Americans who died as a result of their service in Korea.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6911 of July 25, 1996

Parents' Day, 1996

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

No job presents greater challenges, demands broader responsibilities, or promises more profound rewards than parenthood. Parents are daily caretakers and lifelong role models. They guide us and share the values and lessons that enable us to grow and flourish. Throughout our lives, we remember our parents' example, recognizing that their joys and aspirations, triumphs and disappointments, have shaped our experience and given us meaningful direction.

Our Nation has always depended on strong families, and we must continue to do all we can to help hardworking men and women shoulder the duties of parenthood. It is vital to support today's parents, to honor those who have taught us so much, and to impress upon young people the awesome responsibility of parenthood.

On this day and throughout the year, let us take time to celebrate the special, enduring bond between parents and children. Foster parents and step-parents, biological and adoptive mothers and fathers—all deserve our respect and gratitude. Parents open their homes and hearts to nurture and protect us; let us offer in return our deepest appreciation for their devotion and care.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States and consistent with Public Law 103-362, do hereby proclaim Sunday, July 28, 1996, as Parents' Day. I call upon the States, communities, and all Americans to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities to express affectionate thanks to our Nation's parents.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of

the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6912 of August 21, 1996

Women's Equality Day, 1996

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Since America's earliest days, our citizens have engaged in a passionate struggle to create a Nation where all can enjoy the benefits of democracy in equal measure. In 1920, we took a great step toward that noble goal by declaring that the right to vote could not be denied on the basis of gender. This 76th anniversary of the adoption of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution gives us an opportunity to celebrate the advances made in empowering women to fully participate in the political, cultural, social, and economic life of our country.

At long last we are seeing the fruits of our efforts to establish a society made strong by its vast diversity—a place where women not only make gains in traditionally male fields, but also use their talents and perspectives to enlarge the scope of public life. The extraordinary success of our female athletes at the Centennial Olympic Games in Atlanta is one stirring example of this progress. Historically excluded from so many arenas, today's women are carrying a shining torch of hope for younger generations to follow.

Now the challenge is to keep the doors of opportunity open and to build on the changes begun by the ratification of the 19th Amendment. We must continue to encourage women to pursue elected office and to contribute to the civil discourse. Every American stands to gain when women and men of all backgrounds participate in the political process and exercise their right to vote. This is a right that we must never take for granted— and a responsibility we must never shirk—because it gives each of us a voice in our national debate and calls every citizen to join in the pursuit of our Nation's fundamental ideals.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim August 26, 1996, as Women's Equality Day. I call upon all Americans to reflect on both the struggles and accomplishments of all women and to promote the observance of this day with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6913 of August 23, 1996

Minority Enterprise Development Week, 1996

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

As our Nation continues to surge forward in the competitive arena of international business, minority entrepreneurs are playing an increasingly important role. In the new global economy, minority-owned businesses represent a unique advantage for the United States; the diversity of our national business community is one of its main strengths. Behind this success lies the daily work of thousands of minority business men and women who are continuing to renew the validity of the American Dream. Moreover, they are showing that the Dream is strongest when all can participate.

These Americans have stepped forward to accept several challenges: the challenge of opening economic participation to all citizens; the challenge of overcoming the under-representation of minorities in business ownership and management; and the challenge of creating jobs in the communities where they are needed most. These minority entrepreneurs entered the marketplace with no guarantees of success, and their achievements have helped level the playing field for others who wish to follow in their footsteps.

Minority business leaders contribute to our country's cultural and social heritage as well as to its economic health. As business pioneers, they are valuable role models to our youth, living heroes whose hard work and self-empowerment are strong examples for others to follow. These are the people whose work we celebrate during this 14th annual observance of Minority Enterprise Development Week. This year's observance is particularly poignant. It comes just months after our Nation lost Commerce Secretary Ron Brown and a group of talented and dedicated Federal employees and American business people in a tragic plane crash during a trade mission to open commercial opportunities for American businesses in Bosnia.

Ron Brown worked hard to include minority business interests in our Nation's business and economic development policies, and as we carry forward his legacy, it is our responsibility to ensure that all Americans can see business ownership as more than just a dream. Our future as a world economic power rests on the notion that business ownership can be attained by anyone willing to work toward that goal. Minority Enterprise Development Week is a time to spotlight the minority men and women who provide the goods, services, and jobs that keep this Nation strong. These Americans support their communities and inspire future generations. They are confident and competent people whose commercial accomplishments show them to be equal to any fair competition, whether here or abroad.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim September 22 through September 28, 1996, as Minority Enterprise Development Week. I call on all citizens to commemorate this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities, joining together to recognize the contributions that minority entrepreneurs make to our Nation's economy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6914 of August 26, 1996

To Modify the Allocation of Tariff-Rate Quotas for Certain Cheeses

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. On January 1, 1995, Austria, Finland, and Sweden acceded to the European Communities (EC), and the EC customs union of 12 member countries ("EC-12") was enlarged to a customs union of 15 member countries ("EC-15"). At that time, the EC-12, Austria, Finland, and Sweden withdrew their tariff schedules under the World Trade Organization and applied the common external tariff of the EC-12 to imports into the EC-15. The United States and the EC then entered into negotiations under Article XXIV:6 and Article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 to compensate the United States for the resulting increase in some tariffs on U.S. exports to Austria, Finland, and Sweden.

2. On July 22, 1996, the United States and the EC signed an agreement concluding the negotiations on compensation. To recognize the membership of Austria, Finland, and Sweden in the EC-15, the tariff-rate quota (TRQ) allocations for cheeses from these countries will become part of the total TRQ allocations for cheeses from the EC-15, but will be reserved for use by these countries through 1997.

3. Section 404(d)(3) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA) (19 U.S.C. 3601(d)(3)) authorizes the President to allocate the in-quota quantity of a tariff-rate quota for any agricultural product among supplying countries or customs areas and to modify any allocation as the President determines appropriate. Pursuant to section 404(d)(3) of the URAA, I have determined that it is appropriate to modify the TRQ allocations for cheeses by providing that the TRQ allocations for cheeses from Austria, Finland, and Sweden will become part of the total TRQ allocations for cheeses from the EC-15, but will be reserved for use by these countries through 1997.

4. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended ("Trade Act") (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, and of other Acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction. The modification of the TRQ allocations for cheeses is such an action.

5. In paragraph (3) of Proclamation 6763 of December 23, 1994, I delegated my authority under section 404(d)(3) of the Trade Act to the United States Trade Representative (USTR). I have determined that it is appropriate to

authorize the USTR to exercise my authority under section 604 of the Trade Act to embody in the HTS the substance of any action taken by the USTR under section 404(d)(3) of the URAA.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to section 301 of title 3, United States Code, section 404(d)(3) of the URAA, and section 604 of the Trade Act do proclaim that:

(1) Additional U.S. notes to chapter 4 of the HTS are modified as specified in the Annex to this proclamation.

(2) The USTR is authorized to exercise my authority under section 604 of the Trade Act to embody in the HTS the substance of any actions taken by USTR under section 404(d)(3) of the URAA.

(3) Any provisions of previous proclamations and Executive orders that are inconsistent with the actions taken in this proclamation are superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(4) This proclamation is effective on the date of signature of this proclamation, and the modifications to the HTS made by the Annex to this proclamation shall be effective on the dates that are specified in that Annex.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamations

Proc. 6914

Annex

Modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS)

Section A. Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the effective date of this proclamation:

1. The additional U.S. notes to chapter 4 are modified by deleting additional U.S. note 2 and by inserting the following new additional U.S. note 2 in lieu thereof:

- "2. (a) For the purposes of this schedule, the expression "EC 12" refers to articles the product of one of the following: Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain or the United Kingdom.
- (b) For the purposes of this schedule, the expression "EC 15" refers to articles the product of one of the following: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden or the United Kingdom."

2. Additional U.S. note 16 to chapter 4 is modified by:

(a). deleting from the list in such note the following countries and quantities:

"Austria	832,000
Finland	1,300,000
Sweden	1,059,000"

(b). deleting from the list in such note the expression "EC 12" and the quantity "21,056,000" set out opposite such expression and inserting in lieu thereof the expression "EC 15" and the quantity "24,247,000".

(c). deleting the second paragraph in such note and inserting the following new paragraphs in lieu thereof:

"Of the quantitative limitations provided in this note for the EC 15, Austria shall have access to a quantity of not less than 832,000 kilograms, Finland shall have access to a quantity of not less than 1,300,000 kilograms, Portugal shall have access to a quantity of not less than 353,000 kilograms and Sweden shall have access to a quantity of not less than 1,059,000 kilograms.

Of the quantitative limitations provided in this note for Israel, no more than 160,000 kilograms shall contain more than 3 percent by weight of butterfat."

3. Additional U.S. note 20 to chapter 4 is modified by:

(a). deleting from the list in such note the following countries and quantities:

"Austria	133,333
Sweden	41,000"

(b). deleting from the list in such note the expression "EC 12" and the quantity "5,448,000" set out opposite such expression and inserting in lieu thereof the expression "EC 15" and the quantity "5,622,333".

(c). adding the following new second paragraph immediately after the list of countries and quantities in such note:

"Of the quantitative limitations provided in this note for the EC 15, Austria shall have access to a quantity of not less than 133,333 kilograms and Sweden shall have access to a quantity of not less than 41,000 kilograms."

4. Additional U.S. note 22 to chapter 4 is modified by:

(a). deleting from the list in such note the following countries and quantities:

"Austria	946,667
Finland	1,000,000"

(b). deleting from the list in such note the expression "EC 12" and the quantity "3,725,000" set out opposite such expression and inserting in lieu thereof the expression "EC 15" and the quantity "5,671,667".

Annex (continued)

Section A. Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the effective date of this proclamation: (con.)

4. Additional U.S. note 22 to chapter 4 is modified by: (con.)

(c). adding the following new second paragraph immediately after the list of countries and quantities in such note:

"Of the quantitative limitations provided in this note for the EC 15, Austria shall have access to a quantity of not less than 946,667 kilograms and Finland shall have access to a quantity of not less than 1,000,000 kilograms."

5. Additional U.S. note 23 to chapter 4 is modified by:

(a). deleting from the list in such note the following country and quantity:

"Sweden 250,000"

(b). deleting from the list in such note the expression "EC 12" and the quantity "4,000,000" set out opposite such expression and inserting in lieu thereof the expression "EC 15" and the quantity "4,250,000".

(c). adding the following new second paragraph immediately after the list of countries and quantities in such note:

"Of the quantitative limitations provided in this note for the EC 15, Sweden shall have access to a quantity of not less than 250,000 kilograms."

6. Additional U.S. note 25 to chapter 4 is modified by:

(a). deleting from the list in such note the following countries and quantities:

"Austria 6,353,333
Finland 8,200,000
Sweden 300,000"

(b). deleting from the list in such note the expression "EC 12" and the quantity "6,233,333" set out opposite such expression and inserting in lieu thereof the expression "EC 15" and the quantity "21,086,666".

(c). adding the following new second paragraph immediately after the list of countries and quantities in such note:

"Of the quantitative limitations provided in this note for the EC 15, Austria shall have access to a quantity of not less than 6,353,333 kilograms, Finland shall have access to a quantity of not less than 8,200,000 kilograms and Sweden shall have access to a quantity of not less than 300,000 kilograms."

Section B. Modifications of the quantitative limitations provided in certain additional U.S. notes in the HTF.

On January 1 of each of the years in the following table, the additional U.S. note listed in the table is modified by deleting the quantitative limitation from such note for the country or expression listed in the table below for that note and inserting in lieu thereof for such country or expression the appropriate quantitative limitation listed in this table for the note:

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Additional U.S. note 16 to chapter 4:				
Australia	2,175,000	2,466,667	2,758,333	3,050,000
Costa Rica	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,550,000
EC 15	24,638,000	25,029,000	25,420,000	25,810,000
Switzerland	1,470,000	1,553,333	1,636,667	1,720,000
Any country	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
2nd paragraph in such note: the access for Austria shall not be less than	923,000			

Proclamations

Proc. 6914

Annex (continued)

Section B. Modifications of the quantitative limitations provided in certain additional U.S. notes in the HTS. (con.)

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Additional U.S. note 20 to chapter 4: EC 15	5,789,000	5,955,667	6,122,333	6,289,000
2nd paragraph in such note: the access for Austria shall not be less than	200,000			
Additional U.S. note 22 to chapter 4: EC 15	5,735,000	5,798,333	5,861,667	5,925,000
2nd paragraph in such note: the access for Austria shall not be less than	960,000			
Additional U.S. note 25 to chapter 4: EC 15 Switzerland	21,240,000 3,530,000	21,393,334 3,563,333	21,546,666 3,596,667	21,700,000 3,630,000
2nd paragraph in such note: the access for Austria shall not be less than	6,390,000			

Section C. Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1998:

- The additional U.S. notes to chapter 4 are modified by deleting additional U.S. note 2 and by inserting the following new additional U.S. note 2 in lieu thereof:

"2. For the purposes of this schedule, the expression "EC 15" refers to articles the product of one of the following: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden or the United Kingdom."
- Additional U.S. note 16 to chapter 4 is modified by deleting the second paragraph in such note and inserting the following new paragraph in lieu thereof:

"Of the quantitative limitations provided in this note for the EC 15, Portugal shall have access to a quantity of not less than 353,000 kilograms."
- Additional U.S. note 17 to chapter 4 is modified by deleting from the list in such note the expression "EC 12" and inserting in lieu thereof the expression "EC 15".
- Subdivision (a) of additional U.S. note 18 to chapter 4 is modified by deleting from the list in such subdivision the expression "EC 12" and inserting in lieu thereof the expression "EC 15".
- Additional U.S. note 19 to chapter 4 is modified by deleting from the list in such note the expression "EC 12" and inserting in lieu thereof the expression "EC 15".
- Additional U.S. note 20 to chapter 4 is modified by deleting the second paragraph (as added by item 3(c) of section A to this annex) from such note.

Annex (continued)

Section C. Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1998: (con.)

7. Additional U.S. note 21 to chapter 4 is modified by deleting from the list in such note the expression "EC 12" and inserting in lieu thereof the expression "EC 15".

8. Additional U.S. note 22 to chapter 4 is modified by deleting the second paragraph (as added by item 4(c) of section A to this annex) from such note.

9. Additional U.S. note 23 to chapter 4 is modified by deleting the second paragraph (as added by item 5(c) of section A to this annex) from such note.

10. Additional U.S. note 25 to chapter 4 is modified by deleting the second paragraph (as added by item 6(c) of section A to this annex) from such note.

Section D. Modifications of the quantitative limitations provided in certain additional U.S. notes in the HTS.

On January 1 of each of the years in the following table, the additional U.S. note listed in the table is modified by deleting the quantitative limitation from such note for the country or expression listed in the table below for that note and inserting in lieu thereof for such country or expression the appropriate quantitative limitation listed in this table for the note:

	1998	1999	2000
Additional U.S. note 17 to chapter 4:			
Chile	53,333	66,667	80,000
EC 15	2,679,000	2,729,000	2,779,000
Subdivision (a) of additional U.S. note 18 to chapter 4:			
Australia	2,033,333	2,241,667	2,450,000
Chile	146,667	183,333	220,000
EC 15	929,667	1,096,333	1,263,000
New Zealand	6,500,000	7,350,000	8,200,000
Additional U.S. note 19 to chapter 4:			
EC 15	320,667	337,333	354,000
Additional U.S. note 21 to chapter 4:			
EC 15	3,848,667	3,965,333	4,082,000
Romania	333,333	416,667	500,000

Proclamation 6915 of September 9, 1996

America Goes Back to School, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Education is the foundation of our economy and society as we stand at the dawn of the 21st century. Education provides every American with the tools to make the most of their own lives and to seize the tremendous opportunities of economic growth and change. Education also passes along to our young people the most fundamental American values: family, responsibility, and community. To make the next century another American century—and to help all of our communities to become prosperous and strong—more parents and community members must become involved in improving our local schools and colleges. Better education is everybody's business. When families, educators, and communities work together, we can truly build a bridge to a better, stronger 21st century.

The American people want the best for their children. Our schools should be safe, disciplined, and drug-free environments where parents are involved and children can learn. Our educators and administrators should continue to aim for the highest standards of academic excellence and professional accountability. Together we must rebuild the Nation's schools for the 21st century. We must make the investments needed to allow our children to learn about the computers and technology that are the building blocks of the future. We must make college more accessible. We must expand public school choice and competition. And we must make it easier to move from school to work.

Children are our greatest natural resource: Although they are only 20 percent of our population, they are 100 percent of our future. From safe schools to better training for our teachers, from raising standards in our schools to increasing financial aid for college for middle-income and working families, from literacy for children to retraining for adults, we must ensure that all of our children get a chance to fulfill the American Dream.

I urge all Americans to be meaningfully involved in their local schools and colleges and to make a commitment to support educational improvement throughout the year. I applaud the Partnership for Family Involvement in Education, a joint effort involving the Department of Education and more than 700 schools, family organizations, community groups, religious communities, family-oriented businesses, and the men and women of our Armed Forces, for sponsoring "America Goes Back to School: Get Involved!" I hope that this observance will foster grass-roots support for better education by engaging parents, educators, and community groups as active partners in strengthening schools and strengthening families. When Americans come together as a community, we can make real progress. By taking a more active role, we as a Nation will raise our expectations for both our children and ourselves.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim September 8 through September 14, 1996, as a time when America Goes Back to School. I invite parents, schools, community and State leaders, businesses, civic

Proc. 6916

Title 3—The President

and religious organizations, and the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities expressing support for high academic standards and family and community involvement in schools and colleges, and to continue their active involvement on behalf of America's children throughout the year.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6916 of September 13, 1996

National Farm Safety and Health Week, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Farming is an occupation, both personally rewarding and vitally important, keeping grocery store shelves stocked with affordable and healthful food products for consumers. American farmers, ranchers, and their families are dedicated to producing crops and livestock that not only feed the American people, but also have become increasingly important to the global economy.

The 2.1 million farms in the United States are predominately operated by farm and ranch families, who work long, grueling hours, exposed to hazards ranging from complicated machinery, to farm chemicals, unpredictable livestock, and variable weather. They also face danger from potentially toxic dusts and gases found in and around farm silos, manure storage facilities, and livestock confinement buildings. Workers must be constantly on guard as they face these hazardous by-products of agricultural work.

Education and training programs, including "hands-on" intensive activities, have created an awareness among farmers and ranchers that personal safety equipment is a good investment for preventing injuries and illnesses related to their work.

Linked to these safety initiatives are programs that bring about a higher level of personal health awareness. This helps to reduce the levels of noise-induced hearing loss, sun exposure-related skin cancer, and the occupational respiratory ailments prevalent among agricultural workers in the United States.

On America's farms, young people are routinely exposed to some of the same risks as adults. Their level of maturity, training, and experience should be considered when assigning chores on the farm. Since many children live on farms, safe play areas should be designated to minimize their exposure to danger.

In setting aside this special week each year to focus on the safety and health of farmers, ranchers, and their families, we demonstrate to our Nation's citizens the importance of a strong agricultural industry as we approach the 21st century.

Proclamations

Proc. 6917

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim September 15 through September 21, 1996, as National Farm Safety and Health Week. I call upon government agencies, businesses, and professional associations that serve our agricultural sector to strengthen efforts to promote safety and health measures among our Nation's farm and ranch workers. I also call upon our Nation to recognize Wednesday, September 18, 1996, as a day set aside during the week to pay special attention to the risks and hazards facing young people on farms and ranches. I would ask agricultural workers to take advantage of educational programs and technical advances that can help them avoid injury and illness. Finally, I call upon the citizens of our Nation to reflect upon the bounty we enjoy thanks to the labor of agricultural workers across our land. Join me in renewing our commitment to making their health and safety a national priority.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6917 of September 17, 1996

Citizenship Day and Constitution Week, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

At a time when many nations around the world are becoming ever more factionalized, the citizens of the United States are blessed with an overarching identity as Americans. The wisdom of our Nation's founders, as embodied in our Constitution, still binds us in a united community of purpose and ideals. Our Constitution invites us all to recognize ourselves as Americans first—not to de-emphasize our personal or familial roots, but to celebrate the diversity that adds strength to our national character. As Daniel Webster put it more than a century ago, we share "One country, one constitution, one destiny."

This week we celebrate the Constitution of the United States of America. This remarkably flexible document has stood for more than two centuries as a unique achievement in the world of nations. The more we study and understand the Constitution, the more we grow, mature, and blossom as citizens. This process links us to the Nation's founders by making us part of their great adventure in democracy. By living our daily lives according to the founders' principles, we keep alive their vision and demonstrate its truth and wisdom.

In order to become a naturalized U.S. citizen, immigrants undertake a formal study of the guiding principles and institutions of American government. Those who choose to become citizens proudly welcome this responsibility. In fact, all of us would do well to emulate the zeal and interest shown by these newest Americans, who deeply appreciate their bond with

the noble tradition of our Constitution. Therefore, on this occasion I call upon all Americans to consider the wonderful blessings of their United States citizenship and to look upon our Constitution and celebrate the freedom and protection that it has always afforded us.

In commemoration of the signing of our Constitution and in recognition of the importance of informed, responsible citizenship, the Congress, by joint resolution of February 29, 1952 (36 U.S.C. 153), designated September 17 as "Citizenship Day," and by joint resolution of August 2, 1956 (36 U.S.C. 159), requested the President to proclaim the week beginning September 17 and ending September 23 of each year as "Constitution Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 17, 1996, as Citizenship Day and September 17 through September 23, 1996, as Constitution Week, and urge all Americans to join in observing these occasions with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6918 of September 18, 1996

National POW/MIA Recognition Day, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Since our country's birth, Americans have responded to military threats against liberty and democracy, whether at home or in remote areas of the world. The young men and women of our Armed Forces understand the need to resist oppression, and they have willingly put themselves in harm's way around the globe to do so. Those young Americans who stand in the defense of freedom are our country's most precious natural resource.

It is particularly painful when these brave Americans are made Prisoners of War, or are classified as Missing in Action. They have earned our deep appreciation and respect for the great sacrifices they have made so that all of us can continue to enjoy the privileges of liberty. In keeping faith with them, we continue our concerted efforts to determine the fate of all those who are unaccounted for and to bring home the remains of those who have perished.

The grief for our prisoners of war and those missing in action is most intense, of course, among their families and loved ones at home, who wait—often for years, and sometimes in vain—for confirmation of their fate. These families display their own courage too, by their endurance in the face of deep anxiety. Their cause is our cause, and we pledge ourselves to them anew on this special day.

On September 20, 1996, the flag of the National League of Families of American Prisoners of War and Missing in Southeast Asia, a black-and-

Proclamations

Proc. 6919

white banner symbolizing all of America's missing, will be flown over the White House, the United States Capitol, the United States Departments of State, Defense, and Veterans Affairs, the Selective Service System headquarters, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, the Korean War Veterans Memorial, and national cemeteries across the country.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim September 20, 1996, as National POW/MIA Recognition Day. I ask all Americans to join me in honoring former American POWs and those Americans still unaccounted for as a result of their service to our great Nation. I also encourage the American people to express their gratitude to the families of these missing Americans for their perseverance through the many years of waiting. Finally, I urge Federal, State, and local officials and private organizations to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6919 of September 18, 1996

National Hispanic Heritage Month, 1996

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

America draws strength from the extraordinary diversity of its people. Our national character is enhanced by citizens who maintain and honor cultural customs brought from other lands. Hispanics, who have long been part of this tradition, were the earliest European settlers of this great Nation, with the Spanish founding cities in Florida in the 1500's, and Mexicans establishing homesteads in the Southwest in the 1600's. Puerto Ricans became U.S. citizens in 1917, and other Latinos over the years, including Cubans and Central Americans, came to the United States in search of democracy, freedom, and a better way of life.

Hispanics, who are of all races, distinguish themselves as a community by fostering connections rooted in the Spanish language. Their diverse and vibrant culture includes elements originating in Spain, North America, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean. Hispanics share deep family values, recognize their obligations to the less fortunate of our society, protect their children, cherish freedom, and fulfill their patriotic duty to defend their country.

Earlier this month, I awarded our Nation's highest civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, to Dr. Antonia Pantoja. Dr. Pantoja has inspired generations of Latino youth to "dare to dream." Believing that hard work can overcome any obstacle, she went from factory worker to college professor and has dedicated her life to bringing educational and economic opportunities to the Puerto Rican community.

Sadly, we recently lost one of our great countrymen, Dr. Hector P. Garcia of Corpus Christi, Texas. A member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and a recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom, he is best remembered for his service to the Latino community, founding the American GI Forum to defend the civil rights of Hispanic veterans and organizing one of the first civil rights marches in the 1940's.

Many other Hispanic sons and daughters have served our country with distinction, making important contributions in the arts and sciences, the business world, academia, government, agriculture, and the Armed Forces. Helping to preserve the democracy and freedom all Americans enjoy, Hispanics have served in the United States Armed Forces in proportions much larger than their percentage of the population. Since World War I, our Nation has awarded the Medal of Honor, our highest military honor, to more Latinos than any other ethnic group.

Today, let us honor Hispanics for their example of community and patriotism, and for the richness of their contribution to this great land.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 15 through October 15, 1996, as National Hispanic Heritage Month. I call upon all government officials, educators, and people of the United States to honor this observance with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities, and encourage all Americans to rededicate themselves to the pursuit of equality.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6920 of September 18, 1996

Establishment of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

The Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument's vast and austere landscape embraces a spectacular array of scientific and historic resources. This high, rugged, and remote region, where bold plateaus and multi-hued cliffs run for distances that defy human perspective, was the last place in the continental United States to be mapped. Even today, this unspoiled natural area remains a frontier, a quality that greatly enhances the monument's value for scientific study. The monument has a long and dignified human history: it is a place where one can see how nature shapes human endeavors in the American West, where distance and aridity have been pitted against our dreams and courage. The monument presents exemplary opportunities for geologists, paleontologists, archeologists, historians, and biologists.

The monument is a geologic treasure of clearly exposed stratigraphy and structures. The sedimentary rock layers are relatively undeformed and unobscured by vegetation, offering a clear view to understanding the processes of the earth's formation. A wide variety of formations, some in brilliant colors, have been exposed by millennia of erosion. The monument contains significant portions of a vast geologic stairway, named the Grand Staircase by pioneering geologist Clarence Dutton, which rises 5,500 feet to the rim of Bryce Canyon in an unbroken sequence of great cliffs and plateaus. The monument includes the rugged canyon country of the upper Paria Canyon system, major components of the White and Vermilion Cliffs and associated benches, and the Kaiparowits Plateau. That Plateau encompasses about 1,600 square miles of sedimentary rock and consists of successive south-to-north ascending plateaus or benches, deeply cut by steep-walled canyons. Naturally burning coal seams have scorched the tops of the Burning Hills brick-red. Another prominent geological feature of the plateau is the East Kaibab Monocline, known as the Cockscomb. The monument also includes the spectacular Circle Cliffs and part of the Waterpocket Fold, the inclusion of which completes the protection of this geologic feature begun with the establishment of Capitol Reef National Monument in 1938 (Proclamation No. 2246, 50 Stat. 1856). The monument holds many arches and natural bridges, including the 130-foot-high Escalante Natural Bridge, with a 100 foot span, and Grosvenor Arch, a rare "double arch." The upper Escalante Canyons, in the northeastern reaches of the monument, are distinctive: in addition to several major arches and natural bridges, vivid geological features are laid bare in narrow, serpentine canyons, where erosion has exposed sandstone and shale deposits in shades of red, maroon, chocolate, tan, gray, and white. Such diverse objects make the monument outstanding for purposes of geologic study.

The monument includes world class paleontological sites. The Circle Cliffs reveal remarkable specimens of petrified wood, such as large unbroken logs exceeding 30 feet in length. The thickness, continuity and broad temporal distribution of the Kaiparowits Plateau's stratigraphy provide significant opportunities to study the paleontology of the late Cretaceous Era. Extremely significant fossils, including marine and brackish water mollusks, turtles, crocodilians, lizards, dinosaurs, fishes, and mammals, have been recovered from the Dakota, Tropic Shale and Wahweap Formations, and the Tibbet Canyon, Smoky Hollow and John Henry members of the Straight Cliffs Formation. Within the monument, these formations have produced the only evidence in our hemisphere of terrestrial vertebrate fauna, including mammals, of the Cenomanian-Santonian ages. This sequence of rocks, including the overlaying Wahweap and Kaiparowits formations, contains one of the best and most continuous records of Late Cretaceous terrestrial life in the world.

Archeological inventories carried out to date show extensive use of places within the monument by ancient Native American cultures. The area was a contact point for the Anasazi and Fremont cultures, and the evidence of this mingling provides a significant opportunity for archeological study. The cultural resources discovered so far in the monument are outstanding in their variety of cultural affiliation, type and distribution. Hundreds of recorded sites include rock art panels, occupation sites, campsites and granaries. Many more undocumented sites that exist within the monument are

of significant scientific and historic value worthy of preservation for future study.

The monument is rich in human history. In addition to occupations by the Anasazi and Fremont cultures, the area has been used by modern tribal groups, including the Southern Paiute and Navajo. John Wesley Powell's expedition did initial mapping and scientific field work in the area in 1872. Early Mormon pioneers left many historic objects, including trails, inscriptions, ghost towns such as the Old Paria townsite, rock houses, and cowboy line camps, and built and traversed the renowned Hole-in-the-Rock Trail as part of their epic colonization efforts. Sixty miles of the Trail lie within the monument, as does Dance Hall Rock, used by intrepid Mormon pioneers and now a National Historic Site.

Spanning five life zones from low-lying desert to coniferous forest, with scarce and scattered water sources, the monument is an outstanding biological resource. Remoteness, limited travel corridors and low visitation have all helped to preserve intact the monument's important ecological values. The blending of warm and cold desert floras, along with the high number of endemic species, place this area in the heart of perhaps the richest floristic region in the Intermountain West. It contains an abundance of unique, isolated communities such as hanging gardens, tinajas, and rock crevice, canyon bottom, and dunal pocket communities, which have provided refugia for many ancient plant species for millennia. Geologic uplift with minimal deformation and subsequent downcutting by streams have exposed large expanses of a variety of geologic strata, each with unique physical and chemical characteristics. These strata are the parent material for a spectacular array of unusual and diverse soils that support many different vegetative communities and numerous types of endemic plants and their pollinators. This presents an extraordinary opportunity to study plant speciation and community dynamics independent of climatic variables. The monument contains an extraordinary number of areas of relict vegetation, many of which have existed since the Pleistocene, where natural processes continue unaltered by man. These include relict grasslands, of which No Mans Mesa is an outstanding example, and pinon-juniper communities containing trees up to 1,400 years old. As witnesses to the past, these relict areas establish a baseline against which to measure changes in community dynamics and biogeochemical cycles in areas impacted by human activity. Most of the ecological communities contained in the monument have low resistance to, and slow recovery from, disturbance. Fragile cryptobiotic crusts, themselves of significant biological interest, play a critical role throughout the monument, stabilizing the highly erodible desert soils and providing nutrients to plants. An abundance of packrat middens provides insight into the vegetation and climate of the past 25,000 years and furnishes context for studies of evolution and climate change. The wildlife of the monument is characterized by a diversity of species. The monument varies greatly in elevation and topography and is in a climatic zone where northern and southern habitat species intermingle. Mountain lion, bear, and desert bighorn sheep roam the monument. Over 200 species of birds, including bald eagles and peregrine falcons, are found within the area. Wildlife, including neotropical birds, concentrate around the Paria and Escalante Rivers and other riparian corridors within the monument.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431) authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic

landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, for the purpose of protecting the objects identified above, all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area described on the document entitled "Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument" attached to and forming a part of this proclamation. The Federal land and interests in land reserved consist of approximately 1.7 million acres, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of this monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from entry, location, selection, sale, leasing, or other disposition under the public land laws, other than by exchange that furthers the protective purposes of the monument. Lands and interests in lands not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to diminish the responsibility and authority of the State of Utah for management of fish and wildlife, including regulation of hunting and fishing, on Federal lands within the monument.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to affect existing permits or leases for, or levels of, livestock grazing on Federal lands within the monument; existing grazing uses shall continue to be governed by applicable laws and regulations other than this proclamation.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation.

The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management, pursuant to applicable legal authorities, to implement the purposes of this proclamation. The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare, within 3 years of this date, a management plan for this monument, and shall promulgate such regulations for its management as he deems appropriate. This proclamation does not reserve water as a matter of Federal law. I direct the Secretary to address in the management plan the extent to which water is necessary for the proper care and management of the objects of this monument and the extent to which further action may be necessary pursuant to Federal or State law to assure the availability of water.

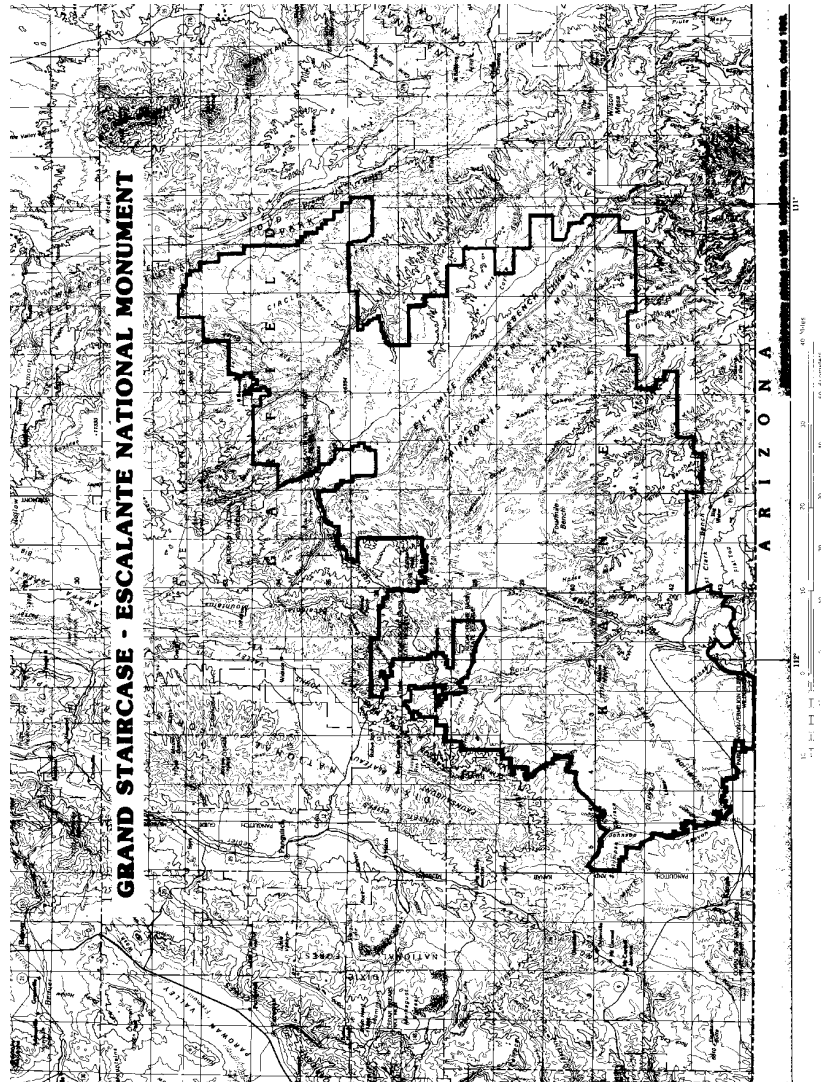
Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

Proc. 6920

Title 3—The President

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON



Proclamation 6921 of September 20, 1996

National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week,
1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Since the Reconstruction period, when 24 private black colleges were founded within 10 years, our Nation's Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) have played a central role in providing access to higher education for many Americans. Growing steadily after this early burst, HBCUs fought a hard struggle for survival over many decades, ultimately proving themselves to be not only factories of learning, but also bastions of the core American ideals of freedom, diversity, and enterprise.

Today, more than 100 HBCUs throughout our country serve a unique role in educating African Americans. Although as a group they make up only 3 percent of American institutions of higher learning, they award one-third of all bachelor's degrees—and a major proportion of the graduate degrees—earned by African Americans each year. Their alumni rolls include scores of leaders in fields ranging from law to the sciences, and from the arts to medicine. Often working with limited resources, these institutions have earned a reputation for achieving “the most with the least” public dollars—consistently keeping tuition costs affordable, for example, or accepting higher numbers of students who need special educational or financial assistance.

Our Historically Black Colleges and Universities are an enduring beacon of hope offering thousands of our citizens a critical opportunity to achieve their full potential. HBCUs give these students not only access to a quality education, but also a supportive environment in which to learn and positive role models whose lives they can strive to emulate. In addition, these institutions contribute to the pluralism of American education, giving students a broader choice. Ultimately, they also help instill and preserve the African American cultural heritage, in the process educating all Americans to the richness of the Black experience.

The future of HBCUs is as bright as their past, and they are busy developing ways to meet the challenges of a new century: special outreach initiatives designed to spread their wealth of resources into the communities that have grown up around them; cutting-edge projects in science and technology involving corporate and governmental partnerships; and international educational efforts spanning the entire globe.

They will continue at the creative forefront of American education, offering the tools and skills necessary to prepare students for today's competitive and technological society. In this coming week, let us honor the contributions—past and present—of Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and let us treasure forever the rich resource they provide to our Nation: a proud tradition of well-educated Americans, eager to make this a better world for all of us.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim September 22

through September 28, 1996, as National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week. I call upon the people of the United States, including government officials, educators, and administrators, to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities honoring America's black colleges and universities, and their graduates.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6922 of September 27, 1996

To Extend Nondiscriminatory Treatment (Most-Favored-Nation Treatment) to the Products of Bulgaria

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The United States has had in effect a bilateral Agreement on Trade Relations with Bulgaria since 1991, which was last renewed for an additional 3-year term in 1994. Pursuant to my authority under subsection 405(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2435(b)(1)), I reconfirm that a satisfactory balance of concessions in trade and services has been maintained during the life of the Agreement and that actual or foreseeable reductions in U.S. tariffs and nontariff barriers to trade resulting from multilateral negotiations are, and continuously have been, satisfactorily reciprocated by Bulgaria.

Moreover, pursuant to section 2 of Public Law 104–162, and having due regard for the findings of the Congress in section 1 of said Law, I hereby determine that title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431–2441) should no longer apply to Bulgaria.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to section 2 of Public Law 104–162, do proclaim that:

(1) Nondiscriminatory treatment (most-favored-nation treatment) shall be extended to the products of Bulgaria, which will no longer be subject to title IV of the Trade Act of 1974.

(2) Any provisions of previous proclamations and Executive orders inconsistent with the provisions of this proclamation are hereby superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(3) The extension of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of Bulgaria shall be effective as of the date of publication of this proclamation in the Federal Register.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-

Proc. 6823

Title 3—The President

six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6923 of September 27, 1996

Gold Star Mother's Day, 1996

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Of all the many bonds between one human and another, the love of a mother for her children touches the deepest chords of passion and selfless devotion. A mother willingly gives her affection, her work, and her spirit to prepare her children to go forth into the world and make their own way. Few of us can appreciate the strength of this tie more keenly than a mother whose son or daughter has died while serving our country.

Every Gold Star Mother has lived through this tragedy. She has experienced firsthand the shock of having a child taken away abruptly, at the brink of achieving his or her promise for fulfillment; she has suffered the terrible realization that years of love, nurturing, and teaching have been lost in a seemingly random event; and, ultimately, she has faced the need to rededicate her life in a way that will give continued meaning to the precious memory of her child's existence on earth.

Instead of withdrawing into the privacy of their anguish, these courageous women channel their grief into constructive service, memorializing their children by living lives dedicated to helping others. Gold Star Mothers do this not for personal gain, but in the hope of making our world a better place.

Whether comforting a disabled veteran in a VA hospital, counseling the family of a recently fallen member of our Armed Forces, or working for a community volunteer group, America's Gold Star Mothers make a real difference to those in need. They also serve our national community by fostering and promoting patriotism and respect for our Nation, our flag, and our men and women in uniform. Their unselfish leadership helps strengthen communities and sets an example for people across our country.

As we honor America's Gold Star Mothers and observe this special day, we also pray for them and for their families, that they may find peace and reconciliation in the knowledge that their work keeps alive the noble spirit of their sons and daughters. Having lost their most precious gift—their children—they deserve no less than our eternal gratitude.

In recognition of the outstanding courage of our Gold Star Mothers, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 115 of June 23, 1936 (49 Stat. 1895), has designated the last Sunday in September as "Gold Star Mother's Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Sunday, September 29, 1996, as

Proclamations

Proc. 6924

Gold Star Mother's Day. I call upon all government officials to display the United States flag on government buildings on this solemn day. I additionally urge the American people to display the flag and to hold appropriate meetings in their homes, places of worship, or other suitable places, as public expression of the sympathy and the respect that our Nation holds for its Gold Star Mothers.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6924 of October 2, 1996

National Student Voter Education Day, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

This election season marks the 25th anniversary of suffrage for Americans between the ages of 18 and 20. With the ratification of the 26th amendment to the Constitution in July of 1971, which lowered the voting age from 21 to 18, our Nation placed its trust in these young people and gave them a clearer voice in the halls of government.

America's bold experiment in self-government has inspired over 200 years of struggle for a more complete sense of justice and freedom, an effort etched in the history of the Constitution and its amendments. Emancipation, women's suffrage, civil rights, voting rights—all of these battles were fought and won by citizens of conscience and conviction who joined together to bring our Nation closer to the ideals enshrined in our Constitution of full and equal representation and participation.

Since 1971, America's young adults have taken their rightful place in this march toward true democracy and opportunity. Living up to the trust placed in them and meeting this profound responsibility of citizenship, they have voted in large numbers and have played a crucial role in choosing leaders and defining issues at the local, State, and national levels. Generous in spirit, optimistic and idealistic in outlook, they have often proved to be the conscience of our Nation.

Now we are entering a new era in our national existence. We are approaching a time unlike any in our past, in which ideas and information will move around the world at unprecedented speed, and in which there will be more opportunity for people to live out their dreams than ever before. I strongly urge today's young Americans to step forward and accept the challenge of helping to shape our Nation as we move into the 21st century.

Register to vote, study the issues and the candidates, and think seriously about what kind of country you want America to be. And then, like the millions of Americans who have gone before you, exercise what may be your most important right—the right to vote.

Proc. 6925

Title 3—The President

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 2, 1996, as National Student Voter Education Day, I call upon Federal, State, and local officials, as well as leaders of civic, educational, and religious organizations to conduct meaningful ceremonies and programs in their schools, churches, and other community gathering places to foster a better understanding of the 26th amendment to the U.S. Constitution and the rights and duties of citizenship.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6925 of October 3, 1996

**Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Nonimmigrants of
Persons Who Formulate or Implement Policies That Are
Impeding the Transition to Democracy in Burma or Who
Benefit From Such Policies**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The current regime in Burma continues to detain significant numbers of duly elected members of parliament, National League for Democracy activists, and other persons attempting to promote democratic change in Burma. The regime has failed to enter into serious dialogue with the democratic opposition and representatives of the country's ethnic minorities, has failed to move toward achieving national reconciliation, and has failed to meet internationally recognized standards of human rights.

In light of this continuing political repression, I have determined that it is in the interests of the United States to restrict the entrance into the United States as immigrants and nonimmigrants of certain Burmese nationals who formulate or implement policies that impede Burma's transition to democracy or who benefit from such policies, and the immediate families of such persons.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, by the power vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including sections 212(f) and 215 of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1182(f), 1185), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, hereby find that the unrestricted immigrant and non-immigrant entry into the United States of persons described in section 1 of this proclamation would, except as provided for in section 2 or 3 of this proclamation, be detrimental to the interests of the United States. I therefore, do proclaim that:

Section 1. The entry into the United States as immigrants and non-immigrants of persons who formulate, implement, or benefit from policies

Proclamations

Proc. 6926

that impede Burma's transition to democracy, and the immediate family members of such persons, is hereby suspended.

Sec. 2. Section 1 shall not apply with respect to any person otherwise covered by section 1 where the Secretary of State determines that the entry of such person would not be contrary to the interests of the United States. Section 1 shall not apply to officials assigned to Burmese missions in the United States or working-level support staff and visitors who support the work of Burmese missions in the United States.

Sec. 3. Persons covered by sections 1 and 2 shall be identified pursuant to procedures established by the Secretary of State, as authorized in section 6 below.

Sec. 4. Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to derogate from United States Government obligations under applicable international agreements.

Sec. 5. This proclamation is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until such time as the Secretary of State determines that it is no longer necessary and should be terminated.

Sec. 6. The Secretary of State shall have responsibility to implement this proclamation pursuant to procedures the Secretary may establish. The Secretary of State may subdelegate the authorities set forth herein as he deems necessary and appropriate to implement this proclamation.

Sec. 7. This proclamation may be repealed, in whole or in part, at such time as the Secretary of State determines that the Burmese regime has released National League for Democracy members currently being held for political offenses and other pro-democracy activists, enters into genuine dialogue with the democratic opposition, or makes significant progress toward improving the human rights situation in the country.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6926 of October 3, 1996

National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Each year we set aside the month of October as a time to assess the toll that breast cancer takes on our society and the progress we have made in our battle to overcome it. For those of us who have lost loved ones to this disease—mothers, wives, daughters, sisters, and friends—the battle holds special urgency.

Breast cancer remains the second leading cause of all deaths among women ages 40 to 55. In 1996, a woman will die from breast cancer every 12 min-

utes, and 184,300 women in the United States will be diagnosed with the disease. Every one of these diagnoses changes not only that woman's life, but the lives of all who love and care for her.

We have embarked on an all-out assault to combat this threat. The Federal Government has nearly doubled funding for breast cancer research, detection, and treatment since 1993, from \$271 million to \$476 million in the Department of Health and Human Services alone. And in response to requests from 2.6 million of our Nation's citizens, we launched the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer, an innovative public-private partnership to develop a national strategy for prevention, education and care.

We can be proud of the progress we are making in the fight against breast cancer. During the most recent 5-year period for which data are available (1989–1993), age-adjusted mortality rates for white women fell almost 6 percent. Although mortality rates among African American women are still increasing, the rate of increase has slowed to 1 percent, compared to 16 percent during the 1980's.

One of our most successful weapons in the fight against breast cancer is early detection. The new Mammography Quality Standards Act now ensures that every woman who obtains a mammogram to detect breast cancer in its earliest, curable, stages can be certain that facilities meet the highest quality standards for equipment and personnel. We are implementing the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program to make free or low-cost mammography available to medically under-served women. The First Lady launched an education campaign to inform and encourage older women to use Medicare's mammography screening benefit. And to improve early detection, we are transferring imaging technologies from the space, defense, and intelligence communities.

I urge women throughout our nation to have appropriate mammograms, to perform routine self-examination, and to take advantage of the latest in preventive medical care. Armed with this commonsense approach and the promising advances in research and treatment, we can look forward with confidence to the day when breast cancer is finally eradicated.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 1996 as National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. I call upon government officials, businesses, communities, volunteers, educators, and all the people of the United States to celebrate the successes we have had in advancing our knowledge of breast cancer, and to reaffirm our commitment to continue to work together to fight this disease.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6927 of October 3, 1996

National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, 1996

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Domestic violence threatens the very core of what we hold dear. Millions of women and children throughout our nation are plagued by the terror of family violence each year, and approximately 20 percent of all hospital emergency room visits by women result from such violence. Family violence is a crime that transcends race, religion, ethnicity, and economic stature, and one of its greatest tragedies is its effect on our young people: as many as 3 million children witness violence in their homes each year.

We must never give up in our efforts to transform despair into hope for the women and families across this country who suffer violence at home. We must encourage all Americans to increase public awareness and understanding of domestic abuse as well as the needs of its victims. My Administration is fully engaged in this struggle, coordinating our efforts through the Violence Against Women Office at the Department of Justice and through the Department of Health and Human Services.

Legislation enacted during the past several years is also helping to overcome the scourge of domestic violence. The Violence Against Women Act that I signed into law has given law enforcement critical new tools with which to prosecute and punish criminals who intentionally prey upon women and children. The Interstate Stalking Punishment and Prevention Act of 1996, enacted just last month, makes it a Federal crime for any stalker to cross State lines to pursue a victim, whether or not there is a protection order in effect, whether or not an actual act of violence has been committed, and whether or not the stalker is the victim's spouse. And I am pleased that the Congress has just taken action to keep guns out of the hands of people with a history of domestic violence.

My Administration has also worked to increase the support available for battered women and other victims of domestic violence, including the elderly. In February, I announced the creation of a 24-hour, toll-free National Domestic Violence Hotline, 1-800-799-SAFE. The response to this service has been overwhelming, and the hotline has already received over 50,000 calls—the majority from women and men who have never before reached out for assistance. This year, we will also provide increased and unprecedented resources for battered women's shelters, domestic violence prevention efforts, and children's counseling services.

There is still much more to do, however. The welfare reform legislation that I recently signed recognizes the special needs of domestic violence victims, and I urge all States to accept the option of implementing the new law's Family Violence provisions. I have also directed the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Justice to develop guidance for States and assist them in implementing the provisions. As we help families move from welfare to work, we must ensure that they remain safe from violence in their homes and are given the support they need to achieve independence.

As a result of these and other efforts at the national, State, and local levels, we are one step closer to eliminating domestic violence and building in its place a brighter, more secure future for our families and loved ones. I salute all those whose efforts are helping us in this endeavor and pay special tribute to the survivors of domestic violence whose courage is an inspiration to us all. I urge all Americans to join me in working toward the day when no person raises a hand in violence against a family member.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 1996 as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month. I call upon all Americans to observe this month by demonstrating their respect and gratitude for all those individuals who unselfishly share their experiences, skills, and talents with those affected by domestic violence.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6928 of October 4, 1996

Roosevelt History Month, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The Roosevelt family has uniquely influenced the direction and quality of life in America for the last century. With two enormously successful Presidents, Teddy and FDR, and a precedent-setting First Lady, Eleanor, the Roosevelt family has left a lasting legacy of exemplary leadership and public service to our Nation.

In 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt established our country's first National Wildlife Refuge. Thanks to his vision and determination, America today enjoys the natural treasures preserved in the largest and most varied conservation system in the world. From 1933 to 1945, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, with the support of his wife, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, guided the United States through two of the gravest crises of the 20th century: the Great Depression and World War II. Universally recognized as one of the greatest American Presidents, FDR stands as a symbol of the greatness of our Nation itself. Eleanor Roosevelt, his lifelong companion and dearest friend, transformed the role of the First Lady, traveling the country as an advocate for the poor, the disenfranchised, and the disadvantaged.

Together, their partnership redefined the modern First Family, combining a broad concern for all Americans with a strong sense of the dignity and history of the Presidency. In a time of acute national anxiety, FDR promised Americans "a leadership of frankness and vigor." He recognized that government had to be responsive to the needs of its people and that the Presidency is not merely an executive office but also a position of moral

leadership. President Roosevelt moved Americans toward hope, through perseverance and faith in themselves. He spoke directly to average Americans, not only through his fireside chats on radio, but also through his insistence on honesty and justice.

He fought for fairness in government, working to establish Federal programs that met the needs of his time: a welcome job for an idle but eager worker; a government loan to help a family avoid foreclosure; and a retirement income system that still serves working Americans nearly 60 years later. These achievements were steps on the road to FDR's dream of establishing a government that would serve as a model for the world.

In Franklin Roosevelt's view, government should be the perfect public system for fostering and protecting the "Four Freedoms" he enumerated when he addressed the Congress in January 1941. Intended as a rallying cry against the economic and military specters that had swept the globe during the previous decade, this speech recognized four essential freedoms: freedom of speech and expression; freedom of every person to worship God in his own way; freedom from want; and freedom from fear. Roosevelt made it clear that he enumerated these freedoms not as abstract ideals but as goals toward which Americans—and caring people everywhere—could direct their most strenuous public efforts.

Millions of people around the world remember with gratitude his determined leadership as the successful Commander in Chief of America's Armed Forces during this century's most terrible war. It is difficult to imagine any individual other than Franklin Roosevelt who would have been able to oversee the war effort—not only beating back the spreading stain of totalitarianism by achieving decisive military victories, but also adroitly maintaining unity among our allies. As the world moved under a deepening shadow of violence and terror, FDR displayed an unwavering personal character and resolve that inspired faith among the American people.

And even though FDR did not survive to witness the end of the war he helped so much to win, he nonetheless knew he had set our country's sights in the right direction by dedicating his public career to a safer, stronger America—citizens living and working together in a community of fairness, harmony, and peace. As the final words of his Four Freedoms speech expressed: "To that high concept there can be no end save victory."

After her husband's death, Eleanor Roosevelt continued the vigorous advocacy work she and FDR had begun in the White House, serving on the United States Delegation to the United Nations, acting as Chairperson of the Human Rights Commission during the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the U.N. in 1948, working as a member of the National Advisory Committee of the Peace Corps for President Kennedy, and finally serving as Chair of President Kennedy's Commission on the Status of Women. By the time of her death in 1962, she had earned the unofficial title of First Lady of the World, reaffirming the virtues to which she and her husband had dedicated their lives.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 1996 as Roosevelt History Month. I call upon government officials, educators, labor leaders, employers, and the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities.

Proc. 6929

Title 3—The President

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6929 of October 4, 1996

National Disability Employment Awareness Month, 1996

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

As we rapidly approach the 21st century, we are entering an age dominated by information and technology, the microchip and the global marketplace. We can't afford to waste the talents of a single person if we are to succeed in this exciting and challenging new world, and people with disabilities have a major role to play in helping us to achieve a dynamic, productive work force in a united community.

In the darkest days of World War II, the American people looked to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a person with a disability, for leadership and strength. Today, as college presidents and scientists, world-class athletes and physicians, our citizens with disabilities make their own invaluable contributions to our Nation's strength. From Main Street to Wall Street, they have performed successfully at every level of business and government, demonstrating in large ways and small that they can meet the same challenges as everyone else.

We can be proud of the great progress we have made in eliminating overt discrimination. Leaders of business and industry, veterans service organizations, and labor, as well as community leaders from all walks of life, have worked together to implement the Americans with Disabilities Act, which bans discrimination in recruitment, interviewing, hiring, and advancement.

Yet, 50 years after President Roosevelt's death, too many doors to employment remain closed to individuals with disabilities. We must work to eradicate more subtle forms of discrimination. We must make sure that our words of support for empowerment and inclusion continue to be reflected in our policies. It is up to all of us—employers, labor, educators, veterans, people with disabilities, and government—to stay the course until every barrier against individuals with disabilities comes down.

In recognition of the great potential of people with disabilities, and to encourage all Americans to work toward their full participation in our work force, the Congress, by Joint Resolution, approved August 11, 1945, as amended (36 U.S.C. 155), has designated October of each year as "National Disability Employment Awareness Month."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 1996 as National Disability Employment Awareness Month. I call upon government officials, educators, labor leaders, employers, and the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities that reaffirm our

determination to fulfill both the letter and the spirit of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6930 of October 5, 1996

Fire Prevention Week, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Our Nation has a long tradition of unity in the face of adversity, and Americans have always stood together to fight one of our most terrifying and preventable problems—fire. We are fortunate to have so many dedicated public and private organizations working diligently to promote fire prevention and safety. Each October, Fire Prevention Week gives us an opportunity to remember family and friends who have been the victims of fire, and to redouble our efforts to prevent these tragedies.

Uncontrolled, fire can destroy homes, livelihoods, and lives. This year, in the wake of one of the most serious wildland fire seasons in history and a troubling series of arsons at houses of worship, we must join together and rededicate ourselves to fire prevention efforts. Whether working to stop church arsons or to avoid accidental fires in the home, we all have an important role to play.

The National Fire Protection Association has selected “Let’s Hear it for Fire Safety: Test Your Detectors!” as the theme for Fire Prevention Week, 1996, and joins with the Federal Emergency Management Agency to communicate this lifesaving message. This year’s theme focuses on a vital and simple element of home fire protection—smoke detectors.

Smoke detectors can provide early warning and reduce the risk of dying in a home fire by almost half. The theme of this year’s Fire Prevention Week reinforces the need for regular testing of home smoke detectors. The combination of a working smoke detector with a well-rehearsed escape plan can enable people to exit safely and quickly in the event of a fire.

Thanks to the commitment and support of our Nation’s fire and emergency services, we continue to make fire prevention and fire safety a top priority in America. Too often, these dedicated champions of fire safety pay the ultimate price in service to their communities. Last year, 102 firefighters died, and more than 94,500 were injured. On Sunday, October 13, 1996, we will pay our respects to these courageous men and women at the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial in Emmitsburg, Maryland.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 6 through

Proc. 6931

Title 3—The President

October 12, 1996, as Fire Prevention Week. I encourage the people of the United States to take an active role in fire prevention not only this week, but also throughout the year. I also call upon every citizen to pay tribute to the members of our fire services who have lost their lives or been injured in service to their communities, and to those men and women who carry on their noble tradition.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6931 of October 5, 1996

German-American Day, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Germans were among the first settlers of the United States. They, like other immigrants to our country, came to America seeking a better life for themselves and their families. In building this better life, they have immeasurably enriched the lives of their fellow Americans.

From the beginning of the colonial period and throughout the history of our republic, German Americans have contributed their intellect, wealth, and culture to building, defending, and improving American life. Organized settlement in America by Germans began as early as 1683, with the arrival of German Mennonites in Pennsylvania at the invitation of William Penn. Pennsylvania soon became the center and stronghold of German settlement throughout colonial times as small, vigorous communities spread to Maryland and the other colonies. Today, robust German-American communities can be found throughout the United States.

The strength of character and personal honor so important in the German cultural tradition have also found their way into the core values of American society. More U.S. citizens can claim German heritage than that of any other national group. And every successive generation of German Americans seems to produce new heroes and heroines who earn the admiration of a grateful world.

For example, Carl Schurz served as a Union General in the Civil War and later rose to become a distinguished American statesman, both as Senator from Missouri and as Secretary of the Interior. Johann Peter Zenger, the publisher of *New York Weekly Journal* in the early 18th century, was an early and vigorous champion of the free press in America. And German-born Albert Einstein made monumental and historic contributions to our understanding of the universe.

Our culture has also benefited abundantly from German-American women. Anna Ottendorfer was a talented newspaper publisher and philanthropist. The four Klumpke sisters enriched American life with their contributions

to art, medicine, music, and astronomy, while Lillian Blauvelt and Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler enhanced American music.

America has welcomed Germans in search of civic freedoms, and their idealism has reinforced what was best in their new country. German-American men and women have contributed immensely to the fabric of our Nation, and it is appropriate that we pause to honor their important role in building our country.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Sunday, October 6, 1996, as German-American Day. I encourage Americans everywhere to recognize and celebrate the contributions that millions of people of German ancestry have made to our Nation's liberty, democracy, and prosperity.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6932 of October 7, 1996

National Wildlife Refuge Week, 1996

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

As we prepare to meet the challenges of the 21st century, protecting the environment remains our sacred responsibility. Our National Wildlife Refuge System is a network of special places set aside to conserve the natural habitat of our fish and wildlife. My Administration is dedicated to strengthening this invaluable network of refuges that truly enhance the lives of all Americans.

President Theodore Roosevelt established the first National Wildlife Refuge in 1903, and his vision remains the guiding force for the Refuge System today: "... keeping for our children's children, as a priceless heritage, all the delicate beauty of the lesser and all the burly majesty of the mightier forms of wild life Wild beasts and birds are by right not the property merely of the people alive today, but the property of the unborn generations whose belongings we have no right to squander."

What began 93 years ago with a small island in Florida has grown into a system of more than 500 refuges spanning all 50 States and several trust territories. It is home to resident and migratory wildlife and includes lands of breathtaking beauty and diversity, from the tropical mangroves of Florida's Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge to the majestic peaks of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska. This mosaic of magnificent places provides Americans a wide range of opportunities—both educational and recreational—to learn about our environment and our country's heritage, to observe and photograph, and to hunt and fish. Our national wildlife refuges are among our most treasured areas, and we must reaffirm our commitment

to preserving these precious resources for our children, for our communities, and for future generations. Working together, we can ensure the health and vitality of our wildlife and our Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 6 through October 12, 1996, as National Wildlife Refuge Week. I invite all Americans to learn about, appreciate, and celebrate this magnificent collection of lands that we as a people have set aside for wildlife and for the enjoyment of future generations. I also ask all to join me in a renewed commitment to responsible stewardship of our country's irreplaceable natural resources.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6933 of October 7, 1996

Child Health Day, 1996

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

The health of our children is part of our heritage as a Nation, passed from one generation to the next. It is also our hope for the future. Our children embody our dreams and are the vessel through which we seek an ever deeper understanding of the full reach of human promise. Their physical, mental, and social well-being is the fulfillment of that potential.

For previous generations, diseases were a deadly shadow hovering over every new birth. Thanks in large part to medical advances and improved public health practices, most of today's children are no longer threatened by these afflictions. Childhood immunizations alone have saved countless American lives in the past decade, and today we are increasing our efforts to identify and immunize children who need this protection.

Since we now have the knowledge and resources to protect our children from many childhood diseases—including diphtheria, pertussis, poliomyelitis, measles, mumps, and rubella—we have the obligation to reach out to our population and do so. Immunization is a cost-effective, common-sense means of fighting disease, and States wisely require immunizations for schoolchildren and for children attending child care centers. I signed the Comprehensive Childhood Immunization Initiative so that children will receive the vaccinations they need. This initiative makes vaccines affordable for families and improves immunization outreach, with the goal that 90 percent of all two-year-olds should be fully vaccinated by the year 2000.

However, even if we achieve complete immunization of all American children, our youth today face another potential threat every bit as dangerous as disease—the devastation of violence. Children are becoming more frequent victims, and violence among children is increasing as they emulate

the violence in their environment. Each year the tragic effects can be seen in the lives of millions of children. It can be observed among those who are neglected or abused, of whom more than 1,000 die each year. It can be found especially in the lives of those who witness violence against a parent—and who themselves face a significant chance of becoming victims of that same brutality.

As a Nation, we must continue our commitment to eliminating violence and to strengthening children and families. To that end, we have launched initiatives to encourage the use of school uniforms, the adoption of curfews, and the intensification of anti-truancy programs. And we have also expanded the drug-free school program to include anti-crime efforts as well, enhancing the overall safety of our schools.

America's future rests with healthy children and strong families. All across this land—within our homes and health care settings; our churches and communities; our schools and child care centers; our legislatures and halls of justice; our factories, shops, and offices—we are all charged with the responsibility to safeguard our legacy by protecting and nurturing the bodies, minds, and spirits of our children.

To emphasize the significance of fostering children's healthy development, the Congress, by joint resolution approved May 18, 1928, as amended (36 U.S.C. 143), has called for the designation of the first Monday in October as "Child Health Day" and has requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Monday, October 7, 1996, as Child Health Day. On that day and every day throughout the year, I urge all Americans to renew and deepen their commitment to protecting our most precious natural resource—our children.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6934 of October 9, 1996

Leif Erikson Day, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Leif Erikson Day commemorates the life and the voyages of the great Nordic explorer who first set foot on the fertile soil of North America about one thousand years ago. On this day, we also celebrate the close bonds of friendship between the people of the United States and the Nordic peoples, as well as the outstanding contributions that Nordic Americans have made to our country.

We have good cause to mark this day. The pioneering spirit that Leif Erikson and his followers demonstrated embodies the virtues of independ-

ence, self-determination, and initiative that are firmly rooted in our national consciousness today. As a vital transatlantic bridge between the continents of America and Europe, the Nordic countries of Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland have repeatedly shown a bedrock commitment to the democratic values that contributed greatly to the formation of our own national ideals.

Just as our forebears persevered through what sometimes seemed insurmountable odds to transform adversity into prosperity, we have continued to champion the cause of liberty and to reach out without reservation or hesitation to our neighbors and those in need around the world. The same heritage that enabled our ancestors to brave wars and uncharted frontiers—because they were convinced that they were working to create a better world—also emboldens us today in our cooperative effort to integrate the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Western community of nations.

Our immigrant ancestors survived unthinkable hardships to achieve economic, religious, and political freedom. Their dreams were big, but so was their willingness to work for them. The link they forged across the oceans is sustained today by a common commitment to freedom and the rule of law—ideals that have strong roots in the civic and legal traditions of Nordic countries dating back at least to medieval times.

In honor of Leif Erikson—son of Iceland, grandson of Norway—the Congress, by joint resolution approved on September 2, 1964 (Public Law 88–566), has authorized and requested the President to designate October 9 of each year as “Leif Erikson Day.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 9, 1996, as Leif Erikson Day. I encourage the people of the United States to observe this occasion with appropriate ceremonies and activities commemorating our rich Nordic-American heritage.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6935 of October 10, 1996

National Day of Concern About Young People and Gun Violence, 1996

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Few losses are more difficult to face than the death of a young person. Such deaths are even more appalling when they result from violence by another youth. It is a tragedy of modern American life that thousands of our young people each year suffer deadly violence initiated by their peers. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) data show that in the decade between

1984 and 1993 the number of homicide arrests of juveniles skyrocketed by 168 percent. Even more disturbing, the fastest increase in violent crime arrests of juveniles occurred among children 10 to 12 years old. Demographic experts predicted that, if those trends continued, juvenile violent crime arrests would double by the year 2010.

Now, new FBI data show reason for cautious optimism. For the first time in 7 years, the juvenile crime arrest rate decreased—by 2.9 percent in 1995. In addition, juvenile arrests for murder declined by 15.2 percent in 1995—the largest 1-year decrease in more than 10 years. Since 1993, the arrest rate for murder among juveniles has decreased by 22.8 percent.

Although this trend is encouraging, far too many of our young people still are committing violent acts. Fueling this problem is the prevalence of, and easy access to, illegal firearms on our Nation's streets. Between 1985 and 1992, the number of juvenile homicides not involving guns increased by 20 percent, while the number involving guns jumped by 300 percent. Because guns are easily available, routine fights among young people often turn into gun battles. Then, as the tragic cycle of violence repeats itself, more and more young people, fearing for their safety, arm themselves. The resulting escalation of gun violence and death threatens the Nation's most precious resource for the future—our young people.

We have expanded an experimental tracing program that targets those who provide or sell guns to young people. But we need to do more to keep guns out of the hands of our kids. We need to further improve and vigorously enforce our gun laws. And we need to reduce the sale and use of illegal drugs, which also fuel gun violence.

We also need to begin teaching children as early as possible how to choose not to be violent. All of us can take an active role in making sure that conflict resolution and other anti-violence programs are in place in our local schools, community centers, and places of worship. Community leaders, businesses, and other local institutions must create "safe havens" where children can go after school. Such actions can be a tangible sign of care and concern on the part of the community. Most importantly, parents need to teach their children right from wrong, so that they can learn the core values of our society and live according to them. In this undertaking, parents must be sensitive, patient, diligent, and fair, in order to provide a proper nonviolent model.

While parents, teachers, clergy, and the community at large can provide encouragement, the ultimate responsibility for reducing youth violence lies with our young people themselves. They must commit to resolve disputes without violence and to avoid violent situations and friends. They must become positive role models for their peers, siblings, and younger children. Many young people have already made this commitment and are working in their schools and neighborhoods to end violence. For this, we salute them and urge them to continue to work for peaceful solutions. We call upon all young people to make this same commitment.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 10, 1996, as a National Day of Concern About Young People and Gun Violence. On this day I call upon young people in classrooms and playgrounds across the United States to make a solemn decision about their future. I call upon

Proc. 6936

Title 3—The President

them voluntarily to sign a pledge promising that they will never take a gun to school, that they will never use a gun to settle a dispute, and that they will use their influence to prevent friends from using guns to settle disputes. Finally, I call upon all Americans to commit themselves anew to helping our Nation's young people avoid violence and grow up to be happy, healthy, and productive adults.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6936 of October 10, 1996

General Pulaski Memorial Day, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On October 11, we observe the 217th anniversary of the death of a great military hero from American history, General Casimir Pulaski. Every year on this date, Americans and Poles together honor this valiant soldier, who spent his life fighting for freedom on both sides of the Atlantic. General Pulaski's life and career are a vivid reminder of the strong historical bonds between Poland and the United States. These bonds have been forged not only by the millions of Polish Americans who have helped make our country great, but also by our two countries' shared dedication to the principles of liberty and independence.

Pulaski, born into a family of nobles, first fought oppression at his father's side, battling the forces of Prussia and Imperial Russia to preserve the liberty of his Polish homeland. Exiled by the Russians, he was recruited into the American colonies' Continental Army by Benjamin Franklin and brought his bravery and passion for freedom to numerous battles during the Revolutionary War. General Pulaski sacrificed his life for the cause of liberty during the siege of Savannah as he protected American troops.

In our own time, we have seen the Polish people follow the example of General Pulaski and renew their dedication to freedom—rebuilding their homeland in spite of Nazi oppression and, later, communist tyranny. Today, Poland has regained its sovereignty and fashioned a sturdy representative democracy. For Americans and Poles alike, Casimir Pulaski's sacrifice for independence remains a model of courage and commitment that can stir us to reach new heights of democratic justice and liberty.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Friday, October 11, 1996, as General Pulaski Memorial Day. I encourage Americans everywhere to commemorate this occasion with appropriate ceremonies and activities paying tribute to Casimir Pulaski and honoring all those who carry on his mission.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6937 of October 11, 1996

National Character Counts Week, 1996

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

One of our most important goals as a Nation is to make this a better world for all people. Millions around the globe look to America as a champion of justice, and we must always strive to encourage the good and denounce the bad.

This week, as a Nation, we celebrate the fact that “Character Counts.” Whether in civic activities or in our daily lives at work and at home, we all contribute regularly to our American community and our national purpose—our sense of who we are as a people. In the end, the character of our Nation is determined by the character of our citizens.

During this special week, we recognize that character is not a quality we are born with; we must learn it. This means we must ensure that it is taught, clearly and thoughtfully, to our youth. Individual character involves honoring and embracing certain core ethical values: honesty, respect, responsibility, hard work, fairness, caring, civic virtue, and citizenship. Americans must do everything possible to create a society in which these virtues are not only taught but also acted out in daily life so that our young people can witness firsthand their value and learn right from wrong.

My Administration has made this effort a top priority. Our Improving America’s Schools Act promotes initiatives in character education, just as the Goals 2000: Educate America Act recognizes the crucial role of the family in nurturing strong values and encouraging children to embrace academic achievement. Our AmeriCorps national service program offers young people a practical means through which to demonstrate their beliefs in the civic virtues that traditionally have given our Nation much of its strength of character.

The family remains, of course, the core source of our values. Parents must teach their children from the earliest age, the difference between right and wrong. But we all must do our part. Teachers, religious leaders, and other early-childhood role models must display the highest standards of respect for themselves and others; young people must commit themselves to dealing nonviolently with the inevitable problems and difficulties they will encounter; and both public- and private-sector institutions must adopt corporate behavior that encourages individual character development.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 13 through

Proc. 6938

Title 3—The President

19, 1996, as National Character Counts Week. I call upon the people of the United States, Government officials, educators, and volunteers, to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6938 of October 11, 1996

National School Lunch Week, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

This school year, schools across the country are serving more healthful and more appealing school meals, and school-children are learning to make food choices for a nutritious diet. The National School Lunch Program, which began in 1946, is celebrating its 50th anniversary year with historic changes that will reduce diet-related diseases and improve the health outlook for America's children.

The 1996–97 school year is the first year that school meals must meet the Dietary Guidelines for Americans under the new School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children. This initiative, created to help schools make necessary improvements, is providing nutrition education for children and training and technical assistance for school food-service professionals. Early reports from pilot communities tell us that we are getting results. Food-service professionals are seeing children eat more fruits and vegetables. With the help of dedicated teachers, they are becoming better educated about what their bodies need.

Improvements in school meals and nutrition education enhance the health of the 50 million children in the Nation's 94,000 schools—strengthening the safety net for poor children who rely on school meals as their primary source of daily nutrition. Wholesome meals improve our children's ability to learn today and brighten their health outlook for tomorrow.

These improvements are already a reality at the local level. Team Nutrition Schools—of which there are now more than 14,000—reach 8.1 million children. These schools are community focal points for change, leading the way in bringing together teachers, parents, health professionals, local businesses, and industry leaders to promote nutrition education and to work for more healthful school meals. These schools benefit from the resources made available through an innovative network of public-private partnerships. More than 200 organizations are part of an extensive support network that dramatically increases the impact and reach of a relatively small Federal investment.

Since President Truman signed the National School Lunch Act 50 years ago, the Federal Government and local school food-service professionals have worked in partnership to meet the nutritional needs of America's chil-

dren. Now, together, they are ushering in an era of historic change and continuous improvement that promise a healthier future for all Americans.

In recognition of the contributions of the National School Lunch Program to the nutritional well-being of children, the Congress, by joint resolution of October 9, 1962 (Public Law No. 87-780), has designated the week beginning the second Sunday in October of each year as “National School Lunch Week” and has requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 13, 1996, as National School Lunch Week. I call upon all Americans to recognize those individuals whose efforts contribute to the success of the National School Lunch Program and to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6939 of October 11, 1996

National Children’s Day, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Our Nation benefits when every American child is truly valued and cherished. We have no greater responsibility or hope for our future than our children, and the promise of a better tomorrow depends upon the love, support, education, and encouragement that we give to each of them. It is up to all of us—parents and families, schools, churches, and community organizations—to join in the critical endeavor of putting the needs of our children first. Only when we reaffirm our commitment to our children’s well-being can we truly say that we are prepared for the challenges that await us in the next century.

America is a country of many blessings—a rich land, a thriving democracy, a diverse and determined people. Our culture is built on faith in freedom, and opportunity, and on the spirit of community. In a Nation of such infinite promise, too many of our children face great obstacles in reaching their full potential, and it is imperative that we not turn our backs on them.

Because safety, health, a clean environment, quality education, and economic security are the keys to a brighter future, they are necessary investments in the healthy growth and development of our children. Through measures such as expanding Head Start and child care, preserving Medicaid, enhancing child protection, protecting the environment, and increasing educational opportunity for all students, my Administration has demonstrated its commitment to ensuring that every child has the tools to become a productive citizen.

Proc. 6940

Title 3—The President

As we work together in a spirit of community, let us seek to instill confidence, hope, pride, and self-esteem in our young people. Because today's children are tomorrow's leaders, educators, and parents, all of us—adults and children—forever will benefit from this commitment.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 13, 1996, as National Children's Day. I urge all Americans to express their love and appreciation, not only on this day but also on all days, for their children and all of the children of this Nation. I invite Federal officials, State and local governments, and particularly the American family, to join in observing this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities to honor our Nation's children.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6940 of October 11, 1996

Columbus Day, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Throughout our history, America has been inspired by the courage and daring of Christopher Columbus. Like him, we are a people who dare to dream, to chart a bold course, and to surmount formidable obstacles to reach new horizons.

Columbus' arrival in North America not only confirmed his beliefs about our planet, but also initiated an epic struggle between the Old and New Worlds. Yet out of that triumphant voyage and the meeting of many peoples developed a Nation and a way of life vastly unlike those Columbus left behind.

The expedition that Columbus—an Italian supported by the Spanish Crown—began more than 500 years ago, continues today as we experience and celebrate the vibrant influences of varied civilizations, not only from Europe, but also from around the world. America is stronger because of this diversity, and the democracy we cherish flourishes in the great mosaic we have created since 1492. Americans of Italian and Spanish heritage can be particularly proud, not only of Columbus' achievements, but also of their own contributions to our country.

As we honor and remember Christopher Columbus, let us use his example as a beacon to help guide us into the 21st century. His life, his voyages, and—above all—his vision can inspire us as we prepare for the challenges that lie ahead. Let us remember that all of us, regardless of our origins, are important participants in that journey, and that our uncertainty about what

lies over the horizon should not shake our faith that, together, we will succeed.

In recognition of Columbus' epic achievement, the Congress, by joint resolution of April 30, 1934 (48 Stat. 657), and an Act of June 28, 1968 (82 Stat. 250), has requested the President to proclaim the second Monday in October of each year as "Columbus Day."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 14, 1996, as Columbus Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities. I also direct that the flag of the United States be displayed on all public buildings on the appointed day in honor of Christopher Columbus.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6941 of October 14, 1996

White Cane Safety Day, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In the summer of 1996, the remarkable display of athletic excellence at the Tenth Paralympic Games in Atlanta, Georgia, inspired viewers around the world. Athletes from across our country, including many who are blind or visually impaired, participated in these games. The tenacity and commitment to excellence that these athletes showed in Atlanta are rich resources for our Nation. From their performance in the Paralympics, and indeed from their many contributions throughout our Nation's history, blind and visually impaired Americans have demonstrated how much they have to contribute.

Individuals with disabilities, like all people, use many tools in their everyday lives, some simple and some technologically sophisticated. The tool most commonly used by blind and visually impaired people is the white cane. This basic instrument enables them to detect obstacles, steps, drop-offs, and changes in surface textures. The independence that blind and visually impaired people gain through the use of the white cane enriches their lives—and those of all Americans—by allowing them to participate fully in and contribute generously to our society.

Blind and visually impaired individuals make valuable contributions to our society and our economy. But they need more than the white cane to achieve their full potential; they also need equal opportunity and protection from discrimination. That is why we must continue to vigorously enforce the Americans with Disabilities Act, which prohibits discrimination against blind and visually impaired people and those with other disabili-

ities, and ensures them access to services that all other Americans take for granted.

To honor the numerous achievements of blind and visually impaired individuals, and to recognize the significance of the white cane as a symbol of their freedom and independence in our society, the Congress of the United States, by joint resolution approved October 6, 1964, has designated October 15 of each year as “White Cane Safety Day,” and authorized the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this commemoration.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 15, 1996, as White Cane Safety Day. I call upon the people of the United States, government officials, educators, and business leaders to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6942 of October 17, 1996

To Amend the Generalized System of Preferences

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. Sections 501(1) and (4) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (“Trade Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2461(1) and (4)), provide that, in affording duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), the President shall have due regard for, among other factors, the effect such action will have on furthering the economic development of a beneficiary developing country and the extent of the beneficiary developing country’s competitiveness with respect to eligible articles. Section 502(c)(2) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(c)(2)) provides that, in determining whether to designate any country as a beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP, the President shall take into account various factors, including the country’s level of economic development, the country’s per capita gross national product, the living standards of its inhabitants, and any other economic factors he deems appropriate. Section 502(d) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(d)) authorizes the President to withdraw, suspend, or limit the application of duty-free treatment under the GSP with respect to any country after considering the factors set forth in sections 501 and 502(c) of the Trade Act. Section 502(f)(2) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(f)(2)) requires the President to notify the Congress and the affected country, at least 60 days before termination, of the President’s intention to terminate the affected country’s designation as a beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP.

2. Section 502(e) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(e)) provides that the President shall terminate the designation of a country as a beneficiary de-

veloping country if the President determines that such country has become a “high income” country as defined by the official statistics of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Termination is effective on January 1 of the second year following the year in which such determination is made.

3. Section 502(c)(7) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(c)(7)) provides that, in determining whether to designate any country a beneficiary developing country under this section, the President shall take into account whether the country has taken or is taking steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights to workers in the country.

4. Section 502(a)(1) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(a)(1)) authorizes the President to designate countries as beneficiary developing countries for purposes of the GSP. Section 503(c)(2)(F) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(F)) authorizes the President to disregard the limitations provided in section 503(c)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(A)(i)(II)) with respect to any eligible article if the aggregate appraised value of the imports of such article into the United States during the preceding calendar year is *de minimis*.

5. Section 502(a)(2) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(a)(2)) authorizes the President to designate any beneficiary developing country as a least-developed beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP based on the considerations in sections 501 and 502(c) of the Trade Act.

6. Pursuant to section 502(d) of the Trade Act, and having considered the factors set forth in sections 501 and 502(c)(2), I have determined that Malaysia is sufficiently advanced in economic development and improved in trade competitiveness that continued preferential treatment under the GSP is not warranted, and that it is appropriate to terminate the designation of Malaysia as a beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP effective January 1, 1997. In order to take into account the termination of benefits under the GSP for articles imported from Malaysia, I have determined that it is appropriate to: (i) terminate the designation of Malaysia for GSP purposes as a member of the Association of South East Asian Nations (“ASEAN”) and to modify general note 4(a) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTS”) to reflect such termination, (ii) delete from general note 4(d) of the HTS and from pertinent HTS subheadings all references to particular products of Malaysia which are currently excluded from preferential tariff treatment under the GSP, and (iii) to terminate any waivers of the competitive need limits granted to Malaysia pursuant to section 503(d) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(d)).

7. Pursuant to section 502(e) of the Trade Act, I have determined that Cyprus, Aruba, Macau, the Netherlands Antilles, Greenland, and the Cayman Islands meet the definition of a “high income” country as defined by the official statistics of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. As a result and pursuant to section 502(e) of the Trade Act, I am terminating the preferential treatment under the GSP for articles that are currently eligible for such treatment and that are imported from Cyprus, Aruba, Macau, the Netherlands Antilles, Greenland, and the Cayman Islands effective January 1, 1998.

8. Pursuant to section 502(d) of the Trade Act, and having considered the factors set forth in sections 501 and 502(c)(7), I have determined that it is appropriate to suspend some of Pakistan’s GSP benefits because of insuffi-

cient progress on affording workers in that country internationally recognized worker rights. In order to reflect the suspension of benefits under the GSP for certain articles imported from Pakistan, I have determined that it is appropriate to modify general note 4(d) of the HTS and pertinent HTS subheadings so that Pakistan will no longer receive preferential tariff treatment under the GSP with respect to certain eligible articles effective July 1, 1996.

9. Pursuant to section 502(a)(1) of the Trade Act, I am acting to correct the name of Guinea-Bissau and the Republic of Yemen in the HTS, beneficiary developing countries previously proclaimed. In addition, I have determined that it is appropriate to disregard section 503(c)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the Trade Act with respect to certain eligible articles from certain beneficiary developing countries based on imports for calendar year 1994 and to restore preferential treatment under the GSP to imports of such articles from such countries.

10. Pursuant to sections 502(a)(2) and 502(d) of the Trade Act, and having considered the factors set forth in sections 501 and 502(c), I have determined that Botswana and Western Samoa should be deleted from the list of least-developed beneficiary developing countries and Angola, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Zaire, and Zambia should be added.

11. Section 604 of the Trade Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, and of other Acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to section 301 of Title 3, United States Code, and Title V and section 604 of the Trade Act, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to terminate the designation of Malaysia as a beneficiary developing country under the GSP and to modify the list of beneficiary developing countries designated as least-developed beneficiary developing countries for purposes of the GSP, the HTS is modified as provided in Annex I to this proclamation.

(2) In order to terminate the designation of Cyprus, Aruba, Macau, the Netherlands Antilles, Greenland, and the Cayman Islands as beneficiary developing countries under the GSP, the HTS is modified as provided in Annex II to this proclamation.

(3) In order to reflect the suspension of benefits under the GSP for certain articles imported from Pakistan, the HTS is modified as provided in Annex III to this proclamation.

(4) In order to correct the name of Guinea-Bissau and Republic of Yemen and to restore preferential treatment to certain eligible articles from certain beneficiary developing countries as a result of granting of *de minimis* waivers to such articles, the HTS is modified as provided in Annex IV to this proclamation.

(5) I delegate to the United States Trade Representative the powers granted to me in section 502(f)(2) of the Trade Act to notify a country of my

Proclamations

Proc. 6942

intention to terminate that country's status as a beneficiary developing country for the purposes of the GSP.

(6) Any provisions of previous proclamations and Executive orders inconsistent with the provisions of this proclamation are hereby superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(7) The modifications to the HTS made in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976, and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date specified in the respective Annex.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Annex I

Effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976, and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1997.

Section A. Modification in the HTS of an article's preferential tariff treatment under the GSP.

For the following HTS provisions, the Rates of Duty 1 Special subcolumn is modified by deleting the symbol "A*" and inserting an "A" in lieu thereof.

4015.11.00	8521.10.90	8528.21.16	9006.53.00
4418.20.40	8528.12.12	8528.21.19	
8519.21.00	8528.12.16	8528.21.41	
8519.99.00	8528.12.36	8528.30.30	

Section B. Modifications to general note 4 of the HTS.

(1). General note 4(a) is modified by:

- (a). deleting "Malaysia" from the list of independent countries.
- (b). deleting "Malaysia" from the list of countries entitled "Members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Eligible for GSP except Brunei Darussalam and Singapore".
- (c). deleting the title "Members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Eligible for GSP except Brunei Darussalam and Singapore" and inserting in lieu thereof "Members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Eligible for GSP except Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia and Singapore".

(2). General note 4(b) is modified by:

- (a). deleting "Botswana" and "Western Samoa".
- (b). adding, in alphabetical order, the following countries:

Angola	Zaire
Ethiopia	Zambia
Madagascar	

(3). General note 4(d) is modified by:

- (a). deleting the following HTS provisions and the countries set out opposite such provisions:

4015.11.00	Malaysia	8528.12.36	Malaysia
4418.20.40	Malaysia	8528.21.16	Malaysia
8519.21.00	Malaysia	8528.21.19	Malaysia
8519.99.00	Malaysia	8528.21.41	Malaysia
8521.10.90	Malaysia	8528.30.30	Malaysia
8528.12.12	Malaysia	9006.53.00	Malaysia
8528.12.16	Malaysia		

- (b). deleting the countries set out opposite the following HTS subheadings:

1605.10.20	Malaysia	8471.49.26	Malaysia
3823.11.00	Malaysia	8471.49.29	Malaysia
3823.12.00	Malaysia	8471.60.35	Malaysia
3824.90.40	Malaysia	8471.60.45	Malaysia

Proclamations

Proc. 6942

Annex II

Effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976, and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1998.

General note 4(a) is modified by:

(A). deleting "Cyprus" from the list of independent countries.

(B). deleting, from the list of non-independent countries and territories, the following:

Aruba	Macau
Cayman Islands	Netherlands Antilles
Greenland	

Annex III

Effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976, and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1996.

Section A. Modification in the HTS of an article's preferential tariff treatment under the GSP.

For the following HTS subheadings, the Rates of Duty 1 Special subcolumn is modified by deleting the symbol "A" and inserting an "A*" in lieu thereof.

3926.20.30	5702.91.20
4203.21.55	5805.00.20
4203.21.60	6304.99.10
4203.21.80	6304.99.40
5701.10.13	9506.62.80
5702.10.10	9506.91.00

Section B. Modifications to general note 4(d) of the HTS.

General note 4(d) is modified by:

(1). inserting, in numerical sequence, the following HTS subheadings and the country set out opposite such subheadings:

3926.20.30	Pakistan	5702.91.20	Pakistan
4203.21.55	Pakistan	5805.00.20	Pakistan
4203.21.60	Pakistan	6304.99.10	Pakistan
4203.21.80	Pakistan	6304.99.40	Pakistan
5701.10.13	Pakistan	9506.62.80	Pakistan
5702.10.10	Pakistan	9506.91.00	Pakistan

(2). inserting, in alphabetical order, after the HTS subheading enumerated in such note the country set out opposite the following HTS subheadings:

4203.21.20	Pakistan
9018.90.80	Pakistan

Proc. 6942

Title 3—The President

Annex IV

Effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976, and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after October 1, 1996.

Section A. Modification in the HTS of an article's preferential tariff treatment under the GSP.

For the following HTS provisions, the Rates of Duty 1 Special subcolumn is modified by deleting the symbol "A*" and inserting an "A" in lieu thereof.

0708.10.20	0811.90.50	2008.99.35	4823.90.20	8402.20.00
0708.10.40	0811.90.55	2106.90.52	5607.30.20	8414.90.30
0710.22.15	0813.40.10	2202.90.36	5609.00.20	8450.90.40
0710.29.05	0813.40.80	2202.90.37	6501.00.60	8483.50.40
0710.29.30	1106.30.20	2207.10.30	7002.10.20	8519.31.00
0710.80.50	1601.00.40	2208.90.10	7109.00.00	8528.12.04
0710.80.65	1604.16.30	2309.90.70	7113.20.21	8528.21.05
0710.80.93	1604.30.20	2401.20.57	7114.19.00	8528.30.10
0711.30.00	1605.10.05	2516.90.00	7308.20.00	8802.60.90
0711.40.00	1702.90.35	4104.31.20	7319.20.00	9102.29.04
0714.10.20	1703.90.30	4202.22.35	7407.29.15	9303.90.80
0714.20.20	1902.11.40	4412.19.30	7603.10.00	9401.90.15
0714.90.10	2005.80.00	4412.19.40	7614.90.50	9606.29.20
0802.50.20	2007.99.40	4412.92.40	8107.90.00	9614.20.60
0802.50.40	2008.19.30	4412.99.45	8112.91.50	9614.20.80
0804.50.80	2008.99.28	4421.90.10	8213.00.60	

Section B. Modifications to general note 4 of the HTS.

(1). General note 4(a) is modified by deleting "Guinea Bissau" and "Yemen Arab Republic (Sanaa)" from the list of independent countries and inserting "Guinea-Bissau" and "Republic of Yemen" in lieu thereof.

(2). General note 4(b) is modified by deleting "Yemen Arab Republic (Sanaa)" and inserting "Republic of Yemen" in lieu thereof.

(3). General note 4(d) is modified by:

(a). deleting the following HTS provisions and the countries set out opposite such provisions:

0708.10.20	Guatemala	1106.30.20	Ecuador
0708.10.40	Guatemala	1601.00.40	Brazil
0710.22.15	Guatemala	1604.16.30	Morocco
0710.29.05	Turkey	1604.30.20	Russia
0710.29.30	Dominican Republic	1605.10.05	Thailand
0710.80.50	Dominican Republic	1702.90.35	Belize
0710.80.65	Guatemala	1703.90.30	Lebanon
0710.80.93	Guatemala	1902.11.40	Thailand
0711.30.00	Turkey	2005.80.00	Thailand
0711.40.00	Sri Lanka	2007.99.40	Thailand
0714.10.20	Costa Rica	2008.19.30	Turkey
0714.20.20	Dominican Republic	2008.99.28	Turkey
0714.90.10	Costa Rica	2008.99.35	Thailand
0802.50.20	Turkey	2106.90.52	Philippines
0802.50.40	Turkey	2202.90.36	Colombia
0804.50.80	Thailand	2202.90.37	Dominican Republic
0811.90.50	Costa Rica	2207.10.30	Ecuador
0811.90.55	Guatemala	2208.90.10	Trinidad and Tobago
0813.40.10	Thailand	2309.90.70	Hungary
0813.40.80	Thailand	2401.20.57	Indonesia

Proclamations

Proc. 6942

Annex IV (continued)

Effective with respect to articles both: (i) imported on or after January 1, 1976, and (ii) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after October 1, 1996. (con.)

Section B. Modifications to general note 4 of the HTS. (con.)

(3). General note 4(d) is modified by: (con.)

(a). deleting the following HTS provisions and the countries set out opposite such provisions: (con.)

2516.90.00	South Africa	7614.90.50	Venezuela
4104.31.20	Thailand	8107.90.00	Bulgaria
4202.22.35	Philippines	8112.91.50	Chile
4412.19.30	Russia	8213.00.60	Brazil
4412.19.40	Indonesia	8402.20.00	Colombia
4412.92.40	Indonesia	8414.90.30	Slovenia
4412.99.45	Indonesia	8450.90.40	Brazil
4421.90.10	Honduras	8483.50.40	Malaysia
4823.90.20	Philippines	8519.31.00	Malaysia
5607.30.20	Philippines	8528.12.04	Hungary
5609.00.20	Philippines	8528.21.05	Hungary
6501.00.60	Czech Republic	8528.30.10	Hungary
7002.10.20	Malaysia	8802.60.90	Russia
7109.00.00	Chile	9102.29.04	Philippines
7113.20.21	Oman	9303.90.80	Russia
7114.19.00	Chile	9401.90.15	Czech Republic
7308.20.00	Brazil	9606.29.20	Thailand
7319.20.00	Malaysia	9614.20.60	Turkey
7407.29.15	Chile	9614.20.80	Turkey
7603.10.00	Bahrain		

(b). deleting the countries set out opposite the following HTS subheadings:

1701.99.05	Colombia	2910.20.00	Brazil
1701.99.10	Colombia	2915.34.00	Venezuela
2804.29.00	Ukraine	2915.35.00	Venezuela
2805.40.00	Russia	2917.14.10	Brazil
2825.30.00	South Africa	2917.37.00	Romania
2825.70.00	Chile	2933.40.08	Hungary
2840.11.00	Turkey	2938.10.00	Brazil
2843.21.00	Chile	7202.21.10	Macedonia, Former
2903.14.00	Brazil		Yugoslav Republic of
2903.23.00	Brazil	7403.12.00	Peru
2907.15.10	Russia		

Proc. 6943

Title 3—The President

Proclamation 6943 of October 17, 1996

Honoring the Filipino Veterans of World War II

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

During the dark days of World War II, nearly 100,000 soldiers of the Philippine Commonwealth Army provided a ray of hope in the Pacific as they fought alongside United States and Allied forces for 4 long years to defend and reclaim the Philippine Islands from Japanese aggression. Thousands more Filipinos joined U.S. Armed Forces immediately after the war and served in occupational duty throughout the Pacific Theater. For their extraordinary sacrifices in defense of democracy and liberty, we owe them our undying gratitude.

Valiant Filipino soldiers fought, died, and suffered in some of the bloodiest battles of World War II, defending beleaguered Bataan and Corregidor, and thousands of Filipino prisoners of war endured the infamous Bataan Death March and years of captivity. Their many guerrilla actions slowed the Japanese takeover of the Western Pacific region and allowed U.S. forces the time to build and prepare for the allied counterattack on Japan. Filipino troops fought side-by-side with U.S. forces to secure their island nation as the strategic base from which the final effort to defeat Japan was launched.

This month, as we mark the anniversary of General MacArthur's return to the Philippines, we acknowledge the important role Filipino soldiers played in turning back aggression, defending liberty, and preserving democracy, and we extend to them our abiding thanks.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 20, 1996, as a day Honoring the Filipino Veterans of World War II. I urge all Americans to recall the courage, sacrifice, and loyalty of Filipino veterans of World War II and honor them for their contributions to our freedom.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6944 of October 21, 1996

National Forest Products Week, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

For much of our Nation's history, forests, like other natural resources, were considered inexhaustible. In this century, we began to recognize that forests are a precious birthright for all Americans—not only for us and for our

children, but also for future generations. As part of this recognition, we observe National Forest Products Week.

Forests are an important source of fuel and building materials, and they provide many valuable jobs. They also offer us unmatched recreational environments, as well as a spiritual refuge from city life. They provide essential habitat for myriad species of plants and animals, including hundreds that are endangered or threatened. Increasingly, their trees, shrubs, herbs, fungi, and microorganisms are yielding new and wondrous medicinal products and foods. And thanks to better planning and resource management that replace harvested lands with new forests, thousands of Americans will continue to earn their livelihood from our Nation's forests, even as we protect them. Today, the same citizens who are reaping the forests' bounty are personally and professionally involved in efforts to preserve it for future generations.

Government, citizens, and the forestry industry now work hand-in-hand in a new cooperative stewardship that emphasizes healthy, diverse, and sustainable forests. Using the best available science and complying with all current environmental laws, we are examining past and present forest management practices to find the best mix of resource use, conservation, and recycling that will ensure continued productivity. America must promote environmental responsibility and observe the highest possible standards of conservation to lead the way for other nations.

One of our most important tools in this endeavor is investment in forest research. Forest research is developing new wood products that extend raw material supplies, new technologies to extract and process wood products with less waste and fewer harmful byproducts, and new ways of reducing demand for forest raw materials through recycling. It is also unlocking the potential of forests to provide new products that will benefit people. With proper care, these lands can remain healthy, diverse, and resilient, capable of sustaining the lives—human and animal—that are dependent on them.

In recognition of the central role forests play in the long-term welfare of our Nation, the Congress, by Public Law 86-753 (36 U.S.C. 163), has designated the week beginning on the third Sunday in October each year as "National Forest Products Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this commemoration.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 20 through October 26, 1996, as National Forest Products Week. I call upon the people of the United States to honor the vital role forests play in our national life and to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proc. 6945

Title 3—The President

Proclamation 6945 of October 21, 1996

National Consumers Week, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

This year's theme for National Consumers Week is "service signals success." Service is an indispensable element of success over the long term in both business and government: service that is responsive, convenient, and courteous, service that meets the expectations of consumers and taxpayers. Clever promotions and deceptive pricing may generate short-term profits in business. Promises alone may gain brief support for Government agencies and programs. But American consumers and taxpayers aren't easily deceived. They expect quality service, and those who cannot or do not provide it will ultimately fail.

That is why I added the right to service to the Consumer Bill of Rights. It is why we have made the reinvention of government—requiring more responsiveness and efficiency—a keystone of my Administration. It is why I issued an Executive Order that directed all executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government to embark upon a revolution to change the way they do business and establish and implement customer service standards that match or exceed the best in the private sector. And it is why our policies continue to emphasize the paramount importance of service excellence to the success of our Nation, our economy, and our efforts to compete in the global marketplace.

The goal of service excellence is not easy to attain. Consumers must demand it, and everyone in an organization, be it a business or a government agency, must be committed to it, both in everyday interactions and in longer-term goals. Their ultimate success depends on it.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 20 through October 26, 1996, as National Consumers Week. I call upon government officials, industry leaders, and the people of the United States to recognize the vital relationship between our economy and our citizenry and to support the right of all Americans to excellence in products and services.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6946 of October 24, 1996

United Nations Day, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Each year we dedicate a day to celebrate the United Nations because it represents America's commitment to an institution dedicated to the promotion of peace and freedom.

The United Nations was born at the end of World War II, as the international community sent representatives to San Francisco to sign the official charter. The world's sovereign countries came in search of peace, freedom, tolerance, and cooperation after a period when many worried that the world had lost these ideals forever. These ideals became—and still remain—the bedrock principles of the United Nations Charter. And although the United Nations has not yet realized all its founders' aspirations, these ideals now touch more people in more nations than ever before.

International cooperation—as exemplified by the work of the United Nations—offers the opportunity for nations to work together in addressing worldwide problems like ethnic, tribal, or interreligious disputes; famine, drought, or epidemics; natural disasters, war, or refugee crises. On United Nations Day, we recognize this unique institution's role in helping individual nations come together as a community to make life better for all people.

To be sure, as we celebrate its 51st anniversary, the U.N.'s challenges are very different from those the world faced at the close of World War II. But the challenges are real and substantial. There are, for example, still too many places in the world where failed ideologies increase the suffering of people rather than making their lives easier; where human rights and human dignity are not officially recognized; where nuclear weapons remain a threat to the world's security; where honest and impartial observers are needed to ensure free democratic elections; and where international expertise is needed to replace ecological damage with sustainable development.

Americans are justifiably proud of the role our country played in creating the United Nations as part of a network of global institutions intended to reduce the chances of war and economic depression. We continue to recognize that, in a world of increasing interdependence, the United States' engagement and leadership in the United Nations is as important now as it has ever been. We will also persist in our efforts to achieve the reforms necessary to ensure that the organization is prepared to meet the demands of a new era and that we as a Nation honor our commitments to our fellow members.

On this special day, as we honor and celebrate the work of the United Nations, let us renew our commitment and determination to work with our fellow members to maintain international peace and security, to strive for a higher quality of life, and to champion human rights for all peoples.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 24, 1996, as United Nations Day. I encourage all Americans to acquaint themselves with the activities and accomplishments of the United Nations and to ob-

serve this day with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities furthering the goal of international cooperation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6947 of October 29, 1996

National Adoption Month, 1996

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Thousands of American children have never known what it is like to belong to a family—to grow up with the comfort and security that most of us take for granted. They are children whose parents, for a variety of reasons, are unable or unwilling to care for them. Instead, these children often find themselves drifting from home to home in foster care. They live every day without mothers or fathers to guide them, nurture them, and tell them that they are special.

Adoption is a commonsense solution that places children in permanent homes with parents who will offer them love and security. National Adoption Month is a time for all Americans to reflect on the rewards of joining children who need families with adults who seek the responsibilities and joys of parenthood. This month is an opportunity to celebrate family, especially families formed by adoptions.

Our Nation has no greater responsibility than to ensure that every child has the chance to live up to his or her God-given potential. We can help meet that challenge by identifying a permanent, loving family for every child waiting in the foster care system.

Among the approximately 86,000 children who will await adoption within the next few years are tens of thousands with special needs. Many of these, through no fault of their own, wait years for adoption. Yet when these children are accepted into loving family environments, they can bring the same joy, affection, and love to their adoptive families as other children bring.

In recent years, we have made important strides in encouraging parents to adopt. I have signed legislation to help facilitate adoptions by prohibiting discrimination based on race or ethnicity in placement decisions, increasing the recruitment of adoptive parents, and providing a tax credit to families who adopt children.

Much remains to be done, however. As a Nation, we must continue to work to remove obstacles to adoption, to recruit new adoptive families, to offer financial incentives for placements, and to provide support to parents adopting children with special needs. Nothing should stand in the way of providing every boy and girl in America the permanent, loving home each of them deserves. Children are, after all, our country's most precious resource and our most important responsibility.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim November 1996 as National Adoption Month. I urge the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate activities and programs and to participate in efforts to find permanent homes for waiting children.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6948 of October 29, 1996

To Modify Provisions on Upland Cotton and for Other Purposes

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

1. (a) Presidential Proclamation 6301 of June 7, 1991, implemented import quotas for upland cotton by adding U.S. note 6 and subheadings 9903.52.01 through 9903.52.20 to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“the HTS”).

(b) U.S. note 6(a) to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTS provides that whenever the Secretary of Agriculture (“the Secretary”) determines and announces that specified conditions relating to the price of upland cotton exist, there shall be in effect, as of the effective date of such announcement, a special import quota applicable to upland cotton purchased not later than 90 days after the effective date of the Secretary’s announcement and entered into the United States not later than 180 days after such date. U.S. note 6(a) further provides that a new 180-day quota period may be established that overlaps any existing quota period announced under paragraph (a) of the note, unless a quota period has been established under paragraph (b) of the note.

(c) Subheadings 9903.52.01 through 9903.52.20 cover entries of upland cotton under 20 consecutively numbered announcements by the Secretary pursuant to U.S. note 6(a). Thus, the 180-day effective period of a special upland cotton import quota established under a particular announcement may still be in effect when the same announcement number may be assigned with respect to a different but overlapping quota period.

(d) To avoid such overlap, and to permit the effective administration of these quotas by the U.S. Customs Service, I have decided that it is necessary and appropriate to provide six additional HTS subheadings corresponding to six additional announcements by the Secretary.

2. (a) Presidential Proclamation 6641 of December 15, 1993, implemented the North American Free Trade Agreement (“the NAFTA”) with respect to the United States and incorporated in the HTS the tariff modifications and rules of origin necessary or appropriate to carry out the NAFTA.

(b) Article 303 of the NAFTA provides for the amount of customs duties that may be claimed as drawback on goods originating outside the NAFTA region that are traded between the NAFTA Parties. Article 307.2 of the NAFTA provides that each Party shall grant temporary duty-free admission to specified goods when imported from the territory of another Party, regardless of the origin of such goods, for repair or alteration. Among the modifications to the HTS set forth in Annex II to Proclamation 6641 was a new paragraph (c) of U.S. note 1 to subchapter XIII of chapter 98 of the HTS, which was intended to give effect to the provisions of Articles 303 and 307.2 of the NAFTA insofar as they are applicable to articles to be repaired, altered, or processed that are admitted temporarily free of duty under bond. Such new paragraph (c) does not reflect clearly that the provisions of Article 307.2 of the NAFTA apply to goods imported from a NAFTA Party, regardless of their origin, for repair or alteration.

(c) Accordingly, I have decided that it is appropriate to modify paragraph (c) of U.S. note 1 to subchapter XIII of chapter 98 of the HTS to clarify implementation of the provisions of Article 307.2 of the NAFTA.

(d) Certain provisions set forth in Annexes to Proclamation 6641 contain technical errors in the instructions for implementing particular modifications. To clarify the intent of the modifications previously proclaimed, I have decided to correct such technical errors.

3. (a) Sections 1102(a) and (e) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (“the 1988 Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2902(a) and (e)) authorize the President to enter into trade agreements and to proclaim such modification or continuance of any existing duty, such continuance of existing duty-free or excise treatment or such additional duties, as he determines to be required or appropriate to carry out any such trade agreement. In addition, section 111(a) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (“the URAA”) (19 U.S.C. 3521(a)) authorizes the President to proclaim such other modifications of any duty, such other staged rate reduction, or such additional duties as the President determines to be necessary or appropriate to carry out Schedule XX—United States of America, annexed to the Marrakesh Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (“Schedule XX”). Presidential Proclamation 6763 of December 23, 1994, implemented with respect to the United States the trade agreements resulting from the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, including Schedule XX.

(b) Certain provisions set forth in Annexes to Proclamation 6763 contain technical errors in the instructions for implementing particular modifications. To clarify the intent of the modifications previously proclaimed, I have decided to correct such technical errors.

4. (a) Presidential Proclamation 6821 of September 12, 1995, established a tariff-rate quota on certain tobacco and eliminated tariffs on certain other tobacco by adding additional U.S. note 5 and various subheadings to chapter 24 of the HTS. Additional U.S. note 5 to chapter 24 of the HTS provides that the tariff-rate quota applies to the aggregate quantity of tobacco entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, under enumerated HTS subheadings from specified countries or areas, except that products of Canada, Israel, or Mexico are not permitted or included under such quantitative limitation. I intended that tobacco entered with claims of eligibility for the tariff treatment under any provision of chapter 98 of the HTS and tobacco entered for marketing to the ultimate consumer as hand-rolled ciga-

rettes would not be counted toward the in-quota quantity provided for in additional U.S. note 5 of the HTS.

(b) I have decided, in order to clarify the status of such importations with respect to the tariff-rate quota, that it is appropriate to modify the provisions of additional U.S. note 5 to chapter 24 of the HTS to ensure that such goods are properly classified.

(c) Certain provisions of the HTS were modified in Proclamation 6821 to correct certain technical errors that were made in Proclamation 6763. However, an error was made in the spelling of a chemical in Annex II to Proclamation 6821, and I have decided to correct this error.

5. (a) Presidential Proclamation 6857 of December 11, 1995, implemented with respect to the United States modifications in the HTS that I determined were in conformity with the obligations of the United States under the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System and did not run counter to the national economic interest of the United States.

(b) Such proclamation also modified the rules of origin set out in the NAFTA in order to ensure that the tariff and certain other treatment accorded under the NAFTA would continue to be given to NAFTA originating goods.

(c) Certain provisions set forth in Annexes to Proclamation 6857 contain technical errors in the instructions for implementing particular modifications. To clarify the intent of the modifications previously proclaimed, I have decided to correct such technical errors.

6. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (“the 1974 Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, and of other Acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to section 604 of the 1974 Act, sections 1102(a) and (e) and 1206(a) of the 1988 Act, sections 201 and 202 of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3331 and 3332), sections 111(a) and 423 of the URAA (19 U.S.C. 3521 and 3621), and section 136(b) of the Federal Agriculture Improvement Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7236) do proclaim that:

(1) Subheadings 9903.52.21 through 9903.52.26, as set forth in Annex I to this proclamation, are hereby inserted in numerical sequence in subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTS, and shall become effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, as of the dates and under the terms that may be set forth in the Secretary’s special quota announcements pertaining to such subheadings.

(2) In order to clarify the intent of modifications previously proclaimed in certain Annexes to Proclamations 6641, 6763, 6821, and 6857, the HTS and the Annexes to such proclamations are modified as provided in Annex II to this proclamation.

(3) The modifications made by the Annexes to this proclamation shall be effective on the dates set forth in such Annexes.

Proc. 6948

Title 3—The President

(4) Any provisions of previous proclamations and Executive orders that are inconsistent with the actions and provisions of this proclamation are hereby superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(5) This proclamation shall be effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamations

Proc. 6948

Annex I

Modifications to the HTS with respect to the Special Import Quota for Upland Cotton

Effective as of the date of publication of this proclamation in the Federal Register, the following new provisions are hereby inserted in numerical sequence in subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTS, with the language inserted in the columns entitled "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", and "Quota Quantity", respectively.

The HTS is modified as provided in this annex, with bracketed matter included to assist in the understanding of proclaimed modifications.

	[Notwithstanding any other....]
"9903.52.21	Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Import Quota Announcement Number 21..... The quantity specified in such announcement
9903.52.22	Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Import Quota Announcement Number 22..... The quantity specified in such announcement
9903.52.23	Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Import Quota Announcement Number 23..... The quantity specified in such announcement
9903.52.24	Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Import Quota Announcement Number 24..... The quantity specified in such announcement
9903.52.25	Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Import Quota Announcement Number 25..... The quantity specified in such announcement
9903.52.26	Purchased and entered pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's Special Cotton Import Quota Announcement Number 26..... The quantity specified in such announcement"

Annex II

Section A. Modifications to the HTS.

(1). Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1994:

(a). In the additional U.S. notes to Section XI listed below, the expression "imports from Canada" is deleted wherever it appears in such note and the expression "articles the product of Canada" is inserted in lieu thereof.

additional U.S. note 3(a)	additional U.S. note 4(c)
additional U.S. note 3(f)	additional U.S. note 5(a)
additional U.S. note 4(a)	additional U.S. note 5(c)

(b). In the additional U.S. notes to Section XI listed below, the expression "imports from Mexico" is deleted wherever it appears in such note and the expression "articles the product of Mexico" is inserted in lieu thereof.

additional U.S. note 3(b)	additional U.S. note 4(b)
additional U.S. note 3(c)	additional U.S. note 4(d)
additional U.S. note 3(d)	additional U.S. note 5(b)
additional U.S. note 3(e)	additional U.S. note 5(d)
additional U.S. note 3(g)	

(c). Subdivision (c) of U.S. note 1 to subchapter XIII of chapter 98 of the HTS is modified by inserting the expression ", for processing," after "imported into the United States".

Annex II (continued)

Section A. Modifications to the HTS. (con.)

(2). Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1995:

(a). General note 7(d)(ii) is deleted.

(b). The additional U.S. notes to the chapters listed below are modified by deleting the expression "imports from Mexico" wherever it appears and inserting the expression "articles the product of Mexico" in lieu thereof.

To chapter 4:	To chapter 18:
additional U.S. note 5	additional U.S. note 1
additional U.S. note 6	additional U.S. note 2
additional U.S. note 7	additional U.S. note 3
additional U.S. note 8	
additional U.S. note 9	To chapter 19:
additional U.S. note 10	additional U.S. note 2
additional U.S. note 11	additional U.S. note 3
additional U.S. note 12	
additional U.S. note 14	Additional U.S. note 5 to chapter 20
additional U.S. note 16	
additional U.S. note 17	To chapter 21:
additional U.S. note 18(a)	additional U.S. note 4
additional U.S. note 19	additional U.S. note 5
additional U.S. note 20	
additional U.S. note 21	Additional U.S. note 2 to chapter 23
additional U.S. note 22	
additional U.S. note 23	To chapter 52:
additional U.S. note 25	additional U.S. note 5
Additional U.S. note 2(b)	additional U.S. note 6
to chapter 12	additional U.S. note 7
	additional U.S. note 8
	additional U.S. note 9
Additional U.S. note 8 to	additional U.S. note 10
chapter 17	

(c). Subparagraph (b)(iv) of additional U.S. note 5 to chapter 17 is modified by deleting the expression "imports from those countries or areas" wherever it appears and inserting the expression "articles the product of those countries or areas" in lieu thereof.

(d). The additional U.S. notes to chapter 52 listed below are modified by deleting the expression "imports from countries or areas" wherever it appears and inserting the expression "articles the product of countries or areas" in lieu thereof.

additional U.S. note 5
additional U.S. note 9

(e). The additional U.S. notes to chapter 52 listed below are modified by deleting the expression "Imports from countries or areas" wherever it appears and inserting the expression "Articles the product of countries or areas" in lieu thereof.

additional U.S. note 6
additional U.S. note 7
additional U.S. note 8
additional U.S. note 10

(f). The Rates of Duty 2 column for subheading 1806.20.83 is modified by deleting the rate of duty set forth in such column and inserting "62.1¢/kg + 10%" in lieu thereof.

Proclamations

Proc. 6948

Annex II (continued)

Section A. Modifications to the HTS. (con.)

(2). Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1995: (con.)

(g). The Rates of Duty 1 Special subcolumn for subheadings 2106.90.52 and 2106.90.54 is modified by deleting the symbol "IL" from the parentheses following the expression "The rate applicable to the natural juice in heading 2009" and inserting the symbol "IL", alphabetically, in the parentheses following the Free rate in such subcolumn.

(h). The article description for subheading 2933.90.58 is modified by deleting "Clozapine;" from such description.

(i). The article description for subheading 2934.90.07 is modified by deleting "(Fenoxaprop ethyl)" and inserting "(Fenoxaprop-ethyl)" in lieu thereof.

(j). The article description for subheading 3808.30.05 is modified by deleting "(Fenoxapropethyl)" and inserting "(Fenoxaprop-ethyl)" in lieu thereof.

(k). The article description for subheading 9906.29.21 is modified by deleting "2933.39.42" and inserting "2933.39.41" in lieu thereof.

(l). The Intermediate Chemicals for Dyes Appendix to the HTS is modified by deleting the chemical name listed in Column A below and inserting in lieu thereof the chemical name listed in Column B below.

Column A

Acetamide, N-(4-aminophenyl)-N-methyl-
9,10-Anthracenedione
1H-azepine, hexahydro-
Benzamine, 2,6-dichloro-4-nitro-
Benzeneamine, 2-chloro-4-nitro-
Benzeneamine, 4-chloro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-
Benzeneamine, 2-methoxy-
Benzeneamine, 4-methoxy-
Benzeneamine, 2-methoxy-4-nitro-
Benzeneamine, N-methyl-
Benzeneamine, 4-(6-methyl-2-benzothiazolyl)-
Benzeneamine, 3-nitro-
Benzeneamine, 2-(trifluoromethyl)-
1,4-Benzenedisulfonic acid, 2-amino-
Benzene sulfonic acid, 4-chloro-3-(4,5-
dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-
[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy-,
dihydrochloride
Butanedioic acid, acetyl-, dimethyl ester
2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 8-amino-,
monosodium salt
1,5-Naphthalene disulfonic acid, 2-amino-
1,3-Naphthalene disulfonic acid, 4-amino-5-
hydroxy-
2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 6-amino-7-hydroxy-
2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-(acetylamino-4-
hydroxy-
1,3-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-hydroxy-,
potassium salt
1,3,6-Naphthalene trisulfonic acid, 7-amino-,
1,3,6 Naphthalene trisulfonic acid, 7-amino-,
dianion salt
1,3,6 Naphthalene trisulfonic acid, 7-amino-,
disodium salt
1,3,6 Naphthalene trisulfonic acid, 7-amino-,
sodium salt
1-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 4-hydroxy-,
monopotassium salt
1-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 8-(phenylamino)-,
monosodium salt
Spiro[isobenzofuran-1(3H), 9'-[9H]xanthen]-3-one,
3',6'-bis(ethylamino)-2',7'-di-

Column B

Acetamide, N-(4-aminophenyl)-N-methyl-
9,10-Anthracenedione
1H-Azepine, hexahydro-
Benzamine, 2,6-dichloro-4-nitro-
Benzeneamine, 2-chloro-4-nitro-
Benzeneamine, 4-chloro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-
Benzeneamine, 2-methoxy-
Benzeneamine, 4-methoxy-
Benzeneamine, 2-methoxy-4-nitro-
Benzeneamine, N-methyl-
Benzeneamine, 4-(6-methyl-2-benzothiazolyl)-
Benzeneamine, 3-nitro-
Benzeneamine, 2-(trifluoromethyl)-
1,4-Benzenedisulfonic acid, 2-amino-
Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-chloro-3-(4,5-
dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-
[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy-,
dihydrochloride
Butanedioic acid, acetyl-, dimethyl ester
2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 8-amino-,
monosodium salt
1,5-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 2-amino-
1,3-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 4-amino-5-
hydroxy-
2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 6-amino-7-hydroxy-
2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-(acetylamino)-4-
hydroxy-
1,3-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-hydroxy-,
potassium salt
1,3,6-Naphthalenetrisulfonic acid, 7-amino-,
1,3,6 Naphthalenetrisulfonic acid, 7-amino-,
dianion salt
1,3,6 Naphthalenetrisulfonic acid, 7-amino-,
disodium salt
1,3,6 Naphthalenetrisulfonic acid, 7-amino-,
sodium salt
1-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 4-hydroxy-,
monopotassium salt
1-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 8-(phenylamino)-,
monosodium salt
Spiro[isobenzofuran-1(3H), 9'-[9H]xanthen]-3-one,
3',6'-bis(ethylamino)-2',7'-dimethyl-

Annex II (continued)

Section A. Modifications to the HTS. (con.)

(3). Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after September 13, 1995:

Additional U.S. note 5 to chapter 24 is modified as follows:

(a). paragraph (b) of such note is deleted and the following new paragraph (b) is inserted in lieu thereof:

"(b) The subheadings enumerated in subdivision (a) of this note shall not include--

(i) products of Canada, Israel or Mexico, or

(ii) any quantities of tobacco for which duty treatment is claimed under any provision of chapter 98 of this schedule,

and no such articles shall be classifiable in such subheadings."

(b). a new paragraph (e) is added to such note as follows:

"(e) For purposes of this chapter, imported tobaccos that are used to prepare cigarette tobaccos for marketing to the ultimate consumer to make hand-rolled cigarettes, are considered to be tobacco to be used in products other than cigarettes."

(4). Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1996:

(a). Modifications to the tariff classification rules ("TCRs") of subdivision (c) of general note 12:

(i). TCR 9(B)(1) for chapter 29 is modified by deleting from such rule "60 per cent" and inserting "60 percent" in lieu thereof.

(ii). TCR 9(B)(2) for chapter 29 is modified by deleting from such rule "50 per cent" and inserting "50 percent" in lieu thereof.

(iii). TCR 195 for chapter 84 is modified by deleting from such rule "item 8471.60.52 or" and inserting "items 8471.60.52 or" in lieu thereof.

(iv). Subparagraph (b) of chapter rule 5 for chapter 85 is modified by deleting from such rule "cathode-ray picture tube" and inserting "cathode-ray television picture tube" in lieu thereof.

(v). TCR 85 for chapter 85 is modified by deleting from such rule "except from tariff items 7011.20.10 and 8540.91.15." and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"more than one of the following:

(A) tariff item 7011.20.10,

(B) tariff item 8540.91.15."

(vi). The tariff item rule immediately following TCR 85 is modified by deleting from such rule "except from tariff items 7011.20.10 or 8540.91.15." and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"more than one of the following:

(A) tariff item 7011.20.10,

(B) tariff item 8540.91.15."

Proclamations

Proc. 6948

Annex II (continued)

Section A. Modifications to the HTS. (con.)

(4). Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1996: (con.)

(a). Modifications to the tariff classification rules ("TCRs") of subdivision (t) of general note 12: (con.)

(vii). TCR 86 for chapter 85 is modified by:

(A). deleting from such rule "items 8540.12.10, 8540.12.50 or 8540.12.99" and inserting "items 8540.12.10 or 8540.12.50" in lieu thereof.

(B). deleting from such rule "from tariff items 7011.20.10 or 8540.91.15." and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"more than one of the following:

(A) tariff item 7011.20.10,

(B) tariff item 8540.91.15."

(viii). TCRs 92A(A) and 92K(A) for chapter 85 are modified by deleting "subparagraph (b)" and inserting "subparagraph (B)" in lieu thereof.

(ix). TCR 92C, the tariff item rule immediately following TCR 92C, and TCR 92D for chapter 85 are all modified by deleting from such rules "from tariff items 7011.20.10 or 8540.91.15." and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"more than one of the following:

(A) tariff item 7011.20.10,

(B) tariff item 8540.91.15."

(x). TCR 92L for chapter 85 is modified by deleting from such rule "tariff items 7011.20.10 or 8540.91.15." and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"more than one of the following:

(A) tariff item 7011.20.10,

(B) tariff item 8540.91.15."

(xi). TCR 92D to chapter 85 is modified by inserting immediately preceding such TCR the following tariff item rule:

"Tariff item rule: The following rule applies to a good of tariff items 8528.21.41 or 8528.21.42 incorporating a picture tube of tariff items 8540.12.10 or 8540.12.50 that incorporates a glass panel referred to in subparagraph (b) of note 5 to chapter 85 and a glass cone provided for in tariff item 7011.20.10."

Annex II (continued)

Section A. Modifications to the HTS. (con.)

(4). Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1996: (con.)

(b). Subheadings 4412.13.30 and 4412.13.55 are superseded by the following, with bracketed matter included to assist in the understanding of the proclaimed modification:

[Plywood,...:]			
[Plywood,...:]			
[With at least one outer ply....:]			
[Not surface covered,...:]			
"Other:			
4412.13.40	With at least one outer ply of the following tropical woods: Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti, White Lauan, Sipo, Limba, Okoumé, Obeche, Acajou d'Afrique, Sapelli, Virola, Mahogany, Palissandre de Para, Palissandre de Rio or Palissandre de Rose.....	8%	Free (A*,CA,E, IL,J,MX) 40%
4412.13.50	Other.....	8%	Free (A*,CA,E, IL,J,MX) 40%
Other:			
4412.13.60	With at least one outer ply of the following tropical woods: Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti, White Lauan, Sipo, Limba, Okoumé, Obeche, Acajou d'Afrique, Sapelli, Virola, Mahogany, Palissandre de Para, Palissandre de Rio or Palissandre de Rose.....	8%	Free (A*,CA,E, IL,J,MX) 40%
4412.13.90	Other.....	8%	Free (A*,CA,E, IL,J,MX) 40%

Conforming change: General note 4(d) to the HTS is modified by deleting "4412.13.30 Brazil; Indonesia" and "4412.13.55 Brazil; Indonesia" and inserting "4412.13.40 Indonesia", "4412.13.50 Brazil; Indonesia", "4412.13.60 Indonesia" and "4412.13.90 Brazil; Indonesia" in lieu thereof.

(c). The text immediately superior to subheading 4412.22.10 is modified by deleting "clear surface covered" and inserting "surface covered" in lieu thereof.

(d). The Rates of Duty 2 column for subheading 6115.93.90 is modified by deleting the rate of duty set forth in such column and inserting "72%" in lieu thereof.

(e). Additional U.S. note 2 to chapter 84 is modified by deleting the phrase "printers of subheading 8471.92" and inserting the phrase "printers of subheading 8471.60" in lieu thereof.

(f). The article description for subheading 8529.90.53 is modified by deleting "subheadings 8528.10.61, 8528.10.63, 8528.10.67 and 8528.10.69" and inserting "subheadings 8528.12.62, 8528.12.64, 8528.12.68, 8528.12.72, 8528.21.55, 8528.21.60, 8528.21.65, 8528.21.70, 8528.30.62, 8528.30.64, 8528.30.66 and 8528.30.68" in lieu thereof.

(g). Subheading 9905.15.10 is deleted.

Proclamations

Proc. 6948

Annex II (continued)

Section A. Modifications to the HTS. (con.)

(5). Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 15, 1996:

Subchapter IV of chapter 99 of the HTS is modified by:

(a). deleting subheadings 9904.02.18 through 9904.02.26, inclusive, and the superior text "Other than processed and the product of the European Community (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom):" immediately prior to subheading 9904.02.18.

(b). deleting the superior text "Other:" immediately prior to subheading 9904.02.27 and aligning the indent level for the article descriptions of subheadings 9904.02.27 through 9904.02.35, inclusive, with the article description for subheading 9904.02.17.

(c). deleting subheading 9904.02.36 and the superior text "Boneless (other than processed), provided for in subheadings 0201.30.80 or 0202.30.80 and the product of the European Community (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom):" and "If entered during the effective period of safeguards based upon quantity announced by the Secretary of Agriculture:" preceding such subheading.

(d). deleting the article description for subheading 9904.02.37, and inserting "If entered during the effective period of safeguards based upon quantity announced by the Secretary of Agriculture" aligned at the same level of indent for the article description for subheading 9904.04.39.

(6). Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after November 1, 1996:

General note 4(d) to the HTS is modified by deleting "3604.10.00 India" and inserting "3604.10.10 India" and "3604.10.90 India" in lieu thereof.

(7). Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1997:

(a). The article description of subheading 9905.73.07 is modified by deleting "7306.60.10 or" from such description.

(b). Subheading 9905.73.16 is deleted.

(8). For the following subheadings, the Rates of Duty 1 Special subcolumn is modified on January 1 of each year in the table below by deleting the existing rate of duty preceding the symbol "CA" in parentheses and inserting in lieu thereof the rate of duty specified in the table below for such year.

HTS Subheading	1995	1996	1997	1998
0406.90.59	4.5%	3%	1.5%	Free
2106.90.48	2.7¢/liter	1.8¢/liter	0.9¢/liter	Free
2106.90.58	1.8%	1.2%	0.6%	Free

Annex II (continued)

Section A. Modifications to the HTS. (con.)

(9). For subheadings 0406.90.59 and 5402.41.90, the Rates of Duty 1 Special subcolumn is modified on January 1 of each year in the table below by deleting the existing rate of duty preceding the symbol "MX" in parentheses and inserting in lieu thereof the rate of duty specified in the table below for such year.

HTS Subheading	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
0406.90.59	12%	10.5%	9%	7.5%	6%	4.5%	3%	1.5%	Free
5402.41.90	7.2%	5.4%	3.6%	1.8%	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free

Section B. Modifications to Sections A, D and F of the Annex to Proclamation 6763 of December 23, 1994.

(1). Modifications to Section A:

(a). Item (144)(a) in such section is modified by deleting from the article description for subheading 2933.90.06 the article " α -Butyl- α -(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile (Myclobutanil); and" and inserting " α -Butyl- α -(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile (Myclobutanil); and" in lieu thereof.

(b). Item (338)(a) in such section is modified by:

(i). from the Rates of Duty 1 General subcolumn for subheading 9106.90.75 deleting the rate "3.9% on the apparatus + 5.3% on the battery" and inserting "3.9%" in lieu thereof.

(ii). from the Rates of Duty 1 Special subcolumn for subheading 9106.90.75 deleting the rate "1.1% on the apparatus + 1.5% on the battery (CA)" and inserting "1.1% (CA)" in lieu thereof.

(2). Modifications to Section D:

(a). For subheading 2009.30.10 in such section, the years 1995 through 2004, inclusive, are modified by deleting "/liter" and inserting "/kg" in lieu thereof.

(b). For subheading 2206.00.30 in such section, the years 1995 through 2004, inclusive, are modified by adding the expression "on ethyl alcohol content" after "pf. liter".

(3). Modifications to Section F:

(a). For subheadings 2103.90.72, 2103.90.74, 2103.90.80 and 2103.90.90 in such section, the year 1997 is modified by deleting "1.7%" and inserting "0.7%" in lieu thereof.

(b). For subheadings 6217.10.10, 6217.10.90, 6217.90.10 and 6217.90.90 in such section, the years 1996 and 1997 are modified by deleting "2.6%" and "1.3%", respectively, and inserting "3.1%" and "1.5%" in lieu thereof.

Proclamations

Proc. 6948

Annex II (continued)

Section B. Modifications to Sections A, D and F of the Annex to Proclamation 6763 of December 23, 1994. (con.)

(3). Modifications to Section F: (con.)

(c). For subheading 9106.90.55 in such section, the years 1996 and 1997 are modified by deleting "0.7% on the apparatus 1% on the battery" and "0.3% on the apparatus 0.5% on the battery", respectively, and inserting "0.7% on the apparatus + 1% on the battery" and "0.3% on the apparatus + 0.5% on the battery" in lieu thereof.

(d). For subheading 9106.90.75 in such section, the years 1996 and 1997 are modified by deleting "0.7% on the apparatus 1% on the battery" and "0.3% on the apparatus 0.5% on the battery", respectively, and inserting "0.7%" and "0.3%" in lieu thereof.

Section C. Modification to Section B of Annex II to Proclamation 6821 of September 12, 1995.

Item (7) in section B is modified by deleting such item and inserting the following new item which should read as follows:

"(7) The article description for subheading 2934.90.70 is modified by deleting "2-Methyl-4-isothiazoline-3-one;" from such description and by inserting in alphabetical sequence "2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one;" in the article description for subheading 2934.10.70."

Section D. Modification to Annex II and III to Proclamation 6857 of December 11, 1995.

(1) Item 273 of Annex II to such proclamation is modified by deleting "hot-working" from the article description of the superior text immediately preceding subheading 8475.21.00 and inserting "hot working" in lieu thereof.

(2) Item (2) in section B of Annex III to such proclamation is modified by deleting "3283.19.20" appearing after "3823.12.00" and inserting "3823.19.20" in lieu thereof.

Proclamation 6949 of October 29, 1996

National American Indian Heritage Month, 1996

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Throughout our history, American Indian and Alaska Native peoples have been an integral part of the American character. Against the odds, America's first peoples have endured, and they remain a vital cultural, political, social, and moral presence. Tribal America has brought to this great country certain values and ideas that have become ingrained in the American spirit: the knowledge that humans can thrive and prosper without destroying the natural environment; the understanding that people from very different backgrounds, cultures, religions, and traditions can come together to build a great country; and the awareness that diversity can be a source of strength rather than division.

As we celebrate American Indian Heritage Month this year, we take note of the injustices that have been suffered by American Indian people. Even today, few enjoy the full bounty of America's prosperity. But even as we look to the past, we must also look to the future. Along with other Americans, American Indians and Alaska Natives will face new challenges in the coming century. We can ill afford to leave any of our people behind. Tribal America must figure as prominently in our future as it has in our past.

Let us rededicate ourselves to the principle that all Americans have the tools to make the most of their God-given potential. For Indian tribes and tribal members, this means that the authority of tribal governments must be accorded the respect and support to which they are entitled under the law. It means that American Indian children and youth must be provided a solid education and the opportunity to go on to college. It means that more must be done to stimulate tribal economies, create jobs, and increase economic opportunities.

Our bridge to the 21st century will rest upon the foundation we build today. We must teach our children about our past—both the good and the bad—so that they may learn from our successes and mistakes. We must provide our children with the knowledge and skills to permit them to surpass our own achievements and create a stronger, more united American community. We must provide them greater opportunity. It was the Iroquois who taught that in every deliberation we should consider the impact of our decisions on the next 7 generations.

In recognition of the important contributions of American Indian and Alaska Native peoples to our country and in light of the special legal relationship between the tribes and the Government of the United States, and obligations pursuant thereto, we celebrate National American Indian Heritage Month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim November 1996 as National American Indian Heritage Month. I urge all Americans, as well as their elected representatives at the Federal, State, local, and tribal levels,

to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6950 of October 31, 1996

Veterans Day, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

This Veterans Day, Americans enjoy the fruits of peace, freedom, and prosperity in a world where too many must still struggle to live their lives free from conflict, violence, and repression.

As leaders in the fight for liberty, we have sought to advance the cause of freedom and democracy to people all over the world. The credit for our own freedom, as well as our continued security, belongs overwhelmingly to the men and women who have served in our Nation's Armed Forces—our veterans. Had they not been there yesterday, were they not with us today, our world would be far different.

Today we salute their service, honor their sacrifice, thank them for supporting this Nation in every hour of need. And we acknowledge that freedom's cost continues long after the guns fall silent. Many of our veterans bear the disabilities and scars of military service. The families of others—who never returned from their service—live always with a profound sense of loss. It is our duty to remember what our veterans have done and to uphold our commitments to them and their families.

As we mark the past achievements of our veterans, let us remember that they are a vital part of our present and future. Of the 40 million who have served in America's military since the Revolutionary War, 26.5 million are with us today—not distant historical footnotes, but as close as a father or mother, brother or sister, grandfather or grandmother, friend or neighbor.

Their tradition of service extends beyond the battlefield and the barracks. Most veterans in civilian life continue devoting their energies to the service of their country and communities. They are civic-minded role models who challenge and inspire our young people. They are volunteers who work for neighbors in need. They represent what is best in the American spirit.

That is why we must help them make the transition from military to civilian careers and empower them with the opportunities to use their training, discipline, and motivation in good and rewarding jobs. We owe them as well a guarantee that we will continue to defend the American ideals for which they have served and sacrificed. As the strongest force for peace and freedom in the world, we recognize our responsibility to maintain a military capability second to none.

In respect and recognition of the contributions our service men and women have made in defense of America and to advance the cause of peace, the Congress has provided (5 U.S.C. 6103(a)) that November 11 of each year shall be set aside as a legal public holiday to recognize America's veterans.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Monday, November 11, 1996, as Veterans Day. I urge all Americans to recognize the valor and sacrifice of our veterans through appropriate public ceremonies and private prayers. I call upon Federal, State, and local officials to display the flag of the United States and to encourage and participate in patriotic activities in their communities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6951 of November 7, 1996

To Extend Nondiscriminatory Treatment (Most-Favored-Nation Treatment) to the Products of Romania

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Pursuant to section 2 of Public Law 104–171, and having due regard for the findings of the Congress in section 1 of said Law, I hereby determine that Title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431–2441), should no longer apply to Romania.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to section 2 of Public Law 104–171, do proclaim that:

(1) Nondiscriminatory treatment (most-favored-nation treatment) shall be extended to the products of Romania, which will no longer be subject to Title IV of the Trade Act of 1974.

(2) Any provisions of previous proclamations and Executive orders inconsistent with the provisions of this proclamation are hereby superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(3) The extension of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of Romania shall be effective as of the date of publication of this proclamation in the Federal Register.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6952 of November 8, 1996

National Farm-City Week, 1996

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

In 1840 Daniel Webster said, “when tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers therefore are the founders of human civilization.” We pause each year at this time to express our gratitude to American farmers and the millions of Americans working in agriculture-related jobs, and we recognize the importance of agriculture and the essential role that farmers play in our national life. Intertwined with our national history, culture, and economy, American farms continuously sustain us and people around the world with rich produce and crops. Thanks to the professionalism and care of American farmers, we enjoy an abundance of quality and affordable food.

American agriculture is among our Nation’s most vital industries, alone generating more than 15 percent of our gross domestic product. Bolstering our economy with a bounty of healthful foods, American agriculture supports more than 21 million jobs, and agriculture-related industries continue to expand, producing good, high-paying jobs and creating \$1 trillion for the American economy each year.

The success of American agriculture is a testament to the benefits of farm-city partnerships that stretch all the way from the farmer to the consumer, with thousands of participants in between—researchers, extension agents, scientists, agribusiness companies, shippers, inspectors, processors, manufacturers, marketers and retailers, all helping to guarantee Americans a safe, abundant food supply. For more than 40 years, Americans have observed National Farm-City Week in celebration of these partnerships.

During National Farm-City Week, we celebrate Thanksgiving when Americans will gather around the dinner table to count our Nation’s many blessings. Among them is America’s agricultural richness and the collaboration between rural and urban communities that helps guarantee our rich quality of life.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim November 22 through November 28, 1996, as National Farm-City Week. I call upon all Americans, in rural and urban communities alike, to join in recognizing the accomplishments of our farmers and all the hardworking individuals who cooperate to produce an abundance of affordable, quality agricultural goods that strengthen and enrich our country.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6953 of November 11, 1996

National Family Caregivers Week, 1996

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

At this special time each year, we give thanks for our many blessings. Among those blessings are the quiet but heartfelt contributions made on a daily basis by our Nation's caregivers, particularly on behalf of the elderly in our society.

The true value of the role that caregivers play in the lives of America's families is immeasurable. Providing physical comfort and emotional reassurance, these strong and selfless people care for loved ones who can no longer care for themselves. The vast majority of caregivers are family members—often older relatives—and women provide most of the informal care that their families receive. Of the millions of people who provide informal care to older adults, over half are spouses or children. While many caregivers experience stress and frustration in fulfilling their caregiving responsibilities, and many sacrifice personal opportunities to care for a loved one, most regard the challenges of caregiving as a rewarding and satisfying experience.

By the year 2030, one in five Americans will be at least 65 years old, compared to one in eight today. In addition, the number of older Americans will double, from the present 34 million to about 69 million. At the same time that our population is aging, more older persons are suffering from chronic illnesses and face potentially disabling conditions. Moreover, individuals with lifelong disabilities are living longer and may require assistance in caring for themselves as they age. The overwhelming majority of older Americans would prefer to remain in their homes while growing older—even when no coordinated system of home- and community-based care is available. As a result, more Americans are becoming involved in caring for family members who want to age with dignity and respect.

This week, as we celebrate the contributions of caregivers to their families and communities, let us recognize the challenges these generous individuals must confront on a daily basis—challenges that include fulfilling multiple and often conflicting roles of caregiving for their aging relatives, caring for young children, and working outside their homes. Let us promote community programs and encourage workplace policies that help to lighten or share the burden of their caregiving responsibilities. And let us, as a Nation, recognize and commend the vital role they play in ensuring that older Americans age with grace, dignity, and a precious measure of independence.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim November 24 through November 30, 1996, as National Family Caregivers Week. I call upon Government officials, businesses, communities, volunteers, educators, and all the people of the United States to acknowledge the contributions made by caregivers this week and throughout the year.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6954 of November 11, 1996

Thanksgiving Day, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America's oldest tradition, Thanksgiving is also a reaffirmation of our most deeply held values; a public recognition that, in the words of Thomas Jefferson, "God who gave us life gave us liberty." In gratitude for God's gift of freedom and "for all the great and various favors which he hath been pleased to confer upon us," George Washington made Thanksgiving his first proclamation for the new Nation, and it is one we are privileged to renew each year.

Much has changed for America in the two centuries since that first Thanksgiving proclamation. Generations of hardworking men and women have cultivated our soil and worked the land, and today America's bounty helps feed the world. The promise of freedom that sustained our founders through the hardships of the Revolution and the first challenging days of nationhood has become a reality for millions of immigrants who left their homelands for a new life on these shores. And the light of that freedom now shines brightly in many nations that once lived in the shadows of tyranny and oppression.

But across the years, we still share an unbroken bond with the men and women who first proclaimed Thanksgiving in our land. Americans today still cherish the fresh air of freedom, in which we can raise our families and worship God as we choose without fear of persecution. We still rejoice in this great land and in the civil and religious liberty it offers to all. And we still—and always—raise our voices in prayer to God, thanking Him in humility for the countless blessings He has bestowed on our Nation and our people.

Let us now, this Thanksgiving Day, reawaken ourselves and our neighbors and our communities to the genius of our founders in daring to build the world's first constitutional democracy on the foundation of trust and thanks to God. Out of our right and proper rejoicing on Thanksgiving Day, let us give our own thanks to God and reaffirm our love of family, neighbor, and community. Each of us can be an instrument of blessing to those we touch this Thanksgiving Day—and every day of the year.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Thursday, November 28, 1996, as a National Day of Thanksgiving. I encourage all the people of the United States to assemble in their homes, places of worship, or com-

Proc. 6955

Title 3—The President

munity centers to share the spirit of goodwill and prayer; to express heartfelt gratitude for the blessings of life; and to reach out in friendship to our brothers and sisters in the larger family of mankind.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6955 of November 13, 1996

To Provide Duty-Free Treatment to Products of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and Qualifying Industrial Zones

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. Section 9(a) of the United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act of 1985, as amended (the “Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2112 note), authorizes the President to proclaim elimination or modification of any existing duty under certain conditions as the President determines is necessary to exempt any article of the West Bank or Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone from duty.

2. Section 9(c) of the Act authorizes the President to proclaim that articles of Israel may be treated as though they were articles directly shipped from Israel for the purposes of the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Agreement (the “Agreement”) even if shipped to the United States from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, or a qualifying industrial zone, if the articles otherwise meet the requirements of the Agreement.

3. Section 9(d) of the Act authorizes the President to proclaim that the cost or value of materials produced in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, or a qualifying industrial zone may be included in the cost or value of materials produced in Israel under section 1(c)(i) of Annex 3 of the Agreement, and the direct costs of processing operations performed in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, or a qualifying industrial zone may be included in the direct costs of processing operations performed in Israel under section 1(c)(ii) of Annex 3 of the Agreement.

4. Section 9(e) of the Act authorizes the President to specify areas that constitute qualifying industrial zones for purposes of the Act.

5. Pursuant to section 9(a) of the Act, I have determined that the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) should be modified to provide duty-free entry to qualifying articles that are the product of the West Bank or Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone and are entered in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the Act.

6. I have decided that articles of Israel may be treated as though they were articles directly shipped from Israel for the purposes of the Agreement even if shipped to the United States from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, or a

qualifying industrial zone, if the articles otherwise meet the requirements of the Agreement.

7. I have decided that the cost or value of materials produced in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, or a qualifying industrial zone may be included in the cost or value of materials produced in Israel under section 1(c)(i) of Annex 3 of the Agreement, and the direct costs of processing operations performed in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, or a qualifying industrial zone may be included in the direct costs of processing operations performed in Israel under section 1(c)(ii) of Annex 3 of the Agreement.

8. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2483) authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the provisions of that Act, and of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to section 301 of title 3, United States Code, section 9 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2112 note), and section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2483), do proclaim that:

(1) In order to provide the tariff treatment being accorded under the Act, the HTS is modified as set forth in the Annex to this proclamation.

(2) I delegate to the United States Trade Representative the powers granted to me in section 9(e) of the Act to specify through notice in the Federal Register areas constituting qualifying industrial zones.

(3) The modifications to the HTS made by the Annex shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on and after the third day after the date of publication of this proclamation in the Federal Register.

(4) All provisions of previous proclamations and Executive orders that are inconsistent with the actions taken in this proclamation are superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

ANNEX

MODIFICATIONS TO GENERAL NOTES 3 AND 8 TO
THE HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES

Effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on and after the third day after the date of publication of this proclamation in the Federal Register:

1. General note 3(a)(i) is modified by deleting "subparagraph (iv)" and by inserting in lieu thereof "subparagraphs (iv) and (v)".
2. The following new provisions are inserted in numerical sequence in general note 3(a) to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States:

"(v) Products of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone.

- (A) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, articles which are imported directly from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, a qualifying industrial zone as defined in subdivision (G) of this subparagraph or Israel are--
- (1) wholly the growth, product or manufacture of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone; or
 - (2) new or different articles of commerce that have been grown, produced or manufactured in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone, and the sum of--
 - (I) the cost or value of the materials produced in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, a qualifying industrial zone or Israel, plus
 - (II) the direct costs of processing operations (not including simple combining or packaging operations, and not including mere dilution with water or with another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of such articles) performed in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, a qualifying industrial zone or Israel,
 is not less than 35 percent of the appraised value of such articles;
- shall be eligible for duty-free entry into the customs territory of the United States. For purposes of subdivision (A)(2), materials which are used in the production of articles in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone, and which are the product of the United States, may be counted in an amount up to 15 percent of the appraised value of such articles.
- (B) Articles are "imported directly" for the purposes of this paragraph if--
- (1) they are shipped directly from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, a qualifying industrial zone or Israel into the United States without passing through the territory of any intermediate country; or
 - (2) they are shipped through the territory of an intermediate country, and the articles in the shipment do not enter into the commerce of any intermediate country and the invoices, bills of lading and other shipping documents specify the United States as the final destination; or
 - (3) they are shipped through an intermediate country and the invoices and other documents do not specify the United States as the final destination, and the articles--
 - (I) remain under the control of the customs authority in an intermediate country;
 - (II) do not enter into the commerce of an intermediate country except for the purpose of a sale other than at retail, but only if the articles are imported as a result of the original commercial transactions between the importer and the producer or the producer's sales agent; and
 - (III) have not been subjected to operations other than loading, unloading or other activities necessary to preserve the articles in good condition.
- (C) The term "new or different articles of commerce" means that articles must have been substantially transformed in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone into articles with a new name, character or use.
- (D) (1) For the purposes of subdivision (A)(2)(I), the cost or value of materials produced in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone includes--
- (I) the manufacturer's actual cost for the materials;
 - (II) when not included in the manufacturer's actual cost for the materials, the freight, insurance, packing and all other costs incurred in transporting the materials to the manufacturer's plant;

Proclamations

Proc. 6955

- (III) the actual cost of waste or spoilage, less the value of recoverable scrap; and
- (IV) taxes or duties imposed on the materials by the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone, if such taxes are not remitted on exportation.
- (2) If a material is provided to the manufacturer without charge, or at less than fair market value, its cost or value shall be determined by computing the sum of--
 - (I) all expenses incurred in the growth, production or manufacture of the material, including general expenses;
 - (II) an amount for profit; and
 - (III) freight, insurance, packing and all other costs incurred in transporting the material to the manufacturer's plant.
- (3) If the information necessary to compute the cost or value of a material is not available, the Customs Service may ascertain or estimate the value thereof using all reasonable methods.
- (E) (1) For purposes of this paragraph, the "direct costs of processing operations performed in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone" with respect to an article are those costs either directly incurred in, or which can be reasonably allocated to, the growth, production, manufacture or assembly of that article. Such costs include, but are not limited to, the following to the extent that they are includible in the appraised value of articles imported into the United States:
 - (I) All actual labor costs involved in the growth, production, manufacture or assembly of the article, including fringe benefits, on-the-job training and costs of engineering, supervisory, quality control and similar personnel;
 - (II) Dies, molds, tooling and depreciation on machinery and equipment which are allocable to such articles;
 - (III) Research, development, design, engineering and blueprint costs insofar as they are allocable to such articles; and
 - (IV) Costs of inspecting and testing such articles.
- (2) Those items that are not included as direct costs of processing operations with respect to an article are those which are not directly attributable to the article or are not costs of manufacturing the article. Such items include, but are not limited to--
 - (I) profit; and
 - (II) general expenses of doing business which are either not allocable to the article or are not related to the growth, production, manufacture or assembly of the article, such as administrative salaries, casualty and liability insurance, advertising and salesmen's salaries, commissions or expenses.
- (F) Whenever articles are entered with a claim for the duty exemption provided in this paragraph--
 - (1) the importer shall be deemed to certify that such articles meet all of the conditions for duty exemption; and
 - (2) when requested by the Customs Service, the importer, manufacturer or exporter submits a declaration setting forth all pertinent information with respect to such articles, including the following:
 - (I) A description of such articles, quantities, numbers and marks of packages, invoice numbers and bills of lading;
 - (II) A description of the operations performed in the production of such articles in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, a qualifying industrial zone or Israel and an identification of the direct costs of processing operations;
 - (III) A description of the materials used in the production of such articles which are wholly the growth, product or manufacture of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, a qualifying industrial zone, Israel or the United States, and a statement as to the cost or value of such materials;
 - (IV) A description of the operations performed on, and a statement as to the origin and cost or value of, any foreign materials used in such articles which are claimed to have been sufficiently processed in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, a qualifying industrial zone or Israel so as to be materials produced in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, a qualifying industrial zone or Israel; and
 - (V) A description of the origin and cost or value of any foreign materials used in the article which have not been substantially transformed in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone.
- (G) For the purposes of this paragraph, a "qualifying industrial zone" means any area that--

Proc. 6955

Title 3—The President

- (1) encompasses portions of the territory of Israel and Jordan or Israel and Egypt;
- (2) has been designated by local authorities as an enclave where merchandise may enter without payment of duty or excise taxes; and
- (3) has been designated by the United States Trade Representative in a notice published in the Federal Register as a qualifying industrial zone."

3. General note 8 is modified as follows:

(a) by inserting in subdivision (b)(ii) of such note the expression "(or directly from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone as defined in general note 3(a)(v)(G) to the tariff schedule)" immediately after "Israel";

(b) by inserting in subdivision (b)(iii)(A) of such note the expression ", and including the cost or value of materials produced in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone pursuant to general note 3(a)(v) to the tariff schedule," immediately after "Israel"; and

(c) by inserting in subdivision (b)(iii)(B) of such note the expression " and including the direct costs of processing operations performed in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone pursuant to general note 3(a)(v) to the tariff schedule," immediately after "Israel,".

Proclamation 6956 of November 19, 1996

National Family Week, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Our families are among the great blessings we acknowledge each year at Thanksgiving.

The influence of the family is profound. Families provide essential nurturing and unconditional love; share their values, wisdom, and religious convictions; and give their members the hope and self-confidence they need to succeed. They form the foundation from which our Nation draws its strength and upon which we build our national character.

If our country is to succeed in the 21st century and beyond, we must commit ourselves now to ensuring the health and well-being of the American family. Parents, educators, business, religious, and community leaders must work together to strengthen our Nation's families. Government policies at the Federal, State, and local levels must support families with compassion and a willingness to give all Americans the tools they need to make the most of their own lives.

We must create economic opportunity so that hardworking parents can provide for their children and succeed both at work and at home. We must give our families safe neighborhoods in which to grow, free from guns and gangs, drugs and violence. We must reinforce parents' efforts to set a good example by helping to protect their children from the corrosive influences of alcohol and tobacco and to limit their exposure to explicit sexuality and violence in the entertainment media.

In doing so, we will reaffirm the vital lessons of love, responsibility, and compassion that so many of us have been fortunate to learn in our own families, and ensure that those lessons are passed on to the generations to come.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim November 24 through November 30, 1996, as National Family Week. I call upon all Americans to celebrate our Nation's families with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6957 of November 21, 1996

National Great American Smokeout Day, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Every day, nearly 3,000 young Americans become regular smokers, falling victim to negative influences and provocative advertisements and putting themselves at risk of diseases caused by nicotine addiction. Nearly 1,000 of these children will die prematurely and be among the more than 400,000 Americans who lose their lives to tobacco-related illnesses each year. Smoking is the single greatest cause of preventable illness and premature death in our society. The use of tobacco is responsible for nearly one in five deaths in the United States, and we anticipate that, unless smoking rates decline immediately, more than 5 million people under the age of 18 today will die from a smoking-related disease. For a country so deeply devoted to the protection of our children, such numbers are a national tragedy.

Recognizing the urgent need to reverse these devastating statistics, my Administration has announced tough, unprecedented measures to limit children's access to tobacco products and to reduce tobacco's appeal to children. In support of these efforts, I am pleased to join the millions of caring citizens who are observing the "Great American Smokeout," an annual, nationwide effort to help millions of Americans give up tobacco and to raise awareness of nicotine addiction and the deadly risks associated with tobacco use.

Twenty years ago the American Cancer Society organized the first nationwide Great American Smokeout. Through the Society's leadership, the event has helped millions of Americans to stop smoking by proving to them that, if they can quit for a day, they can quit for a lifetime. In recent years the focus of the Great American Smokeout has broadened to include efforts to help our young people understand that they should never start smoking in the first place.

Since the inception of the Great American Smokeout, the smoking rate of American adults has dropped from 36 percent to 25 percent. Nonetheless, tobacco use continues to take an unacceptable toll. This year, 177,000 new cases of lung cancer will be diagnosed. Moreover, even as the number of adult smokers has declined, the use of tobacco among children is rising.

On this 20th anniversary of the Smokeout, local offices of the American Cancer Society are hosting a variety of events, including the Great American SmokeScream for middle school students, the Great American Smokeout Pledge for high school students, and the launching of an exciting and interactive Internet web page for teenagers.

The Great American Smokeout is an opportunity for all Americans to renew their commitment to a smoke-free environment for themselves and particularly for their children. Working together on this day and every day throughout the year, we can create a brighter, healthier future for all Americans—young and old.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitu-

tion and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim November 21, 1996, as National Great American Smokeout Day. I call upon all Americans to join together in an effort to educate our children about the dangers of tobacco use, and I urge smokers and nonsmokers alike to take this opportunity to begin healthier lifestyles that set a positive example for young people.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6958 of November 22, 1996

**Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Nonimmigrants of
Persons Who Are Members or Officials of the Sudanese
Government or Armed Forces**

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

In light of the refusal of the Government of Sudan to comply with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1044 of January 31, 1996, and in furtherance of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1054 of April 26, 1996, I have determined that it is in the foreign policy interests of the United States to restrict the entry into the United States of aliens described in paragraph 3 of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1054 and in section 1 of this proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, by the power vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including sections 212(f) and 215 of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1182(f) and 1185), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, hereby find that the unrestricted immigrant and non-immigrant entry into the United States of persons described in section 1 of this proclamation would, except as provided for in section 2 of this proclamation, be detrimental to the interests of the United States. I therefore, do proclaim that:

Section 1. The entry into the United States as immigrants and non-immigrants of members of the Government of Sudan, officials of that Government, and members of the Sudanese armed forces, is hereby suspended.

Sec. 2. Section 1 shall not apply with respect to any person otherwise covered by section 1 where the entry of such person would not be contrary to the interests of the United States.

Sec. 3. Persons covered by section 1 and 2 shall be identified by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 4. Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to restrict the entry of Sudanese officials coming to the United States on official business of the

United Nations other than in a manner consistent with the obligations of the United States to the United Nations.

Sec. 5. This proclamation is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until such time as the Secretary of State determines that it is no longer necessary and should be terminated.

Sec. 6. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized to implement this proclamation pursuant to such procedures as he may establish.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6959 of November 26, 1996

World AIDS Day, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

We dedicate World AIDS Day to the memory of those we have lost to HIV and AIDS and to our quest to help those who are living with this disease. The theme of this ninth observance of World AIDS Day, “One World, One Hope,” reminds us that AIDS is a global pandemic and that HIV recognizes no geographic boundaries. Today, an estimated 21.8 million adults and children worldwide are living with HIV/AIDS, and we anticipate that as many as 3 million more will become infected with HIV in this year alone.

Of the almost 6 million men, women, and children around the world who have died of AIDS, more than 330,000 have been Americans. Each day, 100 of our fellow citizens lose their lives to this disease, and nearly 200 more are diagnosed with AIDS. The threat that HIV and AIDS pose to our Nation and the world has demanded a national response involving government, industry, communities, families, and individuals. We have put our best scientific minds to work on research, and our most talented public health professionals have strived to prevent the spread of this epidemic. Parents, teachers, clergy, and other civic leaders have worked together to educate and protect young people and other groups who are so vulnerable to—and devastated by—the scourge of HIV and AIDS.

At long last, this investment of our time, attention, and resources in science and public health has begun to pay dividends. The past 12 months have offered us reasons for real hope and optimism after so many years of sadness and despair. New treatments, approved in record time, are showing remarkable results in arresting the development of HIV disease and are beginning to improve the health of those who are living with the virus. We have worked hard to provide access to these promising treatments for as many people as possible. We have tripled funding for AIDS drug assistance programs, and we have increased support for the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act by 30 percent during the past 12 months. We have also preserved the Medicaid program, which provides

care to more than half of Americans living with AIDS, including more than 90 percent of the children with AIDS.

We are heartened by our success in reducing the risk of perinatal transmission of HIV from mother to child. For the first time since this epidemic began in 1981, we have seen an actual reduction in the number of infants born with HIV. It is within our grasp to virtually eradicate pediatric HIV disease by the end of this century. Our efforts to prevent other types of HIV transmission are also showing signs of progress. But we must remain vigilant to the continuing need for prevention, reducing the number of new infections year by year until the day when we can eliminate this disease.

As we move forward in this battle, we do so with renewed hope for the future. Let us observe World AIDS Day by intensifying our search for an end to the epidemic, for a cure for those who are living with HIV and AIDS, and for a vaccine to protect all citizens of the world from this relentless killer. And let us reaffirm our commitment to protecting the rights of all those who are living with HIV.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim December 1, 1996, as World AIDS Day, and I invite the Governors of the States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, officials of other territories subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and the American people to join me in reaffirming our commitment to combating HIV and AIDS and to reach out to those living with this disease.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6960 of November 27, 1996

National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month, 1996

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol is a scourge on our society that we cannot ignore or treat lightly. Drunk and drugged driving has no geographic limits; it is a problem that afflicts cities and rural areas alike in every region of our country. And, most disturbing of all, it is a growing problem—last year, alcohol-related traffic deaths increased for the first time in a decade. Each of us and our loved ones are at risk of becoming victims of a driver impaired by drugs or alcohol. However, we can solve this problem if we make a national commitment to do so.

Two months ago, we charted a course that demands that those who drive must assume the responsibility of staying sober and drug-free behind the wheel. Targeting our youngest drivers first, we began by requiring, as a

condition of receiving Federal highway funds, that every State pass a law making it illegal for anyone under 21 to drive with alcohol in their bloodstream.

Now, we must take the next step toward ridding our highways of drunk drivers.

Drivers between 21 and 34 years of age are most likely to drive under the influence of alcohol or other mind-altering drugs. We must not only redouble our efforts to educate those in this age group about the terrible risks posed by drunk and drugged driving, but we must also strengthen our law enforcement efforts to make clear that this behavior will not be tolerated.

Addressing impaired driving by teens and young adults is important but, unfortunately, is not enough to solve the problem. No age group is immune to the temptation to drive under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Through peer pressure and education, we must convince all who would get behind the wheel drunk or drugged to change their behavior.

All of us can do our part to reduce the tragic loss of life and limb caused by drunk and drugged drivers. Parents can thoughtfully and candidly discuss the dangers with their children who drive; more States can pass Zero Tolerance laws; more citizens can prevent friends or acquaintances from getting behind the wheel while under the influence of drugs or alcohol; and more of us can volunteer to be “designated drivers,” pledged to abstain from alcohol when we are with others who might be drinking. By making clear that drunk and drugged driving is unacceptable and by resolving firmly to stop it, we can prevent thousands of tragic deaths and injuries each year.

I ask all Americans to observe a special day of remembrance of the victims of drunk and drugged driving by participating this year in “National Lights on for Life Day.” On Friday, December 20, I ask that drivers nationwide keep their headlights illuminated to call attention to this threat to the health and safety of our citizens. And I ask that we rededicate ourselves as a Nation to preventing drunk and drugged driving in our communities.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim December 1996 as National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month. I urge all Americans to recognize the dangers of impaired driving; to take responsibility for themselves and others around them; to stop anyone under the influence of alcohol or drugs from getting behind the wheel of a vehicle; and to help teach our young people about the lifesaving benefits of safe driving habits.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6961 of November 28, 1996

To Facilitate Positive Adjustment to Competition From
Imports of Broom Corn Brooms

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. On July 2, 1996, the United States International Trade Commission (“USITC”) made an affirmative determination in its investigation under section 202 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (“Trade Act”)(19 U.S.C. 2252), with respect to imports of broom corn brooms provided for in heading 9603 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTS”). Under section 202 of the Trade Act, the USITC determined that such brooms are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive article. Further, the USITC found, pursuant to section 311(a) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (“the NAFTA Implementation Act”)(19 U.S.C. 3371(a)), that imports of such brooms produced in Mexico, considered individually, account for a substantial share of total imports of broom corn brooms and contribute importantly to the serious injury caused by imports, but that such brooms produced in Canada do not so account or contribute. The USITC’s determination and its recommendations to address the serious injury were reported to me on August 1, 1996.

2. On August 30, 1996, I determined, pursuant to section 312(a) of the NAFTA Implementation Act (19 USC 3372(a)), that imports of broom corn brooms from Mexico, considered individually, account for a substantial share of total imports and contribute importantly to the serious injury caused by imports; but that imports of broom corn brooms from Canada do not so account or contribute. Acting pursuant to section 203 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253), I determined to take appropriate and feasible action within my power that will facilitate efforts by the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to competition from imports of broom corn brooms. I further determined that action would not be implemented at that time and directed the United States Trade Representative (“USTR”) to negotiate and conclude, within 90 days, agreements pursuant to the terms of section 203(a)(3)(E) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(3)(E)) concerning broom corn brooms exported to the United States, and to carry out any agreements reached. Moreover, I determined that, not later than the end of this 90-day period (November 28, 1996), I would implement action of a type described in section 203(a)(3). Such negotiations were undertaken by the USTR but have failed to achieve satisfactory agreements concerning such brooms exported to the United States.

3. Pursuant to section 203 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253), and after taking into account the considerations specified in section 203(a)(2) of the Trade Act, I have determined to implement action of a type described in section 203(a)(3). Such action shall take the form of an increase in, or imposition of, any duty on imported brooms (except whisk brooms), wholly or in part of broom corn and provided for in HTS subheading 9603.10.50 and, with respect to imports that exceed certain specified annual levels, HTS subheading 9603.10.60. Such increase in, or imposition of, duty on

such goods shall be effective for a three-year period, and shall apply to imports from all countries, except Canada and Israel and developing countries that account for less than three percent of the relevant imports over a recent representative period. Pursuant to section 203(a)(1)(A) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(1)(A)), I have further determined that these actions will facilitate efforts by the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition and provide greater economic and social benefits than costs.

4. Section 604 of the Trade Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, and of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to sections 203 and 604 of the Trade Act, do proclaim that:

(1)(a) In order to apply to specified broom corn brooms (except whisk brooms) that are either produced in Mexico or goods of Mexico under the terms of general note 12 to the HTS for purposes of the NAFTA, or that are products of countries other than Canada or Israel and other than countries enumerated in general note 4(a) to the HTS as that note existed on November 28, 1996 (except as otherwise specified), the foregoing goods classifiable under HTS subheading 9603.10.50, rates of duty other than those specified for such subheadings in the rates of duty column 1 of the HTS during the three-year period beginning on the effective date of this proclamation, the HTS is modified as provided in section A of the Annex to this proclamation.

(b) During the period from November 28, 1996, through November 27, 1999, inclusive, the symbol “MX” in parentheses following the “Free” rate of duty in the special subcolumn of rates of duty column 1 of the HTS for subheading 9603.10.50 shall be deleted. Upon the close of November 27, 1999, such symbol “MX” shall be reinserted in subheading 9603.10.50 in alphabetical sequence in the parentheses following the “Free” rate of duty in the special subcolumn of HTS rates of duty column 1, unless the actions taken in this proclamation are earlier expressly modified or terminated.

(c) In order to provide that such goods of Mexico under the terms of general note 12 shall be subject to a NAFTA rate of duty during the period from November 28, 1999, through December 31, 2004, inclusive, the HTS is further modified as provided in section B of the Annex to this proclamation.

(2) In order to establish tariff-rate quotas for brooms classifiable in HTS subheading 9603.10.60 (except such brooms that are the product of Israel or goods of Canada under the terms of general note 12 to the HTS) during the period from November 28, 1996, through November 27, 1999, inclusive, the HTS is further modified as provided in section C of the Annex to this proclamation.

(3)(a) All broom corn brooms (except whisk brooms) the product of designated beneficiary countries under the CBERA and the ATPA pursuant to HTS general note 7(a) and general note 11(a), respectively, the foregoing

goods classifiable under HTS subheadings 9603.10.50 and 9603.10.60, shall cease to be accorded duty-free entry into the customs territory of the United States during the period from November 28, 1996, through the close of November 27, 1999, inclusive, except as provided in section C of the Annex to this proclamation.

(b) During the time period specified in paragraph (3)(a), the symbols “E,” and “J,” in parentheses following the “Free” rate of duty in the special subcolumn of rates of duty column 1 of the HTS for subheadings 9603.10.50 and 9603.10.60 shall be deleted. Upon the close of November 27, 1999, such symbols “E,” and “J,” shall be reinserted in such subheadings in alphabetical sequence in the parentheses following the “Free” rate of duty in the special subcolumn of HTS rates of duty column 1, and eligible goods the product of designated CBERA and ATPA beneficiary countries shall again be accorded duty-free entry into the customs territory of the United States without quantitative limitation, unless the actions taken in this proclamation are earlier expressly modified or terminated.

(4) Any provisions of previous proclamations and Executive orders that are inconsistent with the actions taken in this proclamation are superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(5) The modifications to the HTS made by this proclamation, including the Annex thereto, shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. on November 28, 1996, as provided in the Annex to this proclamation, unless such actions are earlier expressly modified or terminated.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

ANNEX

MODIFICATIONS TO THE
HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES

SECTION A. Effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after November 28, 1996, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is modified by inserting in numerical sequence the new provisions set forth below, applicable during the time periods specified therein, with the language inserted in the columns entitled "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", "Rates of Duty 1-General", "Rates of Duty 1-Special" and "Rates of Duty 2"; and upon the close of November 27, 1999, these provisions and superior text thereto shall be deleted from the HTS:

	: "Brooms (except whisk brooms), wholly or in part	:	:	:
	: of broom corn, valued not over 96¢ each, in	:	:	:
	: quantities in excess of the in-quota quantity	:	:	:
	: for such goods (provided for in subheading	:	:	:
	: 9603.10.50):	:	:	:
	: If entered during the period from November	:	:	:
	: 29, 1996, through November 27, 1997:	:	:	:
9903.96.01	: Products of countries enumerated in	:	:	:
	: general note 4(a) to the HTS as that note	:	:	:
	: existed on November 28, 1996 to the tariff	:	:	:
	: schedule, except products of Panama,	:	:	:
	: and goods of Canada under the terms of	:	:	:
	: general note 12 to the tariff schedule...	:	32¢ each	: Free (E,J)
	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:
9903.96.02	: Other.....	:	33¢ each	: Free (IL) : 33¢ each
	:	:	:	: 33¢ each :
	:	:	:	: (HK) :
	: If entered during the period from November	:	:	:
	: 29, 1997, through November 27, 1998:	:	:	:
9903.96.03	: Products of countries enumerated in	:	:	:
	: general note 4(a) to the HTS as that note	:	:	:
	: existed on November 28, 1996 to the tariff	:	:	:
	: schedule, except products of Panama,	:	:	:
	: and goods of Canada under the terms of	:	:	:
	: general note to the tariff schedule.....	:	32¢ each	: Free (E,J) :
	:	:	:	:
9903.96.04	: Other.....	:	32.5¢ each: Free (IL)	: 32.5¢ each
	:	:	:	: 32.5¢ each
	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	: (HK) :
	: If entered during the period from November	:	:	:
	: 29, 1998, through November 27, 1999:	:	:	:

Proclamations

Proc. 6961

9903.96.05	:	Products of countries enumerated in	:	:	:
:	:	general note 4(a) to the HTS as that note	:	:	:
:	:	existed on November 28, 1996 to the tariff	:	:	:
:	:	schedule, except products of Panama,	:	:	:
:	:	and goods of Canada under the terms of	:	:	:
:	:	general note 12 to the tariff schedule...	:	32¢ each	: Free (E,J):
:	:	:	:	:	:
9903.96.06	:	Other.....	:	32.1¢ each: Free (IL)	: 32.1¢ each"
:	:	:	:	32.1¢ (MX):	:

B.(1). Effective with respect to eligible goods of Mexico, under the terms of general note 12 to the tariff schedule, that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after November 28, 1996, and through the close of November 27, 1999, as provided herein, subheading 9906.96.02 is modified by striking "22.4% (MX)" and by inserting, effective on each of the dates set forth below, the following new rates of duty for such goods of Mexico:

November 28, 1996	"33% (MX)"
November 28, 1997	"32.5% (MX)"
November 28, 1998	"32.1% (MX)"

(2). Effective with respect to eligible goods of Mexico, under the terms of general note 12 to the tariff schedule, that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after November 28, 1999, and through the close of December 31, 1999, HTS subheading 9906.96.01 is modified by deleting "Free" from the special subcolumn of rates of duty column 1 and by inserting in lieu thereof "16%". Effective with respect to such eligible goods of Mexico that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 2000--

B(2)(i) HTS subheading 9603.10.60 is modified by deleting from the special duty rates subcolumn the expression "See 9906.96.01-9906.96.02 (MX) (s)" and by inserting in lieu thereof the expression "16% (MX)"; and

(ii) Subheadings 9906.96.01 and 9906.96.02, the superior text beginning with the word "Brooms," and the superior text beginning with the word "Valued" are deleted from the HTS.

C. Effective with respect to goods (except goods of Canada under the terms of general note 12 to the tariff schedule and except products of Israel) that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after November 28, 1996, and through the close of November 27, 1999, subchapter III of chapter 99

of the HTS is further modified by inserting immediately after subheading 9903.96.06 (as added by section (a) of this annex) the following new provisions, applicable during the time periods specified therein, with the language inserted in the columns entitled "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", "Rates of Duty 1-General", "Rates of Duty 1-Special" and "Rates of Duty 2"; and upon the close of November 27, 1999, these provisions and superior text shall be deleted from the HTS:

	:"Brooms (except whisk brooms), wholly or	:	:
	in part of broom corn, valued over 96¢ each:	:	:
	:		
	(provided for in subheading 9603.10.60):	:	:
9903.96.10	If the product of Panama and entered during	:	:
	:		
	the period from November 28 in a year	:	:
	beginning in 1996 through November 27 in the	:	:
	:		
	following year, inclusive, in quantities not	:	:
	:		
	in excess of 41,000 dz.....	:	: Free (E)
	:		
	:	:	:
9903.96.11	If the product of Honduras and entered during	:	:
	:		
	the period from November 28 in a year beginning	:	:
	:		
	in 1996 through November 27 in the following	:	:
	:		
	year, inclusive, in quantities not in excess	:	:
	:		
	of 37,000 dozen.....	:	: Free (E)
	:		
	:	:	:
9903.96.12	If the product of Colombia and entered during	:	:
	:		
	the period from November 28 in a year beginning	:	:
	:		
	in 1996 through November 27 in the following	:	:
	:		
	year, inclusive, in quantities not in excess	:	:
	:		
	of 12,000 dozen.....	:	: Free (J)
	:		

Proclamations

Proc. 6961

9903.96.13	:	If the product of any country except Panama,	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	Honduras, Colombia, Mexico, Canada, or	:	:	:
:	:	Israel, and entered during	:	:	:
:	:	the period from November 28	:	:	:
:	:	in a year beginning in 1996 through November	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	27 in the following year, in quantities not in	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	excess of 2,000 dozen.....	:	32%	: Free (IL)
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	Other:	:	:	:
:	:	Entered during the period from	:	:	:
:	:	November 28, 1996, through November	:	:	:
:	:	27, 1997, inclusive:	:	:	:
9903.96.14	:	Products of any country enumerated	:	:	:
:	:	in general note 4(a) to the HTS as that	:	:	:
:	:	note existed on November 28, 1996 to the	:	:	:
:	:	tariff schedule (except Panama, Honduras	:	:	:
:	:	or Colombia), and goods of Canada	:	:	:
:	:	under the terms of general note 12	:	:	:
:	:	to the tariff schedule.....	:	32%	: Free (E,J)
:	:	:	:	:	:
9903.96.15	:	Other.....	:	33%	: Free (IL)
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	Entered during the period from	:	:	:
:	:	November 28, 1997, through November	:	:	:
:	:	27, 1998, inclusive:	:	:	:
9903.96.16	:	Products of any country enumerated	:	:	:
:	:	in general note 4(a) to the HTS as	:	:	:
:	:	that note existed on November 28,	:	:	:
:	:	1996 to the tariff schedule (except	:	:	:
:	:	Panama, Honduras or Colombia),	:	:	:
:	:	and goods of Canada under	:	:	:
:	:	the terms of general note 12	:	:	:
:	:	to the tariff schedule.....	:	32%	: Free (E,J)
:	:	:	:	:	:
9903.96.17	:	Other.....	:	32.5%	: Free (IL)
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	Entered during the period from	:	:	:
:	:	November 28, 1998, through November	:	:	:
:	:	27, 1999, inclusive:	:	:	:
9903.96.18	:	Products of any country enumerated	:	:	:

Proc. 6961

Title 3—The President

:	in general note 4(a) to the HTS as	:	:
:	that note existed on November 28,	:	:
:	1996 to the tariff schedule (except	:	:
:	Panama, Honduras or Colombia),	:	:
:	and goods of Canada under	:	:
:	the terms of general note 12	:	:
:	to the tariff schedule.....	: 32%	: Free (E,J)
:		:	:
9903.96.19 :	Other.....	: 32.1%	: Free (IL)
:		:	:
:	32.1%	:	:

Proclamation 6962 of December 2, 1996

To Implement the United States-Israel Agreement on Trade in Agricultural Products

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. On April 22, 1985, the United States entered into the Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Israel (“the FTA Agreement”), approved by the Congress in the United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act of 1985 (“the FTA Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2112 note).

2. The United States and Israel acknowledge that they have differing interpretations as to the meaning of certain rights and obligations in the FTA Agreement, in particular with respect to market access for certain United States agricultural products. In order to maintain the general level of reciprocal and mutually advantageous concessions with respect to agricultural trade with Israel, on November 4, 1996, the Government of the United States entered into an agreement with the Government of Israel concerning certain aspects of trade in agricultural products, effective December 4, 1996, through December 31, 2001 (“the 1996 Agreement”).

3. Section 4(b) of the FTA Act provides that, whenever the President determines that it is necessary to maintain the general level of reciprocal and mutually advantageous concessions with respect to Israel provided for by the FTA Agreement, the President may proclaim such withdrawal, suspension, modification, or continuance of any duty, or such continuance of existing duty-free or excise treatment, or such additional duties as the President determines to be required or appropriate to carry out the FTA Agreement.

4. Pursuant to section 4(b) of the FTA Act, I have determined that it is necessary, in order to maintain the general level of reciprocal and mutually advantageous concessions with respect to Israel, to provide through the close of December 31, 2001, access into the United States customs territory for specified quantities of certain agricultural products of Israel free of duty or certain fees or other import charges.

5. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2483)(“the 1974 Act”), authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTS”) the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, and of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to section 4 of the FTA Act and section 604 of the 1974 Act, do hereby proclaim:

(1) In order to implement aspects of the 1996 Agreement with the Government of Israel concerning certain aspects of trade in agricultural products, the HTS is modified as provided in the Annex to this proclamation.

(2) Any provisions of previous proclamations and Executive orders that are inconsistent with the actions taken in this proclamation are superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(3) The modifications to the HTS made by the Annex to this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates set forth in such Annex, and the tariff treatment set forth therein shall be effective as provided in such Annex through December 31, 2001.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamations

Proc. 6962

ANNEX

TEMPORARY MODIFICATIONS TO THE HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES TO IMPLEMENT THE AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL CONCERNING CERTAIN ASPECTS OF TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after December 4, 1996, the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") is modified as follows:

1. Subheadings 0401.30.75, 0403.90.78 and 0405.10.20 are each modified by inserting in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn the expression "See 9908.04.01 (IL)".
2. Subheadings 0402.10.50 and 0402.21.25 are each modified by inserting in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn the expression "See 9908.04.03 (IL)".
3. Subheadings 0406.10.08, 0406.10.18, 0406.10.28, 0406.10.38, 0406.10.48, 0406.10.58, 0406.10.68, 0406.10.78, 0406.10.88, 0406.20.28, 0406.20.33, 0406.20.39, 0406.20.48, 0406.20.53, 0406.20.63, 0406.20.67, 0406.20.71, 0406.20.75, 0406.20.79, 0406.20.83, 0406.20.87, 0406.20.91, 0406.30.18, 0406.30.28, 0406.30.38, 0406.30.48, 0406.30.53, 0406.30.63, 0406.30.67, 0406.30.71, 0406.30.75, 0406.30.79, 0406.30.83, 0406.30.87, 0406.30.91, 0406.40.70, 0406.90.12, 0406.90.18, 0406.90.32, 0406.90.37, 0406.90.42, 0406.90.48, 0406.90.54, 0406.90.68, 0406.90.74, 0406.90.78, 0406.90.84, 0406.90.88, 0406.90.92, 0406.90.94, 0406.90.97 and 1901.90.36 are each modified by inserting in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn the expression "See 9908.04.05 (IL)".
4. Subheadings 1202.10.80, 1202.20.80, 2008.11.35 and 2008.11.60 are each modified by inserting in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn the expression "See 9908.12.01 (IL)".
5. Subheading 2105.00.20 is modified by inserting in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn the expression "See 9908.21.01 (IL)".
6. New subchapter VIII, with the notes and tariff provisions set forth below, is inserted at the end of chapter 99:

"SUBCHAPTER VIII

TEMPORARY MODIFICATIONS ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO THE AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL CONCERNING CERTAIN ASPECTS OF TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

U.S. Notes

1. This subchapter contains temporary modifications of the provisions of the tariff schedule established pursuant to the United States' agreement with Israel concerning certain aspects of trade in agricultural products, dated November 4, 1996. Products of Israel eligible for benefits of the agreement when imported into the customs territory, and described in the provisions of this subchapter for which quantitative limits are prescribed along with rates of duty followed by the symbol "(IL)" are herein provided, are subject to duty under the provisions and at the rates set forth in this subchapter in lieu of the rates provided therefor in chapters 1 through 97 in rates of duty column 1 when entered in quantities that are within the limits provided in this subchapter. Notwithstanding quota provisions elsewhere in the tariff schedule, eligible products of Israel shall be permitted to enter the United States to the extent and at the duty rates herein provided. No goods entered under the quantitative limits set forth in this subchapter shall be counted toward any quota or tariff-rate quota provided for such goods elsewhere in the tariff schedule. No other preferential tariff treatment provided for elsewhere in the tariff schedule shall be afforded to goods described in the provisions of this subchapter. Unless otherwise provided, the provisions and notes in this subchapter are effective as to such products of Israel that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after December 4, 1996, and through the close of December 31, 2001, after which date this subchapter shall cease to apply to any goods entered after that date.
2. Wherever goods are described by a provision of this subchapter and accorded a temporary modification of the otherwise applicable duty or quota treatment from chapters 1 through 97 of this schedule, the reporting number, in the absence of specific instructions providing otherwise, shall be the appropriate statistical reporting number for the basic provision (the appropriate provision for classification purposes in chapters 1 through 97) preceded by the appropriate subheading number from this subchapter. For statistical purposes, both the basic provision statistical reporting number and the applicable subheading number from this subchapter shall be collected by the United States Bureau of Census.

ANNEX (con.)

3. The aggregate quantity of butter, and fresh or sour cream containing over 45 percent by weight of butterfat, that are eligible products of Israel entered under subheading 9908.04.01 during any period specified in this note shall not exceed the quantity specified below.

<u>Applicable time period</u>	<u>Quantity (kg)</u>
Dec. 4-Dec. 31, 1996	300,000
Calendar year 1997	315,000
Calendar year 1998	331,000
Calendar year 1999	347,000
Calendar year 2000	365,000
Calendar year 2001	383,000

4. The aggregate quantity of dried milk, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, that are eligible products of Israel entered under subheading 9908.04.03 during any period specified in this note shall not exceed the quantity specified below.

<u>Applicable time period</u>	<u>Quantity (kg)</u>
Dec. 4-Dec. 31, 1996	1,000,000
Calendar year 1997	1,030,000
Calendar year 1998	1,061,000
Calendar year 1999	1,093,000
Calendar year 2000	1,126,000
Calendar year 2001	1,160,000

5. The aggregate quantity of cheese and substitutes for cheese that are eligible products of Israel entered under subheading 9908.04.05 during any period specified in this note shall not exceed the quantity specified below.

<u>Applicable time period</u>	<u>Quantity (kg)</u>
Dec. 4-Dec. 31, 1996	1,000,000
Calendar year 1997	1,053,000
Calendar year 1998	1,107,000
Calendar year 1999	1,162,000
Calendar year 2000	1,220,000
Calendar year 2001	1,279,000

6. The aggregate quantity of peanuts that are eligible products of Israel entered under subheading 9908.12.01 during any period specified in this note shall not exceed the quantity specified below.

<u>Applicable time period</u>	<u>Quantity (kg)</u>
Dec. 4-Dec. 31, 1996	100,000
Calendar year 1997	103,000
Calendar year 1998	106,000
Calendar year 1999	109,000
Calendar year 2000	113,000
Calendar year 2001	116,000

For the purposes of this note, imports of peanuts in the shell shall be charged against the quantities in this note on the basis of 75 kilograms for each 100 kilograms of peanuts in the shell.

7. The aggregate quantity of ice cream that are eligible products of Israel entered under subheading 9908.21.01 during any period specified in this note shall not exceed the quantity specified below.

<u>Applicable time period</u>	<u>Quantity (liters)</u>
Dec. 4-Dec. 31, 1996	251,670
Calendar year 1997	276,837
Calendar year 1998	304,521
Calendar year 1999	334,973
Calendar year 2000	368,470
Calendar year 2001	405,317

Proclamations

Proc. 6962

ANNEX (con.)

	: Eligible products of Israel under the terms of	:	:
	: note 1 to this subchapter:	:	:
9908.04.01	: Provided for in subheading 0401.30.75,	:	:
	: 0403.90.78 or 0405.10.20 and subject to the	:	:
	: quantitative limits specified in U.S. note 3	:	:
	: to this subchapter.....	:	: Free (IL) :
	:	:	:
9908.04.03	: Provided for in subheading 0402.10.50 or	:	:
	: 0402.21.25 and subject to the quantitative	:	:
	: limits specified in U.S. note 4 to this	:	:
	: subchapter.....	:	: Free (IL) :
	:	:	:
9908.04.05	: Provided for in subheading 0406.10.08,	:	:
	: 0406.10.18, 0406.10.28, 0406.10.38, 0406.10.48,	:	:
	: 0406.10.58, 0406.10.68, 0406.10.78, 0406.10.88,	:	:
	: 0406.20.28, 0406.20.33, 0406.20.39, 0406.20.48,	:	:
	: 0406.20.53, 0406.20.63, 0406.20.67, 0406.20.71,	:	:
	: 0406.20.75, 0406.20.79, 0406.20.83, 0406.20.87,	:	:
	: 0406.20.91, 0406.30.18, 0406.30.28, 0406.30.38,	:	:
	: 0406.30.48, 0406.30.53, 0406.30.63, 0406.30.67,	:	:
	: 0406.30.71, 0406.30.75, 0406.30.79, 0406.30.83,	:	:
	: 0406.30.87, 0406.30.91, 0406.40.70, 0406.90.12,	:	:
	: 0406.90.18, 0406.90.32, 0406.90.37, 0406.90.42,	:	:
	: 0406.90.48, 0406.90.54, 0406.90.68, 0406.90.74,	:	:
	: 0406.90.78, 0406.90.84, 0406.90.88, 0406.90.92,	:	:
	: 0406.90.94, 0406.90.97 or 1901.90.36 and	:	:
	: subject to the quantitative limits specified	:	:
	: in U.S. note 5 to this subchapter.....	:	: Free (IL) :
	:	:	:
9908.12.01	: Provided for in subheading 1202.10.80,	:	:
	: 1202.20.80, 2008.11.35 or 2008.11.60 and	:	:
	: subject to the quantitative limits specified	:	:
	: in U.S. note 6 to this subchapter.....	:	: Free (IL) :
	:	:	:
9908.21.01	: Provided for in subheading 2105.00.20 and	:	:
	: subject to the quantitative limits specified	:	:
	: in U.S. note 7 to this subchapter.....	:	: Free (IL) :

Proclamation 6963 of December 5, 1996

National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Fifty-five years ago, on a calm Hawaiian morning, Imperial Japan launched a surprise attack against the U.S. Armed Forces stationed at Pearl Harbor, shattering the peace of our land and drawing America into World War II. The assault of December 7, 1941, lasted only two hours, but it killed or injured almost 3,600 Americans, destroyed a major portion of our Nation's Pacific Fleet, and damaged more than 325 aircraft, severely weakening our air power.

The attack jolted our Nation and forced us into a war unlike any previous conflict, waged across the globe in places most Americans had never heard of, in dense jungles and on an ocean we once thought too large for an enemy to cross. It was a war that would require unparalleled courage and determination from soldier and civilian alike, and all Americans rose to the monumental challenge.

During this time, our Nation stood united in purpose and in spirit as never before. Millions of brave and patriotic men and women served the Armed Forces in the struggle for freedom; millions of others sacrificed on the home front. On farms and in factories, mines, and shipyards, Americans labored around the clock to supply the food, weapons, and equipment needed to win the war. In our homes, schools, and places of worship, Americans from every walk of life prayed and worked together for victory. And—as a powerful testament to America's resilience—battleships damaged at Pearl Harbor returned to service and helped break the back of the Japanese fleet.

The generation that fought World War II came home to build new careers and communities and made America the richest, freest nation in history. Some men and women remained in uniform, safeguarding our liberties and ensuring that tyranny would never again threaten our shores. In peace, this generation vowed never again to be unprepared and gave our Nation the security and progress that we have known and cherished for over 50 years.

This is the precious legacy bestowed on us by the men and women of the World War II generation. We can best honor their deeds of courage and determination by maintaining their vigil in defense of freedom and striving, as they did, to make the world a better place for all its peoples.

As we mark the 55th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, let us remember in prayer all those who died on that day and throughout World War II. Let us also honor all World War II veterans and their families, those who lost loved ones, and those who worked on the home front. Finally, let us give thanks once again for the peace and freedom secured by their service and their sacrifice.

The Congress, by Public Law 103–308, has designated December 7, 1996, as “National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 7, 1996, as National Pearl

Harbor Remembrance Day. I urge all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities in honor of the Americans who served at Pearl Harbor. I also ask all Federal departments and agencies, organizations, and individuals to fly the flag of the United States at halfstaff on this day in honor of those Americans who died as a result of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6964 of December 10, 1996

Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

When America's founders crafted the Constitution and Bill of Rights more than two centuries ago, they not only created a blueprint for the conduct of American government, but they also gave expression to a vision of human dignity that inspires people to this day the world over. Our Nation's commitment to the freedoms enumerated in the Bill of Rights—among them freedom of speech, religion, and assembly, and the right to due process and a fair trial—serves as a beacon of hope to oppressed peoples everywhere.

Americans continue to work to improve our application of equality under the law for all our own citizens, as we believe that freedom and justice are the birthright of humankind. We are also working daily to foster and promote the growth of these rights in other countries. Indeed, the championing of democracy and human rights serves as a cornerstone of my Administration's foreign policy.

As we observe Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week, we can take satisfaction in our progress in advancing human rights around the world in the past decade. In fact, more than half the people in the world now live under democratic political systems. Even in countries still struggling to establish basic human rights and freedoms, we are seeing some progress. And brave reformers such as Aung San Suu Kyi of Burma continue to press their rightful demand for freedom.

It is also encouraging that, with the growth and development of the human rights movement, there has been greater awareness and appreciation that women's rights are human rights.

Just over a year ago, representatives from 189 countries met in Beijing at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women. That historic gathering focused the attention of the world on women's rights and needs. Now, we are beginning to see some progress. In many countries, increasing numbers of women are contesting and attaining public office and playing a vital role in shaping the political agenda. In Romania, women gathered

from around Central and Eastern Europe to promote the goals of the Beijing women's conference. Thailand has passed a new anti-prostitution law. Women in Namibia are now afforded equal rights with men in marriage. Chile has made a serious commitment to expanding educational opportunities for girls. And in the United States, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, that I signed into law in September of 1994, reflects our profound national commitment to ending abuse against women. These are just a few hopeful signs of improvement in global respect for women's rights, and it is fitting that we celebrate them.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim December 10, 1996, as Human Rights Day; December 15, 1996, as Bill of Rights Day; and the week beginning December 10, 1996, as Human Rights Week. I call upon the people of the United States to celebrate these observances with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities that demonstrate our national commitment to the Constitution and the promotion of human rights for all people.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6965 of December 13, 1996

Wright Brothers Day, 1996

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Ninety-three years ago, on a windswept North Carolina beach, air travel by hot air balloon and gliders gave way to American ingenuity and the era of powered flight. Wilbur and Orville Wright—employing innovations like the wind tunnel and single component testing—designed, built, and ultimately flew the first powered, heavier-than-air craft on the dunes of Kitty Hawk. Years later, Wilbur was to say of this historic event, “It is the complexity of the flying problem that makes it so difficult. It is not . . . solved by stumbling upon a secret, but by the patient accumulation of information upon a hundred different points.” No longer would the ability to travel by air be bounded by the simple physics of wind and weather, but by the power of the human imagination.

As we have expanded the scope of our dreams, our love of flight has extended our command of the sky. Today, air travel is not only the fastest means of transportation, but the safest as well, and the United States air transportation system, which continues to improve every year, serves as the model to which all others are compared.

My Administration continues to work to make the skies ever safer. Integral to this effort has been the dedicated service of thousands of men and women throughout the air transportation community who strive daily to

protect air travelers. Indeed, this month, the Vice President and I were pleased to announce that the major airlines have agreed to install fire detection systems in the cargo holds of some 3,700 airliners that carry the vast majority of Americans flying each year. We cannot make the world risk free, but we can reduce the risks we face. Working together, we have taken another important step to ensure the safety of the flying public.

This year marks the 50th anniversary of Federal aid for our Nation's airports. Working in partnership with State and local governments, private airport operators, and the air carrier and general aviation communities, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has assisted numerous airports with critical safety, security, and capacity projects that directly benefit the American traveling public. It is particularly fitting, as Americans celebrate an important milestone in the history of air transportation, that this year also marks the beginning of important reforms for the FAA that recognize its vital role in advancing sound aviation management and development in the United States and around the world.

On April 1, 1996, the FAA began transforming itself from the model previously mandated by law into a more effective, streamlined system, better designed for the challenges of the twenty-first century. In the recently enacted Federal Aviation Reauthorization Act of 1996, the Congress, working with my Administration, complemented those important reforms with a new financial model for the agency to help it meet the safety and capacity challenges it faces. This legislation also provided the FAA with improved tools to perform its mission more effectively. It builds on security recommendations of the Vice President's Commission on Aviation Safety and Security that will improve the FAA's ability to more comprehensively address the threat posed by terrorists to civil air transportation. With these statutory improvements, the world of aviation will be an exciting one in which future aviation pioneers may fulfill their dreams and aspirations.

The Congress, by a joint resolution approved December 17, 1963 (77 Stat. 402; 36 U.S.C. 169), has designated December 17 of each year as "Wright Brothers Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation inviting the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 17, 1996, as Wright Brothers Day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Executive Order 12985 of January 11, 1996

Establishing the Armed Forces Service Medal

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including my authority as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Establishment.* There is hereby established the Armed Forces Service Medal with accompanying ribbons and appurtenances, for award to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who, on or after June 1, 1992, in the opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: (a) Participate, or have participated, as members of United States military units in a United States military operation in which personnel of any Armed Force participate that is deemed to be significant activity; and

(b) Encounter no foreign armed opposition or imminent hostile action.

Sec. 2. *Approval and Award.* The medal, with ribbons and appurtenances, shall be of an appropriate design approved by the Secretary of Defense and shall be awarded by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, under uniform regulations, as prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. The regulations shall place the Armed Forces Service Medal in an order of precedence immediately before the Humanitarian Service Medal.

Sec. 3. *Criteria.* The medal shall be awarded only for operations for which no other United States service medal is approved. For operations in which personnel of only one Military Department or the Coast Guard participate, the medal shall be awarded only if there is no other suitable award available to the department or the Coast Guard. No more than one medal shall be awarded to any one person, but for each succeeding operation justifying such award a suitable device may be awarded to be worn on the medal or ribbon as prescribed by appropriate regulations.

Sec. 4. *Posthumous Provision.* The medal may be awarded posthumously and, when so awarded, may be presented to such representative of the de-

EO 12986

Title 3—The President

ceased as may be deemed appropriate by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of Transportation.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 11, 1996.

Executive Order 12986 of January 18, 1996

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including sections 1 and 14 of the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288 *et seq.*, as amended by section 426 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, Public Law 103–236), I hereby extend to the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources the privileges and immunities that provide or pertain to immunity from suit. To this effect, the following sections of the International Organizations Immunities Act shall not apply to the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources:

—Section 2(b), 22 U.S.C. 288a(b), that provides international organizations and their property and assets with the same immunity from suit and judicial process as is enjoyed by foreign governments.

—Section 2(c), 22 U.S.C. 288a(c), that provides that the property and assets of international organizations shall be immune from search and confiscation and that their archives shall be inviolable.

—Section 7(b), 22 U.S.C. 288d(b), that provides the representatives of foreign governments in or to international organizations and the officers and employees of such organizations with immunity from suit and legal process relating to acts performed by them in their official capacity and falling within their functions.

This designation is not intended to abridge in any respect privileges, exemptions, or immunities that the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources may have acquired or may acquire by international agreements or by congressional action.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 18, 1996.

Executive Order 12987 of January 31, 1996

Amendment to Executive Order No. 12964

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), and to facilitate the work of the Commission on United States-Pacific Trade and Investment Policy, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order No. 12964 of June 21, 1995, is amended (i) in section 1(a) by inserting in the second sentence “up to 20” in place of “15”, and (ii) in section 2(a) by inserting in the first sentence “about December 31, 1996,” in place of “before February 1, 1996,”.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 31, 1996.

Executive Order 12988 of February 5, 1996

Civil Justice Reform

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in order to improve access to justice for all persons who wish to avail themselves of court and administrative adjudicatory tribunals to resolve disputes, to facilitate the just and efficient resolution of civil claims involving the United States Government, to encourage the filing of only meritorious civil claims, to improve legislative and regulatory drafting to reduce needless litigation, to promote fair and prompt adjudication before administrative tribunals, and to provide a model for similar reforms of litigation practices in the private sector and in various states, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Guidelines to Promote Just and Efficient Government Civil Litigation.* To promote the just and efficient resolution of civil claims, those Federal agencies and litigation counsel that conduct or otherwise participate in civil litigation on behalf of the United States Government in Federal court shall respect and adhere to the following guidelines during the conduct of such litigation:

(a) *Pre-filing Notice of a Complaint.* No litigation counsel shall file a complaint initiating civil litigation without first making a reasonable effort to notify all disputants about the nature of the dispute and to attempt to achieve a settlement, or confirming that the referring agency that previously handled the dispute has made a reasonable effort to notify the disputants and to achieve a settlement or has used its conciliation processes.

(b) *Settlement Conferences.* As soon as practicable after ascertaining the nature of a dispute in litigation, and throughout the litigation, litigation counsel shall evaluate settlement possibilities and make reasonable efforts to settle the litigation. Such efforts shall include offering to participate in a settlement conference or moving the court for a conference pursuant to

Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure in an attempt to resolve the dispute without additional civil litigation.

(c) *Alternative Methods of Resolving the Dispute in Litigation.* Litigation counsel shall make reasonable attempts to resolve a dispute expeditiously and properly before proceeding to trial.

(1) Whenever feasible, claims should be resolved through informal discussions, negotiations, and settlements rather than through utilization of any formal court proceeding. Where the benefits of Alternative Dispute Resolution (“ADR”) may be derived, and after consultation with the agency referring the matter, litigation counsel should suggest the use of an appropriate ADR technique to the parties.

(2) It is appropriate to use ADR techniques or processes to resolve claims of or against the United States or its agencies, after litigation counsel determines that the use of a particular technique is warranted in the context of a particular claim or claims, and that such use will materially contribute to the prompt, fair, and efficient resolution of the claims.

(3) To facilitate broader and effective use of informal and formal ADR methods, litigation counsel should be trained in ADR techniques.

(d) *Discovery.* To the extent practical, litigation counsel shall make every reasonable effort to streamline and expedite discovery in cases under counsel’s supervision and control.

(1) *Review of Proposed Document Requests.* Each agency within the executive branch shall establish a coordinated procedure for the conduct and review of document discovery undertaken in litigation directly by that agency when that agency is litigation counsel. The procedure shall include, but is not necessarily limited to, review by a senior lawyer prior to service or filing of the request in litigation to determine that the request is not cumulative or duplicative, unreasonable, oppressive, unduly burdensome or expensive, taking into account the requirements of the litigation, the amount in controversy, the importance of the issues at stake in the litigation, and whether the documents can be obtained from some other source that is more convenient, less burdensome, or less expensive.

(2) *Discovery Motions.* Before petitioning a court to resolve a discovery motion or petitioning a court to impose sanctions for discovery abuses, litigation counsel shall attempt to resolve the dispute with opposing counsel. If litigation counsel makes a discovery motion concerning the dispute, he or she shall represent in that motion that any attempt at resolution was unsuccessful or impracticable under the circumstances.

(e) *Sanctions.* Litigation counsel shall take steps to seek sanctions against opposing counsel and opposing parties where appropriate.

(1) Litigation counsel shall evaluate filings made by opposing parties and, where appropriate, shall petition the court to impose sanctions against those responsible for abusive practices.

(2) Prior to filing a motion for sanctions, litigation counsel shall submit the motion for review to the sanctions officer, or his or her designee, within the litigation counsel’s agency. Such officer or designee shall be a senior supervising attorney within the agency, and shall be licensed to practice law before a State court, courts of the District of Columbia, or courts of any territory or Commonwealth of the United States. The sanctions officer or

designee shall also review motions for sanctions that are filed against litigation counsel, the United States, its agencies, or its officers.

(f) *Improved Use of Litigation Resources.* Litigation counsel shall employ efficient case management techniques and shall make reasonable efforts to expedite civil litigation in cases under that counsel's supervision and control. This includes but is not limited to:

(1) making reasonable efforts to negotiate with other parties about, and stipulate to, facts that are not in dispute;

(2) reviewing and revising pleadings and other filings to ensure that they are accurate and that they reflect a narrowing of issues, if any, that has resulted from discovery;

(3) requesting early trial dates where practicable;

(4) moving for summary judgment in every case where the movant would be likely to prevail, or where the motion is likely to narrow the issues to be tried; and

(5) reviewing and revising pleadings and other filings to ensure that unmeritorious threshold defenses and jurisdictional arguments, resulting in unnecessary delay, are not raised.

Sec. 2. *Government Pro Bono and Volunteer Service.* All Federal agencies should develop appropriate programs to encourage and facilitate pro bono legal and other volunteer service by government employees to be performed on their own time, including attorneys, as permitted by statute, regulation, or other rule or guideline.

Sec. 3. *Principles To Enact Legislation and Promulgate Regulations Which Do Not Unduly Burden the Federal Court System.*

(a) *General Duty to Review Legislation and Regulations.* Within current budgetary constraints and existing executive branch coordination mechanisms and procedures established in OMB Circular A-19 and Executive Order No. 12866, each agency promulgating new regulations, reviewing existing regulations, developing legislative proposals concerning regulations, and developing new legislation shall adhere to the following requirements:

(1) The agency's proposed legislation and regulations shall be reviewed by the agency to eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity;

(2) The agency's proposed legislation and regulations shall be written to minimize litigation; and

(3) The agency's proposed legislation and regulations shall provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct rather than a general standard, and shall promote simplification and burden reduction.

(b) *Specific Issues for Review.* In conducting the reviews required by subsection (a), each agency formulating proposed legislation and regulations shall make every reasonable effort to ensure:

(1) that the legislation, as appropriate—

(A) specifies whether all causes of action arising under the law are subject to statutes of limitations;

(B) specifies in clear language the preemptive effect, if any, to be given to the law;

EO 12988

Title 3—The President

(C) specifies in clear language the effect on existing Federal law, if any, including all provisions repealed, circumscribed, displaced, impaired, or modified;

(D) provides a clear legal standard for affected conduct;

(E) specifies whether private arbitration and other forms of private dispute resolution are appropriate under enforcement and relief provisions; subject to constitutional requirements;

(F) specifies whether the provisions of the law are severable if one or more of them is found to be unconstitutional;

(G) specifies in clear language the retroactive effect, if any, to be given to the law;

(H) specifies in clear language the applicable burdens of proof;

(I) specifies in clear language whether it grants private parties a right to sue and, if so, the relief available and the conditions and terms for authorized awards of attorney's fees, if any;

(J) specifies whether State courts have jurisdiction under the law and, if so, whether and under what conditions an action would be removable to Federal court;

(K) specifies whether administrative proceedings are to be required before parties may file suit in court and, if so, describes those proceedings and requires the exhaustion of administrative remedies;

(L) sets forth the standards governing the assertion of personal jurisdiction, if any;

(M) defines key statutory terms, either explicitly or by reference to other statutes that explicitly define those terms;

(N) specifies whether the legislation applies to the Federal Government or its agencies;

(O) specifies whether the legislation applies to States, territories, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and of the Northern Mariana Islands;

(P) specifies what remedies are available such as money damages, civil penalties, injunctive relief, and attorney's fees; and

(Q) addresses other important issues affecting clarity and general draftsmanship of legislation set forth by the Attorney General, with the concurrence of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") and after consultation with affected agencies, that are determined to be in accordance with the purposes of this order.

(2) that the regulation, as appropriate—

(A) specifies in clear language the preemptive effect, if any, to be given to the regulation;

(B) specifies in clear language the effect on existing Federal law or regulation, if any, including all provisions repealed, circumscribed, displaced, impaired, or modified;

(C) provides a clear legal standard for affected conduct rather than a general standard, while promoting simplification and burden reduction;

(D) specifies in clear language the retroactive effect, if any, to be given to the regulation;

(E) specifies whether administrative proceedings are to be required before parties may file suit in court and, if so, describes those proceedings and requires the exhaustion of administrative remedies;

(F) defines key terms, either explicitly or by reference to other regulations or statutes that explicitly define those items; and

(G) addresses other important issues affecting clarity and general draftsmanship of regulations set forth by the Attorney General, with the concurrence of the Director of OMB and after consultation with affected agencies, that are determined to be in accordance with the purposes of this order.

(c) *Agency Review.* The agencies shall review such draft legislation or regulation to determine that either the draft legislation or regulation meets the applicable standards provided in subsections (a) and (b) of this section, or it is unreasonable to require the particular piece of draft legislation or regulation to meet one or more of those standards.

Sec. 4. *Principles to Promote Just and Efficient Administrative Adjudications.*

(a) *Implementation of Administrative Conference Recommendations.* In order to promote just and efficient resolution of disputes, an agency that adjudicates administrative claims shall, to the extent reasonable and practicable, and when not in conflict with other sections of this order, implement the recommendations of the Administrative Conference of the United States, entitled "Case Management as a Tool for Improving Agency Adjudication," as contained in 1 C.F.R. 305.86–7 (1991).

(b) *Improvements in Administrative Adjudication.* All Federal agencies should review their administrative adjudicatory processes and develop specific procedures to reduce delay in decision-making, to facilitate self-representation where appropriate, to expand non-lawyer counseling and representation where appropriate, and to invest maximum discretion in fact-finding officers to encourage appropriate settlement of claims as early as possible.

(c) *Bias.* All Federal agencies should review their administrative adjudicatory processes to identify any type of bias on the part of the decision-makers that results in an injustice to persons who appear before administrative adjudicatory tribunals; regularly train all fact-finders, administrative law judges, and other decision-makers to eliminate such bias; and establish appropriate mechanisms to receive and resolve complaints of such bias from persons who appear before administrative adjudicatory tribunals.

(d) *Public Education.* All Federal agencies should develop effective and simple methods, including the use of electronic technology, to educate the public about its claims/benefits policies and procedures.

Sec. 5. *Coordination by the Department of Justice.*

(a) The Attorney General shall coordinate efforts by Federal agencies to implement sections 1, 2 and 4 of this order.

(b) To implement the principles and purposes announced by this order, the Attorney General is authorized to issue guidelines implementing sec-

tions 1 and 4 of this order for the Department of Justice. Such guidelines shall serve as models for internal guidelines that may be issued by other agencies pursuant to this order.

Sec. 6. *Definitions.* For purposes of this order:

(a) The term “agency” shall be defined as that term is defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) The term “litigation counsel” shall be defined as the trial counsel or the office in which such trial counsel is employed, such as the United States Attorney’s Office for the district in which the litigation is pending or a litigating division of the Department of Justice. Special Assistant United States Attorneys are included within this definition. Those agencies authorized by law to represent themselves in court without assistance from the Department of Justice are also included in this definition, as are private counsel hired by any Federal agency to conduct litigation on behalf of the agency or the United States.

Sec. 7. *No Private Rights Created.* This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch in resolving disputes, conducting litigation in a reasonable and just manner, and reviewing legislation and regulations. This order shall not be construed as creating any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any other person. This order shall not be construed to create any right to judicial review involving the compliance or noncompliance of the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any other person with this order. Nothing in this order shall be construed to obligate the United States to accept a particular settlement or resolution of a dispute, to alter its standards for accepting settlements, to forego seeking a consent decree or other relief, or to alter any existing delegation of settlement or litigating authority.

Sec. 8. *Scope.*

(a) *No Applicability to Criminal Matters or Proceedings in Foreign Courts.* This order is applicable to civil matters only. It is not intended to affect criminal matters, including enforcement of criminal fines or judgments of criminal forfeiture. This order does not apply to litigation brought by or against the United States in foreign courts or tribunals.

(b) *Application of Notice Provision.* Notice pursuant to subsection (a) of section 1 is not required (1) in any action to seize or forfeit assets subject to forfeiture or in any action to seize property; (2) in any bankruptcy, insolvency, conservatorship, receivership, or liquidation proceeding; (3) when the assets that are the subject of the action or that would satisfy the judgment are subject to flight, dissipation, or destruction; (4) when the defendant is subject to flight; (5) when, as determined by litigation counsel, exigent circumstances make providing such notice impracticable or such notice would otherwise defeat the purpose of the litigation, such as in actions seeking temporary restraining orders or preliminary injunctive relief; or (6) in those limited classes of cases where the Attorney General determines that providing such notice would defeat the purpose of the litigation.

(c) *Additional Guidance as to Scope.* The Attorney General shall have the authority to issue further guidance as to the scope of this order, except section 3, consistent with the purposes of this order.

Executive Orders

EO 12989

Sec. 9. *Conflicts with Other Rules.* Nothing in this order shall be construed to require litigation counsel or any agency to act in a manner contrary to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Tax Court Rules of Practice and Procedure, State or Federal law, other applicable rules of practice or procedure, or court order.

Sec. 10. *Privileged Information.* Nothing in this order shall compel or authorize the disclosure of privileged information, sensitive law enforcement information, information affecting national security, or information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law.

Sec. 11. *Effective Date.* This order shall become effective 90 days after the date of signature. This order shall not apply to litigation commenced prior to the effective date.

Sec. 12. *Revocation.* Executive Order No. 12778 is hereby revoked.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 5, 1996.

Executive Order 12989 of February 13, 1996

Economy and Efficiency in Government Procurement Through Compliance With Certain Immigration and Naturalization Act Provisions

This order is designed to promote economy and efficiency in Government procurement. Stability and dependability are important elements of economy and efficiency. A contractor whose work force is less stable will be less likely to produce goods and services economically and efficiently than a contractor whose work force is more stable. It remains the policy of this Administration to enforce the immigration laws to the fullest extent, including the detection and deportation of illegal aliens. In these circumstances, contractors cannot rely on the continuing availability and service of illegal aliens, and contractors that choose to employ unauthorized aliens inevitably will have a less stable and less dependable work force than contractors that do not employ such persons. Because of this Administration's vigorous enforcement policy, contractors that employ unauthorized alien workers are necessarily less stable and dependable procurement sources than contractors that do not hire such persons. I find, therefore, that adherence to the general policy of not contracting with providers that knowingly employ unauthorized alien workers will promote economy and efficiency in Federal procurement.

NOW, THEREFORE, to ensure the economical and efficient administration and completion of Federal Government contracts, and by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including 40 U.S.C. 486(a) and 3 U.S.C. 301, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. (a) It is the policy of the executive branch in procuring goods and services that, to ensure the economical and efficient administration

and completion of Federal Government contracts, contracting agencies should not contract with employers that have not complied with section 274A(a)(1)(A) and 274A(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(a)(1)(A), 1324a(a)(2)) (the “INA employment provisions”) prohibiting the unlawful employment of aliens. All discretion under this Executive order shall be exercised consistent with this policy.

(b) It remains the policy of this Administration to fully and aggressively enforce the antidiscrimination provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act to the fullest extent. Nothing in this order relieves employers from their obligation to avoid unfair immigration-related employment practices as required by the antidiscrimination provisions of section 1324(b) of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1324b) and all other antidiscrimination requirements of applicable law, including the requirements of 8 U.S.C. 1324b(a)(6) concerning the treatment of certain documentary practices as unfair immigration-related employment practices.

Sec. 2. Contractor, as used in this Executive order, shall have the same meaning as defined in subpart 9.4 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

Sec. 3. Using the procedures established pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1324a(e), the Attorney General: (a) may investigate to determine whether a contractor or an organizational unit thereof is not in compliance with the INA employment provisions;

(b) shall receive and may investigate complaints by employees of any entity covered under section 3(a) of this order where such complaints allege noncompliance with the INA employment provisions; and

(c) shall hold such hearings as are required under 8 U.S.C. 1324a(e) to determine whether an entity covered under section 3(a) is not in compliance with the INA employment provisions.

Sec. 4. (a) Whenever the Attorney General determines that a contractor or an organizational unit thereof is not in compliance with the INA employment provisions, the Attorney General shall transmit that determination to the appropriate contracting agency and such other Federal agencies as the Attorney General may determine. Upon receipt of such determination from the Attorney General, the head of the appropriate contracting agency shall consider the contractor or an organizational unit thereof for debarment as well as for such other action as may be appropriate in accordance with the procedures and standards prescribed by the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(b) The head of the contracting agency may debar the contractor or an organizational unit thereof based on the determination of the Attorney General that it is not in compliance with the INA employment provisions. The Attorney General’s determination shall not be reviewable in the debarment proceedings.

(c) The scope of the debarment generally should be limited to those organizational units of a Federal contractor that the Attorney General finds are not in compliance with the INA employment provisions.

(d) The period of the debarment shall be for 1 year and may be extended for additional periods of 1 year if, using the procedures established pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1324a(e), the Attorney General determines that the organizational unit of the Federal contractor continues to be in violation of the INA employment provisions.

(e) The Administrator of General Services shall list a debarred contractor or an organizational unit thereof on the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs and the contractor or an organizational unit thereof shall be ineligible to participate in any procurement or nonprocurement activities.

Sec. 5. (a) The Attorney General shall be responsible for the administration and enforcement of this order, except for the debarment procedures. The Attorney General may adopt such additional rules and regulations and issue such orders as may be deemed necessary and appropriate to carry out the responsibilities of the Attorney General under this order. If the Attorney General proposes to issue rules, regulations, or orders that affect the contracting departments and agencies, the Attorney General shall consult with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Labor, the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy, and such other agencies as may be appropriate.

(b) The Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of General Services, and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall amend the Federal Acquisition Regulation to the extent necessary and appropriate to implement the debarment responsibility and other related responsibilities assigned to heads of contracting departments and agencies under this order.

Sec. 6. Each contracting department and agency shall cooperate with and provide such information and assistance to the Attorney General as may be required in the performance of the Attorney General's functions under this order.

Sec. 7. The Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the heads of contracting departments and agencies may delegate any of their functions or duties under this order to any officer or employee of their respective agencies.

Sec. 8. This order shall be implemented in a manner intended to least burden the procurement process. This order neither authorizes nor requires any additional certification provision, clause, or requirement to be included in any contract or contract solicitation.

Sec. 9. This order is not intended, and should not be construed, to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or its employees. This order is not intended, however, to preclude judicial review of final agency decisions in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 701 *et seq.*

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 13, 1996.

EO 12990

Title 3—The President

Executive Order 12990 of February 29, 1996

**Adjustments of Rates of Pay and Allowances for the
Uniformed Services, Amendment to Executive Order No.
12984**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 601 of Public Law 104–106, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The rates of monthly basic pay (37 U.S.C. 203(a)), the rates of basic allowances for subsistence (37 U.S.C. 402), and the rates of basic allowances for quarters (37 U.S.C. 403(a)) for members of the uniformed services and the rate of monthly cadet or midshipman pay (37 U.S.C. 203(c)(1)) are adjusted as set forth on the schedule attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Sec. 2. The adjustments in rates of pay and allowances set forth on the attached schedule are effective on January 1, 1996.

Sec. 3. Section 4 and Schedule 8 of Executive Order No. 12984 of December 28, 1995, are superseded.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 29, 1996.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES
(Effective on January 1, 1996)

Part I--MONTHLY BASIC PAY

YEARS OF SERVICE (COMPUTED UNDER 37 U.S.C. 205)

Pay Grade	2 or less	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 24	Over 26
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS															
O-10**	\$7,145.70	\$7,397.10	\$7,397.10	\$7,397.10	\$7,397.10	\$7,681.20	\$7,681.20	\$8,106.60	\$8,106.60	\$8,686.50	\$8,686.50	\$9,268.20*	\$9,268.20*	\$9,845.40*	\$9,845.40*
O-9	6,133.00	6,498.90	6,498.90	6,498.90	6,498.90	6,637.50	6,637.50	6,806.10	6,806.10	7,009.20	7,009.20	7,186.60	7,186.60	7,369.00	7,369.00
O-8	5,736.00	5,908.20	5,908.20	5,908.20	5,908.20	6,048.30	6,048.30	6,209.40	6,209.40	6,392.10	6,392.10	6,575.50	6,575.50	6,758.90	6,758.90
O-7	4,766.00	5,090.40	5,090.40	5,090.40	5,090.40	5,318.70	5,318.70	5,526.80	5,526.80	5,768.90	5,768.90	5,945.90	5,945.90	6,122.90	6,122.90
O-6	3,532.50	3,681.10	3,681.10	3,681.10	3,681.10	3,835.50	3,835.50	4,015.50	4,015.50	4,226.20	4,226.20	4,415.60	4,415.60	4,605.00	4,605.00
O-5	3,135.50	3,284.10	3,284.10	3,284.10	3,284.10	3,446.90	3,446.90	3,634.00	3,634.00	3,841.10	3,841.10	4,069.50	4,069.50	4,297.40	4,297.40
O-4	2,738.50	2,887.10	2,887.10	2,887.10	2,887.10	3,056.90	3,056.90	3,251.20	3,251.20	3,471.50	3,471.50	3,707.50	3,707.50	3,943.50	3,943.50
O-3***	2,341.50	2,490.10	2,490.10	2,490.10	2,490.10	2,666.90	2,666.90	2,871.50	2,871.50	3,102.50	3,102.50	3,348.50	3,348.50	3,594.50	3,594.50
O-2***	1,944.50	2,093.10	2,093.10	2,093.10	2,093.10	2,274.50	2,274.50	2,491.50	2,491.50	2,734.50	2,734.50	2,992.50	2,992.50	3,250.50	3,250.50
O-1***	1,547.50	1,696.10	1,696.10	1,696.10	1,696.10	1,882.50	1,882.50	2,105.50	2,105.50	2,354.50	2,354.50	2,619.50	2,619.50	2,894.50	2,894.50

**COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH OVER 4 YEARS OF ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE
AS AN ENLISTED MEMBER OR WARRANT OFFICER**

O-1E	-	-	-	\$2,926.80	\$3,066.90	\$3,176.70	\$3,348.90	\$3,514.50	\$3,654.00	\$3,654.00	\$3,654.00	\$3,654.00	\$3,654.00	\$3,654.00	\$3,654.00
O-2E	-	-	-	2,617.20	2,671.50	2,756.10	2,900.10	3,011.10	3,099.00	3,168.00	3,168.00	3,168.00	3,168.00	3,168.00	3,168.00
O-1E	-	-	-	2,107.50	2,251.80	2,334.60	2,419.20	2,503.20	2,617.20	2,617.20	2,617.20	2,617.20	2,617.20	2,617.20	2,617.20

* Basic pay for these officers is limited to the rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule, which is \$9,016.80 per month.

** While serving as Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chief of Staff of the Army, Chief of Naval Operations, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, Commandant of the Marine Corps, or Commandant of the Coast Guard, basic pay for this grade is calculated to be \$10,863.60, regardless of cumulative years of service computed under section 205 of title 37, United States Code. Nevertheless, actual basic pay for these officers is limited to the rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule, which is \$9,016.80 per month.

*** Does not apply to commissioned officers who have been credited with over 4 years of active duty service as an enlisted member or warrant officer.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES (PAGE 2)

YEARS OF SERVICE (COMPUTED UNDER 37 U.S.C. 205)

Pay Grade	2 or less	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 24	Over 26
WARRANT OFFICERS															
W-5	\$2,354.80	\$2,419.20	\$2,419.20	\$2,474.40	\$2,586.90	\$2,700.90	\$2,814.30	\$3,011.10	\$3,150.90	\$3,261.60	\$3,348.90	\$3,446.90	\$3,593.90	\$4,109.40	\$4,382.50
W-4	\$2,049.30	2,223.00	2,223.00	2,251.80	2,277.90	2,444.70	2,586.90	2,671.50	2,756.10	2,838.60	2,936.80	3,041.10	3,150.90	3,150.90	3,261.60
W-3	1,794.90	1,941.90	1,941.90	1,998.30	2,107.50	2,223.00	2,307.30	2,391.90	2,474.40	2,561.40	2,645.40	2,728.50	2,838.60	2,838.60	2,838.60
W-2	1,495.20	1,714.50	1,714.50	1,857.60	1,941.90	2,025.00	2,107.50	2,194.50	2,277.90	2,362.80	2,444.70	2,532.30	2,532.30	2,532.30	2,532.30
W-1															
ENLISTED MEMBERS															
E-9*	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,623.20	\$2,682.00	\$2,742.60	\$2,805.60	\$2,868.60	\$2,924.10	\$3,077.40	\$3,197.40	\$3,377.10
E-8	\$1,535.70	\$1,558.10	\$1,719.00	\$1,779.60	\$1,840.20	\$2,139.60	2,254.80	2,322.80	2,382.60	2,442.60	2,501.40	2,562.90	2,713.50	2,834.40	3,015.90
E-7	1,323.20	1,440.10	1,500.00	1,563.90	1,622.70	1,689.90	1,742.70	1,832.40	1,880.00	1,950.90	1,980.60	1,980.60	1,980.60	1,980.60	1,980.60
E-6	1,159.50	1,262.10	1,323.30	1,380.90	1,471.80	1,531.80	1,592.10	1,650.90	1,680.00	1,680.90	1,680.90	1,680.90	1,680.90	1,680.90	1,680.90
E-5	1,081.20	1,142.10	1,209.30	1,302.60	1,354.20	1,354.20	1,354.20	1,354.20	1,354.20	1,354.20	1,354.20	1,354.20	1,354.20	1,354.20	1,354.20
E-4	1,019.10	1,074.90	1,117.50	1,161.90	1,161.90	1,161.90	1,161.90	1,161.90	1,161.90	1,161.90	1,161.90	1,161.90	1,161.90	1,161.90	1,161.90
E-3	980.70	980.70	980.70	980.70	980.70	980.70	980.70	980.70	980.70	980.70	980.70	980.70	980.70	980.70	980.70
E-2	840.10	840.10	840.10	840.10	840.10	840.10	840.10	840.10	840.10	840.10	840.10	840.10	840.10	840.10	840.10
E-1***	809.10	874.80	874.80	874.80	874.80	874.80	874.80	874.80	874.80	874.80	874.80	874.80	874.80	874.80	874.80

* While serving as Sergeant Major of the Army, Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy or Coast Guard, Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force, or Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, basic pay for this grade is \$4,104.90, regardless of cumulative years of service computed under section 205 of title 37, United States Code.

** Applies to personnel who have served 4 months or more on active duty.

*** Applies to personnel who have served less than 4 months on active duty.

Executive Orders

EO 12990

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES (PAGE 3)

Part II--BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR QUARTERS RATES

Pay Grade	Without dependents Full rate*	Partial rate**	With dependents
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS			
O-10	\$788.40	\$50.70	\$970.50
O-9	788.40	50.70	970.50
O-8	788.40	50.70	970.50
O-7	788.40	50.70	970.50
O-6	723.30	39.60	873.90
O-5	696.60	33.00	842.40
O-4	645.60	26.70	742.50
O-3	517.50	22.20	614.40
O-2	410.40	17.70	524.70
O-1	345.60	13.20	468.90
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH OVER 4 YEARS OF ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE AS AN ENLISTED MEMBER OR WARRANT OFFICER			
O-3E	\$558.60	\$22.20	\$660.30
O-2E	474.90	17.70	595.80
O-1E	408.30	13.20	550.50
WARRANT OFFICERS			
W-5	\$655.80	\$25.20	\$716.70
W-4	582.60	25.20	657.00
W-3	489.60	20.70	602.10
W-2	434.70	15.90	553.80
W-1	363.90	13.80	479.10
ENLISTED MEMBERS			
E-9	\$478.50	\$18.60	\$630.60
E-8	439.20	15.30	581.40
E-7	375.00	12.00	539.70
E-6	339.60	9.90	498.90
E-5	313.20	8.70	448.50
E-4	272.40	8.10	390.00
E-3	267.30	7.80	363.00
E-2	217.20	7.20	345.60
E-1	193.50	6.90	345.60

* Payment of the full rate of basic allowance for quarters at these rates to members of the uniformed services without dependents is authorized by section 403 of title 37, United States Code, and Part IV of Executive Order 11157, as amended.

** Payment of the partial rate of basic allowance for quarters at these rates to members of the uniformed services without dependents who, under section 403(b) or (c) of title 37, United States Code, are not entitled to the full rate of basic allowance for quarters, is authorized by section 1009(c)(2) of title 37, United States Code, and Part IV of Executive Order 11157, as amended.

Part III--BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE

Officers (per month)		\$149.67
Enlisted Members (per day):		
	E-1 (less than 4 months of active duty)	All Other
Enlisted		
When on leave or authorized to mess separately	\$6.59	\$7.15
When rations in-kind are not available	7.43	8.06
When assigned to duty under emergency conditions where no messing facilities of the United States are available	9.86	10.67

Part IV--RATE OF MONTHLY CADET OR MIDSHIPMAN PAY

The rate of monthly cadet or midshipman pay authorized by section 203(c)(1) of title 37, United States Code, is \$558.04.

EO 12991

Title 3—The President

Executive Order 12991 of March 6, 1996

**Adding the Small Business Administration to the President's
Export Council**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 2), and in order to add the Small Business Administration to the President's Export Council, it is hereby ordered that section 1–102(a) of Executive Order No. 12131, as amended, is further amended by adding a new subsection (8) to read “(8) Small Business Administration.”

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 6, 1996.

Executive Order 12992 of March 15, 1996

President's Council on Counter-Narcotics

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Establishment.* There is established the President's Council on Counter-Narcotics (“Council”).

Sec. 2. *Membership.* The Council shall comprise the:

- (a) President, who shall serve as Chairman of the Council;
- (b) Vice President;
- (c) Secretary of State;
- (d) Secretary of the Treasury;
- (e) Secretary of Defense;
- (f) Attorney General;
- (g) Secretary of Transportation;
- (h) Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations;
- (i) Director of the Office of Management and Budget;
- (j) Chief of Staff to the President;
- (k) Director of National Drug Control Policy;
- (l) Director of Central Intelligence;
- (m) Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
- (n) Counsel to the President;
- (o) Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff; and
- (p) National Security Advisor for the Vice President.

Executive Orders

EO 12993

As applicable, the Council shall also comprise the Secretary of Health and Human Services; the Secretary of Education; and the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy and such other officials of the departments and agencies as the President may, from time to time, designate.

Sec. 3. *Meetings of the Council.* The President, or upon his direction, the Vice President, may convene meetings of the Council. The President shall preside over meetings of the Council, provided that in his absence, the Vice President will preside. The Council will meet at least quarterly.

Sec. 4. *Functions.* (a) The functions of the Council are to advise and assist the President in: (1) providing direction and oversight for the national drug control strategy, including relating drug control policy to other national security interests and establishing priorities; and (2) ensuring coordination among departments and agencies concerning implementation of the President's national drug control strategy.

(b) The Director of National Drug Control Policy will continue to be the senior drug control policy official in the executive branch and the President's chief drug control policy spokesman.

(c) In matters affecting national security interests, the Director of National Drug Control Policy shall work in conjunction with the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

Sec. 5. *Administration.* (a) The Council may utilize established or ad hoc committees, task forces, or interagency groups chaired by the Director of National Drug Control Policy or his representative, in carrying out its functions under this order.

(b) The staff of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, in coordination with the staffs of the Vice President and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, shall act as staff for the Council.

(c) All executive departments and agencies shall cooperate with the Council and provide such assistance, information, and advice as the Council may request, to the extent permitted by law.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 15, 1996.

Executive Order 12993 of March 21, 1996

Administrative Allegations Against Inspectors General

Certain executive branch agencies are authorized to conduct investigations of allegations of wrongdoing by employees of the Federal Government. For certain administrative allegations against Inspectors General ("IGs") and, as explained below, against certain staff members of the Offices of Inspectors General ("OIGs"), it is desirable to authorize an independent investigative mechanism.

The Chairperson of the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency ("PCIE") and the Executive Council on Integrity and Efficiency ("ECIE"), in consultation with members of the Councils, has established an Integrity

EO 12993**Title 3—The President**

Committee pursuant to the authority granted by Executive Order No. 12805.

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to ensure that administrative allegations against IGs and certain staff members of the OIGs are appropriately and expeditiously investigated and resolved, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *The Integrity Committee.* (a) To the extent permitted by law, and in accordance with this order, the Integrity Committee shall receive, review, and refer for investigation allegations of wrongdoing against IGs and certain staff members of the OIGs.

(b) The Integrity Committee shall consist of at least the following members:

(1) The official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”) serving on the PCIE, as designated by the Director of the FBI. The FBI member shall serve as Chair of the Integrity Committee.

(2) The Special Counsel of the Office of Special Counsel;

(3) The Director of the Office of Government Ethics;

(4) Three or more IGs, representing both the PCIE and the ECIE, appointed by the Chairperson of the PCIE/ECIE.

(c) The Chief of the Public Integrity Section of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, or his designee, shall serve as an advisor to the Integrity Committee with respect to its responsibilities and functions in accordance with this order.

Sec. 2. *Referral of Allegations.* (a) The Integrity Committee shall review all allegations of wrongdoing it receives against an IG who is a member of the PCIE or ECIE, or against a staff member of an OIG acting with the knowledge of the IG or when the allegation against the staff person is related to an allegation against the IG, except that where an allegation concerns a member of the Integrity Committee, that member shall recuse himself from consideration of the matter.

(b) An IG shall refer any administrative allegation against a senior staff member to the Integrity Committee when:

(1) review of the substance of the allegation cannot be assigned to an agency of the executive branch with appropriate jurisdiction over the matter; and

(2) the IG determines that an objective internal investigation of the allegation, or the appearance thereof, is not feasible.

(c) The Integrity Committee shall determine if there is a substantial likelihood that the allegation, referred to it under paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section, discloses a violation of any law, rule or regulation, or gross mismanagement, gross waste of funds or abuse of authority and shall refer the allegation to the agency of the executive branch with appropriate jurisdiction over the matter. However, if a potentially meritorious administrative allegation cannot be referred to an agency of the executive branch with appropriate jurisdiction over the matter, the Integrity Committee shall certify the matter to its Chair, who shall cause a thorough and timely investigation of the allegation to be conducted in accordance with this order.

(d) If the Integrity Committee determines that an allegation does not warrant further action, it shall close the matter without referral for investigation and notify the Chairperson of the PCIE/ECIE of its determination.

Sec. 3. *Authority to Investigate.* (a) The Director of the FBI, through his designee serving as Chairperson of the Integrity Committee, is authorized and directed to consider and, where appropriate, to investigate administrative allegations against the IGs and, in limited cases as described in sections 2(a) and 2(b) above, against other staff members of the OIGs, when such allegations cannot be assigned to another agency of the executive branch and are referred by the Integrity Committee pursuant to section 2(c) of this order.

(b) At the request of the Director of the FBI, through his designee serving as Chairperson, heads of agencies and entities represented in the PCIE and ECIE may, to the extent permitted by law, provide resources necessary to the Integrity Committee. Employees from those agencies and entities will be detailed to the Integrity Committee, subject to the control and direction of the Chairperson, to conduct an investigation pursuant to section 2(c): *Provided*, that such agencies or entities shall be reimbursed by the agency or entity employing the subject of the investigation. Reimbursement for any costs associated with the detail shall be consistent with applicable law, including but not limited to the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 1535 and 1536), and subject to the availability of funds.

(c) Nothing in the above delegation shall augment, diminish, or otherwise modify any existing responsibilities and authorities of any other executive branch agency.

Sec. 4. *Results of Investigation.* (a) The report containing the results of the investigation conducted under the supervision of the Chair of the Integrity Committee shall be provided to the members of the Integrity Committee for consideration.

(b) With respect to those matters where the Integrity Committee has referred an administrative allegation to an agency of the executive branch with appropriate jurisdiction over the matter, the head of that agency shall provide a report to the Integrity Committee concerning the scope and results of the inquiry.

(c) The Integrity Committee shall assess the report received under (a) or (b) of this section and determine whether the results require forwarding of the report, with Integrity Committee recommendations, to the Chairperson of the PCIE/ECIE for resolution. If the Integrity Committee determines that the report requires no further referral or recommendations, it shall so notify the Chairperson of the PCIE/ECIE.

(d) Where the Chairperson of the PCIE/ECIE determines that dissemination of the report to the head of the subject's employing agency or entity is appropriate, the head of the agency or entity shall certify to the Chairperson of the PCIE/ECIE within sixty 60 days that he has personally reviewed the report, what action, if any, has been or is to be taken, and when any action taken will be completed. The PCIE/ECIE Chairperson may grant the head of the entity or agency a 30-day extension when circumstances necessitate such extension.

(e) The Chairperson of the PCIE/ECIE shall report to the Integrity Committee the final disposition of the matter, including what action, if any, has

EO 12994

Title 3—The President

been or is to be taken by the head of the subject's employing agency or entity. When the Integrity Committee receives notice of the final disposition, it shall advise the subject of the investigation that the matter referred to the Integrity Committee for review has been closed.

Sec. 5. *Procedures.* (a) The Integrity Committee, in conjunction with the Chairperson of the PCIE/ECIE, shall establish the policies and procedures necessary to ensure consistency in conducting investigations and reporting activities under this order.

(b) Such policies and procedures shall specify the circumstances under which the Integrity Committee, upon review of a complaint containing allegations of wrongdoing, may determine that an allegation is without merit and therefore the investigation is unwarranted. A determination by the Integrity Committee that an investigation is unwarranted shall be considered the Integrity Committee's final disposition of the complaint.

(c) The policies and procedures may be expanded to encompass other issues related to the handling of allegations against IGs and others covered by this order.

Sec. 6. *Records Maintenance.* All records created and received pursuant to this order are records of the Integrity Committee and shall be maintained by the FBI.

Sec. 7. *Judicial Review.* This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 21, 1996.

Executive Order 12994 of March 21, 1996

**Continuing the President's Committee on Mental Retardation
and Broadening Its Membership and Responsibilities**

The President's Committee on Mental Retardation, established by Executive Order No. 11280 on May 11, 1966, as superseded by Executive Order No. 11776 on March 28, 1974, has organized national planning, stimulated development of plans, policies and programs, and advanced the concept of community participation in the field of mental retardation.

National goals have been established to:

(1) promote full participation of people with mental retardation in their communities;

(2) provide all necessary supports to people with mental retardation and their families for such participation;

(3) reduce the occurrence and severity of mental retardation by one-half by the year 2010;

(4) assure the full citizenship rights of all people with mental retardation, including those rights secured by such landmark statutes as the Amer-

icans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Public Law 101–336 (42 U.S.C. 12101 *et seq.*);

(5) recognize the right of all people with mental retardation to self-determination and autonomy, to be treated in a nondiscriminatory manner, and to exercise meaningful choice, with whatever supports are necessary to effectuate these rights;

(6) recognize the right of all people with mental retardation to enjoy a quality of life that promotes independence, self-determination, and participation as productive members of society; and

(7) promote the widest possible dissemination of information on models, programs, and services in the field of mental retardation.

The achievement of these goals will require the most effective possible use of public and private resources.

NOW, THEREFORE, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 2), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Committee Continued and Responsibilities Expanded.* The President's Committee on Mental Retardation (the "Committee"), with expanded membership and expanded responsibilities, is hereby continued in operation.

Sec. 2. *Composition of Committee.* (a) The Committee shall be composed of the following members:

- (1) The Secretary of Health and Human Services;
- (2) The Secretary of Education;
- (3) The Attorney General;
- (4) The Secretary of Labor;
- (5) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;
- (6) The Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service (formerly ACTION);
- (7) The Commissioner of Social Security;
- (8) The Chair of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission;
- (9) The Chairperson of the National Council on Disability;
- (10) No more than 21 other members who shall be appointed to the Committee by the President. These citizen members shall consist of individuals who represent a broad spectrum of perspectives, experience, and expertise on mental retardation, and shall include self-advocates with mental retardation and members of families with a child or adult with mental retardation, and persons employed in either the public or the private sector. Except as the President may from time to time otherwise direct, appointees under this paragraph shall have two-year terms, except that an appointment made to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a term shall be made for the balance of the unexpired term.

(b) The President shall designate the Chair of the Committee from the 21 citizen members. The Chair shall advise and counsel the Committee and represent the Committee on appropriate occasions.

Sec. 3. *Functions of the Committee.* (a) The Committee shall provide such advice and assistance in the area of mental retardation as the President or Secretary of Health and Human Services may request, and particularly shall advise with respect to the following areas:

(1) evaluating and monitoring the national efforts to establish appropriate policies and supports for people with mental retardation;

(2) providing suggestions for improvement in the delivery of mental retardation services, including preventive services, the promulgation of effective and humane policies, and the provision of necessary supports;

(3) identifying the extent to which various Federal and State programs achieve the national goals in mental retardation described in the preamble to this order and have a positive impact on the lives of people with mental retardation;

(4) facilitating liaison among Federal, State, and local governments, foundations, nonprofit organizations, other private organizations, and citizens concerning mental retardation;

(5) developing and disseminating such information as will tend to reduce the incidence and severity of mental retardation; and

(6) promoting the concept of community participation and development of community supports for citizens with mental retardation.

(b) The Committee shall make an annual report, through the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to the President concerning mental retardation. Such additional reports may be made as the President may require or as the Committee may deem appropriate.

Sec. 4. *Cooperation by Other Agencies.* To assist the Committee in providing advice to the President, Federal departments and agencies requested to do so by the Committee shall designate liaison officers to the Committee. Such officers shall, on request by the Committee, and to the extent permitted by law, provide the Committee with information on department and agency programs that do contribute to or could contribute to achievement of the President's goals in the field of mental retardation.

Sec. 5. *Administration.* (a) The Department of Health and Human Services shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide the Committee with necessary staff, administrative services, and facilities and funding.

(b) Each member of the Committee, except any member who receives other compensation from the United States Government, may receive compensation for each day he or she is engaged in the work of the Committee, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 3109), and may also receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5701–5707), for persons employed intermittently in the Government service. Committee members with disabilities may be compensated for attendant expenses, consistent with Government procedures and practices.

(c) The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall perform such other functions with respect to the Committee as may be required by the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 2), except that of reporting to the Congress.

Sec. 6. *Construction.* Nothing in this order shall be construed as subjecting any Federal agency, or any function vested by law in, or assigned pursuant

Executive Orders

EO 12995

to law to, any Federal agency, to the authority of the Committee or as abrogating or restricting any such function in any manner.

Sec. 7. *Superseded Authority.* Executive Order No. 11776 is hereby superseded.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

March 21, 1996.

Executive Order 12995 of March 25, 1996

Amendment to Executive Order No. 12873

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to assist paper mills in their procurement of recovered materials to use as raw materials, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order No. 12873 is amended as follows:

Section 1. Section 504(a) of Executive Order No. 12873 shall read: “(a) For high speed copier paper, offset paper, forms bond, computer printout paper, carbonless paper, file folders, white woven envelopes and for other uncoated printing and writing paper, such as writing and office paper, book paper, cotton fiber paper, and cover stock, the minimum content standard shall be no less than 20 percent postconsumer materials beginning December 31, 1994. This minimum content standard shall be increased to 30 percent beginning on December 31, 1998.”

Sec. 2. Section 504(b) of Executive Order No. 12873 shall be deleted and section 504(c) of that order shall be redesignated as section 504(b) and shall read: “(b) As an alternative to meeting the standards in section 504(a), for all printing and writing papers, the minimum content standard shall be no less than 50 percent recovered materials that are a waste material byproduct of a finished product other than a paper or textile product which would otherwise be disposed of in a landfill, as determined by the State in which the facility is located.”

Sec. 3. The last sentence of section 301(a) of Executive Order No. 12873 shall read “In carrying out his or her functions, the Federal Environmental Executive shall consult with the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.”

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

March 25, 1996.

Executive Order 12996 of March 25, 1996

Management and General Public Use of the National Wildlife Refuge System

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in furtherance of the purposes of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742a), the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661), the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act (16 U.S.C. 668dd), the Refuge Recreation Act (16 U.S.C. 460k), the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531), the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3901), the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4401), the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321), and other pertinent statutes, and in order to conserve fish and wildlife and their habitat, it is ordered as follows:

Section 1. *The Mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System.* The mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System (“Refuge System”) is to preserve a national network of lands and waters for the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, and plant resources of the United States for the benefit of present and future generations.

Sec. 2. *Guiding Principles.* To help ensure a bright future for its treasured national heritage, I hereby affirm the following four guiding principles for the management and general public use of the Refuge System:

(a) *Public Use.* The Refuge System provides important opportunities for compatible wildlife-dependent recreational activities involving hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, and environmental education and interpretation.

(b) *Habitat.* Fish and wildlife will not prosper without high-quality habitat, and without fish and wildlife, traditional uses of refuges cannot be sustained. The Refuge System will continue to conserve and enhance the quality and diversity of fish and wildlife habitat within refuges.

(c) *Partnerships.* America’s sportsmen and women were the first partners who insisted on protecting valuable wildlife habitat within wildlife refuges. Conservation partnerships with other Federal agencies, State agencies, Tribes, organizations, industry, and the general public can make significant contributions to the growth and management of the Refuge System.

(d) *Public Involvement.* The public should be given a full and open opportunity to participate in decisions regarding acquisition and management of our National Wildlife Refuges.

Sec. 3. *Directives to the Secretary of the Interior.* To the extent consistent with existing laws and interagency agreements, the Secretary of the Interior, in carrying out his trustee and stewardship responsibilities for the Refuge System, is directed to:

(a) recognize compatible wildlife-dependent recreational activities involving hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, and environmental education and interpretation as priority general public uses of the Refuge System through which the American public can develop an appreciation for fish and wildlife;

Executive Orders

EO 12997

(b) provide expanded opportunities for these priority public uses within the Refuge System when they are compatible and consistent with sound principles of fish and wildlife management, and are otherwise in the public interest;

(c) ensure that such priority public uses receive enhanced attention in planning and management within the Refuge System;

(d) provide increased opportunities for families to experience wildlife-dependent recreation, particularly opportunities for parents and their children to safely engage in traditional outdoor activities, such as fishing and hunting;

(e) ensure that the biological integrity and environmental health of the Refuge System is maintained for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans;

(f) continue, consistent with existing laws and interagency agreements, authorized or permitted uses of units of the Refuge System by other Federal agencies, including those necessary to facilitate military preparedness;

(g) plan and direct the continued growth of the Refuge System in a manner that is best designed to accomplish the mission of the Refuge System, to contribute to the conservation of the ecosystems of the United States, and to increase support for the Refuge System and participation from conservation partners and the public;

(h) ensure timely and effective cooperation and collaboration with Federal agencies and State fish and wildlife agencies during the course of acquiring and managing National Wildlife Refuges;

(i) ensure appropriate public involvement opportunities will be provided in conjunction with refuge planning and management activities; and

(j) identify, prior to acquisition, existing compatible wildlife-dependent uses of new refuge lands that shall be permitted to continue on an interim basis pending completion of comprehensive planning.

Sec. 4. *Judicial Review.* This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 25, 1996.

Executive Order 12997 of April 1, 1996

Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 1 of the International Organizations Immunities Act (59 Stat. 669, 22 U.S.C. 288), and having found that the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization is a public international organization in which the United States participates within the meaning of the International Organizations Immunities Act, I hereby

EO 12998**Title 3—The President**

designate the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization as a public international organization entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities conferred by the International Organizations Immunities Act. This designation is not intended to abridge in any respect privileges, exemptions, or immunities that such organization may have acquired or may acquire by international agreements or by congressional action.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 1, 1996.

Executive Order 12998 of April 5, 1996

Amendment to Executive Order No. 11880

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 3347 of title 5, United States Code, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order No. 11880 of October 2, 1975, as amended, is further amended as follows:

A new section 2 of Executive Order No. 11880 shall be added to read: “The President may at any time, pursuant to law but without regard to the foregoing provisions of this order, direct that an officer, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 3347, and specified by the President shall act as Secretary of Commerce.”

The present section 2 of Executive Order No. 11880, as amended, shall be redesignated as section 3.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 5, 1996.

Executive Order 12999 of April 17, 1996

Educational Technology: Ensuring Opportunity for All Children in the Next Century

In order to ensure that American children have the skills they need to succeed in the information-intensive 21st century, the Federal Government is committed to working with the private sector to promote four major developments in American education: making modern computer technology an integral part of every classroom; providing teachers with the professional development they need to use new technologies effectively; connecting classrooms to the National Information Infrastructure; and encouraging the creation of excellent educational software. This Executive order streamlines the transfer of excess and surplus Federal computer equipment to our Nation’s classrooms and encourages Federal employees to volunteer their time and expertise to assist teachers and to connect classrooms.

Accordingly, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the provisions of

the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980, as amended (15 U.S.C. 3701 *et seq.*), the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, ch. 288, 63 Stat. 377, and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996, Public Law 104–106, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Protection of Educationally Useful Federal Equipment.* (a) Educationally useful Federal equipment is a vital national resource. To the extent such equipment can be used as is, separated into parts for other computers, or upgraded—either by professional technicians, students, or other recycling efforts—educationally useful Federal equipment is a valuable tool for computer education. Therefore, to the extent possible, all executive departments and agencies (hereinafter referred to as “agencies”) shall protect and safeguard such equipment, particularly when declared excess or surplus, so that it may be recycled and transferred, if appropriate, pursuant to this order.

Sec. 2. *Efficient Transfer of Educationally Useful Federal Equipment to Schools and Nonprofit Organizations.* (a) To the extent permitted by law, all agencies shall give highest preference to schools and nonprofit organizations, including community-based educational organizations, (“schools and nonprofit organizations”) in the transfer, through gift or donation, of educationally useful Federal equipment.

(b) Agencies shall attempt to give particular preference to schools and nonprofit organizations located in the Federal enterprise communities and empowerment zones established in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1993, Public Law 103–66.

(c) Each agency shall, to the extent permitted by law and where appropriate, identify educationally useful Federal equipment that it no longer needs and transfer it to a school or nonprofit organization by:

(1) conveying research equipment directly to the school or organization pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 3710(i); or

(2) reporting excess equipment to the General Services Administration (GSA) for donation when declared surplus in accordance with section 203(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, 40 U.S.C. 484(j). Agencies shall report such equipment as far as possible in advance of the date the equipment becomes excess, so that GSA may attempt to arrange direct transfers from the donating agency to recipients eligible under this order.

(d) In transfers made pursuant to paragraph (c)(1) of this section, title shall transfer directly from the agency to the schools or nonprofit organizations as required by 15 U.S.C. 3710(i). All such transfers shall be reported to the GSA. At the direction of the recipient institution or organization, and if appropriate, transferred equipment may be conveyed initially to a nonprofit reuse or recycling program that will upgrade it before transfer to the school or nonprofit organization holding title.

(e) All transfers to schools or nonprofit organizations, whether made directly or through GSA, shall be made at the lowest cost to the school or nonprofit organization permitted by law.

(f) The availability of educationally useful Federal equipment shall be made known to eligible recipients under this order by all practicable means, including newspaper, community announcements, and the Internet.

EO 12999

Title 3—The President

(g) The regional Federal Executive Boards shall help facilitate the transfer of educationally useful Federal equipment from the agencies they represent to recipients eligible under this order.

Sec. 3. Assisting Teachers' Professional Development: Connecting Classrooms. (a) Each agency that has employees who have computer expertise shall, to the extent permitted by law and in accordance with the guidelines of the Office of Personnel Management, encourage those employees to:

(1) help connect America's classrooms to the National Information Infrastructure;

(2) assist teachers in learning to use computers to teach; and

(3) provide ongoing maintenance of and technical support for the educationally useful Federal equipment transferred pursuant to this order.

(b) Each agency described in subsection (a) shall submit to the Office of Science and Technology Policy, within 6 months of the date of this order, an implementation plan to advance the developments described in this order, particularly those required in this section. The plan shall be consistent with approved agency budget totals and shall be coordinated through the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

(c) Nothing in this order shall be interpreted to bar a recipient of educationally useful Federal equipment from lending that equipment, whether on a permanent or temporary basis, to a teacher, administrator, student, employee, or other designated person in furtherance of educational goals.

Sec. 4. Definitions. For the purposes of this order: (a) "Schools" means individual public or private education institutions encompassing prekindergarten through twelfth grade, as well as public school districts.

(b) "Community-based educational organizations" means nonprofit entities that are engaged in collaborative projects with schools or that have education as their primary focus. Such organizations shall qualify as nonprofit educational institutions or organizations for purposes of section 203(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

(c) "Educationally useful Federal equipment" means computers and related peripheral tools (e.g., printers, modems, routers, and servers), including telecommunications and research equipment, that are appropriate for use in prekindergarten, elementary, middle, or secondary school education. It shall also include computer software, where the transfer of licenses is permitted.

(d) "Nonprofit reuse or recycling program" means a 501(c) organization able to upgrade computer equipment at no or low cost to the school or nonprofit organization taking title to it.

(e) "Federal Executive Boards," as defined in 5 C.F.R. Part 960, are regional organizations of each Federal agency's highest local officials.

Sec. 5. This order shall supersede Executive Order No. 12821 of November 16, 1992.

Sec. 6. Judicial Review. This order is not intended, and should not be construed, to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable

Executive Orders

EO 13000

at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or its employees.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 17, 1996.

Executive Order 13000 of April 24, 1996

**Order of Succession of Officers To Act as Secretary of
Defense**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 3347 of title 5, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Succession to Act as the Secretary of Defense.* (a) In the event of the death, permanent disability, or resignation of the Secretary of Defense, the incumbents holding the Department of Defense positions designated below, in the order indicated, shall act for and exercise the powers of the Secretary of Defense as Acting Secretary of Defense:

- (1) Deputy Secretary of Defense.
- (2) Secretary of the Army.
- (3) Secretary of the Navy.
- (4) Secretary of the Air Force.
- (5) Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology.
- (6) Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.
- (7) Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).
- (8) Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness.
- (9) Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology.
- (10) Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.
- (11) Director of Defense Research and Engineering.
- (12) The Assistant Secretaries of Defense, the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, and the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, in the order fixed by their length of service as permanent appointees in such positions.
- (13) Under Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, in the order fixed by their length of service as permanent appointees in such positions.
- (14) Assistant Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force whose appointments are vested in the President, and General Counsels of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, in the order fixed by their length of service as permanent appointees in such positions.

EO 13001

Title 3—The President

(b) In the event of the temporary absence or temporary disability of the Secretary of Defense, the incumbents holding the Department of Defense positions designated in paragraph (a) of this section, in the order indicated, shall act for and exercise the powers of the Secretary of Defense as Acting Secretary of Defense.

(1) In these instances, the designation of an Acting Secretary of Defense applies only for the duration of the Secretary's absence or disability, and does not affect the authority of the Secretary to resume the powers of his office upon his return.

(2) In the event that the Secretary of Defense is temporarily absent from his position, the Secretary may continue to exercise the powers and fulfill the duties of this office during his absence, notwithstanding the provisions of this order.

(c) Precedence among those officers designated in paragraphs (a)(12)–(14) of this section who have the same appointment date shall be determined by the Secretary of Defense at the time that such appointments are made.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, an officer shall not act for or exercise the powers of the Secretary of Defense under this order if that officer serves only in an acting capacity in the position that would otherwise entitle him to do so.

Sec. 2. Temporary Nature of Succession. Succession to act for and exercise the powers of the Secretary of Defense pursuant to this order shall be on a temporary or interim basis and shall not have the effect of vacating the statutory appointment held by the successor.

Sec. 3. Revocation of Prior Executive Order. Executive Order No. 12787 of December 31, 1991, is hereby revoked.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 24, 1996.

Executive Order 13001 of May 8, 1996

**Establishing an Emergency Board To Investigate a Dispute
Between Certain Railroads Represented by the National
Railway Labor Conference and Their Employees
Represented by the Transportation Communications
International Union**

A dispute exists between certain railroads represented by the National Railway Labor Conference and their employees represented by the Transportation Communications International Union. The railroads involved in this dispute are designated on the attached list, which is made a part of this order.

This dispute has not heretofore been adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 151 *et seq.*) (the “Act”).

Executive Orders

EO 13001

In the judgment of the National Mediation Board, this dispute threatens substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree that would deprive a section of the country of essential transportation service.

NOW, THEREFORE, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 10 of the Act (45 U.S.C. 160), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Establishment of Emergency Board ("Board")*. There is established effective May 8, 1996, a Board of three members to be appointed by the President to investigate the dispute. No member shall be pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of railroad employees or any railroad carrier. The Board shall perform its functions subject to the availability of funds.

Sec. 2. *Report*. The Board shall report to the President with respect to the dispute within 30 days of its creation.

Sec. 3. *Maintaining Conditions*. As provided by section 10 of the Act, from the date of the creation of the Board and for 30 days after the Board has made its report to the President, no change, except by agreement of the parties shall be made by the railroads or the employees in the conditions out of which the dispute arose.

Sec. 4. *Records Maintenance*. The records and files of the Board are records of the Office of the President and upon the Board's termination shall be maintained in the physical custody of the National Mediation Board.

Sec. 5. *Expiration*. The Board shall terminate upon the submission of the report provided for in sections 2 and 3 of this order.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 8, 1996.

RAILROADS

Alameda Belt Line Railway
Alton & Southern Railroad
American Refrigerator Transit Company
Arkansas Memphis Bridge Company
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company
Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company
Belt Railway Company of Chicago
Brownsville & Matamoros Bridge Company
Burlington Northern Railroad Company
Allouez Taconite Facility
Brainerd Timber Treating Plant
Western Fruit Express Company
Camas Prairie Railroad Company
Canadian National North America

EO 13001**Title 3—The President**

Central California Traction Company
Chicago Heights Terminal Railroad
Chicago Heights Terminal Transfer Railroad
Chicago and North Western Railway Company
Chicago South Shore and South Bend Railroad
Consolidated Rail Corporation
CSX Transportation, Inc.
 The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (former)
 The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company (former)
 Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company (former)
 Seaboard Coast Line Railroad Company (former)
Houston Belt and Terminal Railway
Joint Railroad Agency - National Stock Yards
The Kansas City Southern Railway Company
 CP-Kansas City Southern Joint Agency
Kansas City Terminal Railway Company
Lake Superior & Ishpeming Railroad Company
Los Angeles Junction Railroad Company
Missouri Pacific Railroad
New Orleans Public Belt Railroad
Norfolk and Portsmouth Belt Line Railroad Company
Norfolk Southern Corporation
Norfolk Southern Railway Company
 The Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company
 Atlantic & East Carolina Railway Company
 Central of Georgia Railroad Company
 The Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company
 Georgia Southern and Florida Railway Company
 Norfolk & Western Railway Company
 Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia Railway Company
Northern Indiana Commuter Transportation District
Peoria and Pekin Union Railway Company
The Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghioghenny Railway Company
Port Terminal Railroad Association
Portland Terminal Railroad Company
Spokane International Railroad
Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis

Executive Orders

EO 13003

Texarkana Union Station Trust Company
Union Pacific Fruit Express
Union Pacific Railroad
Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad
Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad
Oklahoma, Kansas & Texas Railroad
Western Pacific Railroad
Wichita Terminal Association

Executive Order 13002 of May 13, 1996

**Termination of Combat Zone Designation in Vietnam and
Waters Adjacent Thereto**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 112(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 112(c)(3)), June 30, 1996, as of midnight thereof, is hereby designated as the date of termination of combatant activities in the zone comprised of the area described in Executive Order No. 11216 of April 24, 1965.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 13, 1996.

Executive Order 13003 of May 15, 1996

**Establishing an Emergency Board To Investigate Disputes
Between Certain Railroads Represented by the National
Carriers' Conference Committee of the National Railway
Labor Conference and Their Employees Represented by the
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees**

Disputes exist between certain railroads represented by the National Carriers' Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference, including Consolidated Rail Corporation (including the Clearfield Cluster), Burlington Northern Railroad Co., CSX Transportation Inc., Norfolk Southern Railway Co., Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co., Union Pacific Railroad, Chicago & North Western Railway Co., Kansas City Southern Railway Co., and their employees represented by the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. The railroads involved in these disputes are designated on the attached list, which is made a part of this order.

The disputes have not heretofore been adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 151 *et seq.*) (the "Act").

EO 13003

Title 3—The President

In the judgment of the National Mediation Board, these disputes threaten substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree that would deprive a section of the country of essential transportation service.

NOW, THEREFORE, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 10 of the Act (45 U.S.C. 160), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Establishment of Emergency Board (“Board”)*. There is established effective May 15, 1996, a Board of three members to be appointed by the President to investigate any and all of the disputes raised in mediation. No member shall be pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of railroad employees or any railroad carrier. The Board shall perform its functions subject to the availability of funds.

Sec. 2. *Report*. The Board shall report to the President with respect to the dispute within 30 days of its creation.

Sec. 3. *Maintaining Conditions*. As provided by section 10 of the Act, from the date of the creation of the Board and for 30 days after the Board has made its report to the President, no change, except by agreement of the parties shall be made by the railroads or the employees in the conditions out of which the disputes arose.

Sec. 4. *Records Maintenance*. The records and files of the Board are records of the Office of the President and upon the Board’s termination shall be maintained in the physical custody of the National Mediation Board.

Sec. 5. *Expiration*. The Board shall terminate upon the submission of the report provided for in sections 2 and 3 of this order.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 15, 1996.

RAILROADS

Alton & Southern Railroad

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company

Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company

Belt Railway Company of Chicago

Burlington Northern Railroad Company

Camas Prairie Railroad Company

Chicago and North Western Railway Company

Consolidated Rail Corporation (including the Clearfield Cluster)

CSX Transportation, Inc.

The Baltimore and Ohio Chicago Terminal Company

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (former)

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company (former) (Northern and Southern Regions)

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company (former)

Clinchfield Railroad (former)

Executive Orders

EO 13003

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company (former)
Monon Railroad (former)
Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railway Company
Seaboard Coast Line Railroad Company (former)
Toledo Terminal Railroad Company (former)
Western Maryland Railway Company (former)
Western Railway of Alabama
Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad
Houston Belt and Terminal Railway
The Kansas City Southern Railway Company
 CP-Kansas City Southern Joint Agency
Lake Superior & Ishpeming Railroad Company
Longview, Portland & Northern Railway Company
Los Angeles Junction Railway
Manufacturers Railway Company
Meridian & Bigbee Railroad Company
Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad
 Oklahoma, Kansas & Texas Railroad
Missouri Pacific Railroad
New Orleans Public Belt Railroad
Norfolk and Portsmouth Belt Line Railroad Company
Norfolk Southern Railway Company
 The Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company
 Atlantic & East Carolina Railway Company
 Central of Georgia Railroad Company
 The Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company
 Georgia Southern and Florida Railway Company
 Interstate Railroad Company
 Norfolk & Western Railway Company
 Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia Railway Company
 Tennessee Railway Company
Northeast Illinois Regional Commuter Railroad Corporation
Northern Indiana Commuter Transportation District
Peoria and Pekin Union Railway Company
The Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogheny Railway Company
Port Terminal Railroad Association
Portland Terminal Railroad Company

EO 13004

Title 3—The President

Spokane International Railroad
Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis
Union Pacific Railroad
Utah Railway Company
Western Pacific Railroad
Wichita Terminal Association

Executive Order 13004 of May 17, 1996

**Establishing an Emergency Board To Investigate Disputes
Between Certain Railroads Represented by the National
Railway Labor Conference and Their Employees
Represented by Certain Labor Organizations**

Disputes exist between certain railroads represented by the National Railway Labor Conference and their employees represented by certain labor organizations. The railroads and labor organizations involved in these disputes are designated on the attached lists, which are made a part of this order.

These disputes have not heretofore been adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 151 *et seq.*) (the “Act”).

In the judgment of the National Mediation Board, these disputes threaten substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree that would deprive a section of the country of essential transportation service.

NOW, THEREFORE, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 10 of the Act (45 U.S.C. 160), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Establishment of Emergency Board (“Board”).* There is established effective May 17, 1996, a Board of three members to be appointed by the President to investigate the disputes. No member shall be pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of railroad employees or any railroad carrier. The Board shall perform its functions subject to the availability of funds.

Sec. 2. *Report.* The Board shall report to the President with respect to the dispute within 30 days of its creation.

Sec. 3. *Maintaining Conditions.* As provided by section 10 of the Act, from the date of the creation of the Board and for 30 days after the Board has made its report to the President, no change, except by agreement of the parties, shall be made by the railroads or the employees in the conditions out of which the disputes arose.

Sec. 4. *Records Maintenance.* The records and files of the Board are records of the Office of the President and upon the Board’s termination shall be maintained in the physical custody of the National Mediation Board.

Executive Orders

EO 13004

Sec. 5. *Expiration.* The Board shall terminate upon the submission of the report provided for in sections 2 and 3 of this order.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 17, 1996.

RAILROADS

Alameda Belt Line Railway
Alton & Southern Railroad
American Refrigerator Transit Company
Arkansas Memphis Bridge Company
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company
Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company
Belt Railway Company of Chicago
Brownsville & Matamoros Bridge Company
Burlington Northern Railroad Company
 Allouez Taconite Facility
 Brainerd Timber Treating Plant
 Western Fruit Express Company
Camas Prairie Railroad Company
Canadian National North America
Central California Traction Company
Chicago Heights Terminal Railroad
Chicago Heights Terminal Transfer Railroad
Chicago and North Western Railway Company
Chicago South Shore and South Bend Railroad
Consolidated Rail Corporation
CSX Transportation, Inc.
 The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (former)
 The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company (former)
 Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company (former)
 Seaboard Coast Line Railroad Company (former)
Houston Belt and Terminal Railway
Joint Railroad Agency - National Stock Yards
The Kansas City Southern Railway Company
 CP-Kansas City Southern Joint Agency
Kansas City Terminal Railway Company
Lake Superior & Ishpeming Railroad Company
Los Angeles Junction Railroad Company

EO 13005**Title 3—The President**

Missouri Pacific Railroad
New Orleans Public Belt Railroad
Norfolk and Portsmouth Belt Line Railroad Company
Norfolk Southern Corporation
Norfolk Southern Railway Company
 The Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company
 Atlantic & East Carolina Railway Company
 Central of Georgia Railroad Company
 The Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company
 Georgia Southern and Florida Railway Company
 Norfolk & Western Railway Company
 Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia Railway Company
Northern Indiana Commuter Transportation District
Peoria and Pekin Union Railway Company
The Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghioghenny Railway Company
Port Terminal Railroad Association
Portland Terminal Railroad Company
Spokane International Railroad
Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis
Texarkana Union Station Trust Company
Union Pacific Fruit Express
Union Pacific Railroad
 Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad
 Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad
 Oklahoma, Kansas & Texas Railroad
Western Pacific Railroad
Wichita Terminal Association

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen
International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers, AFL–CIO
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Sheet Metal Workers International Association

Executive Order 13005 of May 21, 1996

Empowerment Contracting

In order to promote economy and efficiency in Federal procurement, it is necessary to secure broad-based competition for Federal contracts. This

broad competition is best achieved where there is an expansive pool of potential contractors capable of producing quality goods and services at competitive prices. A great and largely untapped opportunity for expanding the pool of such contractors can be found in this Nation's economically distressed communities.

Fostering growth of Federal contractors in economically distressed communities and ensuring that those contractors become viable businesses for the long term will promote economy and efficiency in Federal procurement and help to empower those communities. Fostering growth of long-term viable contractors will be promoted by offering appropriate incentives to qualified businesses.

Accordingly, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 486(a) of title 40, United States Code, and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Policy.* The purpose of this order is to strengthen the economy and to improve the efficiency of the Federal procurement system by encouraging business development that expands the industrial base and increases competition.

Sec. 2. *Empowerment Contracting Program.* In consultation with the Secretaries of the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Labor, and Defense; the Administrator of General Services; the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; the Administrator of the Small Business Administration; and the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy, the Secretary of the Department of Commerce shall develop policies and procedures to ensure that agencies, to the extent permitted by law, grant qualified large businesses and qualified small businesses appropriate incentives to encourage business activity in areas of general economic distress, including a price or an evaluation credit, when assessing offers for government contracts in unrestricted competitions, where the incentives would promote the policy set forth in this order. In developing such policies and procedures, the Secretary shall consider the size of the qualified businesses.

Sec. 3. *Monitoring and Evaluation.* The Secretary shall:

(a) monitor the implementation and operation of the policies and procedures developed in accordance with this order;

(b) develop a process to ensure the proper administration of the program and to reduce the potential for fraud by the intended beneficiaries of the program;

(c) develop principles and a process to evaluate the effectiveness of the policies and procedures developed in accordance with this order; and

(d) by December 1 of each year, issue a report to the President on the status and effectiveness of the program.

Sec. 4. *Implementation Guidelines.* In implementing this order, the Secretary shall:

(a) issue rules, regulations, and guidelines necessary to implement this order, including a requirement for the periodic review of the eligibility of qualified businesses and distressed areas;

(b) draft all rules, regulations, and guidelines necessary to implement this order within 90 days of the date of this order; and

(c) ensure that all policies and procedures and all rules, regulations, and guidelines adopted and implemented in accordance with this order minimize the administrative burden on affected agencies and the procurement process.

Sec. 5. *Definitions.* For purposes of this Executive order:

(a) “Agency” means any authority of the United States that is an “agency” under 44 U.S.C. 3502(1), other than those considered to be independent regulatory agencies, as defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(10).

(b) “Area of general economic distress” shall be defined, for all urban and rural communities, as any census tract that has a poverty rate of at least 20 percent or any designated Federal Empowerment Zone, Supplemental Empowerment Zone, Enhanced Enterprise Community, or Enterprise Community. In addition, the Secretary may designate as an area of general economic distress any additional rural or Indian reservation area after considering the following factors:

- (1) Unemployment rate;
- (2) Degree of poverty;
- (3) Extent of outmigration; and
- (4) Rate of business formation and rate of business growth.

(c) “Qualified large business” means a large for-profit or not-for-profit trade or business that (1) employs a significant number of residents from the area of general economic distress; and (2) either has a significant physical presence in the area of general economic distress or has a direct impact on generating significant economic activity in the area of general economic distress.

(d) “Qualified small business” means a small for-profit or not-for-profit trade or business that (1) employs a significant number of residents from the area of general economic distress; (2) has a significant physical presence in the area of general economic distress; or (3) has a direct impact on generating significant economic activity in the area of general economic distress.

(e) “Secretary” means the Secretary of Commerce.

Sec. 6. *Agency Authority.* Nothing in this Executive order shall be construed as displacing the agencies’ authority or responsibilities, as authorized by law, including specifically other programs designed to promote the development of small or disadvantaged businesses.

Sec. 7. *Judicial Review.* This Executive order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 21, 1996.

Executive Order 13006 of May 21, 1996

Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties in Our Nation's Central Cities

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*) and the Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2505), and in furtherance of and consistent with Executive Order No. 12072 of August 16, 1978, and Executive Order No. 11593 of May 13, 1971, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Statement of Policy.* Through the Administration's community empowerment initiatives, the Federal Government has undertaken various efforts to revitalize our central cities, which have historically served as the centers for growth and commerce in our metropolitan areas. Accordingly, the Administration hereby reaffirms the commitment set forth in Executive Order No. 12072 to strengthen our Nation's cities by encouraging the location of Federal facilities in our central cities. The Administration also reaffirms the commitments set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act to provide leadership in the preservation of historic resources, and in the Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976 to acquire and utilize space in suitable buildings of historic, architectural, or cultural significance.

To this end, the Federal Government shall utilize and maintain, wherever operationally appropriate and economically prudent, historic properties and districts, especially those located in our central business areas. When implementing these policies, the Federal Government shall institute practices and procedures that are sensible, understandable, and compatible with current authority and that impose the least burden on, and provide the maximum benefit to, society.

Sec. 2. *Encouraging the Location of Federal Facilities on Historic Properties in Our Central Cities.* When operationally appropriate and economically prudent, and subject to the requirements of section 601 of title VI of the Rural Development Act of 1972, as amended (42 U.S.C. 3122), and Executive Order No. 12072, when locating Federal facilities, Federal agencies shall give first consideration to historic properties within historic districts. If no such property is suitable, then Federal agencies shall consider other developed or undeveloped sites within historic districts. Federal agencies shall then consider historic properties outside of historic districts, if no suitable site within a district exists. Any rehabilitation or construction that is undertaken pursuant to this order must be architecturally compatible with the character of the surrounding historic district or properties.

Sec. 3. *Identifying and Removing Regulatory Barriers.* Federal agencies with responsibilities for leasing, acquiring, locating, maintaining, or managing Federal facilities or with responsibilities for the planning for, or managing of, historic resources shall take steps to reform, streamline, and otherwise minimize regulations, policies, and procedures that impede the Federal Government's ability to establish or maintain a presence in historic districts or to acquire historic properties to satisfy Federal space needs, unless such regulations, policies, and procedures are designed to protect human health and safety or the environment. Federal agencies are encouraged to seek the

EO 13007**Title 3—The President**

assistance of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation when taking these steps.

Sec. 4. *Improving Preservation Partnerships.* In carrying out the authorities of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Secretary of the Interior, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and each Federal agency shall seek appropriate partnerships with States, local governments, Indian tribes, and appropriate private organizations with the goal of enhancing participation of these parties in the National Historic Preservation Program. Such partnerships should embody the principles of administrative flexibility, reduced paperwork, and increased service to the public.

Sec. 5. *Judicial Review.* This order is not intended to create, nor does it create, any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 21, 1996.

Executive Order 13007 of May 24, 1996

Indian Sacred Sites

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, in furtherance of Federal treaties, and in order to protect and preserve Indian religious practices, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. *Accommodation of Sacred Sites.* (a) In managing Federal lands, each executive branch agency with statutory or administrative responsibility for the management of Federal lands shall, to the extent practicable, permitted by law, and not clearly inconsistent with essential agency functions, (1) accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners and (2) avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites. Where appropriate, agencies shall maintain the confidentiality of sacred sites.

(b) For purposes of this order:

(i) “Federal lands” means any land or interests in land owned by the United States, including leasehold interests held by the United States, except Indian trust lands;

(ii) “Indian tribe” means an Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or community that the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian tribe pursuant to Public Law No. 103–454, 108 Stat. 4791, and “Indian” refers to a member of such an Indian tribe; and

(iii) “Sacred site” means any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on Federal land that is identified by an Indian tribe, or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion; provided that the tribe or ap-

propriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency of the existence of such a site.

Sec. 2. *Procedures.* (a) Each executive branch agency with statutory or administrative responsibility for the management of Federal lands shall, as appropriate, promptly implement procedures for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of section 1 of this order, including, where practicable and appropriate, procedures to ensure reasonable notice is provided of proposed actions or land management policies that may restrict future access to or ceremonial use of, or adversely affect the physical integrity of, sacred sites. In all actions pursuant to this section, agencies shall comply with the Executive memorandum of April 29, 1994, "Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments."

(b) Within 1 year of the effective date of this order, the head of each executive branch agency with statutory or administrative responsibility for the management of Federal lands shall report to the President, through the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, on the implementation of this order. Such reports shall address, among other things, (i) any changes necessary to accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites; (ii) any changes necessary to avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of Indian sacred sites; and (iii) procedures implemented or proposed to facilitate consultation with appropriate Indian tribes and religious leaders and the expeditious resolution of disputes relating to agency action on Federal lands that may adversely affect access to, ceremonial use of, or the physical integrity of sacred sites.

Sec. 3. Nothing in this order shall be construed to require a taking of vested property interests. Nor shall this order be construed to impair enforceable rights to use of Federal lands that have been granted to third parties through final agency action. For purposes of this order, "agency action" has the same meaning as in the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551(13)).

Sec. 4. This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to, nor does it, create any right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by any party against the United States, its agencies, officers, or any person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 24, 1996.

Executive Order 13008 of June 3, 1996

Amending Executive Order No. 12880

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988, as amended (21 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*), in accordance with Executive Order No. 12992 of March 15, 1996, and in order to provide for more effective management of the international narcotics control policies of the United States, it is hereby ordered that section 1(c) of Executive Order

EO 13009

Title 3—The President

No. 12880 is amended by deleting “Department of State” and inserting “Office of National Drug Control Policy” in lieu thereof.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

*THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 3, 1996.*

Executive Order 13009 of June 14, 1996

**Amendment to Executive Order No. 12963 Entitled
Presidential Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to increase the membership of the Presidential Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order No. 12963 is amended by deleting the number “30” in the second sentence of section 1(a) of that order and inserting the number “35” in lieu thereof.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

*THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 14, 1996.*

Executive Order 13010 of July 15, 1996

Critical Infrastructure Protection

Certain national infrastructures are so vital that their incapacity or destruction would have a debilitating impact on the defense or economic security of the United States. These critical infrastructures include telecommunications, electrical power systems, gas and oil storage and transportation, banking and finance, transportation, water supply systems, emergency services (including medical, police, fire, and rescue), and continuity of government. Threats to these critical infrastructures fall into two categories: physical threats to tangible property (“physical threats”), and threats of electronic, radio-frequency, or computer-based attacks on the information or communications components that control critical infrastructures (“cyber threats”). Because many of these critical infrastructures are owned and operated by the private sector, it is essential that the government and private sector work together to develop a strategy for protecting them and assuring their continued operation.

NOW, THEREFORE, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Establishment.* There is hereby established the President’s Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection (“Commission”).

(a) *Chair.* A qualified individual from outside the Federal Government shall be appointed by the President to serve as Chair of the Commission. The Commission Chair shall be employed on a full-time basis.

Executive Orders

EO 13010

(b) *Members.* The head of each of the following executive branch departments and agencies shall nominate not more than two full-time members of the Commission:

- (i) Department of the Treasury;
- (ii) Department of Justice;
- (iii) Department of Defense;
- (iv) Department of Commerce;
- (v) Department of Transportation;
- (vi) Department of Energy;
- (vii) Central Intelligence Agency;
- (viii) Federal Emergency Management Agency;
- (ix) Federal Bureau of Investigation;
- (x) National Security Agency.

One of the nominees of each agency may be an individual from outside the Federal Government who shall be employed by the agency on a full-time basis. Each nominee must be approved by the Steering Committee.

Sec. 2. *The Principals Committee.* The Commission shall report to the President through a Principals Committee ("Principals Committee"), which shall review any reports or recommendations before submission to the President. The Principals Committee shall comprise the:

- (i) Secretary of the Treasury;
- (ii) Secretary of Defense;
- (iii) Attorney General;
- (iv) Secretary of Commerce;
- (v) Secretary of Transportation;
- (vi) Secretary of Energy;
- (vii) Director of Central Intelligence;
- (viii) Director of the Office of Management and Budget;
- (ix) Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency;
- (x) Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
- (xi) Assistant to the Vice President for National Security Affairs.

Sec. 3. *The Steering Committee of the President's Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection.* A Steering Committee ("Steering Committee") shall oversee the work of the Commission on behalf of the Principals Committee. The Steering Committee shall comprise four members appointed by the President. One of the members shall be the Chair of the Commission and one shall be an employee of the Executive Office of the President. The Steering Committee will receive regular reports on the progress of the Commission's work and approve the submission of reports to the Principals Committee.

Sec. 4. *Mission.* The Commission shall: (a) within 30 days of this order, produce a statement of its mission objectives, which will elaborate the gen-

eral objectives set forth in this order, and a detailed schedule for addressing each mission objective, for approval by the Steering Committee;

(b) identify and consult with: (i) elements of the public and private sectors that conduct, support, or contribute to infrastructure assurance; (ii) owners and operators of the critical infrastructures; and (iii) other elements of the public and private sectors, including the Congress, that have an interest in critical infrastructure assurance issues and that may have differing perspectives on these issues;

(c) assess the scope and nature of the vulnerabilities of, and threats to, critical infrastructures;

(d) determine what legal and policy issues are raised by efforts to protect critical infrastructures and assess how these issues should be addressed;

(e) recommend a comprehensive national policy and implementation strategy for protecting critical infrastructures from physical and cyber threats and assuring their continued operation;

(f) propose any statutory or regulatory changes necessary to effect its recommendations; and

(g) produce reports and recommendations to the Steering Committee as they become available; it shall not limit itself to producing one final report.

Sec. 5. *Advisory Committee to the President's Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection.* (a) The Commission shall receive advice from an advisory committee ("Advisory Committee") composed of no more than ten individuals appointed by the President from the private sector who are knowledgeable about critical infrastructures. The Advisory Committee shall advise the Commission on the subjects of the Commission's mission in whatever manner the Advisory Committee, the Commission Chair, and the Steering Committee deem appropriate.

(b) A Chair shall be designated by the President from among the members of the Advisory Committee.

(c) The Advisory Committee shall be established in compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.). The Department of Defense shall perform the functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act for the Advisory Committee, except that of reporting to the Congress, in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

Sec. 6. *Administration.* (a) All executive departments and agencies shall cooperate with the Commission and provide such assistance, information, and advice to the Commission as it may request, to the extent permitted by law.

(b) The Commission and the Advisory Committee may hold open and closed hearings, conduct inquiries, and establish subcommittees, as necessary.

(c) Members of the Advisory Committee shall serve without compensation for their work on the Advisory Committee. While engaged in the work of the Advisory Committee, members may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in the government service.

(d) To the extent permitted by law, and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Department of Defense shall provide the Commission and the Advisory Committee with administrative services, staff, other support services, and such funds as may be necessary for the performance of its functions and shall reimburse the executive branch components that provide representatives to the Commission for the compensation of those representatives.

(e) In order to augment the expertise of the Commission, the Department of Defense may, at the Commission's request, contract for the services of nongovernmental consultants who may prepare analyses, reports, background papers, and other materials for consideration by the Commission. In addition, at the Commission's request, executive departments and agencies shall request that existing Federal advisory committees consider and provide advice on issues of critical infrastructure protection, to the extent permitted by law.

(f) The Commission, the Principals Committee, the Steering Committee, and the Advisory Committee shall terminate 1 year from the date of this order, unless extended by the President prior to that date.

Sec. 7. Interim Coordinating Mission. (a) While the Commission is conducting its analysis and until the President has an opportunity to consider and act on its recommendations, there is a need to increase coordination of existing infrastructure protection efforts in order to better address, and prevent, crises that would have a debilitating regional or national impact. There is hereby established an Infrastructure Protection Task Force ("IPTF") within the Department of Justice, chaired by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to undertake this interim coordinating mission.

(b) The IPTF will not supplant any existing programs or organizations.

(c) The Steering Committee shall oversee the work of the IPTF.

(d) The IPTF shall include at least one full-time member each from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense, and the National Security Agency. It shall also receive part-time assistance from other executive branch departments and agencies. Members shall be designated by their departments or agencies on the basis of their expertise in the protection of critical infrastructures. IPTF members' compensation shall be paid by their parent agency or department.

(e) The IPTF's function is to identify and coordinate existing expertise, inside and outside of the Federal Government, to:

(i) provide, or facilitate and coordinate the provision of, expert guidance to critical infrastructures to detect, prevent, halt, or confine an attack and to recover and restore service;

(ii) issue threat and warning notices in the event advance information is obtained about a threat;

(iii) provide training and education on methods of reducing vulnerabilities and responding to attacks on critical infrastructures;

(iv) conduct after-action analysis to determine possible future threats, targets, or methods of attack; and

(v) coordinate with the pertinent law enforcement authorities during or after an attack to facilitate any resulting criminal investigation.

EO 13011**Title 3—The President**

(f) All executive departments and agencies shall cooperate with the IPTF and provide such assistance, information, and advice as the IPTF may request, to the extent permitted by law.

(g) All executive departments and agencies shall share with the IPTF information about threats and warning of attacks, and about actual attacks on critical infrastructures, to the extent permitted by law.

(h) The IPTF shall terminate no later than 180 days after the termination of the Commission, unless extended by the President prior to that date.

Sec. 8. *General.* (a) This order is not intended to change any existing statutes or Executive orders.

(b) This order is not intended to create any right, benefit, trust, or responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 15, 1996.

Executive Order 13011 of July 16, 1996

Federal Information Technology

A Government that works better and costs less requires efficient and effective information systems. The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and the Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 provide the opportunity to improve significantly the way the Federal Government acquires and manages information technology. Agencies now have the clear authority and responsibility to make measurable improvements in mission performance and service delivery to the public through the strategic application of information technology. A coordinated approach that builds on existing structures and successful practices is needed to provide maximum benefit across the Federal Government from this technology.

Accordingly, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Policy.* It shall be the policy of the United States Government that executive agencies shall: (a) significantly improve the management of their information systems, including the acquisition of information technology, by implementing the relevant provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Public Law 104–13), the Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 (Division E of Public Law 104–106) (“Information Technology Act”), and the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (Public Law 103–62);

(b) refocus information technology management to support directly their strategic missions, implement an investment review process that drives budget formulation and execution for information systems, and rethink and restructure the way they perform their functions before investing in information technology to support that work;

(c) establish clear accountability for information resources management activities by creating agency Chief Information Officers (CIOs) with the visibility and management responsibilities necessary to advise the agency head on the design, development, and implementation of those information systems. These responsibilities include: (1) participating in the investment review process for information systems; (2) monitoring and evaluating the performance of those information systems on the basis of applicable performance measures; and, (3) as necessary, advising the agency head to modify or terminate those systems;

(d) cooperate in the use of information technology to improve the productivity of Federal programs and to promote a coordinated, interoperable, secure, and shared Governmentwide infrastructure that is provided and supported by a diversity of private sector suppliers and a well-trained corps of information technology professionals; and

(e) establish an interagency support structure that builds on existing successful interagency efforts and shall provide expertise and advice to agencies; expand the skill and career development opportunities of information technology professionals; improve the management and use of information technology within and among agencies by developing information technology procedures and standards and by identifying and sharing experiences, ideas, and promising practices; and provide innovative, multi-disciplinary, project-specific support to agencies to enhance interoperability, minimize unnecessary duplication of effort, and capitalize on agency successes.

Sec. 2. *Responsibilities of Agency Heads.* The head of each executive agency shall: (a) effectively use information technology to improve mission performance and service to the public;

(b) strengthen the quality of decisions about the employment of information resources to meet mission needs through integrated analysis, planning, budgeting, and evaluation processes, including:

(1) determining, before making investments in new information systems, whether the Government should be performing the function, if the private sector or another agency should support the function, and if the function needs to be or has been appropriately redesigned to improve its efficiency;

(2) establishing mission-based performance measures for information systems investments, aligned with agency performance plans prepared pursuant to the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (Public Law 103-62);

(3) establishing agency-wide and project-level management structures and processes responsible and accountable for managing, selecting, controlling, and evaluating investments in information systems, with authority for terminating information systems when appropriate;

(4) supporting appropriate training of personnel; and

(5) seeking the advice of, participating in, and supporting the inter-agency support structure set forth in this order;

(c) select CIOs with the experience and skills necessary to accomplish the duties set out in law and policy, including this order, and involve the

CIO at the highest level of the agency in the processes and decisions set out in this section;

(d) ensure that the information security policies, procedures, and practices of the executive agency are adequate;

(e) where appropriate, and in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation and guidance to be issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), structure major information systems investments into manageable projects as narrow in scope and brief in duration as practicable, consistent with the Information Technology Act, to reduce risk, promote flexibility and interoperability, increase accountability, and better correlate mission need with current technology and market conditions; and

(f) to the extent permitted by law, enter into a contract that provides for multiagency acquisitions of information technology as an executive agent for the Government, if and in the manner that the Director of OMB considers it advantageous to do so.

Sec. 3. *Chief Information Officers Council.* (a) *Purpose and Functions.* A Chief Information Officers Council (“CIO Council”) is established as the principal interagency forum to improve agency practices on such matters as the design, modernization, use, sharing, and performance of agency information resources. The Council shall:

(1) develop recommendations for overall Federal information technology management policy, procedures, and standards;

(2) share experiences, ideas, and promising practices, including work process redesign and the development of performance measures, to improve the management of information resources;

(3) identify opportunities, make recommendations for, and sponsor cooperation in using information resources;

(4) assess and address the hiring, training, classification, and professional development needs of the Federal Government with respect to information resources management;

(5) make recommendations and provide advice to appropriate executive agencies and organizations, including advice to OMB on the Governmentwide strategic plan required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; and

(6) seek the views of the Chief Financial Officers Council, Government Information Technology Services Board, Information Technology Resources Board, Federal Procurement Council, industry, academia, and State and local governments on matters of concern to the Council as appropriate.

(b) *Membership.* The CIO Council shall be composed of the CIOs and Deputy CIOs of the following executive agencies plus two representatives from other agencies:

1. Department of State;
2. Department of the Treasury;
3. Department of Defense;
4. Department of Justice;
5. Department of the Interior;

Executive Orders

EO 13011

6. Department of Agriculture;
7. Department of Commerce;
8. Department of Labor;
9. Department of Health and Human Services;
10. Department of Housing and Urban Development;
11. Department of Transportation;
12. Department of Energy;
13. Department of Education;
14. Department of Veterans Affairs;
15. Environmental Protection Agency;
16. Federal Emergency Management Agency;
17. Central Intelligence Agency;
18. Small Business Administration;
19. Social Security Administration;
20. Department of the Army;
21. Department of the Navy;
22. Department of the Air Force;
23. National Aeronautics and Space Administration;
24. Agency for International Development;
25. General Services Administration;
26. National Science Foundation;
27. Nuclear Regulatory Commission; and
28. Office of Personnel Management.

The Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of OMB, the Controller of the Office of Federal Financial Management of OMB, the Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy of OMB, a Senior Representative of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Chair of the Government Information Technology Services Board, and the Chair of the Information Technology Resources Board shall also be members. The CIO Council shall be chaired by the Deputy Director for Management of OMB. The Vice Chair, elected by the CIO Council on a rotating basis, shall be an agency CIO.

Sec. 4. Government Information Technology Services Board.

(a) *Purpose and Functions.* A Government Information Technology Services Board ("Services Board") is established to ensure continued implementation of the information technology recommendations of the National Performance Review and to identify and promote the development of innovative technologies, standards, and practices among agencies and State and local governments and the private sector. It shall seek the views of experts from industry, academia, and State and local governments on matters of concern to the Services Board as appropriate. The Services Board shall also

EO 13011**Title 3—The President**

make recommendations to the agencies, the CIO Council, OMB, and others as appropriate, and assist in the following:

(1) creating opportunities for cross-agency cooperation and intergovernmental approaches in using information resources to support common operational areas and to develop and provide shared governmentwide infrastructure services;

(2) developing shared governmentwide information infrastructure services to be used for innovative, multiagency information technology projects;

(3) creating and utilizing affinity groups for particular business or technology areas; and

(4) developing with the National Institute of Standards and Technology and with established standards bodies, standards and guidelines pertaining to Federal information systems, consistent with the limitations contained in the Computer Security Act of 1987 (40 U.S.C. 759 note), as amended by the Information Technology Act.

(b) *Membership.* The Services Board shall be composed of individuals from agencies based on their proven expertise or accomplishments in fields necessary to achieve its goals. Major government mission areas such as electronic benefits, electronic commerce, law enforcement, environmental protection, national defense, and health care may be represented on the Services Board to provide a program operations perspective. Initial selection of members will be made by OMB in consultation with other agencies as appropriate. The CIO Council may nominate two members. The Services Board shall recommend new members to OMB for consideration. The Chair will be elected by the Services Board.

Sec. 5. Information Technology Resources Board.

(a) *Purpose and Functions.* An Information Technology Resources Board (“Resources Board”) is established to provide independent assessments to assist in the development, acquisition, and management of selected major information systems and to provide recommendations to agency heads and OMB as appropriate. The Resources Board shall:

(1) review, at the request of an agency and OMB, specific information systems proposed or under development and make recommendations to the agency and OMB regarding the status of systems or next steps;

(2) publicize lessons learned and promising practices based on information systems reviewed by the Board; and

(3) seek the views of experts from industry, academia, and State and local governments on matters of concern to the Resources Board, as appropriate.

(b) *Membership.* The Resources Board shall be composed of individuals from executive branch agencies based on their knowledge of information technology, program, or acquisition management within Federal agencies. Selection of members shall be made by OMB in consultation with other agencies as appropriate. The Chair will be elected by the Resources Board. The Resources Board may call upon the department or agency whose project is being reviewed, or any other department or agency to provide knowledgeable representative(s) to the Board whose guidance and expertise

will assist in focusing on the primary issue(s) presented by a specific system.

Sec. 6. *Office of Management and Budget.* The Director of OMB shall:

(1) evaluate agency information resources management practices and, as part of the budget process, analyze, track and evaluate the risks and results of all major capital investments for information systems;

(2) notify an agency if it believes that a major information system requires outside assistance;

(3) provide guidance on the implementation of this order and on the management of information resources to the executive agencies and to the Boards established by this order; and

(4) evaluate the effectiveness of the management structure set out in this order after 3 years and make recommendations for any appropriate changes.

Sec. 7. *General Services Administration.* Under the direction of OMB, the Administrator of General Services shall:

(1) continue to manage the FTS2000 program and coordinate the follow-on to that program, on behalf of and with the advice of customer agencies;

(2) develop, maintain, and disseminate for the use of the Federal community, as requested by OMB or the agencies, recommended methods and strategies for the development and acquisition of information technology;

(3) conduct and manage outreach programs in cooperation with agency managers;

(4) be a focal point for liaison on information resources management, including Federal information technology, with State and local governments, and with nongovernmental international organizations subject to prior consultation with the Secretary of State to ensure such liaison would be consistent with and support overall United States foreign policy objectives;

(5) support the activities of the Secretary of State for liaison, consultation, and negotiation with intergovernmental organizations in information resources management matters;

(6) assist OMB, as requested, in evaluating agencies' performance-based management tracking systems and agencies' achievement of cost, schedule, and performance goals; and

(7) provide support and assistance to the interagency groups established in this order.

Sec. 8. *Department of Commerce.* The Secretary of Commerce shall carry out the standards responsibilities under the Computer Security Act of 1987, as amended by the Information Technology Act, taking into consideration the recommendations of the agencies, the CIO Council, and the Services Board.

Sec. 9. *Department of State.* (a) The Secretary of State shall be responsible for liaison, consultation, and negotiation with foreign governments and intergovernmental organizations on all matters related to information resources management, including Federal information technology. The Secretary shall further ensure, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, that the United States is represented in the development of international standards and recommendations affecting information technology. In the

EO 13011**Title 3—The President**

exercise of these responsibilities, the Secretary shall consult, as appropriate, with affected domestic agencies, organizations, and other members of the public.

(b) The Secretary of State shall advise the Director on the development of United States positions and policies on international information policy and technology issues affecting Federal Government activities and the development of international information technology standards.

Sec. 10. *Definitions.* (a) “Executive agency” has the meaning given to that term in section 4(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(1)).

(b) “Information Technology” has the meaning given that term in section 5002 of the Information Technology Act.

(c) “Information resources” has the meaning given that term in section 3502(6) of title 44, United States Code.

(d) “Information resources management” has the meaning given that term in section 3502(7) of title 44, United States Code.

(e) “Information system” has the meaning given that term in section 3502(8) of title 44, United States Code.

(f) “Affinity group” means any interagency group focussed on a business or technology area with common information technology or customer requirements. The functions of an affinity group can include identifying common program goals and requirements; identifying opportunities for sharing information to improve quality and effectiveness; reducing costs and burden on the public; and recommending protocols and other standards, including security standards, to the National Institute of Standards and Technology for Governmentwide applicability, for action in accordance with the Computer Security Act of 1987, as amended by the Information Technology Act.

(g) “National security system” means any telecommunications or information system operated by the United States Government, the function, operation, or use of which (1) involves intelligence activities; (2) involves cryptologic activities related to national security; (3) involves command and control of military forces; (4) involves equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapons system; or (5) is critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions, but excluding any system that is to be used for routine administrative and business applications (including payroll, finance, logistics, and personnel management applications).

Sec. 11. *Applicability to National Security Systems.*

The heads of executive agencies shall apply the policies and procedures established in this order to national security systems in a manner consistent with the applicability and related limitations regarding such systems set out in the Information Technology Act.

Sec. 12. *Judicial Review.* Nothing in this Executive order shall affect any otherwise available judicial review of agency action. This Executive order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural,

Executive Orders

EO 13012

enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 16, 1996.

Executive Order 13012 of July 18, 1996

**Establishing an Emergency Board To Investigate a Dispute
Between the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation
Authority and Their Employees Represented by the
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers**

A dispute exists between the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority and its employees represented by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The dispute has not heretofore been adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 151 *et seq.*)(the "Act").

A party empowered by the Act has requested that the President establish an emergency board pursuant to section 9A of the Act (45 U.S.C. 159a).

Section 9A(c) of the Act provides that the President, upon such request, shall appoint an emergency board to investigate and report on the dispute.

NOW, THEREFORE, by the authority vested in me as President, by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including Section 9A of the Act, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Establishment of the Board.* There is established effective July 19, 1996, a Board of three members to be appointed by the President to investigate this dispute. No member shall be pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of railroad employees or any carrier. The Board shall perform its functions subject to the availability of funds.

Sec. 2. *Report.* The Board shall report to the President with respect to the dispute within 30 days of its creation.

Sec. 3. *Maintaining Conditions.* As provided by Section 9A(c) of the Act, from the date of the creation of the Board and for 120 days thereafter, no change, except by agreement of the parties, shall be made by the carrier or the employees in the conditions out of which the dispute arose.

Sec. 4. *Records Maintenance.* The records and files of the Board are records of the Office of the President and upon the Board's termination shall be maintained in the physical custody of the National Mediation Board.

Sec. 5. *Expiration.* The Board shall terminate upon submission of the report provided for in section 2 of this order.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 18, 1996.

Executive Order 13013 of August 6, 1996

Amending Executive Order No. 10163, the Armed Forces Reserve Medal

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including my authority as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order No. 10163, as amended, is further amended by striking out sections 3 and 4 and inserting in lieu thereof the following new sections 3 and 4:

“3. The Armed Forces Reserve Medal may be awarded to members or former members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States who meet one or more of the following three criteria.

a. The member has completed a total of 10 years of honorable service in one or more of such reserve components, including annual active duty and inactive duty training as required by appropriate regulations, provided that (1) such 10 years of service was performed within a period of 12 consecutive years, (2) such service shall not include service in a regular component of the armed forces, including the Coast Guard, but (A) service in a reserve component that is concurrent, in whole or in part, with service in a regular component of the armed forces shall be included in computing the required 10 years of reserve service, and (B) any period of time during which reserve service is interrupted by service in a regular component of the armed forces shall be excluded in computing, and shall not be considered a break in, the said period of 12 consecutive years, and (3) such service shall not include service for which the Naval Reserve Medal or the Marine Corps Reserve Medal has been or may be awarded.

b. On or after August 1, 1990, the member was called to active duty and served under sections 12301(a), 12302, 12304, 12406 (formerly sections 672(a), 673, 673b, 3500, and 8500) and Chapter 15 of title 10, United States Code, or, in the case of the United States Coast Guard Reserve, section 712 of title 14, United States Code.

c. On or after August 1, 1990, the member volunteered and served on active duty in support of specific U.S. military operations or contingencies designated by the Secretary of Defense.

4. Not more than one Armed Forces Reserve Medal may be awarded to any one person. The member shall receive the medal with the distinctive design of the reserve component with which the person served at the time of award or in which such person last served. The medal is awarded with the appropriate appurtenance that denotes the manner in which the award was earned, either through completion of 10 years of service, mobilization, or volunteering for, and serving on, active duty in support of operations or contingencies designated by the Secretary of Defense. For each succeeding mobilization, volunteering for, and serving on, active duty in support of operations or contingencies, or 10-year period of service as above described, and a suitable appurtenance may be awarded, to be worn with the medal in accordance with appropriate regulations.”

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 6, 1996.

Executive Order 13014 of August 15, 1996

Maintaining Unofficial Relations With the People on Taiwan

In light of the recognition of the People's Republic of China by the United States of America as the sole legal government of China, and by the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America by the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8, 22 U.S.C. 3301 *et seq.*) ("Act"), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, in order to facilitate the maintenance of commercial, cultural, and other relations between the people of the United States and the people on Taiwan without official representation or diplomatic relations, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Delegation and Reservation of Functions.*

1-101. Exclusive of the functions otherwise delegated, or reserved to the President by this order, there are delegated to the Secretary of State ("Secretary") all functions conferred upon the President by the Act, including the authority under section 7(a) of the Act to specify which laws of the United States relative to the provision of consular services may be administered by employees of the American Institute on Taiwan ("Institute"). In carrying out these functions, the Secretary may redelegate his authority, and shall consult with other departments and agencies as he deems appropriate.

1-102. There are delegated to the Director of the Office of Personnel Management the functions conferred upon the President by paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 11(a) of the Act. These functions shall be exercised in consultation with the Secretary.

1-103. There are reserved to the President the functions conferred upon the President by section 3, the second sentence of section 9(b), and the determinations specified in section 10(a) of the Act.

Sec. 2. *Specification of Laws and Determinations.*

2-201. Pursuant to section 9(b) of the Act, and in furtherance of the purposes of the Act, the procurement of services may be effected by the Institute without regard to the following provisions of law and limitations of authority as they may be amended from time to time:

(a) Sections 1301(d) and 1341 of title 31, United States Code, and section 3732 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 11) to the extent necessary to permit the indemnification of contractors against unusually hazardous risks, as defined in Institute contracts, consistent, to the extent practicable, with section 52.228-7 of the Federal Acquisition Regulations;

(b) Section 3324 of title 31, United States Code;

(c) Sections 3709, 3710, and 3735 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5, 8, and 13);

(d) Section 2 of title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a);

(e) Title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (41 U.S.C. 251-260);

(f) The Contract Disputes Act of 1978, as amended (41 U.S.C. 601-613);

(g) Chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code (10 U.S.C. 2301-2316);

EO 13014

Title 3—The President

(h) The Act of May 11, 1954 (the “Anti-Wunderlich Act”) (41 U.S.C. 321, 322); and

(i) Section (f) of 41 U.S.C. 423.

2–202. (a) With respect to cost-type contracts with the Institute under which no fee is charged or paid, amendments and modifications of such contracts may be made with or without consideration and may be utilized to accomplish the same things as any original contract could have accomplished, irrespective of the time or circumstances of the making, or the form of the contract amended or modified, or of the amending or modifying contract and irrespective of rights that may have accrued under the contractor the amendments or modifications thereof.

(b) With respect to contracts heretofore or hereafter made under the Act, other than those described in subsection (a) of this section, amendments and modifications of such contracts may be made with or without consideration and may be utilized to accomplish the same things as any original contract could have accomplished, irrespective of the time or circumstances of the making, or the form of the contract amended or modified, or of the amending or modifying contract, and irrespective of rights that may have accrued under the contract or the amendments or modifications thereof, if the Secretary determines in each case that such action is necessary to protect the foreign policy interests of the United States.

2–203. Pursuant to section 10(a) of the Act, the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (“TECRO”), formerly the Coordination Council for North America Affairs (“CCNAA”), is determined to be the instrumentality established by the people on Taiwan having the necessary authority under the laws applied by the people on Taiwan to provide assurances and take other actions on behalf of Taiwan in accordance with the Act. Nothing contained in this determination or order shall affect, or be construed to affect, the continued validity of agreements, contracts, or other undertakings, of whatever kind or nature, entered into previously by CCNAA.

Sec. 3. *President’s Memorandum of December 30, 1978.*

3–301. Agreements and arrangements referred to in paragraph (B) of President Carter’s memorandum of December 30, 1978, entitled “Relations With the People on Taiwan” (44 FR 1075) shall, unless otherwise terminated or modified in accordance with law, continue in force and be performed in accordance with the Act and this order.

Sec. 4. *General.* This order supersedes Executive Order No. 12143 of June 22, 1979.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

August 15, 1996.

Executive Order 13015 of August 22, 1996

White House Commission on Aviation Safety and Security

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Establishment.* There is established the White House Commission on Aviation Safety and Security (the "Commission"). The Commission shall consist of not more than 25 members, to be appointed by the President from the public and private sectors, each of whom shall have experience or expertise in some aspect of aviation safety or security. The Vice President shall serve as the Chair of the Commission.

Sec. 2. *Functions.* (a) The Commission shall advise the President on matters involving aviation safety and security, including air traffic control.

(b) The Commission shall develop and recommend to the President a strategy designed to improve aviation safety and security, both domestically and internationally.

(c) The Chair may, from time to time, invite experts to submit information to the Commission; hold hearings on relevant issues; and form committees and teams to assist the Commission in accomplishing its objectives and duties, which may include individuals other than members of the Commission.

Sec. 3. *Administration.* (a) The heads of executive departments and agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide the Commission such information with respect to aviation safety and security as the Commission requires to fulfill its functions.

(b) The Commission shall be supported, both administratively and financially, by the Department of Transportation and such other sources (including other Federal agencies) as may lawfully contribute to Commission activities.

Sec. 4. *General.* (a) I have determined that the Commission shall be established in compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 2). Notwithstanding any other Executive order, the functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, shall be performed by the Secretary of Transportation in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services, except that of reporting to the Congress.

(b) The Commission shall exist for a period of 6 months from the date of this order, unless extended by the President.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 22, 1996.

Executive Order 13016 of August 28, 1996

Amendment to Executive Order No. 12580

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 115 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq.*) (the “Act”), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby order that Executive Order No. 12580 of January 23, 1987, be amended by adding to section 4 the following new subsections:

Section 1. A new subsection (c)(3) is added to read as follows:

“(3) Subject to subsections (a) and (b)(1) of this section, the functions vested in the President by sections 106(a) and 122 (except subsection (b)(1)) of the Act are delegated to the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Energy, to be exercised only with the concurrence of the Coast Guard, with respect to any release or threatened release in the coastal zone, Great Lakes waters, ports, and harbors, affecting (1) natural resources under their trusteeship, or (2) a vessel or facility subject to their custody, jurisdiction, or control. Such authority shall not be exercised at any vessel or facility at which the Coast Guard is the lead Federal agency for the conduct or oversight of a response action. Such authority shall not be construed to authorize or permit use of the Hazardous Substance Superfund to implement section 106 or to fund performance of any response action in lieu of the payment by a person who receives but does not comply with an order pursuant to section 106(a), where such order has been issued by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary of Energy. This subsection shall not be construed to limit any authority delegated by any other section of this order. Authority granted under this subsection shall be exercised in a manner to ensure interagency coordination that enhances efficiency and effectiveness.”

Sec. 2. A new subsection (d)(3) is added to section 4 to read as follows:

“(3) Subject to subsections (a), (b)(1), and (c)(1) of this section, the functions vested in the President by sections 106(a) and 122 (except subsection (b)(1)) of the Act are delegated to the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Defense, and the Department of Energy, to be exercised only with the concurrence of the Administrator, with respect to any release or threatened release affecting (1) natural resources under their trusteeship, or (2) a vessel or facility subject to their custody, jurisdiction, or control. Such authority shall not be exercised at any vessel or facility at which the Administrator is the lead Federal official for the conduct or oversight of a response action. Such authority shall not be construed to authorize or permit use of the Hazardous Substance Superfund to implement section 106 or to fund performance of any response action in lieu of the payment by a person who receives but does not comply with an order pursuant to section 106(a), where such order has been issued by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary of Energy. This subsection shall not be construed to limit any authority delegated by any other section of this order. Authority granted under this sub-

section shall be exercised in a manner to ensure interagency coordination that enhances efficiency and effectiveness.”

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 28, 1996.

Executive Order 13017 of September 5, 1996

Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Establishment.* (a) There is established the Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry (the “Commission”). The Commission shall be composed of not more than 20 members to be appointed by the President. The members will be consumers, institutional health care providers, health care professionals, other health care workers, health care insurers, health care purchasers, State and local government representatives, and experts in health care quality, financing, and administration.

(b) The Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Labor shall serve as Co-Chairs of the Commission. The Co-Chairs shall report through the Vice President to the President.

Sec. 2. *Functions.* (a) The Commission shall advise the President on changes occurring in the health care system and recommend such measures as may be necessary to promote and assure health care quality and value, and protect consumers and workers in the health care system. In particular, the Commission shall:

(1) Review the available data in the area of consumer information and protections for those enrolled in health care plans and make such recommendations as may be necessary for improvements;

(2) Review existing and planned work that defines, measures, and promotes quality of health care, and help build further consensus on approaches to assure and promote quality of care in a changing delivery system; and

(3) Collect and evaluate data on changes in availability of treatment and services, and make such recommendations as may be necessary for improvements.

(b) For the purpose of carrying out its functions, the Commission may hold hearings, establish subcommittees, and convene and act at such times and places as the Commission may find advisable.

Sec. 3. *Reports.* The Commission shall make a preliminary report to the President by September 30, 1997. A final report shall be submitted to the President 18 months after the Commission’s first meeting.

EO 13018**Title 3—The President**

Sec. 4. *Administration.* (a) To the extent permitted by law, the heads of executive departments and agencies, and independent agencies (collectively “agencies”) shall provide the Commission, upon request, with such information as it may require for the purposes of carrying out its functions.

(b) Members of the Commission may receive compensation for their work on the Commission not to exceed the daily rate specified for Level IV of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5315). While engaged in the work of the Commission, members appointed from among private citizens of the United States may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in the Government service (5 U.S.C. 5701–5707) to the extent funds are available for such purposes.

(c) To the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Department of Health and Human Services shall provide the Commission with administrative services, funds, facilities, staff, and other support services necessary for the performance of the Commission’s functions. The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall perform the administrative functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), with respect to the Commission.

Sec. 5. *General Provision.* The Commission shall terminate 30 days after submitting its final report, but not later than 2 years from the date of this order, unless extended by the President.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 5, 1996.

Executive Order 13018 of September 16, 1996

Amending Executive Order No. 12975

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to add 3 members to the National Bioethics Advisory Commission, it is hereby ordered that the number “15” in the second sentence of section 3(a) of Executive Order No. 12975 is deleted and the number “18” is inserted in lieu thereof.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 16, 1996.

Executive Order 13019 of September 28, 1996

Supporting Families: Collecting Delinquent Child Support Obligations

The Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, Public Law 104–134 (110 Stat. 1321–358 *et seq.*), was enacted into law on April 26, 1996, as part of

the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996. While the primary purpose of the Debt Collection Improvement Act is to increase the collection of nontax debts owed to the Federal Government, the Act also contains important provisions that can be used to assist families in collecting past-due child support obligations.

The failure of some parents to meet their child support obligations threatens the health, education, and well-being of their children. Compounding this problem, States have experienced difficulties enforcing child support obligations once a parent has moved to another State. With this Executive order, my Administration takes additional steps to support our children and strengthen American families by facilitating the collection of delinquent child support obligations from persons who may be entitled or eligible to receive certain Federal payments or Federal assistance.

Accordingly, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Administrative Offsets.* (a)(1) The Secretary of the Treasury ("the Secretary"), in accordance with the provisions of the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 and to the extent permitted by law, and in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and other affected agencies, shall promptly develop and implement procedures necessary for the Secretary to collect past-due child support debts by administrative offset, and shall issue such rules, regulations, and procedures as the Secretary, in consultation with the heads of affected agencies, deems appropriate to govern administrative offsets by the Department of the Treasury and other executive departments and agencies that disburse Federal payments.

(2) The Secretary may enter into reciprocal agreements with States concerning the collection by the Secretary of delinquent child support debts through administrative offsets.

(b) The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall, within 120 days of the date of this order, implement procedures necessary to report to the Secretary of the Treasury information on past-due child support claims referred by States (including claims enforced by States pursuant to cooperative agreements with or by Indian tribal governments) to the Department of Health and Human Services.

(c) The head of each executive department and agency that certifies payments to the Secretary or to another disbursing official shall review each class of payments that the department or agency certifies to determine if any such class should be exempt from offset and, if any class is so identified, submit to the Secretary a request for such an exemption together with the reasons therefor. With respect to classes of payments under means-tested programs existing on the date of this order, such submission shall be made within 30 days of the date of this order. With respect to classes of payments other than payments under means-tested programs existing on the date of this order, such submissions shall be made within 30 days of the date the Secretary establishes standards pursuant to section 3716(c)(3) of title 31, United States Code. With respect to a class of payments established after the date of this order, such submissions shall be made not later than 30 days after such class is established.

EO 13019

Title 3—The President

(d) The head of each executive department and agency that certifies payments to the Secretary shall promptly implement any rule, regulation, or procedure issued by the Secretary pursuant to this section.

(e) The head of each executive department and agency that is authorized by law to disburse payments shall promptly implement any rule, regulation, or procedure issued by the Secretary pursuant to this section and shall:

(1) match, consistent with computer privacy matching laws, the payment certification records of such department or agency with records of persons delinquent in child support payments as directed by the Secretary; and

(2) conduct administrative offsets to collect delinquent child support payments.

(f) The Secretary shall, to the extent permitted by law, share with the Secretary of Health and Human Services any information contained in payment certification records of persons who are delinquent in child support obligations that would assist in the collection of such debts, whether or not an administrative offset is conducted.

Sec. 2. *Denial of Federal Assistance.* (a) The Secretary shall, to the extent permitted by law, ensure that information concerning individuals whose payments are subject to administrative offset because of delinquent child support obligations is made available to the head of each executive department and agency that provides Federal financial assistance to individuals.

(b) In conformance with section 2(e) of this order, the head of each executive department and agency shall, with respect to any individuals whose payments are subject to administrative offset because of a delinquent child support obligation, promptly implement procedures to deny Federal financial assistance to such individuals.

(c) The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and other affected agencies, shall promptly issue guidelines for departments and agencies concerning minimum due-process standards to be included in the procedures required by subsection (b) of this section.

(d) For purposes of this section, Federal financial assistance means any Federal loan (other than a disaster loan), loan guarantee, or loan insurance.

(e)(1) A class of Federal financial assistance shall not be subject to denial if the head of the concerned department or agency determines:

(A) in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, that such action:

(i) is not permitted by law; or

(ii) would likely result in valid legal claims for damages against the United States;

(B) that such action would be inconsistent with the best interests of the child or children with respect to whom a child support obligation is owed; or

(C) that such action should be waived.

Executive Orders

EO 13020

(2) The head of each executive department and agency shall provide written notification to the Secretary upon determining that the denial of a class of Federal financial assistance is not permitted by law or should be waived.

(f) The head of each executive department and agency shall:

(1) review all laws under the jurisdiction of the department or agency that do not permit the denial of Federal financial assistance to individuals and whose payments are subject to administrative offset because of a delinquent child support obligation and, where appropriate, transmit to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget recommendations for statutory changes; and

(2) to the extent practicable, review all rules, regulations, and procedures implementing laws under the jurisdiction of the department or agency governing the provision of any Federal financial assistance to individuals and, where appropriate, conform such rules, regulations, and procedures to the provisions of this order and the rules, regulations, and procedures issued by the Secretary pursuant to section 1 of this order.

Sec. 3. *Reports.* (a) The head of each executive department and agency shall provide to the Secretary such information as the Secretary may request concerning the implementation of this order, the provisions of the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 applicable to delinquent child support obligations, and the rules, regulations, and procedures issued by the Secretary pursuant to section 1 of this order.

(b) The Secretary shall report annually to the President concerning the implementation by departments and agencies of this order and the provisions of the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 applicable to delinquent child support obligations.

Sec. 4. *Judicial Review.* This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 28, 1996.

Executive Order 13020 of October 12, 1996

Amendment to Executive Order 12981

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including but not limited to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), and in order to take additional steps with respect to the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order 12924 of August 19, 1994, and continued on August 15, 1995, and August 14, 1996, in order to amend Executive Order 12981 as that order applies to the processing of applications for the export of any commercial communication satellites and any hot-section technologies for the development, production, and overhaul of commercial aircraft engines that are transferred from the United States Muni-

tions List to the Commerce Control List pursuant to regulations issued by the Departments of Commerce and State after the effective date of this order, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Amendment of Executive Order 12981.* (a) Section 5(a)(3)(B) of Executive Order 12981 is amended to read as follows:

(B) The OC shall review all license applications on which the reviewing departments and agencies are not in agreement. The Chair of the OC shall consider the recommendations of the reviewing departments and agencies and inform them of his or her decision on any such matters within 14 days after the deadline for receiving department and agency recommendations. However, for license applications concerning commercial communication satellites and hot-section technologies for the development, production, and overhaul of commercial aircraft engines that are transferred from the United States Munitions List to the Commerce Control List pursuant to regulations issued by the Departments of Commerce and State after the date of this order, the Chair of the OC shall inform reviewing departments and agencies of the majority vote decision of the OC. As described below, any reviewing department or agency may appeal the decision of the Chair of the OC, or the majority vote decision of the OC in cases concerning the commercial communication satellites and hot-section technologies described above, to the Chair of the ACEP. In the absence of a timely appeal, the Chair's decision (or the majority vote decision in the case of license applications concerning the commercial communication satellites and hot-section technologies described above) will be final.

(b) Section 5(b)(1) of Executive Order 12981 is amended to read as follows:

(1) If any department or agency disagrees with a licensing determination of the Department of Commerce made through the Chair of the OC (or a majority vote decision of the OC in the case of license applications concerning the commercial communication satellites and the hot-section technologies described in section 5(a)(3)(B)), it may appeal the matter to the ACEP for resolution. A department or agency must appeal a matter within 5 days of such a decision. Appeals must be in writing from an official appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or an officer properly acting in such capacity, and must cite both the statutory and the regulatory bases for the appeal. The ACEP shall review all departments' and agencies' information and recommendations, and the Chair of the ACEP shall inform the reviewing departments and agencies of the majority vote decision of the ACEP within 11 days from the date of receiving notice of the appeal. Within 5 days of the majority vote decision, any dissenting department or agency may appeal the decision by submitting a letter from the head of the department or agency to the Secretary in his or her capacity as the Chair of the Board. Such letter shall cite both the statutory and the regulatory bases for the appeal. Within the same 5-day period, the Secretary may call a meeting on his or her own initiative to consider a license application. In the absence of a timely appeal, the majority vote decision of the ACEP shall be final.

Sec. 2. *Judicial Review.* This order is not intended to create, nor does it create, any rights to administrative or judicial review, or any other right or benefit or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable by a

Executive Orders

EO 13021

party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 3. *Effective Date.* This order shall be effective immediately and shall remain in effect until terminated.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 12, 1996.

Executive Order 13021 of October 19, 1996

Tribal Colleges and Universities

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, in reaffirmation of the special relationship of the Federal Government to American Indians and Alaska Natives, and, for the purposes of helping to: (a) ensure that tribal colleges and universities are more fully recognized as accredited institutions, have access to the opportunities afforded other institutions, and have Federal resources committed to them on a continuing basis; (b) establish a mechanism that will increase accessibility of Federal resources for tribal colleges and universities in tribal communities; (c) promote access to high-quality educational opportunity for economically disadvantaged students; (d) promote the preservation and the revitalization of American Indian and Alaska Native languages and cultural traditions; (e) explore innovative approaches to better link tribal colleges with early childhood, elementary, and secondary education programs; and (f) support the National Education Goals (20 U.S.C. 5812), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Definition of Tribal Colleges and Universities.* Tribal colleges and universities ("tribal colleges") are those institutions cited in section 532 of the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 301 note), any other institution that qualifies for funding under the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978, (25 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), and Navajo Community College, authorized in the Navajo Community College Assistance Act of 1978, Public Law 95-471, title II (25 U.S.C. 640a note).

Sec. 2. *Board of Advisors.* (a) *Establishment.* There shall be established in the Department of Education a Presidential advisory committee entitled the President's Board of Advisors on Tribal Colleges and Universities ("Board"). Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Executive order, the responsibilities of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), with respect to the Board, shall be performed by the Secretary of Education ("Secretary"), in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

(b) *Composition.* The Board shall consist of not more than 15 Members who shall be appointed by the President. The Board shall include representatives of tribal colleges. The Board may also include representatives of the higher, early childhood, elementary, and secondary education communities; tribal officials; health, business, and financial institutions; private

foundations; and such other persons as the President deems appropriate. Members of the Board will serve terms of 2 years and may be reappointed to additional terms. A Member may continue to serve until his or her successor is appointed. In the event a Member fails to serve a full term, an individual appointed to replace that Member will serve the remainder of that term. All terms will expire upon the termination of the Board.

(c) *Role of Board.* The Board shall provide advice regarding the progress made by Federal agencies toward fulfilling the purposes and objectives of this order. The Board shall also provide recommendations to the President and the Secretary at least annually on ways tribal colleges can:

(1) utilize long-term development, endowment building, and master planning to strengthen institutional viability;

(2) utilize the Federal and private sector to improve financial management and security, obtain private sector funding support, and expand and complement Federal education initiatives;

(3) develop institutional capacity through the use of new and emerging technologies offered by both the Federal and private sectors;

(4) enhance physical infrastructure to facilitate more efficient operation and effective recruitment and retention of students and faculty; and

(5) help achieve National Education Goals and meet other high standards of education accomplishment.

(d) *Scheduled Meetings.* The Board shall meet at least annually to provide advice and consultation on tribal colleges and relevant Federal and private sector activities, and to transmit reports and present recommendations.

Sec. 3. *Office of White House Initiative.* There shall be established in the Department of Education the White House Initiative on Tribal Colleges and Universities (“Initiative”). The Initiative shall be authorized to: (a) provide the staff support for the Board;

(b) assist the Secretary in the role of liaison between the executive branch and tribal colleges;

(c) serve the Secretary in carrying out the Secretary’s responsibilities under this order; and

(d) utilize the services, personnel, information, and facilities of other Federal, State, tribal, and local agencies with their consent, and with or without reimbursement, consistent with applicable law. To the extent permitted by law and regulations, each Federal agency shall cooperate in providing resources, including personnel detailed to the Initiative, to meet the objectives of the order.

Sec. 4. *Department and Agency Participation.* Each participating executive department and agency (hereinafter collectively referred to as “agency”), as determined by the Secretary, shall appoint a senior official, who is a full-time officer of the Federal Government and who is responsible for management or program administration, to serve as liaison to the White House Initiative. The official shall report directly to the agency head, or agency representative, on agency activity under this order and serve as liaison to the White House Initiative. To the extent permitted by law and regulation, each agency shall provide appropriate information in readily available formats requested by the White House Initiative staff pursuant to this order.

Sec. 5. *Five-Year Federal Plan.* (a) *Content.* Each agency shall, in collaboration with tribal colleges, develop and document a Five-Year Plan of the agency's efforts to fulfill the purpose of this order. These Five-Year Plans shall include annual performance indicators and appropriate measurable objectives for the agency. The plans shall address among other relevant issues:

(1) barriers impeding the access of tribal colleges to funding opportunities and to participation in Federal programs, and ways to eliminate the barriers;

(2) technical assistance and information that will be made available to tribal colleges regarding the program activities of the agency and the preparation of applications or proposals for grants, cooperative agreements, or contracts; and

(3) an annual goal for agency funds to be awarded to tribally controlled colleges and universities in:

(A) grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and procurement;

(B) related excess property-type acquisitions under various authorities such as section 923 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 2206a) and the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, chapter 288, 63 Stat. 377 (codified as described at 40 U.S.C. 471 note); and

(C) the transfer of excess and surplus Federal computer equipment under Executive Order 12999.

In developing the Five-Year Plans required by this order, agencies shall strive to include tribal colleges in all aspects and activities related to the attainment of the participation goals described in Executive Order 12928, "Promoting Procurement with Small Businesses Owned and Controlled by Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Individuals, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and Minority Institutions." The Plans may also emphasize access to high-quality educational opportunity for economically disadvantaged Indian students; the preservation and revitalization of American Indian and Alaska Native languages and cultural traditions; innovative approaches to better link tribal colleges with early childhood, elementary, and secondary education programs; and the National Education Goals.

(b) *Submission.* Each agency shall submit its Five-Year Plan to the White House Initiative Office. In consultation with the Board, the White House Initiative Office shall then review these Five-Year Plans and develop an integrated Five-Year Plan for Assistance to Tribal Colleges, which the Secretary shall review and submit to the President. The Five-Year Plan for Assistance to Tribal Colleges may be revised within the 5-year period.

(c) *Annual Performance Reports.* Each agency shall submit to the White House Initiative Office an Annual Performance Report that shall measure each agency's performance against the objectives set forth in its Five-Year Plan. In consultation with the Board, the White House Initiative Office shall review and combine Annual Performance Reports into one annual report, which shall be submitted to the Secretary for review, in consultation with the Office of Management and Budget.

Sec. 6. *Private Sector.* In cooperation with the Board, the White House Initiative Office shall encourage the private sector to assist tribal colleges

EO 13022**Title 3—The President**

through increased use of such strategies as: (a) matching funds to support increased endowments;

(b) developing expertise and more effective ways to manage finance, improve information systems, build facilities, and improve course offerings; and

(c) increasing resources for and training of faculty.

Sec. 7. *Termination.* The Board shall terminate 2 years after the date of this Executive order unless the Board is renewed by the President prior to the end of that 2-year period.

Sec. 8. *Administration.* (a) *Compensation.* Members of the Board shall serve without compensation, but shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in Government service (5 U.S.C. 5701–5707).

(b) *Funding.* The Board and the Initiative shall be funded by the Department of Education.

(c) *Administrative Support.* The Department of Education shall provide appropriate administrative services and staff support for the Board and the Initiative. With the consent of the Department of Education, other agencies participating in the Initiative shall provide administrative support to the White House Initiative Office consistent with statutory authority and shall make use of section 112 of title 3, United States Code, to detail agency employees to the extent permitted by law. The Board and the White House Initiative Office shall have a core staff and shall be supported at appropriate levels.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 19, 1996.

Executive Order 13022 of October 31, 1996

Administration of the Midway Islands

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 48 of the Hawaii Omnibus Act, Public Law 86–624, and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The Midway Islands, Hawaiian group, and their territorial seas, located approximately between the parallels of 28 degrees 5 minutes and 28 degrees 25 minutes North latitude and between the meridians of 177 degrees 10 minutes and 177 degrees 30 minutes West longitude, were placed under the jurisdiction and control of the Department of the Navy by the provisions of Executive Order 199–A of January 20, 1903, and Part II of Executive Order 11048 of September 4, 1962, and are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction and control of the Department of the Interior. The provisions of Executive Order 199–A of January 20, 1903, and the provisions of Executive Order 11048 of September 4, 1962, that pertain to the Midway Islands are hereby superseded.

Executive Orders

EO 13022

Sec. 2. The Midway Islands Naval Defensive Sea Area and the Midway Islands Naval Airspace Reservation are hereby dissolved. The provisions of Executive Order 8682 of February 14, 1941, as amended by Executive Order 8729 of April 2, 1941, are hereby superseded.

Sec. 3. (a) The Secretary of the Interior, through the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, shall administer the Midway Islands as the Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge in a manner consistent with Executive Order 12996 of March 25, 1996, for the following purposes:

(1) maintaining and restoring natural biological diversity within the refuge;

(2) providing for the conservation and management of fish and wildlife and their habitats within the refuge;

(3) fulfilling the international treaty obligations of the United States with respect to fish and wildlife;

(4) providing opportunities for scientific research, environmental education, and compatible wildlife dependent recreational activities; and

(5) in a manner compatible with refuge purposes, shall recognize and maintain the historic significance of the Midway Islands consistent with the policy stated in Executive Order 11593 of May 13, 1971.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior shall be responsible for the civil administration of the Midway Islands and all executive and legislative authority necessary for that administration, and all judicial authority respecting the Midway Islands other than the authority contained in 48 U.S.C. 644a.

Sec. 4. Any civil or criminal proceeding that is pending under the Midway Islands Code, 32 CFR Part 762, upon the date of this order, shall remain under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy. Actions arising after the date of this order are the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior and shall be administered pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 5. To the extent that any prior Executive order or proclamation is inconsistent with the provisions of this order, this order shall control.

Sec. 6. Nothing in this order shall be deemed to reduce, limit, or otherwise modify the authority or responsibility of the Attorney General of the United States to represent the legal interests of the United States in civil or criminal cases arising under the provisions of 48 U.S.C. 644a.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 31, 1996.

EO 13023**Title 3—The President**

Executive Order 13023 of November 6, 1996

Amendments to Executive Order 12992, Expanding and Changing the Name of the President's Council on Counter-Narcotics

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in order to change the name of the "President's Council on Counter-Narcotics" to the "President's Drug Policy Council" and to make the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Education, Veterans Affairs, and the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, permanent members of the Council, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The Council established by Executive Order 12992 shall henceforth be called the "President's Drug Policy Council."

Sec. 2. Section 1 of Executive Order 12992 is amended by deleting "President's Council on Counter-Narcotics" and inserting "President's Drug Policy Council" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 3. Section 2 of Executive Order 12992 is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. *Membership.* The Council shall comprise the:

- (a) President, who shall serve as Chairman of the Council;
- (b) Vice President;
- (c) Secretary of State;
- (d) Secretary of the Treasury;
- (e) Secretary of Defense;
- (f) Attorney General;
- (g) Secretary of the Interior;
- (h) Secretary of Agriculture;
- (i) Secretary of Health and Human Services;
- (j) Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;
- (k) Secretary of Transportation;
- (l) Secretary of Education;
- (m) Secretary of Veterans Affairs;
- (n) Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations;
- (o) Director of the Office of Management and Budget;
- (p) Chief of Staff to the President;
- (q) Director of National Drug Control Policy;
- (r) Director of Central Intelligence;
- (s) Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
- (t) Counsel to the President;

Executive Orders

EO 13025

- (u) Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff;
- (v) National Security Advisor to the Vice President; and
- (w) Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy.

As applicable, the Council shall also comprise such other officials of the departments and agencies as the President may, from time to time, designate.”

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 6, 1996.

Executive Order 13024 of November 7, 1996

**Amending Executive Order 12015, Relating to Competitive
Appointments of Students Who Have Completed Approved
Career-Related Work Study Programs**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including sections 3301 and 3302 of title 5, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Executive Order 12015 of October 26, 1977, is amended as follows:

- (a) in section 2 by striking “career or career-conditional” both times it appears and inserting in lieu thereof “term, career, or career-conditional”;
- (b) by redesignating section 4 as section 5; and
- (c) by inserting after section 3 the following new section:

“Sec. 4. Students converted to term appointment under section 2 may subsequently be converted noncompetitively to a career or career-conditional appointment before the term appointment expires.”

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Executive Order 13025 of November 13, 1996

**Amendment to Executive Order 13010, the President’s
Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to amend Executive Order 13010, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The first sentence of section 1(a) of Executive Order 13010 shall read “A qualified individual from outside the Federal Government shall be designated by the President from among the members to serve as Chair of the Commission.”

EO 13026**Title 3—The President**

Sec. 2. The second and third sentences of section 3 of Executive Order 13010 shall read “The Steering Committee shall comprise five members. Four of the members shall be appointed by the President, and the fifth member shall be the Chair of the Commission. Two of the members of the Committee shall be employees of the Executive Office of the President.”

Sec. 3. The first sentence of section 5 of Executive Order 13010 shall be amended by deleting “ten” and inserting “15” in lieu thereof.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 13, 1996.

Executive Order 13026 of November 15, 1996

Administration of Export Controls on Encryption Products

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including but not limited to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), and in order to take additional steps with respect to the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order 12924 of August 19, 1994, and continued on August 15, 1995, and on August 14, 1996, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, have decided that the provisions set forth below shall apply to administration of the export control system maintained by the Export Administration Regulations, 15 CFR Part 730 *et seq.* (“the EAR”). Accordingly, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Treatment of Encryption Products.* In order to provide for appropriate controls on the export and foreign dissemination of encryption products, export controls of encryption products that are or would be, on this date, designated as defense articles in Category XIII of the United States Munitions List and regulated by the United States Department of State pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act, 22 U.S.C. 2778 *et seq.* (“the AECA”), but that subsequently are placed on the Commerce Control List in the EAR, shall be subject to the following conditions: (a) I have determined that the export of encryption products described in this section could harm national security and foreign policy interests even where comparable products are or appear to be available from sources outside the United States, and that facts and questions concerning the foreign availability of such encryption products cannot be made subject to public disclosure or judicial review without revealing or implicating classified information that could harm United States national security and foreign policy interests. Accordingly, sections 4(c) and 6(h)(2)–(4) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (“the EAA”), 50 U.S.C. App. 2403(c) and 2405(h)(2)–(4), as amended and as continued in effect by Executive Order 12924 of August 19, 1994, and by notices of August 15, 1995, and August 14, 1996, all other analogous provisions of the EAA relating to foreign availability, and the regulations in the EAR relating to such EAA provisions, shall not be applicable with respect to export controls on such encryption products. Notwithstanding this, the Secretary of Commerce (“Secretary”) may, in his discretion, consider the foreign availability of comparable encryption products in determining whether to issue a license in a particular case or to remove controls on par-

ticular products, but is not required to issue licenses in particular cases or to remove controls on particular products based on such consideration;

(b) Executive Order 12981, as amended by Executive Order 13020 of October 12, 1996, is further amended as follows:

(1) A new section 6 is added to read as follows:

“Sec. 6. *Encryption Products*. In conducting the license review described in section 1 above, with respect to export controls of encryption products that are or would be, on November 15, 1996, designated as defense articles in Category XIII of the United States Munitions List and regulated by the United States Department of State pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act, 22 U.S.C. 2778 *et seq.*, but that subsequently are placed on the Commerce Control List in the Export Administration Regulations, the Departments of State, Defense, Energy, and Justice and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency shall have the opportunity to review any export license application submitted to the Department of Commerce. The Department of Justice shall, with respect to such encryption products, be a voting member of the Export Administration Review Board described in section 5(a)(1) of this order and of the Advisory Committee on Export Policy described in section 5(a)(2) of this order. The Department of Justice shall be a full member of the Operating Committee of the ACEP described in section 5(a)(3) of this order, and of any other committees and consultation groups reviewing export controls with respect to such encryption products.”

(2) Sections 6 and 7 of Executive Order 12981 of December 5, 1995, are renumbered as new sections 7 and 8, respectively.

(c) Because the export of encryption software, like the export of other encryption products described in this section, must be controlled because of such software’s functional capacity, rather than because of any possible informational value of such software, such software shall not be considered or treated as “technology,” as that term is defined in section 16 of the EAA (50 U.S.C. App. 2415) and in the EAR (61 Fed. Reg. 12714, March 25, 1996);

(d) With respect to encryption products described in this section, the Secretary shall take such actions, including the promulgation of rules, regulations, and amendments thereto, as may be necessary to control the export of assistance (including training) to foreign persons in the same manner and to the same extent as the export of such assistance is controlled under the AECA, as amended by section 151 of Public Law 104–164;

(e) Appropriate controls on the export and foreign dissemination of encryption products described in this section may include, but are not limited to, measures that promote the use of strong encryption products and the development of a key recovery management infrastructure; and

(f) Regulation of encryption products described in this section shall be subject to such further conditions as the President may direct.

Sec. 2. *Effective Date*. The provisions described in section 1 shall take effect as soon as any encryption products described in section 1 are placed on the Commerce Control List in the EAR.

Sec. 3. *Judicial Review*. This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and to ensure the implementation of appropriate controls on the export and foreign dissemination of encryption

EO 13027

Title 3—The President

products. It is not intended to, and does not, create any rights to administrative or judicial review, or any other right or benefit or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable by a party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 15, 1996.

Executive Order 13027 of November 15, 1996

**Establishing an Emergency Board To Investigate a Dispute
Between the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation
Authority and Its Employees Represented by the
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers**

A dispute exists between Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority and certain of its employees represented by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The dispute has not heretofore been adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 151 *et seq.*) (the “Act”).

A party empowered by the Act has requested that the President establish a second emergency board pursuant to section 9A of the Act (45 U.S.C. 159a).

Section 9A(e) of the Act provides that the President, upon such request, shall appoint a second emergency board to investigate and report on the dispute.

NOW, THEREFORE, by the authority vested in me as President, by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 9A of the Act, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Establishment of the Board.* There is established effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, on November 16, 1996, a board of three members to be appointed by the President to investigate this dispute. No member shall be pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of railroad employees or any carrier. The board shall perform its functions subject to the availability of funds.

Sec. 2. *Report.* Within 30 days after creation of the board, the parties to the dispute shall submit to the board final offers for settlement of the dispute. Within 30 days after submission of final offers for settlement of the dispute, the board shall submit a report to the President setting forth its selection of the most reasonable offer.

Sec. 3. *Maintaining Conditions.* As provided by section 9A(h) of the Act, from the time a request to establish a board is made until 60 days after the board makes its report, no change, except by agreement, shall be made by the parties in the conditions out of which the dispute arose.

Executive Orders

EO 13028

Sec. 4. *Records Maintenance.* The records and files of the board are records of the Office of the President and upon the board's termination shall be maintained in the physical custody of the National Mediation Board.

Sec. 5. *Expiration.* The board shall terminate upon submission of the report provided for in section 2 of this order.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 15, 1996.

Executive Order 13028 of December 3, 1996

**Further Amendments to Executive Order No. 12757—
Implementation of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104–107), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Amendment of Executive Order No. 12757.* Executive Order No. 12757, “Implementation of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative,” as amended by Executive Order No. 12823, is further amended as follows:

(a) The Preamble is amended:

(1) by striking “and” after “Public Law 102–237”; and

(2) by inserting “, and section 571 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996 (“Public Law 104–107”)” after “Public Law 102–549”.

(b) Section 1 is amended:

(1) by striking “and” after “ATDA Act” the first time it appears, and inserting instead a comma (“,”);

(2) by inserting “, and section 571(a)(1) of Public Law 104–107” after “FAA” the first time it appears; and

(3) by inserting “. The functions vested in the President by section 571(a)(2), (c) and (d) of Public Law 104–107 are also delegated to the Secretary, who shall exercise such functions in accordance with recommendations of the Council and in consultation with the Secretary of State” after “State” the first time it appears.

(c) Section 6 is redesignated as Section 7.

(d) A new Section 6 is added as follows:

“Sec. 6. Any references in this order to section 571, or any subsection of section 571, of Public Law 104–107 shall be deemed to include references to any hereinafter-enacted provision of law that is the same or substantially the same as such section 571 or any subsection thereof.”

EO 13029

Title 3—The President

Sec. 2. *Judicial Review.* This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the Federal Government, and is not intended to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by a party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 3, 1996.

Executive Order 13029 of December 3, 1996

Implementing, for the United States, the Provisions of Annex 1 of the Decision Concerning Legal Capacity and Privileges and Immunities, Issued by the Council of Ministers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on December 1, 1993

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 422 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236), and in order to implement for the United States, the provisions of Annex 1 of the decision concerning Legal Capacity and Privileges and Immunities (“Annex”), issued by the Council of Ministers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on December 1, 1993, in accordance with the terms of that Annex, it is hereby ordered that the privileges and immunities set forth in the Annex are extended to the personnel and institutions described therein. Effective January 1, 1995, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe will henceforth be called the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 3, 1996.

Executive Orders

EO 13029

CSCE
FOURTH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL
ROME 1993

CSCE/4-C/Dec.2
Rome, 1 December 1993
Original: English

LEGAL CAPACITY AND PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

1. At its Rome Meeting from 30 November to 1 December 1993, the CSCE Council considered the report submitted to the 24th CSO Meeting by the CSCE ad hoc Group of Legal and Other Experts on the relevance of an agreement granting internationally recognized status to the CSCE institutions.
2. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of enhancing the ability of the institutions to better accomplish their functions, while preserving the flexibility and openness of the CSCE process. They agreed that, in order to help achieve a firmer basis for security and cooperation among all CSCE participating States, the CSCE could benefit from clearer administrative structures and a well defined operational framework
- 3 The Ministers were encouraged by the fact that the Governments hosting the CSCE Secretariat, the Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) have taken steps under their laws to confer upon these institutions and CSCE personnel as well as representatives of the CSCE participating States treatment comparable to that accorded to the United Nations and its personnel and to the representatives to it.
- 4 The Ministers noted the expanded operations within CSCE participating States of CSCE institutions and their personnel and of CSCE missions and the importance that all participating States provide for those institutions and individuals appropriate treatment
- 5 The Ministers agreed on the usefulness of legal capacity being granted to the CSCE institutions in the territories of all the CSCE participating States, in particular the capacity to contract, to acquire and dispose of movable and immovable property, and to institute and participate in legal proceedings
6. The Ministers further agreed that it was appropriate that certain privileges and immunities be granted to the CSCE institutions and their officers and staffs, as well as to the Secretary General of the CSCE and the High Commissioner on National Minorities and their staffs, members of CSCE missions and the representatives of the participating States to the extent necessary to the exercise of their duties.

7. In most participating States, however, the competence to make rules concerning the legal status of the CSCE institutions and privileges and immunities rests with the legislature.

8. In view of these considerations and in order to assist in harmonizing the rules to be applied, the Ministers adopted the provisions set out in Annex 1. They recommend that participating States implement these provisions, subject to their constitutional and related requirements.

The participating States will inform the Secretary General of the CSCE of the steps taken in this respect, no later than 31 December 1994.

9. The Ministers agreed that the present decision supersedes paragraph I.1. (Legal Basis) of Recommendations of the ad hoc Group of Experts of the participating States on administrative, financial and personnel arrangements for the CSCE institutional structures created by the Paris Summit, adopted by the Committee of Senior Officials on 29 January 1991 (document CSCE/HB/Dec.1), and that it does not apply to other undertakings with respect to privileges and immunities made within the framework of the CSCE.

It is understood, however, that this decision does not affect the treatment conferred upon the CSCE institutions referred to in paragraph 3 above, to the CSCE personnel as well as to the representatives of the CSCE participating States by legislation or administrative measures taken by the host States in accordance with the above decision adopted by the Committee of Senior Officials (document CSCE/HB/Dec.1).

CSCE/4-C/Dec.2
Annex 1

PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE LEGAL CAPACITY OF THE CSCE INSTITUTIONS
AND PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.

LEGAL CAPACITY OF THE CSCE INSTITUTIONS.

1. The CSCE participating States will, subject to their constitutional, legislative and related requirements, confer such legal capacity as is necessary for the exercise of their functions, and in particular the capacity to contract, to acquire and dispose of movable and immovable property, and to institute and participate in legal proceedings, on the following CSCE institutions:

- The CSCE Secretariat,

- The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR),
- Any other CSCE institution determined by the CSCE Council.

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES
General

2. The CSCE participating States will, subject to their constitutional, legislative and related requirements, confer the privileges and immunities as set out in paragraphs 4-16 below.
3. Privileges and immunities will be accorded to the CSCE institutions in the interests of those institutions. Immunity may be waived by the Secretary General of the CSCE in consultation with the Chairman-in-Office.

Privileges and immunities will be accorded to individuals not for the personal benefit of the individuals concerned, but in order to safeguard the independent exercise of their functions. Immunity will be waived in any case where the immunity would impede the course of justice and can be waived without prejudice to the purpose for which the immunity is accorded. Decision to waive immunity will be taken:

with respect to officers and staff of the CSCE institutions and to members of CSCE missions, by the Secretary General of the CSCE in consultation with the Chairman-in-Office;

with respect to the Secretary General and the High Commissioner on National Minorities, by the Chairman-in-Office.

The Government concerned may waive immunity with respect to its representatives.

CSCE Institutions

4. The CSCE institutions, their property and assets, wherever located and by whomever held, will enjoy the same immunity from legal process as is enjoyed by foreign States.
5. The premises of the CSCE institutions will be inviolable. The property and assets of the CSCE institutions, wherever located and by whomever held, will be immune from search, requisition, confiscation

and expropriation.

6. The archives of the CSCE institutions will be inviolable.

7. Without being restricted by financial controls, regulations or moratoria of any kind:

- (a) the CSCE institutions will be able to hold funds and keep amounts in all currencies to the extent necessary for the exercise of operations corresponding to their objectives;
- (b) the CSCE institutions will be free to transfer their funds or currency from one country to another or within any country and to convert any currency held by them into another currency.

8. The CSCE institutions, their assets, income and other property will be:

- (a) exempt from all direct taxes; it being understood, however, that the CSCE institutions will not claim exemption from taxes which are, in fact, no more than charges for public utility services;
- (b) exempt from customs duties on imports and exports in respect of articles imported or exported by the CSCE institutions for their official use; it being understood, however, that articles imported under such exemption will not be sold in the country into which they were imported except under conditions agreed with the Government of that country.

9. Where goods or services of substantial value necessary for the exercise of the official activities of the CSCE institutions are made or used, and when the price of such goods and services includes taxes or duties, the State that has levied taxes or duties will grant exemption or provide reimbursement of the amount of duty or tax.

10. The CSCE institutions will enjoy for their official communications the same treatment as that accorded to diplomatic missions.

Permanent Missions of the participating States

11. Participating States in whose territory permanent missions to the CSCE are located will accord diplomatic privileges and immunities in conformity with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 to those missions and their members.

Representatives of participating States

12. Representatives of participating States attending CSCE meetings or taking part in the work of the CSCE institutions will, while exercising their functions and during their journey to and from the place of meeting, enjoy the following privileges and immunities:

- (a) immunity from legal process relating to acts performed by them in their official capacity;
- (b) inviolability for all papers and documents;
- (c) exemption in respect of themselves and their spouses from immigration restrictions and aliens registration as accorded to diplomatic agents of foreign States;
- (d) the same privileges in respect of exchange facilities as are accorded to diplomatic agents of foreign States;
- (e) the same immunities and facilities in respect of their personal baggage as are accorded to diplomatic agents of foreign States.

The provisions of this paragraph will not apply as between a representative and the State of which he or she is or has been the representative.

In this paragraph the expression "representative" means all delegates, deputy delegates, advisers, technical experts and secretaries of delegations.

CSCE Officials

13. CSCE officials will enjoy the following privileges and immunities:

- a) immunity from legal process, in respect of acts, including words written and spoken, performed by them in their official capacity;
- (b) exemption from national service obligations;
- (c) exemption in respect of themselves and their spouses and relatives dependent on them from immigration restrictions and aliens registration as accorded to diplomatic agents of foreign States;
- (d) the same privileges in respect of exchange facilities as are accorded to the officials of comparable ranks forming part of diplomatic missions to the Government concerned;

- (e) the same repatriation facilities in time of international crisis in respect of themselves and their spouses and relatives dependent on them as diplomatic envoys;
- (f) the right to import free of duty their furniture and effects at the time of first taking up their post in the country in question and to export the same free of duty when they leave their post.

No participating State will be obliged to accord the privileges and immunities referred to under items (b)-(f) above to its own nationals or to permanent residents of that State.

The question of exemption from income tax for CSCE officials is not covered by this paragraph.

In this paragraph the term "CSCE officials" means the Secretary General, the High Commissioner on National Minorities and persons holding positions determined by the appropriate CSCE decision-making body or designated by it.

14. The employees of the CSCE institutions will be exempt from the social security regulations of the host State provided that they are subject to the social security law of their home State, or participate in a voluntary insurance scheme with adequate benefits.

Provided that the employees of the CSCE institutions are covered by a social security scheme of the CSCE institution, or by a scheme to which the CSCE institution adheres, providing adequate benefits, they will be exempt from compulsory national social security schemes.

Members of CSCE Missions

15. Members of CSCE missions, established by the CSCE decision-making bodies, as well as personal representatives of the Chairman-in-Office, will enjoy the following privileges and immunities while performing their duties for the CSCE:

- (a) immunity from personal arrest or detention;
- (b) immunity from legal process, even after the termination of their mission, in respect of acts, including words spoken or written, performed by them in the exercise of their functions;
- (c) inviolability for all papers and documents;

- (d) the right to use codes and to receive papers or correspondence by courier or in sealed bags, which will have the same immunities and privileges as diplomatic couriers and bags;
- (e) the same exemption from all measures restricting immigration and from alien registration formalities as are accorded to diplomatic agents of foreign States;
- (f) the same privileges in respect of exchange facilities as are accorded to diplomatic agents of foreign states;
- (g) the same immunities and facilities in respect of their personal baggage as are accorded to diplomatic agents;
- (h) the same repatriation facilities in time of international crisis as diplomatic agents;
- (i) the right to use specific symbols or flags on their premises and vehicles.

Equipment used by the CSCE missions to accomplish their mandate shall enjoy the same treatment as provided for in paragraphs 4, 5, 8 and 9.

16. Members of other missions under the auspices of the CSCE than those mentioned in paragraph 15 will, while performing their duties for the CSCE, enjoy the privileges and immunities prescribed in paragraph 15 (b), (c), (e) and (f). The Chairman-in-Office may request that these members be granted the privileges and immunities prescribed in paragraph 15 (a), (d), (g), (h), and (i) in situations where such members may encounter specific difficulties.

CSCE IDENTITY CARD

17. The CSCE may issue a CSCE Identity Card to persons on official duty travel for the CSCE. The document, which will not substitute for ordinary travel documents, will be issued in accordance with the form set out in Annex A and will entitle the bearer to the treatment specified therein.

18. Applications for visas (where required) from the holders of CSCE Identity Cards will be dealt with as speedily as possible.

Annex A

EO 13029

Title 3—The President

CSCE IDENTITY CARD

Name:

Surname:

Date of Birth:

National of:

Holder of passport/diplomatic passport no..., issued
on...by...

It is hereby certified that the person named in the
present document is on official business of the
Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe
("CSCE") during the period from... to ... in the
following CSCE participating State(s)....

The CSCE hereby requests all whom it may concern that the
persons named herein

- be allowed to pass without delay or hindrance,
- in case of need be accorded all necessary lawful assistance
and protection.

This document does not replace travel documents that
may be required for entry or exit.

Issued in on....by....(relevant CSCE authority)

Signature:

Title:

Note: The document will be used in six official CSCE
languages. It will also contain a translation into the
language or languages of the country or countries which
the holder of the document will visit as well as a
translation into the language or languages used by those
military or police forces which might be present in the
area of the duty travel.

Executive Order 13030 of December 12, 1996

Administration of Foreign Assistance and Related Functions and Arms Export Controls

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in order to delegate certain authority to the Secretary of State, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Section 1–201(a)(13) of Executive Order 12163, as amended, is further amended by

(a) inserting “, and sections 620G(b) and 620H(b) as added by the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, (Public Law 104–132)” before “of”; and

(b) inserting “, as well as section 573 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1994 (Public Law 103–87), section 563 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1995 (Public Law 103–306), section 552 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104–107), and similar provisions of law” after “Act”.

Sec. 2. Section 1 of Executive Order 11958, as amended, is further amended by

(a) redesignating subsections (n) through (r) as subsections (o) through (s), respectively; and

(b) inserting the following after subsection (m): “(n) Those under Section 40A of the Act, as added by the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–132), to the Secretary of State.”.

Sec. 3. Section 1(a)(2) of Executive Order 12884 is amended by

(a) deleting “and” before “(3)”; and

(b) inserting “, and (5)” after “(3)”.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 12, 1996.

Executive Order 13031 of December 13, 1996

Federal Alternative Fueled Vehicle Leadership

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6201 *et seq.*), the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–486) (“the Act”), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and with the knowledge that the use of alternative fueled motor vehicles will, in many applications, reduce the Nation’s dependence on oil, and may create jobs by providing an economic stimulus for domes-

tic industry, and may improve the Nation's air quality by reducing pollutants in the atmosphere, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Federal Leadership and Goals.* (a) The purpose of this order is to ensure that the Federal Government exercise leadership in the use of alternative fueled vehicles (AFVs). To that end, each Federal agency shall develop and implement aggressive plans to fulfill the alternative fueled vehicle acquisition requirements established by the Act. The Act generally requires that, of the vehicles acquired by each agency for its fleets, subject to certain conditions specified in section 303(b)(1) of the Act, 25 percent should be AFVs in fiscal year (FY) 1996, 33 percent in FY 1997, 50 percent in FY 1998, and 75 percent in FY 1999 and thereafter. These requirements apply to all agencies, regardless of whether they lease vehicles from the General Services Administration (GSA) or acquire them elsewhere. That section also defines which Federal agency vehicles are covered by the AFV acquisition requirements; this order applies to the same vehicles, which are primarily general-use vehicles located in metropolitan statistical areas with populations of 250,000 or more.

(b) To the extent practicable, agencies shall use alternative fuels in all vehicles capable of using them. Agencies shall continue to work together in interagency committees recommended by the Federal Fleet Conversion Task Force established by Executive Order 12844 of April 21, 1993, to coordinate their vehicle acquisitions and placement.

Sec. 2. *Submission of Agency Plans and Reports on Statutory Compliance.*

(a) Sixty (60) days after the date of this Executive order, and annually thereafter as part of its budget submission to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, each agency shall submit a report on its compliance with sections 303 and 304 of the Act. A copy of the report shall also be submitted to the Secretary of Energy and to the Administrator of General Services. The report shall state whether the agency is in compliance with the Act, and substantiate that statement with quantitative data including numbers and types of vehicles acquired and the level of their use. At a minimum, the report shall indicate the number of vehicles acquired or converted for each fuel type and vehicle class, and the total number of vehicles of each fuel type operated by the agency. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall issue further reporting guidance as necessary.

(b) If an agency has failed to meet the statutory requirements, it shall include in its report an explanation for such failure and a plan, consistent with the agency's current and requested budgets, for achieving compliance with the Act. The plan shall include alternative sources of suitable AFVs if the agency's primary vehicle supplier is unable to meet the AFV requirements.

(c) The Secretary of the Department of Energy and the Administrator of General Services shall cooperatively analyze the agency AFV reports and acquisition plans, and shall submit jointly a summary report to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sec. 3. *Exceptions for Law-Enforcement, Emergency, and National Defense Vehicles.* Section 303 of the Act allows exemptions to the acquisition requirements for law-enforcement, emergency, and vehicles acquired and used for military purposes that the Secretary of Defense has certified must be exempt for national security reasons. Law enforcement vehicles shall include vehicles used for protective activities. Each agency that acquires or

utilizes any such vehicles shall include in its report an explanation of why an exemption is claimed with respect to such vehicles.

Sec. 4. *Fulfilling the Acquisition Requirement.* (a) Agencies may acquire alternative fueled vehicles to meet the requirements of this order through lease from GSA, acquisition of original equipment manufacturer models, commercial lease, conversion of conventionally fueled vehicles, or any combination of these approaches. All vehicles, including those converted for alternative fuel use, shall comply with all applicable Federal and State emissions and safety standards.

(b) Based on its own plans and the plans and reports submitted by other agencies, the Administrator of General Services shall provide planning information to potential AFV suppliers to assist in production planning. After consulting with AFV suppliers, the Administrator of General Services shall provide to Federal agencies information on the production plans of AFV suppliers well in advance of budget and ordering cycles.

(c) As required by section 305 of the Act, the Secretary of Energy, in cooperation with the Administrator of General Services, shall continue to provide technical assistance to other Federal agencies that acquire alternative fueled vehicles and shall facilitate the coordination of the Federal Government's alternative fueled vehicle program.

Sec. 5. *Vehicle Reporting Credits.* The gains in air quality and energy security that this order seeks to achieve will be even larger if medium- and heavy-duty vehicles are operated on alternative fuels, and if "zero-emissions vehicles" (ZEVs) are used. Therefore, for the purposes of this order, agencies may acquire medium- or heavy-duty dedicated alternative fueled vehicles or ZEVs to meet their AFV acquisition requirements, and they shall be given credits for compliance with their AFV targets as follows. Each medium-duty and ZEV shall count the same as two light-duty AFVs, and each dedicated alternative fueled heavy-duty vehicle shall count as three light-duty AFVs. The ZEV credits may be combined with vehicle size credits. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall issue detailed guidance on the classification and reporting of medium-duty, heavy-duty, and ZEVs. In the reports mandated in section 2 of this order, medium- and heavy-duty AFVs and ZEVs shall be identified separately from light-duty vehicles.

Sec. 6. *Funding Alternative Fueled Vehicle Acquisition.* (a) The Department of Energy will no longer request or require specific appropriations to fund the incremental costs of alternative fueled vehicles, including any incremental costs associated with acquisition and disposal, for other agencies. Agencies shall formulate their compliance plans based on existing and requested funds, but shall not be exempt from the requirements of the Act or this order due to limited appropriations.

(b) An exception regarding funding assistance shall be made for electric vehicles, which are in an earlier stage of development than other alternative fueled vehicles. The Secretary of Energy shall establish a program beginning in FY 1997 to provide partial funding assistance for agency purchases of electric vehicles. Up to \$10,000 or one-half the incremental cost over a comparable gasoline-powered vehicle, whichever is less, may be provided as funding assistance for each electric vehicle, subject to the availability of funds.

EO 13032**Title 3—The President**

Sec. 7. *Agency Cooperation with Stakeholders on Alternative Fueled Vehicle Placement and Refueling Capabilities.* The Secretary of Energy shall work with agencies procuring AFVs to coordinate the placement of their vehicles with the placement of similar vehicles by nonfederal alternative fuel stakeholders. Federal planning and acquisition efforts shall be coordinated with the efforts of the Department of Energy's "Clean Cities" participants, private industry fuel suppliers, and fleet operators, and State and local governments to ensure that adequate private sector refueling capabilities exist or will exist wherever Federal fleet alternative fueled vehicles are located. Each agency's fleet managers shall work with appropriate organizations at their respective locations, whether in a "Clean Cities" location or not, on initiatives to promote alternative fueled vehicle use and expansion of refueling infrastructure.

Sec. 8. *Definitions.* For the purpose of this order, the terms "agency," "alternative fueled vehicle," and "alternative fuel" have the same meaning given such terms in sections 151 and 301 of the Act.

Sec. 9. *Executive Order 12844.* This order supersedes Executive Order 12844.

Sec. 10. *Judicial Review.* This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable by a party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 13, 1996.

Executive Order 13032 of December 26, 1996

Further Amendment to Executive Order No. 12964

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), and to facilitate the work of the Commission on United States-Pacific Trade and Investment Policy, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order 12964 of June 21, 1995, as amended by Executive Order 12987 of January 31, 1996, is further amended in section 2 by deleting in the first sentence "December 31, 1996" and inserting "February 28, 1997" in lieu thereof.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 26, 1996.

Executive Order 13033 of December 27, 1996

Adjustments of Certain Rates of Pay and Allowances

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the laws cited herein, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Statutory Pay Systems.* The rates of basic pay or salaries of the statutory pay systems (as defined in 5 U.S.C. 5302(1)), as adjusted under 5 U.S.C. 5303(a), are set forth on the schedules attached hereto and made a part hereof:

(a) The General Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5332(a)) at Schedule 1;

(b) The Foreign Service Schedule (22 U.S.C. 3963) at Schedule 2; and

(c) The schedules for the Veterans Health Administration of the Department of Veterans Affairs (38 U.S.C. 7306, 7404; section 301(a) of Public Law 102–40) at Schedule 3.

Sec. 2. *Senior Executive Service.* The rates of basic pay for senior executives in the Senior Executive Service, as adjusted under 5 U.S.C. 5382, are set forth on Schedule 4 attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Sec. 3. *Executive Salaries.* The rates of basic pay or salaries for the following offices and positions, which remain unchanged pursuant to section 637 of the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1997, as incorporated in section 101(f) of Public Law 104–208, are set forth on the schedules attached hereto and made a part hereof:

(a) The Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5312–5318) at Schedule 5;

(b) The Vice President (3 U.S.C. 104) and the Congress (2 U.S.C. 31) at Schedule 6; and

(c) Justices and judges (28 U.S.C. 5, 44(d), 135, 252, and 461(a)) at Schedule 7.

Sec. 4. *Uniformed Services.* Pursuant to section 601 of Public Law 104–201, the rates of monthly basic pay (37 U.S.C. 203(a)), the rates of basic allowances for subsistence (37 U.S.C. 402), and the rates of basic allowances for quarters (37 U.S.C. 403(a)) for members of the uniformed services and the rate of monthly cadet or midshipman pay (37 U.S.C. 203(c)) are set forth on Schedule 8 attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Sec. 5. *Locality-Based Comparability Payments.* (a) Pursuant to sections 5304 and 5304a of title 5, United States Code, locality-based comparability payments shall be paid in accordance with Schedule 9 attached hereto and made a part hereof.

(b) The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall take such actions as may be necessary to implement these payments and to publish appropriate notice of such payments in the Federal Register.

Sec. 6. *Effective Dates.* Schedule 8 is effective on January 1, 1997. The other schedules contained herein are effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 1997.

EO 13033

Title 3—The President

Sec. 7. *Prior Orders Superseded.* Executive Order 12984 of December 28, 1995, and Executive Order 12990 of February 29, 1996, are superseded.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 27, 1996.

SCHEDULE 1--GENERAL SCHEDULE

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 1997)

Executive Orders

EO 13033

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GS-1	\$12,669	\$13,091	\$13,512	\$13,932	\$14,355	\$14,602	\$15,017	\$15,436	\$15,454	\$15,844
2	14,243	14,583	15,055	15,454	15,628	16,088	16,548	17,008	17,468	17,928
3	15,542	16,060	16,578	17,096	17,614	18,132	18,650	19,168	19,686	20,204
4	17,447	18,029	18,611	19,193	19,775	20,357	20,939	21,521	22,103	22,685
5	19,520	20,171	20,822	21,473	22,124	22,775	23,426	24,077	24,728	25,379
6	21,758	22,483	23,208	23,933	24,658	25,383	26,108	26,833	27,558	28,283
7	24,178	24,984	25,790	26,596	27,402	28,208	29,014	29,820	30,626	31,432
8	26,777	27,670	28,563	29,456	30,349	31,242	32,135	33,028	33,921	34,814
9	29,577	30,563	31,549	32,535	33,521	34,507	35,493	36,479	37,465	38,451
10	32,571	33,657	34,743	35,829	36,915	38,001	39,087	40,173	41,259	42,345
11	35,786	36,979	38,172	39,365	40,558	41,751	42,944	44,137	45,330	46,523
12	42,890	44,320	45,750	47,180	48,610	50,040	51,470	52,900	54,330	55,760
13	51,003	52,703	54,403	56,103	57,803	59,503	61,203	62,903	64,603	66,303
14	60,270	62,279	64,288	66,297	68,306	70,315	72,324	74,333	76,342	78,351
15	70,894	73,257	75,620	77,983	80,346	82,709	85,072	87,435	89,798	92,161

SCHEDULE 2--FOREIGN SERVICE SCHEDULE

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 1997)

Step	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Class 7	Class 8	Class 9
1	\$70,894	\$57,446	\$46,548	\$37,718	\$30,563	\$27,322	\$24,425	\$21,835	\$19,520
2	73,021	59,169	47,944	38,850	31,480	28,142	25,158	22,490	20,106
3	75,211	60,944	49,383	40,015	32,424	28,986	25,912	23,165	20,709
4	77,468	62,773	50,864	41,215	33,397	29,855	26,690	23,860	21,330
5	79,792	64,656	52,390	42,452	34,399	30,751	27,491	24,575	21,970
6	82,186	66,596	53,962	43,725	35,431	31,674	28,315	25,313	22,629
7	84,651	68,594	55,581	45,037	36,494	32,624	29,165	26,072	23,308
8	87,191	70,651	57,248	46,388	37,589	33,603	30,040	26,854	24,007
9	89,806	72,771	58,966	47,780	38,716	34,611	30,941	27,660	24,727
10	92,161	74,954	60,735	49,213	39,878	35,649	31,869	28,490	25,469
11	92,161	77,203	62,557	50,690	41,074	36,718	32,825	29,344	26,233
12	92,161	79,519	64,433	52,211	42,306	37,820	33,810	30,225	27,020
13	92,161	81,904	66,366	53,777	43,576	38,955	34,824	31,131	27,831
14	92,161	84,361	68,357	55,390	44,883	40,123	35,869	32,065	28,666

Executive Orders

EO 13033

SCHEDULE 3--VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION SCHEDULES DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 1997)

Schedule for the Office of the Under Secretary for Health (38 U.S.C. 7306)*

Deputy Under Secretary for Health	\$120,399	**
Associate Deputy Under Secretary for Health	115,319	***
Assistant Under Secretaries for Health	111,920	***

	Minimum	Maximum
Medical Directors	\$95,491	\$108,225 ***
Service Directors	83,147	103,261
Director, National Center for Preventive Health	70,894	103,261

Physician and Dentist Schedule

Director Grade	\$83,147	\$103,261
Executive Grade	76,777	97,849
Chief Grade	70,894	92,161
Senior Grade	60,270	78,351
Intermediate Grade	51,003	66,303
Full Grade	42,890	55,760
Associate Grade	35,786	46,523

Clinical Podiatrist and Optometrist Schedule

Chief Grade	\$70,894	\$92,161
Senior Grade	60,270	78,351
Intermediate Grade	51,003	66,303
Full Grade	42,890	55,760
Associate Grade	35,786	46,523

Physician Assistant and Expanded-Function Dental Auxiliary Schedule ****

Director Grade	\$70,894	\$92,161
Assistant Director Grade	60,270	78,351
Chief Grade	51,003	66,303
Senior Grade	42,890	55,760
Intermediate Grade	35,786	46,523
Full Grade	29,577	38,451
Associate Grade	25,452	33,084
Junior Grade	21,758	28,283

- * This schedule does not apply to the Assistant Under Secretary for Nursing Programs or the Director of Nursing Services. Pay for these positions is set by the Under Secretary for Health under 38 U.S.C. 7451.
- ** Pursuant to section 7404(d)(1) of title 38, United States Code, the rate of basic pay payable to this employee is limited to the rate for level IV of the Executive Schedule, which is \$115,700.
- *** Pursuant to section 7404(d)(2) of title 38, United States Code, the rate of basic pay payable to these employees is limited to the rate for level V of the Executive Schedule, which is \$108,200.
- **** Pursuant to section 301(a) of Public Law 102-40, these positions are paid according to the Nurse Schedule in 38 U.S.C. 4107(b) as in effect on August 14, 1990, with subsequent adjustments.

EO 13033**Title 3—The President****SCHEDULE 4--SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE**

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 1997)

ES-1		\$97,000
ES-2		101,600
ES-3		106,200
ES-4		111,900
ES-5		115,700
ES-6		115,700

SCHEDULE 5--EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 1997)

level I		\$148,400
level II		133,600
level III		123,100
level IV		115,700
level V		108,200

SCHEDULE 6--VICE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 1997)

Vice President		\$171,500
Senators		133,600
Members of the House of Representatives		133,600
Delegates to the House of Representatives		133,600
Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico		133,600
President pro tempore of the Senate		148,400
Majority leader and minority leader of the Senate		148,400
Majority leader and minority leader of the House of Representatives		148,400
Speaker of the House of Representatives		171,500

SCHEDULE 7--JUDICIAL SALARIES

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 1997)

Chief Justice of the United States		\$171,500
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court		164,100
Circuit Judges		141,700
District Judges		133,600
Judges of the Court of International Trade		133,600

SCHEDULE 8--PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES
(Effective on January 1, 1997)

Part I--MONTHLY BASIC PAY

YEARS OF SERVICE (COMPUTED UNDER 37 U.S.C. 205)

Pay Grade	2 or Less	YEARS OF SERVICE												Over 24	Over 26
		Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22		
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS															
O-10	**\$7,360.20	\$7,619.10	\$7,619.10	\$7,619.10	\$7,619.10	\$7,911.60	\$7,911.60	\$8,349.90	\$8,349.90	\$8,947.20	\$8,947.20	\$9,546.30*	\$9,546.30*	\$10,140.90*	\$10,140.90*
O-9	6,522.90	6,693.90	6,836.70	6,836.70	6,836.70	7,010.40	7,010.40	7,302.00	7,302.00	7,911.60	7,911.60	8,349.90	8,349.90	8,947.20	8,947.20
O-8	5,685.20	5,838.10	5,963.90	5,963.90	5,963.90	6,147.60	6,147.60	6,439.20	6,439.20	6,869.10	6,869.10	7,302.00	7,302.00	7,911.60	7,911.60
O-7	4,908.20	5,043.10	5,153.10	5,153.10	5,153.10	5,347.80	5,347.80	5,639.40	5,639.40	5,931.00	5,931.00	6,222.60	6,222.60	6,514.20	6,514.20
O-6	3,638.40	3,997.50	4,259.70	4,259.70	4,259.70	4,521.90	4,521.90	4,784.10	4,784.10	5,046.30	5,046.30	5,308.50	5,308.50	5,570.70	5,570.70
O-5	2,910.30	3,417.00	3,653.40	3,653.40	3,653.40	3,763.50	3,763.50	3,966.60	3,966.60	4,232.40	4,232.40	4,549.20	4,549.20	4,955.70	4,955.70
O-4	2,452.80	2,987.10	3,186.30	3,186.30	3,186.30	3,388.50	3,388.50	3,619.80	3,619.80	3,927.50	3,927.50	4,173.30	4,173.30	4,287.90	4,287.90
O-3	2,452.80	2,987.10	3,186.30	3,186.30	3,186.30	3,388.50	3,388.50	3,619.80	3,619.80	3,927.50	3,927.50	4,173.30	4,173.30	4,287.90	4,287.90
O-2	2,064.70	2,064.70	2,064.70	2,064.70	2,064.70	2,064.70	2,064.70	2,064.70	2,064.70	2,064.70	2,064.70	2,064.70	2,064.70	2,064.70	2,064.70
O-1	**1,725.90	1,725.90	1,725.90	1,725.90	1,725.90	1,725.90	1,725.90	1,725.90	1,725.90	1,725.90	1,725.90	1,725.90	1,725.90	1,725.90	1,725.90

**COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH OVER 4 YEARS OF ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE
AS AN ENLISTED MEMBER OR WARRANT OFFICER**

O-3E	-	-	-	\$3,014.70	\$3,159.00	\$3,272.10	\$3,449.40	\$3,619.80	\$3,763.50	\$3,763.50	\$3,763.50	\$3,763.50	\$3,763.50	\$3,763.50	\$3,763.50
O-2E	-	-	-	2,695.80	2,751.60	2,838.30	2,987.10	3,101.40	3,186.30	3,186.30	3,186.30	3,186.30	3,186.30	3,186.30	3,186.30
O-1E	-	-	-	2,170.80	2,319.30	2,404.50	2,491.80	2,578.20	2,695.80	2,695.80	2,695.80	2,695.80	2,695.80	2,695.80	2,695.80

* Basic pay for these officers is limited to the rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule, which is \$9,016.80 per month.

** While serving as Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chief of Staff of the Army, Chief of Naval Operations, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, or as Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Coast Guard, basic pay for this grade is calculated to be \$11,189.40, regardless of cumulative years of service computed under section 205 of the Uniformed Services Officers' Pay Schedule. Nevertheless, actual basic pay for these officers is limited to the rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule, which is \$9,016.80 per month.

*** Does not apply to commissioned officers who have been credited with over 4 years of active duty service as an enlisted member or warrant officer.

SCHEDULE 8--PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES (PAGE 2)

YEARS OF SERVICE (COMPUTED UNDER 37 U.S.C. 205)

Pay Grade	2 or less	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 5	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 24	Over 26
WARRANT OFFICERS																
W-5	\$2,132.30	\$2,491.80	\$2,491.80	\$2,548.50	\$2,664.60	\$2,781.90	\$2,898.60	\$3,101.40	\$3,245.40	\$3,359.40	\$3,449.40	\$3,560.70	\$3,679.80	\$3,794.40	\$3,923.40	\$4,110.90
W-4	\$2,132.30	\$2,491.80	\$2,491.80	\$2,548.50	\$2,664.60	\$2,781.90	\$2,898.60	\$3,101.40	\$3,245.40	\$3,359.40	\$3,449.40	\$3,560.70	\$3,679.80	\$3,794.40	\$3,923.40	\$4,110.90
W-3	\$2,132.30	\$2,491.80	\$2,491.80	\$2,548.50	\$2,664.60	\$2,781.90	\$2,898.60	\$3,101.40	\$3,245.40	\$3,359.40	\$3,449.40	\$3,560.70	\$3,679.80	\$3,794.40	\$3,923.40	\$4,110.90
W-2	\$1,848.60	\$2,080.10	\$2,080.10	\$2,088.30	\$2,170.80	\$2,289.60	\$2,389.60	\$2,461.60	\$2,548.50	\$2,638.50	\$2,721.90	\$2,808.20	\$2,894.40	\$2,980.60	\$3,066.80	\$3,255.40
W-1	\$1,540.20	\$1,765.80	\$1,765.80	\$1,913.40	\$2,000.10	\$2,085.90	\$2,170.80	\$2,260.20	\$2,346.30	\$2,433.60	\$2,517.90	\$2,608.20	\$2,698.20	\$2,788.20	\$2,878.20	\$3,066.80
ENLISTED MEMBERS																
E-9*	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,265.60	\$2,330.70	\$2,391.90	\$2,454.00	\$2,519.10	\$2,576.40	\$2,639.70	\$2,794.80	\$3,293.40	\$3,478.50
E-8	\$1,581.90	\$1,707.90	\$1,770.60	\$1,833.00	\$1,895.40	\$1,955.70	\$2,018.40	\$2,081.40	\$2,175.30	\$2,237.10	\$2,298.90	\$2,359.20	\$2,419.50	\$2,479.80	\$2,539.10	\$2,599.40
E-7	\$1,360.80	\$1,483.50	\$1,545.00	\$1,610.70	\$1,671.30	\$1,731.30	\$1,794.90	\$1,867.30	\$1,946.70	\$2,009.40	\$2,040.00	\$2,040.00	\$2,040.00	\$2,040.00	\$2,040.00	\$2,040.00
E-6	\$1,143.60	\$1,266.30	\$1,328.80	\$1,391.60	\$1,454.40	\$1,517.20	\$1,580.00	\$1,642.80	\$1,705.60	\$1,768.40	\$1,831.20	\$1,894.00	\$1,956.80	\$2,019.60	\$2,082.40	\$2,145.20
E-5	\$1,113.60	\$1,176.30	\$1,245.60	\$1,311.60	\$1,384.70	\$1,454.70	\$1,524.70	\$1,594.70	\$1,664.70	\$1,734.70	\$1,804.70	\$1,874.70	\$1,944.70	\$2,014.70	\$2,084.70	\$2,154.70
E-4	\$1,045.70	\$1,107.00	\$1,176.00	\$1,245.00	\$1,314.00	\$1,383.00	\$1,452.00	\$1,521.00	\$1,590.00	\$1,659.00	\$1,728.00	\$1,797.00	\$1,866.00	\$1,935.00	\$2,004.00	\$2,073.00
E-3	\$1,045.70	\$1,107.00	\$1,176.00	\$1,245.00	\$1,314.00	\$1,383.00	\$1,452.00	\$1,521.00	\$1,590.00	\$1,659.00	\$1,728.00	\$1,797.00	\$1,866.00	\$1,935.00	\$2,004.00	\$2,073.00
E-2	\$1,010.10	\$1,010.10	\$1,010.10	\$1,010.10	\$1,010.10	\$1,010.10	\$1,010.10	\$1,010.10	\$1,010.10	\$1,010.10	\$1,010.10	\$1,010.10	\$1,010.10	\$1,010.10	\$1,010.10	\$1,010.10
E-1**	\$900.90	\$900.90	\$900.90	\$900.90	\$900.90	\$900.90	\$900.90	\$900.90	\$900.90	\$900.90	\$900.90	\$900.90	\$900.90	\$900.90	\$900.90	\$900.90
E-1***	\$831.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* While serving as Sergeant Major of the Army, Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy or Coast Guard, Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force, or Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, basic pay for this grade is \$4,227.90, regardless of cumulative years of service computed under section 205 of title 37, United States Code.

** Applies to personnel who have served 4 months or more on active duty.

*** Applies to personnel who have served less than 4 months on active duty.

Executive Orders

EO 13033

SCHEDULE 8--PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES (PAGE 3)

Part II--BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR QUARTERS RATES

Pay Grade	Without dependents		With dependents
	Full rate*	Partial rate**	
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS			
O-10	\$824.70	\$50.70	\$1,015.20
O-9	824.70	50.70	1,015.20
O-8	824.70	50.70	1,015.20
O-7	824.70	50.70	1,015.20
O-6	756.60	39.60	914.10
O-5	728.70	33.00	881.10
O-4	675.30	26.70	776.70
O-3	541.20	22.20	642.60
O-2	429.30	17.70	548.70
O-1	361.50	13.20	490.50
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH OVER 4 YEARS OF ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE AS AN ENLISTED MEMBER OR WARRANT OFFICER			
O-3E	\$584.40	\$22.20	\$690.60
O-2E	496.80	17.70	623.10
O-1E	427.20	13.20	575.70
WARRANT OFFICERS			
W-5	\$686.10	\$25.20	\$749.70
W-4	609.30	25.20	687.30
W-3	512.10	20.70	629.70
W-2	454.80	15.90	579.30
W-1	380.70	13.80	501.00
ENLISTED MEMBERS			
E-9	\$500.40	\$18.60	\$659.70
E-8	459.30	15.30	608.10
E-7	392.40	12.00	564.60
E-6	355.20	9.90	521.70
E-5	327.60	8.70	469.20
E-4	285.00	8.10	408.00
E-3	279.60	7.80	379.80
E-2	227.10	7.20	361.50
E-1	202.50	6.90	361.50

* Payment of the full rate of basic allowance for quarters at these rates to members of the uniformed services without dependents is authorized by section 403 of title 37, United States Code, and Part IV of Executive Order 11157, as amended.

** Payment of the partial rate of basic allowance for quarters at these rates to members of the uniformed services without dependents who, under section 403(b) or (c) of title 37, United States Code, are not entitled to the full rate of basic allowance for quarters, is authorized by section 1009(c)(2) of title 37, United States Code, and Part IV of Executive Order 11157, as amended.

Part III--BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE

Officers (per month)		\$154.16
Enlisted Members (per day):		
	E-1 (less than 4 months of active duty)	All Other Enlisted
When on leave or authorized to mess separately	\$ 6.79	\$ 7.36
When rations in-kind are not available	7.65	8.30
When assigned to duty under emergency conditions where no messing facilities of the United States are available	10.16	10.99

Part IV--RATE OF MONTHLY CADET OR MIDSHIPMAN PAY

The rate of monthly cadet or midshipman pay authorized by section 203(c) of title 37, United States Code, is \$558.04.

EO 13033

Title 3—The President

SCHEDULE 9--LOCALITY-BASED COMPARABILITY PAYMENTS

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 1997)

<u>Locality Pay Area¹</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Atlanta, GA	5.65%
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT	7.97%
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI	8.13%
Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN	6.75%
Cleveland-Akron, OH	5.51%
Columbus, OH	6.62%
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	6.40%
Dayton-Springfield, OH	5.66%
Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO	7.06%
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI	8.14%
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX	11.52%
Huntsville, AL	5.18%
Indianapolis, IN	5.49%
Kansas City, MO-KS	5.10%
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA	9.46%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	6.74%
Milwaukee-Racine, WI	5.58%
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	6.53%
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA	9.15%
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD	7.28%
Pittsburgh, PA	5.07%
Portland-Salem, OR-WA	6.13%
Richmond-Petersburg, VA	5.27%
Sacramento-Yolo, CA	6.56%
St. Louis, MO-IL	5.18%
San Diego, CA	7.07%
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA	10.66%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA	6.62%
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV	7.11%
Rest of U.S.	4.81%

¹Locality Pay Areas are defined in 5 CFR 531.603.

OTHER PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Subchapter A—[Reserved]	
Subchapter B—Administrative Orders	255
Subchapter C—Reorganization Plans	[None]
Subchapter D—Designations	[None]
Appendix A—List of Messages to Congress Transmitting Budget Rescissions and Deferrals	329
Appendix B—List of Final Rule Documents	[None]

Subchapter B—Administrative Orders

Notice of January 3, 1996

Continuation of Libyan Emergency

On January 7, 1986, by Executive Order No. 12543, President Reagan declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Libya. On January 8, 1986, by Executive Order No. 12544, the President took additional measures to block Libyan assets in the United States. The President has transmitted a notice continuing this emergency to the Congress and the Federal Register every year since 1986.

The crisis between the United States and Libya that led to the declaration of a national emergency on January 7, 1986, has not been resolved. The Government of Libya has continued its actions and policies in support of terrorism, despite the calls by the United Nations Security Council, in Resolutions 731 (1992), 748 (1992), and 883 (1993) that it demonstrate by concrete actions its renunciation of such terrorism. Such Libyan actions and policies pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and vital foreign policy interests of the United States. For these reasons, the national emergency declared on January 7, 1986, and the measures adopted on January 7 and January 8, 1986, to deal with that emer-

Title 3—The President

gency, must continue in effect beyond January 7, 1996. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Libya. This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 3, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–8 of January 4, 1996

Suspending Restrictions on U.S. Relations With the Palestine Liberation Organization

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1994, part E of title V, Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, Public Law 103–236, as amended, (“the Act”), I hereby:

(1) certify that it is in the national interest to suspend application of the following provisions of law until March 31, 1996:

(A) Section 307 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2227), as it applies with respect to the Palestine Liberation Organization or entities associated with it;

(B) Section 114 of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 (22 U.S.C. 287e note), as it applies with respect to the Palestine Liberation Organization or entities associated with it;

(C) Section 1003 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (22 U.S.C. 2502); and

(D) Section 37, Bretton Woods Agreement Act (22 U.S.C. 286w), as it applies to the granting to the Palestine Liberation Organization of observer status or other official status at any meeting sponsored by or associated with the International Monetary Fund.

(2) certify that the Palestine Liberation Organization continues to abide by the commitments described in section 583(b)(4) of the Act.

You are authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 4, 1996.

Other Presidential Documents

Notice of January 18, 1996

Continuation of Emergency Regarding Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt The Middle East Peace Process

On January 23, 1995, by Executive Order No. 12947, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by grave acts of violence committed by foreign terrorists that disrupt the Middle East peace process. By Executive Order No. 12947 of January 23, 1995, I blocked the assets in the United States, or in the control of United States persons, of foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process. I also prohibited transactions or dealings by United States persons in such property. Because terrorist activities continue to threaten the Middle East peace process and vital interests of the United States in the Middle East, the national emergency declared on January 23, 1995, and the measures that took effect on January 24, 1995, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond January 23, 1996. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process.

This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

January 18, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96-9 of January 22, 1996

Presidential Determination on Food Security Wheat Reserve Release

Memorandum for the Secretary of Agriculture

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the Food Security Wheat Reserve Act of 1980 (the "Act") (7 U.S.C. 1736f-1) and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby delegate to the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to release up to 1,500,000 metric tons of wheat from the reserve established under the Act (the "reserve"). Wheat released from the reserve will be used to provide, on a sale or donation basis, emergency food assistance to developing countries during fiscal year 1996 under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1691, 1701 *et seq.*) to the extent that the Secretary of Agriculture determines that the domestic supply of wheat is so limited that quantities of wheat could not otherwise be made available for disposition consistent with the criteria set forth in the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, except for urgent humanitarian purposes.

Title 3—The President

Nothing in the delegation should be interpreted as affecting the coordination requirements of Executive Order 12752.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 22, 1996.

Memorandum of February 5, 1996

Delegation of Authority Regarding Provision on Haiti Under the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996, as Enacted by the Balanced Budget Downpayment Act, I (P.L. 104–99)

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the functions vested in me under section 586 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996 as enacted by the Balanced Budget Downpayment Act, I, title III, section 301 (Public Law 104–99).

Any reference in this memorandum to any Act shall be deemed to be a reference to such Act as amended from time to time.

The functions delegated by this memorandum may be redelegated within the Department of State, as appropriate.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 5, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–10 of February 23, 1996

Eligibility of Bosnia and Herzegovina To Be Furnished Defense Articles and Services Under the Foreign Assistance Act and the Arms Export Control Act

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 503(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and section 3(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, I hereby find that the furnishing of defense articles and services to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace.

Other Presidential Documents

You are authorized and directed to report this finding to the Congress and to publish it in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 23, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96-11 of February 23, 1996

Presidential Determination on Military Drawdown for Jordan

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the laws and Constitution of the United States, including section 572 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104-107) (the "Act"), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby:

(1) direct the drawdown for Jordan for the purpose of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, of up to \$100 million in defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, defense services of the Department of Defense, and military education and training;

(2) delegate the functions vested in me pursuant to section 572(a) of the Act to the Secretary of Defense, who is authorized to redelegate those functions consistent with applicable law.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 23, 1996.

Order of February 27, 1996

Further Designation Under Executive Order No. 12958

Pursuant to the provisions of section 1.4 of Executive Order No. 12958 of April 17, 1995, entitled "Classified National Security Information," I hereby designate the following additional officials to classify information originally as "Top Secret":

The Chair, Commission on the Roles and Capabilities of the United States Intelligence Community

The Director, National Counterintelligence Center

The Chair of the Commission on the Roles and Capabilities of the United States Intelligence Community, shall exercise the authority to classify information originally as "Top Secret" during the existence of the Commission

Title 3—The President

and for such time afterwards as may be necessary to complete the Commission's administrative affairs.

The authority of the Director of the National Counterintelligence Center to classify information originally as "Top Secret" is limited to those circumstances in which the original classification of information is necessary in order for the Center to fulfill its mission and functions.

Any delegation of this authority shall be in accordance with section 1.4(c) of Executive Order No. 12958.

This order shall be published in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

February 27, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96-12 of February 28, 1996

Presidential Determination on the Proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the United States of America and the Argentine Republic Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Energy

I have considered the proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the United States of America and the Argentine Republic Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, along with the views, recommendations, and statements of the interested agencies.

I have determined that the performance of the agreement will promote, and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to, the common defense and security. Pursuant to section 123 b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153 (b)), I hereby approve the proposed agreement and authorize you to arrange for its execution.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this determination in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, February 28, 1996.

Other Presidential Documents

Memorandum of February 29, 1996

Delegation of Responsibility for Consultations and Submission of a Written Policy Justification Under Section 604(b)(1) and Section 604(b)(5) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the functions vested in the President by section 604(b)(1) and 604(b)(5) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104–107).

Any reference in this memorandum to provisions of any Act related to the subject of this memorandum shall be deemed to include references to any hereafter-enacted provision of law that is the same or substantially the same as such provisions.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 29, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–13 of March 1, 1996

Certification for Major Narcotics Producing and Transit Countries

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 490(b)(1)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, (“the Act”), I hereby determine and certify that the following major drug producing and/or major drug transit countries/territories have cooperated fully with the United States, or taken adequate steps on their own, to achieve full compliance with the goals and objectives of the 1988 United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances:

The Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Taiwan, Thailand, Venezuela, and Vietnam.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 490(b)(1)(B) of the Act, I hereby determine that it is in the vital national interests of the United States to certify the following countries:

Lebanon, Pakistan, and Paraguay.

Title 3—The President

Information on these countries, as required under section 490(b)(3) of the Act, is attached.

I have determined that the following major producing and/or major transit countries do not meet the standards set forth in section 490(b).

Afghanistan, Burma, Colombia, Iran, Nigeria, and Syria.

I have made these determinations, taking into account the factors set forth in section 490 of the Act and based on the information contained in the International Narcotics Control Strategy Report of 1996. Because the performance of these countries varies, I have attached an explanatory statement in each case.

You are hereby authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress immediately and to publish it in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 1, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–14 of March 1, 1996

Assistance Program for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to subsection (d) under the heading “Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union” in title II of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104–107), I hereby determine that it is in the national security interest of the United States to make available funds appropriated under that heading without regard to the restriction in that subsection.

You are authorized and directed to notify the Congress of this determination and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, March 1, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–15 of March 7, 1996

Presidential Determination on Renewal of Trade Agreement With the Republic of Belarus

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

Pursuant to my authority under subsection 405(b)(1)(B) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2435(b)(1)(B)), I have determined that actual or foreseeable reductions in U.S. tariffs and nontariff barriers to trade resulting from multilateral negotiations are satisfactorily reciprocated by the Republic of Belarus.

Other Presidential Documents

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 7, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–16 of March 7, 1996

Presidential Determination on Renewal of Trade Agreement With the Republic of Kazakhstan

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

Pursuant to my authority under subsection 405(b)(1)(B) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2435(b)(1)(B)), I have determined that actual or foreseeable reductions in U.S. tariffs and nontariff barriers to trade resulting from multilateral negotiations are satisfactory reciprocated by the Republic of Kazakhstan.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 7, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–17 of March 7, 1996

Drawdown of Commodities and Services From the Departments of Defense, the Treasury, Transportation, and Justice and Drawdown of Defense Articles, Defense Services, and Training From the Department of Defense for Israel

Memorandum for the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, [and] the Secretary of Transportation

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 552(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2348a(c)(2) (the “Act”), I hereby determine that:

(1) as a result of an unforeseen emergency, the provision of assistance under Chapter 6 of Part II of the Act in amounts in excess of funds otherwise available for such assistance is important to the national interests of the United States; and

(2) such unforeseen emergency requires the immediate provision of assistance under Chapter 6 of Part II of the Act.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 506(a)(1) of the Act, 22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(1) (the “Act”), I hereby determine that:

Title 3—The President

(1) an unforeseen emergency exists that requires immediate military assistance to a foreign country or international organization; and

(2) the emergency requirement cannot be met under the authority of the Arms Export Control Act or any other law except section 506 of the Act.

I therefore direct the drawdown of commodities and services from the inventory and resources of the Departments of the Treasury, Transportation, Defense, and Justice of an aggregate value not to exceed \$12 million and authorize the furnishing of up to \$10 million in defense articles, defense services, and military education and training from the Department of Defense for detecting and disarming explosive devices.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, March 7, 1996.

Justification for Drawdown Under Sections 552(c)(2) and 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act To Support the Provision of Emergency Anti-Terrorism Assistance to the Government of Israel

The State of Israel has been struck by four massive suicide bombing attacks during the past week. These attacks have resulted in heavy loss of life and property and threaten further progress in the Middle East peace process. Such an outcome would severely damage a major historic initiative that is a top U.S. foreign policy priority.

Israel has requested assistance to obtain explosive detection and disarming equipment for use at Gaza and other border crossings and to protect transport and infrastructure. We have determined that the most effective way to respond to this request is to provide to Israel equipment and supplies to help counter this terrorist threat, along with associated transport. The equipment and supplies are mostly made by U.S. suppliers. Training and services on the use of the equipment as well as assistance in assembling it will also be provided as needed. This assistance will be used by Israeli security forces to detect and disarm explosive devices.

For this purpose the President intends to exercise the special drawdown authorities in section 552(c)(2) and section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Such assistance will help the Israeli government combat an immediate and deadly terrorist threat aimed at undermining the security of Israel and subverting the Middle East peace process.

For these reasons, the use of the emergency authorities discussed above to provide the goods and services described above is important to the national interests of the United States.

Other Presidential Documents

Notice of March 8, 1996

Continuation of Iran Emergency

On March 15, 1995, by Executive Order No. 12957, I declared a national emergency with respect to Iran pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706), to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Iran, including its support for international terrorism, efforts to undermine the Middle East peace process, and acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them. On May 6, 1995, I issued Executive Order No. 12959 imposing more comprehensive sanctions to further respond to this threat.

Because the actions and policies of the Government of Iran continue to threaten the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, the national emergency declared on March 15, 1995, must continue in effect beyond March 15, 1996. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iran. Because the emergency declared by Executive Order No. 12957 constitutes an emergency separate from that declared on November 14, 1979, by Executive Order No. 12170, this renewal is distinct from the emergency renewal of November 1995. This Notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

March 8, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–18 of March 8, 1996

Eligibility of Slovenia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia To Be Furnished Defense Articles and Services Under the Foreign Assistance Act and the Arms Export Control Act

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 503(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and section 3(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, I hereby find that the furnishing of defense articles and services to the Governments of Slovenia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace.

Title 3—The President

You are authorized and directed to report this finding to the Congress and to publish it in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 8, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–19 of March 19, 1996

Determination Pursuant to Section 523 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104–107)

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to section 523 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104–107), I hereby certify that withholding from international financial institutions and other international organizations and programs funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to that Act is contrary to the national interest.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 19, 1996.

Memorandum of April 1, 1996

Delegation of Responsibilities Under Section 1208 of Title XII of Public Law 104–106

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the authorities and duties vested in the President under Section 1208 of Title XII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104–106), to be exercised in consultation with the Secretary of Defense.

Any reference in this memorandum to any Act or delegation of authority shall be deemed to be a reference to such Act or delegation of authority as amended from time to time.

The functions delegated by this memorandum may be redelegated within the Department of State, as appropriate.

Other Presidential Documents

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 1, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–20 of April 1, 1996

Suspending Restrictions on U.S. Relations With the Palestine Liberation Organization

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1995, title VI, Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996, Public Law 104–107, (“the Act”), I hereby:

(1) Certify that it is in the national interest to suspend the application of the following provisions of law until June 15, 1996:

(A) Section 307 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2227), as it applies with respect to the Palestine Liberation Organization or entities associated with it;

(B) Section 114 of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 (22 U.S.C. 287e note), as it applies with respect to the Palestine Liberation Organization or entities associated with it;

(C) Section 1003 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5202); and

(D) Section 37, Bretton Woods Agreement Act (22 U.S.C. 286w), as it applies to the granting to the Palestine Liberation Organization of observer status or other official status at any meeting sponsored by or associated with the International Monetary Fund.

(2) certify that the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Palestinian Authority, and successor entities are abiding by the commitments described in section 604(b)(4) of the Act.

(3) certify that funds provided pursuant to the exercise of this authority and the authorities under section 583(a) of Public Law 103–236 and section 3(a) of Public Law 102–125 have been used for the purposes for which they were intended.

You are authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 1, 1996.

Title 3—The President

Presidential Determination No. 96–21 of April 4, 1996

Determination Under the Heading “International Organizations and Programs” in Title IV of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act for FY 1996: U.S. Contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO)

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the requirements set forth under the heading “International Organizations and Programs” in Title IV of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104–107), I determine and certify that:

(a) in accordance with Section 1 of the Agreed Framework, KEDO has designated a Republic of Korea company, corporation or entity for the purpose of negotiating a prime contract to carry out construction of the light water reactors provided for in the Agreed Framework;

(b) the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) is maintaining the freeze on its nuclear facilities as required in the Agreed Framework; and

(c) the United States is taking steps to assure that progress is made on (1) the North-South dialogue, including efforts to reduce barriers to trade and investment, such as removing restrictions on travel, telecommunications services and financial transactions; and (2) implementation of the January 1, 1992, Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

You are authorized and directed to report these determinations and certifications to the Congress and to publish them in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 4, 1996.

Memorandum of Justification for Determinations and Certifications Under the Heading “International Organizations and Programs” in Title IV of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, 1996 in Connection With the U.S. Contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO)

Pursuant to the requirements set forth under the heading “International Organizations and Programs” in Title IV of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, 1996 (P.L. 104–107), I have determined that:

(a) in accordance with Section 1 of the Agreed Framework, KEDO has designated a Republic of Korea company, corporation or entity for the purpose of negotiating a prime contract to carry out construction of the light water reactors provided for in the Agreed Framework; and

(b) the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) is maintaining the freeze on its nuclear facilities as required in the Agreed Framework; and

Other Presidential Documents

(c) the United States is taking steps to assure that progress is made on (1) the North South dialogue, including efforts to reduce barriers to trade and investment, such as removing restrictions on travel, telecommunications services and financial transactions; and (2) implementation of the January 1, 1992, Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

The justification for these determinations is set forth below.

(a)—Designation of ROK Company

In section I of the Agreed Framework between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), signed in Geneva on October 21, 1994, the two parties stated that they would cooperate in replacing the DPRK's graphite-moderated reactors and related facilities with light-water reactor (LWR) power plants. The U.S. further stated that it would undertake to make arrangements for the provision of the LWR project to the DPRK, including organizing under its leadership an international consortium to finance and supply the project. This organization, the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO), was created on March 9, 1995, by agreement of the U.S., Japan, and the ROK. These parties have agreed that the ROK will assume the central role in financing and building the LWR project.

On June 13, 1995, in Kuala Lumpur, the United States and the DPRK issued a joint statement providing that KEDO will select both the LWR reactor model and the prime contractor to carry out the project. (These points were confirmed in the LWR supply agreement between KEDO and the DPRK, signed December 15, 1995 in New York City.) On the same date as the Kuala Lumpur statement (June 13, 1995), the KEDO Executive Board decided by Board resolution that an ROK reactor model (Ulchin 3/4) would be built in the DPRK by an ROK firm. The Executive Board resolution designated the Korean Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) as the firm with which KEDO would begin negotiating a prime contract for the light-water reactor project. These negotiations are under way.

(b)—DPRK Maintenance of the Freeze

Section I(3) of the U.S.-DPRK Agreed Framework provides for the immediate freeze and eventual dismantlement of all graphite-moderated reactors and related facilities in the DPRK. Within this context, the DPRK agreed to implement the freeze on its nuclear facilities within one month after the signing of the Agreed Framework and to allow the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to monitor the freeze on its facilities, with the full cooperation of the DPRK. In addition, the U.S. and DPRK agreed to cooperate in finding a method to store safely the spent fuel from the DPRK's 5 MW(e) experimental reactor during the construction of the LWR project, and to dispose of the fuel in a safe manner that does not involve reprocessing in the DPRK.

Since November 1994, all of North Korea's graphite-moderated nuclear facilities have been frozen. Specifically, this means no refueling or operation of the 5MW research reactor; no construction on the 50 and 200 MW reactors; no reprocessing and sealing of the reprocessing facility; no operation of the fuel fabrication plant; and no construction of new graphite-moderated reactors or related facilities. The IAEA has maintained a continuous presence at the Nyongbyon nuclear facility and has continued with inspection activities related to verifying and monitoring the freeze in the

Title 3—The President

DPRK according to the terms of the Agreed Framework. In addition to IAEA monitoring activities, the United States continues to monitor the freeze through National Technical Means.

With the successful conclusion of the December 15, 1995 agreement on the supply of light-water reactors (LWRs) to the DPRK, signed between the DPRK and KEDO in New York City, the IAEA will resume ad hoc and routine inspections under the DPRK's safeguards agreement with the IAEA with respect to the facilities not subject to the freeze. The IAEA and DPRK meet periodically to discuss any outstanding safeguards issues that arise, most recently on January 22, 1996. During this meeting, both sides agreed to measures for safely storing the DPRK's spent nuclear fuel from its 5 MW(e) research reactor. When the first LWR unit is completed, the IAEA will have oversight over the dismantlement of the DPRK's nuclear facilities which will be completed when the second LWR unit is completed.

In January 1995, the U.S. and DPRK agreed on the method for safely storing the DPRK's spent nuclear fuel as an interim step before it is shipped out of the DPRK, as defined in the Agreed Framework. U.S. technical experts have been in the DPRK since July 1995 preparing the fuel for canning in a cooperative joint effort with the DPRK. Actual canning is expected to commence soon and will last approximately three months.

(c)—North-South Dialogue and the Joint Declaration

The U.S.-DPRK Agreed Framework provides that "the DPRK will engage in North-South dialogue." Since then, the U.S. has taken steps to support South Korean initiatives toward the North and to encourage the DPRK to fulfill its commitment to engage in dialogue as soon as possible. In all of our bilateral contacts with the DPRK, the U.S. has made clear that improvement in North-South relations is the key to peace and security on the Korean peninsula, and a requirement if U.S.-DPRK bilateral relations are to continue to move forward. Ambassador Robert L. Gallucci, during his tenure as Chairman of the Senior Steering Committee on Korea, had frequent occasion to raise the issue of North-South relations in his correspondence with his North Korean counterpart, First Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok Ju. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Hubbard raised the North-South issue repeatedly during the May-June 1995 negotiations with the North Koreans in Kuala Lumpur on the LWR supply agreement. Most recently, Mr. Hubbard raised this issue when he met with North Korean Ambassador-at-Large Ho Jung in December 1995. Finally, working level officials have repeatedly stressed to their North Korean counterparts the importance of the DPRK improving relations with the South. Over the last year, these points have been made at all three rounds of U.S.-DPRK negotiations on the opening of liaison offices, and repeatedly in contacts with officials of the DPRK Mission to the UN.

In support of ROK initiatives, we have conveyed South Korean positions—and U.S. support for those positions—to the DPRK and others. At South Korea's request we have raised several particular issues with the DPRK, sometimes with positive effect. The South Korean government has expressed its appreciation for these U.S. efforts. During this period North and South Korea held a series of bilateral meetings in Beijing that produced an agreement whereby the South provided 150,000 tons of rice to the North as a grant. In December 1995, the DPRK released the crew of a South Ko-

Other Presidential Documents

rean fishing vessel which strayed into North Korean waters earlier in the year, a step which the ROK had been urging the DPRK to take.

On January 1, 1992, the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued the Joint Declaration of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. The provisions of the Joint Declaration state that the North and South:

- shall not test, manufacture, produce, receive, possess, store, deploy or use nuclear weapons;

- shall use nuclear energy solely for peaceful purposes;

- shall not possess nuclear reprocessing and uranium enrichment facilities, and;

- in order to verify the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, shall conduct inspections of the objects selected by the other side and agreed upon between the two sides, in accordance with procedures and methods to be determined by the South-North Nuclear Control Commission which shall be established within one month of the effectuation of this joint declaration.

The DPRK and the ROK held a series of South-North Joint Nuclear Control Commission meetings in early 1992 as specified in the Joint Declaration, but these were discontinued as relations between the two Korean states worsened and the DPRK threatened to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and refused to cooperate with the IAEA. As a result, the absence of sustained governmental talks between the ROK and DPRK has delayed further implementation of the Denuclearization Declaration.

The United States has, however, taken steps to encourage DPRK compliance with the Joint Declaration by encouraging North-South dialogue and ensuring DPRK implementation of the Agreed Framework. The Agreed Framework, as a step towards full implementation of the Denuclearization Declaration, has succeeded in eliciting positive DPRK movement on key provisions of the Declaration. Specifically, North Korea's willingness to freeze immediately and eventually dismantle its graphite-moderated nuclear reactors and related facilities has halted activities which would, had they not been stopped, given the DPRK a nuclear weapons capability. Such a capability would have been a threat to peace and security on the Korean Peninsula as well as to Northeast Asia. The DPRK agreement to forego reprocessing under the Agreed Framework and to replace its existing nuclear reactors with proliferation-resistant LWRs represents a major step toward assuring the DPRK will not test, manufacture, produce, store, deploy or possess nuclear weapons. In addition, by agreeing to allow a continuous IAEA inspector presence on the ground and to come into full compliance with its IAEA safeguards obligations, including taking all steps that may be deemed necessary by the IAEA with regard to verifying the accuracy and completeness of the DPRK's initial report on all nuclear material in the DPRK, the DPRK has not only gone beyond its NPT and IAEA safeguards obligations but also is taking steps related to the inspection objectives set forth in the Denuclearization Declaration.

Title 3—The President

Memorandum of Justification Under Section 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act To Provide U.S. Contributions to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO)

The Administration proposes that up to \$22.0 million in FY 1996 International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) funds be used for a U.S. contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO), an international consortium established to implement the Agreed Framework signed between the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) on October 21, 1994. This funding level for U.S. contributions to KEDO was specified in the Administration's congressional presentation documents for the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, 1996 (P.L. 104–107). KEDO would be permitted to use the U.S. contribution to help cover the FY 1996 administrative and heavy fuel oil shipment expenses.

In order to make available the funds appropriated for this contribution, the President intends to exercise his authority under section 614(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, to authorize the voluntary contribution to KEDO without regard to applicable statutory restrictions within the scope of this section, including any restrictions in sections 307, 620A, 620(f), or 530 of the Foreign Assistance Act or sections 507, 516, 523, or 527A of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act.

The Agreed Framework addresses U.S. and international concerns about the DPRK's nuclear weapons program and, if fully implemented, will lead ultimately to the complete dismantlement of North Korea's current nuclear program. Under the U.S.—DPRK Agreed Framework, the U.S. represented that it would “organize under its leadership an international consortium to finance and supply the light-water reactor (LWR) project to be provided to the DPRK.” In order to meet this pledge, the U.S., South Korea (ROK) and Japan agreed on the creation of an international organization, KEDO, to implement the reactor project, the annual delivery of 500,000 metric tons of heavy fuel oil delivery to North Korea and other possible projects called for in the Agreed Framework (*e.g.*, the transfer of spent fuel out of the DPRK for ultimate disposition). The U.S., ROK and Japan have played and will continue to play leading roles in KEDO.

KEDO's purpose is to coordinate cooperation among interested parties in the international community and to facilitate the financing and execution of projects needed to implement the Agreed Framework. KEDO members have agreed to cooperate in taking the steps necessary to implement the Agreed Framework consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the North-South Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Moreover, KEDO will obtain assurances that nuclear materials, equipment, or technology transferred to the DPRK in connection with projects undertaken by KEDO will be used exclusively for such projects, only for peaceful purposes, and in a manner that ensures the safe use of nuclear energy. The continued funding of KEDO is critical to the success of the specific objectives of the Agreed Framework, the general goals of international nuclear nonproliferation, and the aim of maintaining peace and security on the Korean Peninsula.

Other Presidential Documents

KEDO is located in New York and is directed by an Executive Board consisting of representatives of the original member countries—the U.S., Japan, and the ROK. Other members may participate in its activities by serving on advisory committees covering the organization's projects, attending the KEDO General Conference, participating in ad hoc technical meetings relating to KEDO projects and, in some cases, sending technical experts to serve in the KEDO secretariat. The day-to-day operations of KEDO are directed by Executive Director Stephen Bosworth, former U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines, assisted by two Deputy Executive Directors (one from Japan and one from the ROK). KEDO is seeking to contract with private firms for the bulk of the legal, technical, and financial expertise required to oversee the LWR project and other projects. It will have a secretariat consisting of approximately 30 people to carry out its functions.

The U.S. contribution to KEDO will help fund: 1) KEDO's FY 1996 costs for office space, office supplies, communications, consulting costs and legal services, and employee remuneration for a staff of thirty people, including the Executive Director, the two Deputy Directors, and support personnel; and 2) a portion of the estimated \$50 million worth of heavy fuel oil due to be shipped in 1996. These funds are essential to KEDO's ability to meet the terms of the U.S.-DPRK Agreed Framework regarding the provision of heavy fuel oil. Should KEDO fail to meet these deliveries, the DPRK might renege on its Agreed Framework obligations, including possibly breaking the freeze on its nuclear program. Hence, early transfer of these funds is essential to meeting our nonproliferation objectives in the DPRK.

Memorandum of April 8, 1996

Strengthening Drug Control Cooperation With Mexico

Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies

This memorandum is to direct actions that will be taken by executive departments and agencies to improve the effectiveness of United States-Mexico drug control cooperation.

The Seriousness of the Drug Trafficking Threat to the United States and Mexico:

Drug abuse and drug trafficking pose enormous threats to the American and Mexican people. The health of our youth and the safety of our neighborhoods are at stake. The powers of our democratic institutions and of our law enforcement organizations are challenged by international criminal organizations that operate seamlessly across our borders. Multi-ton quantities of cocaine, marijuana, heroin, and now methamphetamine, find their way to American streets far from our borders, much of it having come across our common border.

A Joint United States-Mexico Commitment to Confront Drug Trafficking:

On March 1, I certified to the Congress that the Government of Mexico cooperated fully to comply with the objectives of the 1988 United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. President Zedillo and I have agreed to mount a sustained offensive against drug use, production, and trafficking organizations. We will arrest

Title 3—The President

and bring drug traffickers to justice. We will make it more difficult for illegal profits to be laundered, and we will seize drug assets at every opportunity. We will work together to stop the illegal diversion of chemicals for drug manufacturing, and improve our capabilities to stop drugs at our border. To coordinate our efforts, Mexico and the United States formed a High Level Contact Group on Drug Control, which met for the first time March 27 in Mexico City. That group will continue indefinitely. It will meet next at the end of June in the United States, and thereafter in December, in Mexico.

A United States Plan of Action for Increased Cooperation With Mexico:

This directive prescribes specific measures that will be taken to accomplish these shared objectives; measures that will increase the effectiveness of the counter-drug cooperation between our two governments.

1. Quantifying the Drug Trafficking Threat to Our Two Nations

A prerequisite for more effective bilateral action is a shared and objective assessment of the level of drug production, trafficking activities, and the threat of corruption in both countries.

In order to establish a common view of the problem, the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) will coordinate other United States Government agencies in order to work effectively with officials designated by President Zedillo to produce a white paper that comprehensively describes the threat posed by cultivation, production, and trafficking of drugs such as cocaine, heroin, marijuana, methamphetamine, and diversion of pharmaceuticals such as rohypnol, in both the United States and Mexico. Particular attention will be paid to drug trafficking activities across the Southwest border.

This report will be presented to the U.S.-Mexico High Level Contact Group on Drugs during its next meeting in June.

2. Developing a Joint Drug Control Strategy

We need a strategy to provide general guidance and specific direction to the efforts of the departments and agencies of our two countries.

I have directed the Director of National Drug Control Policy to expeditiously develop a binational drug control strategy in conjunction with the Government of Mexico. The strategy must increase the security and integrity of our shared border, while respecting the sovereign rights of each nation.

3. Reducing the Demand for Illegal Drugs in Our Two Countries

Prevention and treatment programs have contributed to a marked reduction in the number of drug users in the United States in the past decade. The number of casual drug users has dropped by almost half and the number of cocaine users by over a third. Mexico, likewise, has enjoyed positive results in its drug prevention programs. Both the United States and Mexico stand to benefit by sharing information on demand reduction programs that work.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy will organize multi-agency United States Government efforts to exchange expertise with appropriate organizations within the Mexican Government for information on successful reduction programs.

Other Presidential Documents

In the interests of enriching bilateral information exchange, U.S. agencies should take steps to ensure that the Mexican Government receives copies of relevant public reports and published studies relating to drug abuse education, trafficking patterns, money laundering, and so forth. The two governments will also work jointly to develop a protocol for exchange of more sensitive information.

4. Assessing U.S. Counter-drug Programs Along the Southwest Border

The increasing two-way trade between our nations must not be permitted to be used as a cover for drug trafficking.

I have directed the Departments of the Treasury, Justice, Defense, and other relevant agencies to conduct a comprehensive review of all Federal, State, and local efforts to prevent drug trafficking across the Southwest border.

This review will be coordinated by the Office of National Drug Control Policy. It will also consider bilateral measures that can be taken to decrease the flow of drugs across the Southwest border. The results of this review shall be submitted to the President's Council on Counter-Narcotics within 180 days.

5. Attacking Methamphetamine Production and Trafficking

Methamphetamine has become the drug of choice in California and is becoming more common across the rest of the United States. Clandestine labs in both countries produce tons of this dangerous drug. The Department of Justice (DOJ) has just developed a concept to address domestic consumption, production, and trafficking of methamphetamine.

The Department of Justice will continue to lead the U.S.-Mexico Plenary Group of Senior Law Enforcement Officials to produce a binational and interagency methamphetamine strategy. The DOJ will make regular reports to the High Level Contact Group through ONDCP of the progress and plans that result from the working sessions, and will report methamphetamine accomplishments at the next meeting of the High Level Contact Group.

6. Controlling Essential and Precursor Chemicals

Essential and precursor chemicals for the manufacture of all types of illegal drugs must be more carefully controlled.

The Department of Justice will continue to lead the U.S.-Mexico Plenary Group of Senior Law Enforcement Officials to produce a binational and interagency strategy and action plan for chemical controls not included in the methamphetamine action plan. The DOJ will make regular reports on plans and progress through ONDCP to the High Level Contact Group.

7. Combating Money Laundering and Other Financial Crimes

Drug trafficking organizations are profit oriented. Their illicit gains must be converted into legal instruments if the profit is to be realized. Money laundering is an essential component of the drug trafficking cycle.

Working through the U.S.-Mexico Plenary Group of Senior Law Enforcement Officials, the Departments of State, Justice, and the Treasury will develop recommendations for strengthening legislation to combat drug and other serious crime-related money laundering activities in Mexico through a combination of criminal penalties, large value and suspicious transaction reporting, as well as laws providing for the seizure and forfeiture of the

Title 3—The President

proceeds and instrumentalities of crime and for international cooperation in the tracing, forfeiting, and equitable sharing of such assets. In addition, the Departments that comprise the Plenary Group will produce a plan for training anti-money-laundering law enforcement specialists, and a plan to expand the exchange of information to protect the integrity of financial institutions. They will report progress and plans through ONDCP to the High Level Contact Group.

A report on progress achieved in this area will be presented to the U.S.-Mexico High Level Contact Group on Drugs during its next meeting in June.

8. Improving Bilateral Law Enforcement Cooperation

Bilateral U.S.-Mexican law enforcement cooperation is at an historic high. However, more can be done.

The U.S.-Mexico Plenary Group of Senior Law Enforcement Officials will continue to be the principal coordinating mechanism for bilateral law enforcement cooperation. The Department of Justice will continue to lead that Group. The DOJ will make regular reports to the High Level Contact Group through ONDCP of the progress and plans that result from the working sessions, and will report law enforcement cooperation accomplishments at the next meeting of the High Level Contact Group. The basic principle to be followed is that coordination will be facilitated at the lowest possible echelons and produce measurable results.

Recommendations from the Plenary Group will also be presented to the U.S.-Mexico High Level Contact Group on Drugs during its next meeting in June.

9. Capturing Fugitives from Justice

The principle that no felon should be able to escape justice by using a border defines the joint U.S.-Mexico approach to fugitive issues.

The Department of Justice, operating through the U.S.-Mexico Plenary Group of Senior Law Enforcement Officials will improve the mechanism for return of fugitives from one country to the other. Those mechanisms will fully respect the absolute sovereignty of each nation's laws.

The DOJ will make regular reports to the High Level Contact Group through ONDCP of the progress and plans that result from the Plenary Group sessions, and will report law enforcement cooperation accomplishments at the next meeting of the High Level Contact Group.

10. Sharing Information and Helping Criminal Prosecution

We must assure that criminals do not escape punishment because of an inability to investigate or produce evidence for trial.

The U.S.-Mexico Plenary Group of Senior Level Law Enforcement Officials will produce recommendations for both countries to improve access to law enforcement and prosecutorial evidence and information. The Group will report its progress at the June meeting of the High Level Contact Group.

11. Denying Our Sovereign Territory to Drug Trafficking

International drug trafficking organizations routinely violate the sovereign air, land, and sea space of nations. We must find ways to shield our sovereign territories from these criminal violations.

Other Presidential Documents

The ONDCP will coordinate an interagency effort to develop unilateral and bilateral measures to prevent drug traffickers from violating our sovereignty. Such measures must fully respect the undisputed sovereign authority of each government within its national territory. Participating departments will include Justice, State, the Treasury, and Defense. Particular attention will be paid to large shipments of illegal drugs to Mexico and the United States.

An interim report will be presented to the U.S.-Mexico High Level Contact Group on Drugs during its next meeting in June.

12. Employing High Technology

Mexico eradicated more drug crops than any other country in the world in 1995. The United States, likewise, has pursued a nationwide eradication effort. Technical exchanges, in such areas as use of high technology and environmental protection, will benefit the eradication programs of both countries.

The ONDCP will coordinate an interdepartmental study on these issues. The study will be conducted in conjunction with the Government of Mexico. The Departments of Defense and State, and other relevant U.S. agencies will participate in this study.

Specific recommendations will be submitted to the U.S.-Mexico High Level Contact Group on Drugs within 180 days.

13. Summarizing Success

The Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy is directed to submit a review of the results of cooperative U.S.-Mexico efforts against drug production and trafficking to the President's Council on Counter-Narcotics, prior to December 31, 1996.

This memorandum shall be published in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 8, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96-22 of April 18, 1996

Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(1), I hereby determine that it is important to the national interest that up to \$22 million be made available from the United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund to meet the urgent needs of refugees and victims of conflict from the former Yugoslavia. These funds may be used as necessary to provide U.S. contributions in response to the appeals of international and nongovernmental organizations for funds to meet the urgent and unforeseen humanitarian needs of victims of conflict from the former Yugoslavia.

Title 3—The President

You are authorized and directed to inform the appropriate committees of the Congress of the determination and the obligation of funds under this authority and to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 18, 1996.

Memorandum of April 22, 1996

Additional Transportation Planning To Address Impacts of Transportation on National Parks

Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies

Transportation in national parks—including ground transportation of visitors into the parks and airplane flights over the parks—has a significant impact on a visitor's experience of the park and on park management. The Secretary of Transportation has both valuable expertise and regulatory authority to address certain of these issues, and has been working on them with the Secretary of the Interior and others.

Aircraft flying at low altitudes over national parks can, if not properly managed, mar the natural beauty of the parks and create significant noise problems as well. The intrusion of such aircraft can interfere with wildlife (including threatened and endangered species), cultural resources and ceremonies, and visitors' enjoyment of parks, including the ability to experience natural sounds without interruption from mechanical noise. Several parks face overflight problems, including Grand Canyon National Park where substantial restoration of natural quiet is mandated by law, and several others identified by the National Park Service (NPS). It is important to the future of parks to address these problems quickly and in a fair and reasonable manner.

In addition, the National Park System contains thousands of miles of roads. All too often in peak visitor periods roads are so crowded with cars that the congestion and competition for space diminish the quality of the public's experience. Parks are not too full of people, but the roads and parking areas often are jammed. With modern technology and alternative transportation systems, the parks can continue to be accessible to all, and can be more enjoyable places to experience and learn about nature and history.

Therefore, to the extent permitted by law, I hereby direct the Secretary of Transportation in consultation with the heads of relevant departments and agencies to continue the ongoing development of rules as set out below to address overflights of the National Parks:

1. For Grand Canyon National Park,

(a) issue proposed regulations within 90 days to place appropriate limits on sightseeing aircraft over the Grand Canyon National Park to reduce the noise immediately and make further substantial progress toward restoration of natural quiet, as defined by the Secretary of the Interior, while maintaining aviation safety in accordance with the Overflights Act (Public

Other Presidential Documents

Law 100–91). Action on this rulemaking to accomplish these purposes should be completed by the end of 1996; and

(b) should any final rulemaking determine that issuance of a further management plan is necessary to substantially restore natural quiet in the Grand Canyon National Park, complete within 5 years a plan that addresses how the Federal Aviation Administration and NPS will complete the “substantial restoration and maintenance of natural quiet,” as defined by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Overflights Act. Any such plan shall ensure that the restoration of natural quiet required by the Overflights Act shall be completed in the park not more than 12 years from the date of issuance of this directive as recommended in NPS’s 1994 “Report on Effects of Aircraft Overflights on the National Park System.”

2. For Rocky Mountain National Park, complete and issue, if appropriate, within 90 days, a notice of proposed rulemaking to address the potential adverse impact on the park and its visitors of overflights by sightseeing aircraft, keeping in mind the value of natural quiet and the natural experience in the park, as well as protection of public health and safety.

3. Issue by the end of 1996 a notice of proposed rulemaking for the management of sightseeing aircraft in those National Parks where it is deemed necessary to reduce or prevent the adverse effects of such aircraft. The regulation should, at a minimum, establish a framework for managing air traffic over those park units identified in the 1994 NPS study, as priorities for (1) resolution of airspace issues and (2) maintaining or restoring natural quiet.

4. Develop appropriate educational and other materials for the public at large and all aviation interests that describe the importance of natural quiet to park visitors and the need for cooperation from the aviation community. This guidance shall also recognize that, in some parks, air tours provide important access to approved areas in those parks, especially with regard to the disabled communities.

In addition, with respect to ground transportation in the parks, the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, is directed as follows:

To develop a plan for a comprehensive effort to improve public transportation in the national parks. This plan should include:

1. design of pilot programs for improved public transportation in the Grand Canyon, Zion, and Yosemite National Parks;
2. plans to work with relevant State, local, and tribal governments on this effort;
3. options to increase access to the parks by rebuilding infrastructure in the parks; and
4. recommendations to enhance resource protection and the quality of visitor experience through innovative transportation planning including, where possible and appropriate, the use of alternative fuel vehicles.

This memorandum shall be published in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 22, 1996.

Title 3—The President

Memorandum of April 22, 1996

Facilitating Public-Private Partnerships for Protection of the National Parks

Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies

Many important efforts are already underway in which the private sector works in partnership with government to protect or maintain public lands. These include the work of the National Park Foundation, an organization created by the Congress in 1967 to receive private gifts and make disbursements to benefit the parks; cooperative agreements between the private sector and State and local parks to share resources and equipment and to provide valuable services, including maintenance services, to the parks; and agreements with willing private parties to acquire conservation easements. In an effort to ensure that the public-private partnerships that can enhance park protection and maintenance are as effective as possible, I hereby direct the following action:

1. The Secretary of the Interior is to provide to me, within 30 days, a specific proposal for ways in which the National Park Foundation's role in fostering public-private partnerships on behalf of the parks can be invigorated through either administrative or legislative action.

2. The Secretary of the Interior is to provide to me a legislative proposal that would make permanently available to the National Park System the authority to enter into cooperative agreements on behalf of the parks. This proposal should be consistent with the temporary authority that would be provided by enactment of my 1997 budget proposal as submitted to the Congress.

3. The Secretary of the Interior is to provide a report to me within 6 months on options for preserving historic structures within National Parks. This report should consider the possibilities for partnerships with businesses, associations, and individuals in the private sector.

4. The Secretary of the Interior shall work with the Congress to pass legislation that would allow the implementation of the 1995 National Park Service study to protect vistas surrounding Point Reyes National Seashore, California, while retaining existing private uses through actions including the purchase of conservation easements from willing private sellers. The Secretary of the Interior shall also give priority to funding such purchases from existing funds should authorization for such purchases be enacted. In addition, to the extent permitted by law and within existing budget authority, the Secretary shall exercise his existing authority to make a minor boundary adjustment as necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Park Service study to add property to Point Reyes National Seashore prior to enactment of such legislation, and to make available an amount of funds not to exceed \$1 million to purchase such property from willing sellers.

This memorandum shall be published in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 22, 1996.

Other Presidential Documents

Memorandum of April 26, 1996

Suspension of the Proviso Limiting Implementation of Subsections (a), (b), (c), (e), (g), or (i) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533) Contained in the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (H.R. 3019)

Memorandum for the Secretary of the Interior [and] the Secretary of Commerce

By the authority vested in me by the final proviso under the heading of United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource Management, of title I of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 (authorizing the suspension of the preceding proviso limiting implementation of subsections (a), (b), (c), (e), (g), or (i) of section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533) ("limitation proviso")), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby suspend that limitation proviso because I have determined that such suspension is appropriate based upon the public interest in sound environmental management, sustainable resource use, protection of national or locally-affected interests, and protection of cultural, biological, or historic resources.

This suspension is effective immediately and shall continue until the limitation proviso expires.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to report this suspension to the Congress and to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 26, 1996.

Memorandum of April 26, 1996

Suspension of Subsection 325(a) and Subsection 325(b) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, ("Act") as Set Forth in Section 101(c) of Title I of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (H.R. 3019) Concerning the Tongass National Forest

Memorandum for the Secretary of Agriculture

By the authority vested in me by subsection 325(c) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, ("Act") as set forth in section 101(c) of title I of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (H.R. 3019), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby suspend subsections 325(a) and 325(b) of the Act because I have determined that such suspension is appropriate based

Title 3—The President

upon the public interest in sound environmental management and protection of cultural, biological, or historic resources.

This suspension shall take effect immediately and shall continue in effect for the period in which subsection 325(a) and subsection 325(b) of the Act would otherwise be in effect.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 26, 1996.

Memorandum of April 26, 1996

Suspension of Subsection 119(a) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, (“Act”) as set forth in Section 101(c) of Title I of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (H.R. 3019) Regarding the Mojave National Preserve

Memorandum for the Secretary of the Interior

By the authority vested in me by subsection 119(b) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, (“Act”) as set forth in section 101(c) of title I of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (H.R. 3019), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby suspend subsection 119(a) of the Act because I have determined that such suspension is appropriate based upon the public interest in sound environmental management, sustainable resource use, protection of national or locally-affected interests, and protection of cultural, biological, or historic resources.

This suspension shall take effect immediately and shall continue until subsection 119(a) expires.

You are authorized and directed to report this suspension to the Congress and to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 26, 1996.

Memorandum of April 28, 1996

Exports of Alaskan North Slope (ANS) Crude Oil

Memorandum for the Secretary of Commerce [and] the Secretary of Energy
Pursuant to section 28(s) of the Mineral Leasing Act, as amended, 30 U.S.C. 185, I hereby determine that exports of crude oil transported over right-of-

Other Presidential Documents

way granted pursuant to section 203 of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act are in the national interest. In making this determination, I have taken into account the conclusions of an interagency working group, which found that such oil exports:

- will not diminish the total quantity or quality of petroleum available to the United States; and

- are not likely to cause sustained material oil supply shortages or sustained oil price increases significantly above world market levels that would cause sustained material adverse employment effects in the United States or that would cause substantial harm to consumers, including those located in noncontiguous States and Pacific Territories.

I have also considered the interagency group's conclusions regarding potential environmental impacts of lifting the ban. Based on their findings and recommendations, I have concluded that exports of such crude oil will not pose significant risks to the environment if certain terms and conditions are met.

Therefore, pursuant to section 28(s) of the Mineral Leasing Act I direct the Secretary of Commerce to promulgate immediately a general license, or a license exception, authorizing exports of such crude oil, subject to appropriate documentation requirements, and consistent with the following conditions:

- tankers exporting ANS exports must use the same route that they do for shipments to Hawaii until they reach a point 300 miles due south of Cape Hinchinbrook Light and then turn toward Asian destinations. After reaching that point, tankers in the ANS oil trade must remain outside of the 200 nautical-miles Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States as defined in the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1811). This condition also applies to tankers returning from foreign ports to Valdez, Alaska. Exceptions can be made at the discretion of the vessel master only to ensure the safety of the vessel;

- that export tankers be equipped with satellite-based communications systems that will enable the Coast Guard independently to determine their location. The Coast Guard will conduct appropriate monitoring of the tankers, a measure that will ensure compliance with the 200-mile condition, and help the Coast Guard respond quickly to any emergencies;

- the owner or operator of an Alaskan North Slope crude oil export tankship shall maintain a Critical Area Inspection Plan for each tankship in the trade in accordance with the U.S. Coast Guard's Navigation and Inspection Circular No. 15-91 as amended, which shall include an annual internal survey of the vessel's cargo block tanks; and

- the owner or operator of an Alaskan North Slope crude oil export tankship shall adopt a mandatory program of deep water ballast exchange (i.e., in 2,000 meters water depth). Exceptions can be made at the discretion of the captain only in order to ensure the safety of the vessel. Recordkeeping subject to Coast Guard audit will be required as part of this regime.

Title 3—The President

The Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed to inform the appropriate committees of the Congress of this determination and to publish it in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 28, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–23 of April 30, 1996

Suspending Prohibitions on Certain Sales and Leases Under the Anti-Economic Discrimination Act of 1994

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Section 564 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act (“the Act”), Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, Public Law 103–236, as amended, I hereby:

(1) determine and certify that the following countries do not currently maintain a policy or practice of sending letters to United States firms requesting compliance with, or soliciting information regarding compliance with, the Arab League secondary or tertiary boycott of Israel:

Jordan and Mauritania;

(2) determine that extension of suspension of the application of Section 564(a) of the Act to the following countries until May 1, 1997, will promote the objectives of Section 564:

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

You are authorized and directed to report this determination to the appropriate committees of the Congress and to publish it in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 30, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–24 of May 9, 1996

Assistance Program for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to subsection (o) under the heading “Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union” in title II of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104–107) and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby determine that it is important to the national security interest of the United States to make available funds appropriated under that heading without regard to the restriction in that subsection.

Other Presidential Documents

You are authorized and directed to notify the Congress of this determination and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 9, 1996.

Memorandum of May 10, 1996

Delegation of Responsibilities Under Section 211(c) of Title II of Public Law 102–228

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the authority and duty vested in the President under section 211(c) of the Soviet Nuclear Threat Reduction Act of 1991 (title II of Public Law 102–228), as amended.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 10, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–25 of May 16, 1996

Waiver of Statutory Restrictions To Permit Assistance to Turkey

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to subsection (b) of section 562 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104–107) (The “Act”), I hereby determine that it is in the national security interest of the United States to make funds available for assistance in support of Turkey notwithstanding the restriction in subsection (a) of section 562.

You are authorized and directed to transmit this determination and justification to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 16, 1996.

Title 3—The President

Presidential Determination No. 96–26 of May 22, 1996

Use of International Organizations and Programs Account Funds for the U.S. Contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO)

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 614(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2364(a)(1) (the “Act”), I hereby determine that it is important to the security interests of the United States to furnish up to \$22 million in funds made available under heading “International Organizations and Programs” in title IV of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104–107) for the United States contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization without regard to any provision of law within the scope of section 614(a)(1). I hereby authorize this contribution.

You are hereby authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 22, 1996.

Notice of May 24, 1996

Continuation of Emergency With Respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Bosnian Serbs

On May 30, 1992, by Executive Order 12808, President Bush declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Governments of Serbia and Montenegro, blocking all property and interests in property of those Governments. President Bush took additional measures to prohibit trade and other transactions with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) by Executive Orders 12810 and 12831, issued on June 5, 1992, and January 15, 1993, respectively. On April 25, 1993, I issued Executive Order 12846, blocking the property and interests in property of all commercial, industrial, or public utility undertakings or entities organized or located in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and prohibiting trade-related transactions by United States persons involving those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina controlled by Bosnian Serb forces and the United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia. On October 25, 1994, because of the actions and policies of the Bosnian Serbs, I expanded the scope of the national emergency to block the property of the Bosnian Serb forces and the authorities in the territory that they control within the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well

Other Presidential Documents

as the property of any entity organized or located in, or controlled by any person in, or resident in, those areas.

On December 27, 1995, I issued Presidential Determination No. 96-7, directing the Secretary of the Treasury, *inter alia*, to suspend the application of sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) pursuant to the above-referenced Executive orders and to continue to block property previously blocked until provision is made to address claims or encumbrances, including the claims of the other successor states of the former Yugoslavia. This sanctions relief, in conformity with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1022 of November 22, 1995 (hereinafter the "Resolution"), was an essential factor motivating Serbia and Montenegro's acceptance of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina initialled by the parties in Dayton, Ohio, on November 21, 1995, and signed in Paris on December 14, 1995 (hereinafter the "Peace Agreement"). The sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) were accordingly suspended prospectively, effective January 16, 1996. Sanctions imposed on the Bosnian Serb forces and authorities and on the territory that they control within the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina were subsequently suspended prospectively, effective May 10, 1996, also in conformity with the Peace Agreement and Resolution.

In the last year, substantial progress has been achieved to bring about a settlement on the conflict in the former Yugoslavia acceptable to the parties. Before agreeing to the sanctions suspension, the United States insisted on a credible reimposition mechanism to ensure the full implementation of the Peace Agreement. Thus, Resolution 1022 provides a mechanism to reimpose the sanctions if the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or the Bosnian Serb authorities fail significantly to meet their obligations under the Peace Agreement. It also provides that sanctions will not be terminated until after the first free and fair elections occur in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as provided for in the Peace Agreement, and provided that the Bosnian Serb forces have continued to respect the zones of separation as provided in the Peace Agreement. The Resolution also provides for the continued blocking of assets potentially subject to conflicting claims and encumbrances, including the claims of the other successor states of the former Yugoslavia, until provision is made to address them.

Because the resolution of the crisis and conflict in the former Yugoslavia that resulted from the actions and policies of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and of the Bosnian Serb forces and the authorities in the territory that they control, will not be complete until such time as the Peace Agreement is implemented fully and the terms of Resolution 1022 have been met, the national emergency declared on May 30, 1992, as expanded in scope on October 25, 1994, and the measures adopted pursuant thereto to deal with that emergency must continue beyond May 30, 1996.

Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Bosnian Serb forces and those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of the Bosnian Serb forces.

Title 3—The President

This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 24, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–27 of May 28, 1996

U.S.-Israel Arrow Deployability Program

Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994, Public Law 103–160, I hereby certify that:

—the United States and the Government of Israel have entered into an agreement governing the conduct and funding of the Arrow Deployability Program;

—the Arrow Deployability Program will benefit the United States and has not been barred by other Congressional direction;

—the Arrow missile successfully completed a flight test on June 12, 1994, in which it intercepted a target missile under realistic test conditions; and

—the Government of Israel is continuing, in accordance with its previous public commitments, to adhere to export controls pursuant to the Guidelines and Annex of the Missile Technology Control Regime.

You are authorized and directed to notify the Congress of this determination and to publish it in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 28, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–28 of May 29, 1996

Vietnamese Cooperation in Accounting for United States Prisoners of War and Missing in Action (POW/MIA)

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Consistent with section 609 of the Fiscal Year 1996 Omnibus Appropriations Act, Public Law 104–134, I hereby determine, based on all information available to the United States Government that the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, is cooperating in full faith with the United States in the following areas:

- (1) Resolving discrepancy cases, live sightings and field activities;
- (2) Recovering and repatriating American remains;

Other Presidential Documents

(3) Accelerating efforts to provide documents that will help lead to the fullest possible accounting of POW/MIA's; and

(4) Providing further assistance in implementing trilateral investigations with Laos.

I have been advised by the Department of Justice and believe that section 609 is unconstitutional because it purports to condition the execution of responsibilities—the authority to recognize, and to maintain diplomatic relations with, a foreign government—that the Constitution commits exclusively to the President. I am, therefore, providing this determination as a matter of comity, while reserving my position that the condition enacted in section 609 is unconstitutional.

Finally, in making this determination, I wish to emphasize my continuing personal commitment to the entire POW/MIA community, especially to the immediate families, relatives, friends and supporters of these brave individuals, and to reconfirm that the central, guiding principle of my Vietnam policy is to achieve the fullest possible accounting for our prisoners of war and missing in action.

You are authorized and directed to report this determination to the appropriate committees of the Congress and to publish it in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 29, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–29 of May 31, 1996

Determination Under Subsection 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Continuation of Waiver Authority

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me under the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, Public Law 93–618, 88 Stat. 1978 (hereinafter “the Act”), I determine, pursuant to subsection 402(d)(1) of the Act, 19 U.S.C. 2432(d)(1), that the further extension of the waiver authority granted by subsection 402(c) of the Act will substantially promote the objectives of section 402 of the Act. I further determine that continuation of the waiver applicable to the People's Republic of China will substantially promote the objectives of section 402 of the Act.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 31, 1996.

Title 3—The President

Presidential Determination No. 96–30 of June 3, 1996

Determination Under Subsection 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Continuation of Waiver Authority

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to subsection 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the “Act”), I determine that the further extension of the waiver authority granted by subsection 402(c) of the Act will substantially promote the objectives of section 402 of the Act. I further determine that the continuation of the waivers applicable to Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan will substantially promote the objectives of section 402 of the Act.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 3, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–31 of June 6, 1996

Assistance Program for Russia

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to section 577 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1994 (Public Law 103–87), I hereby certify that all of the armed forces of Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States have withdrawn from Latvia and Estonia or that the status of those armed forces has been otherwise resolved by mutual agreement of the parties.

You are authorized and directed to notify the Congress of this certification and to publish it in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 6, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–32 of June 14, 1996

Suspending Restrictions on U.S. Relations With the Palestine Liberation Organization

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1995, title VI, Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Relat-

Other Presidential Documents

ed Programs Appropriations Act, 1996, Public Law 104–107, (“the Act”), I hereby:

(1) Certify that it is in the national interest to suspend the application of the following provisions of law until August 12, 1996:

(A) Section 307 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2227), as it applies with respect to the Palestine Liberation Organization or entities associated with it;

(B) Section 114 of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 (22 U.S.C. 287e note), as it applies with respect to the Palestine Liberation Organization or entities associated with it;

(C) Section 1003 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5202); and

(D) Section 37, Bretton Woods Agreement Act (22 U.S.C. 286w), as it applies to the granting to the Palestine Liberation Organization of observer status or other official status at any meeting sponsored by or associated with the International Monetary Fund.

(2) certify that the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Palestinian Authority, and successor entities are abiding by the commitments described in section 604(b)(4) of the Act.

(3) certify that funds provided pursuant to the exercise of this authority and the authorities under section 583(a) of Public Law 103–236 and section 3(a) of Public Law 102–125 have been used for the purposes for which they were intended.

You are authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 14, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–33 of June 21, 1996

Reconfirmation of Findings With Respect to the Trade Agreement With the People’s Republic of China

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

Since February 1, 1992, the United States of America and the People’s Republic of China have had in effect a bilateral Agreement on Trade Relations, in relation to which, pursuant to my authority under subsection 405(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2435(b)(1)), I reconfirm that a satisfactory balance of concessions in trade and services has been maintained during the life of the Agreement and that actual or foreseeable reductions in U.S. tariffs and nontariff barriers to trade resulting from multilateral negotiations are, and continuously have been, satisfactorily reciprocated by the People’s Republic of China.

Title 3—The President

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 21, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–34 of June 26, 1996

Bosnian Compliance on Withdrawal of Foreign Forces and Terminating Intelligence Cooperation With Iran

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to Public Law 104–122, I hereby determine and certify that:

- the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has complied with Article III of Annex 1–A of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina concerning the withdrawal of foreign forces; and that
- intelligence cooperation on training, investigations and related activities between Iranian officials and Bosnian officials has been terminated.

You are authorized and directed to report this determination and certification to the appropriate committees of the Congress and to publish it in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 26, 1996.

Memorandum of Justification

On June 26, 1996, pursuant to Public Law 104–122, the President determined and certified that:

- the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has complied with Article III of Annex 1–A of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina concerning the withdrawal of foreign forces; and that
- intelligence cooperation on training, investigations, and related activities between Iranian officials and Bosnian officials has been terminated.

The President reached this determination on the basis of all available information. We have also received explicit assurances from the Bosnian Government that foreign forces have been withdrawn and that the intelligence and military relationship with Iran has ended.

With respect to foreign forces, while some individuals have assimilated into Bosnian society and assumed civilian roles, there is no evidence of any remaining organized military units of Mujahedin or other foreign forces in Bosnia. With respect to the Iranians, the Bosnian government has assured that all IRGC personnel we identified to them have left Bosnia. We have no evidence that those IRGC remain. The Bosnian government has

Other Presidential Documents

also assured us that none of the Iranians can be brought back to Bosnia without its knowledge and that, should any of them return, they would be expelled.

Although we have insisted that the Bosnian government end bilateral intelligence cooperation in such operational areas as training and investigations, and end all military ties, we have never demanded that all Iranian nationals depart Bosnia or that Bosnia terminate diplomatic or economic relations with Tehran. The Bosnian government has moved to end the operational military and intelligence relationship with Iran. It has removed from positions of authority key officials that were heavily engaged in intelligence cooperation with Iran, including the former head of the Bosnian intelligence agency.

We will continue to monitor compliance and will work with the Bosnian Government through a Joint Commission established in Sarajevo to resolve future allegations of non-compliance.

Presidential Determination No. 96-35 of June 26, 1996

Determination Under Section 2(b)(2)(D) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as Amended: People's Republic of China

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to section 2(b)(2)(D) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, I determine that it is in the national interest for the Export-Import Bank of the United States to extend a loan in the amount of approximately \$260,000,000 to the People's Republic of China in connection with the purchase of U.S. equipment and services for the Nantong II coal-fired power plant in Jiangsu Province.

You are authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and publish it in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 26, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96-36 of June 28, 1996

Delegation of Authority To Identify Germany Under Title VII and Modify or Restrict Title VII Trade Action Taken Against Germany

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby delegate to the United States Trade Representative the powers granted the President:

Title 3—The President

(1) in section 305(g)(1)(A) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2515(g)(1)(A) (the “Act”)), to formally identify Germany as a country that discriminates against U.S. products or services in government procurement of heavy electrical equipment; and

(2) in section 305(g)(2) of the Act to impose, modify, or restrict sanctions in response to the discrimination so identified.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 28, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–37 of June 29, 1996

Determination Under Section 2(b)(2)(D)(ii) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as Amended: People’s Republic of China

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to Section 2(b)(2)(D)(ii) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, I determine that it is in the national interest for the Export-Import Bank of the United States to extend a loan in the amount of approximately \$120 million to the People’s Republic of China in connection with the purchase of (1) non-nuclear island balance of plant equipment and services and (2) Westinghouse engineering services to the nuclear island, for two units of the Qinshan II nuclear power plant.

You are authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and publish it in the Federal Register

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 29, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–38 of June 29, 1996

Determination Under Section 2(b)(2)(D) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as Amended: People’s Republic of China

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to Section 2(b)(2)(D) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, I determine that it is in the national interest for the Export-Import Bank of the United States to extend a loan in the amount of approximately \$56,000,000 to the People’s Republic of China in connection with the purchase of U.S. equipment and services for the Xiaolangdi hydroelectric power plant in Henan Province.

Other Presidential Documents

You are authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and publish it in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 29, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96-39 of July 6, 1996

Assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to Section 540(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996 (the "Act"), I hereby:

- 1) certify that the transfer of defense articles from stocks of the Department of Defense and defense services of the Department of Defense to Bosnia and Herzegovina will assist that country in self-defense, thereby promoting security and stability of the Balkan region;
- 2) direct the transfer of up to \$100 million in defense articles and defense services from the Department of Defense to assist Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- 3) delegate to the Secretary of Defense the reporting functions contained in Section 540(c) of the Act.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to transmit this determination and certification to the appropriate committees of the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 6, 1996.

Memorandum of July 8, 1996

Delegation of Authority With Respect to Debt Reduction for the Poorest Countries

Memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 570 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104-107) (the "FY 1996 Act"), section 561 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1995 (Public Law 103-306) (the "FY 1995 Act"), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby delegate to the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, the functions, authorities, and duties conferred upon the President by section 570(a) of the FY 1996 Act, by section 561(a) of the FY 1995 Act, and by

Title 3—The President

any hereafter-enacted provision of law that is the same or substantially the same as section 570(a) of the FY 1996 Act and section 561(a) of FY 1995 Act.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 8, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–40 of July 8, 1996

Assistance for Bosnia and Herzegovina

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to section 2 of Public Law 104–122 (“the Act”), I hereby determine and certify that the aggregate bilateral contributions pledged by non-United States donors for economic revitalization are at least equivalent to the U.S. bilateral contributions for economic revitalization made by the Act and in Public Law 104–107.

You are authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the appropriate committees of the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 8, 1996.

Notice of July 22, 1996

Continuation of Iraqi Emergency

On August 2, 1990, by Executive Order 12722, President Bush declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Iraq. By Executive Orders 12722 of August 2, 1990, and 12724 of August 9, 1990, the President imposed trade sanctions on Iraq and blocked Iraqi government assets. Because the Government of Iraq has continued its activities hostile to United States interests in the Middle East, the national emergency declared on August 2, 1990, and the measures adopted on August 2 and August 9, 1990, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond August 2, 1996. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iraq.

Other Presidential Documents

This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 22, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96-41 of August 12, 1996

Suspending Restrictions on U.S. Relations With the Palestine Liberation Organization

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1995, title VI, Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996, Public Law 104-107 ("the Act"), I hereby:

(1) Certify that it is in the national interest to suspend the application of the following provisions of law through February 12, 1997:

(A) Section 307 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2227), as it applies with respect to the Palestine Liberation Organization or entities associated with it;

(B) Section 114 of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 (22 U.S.C. 287e note), as it applies with respect to the Palestine Liberation Organization or entities associated with it;

(C) Section 1003 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5202); and

(D) Section 37, Bretton Woods Agreement Act (22 U.S.C. 286w), as it applies to the granting to the Palestine Liberation Organization of observer status or other official status at any meeting sponsored by or associated with the International Monetary Fund.

(2) certify that the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Palestinian Authority, and successor entities are complying with the commitments described in section 604(b)(4) of the Act.

(3) certify that funds provided pursuant to the exercise of the authority of the Act and the authorities under section 583(a) of Public Law 103-236 and section 3(a) of Public Law 103-125 have been used for the purposes for which they were intended.

You are authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 12, 1996.

Title 3—The President

Notice of August 14, 1996

Continuation of Emergency Regarding Export Control Regulations

On August 19, 1994, consistent with the authority provided me under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), I issued Executive Order No. 12924. In that order, I declared a national emergency with respect to the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States in light of the expiration of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 *et seq.*). Because the Export Administration Act has not been renewed by the Congress, the national emergency declared on August 19, 1994, must continue in effect beyond August 19, 1996. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency declared in Executive Order No. 12924.

This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 14, 1996

Presidential Determination No. 96-42 of August 24, 1996

POW/MIA Military Drawdown for Vietnam

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 535 of the 1996 Foreign Operations Assistance Act (Public Law 104-107) (the “Act”), I hereby determine that it is necessary to draw down defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense for Vietnam for the purposes set forth in the Act of supporting efforts to locate and repatriate members of the United States Armed Forces and civilians employed directly or indirectly by the United States Government who remain unaccounted for from the Vietnam War.

Therefore, I hereby authorize and direct the drawdown of up to \$3 million of such defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense for Vietnam, for the purposes and under the authorities of section 535 of the Act.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 24, 1996.

Other Presidential Documents

Presidential Determination No. 96-43 of August 27, 1996

Extension of the Exercise of Certain Authorities Under the Trading With the Enemy Act

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of the Treasury

Under section 101(b) of Public Law 95-223 (91 Stat. 1625; 50 U.S.C. App. 5(b) note), and a previous determination made by me on September 8, 1995 (60 FR 47659), the exercise of certain authorities under the Trading With the Enemy Act is scheduled to terminate on September 14, 1996.

I hereby determine that the extension for 1 year of the exercise of those authorities with respect to the applicable countries is in the national interest of the United States.

Therefore, pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 101(b) of Public Law 95-223, I extend for 1 year, until September 14, 1997, the exercise of those authorities with respect to countries affected by:

- (1) the Foreign Assets Control Regulations, 31 CFR Part 500;
- (2) the Transaction Control Regulations, 31 CFR Part 505; and
- (3) the Cuban Assets Control Regulations, 31 CFR Part 515.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to publish this determination in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 27, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96-44 of August 27, 1996

Reconfirmation of Findings With Respect to the Trade Agreement With Albania

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

Since November 2, 1992, the United States of America and Albania have had in effect a bilateral Agreement on Trade Relations, in relation to which, pursuant to my authority under subsection 405(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2435(b)(1)), I reconfirm that a satisfactory balance of concessions in trade and services has been maintained during the life of the Agreement and that actual or foreseeable reductions in United States tariffs and nontariff barriers to trade resulting from multilateral negotiations are, and continuously have been, satisfactorily reciprocated by Albania.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 27, 1996.

Title 3—The President

Presidential Determination No. 96–45 of August 27, 1996

Reconfirmation of Findings With Respect to the Trade Agreement With Kyrgyzstan

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

Since August 21, 1992, the United States of America and Kyrgyzstan have had in effect a bilateral Agreement on Trade Relations, in relation to which, pursuant to my authority under subsection 405(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2435(b)(1)), I reconfirm that a satisfactory balance of concessions in trade and services has been maintained during the life of the Agreement and that actual or foreseeable reductions in United States tariffs and nontariff barriers to trade resulting from multilateral negotiations are, and continuously have been, satisfactorily reciprocated by Kyrgyzstan.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 27, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–46 of August 27, 1996

Reconfirmation of Findings With Respect to the Trade Agreement With Ukraine

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

Since June 23, 1992, the United States of America and Ukraine have had in effect a bilateral Agreement on Trade Relations, in relation to which, pursuant to my authority under subsection 405(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2435(b)(1)), I reconfirm that a satisfactory balance of concessions in trade and services has been maintained during the life of the Agreement and that actual or foreseeable reductions in United States tariffs and nontariff barriers to trade resulting from multilateral negotiations are, and continuously have been, satisfactorily reciprocated by Ukraine.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 27, 1996.

Other Presidential Documents

Presidential Determination No. 96-47 of August 27, 1996

Reconfirmation of Findings With Respect to the Trade Agreement With Armenia

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

Since April 7, 1992, the United States of America and Armenia have had in effect a bilateral Agreement on Trade Relations, in relation to which, pursuant to my authority under subsection 405(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2435(b)(1)), I reconfirm that a satisfactory balance of concessions in trade and services has been maintained during the life of the Agreement and that actual or foreseeable reductions in United States tariffs and nontariff barriers to trade resulting from multilateral negotiations are, and continuously have been, satisfactorily reciprocated by Armenia.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 27, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96-48 of August 27, 1996

Reconfirmation of Findings With Respect to the Trade Agreement With Moldova

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

Since July 2, 1992, the United States of American and Moldova have had in effect a bilateral Agreement on Trade Relations, in relation to which, pursuant to my authority under subsection 405(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2435(b)(1)), I reconfirm that a satisfactory balance of concessions in trade and services has been maintained during the life of the Agreement and that actual or foreseeable reductions in United States tariffs and nontariff barriers to trade resulting from multilateral negotiations are, and continuously have been, satisfactorily reciprocated by Moldova.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 27, 1996.

Title 3—The President

Presidential Determination No. 96–49 of August 27, 1996

Findings With Respect to the Trade Agreement With Georgia

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

Pursuant to my authority under subsection 405(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2435(b)(1)), I have determined that actual or foreseeable reductions in United States tariffs and nontariff barriers to trade resulting from multilateral negotiations are satisfactorily reciprocated by Georgia. I have further found that a satisfactory balance of concessions in trade and services has been maintained during the life of the Agreement on Trade Relations between the United States of America and Georgia.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 27, 1996.

Memorandum of August 30, 1996

Determinations Under Section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974 and Section 304 of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act Concerning Broom Corn Brooms

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, [and] the Secretary of Labor

On August 1, 1996, the United States International Trade Commission (USITC) submitted to me a report that included:

(a) a determination pursuant to section 202 of the Trade Act of 1974 (“the Trade Act”) that imports of broom corn brooms are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article;

(b) a finding pursuant to section 311(a) of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Implementation Act (“NAFTA Act”) that imports of broom corn brooms produced in Mexico account for a substantial share of total imports of such brooms and contribute importantly to the serious injury caused by imports; but that imports of broom corn brooms produced in Canada do not account for a substantial share of total imports and thus do not contribute importantly to the serious injury caused by imports;

(c) a determination under section 302 of the NAFTA Act that, as a result of the reduction or elimination of a duty provided for under the NAFTA, broom corn brooms produced in Mexico are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities (in absolute terms) and under such conditions so that imports of the article, alone, constitute a substantial cause

Other Presidential Documents

of serious injury to the domestic industry producing an article that is like, or directly competitive with, the imported article; and

(d) recommendations for action by the President in response to these determinations.

Pursuant to section 203(a) of the Trade Act, I have determined to take appropriate and feasible action within my power that will facilitate efforts by the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to competition from imports of broom corn brooms. I have not implemented at this time any of the actions recommended by the USITC, because I believe it would be more appropriate first to seek a negotiated solution with appropriate foreign countries that would address the serious injury to our domestic broom corn broom industry, promote positive adjustment, and strike a balance among the various interests involved.

Therefore, after considering all relevant aspects of the investigation, including the factors set forth in section 203(a)(2) of the Trade Act, I hereby direct the Trade Representative to negotiate and conclude, within 90 days, agreements of a type described in section 203(a)(3)(E) of the Trade Act, and to carry out any agreements reached. Not later than the end of this 90-day period, I would implement action of a type described in section 203(a)(3). I hereby direct the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor to develop and present to me, within 90 days, a program of measures designed to enable our domestic industry producing broom corn brooms to adjust to import competition.

I agree with the USITC's finding under section 311(a) of the NAFTA Act, and therefore determine, pursuant to section 312(a) of the Act, that imports of broom corn brooms from Mexico account for a substantial share of total imports of such brooms and contribute importantly to the serious injury caused by imports; but that imports of broom corn brooms from Canada do not account for a substantial share of total imports and thus do not contribute importantly to the serious injury caused by imports. Therefore, pursuant to section 312(b) of the NAFTA Act, agreements reached, and action of a type described in section 203(a)(3) of the Trade Act, would apply to imports of broom corn brooms from Mexico, but would not apply to imports of broom corn brooms from Canada. Also, in light of the USITC's findings, any agreements and action would not apply to imports of broom corn brooms from Israel.

As a result of the action I have taken under section 203 of the Trade Act, I have fully preserved my ability to implement tariff increases of a magnitude equal to or greater than the increases recommended by USITC commissioners under section 303 of the NAFTA Act. Section 203 of the Trade Act also authorizes a wider array of types of action than the tariff increases permitted under the NAFTA Act. Thus, through section 203 of the Trade Act, I maintain the full power to address the serious injury found by the USITC to have resulted from the reduction in tariffs under the NAFTA. For these reasons, I have determined that additional action under section 304 of the NAFTA Act is not necessary and would not provide greater benefits than costs.

Title 3—The President

The United States Trade Representative is authorized and directed to publish this determination in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 30, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–50 of September 4, 1996

POW/MIA Military Drawdown for Cambodia

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 535 of the 1996 Foreign Operations Assistance Act (Public Law 104–107) (the “Act”), I hereby determine that it is necessary to draw down defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense for Cambodia for the purposes set forth in the Act of supporting efforts to locate and repatriate members of the United States Armed Forces and civilians employed directly or indirectly by the United States Government who remain unaccounted for from the Vietnam War.

Therefore, I hereby authorize and direct the drawdown of up to \$151,000 of such defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense for Cambodia, for the purposes and under the authorities of section 535 of the Act.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 4, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–51 of September 4, 1996

Presidential Determination Under Subsections 402(a) and 409(a) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Emigration Policies of Mongolia

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by subsections 402(a) and 409(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2432(a) and 2439(a)) (“the Act”), I determine that Mongolia is not in violation of paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection 402(a) of the Act, or paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection 409(a) of the Act.

Other Presidential Documents

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 4, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96-52 of September 12, 1996

Drawdown of Commodities and Services From the Departments of State, the Treasury, Defense and Justice for Presidential Security Support to the Government of Haiti

*Memorandum for the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the
Secretary of Defense [and] the Attorney General*

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 552(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2348a(c)(2) (the "Act"), I hereby determine that:

(1) as a result of an unforeseen emergency, the provision of assistance under Chapter 6 of Part II of the Act in amounts in excess of funds otherwise available for such assistance is important to the national interests of the United States; and

(2) such unforeseen emergency requires the immediate provision of assistance under Chapter 6 of Part II of the Act.

I therefore direct the drawdown of commodities and services from the inventory and resources of the Departments of State, the Treasury, Defense and Justice of an aggregate value not to exceed \$3 million to provide augmentation and training for the Presidential security elements of the Government of Haiti.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 12, 1996.

Notice of September 16, 1996

Continuation of Emergency With Respect to UNITA

On September 26, 1993, by Executive Order 12865, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola ("UNITA"), prohibiting the sale or supply by United States persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of arms and related material of

Title 3—The President

all types, and petroleum and petroleum products to the territory of Angola, other than through designated points of entry. The order also prohibits the sale or supply of such commodities to UNITA. Because of our continuing international obligations and because of the prejudicial effect that discontinuation of the sanctions would have on the Angolan peace process, the national emergency declared on September 26, 1993, and the measures adopted pursuant thereto to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond September 26, 1996. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to UNITA.

This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 16, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96-53 of September 26, 1996

Determination To Authorize the Furnishing of Emergency Military Assistance to Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Uganda Under Section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(1) ("the Act"), I hereby determine that:

(1) an unforeseen emergency exists that requires immediate military assistance to Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Uganda; and

(2) the emergency requirement cannot be met under the authority of the Arms Export Control Act or under any other law except section 506 of the Act.

Therefore, I hereby authorize the furnishing of up to \$10,000,000 in defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, defense services of the Department of Defense and military education and training to assist the governments of Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Uganda.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 26, 1996.

Other Presidential Documents

Presidential Determination No. 96-54 of September 28, 1996

Presidential Determination on Classified Information Concerning the Air Force's Operating Location Near Groom Lake, Nevada

Memorandum for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency [and] the Secretary of the Air Force

I find that it is in the paramount interest of the United States to exempt the United States Air Force's operating location near Groom Lake, Nevada (the subject of litigation in *Kasza v. Browner* (D. Nev. CV-S-94-795-PMP) and *Frost v. Perry* (D. Nev. CV-S-94-714-PMP) from any applicable requirement for the disclosure to unauthorized persons of classified information concerning that operating location. Therefore, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6961(a), I hereby exempt the Air Force's operating location near Groom Lake, Nevada, from any Federal, State, interstate or local provision respecting control and abatement of solid waste or hazardous waste disposal that would require the disclosure of classified information concerning that operating location to any unauthorized person. This exemption shall be effective for the full one-year statutory period.

Nothing herein is intended to: (a) imply that in the absence of such a Presidential exemption, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) or any other provision of law permits or requires disclosure of classified information to unauthorized persons; or (b) limit the applicability or enforcement of any requirement of law applicable to the Air Force's operating location near Groom Lake, Nevada, except those provisions, if any, that would require the disclosure of classified information.

The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized and directed to publish this determination in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 28, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96-55 of September 30, 1996

Determination To Authorize the Furnishing of Non-Lethal Emergency Military Assistance to the States Participating in the Economic Community of West African States' Peacekeeping Force (ECOMOG) Under Section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(1) ("the Act"), I hereby determine that:

Title 3—The President

(1) an unforeseen emergency exists which requires immediate military assistance to states currently participating in, and to states which may in the future participate in, ECOMOG; and

(2) the emergency requirement cannot be met under the authority of the Arms Export Control Act or any other law except section 506 of the Act.

I therefore direct the drawdown from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense of an aggregate value not to exceed \$5 million in defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, defense services of the Department of Defense and military education and training to provide assistance to the states currently participating (Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Mali and Guinea), and for those states that may in the future participate, in ECOMOG to enhance ECOMOG's peacekeeping capabilities to bring about a peaceful solution to the crisis in Liberia.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this Determination to Congress and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 30, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96-56 of September 30, 1996

Determination To Authorize the Drawdown of Commodities, Services, and Training From the Department of Defense for the Economic Community of West African States' Peacekeeping Force (ECOMOG) Under Section 552(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 552(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2348(c)(2) ("the Act"), I hereby determine that:

(1) as a result of an unforeseen emergency, the provision of assistance under Chapter 6 of Part II of the Act in amounts in excess of funds otherwise available for such assistance is important to the national interests of the United States; and

(2) such unforeseen emergency requires the immediate provision of assistance under Chapter 6 of Part II of the Act.

I therefore direct the drawdown from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense of an aggregate value not to exceed \$10 million in commodities and services to provide assistance to states currently participating (Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Mali), and for those states that may in the future participate, in ECOMOG to enhance ECOMOG's peacekeeping capabilities to bring about a peaceful solution to the crisis in Liberia.

Other Presidential Documents

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 30, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–57 of September 30, 1996

Drawdown of Articles, Services, and Military Education and Training From DOD To Provide Antinarcotics Assistance to Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, and the Countries of the Eastern Caribbean

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(2) (“the Act”), I hereby determine that it is in the national interest of the United States to draw down articles, services, and military education and training from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense for the purpose of providing antinarcotics assistance to Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, and the countries of the Eastern Caribbean Regional Security System (RSS), which are: Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Therefore, I direct the drawdown in FY 1996 authority of up to \$75 million of articles, services, and military education and training from the Department of Defense for such countries for the purposes and under the authorities of Chapter 8 of Part I of the Act.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress immediately and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 30, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–58 of September 30, 1996

Loan Guarantee to Israel Program

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 226(b) and section 614(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (“the Act”), 22 U.S.C. 2186(b) and 22 U.S.C. 2364(a)(1), respectively, I hereby determine that:

Title 3—The President

(1) \$307 million of loan guarantee authority pursuant to section 226(a) and (b) of the Act for Fiscal Year 1997 is subject to the deduction requirements of section 226(d) of the Act; and

(2) it is important to the security interests of the United States that the aforementioned amount shall be reduced by \$247 million without regard to the deduction requirement of section 226(d) of the Act or any other provision of law within the scope of section 614 of the Act;

Therefore, I hereby authorize that such \$247 million in loan guarantee authority shall remain available pursuant to section 226(a) and (b) of the Act and that \$60 million in loan guarantee authority shall be deducted pursuant to section 226(d) of the Act.

You are hereby authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 30, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 96–59 of September 30, 1996

Presidential Determination on FY 1997 Refugee Admissions Numbers and Authorizations of In-Country Refugee Status Pursuant to Sections 207 and 101(a)(42), Respectively, of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and Determination Pursuant to Section 2(b)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act, as Amended

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

In accordance with section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (“the Act”) (8 U.S.C. 1157), as amended, and after appropriate consultation with the Congress, I hereby make the following determinations and authorize the following actions:

The admission of up to 78,000 refugees to the United States during FY 1997 is justified by humanitarian concerns or is otherwise in the national interest; provided, however, that this number shall be understood as including persons admitted to the United States during FY 1997 with Federal refugee resettlement assistance under the Amerasian immigrant admissions program, as provided below.

The 78,000 funded admissions shall be allocated among refugees of special humanitarian concern to the United States as described in the documentation presented to the Congress during the consultations that preceded this determination and in accordance with the following regional allocations; provided, however, that the number allocated to the East Asia region shall include persons admitted to the United States during FY 1997 with Federal refugee resettlement assistance under section 584 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 1988,

Other Presidential Documents

as contained in section 101(e) of Public Law 100–202 (Amerasian immigrants and their family members); provided further that the number allocated to the former Soviet Union shall include persons admitted who were nationals of the former Soviet Union, or in the case of persons having no nationality, who were habitual residents of the former Soviet Union, prior to September 2, 1991:

Africa	7,000
East Asia	10,000
Europe	48,000
Latin America/Caribbean	4,000
Near East/South Asia	4,000
Unallocated	5,000

The 5,000 unallocated federally funded numbers shall be allocated as needed. Unused admissions numbers allocated to a particular region within the 78,000 federally funded ceiling may be transferred to one or more other regions if there is an overriding need for greater numbers for the region or regions to which the numbers are being transferred. You are hereby authorized and directed to consult with the Judiciary Committees of the Congress prior to any such use of the unallocated numbers or reallocation of numbers from one region to another.

Pursuant to section 2(b)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2601(b)(2), I hereby determine that assistance to or on behalf of persons applying for admission to the United States as part of the overseas refugee admissions program will contribute to the foreign policy interests of the United States and designate such persons for this purpose.

An additional 10,000 refugee admissions numbers shall be made available during FY 1997 for the adjustment to permanent resident status under section 209(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1159(b)) of aliens who have been granted asylum in the United States under section 208 of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1158), as this is justified by humanitarian concerns or is otherwise in the national interest.

In accordance with section 101(a)(42)(B) of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42)) and after appropriate consultation with the Congress, I also specify that, for FY 1997, the following persons may, if otherwise qualified, be considered refugees for the purpose of admission to the United States within their countries of nationality or habitual residence:

- a. Persons in Vietnam
- b. Persons in Cuba
- c. Persons in the former Soviet Union

Title 3—The President

You are authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress immediately and to publish it in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 30, 1996.

Notice of October 16, 1996

Continuation of Emergency With Respect to Significant Narcotics Traffickers Centered in Colombia

On October 21, 1995, by Executive Order 12978, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by the actions of significant foreign narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia, and the unparalleled violence, corruption, and harm that they cause in the United States and abroad. The order blocks all property and interests in property of foreign persons listed in an Annex to the order, as well as foreign persons determined to play a significant role in international narcotics trafficking centered in Colombia, to materially assist in, or provide financial or technological support for or goods or services in support of, the narcotics trafficking activities of persons designated in or pursuant to the order, or to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of, persons designated in or pursuant to the order. The order also prohibits any transaction or dealing by United States persons or within the United States in such property or interests in property. Because the activities of significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia continue to threaten the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States and to cause unparalleled violence, corruption, and harm in the United States and abroad, the national emergency declared on October 21, 1995, and the measures adopted pursuant thereto to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond October 21, 1996. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency for 1 year with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia.

This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 16, 1996

Notice of October 29, 1996

Continuation of Iran Emergency

On November 14, 1979, by Executive Order 12170, the President declared a national emergency to deal with the threat to the national security, for-

Other Presidential Documents

eign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by the situation in Iran. Notices of the continuation of this national emergency have been transmitted annually by the President to the Congress and the Federal Register. The most recent notice appeared in the Federal Register on November 2, 1995. Because our relations with Iran have not yet returned to normal, and the process of implementing the January 19, 1981, agreements with Iran is still underway, the national emergency declared on November 14, 1979, must continue in effect beyond November 14, 1996. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iran. This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 29, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 97-1 of November 8, 1996

Assistance Program for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to subsection (o) under the heading "Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union" in Title II of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act, for fiscal year 1996 (Public Law 104-107) and fiscal year 1997 (Public Law 104-208), I hereby determine that it is important to the national security interest of the United States to make available funds appropriated under that heading without regard to the restriction in that subsection.

You are authorized and directed to notify the Congress of this determination and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 8, 1996.

Memorandum of Justification Regarding Determination Under Title II of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act (Public Laws 104-107 and 104-208)

The Administration shares the deep concern of the Congress over Russian nuclear cooperation with Iran. Such cooperation, which could contribute over time to a nuclear-armed Iran, continues to be a threat not only to U.S. security interests, the Middle East Peace Process, and global stability, but also to Russian security interests as well. In dealing with this pressing issue, the Administration has repeatedly and strenuously objected to any form of nuclear cooperation with Iran. The President has raised the impor-

Title 3—The President

tant issue repeatedly and directly with President Yeltsin, including during their April 1996 meeting in Moscow. The Vice President discussed our concerns with Prime Minister Chernomyrdin most recently during their July Meeting in Moscow. The Administration has also established a multi-level dialogue with the Russians and continues to give this issue the necessary high priority on the bilateral agenda. In addition, we have made clear to the Russians that we are not prepared to renew or expand the current U.S.-Russian Agreement on S&T Cooperation in the Field of Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy because of Russia's ongoing nuclear cooperation with Iran. In addition, we informed the Russians in 1995 that a Section 123 agreement would not be possible while Russian nuclear cooperation with Iran continues.

Subsection (o) under the heading, "Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union," in Title II of the FY 1996 and FY 1997 Foreign Operations Appropriations Acts contain a restriction on assistance to Russia unless there is a Presidential determination that the Government of Russia has terminated implementation of arrangements to provide Iran with technical expertise, training, technology, or equipment necessary to develop a nuclear reactor or related nuclear research facilities or programs. Given present circumstances, the President is unable to make this determination. In order to further the national security interest of the United States, the President is exercising the authority provided by the Congress in subsection (o) to make funds available to Russia under these Acts without regard to this restriction.

The President takes this action because it remains important to the national security interest of the United States to continue support for the reform process in Russia. Assisting Russia and the other New Independent States in their transitions to democratic systems of government and market economies continues to be one of the Administration's highest foreign policy goals. As we noted in our previous determination, the outcome of this historic reform effort will have a critical impact on the future of regional and international peace and stability as well as the national security interests of the United States. Much has already been accomplished along the uncharted road to reform in Russia, including Russia's unprecedented 1996 Presidential elections. The transformation of Russia into a more democratic, market-oriented society, however, is a long-term proposition, and the outcome is far from certain. The United States and the world community must remain steadfast in support of the people of Russia and the other New Independent States (NIS) during this important period of transition.

Our assistance and other cooperative programs continue to play a vital role promoting basic U.S. interests by furthering the reform process in Russia and bolstering fledgling democratic, market-oriented processes and institutions. With the Russian presidential elections complete, Russia must now accelerate major structural reforms, such as building the legal and institutional structures to support a market economy. To cut off assistance and thereby sharply cut back the influence Americans are having on Russian reform at this important juncture in Russia's history would be counterproductive. Most significantly, a withdrawal of assistance would undercut those in Russia who seek to build relations of a new kind with the United States, who support democratic and market economic principles, and who are helping to integrate Russia into global economic and security systems.

Other Presidential Documents

We must continue to support two worthy foreign policy goals: supporting the reform process in Russia and ending Russian nuclear cooperation with Iran. Carefully designed and implemented assistance programs will help us to achieve the former, which in turn will help lessen the incentive for Russia to cooperate with Iran on nuclear programs. Active engagement with Russia at the highest levels will also help us accomplish this latter objective. We will continue to work with the Congress to achieve our mutual goals in this regard.

The President has made this determination because it is essential to enable us to continue to pursue with Russia our policy of pragmatic engagement, in which we seek to support U.S. national security and other interests by helping to integrate Russia into global economic and security systems as a cooperative, peaceful, and prosperous member of the world community.

Presidential Determination No. 97-2 of November 11, 1996

Determination Under Section 2(b)(2)(D) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as Amended: People's Republic of China

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to section 2(b)(2)(D) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, I determine that it is in the national interest for the Export-Import Bank of the United States to extend a loan in the amount of approximately \$383 million in connection with the purchase of the nonnuclear balance of plant equipment and services for the Qinshan III nuclear power plant in Zhejiang Province, the People's Republic of China.

You are authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and publish it in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 11, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 97-3 of November 11, 1996

Determination Under Section 2(b)(2)(D) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as Amended: People's Republic of China

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to section 2(b)(2)(D) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, I determine that it is in the national interest for the Export-Import Bank of the United States to extend a loan in the amount of approximately \$409 million in connection with the purchase of U.S. equipment and services for the Yangcheng coal-fired power plant in Shanxi Province, the People's Republic of China.

Title 3—The President

You are authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and publish it in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 11, 1996.

Notice of November 12, 1996

Continuation of Emergency Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction

On November 14, 1994, by Executive Order 12938, I declared a national emergency with respect to the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States posed by the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons (“weapons of mass destruction”) and the means of delivering such weapons. Because the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means of delivering them continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, the national emergency declared on November 14, 1994, and extended on November 14, 1995, must continue in effect beyond November 14, 1996. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12938.

This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 12, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 97–4 of November 12, 1996

Designation of Jordan as a Major Non-NATO Ally

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

I hereby designate the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan a major non-NATO ally of the United States pursuant to section 517 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, for the purposes of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 12, 1996.

Other Presidential Documents

Memorandum of November 20, 1996

Delegation of Authority Under Section 581(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby delegate the functions and authorities conferred upon the President by section 581(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104–208) to the Secretary of State, who is authorized to redelegate these functions and authorities consistent with applicable law.

Any reference in this memorandum to the provision of any Act shall be deemed to include references to any hereafter-enacted provision of law that is the same or substantially the same as such provision.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 20, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 97–5 of November 20, 1996

Findings With Respect to the Trade Agreement With Turkmenistan

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

Pursuant to my authority under subsection 405(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2435(b)(1)), I have determined that actual or foreseeable reductions in United States tariffs and nontariff barriers to trade resulting from multilateral negotiations are satisfactorily reciprocated by Turkmenistan. I have further found that a satisfactory balance of concessions in trade and services has been maintained during the life of the Agreement on Trade Relations between the United States of America and Turkmenistan.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 20, 1996.

Title 3—The President

Memorandum of November 21, 1996

Delegation of Responsibilities Under the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996

Memorandum for the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, [and] the United States Trade Representative

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the functions vested in the President by the following provisions of the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172) (“the Act”), such functions to be exercised in consultation with the Departments of the Treasury and Commerce and the United States Trade Representative, and with the Export-Import Bank and Federal Reserve Board and other interested agencies as appropriate: sections 4(c), 5(a), 5(b), 5(c), 5(f), 6(1), 6(2), and 9(c). I hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the functions vested in the President by the following provisions of the Act: sections 4(a), 4(b), 4(d), 4(e), 5(d), 5(e), 9(a), 9(b), and 10.

Any reference in this memorandum to provisions of any Act related to the subject of this memorandum shall be deemed to include references to any hereafter-enacted provision of law that is the same or substantially the same as such provisions.

The following functions vested in the President by the following provisions of the Act delegated by this memorandum may be redelegated: 4(a), 4(b), 4(d), 4(e), 5(d), 5(e), and 10. All other functions delegated by this memorandum may not be redelegated.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 21, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 97–6 of November 26, 1996

Findings With Respect to the Trade Agreement With Uzbekistan

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

Pursuant to my authority under subsection 405(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2435(b)(1)), I have determined that actual or foreseeable reductions in United States tariffs and nontariff barriers to trade resulting from multilateral negotiations are satisfactorily reciprocated by Uzbekistan. I have further found that a satisfactory balance of concessions in trade and services has been maintained during the life of the Agreement on Trade Relations between the United States of America and the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Other Presidential Documents

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 26, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 97-7 of November 26, 1996

Findings With Respect to the Trade Agreement With Tajikistan

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

Pursuant to my authority under subsection 405(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2435(b)(1)), I have determined that actual or foreseeable reductions in United States tariffs and nontariff barriers to trade resulting from multilateral negotiations are satisfactorily reciprocated by Tajikistan. I have further found that a satisfactory balance of concessions in trade and services has been maintained during the life of the Agreement on Trade Relations between the United States of America and the Republic of Tajikistan.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 26, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 97-8 of November 27, 1996

Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(1), I hereby determine that it is important to the national interest that up to \$15 million be made available from the United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and migrants. These funds may be used to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees, victims of conflict, and other persons at risk in and from northern Iraq. These funds may be used on a multilateral or bilateral basis as appropriate to provide contributions to international organizations, private voluntary organizations, governments, and other governmental and nongovernmental agencies. These funds may be used as reimbursement for expenses already incurred by the Department of State for these purposes and to pay related Department of State administrative expenses.

Title 3—The President

You are authorized and directed to inform the appropriate committees of the Congress of this determination and the obligation of funds under this authority and to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, November 27, 1996.

Justification for Presidential Determination Authorizing the Use of up to \$15,000,000 From the United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund

Under section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2601(c) (1), the President may authorize the furnishing of assistance from the United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (the Fund) to meet “unexpected urgent refugee and migration” needs whenever he determines it is “important to the national interest” to do so. The President may furnish assistance and make contributions under this act notwithstanding any provisions of law which restrict assistance to foreign countries.

Between September 14 and September 18 the U.S. facilitated the evacuation of approximately 2,100 Kurdish employees of the U.S. Government and their dependents (Quick Transit I) who were considered to be at risk due to their close association with the U.S. Government. A second group has been evacuated. Due to the recent expansion of the Iraqi Government security presence in Northern Iraq, there are other persons who may need to be evacuated.

A drawdown from the Fund of up to \$15,000,000 is required to respond to these unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs related to the crisis in Northern Iraq. These funds may be used as reimbursement for expenses already incurred by the Department of State for these purposes and to pay related Department of State administrative expenses. These funds also may be used to provide contributions to international organizations, private voluntary organizations, governments, and other governmental and non-governmental agencies. The need for these funds is urgent and was not foreseen in the appropriation and programming of the FY 1997 Migration and Refugee Assistance funds.

This drawdown furthers the U.S. national interest by providing humanitarian support where it is urgently needed.

Other Presidential Documents

Memorandum of November 28, 1996

Action Under Section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974 Concerning Broom Corn Brooms

Memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Labor, [and] the United States Trade Representative

On August 1, 1996, the United States International Trade Commission (USITC) submitted to me a report that contained: (1) a determination pursuant to section 202 of the Trade Act of 1974 ("the Trade Act") that imports of broom corn brooms are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry; and (2) a finding pursuant to section 311(a) of the North American Free-Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Implementation Act ("NAFTA Act") and that imports of broom corn brooms produced in Mexico account for a substantial share of total imports of such brooms and contribute importantly to the serious injury caused by imports.

On August 30, 1996, I determined to take appropriate and feasible action that will facilitate efforts by the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to competition from imports of broom corn brooms. I did not implement at that time any of the actions recommended by the USITC, because I determined that it would be more appropriate first to seek a negotiated solution with appropriate foreign countries that would address the serious injury to our domestic broom corn broom industry, promote positive adjustment, and strike a balance among the various interests involved.

I therefore directed the Trade Representative to negotiate and conclude, within 90 days, agreements of a type described in section 203(a)(3)(E) of the Trade Act, and to carry out any agreements reached. I also directed the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor to develop and present, within 90 days, a program of measures designed to enable our domestic industry producing broom corn brooms to adjust to import competition.

The Trade Representative has informed me that her negotiations did not result in agreements meeting the goals that I had previously set. Therefore, after considering all relevant aspects of the investigation, including the factors set forth in section 203(a)(2) of the Trade Act, and the results of the activities undertaken over the previous 90 days, I have implemented actions of a type described in section 203(a)(3). I have determined that these actions will facilitate efforts by the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition and provide greater economic and social benefits than costs.

Specifically, I have proclaimed tariff relief for a period of three years that will provide time for the domestic industry to implement an adjustment plan that will facilitate its positive adjustment to import competition. This action meets the needs of the domestic industry, while striking a balance with the other interests of the United States by providing the minimum tariff relief necessary to promote such adjustment. No tariff relief is being provided on four of the six tariff subheadings subject to the injury determination. In addition, for the largest tariff subheading, duty-free treatment will be provided on a substantial annual quantity of broom corn broom imports from all import sources. In short, this action provides the domestic indus-

Title 3—The President

try with substantial temporary relief from increased import competition, while also assuring our trading partners significant continued duty-free access to the United States market.

I also note the substantial resources identified by the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce that can provide loans, grants, technical and in-kind assistance to the domestic industry as it implements its adjustment plan. Taken together, these programs have the potential to match the financial contribution that the domestic industry will make as it implements its adjustment plan. I urge the domestic industry to submit the necessary applications for consideration under the individual programs, and direct the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce to provide the appropriate assistance to the industry in completing the application process. I also direct the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce to give priority consideration to adjustment assistance requests, with the intent of providing the maximum appropriate assistance available.

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program of the Department of Labor has already provided support for employees of broom corn broom manufacturers that have been laid off due to import competition. This assistance remains available, and I instruct the Secretary of Labor to give priority consideration to processing such TAA requests.

An additional issue considered during the course of the last 90 days was the possible circumvention of U.S. customs laws. As a result of information provided by the broom corn broom industry and other information collected by the U.S. Customs Service, an investigation is underway to determine whether any imports of broom corn brooms are entering the commerce of the United States in a manner inconsistent with U.S. law. I instruct the Secretary of the Treasury to pursue this matter with the intent of concluding this investigation within 90 days, and taking any other steps necessary to ensure broom corn broom imports do not circumvent U.S. law.

I also note that, pursuant to Section 204 of the Trade Act, the International Trade Commission will monitor developments with respect to the domestic industry, including progress and specific efforts made by workers and firms in the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition.

The United States Trade Representative is authorized and directed to publish this determination in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, November 28, 1996.

Other Presidential Documents

Presidential Determination No. 97-9 of December 2, 1996

Drawdown of Articles, Services, and Military Education and Training From DOD To Provide Anti-Narcotics Assistance to Mexico

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(2) ("the Act"), I hereby determine that it is in the national interest of the United States to draw down articles, services, and military education and training from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense for the purpose of providing anti-narcotics assistance to Mexico.

Therefore, I direct the drawdown of up to \$37 million of such articles, services, and military education and training from the Department of Defense for the Government of Mexico for the purposes and under the authorities of Chapter 8 of Part I of the Act.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress immediately and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 2, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 97-10 of December 3, 1996

Continued Vietnamese Cooperation in Accounting for United States Prisoners of War and Missing in Action (POW/MIA)

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Consistent with section 609 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1997, as contained in the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997, Public Law 104-208, I hereby determine, based on all relevant information available to the United States Government, that the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam continues to cooperate in full faith with the United States in four areas of accounting for American POW/MIA's:

1. Resolving discrepancy cases, live sightings and field activities;
2. Recovering and repatriating American remains;
3. Accelerating efforts to provide documents that will help lead to the fullest possible accounting of POW/MIA's; and
4. Providing further assistance in implementing trilateral investigations with Laos.

I have been advised by the Department of Justice and believe that section 609 is unconstitutional because it purports to condition the execution of

Title 3—The President

responsibilities—the authority to recognize, and to maintain diplomatic relations with, a foreign government—that the Constitution commits exclusively to the President. I am, therefore, providing this determination as a matter of comity while preserving my position that the condition enacted in section 609 is unconstitutional.

In making this determination, I wish to reaffirm my continuing personal commitment to the entire POW/MIA community, especially to the immediate families, relatives, friends, and supporters of these brave individuals, and to reconfirm that the central, guiding principle of my Vietnam policy is to achieve the fullest possible accounting for our prisoners of war and missing in action.

You are authorized and directed to report this determination to the appropriate committees of the Congress and to publish it in the Federal Register

WILLIAM J. CLINTON .

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, December 3, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 97–11A of December 6, 1996

Determination Pursuant to Section 523 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997 (as Enacted in Public Law 104–208)

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to section 523 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997 (as enacted in Public Law 104–208), I hereby certify that withholding from international financial institutions and other international organizations and programs funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to that Act is contrary to the national interest.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, December 6, 1996.

Other Presidential Documents

Presidential Determination No. 97–12 of December 11, 1996

Drawdown of Commodities and Services From the Inventory and Resources of the Department of Defense To Support a Peace Monitoring Force in Northern Iraq

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by sections 552(c)(2) and 614(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2348a(c)(2) and 2364(a)(1) (the “Act”), I hereby determine that:

(1) as a result of an unforeseen emergency, the provision of assistance under Chapter 6 of Part II of the Act in amounts in excess of funds otherwise available for such assistance is important to the national interests of the United States;

(2) an unforeseen emergency requires the immediate provision of assistance under Chapter 6 Part II of the Act; and

(3) it is important to the security interests of the United States to furnish up to \$4 million of commodities and services from the inventory of the Department of Defense to support a Peace Monitoring Force in northern Iraq, without regard to any provision of law within the scope of section 614(a)(1) of the Act, including various restrictions on providing assistance to Iraq. I therefore direct the drawdown of commodities and services from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense of an aggregate value not to exceed \$4 million to support a Peace Monitoring Force in northern Iraq.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 11, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 97–13 of December 27, 1996

Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to sections 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(1), I hereby determine that it is important to the national interest that up to \$38,000,000 be made available from the United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and migrants.

These funds may be used to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees, victims of conflict, and other persons at risk in the Great Lakes region of Africa. These funds may be used on a multilateral or bilateral basis as appropriate to provide contributions to international organizations, private

Title 3—The President

voluntary organizations, governments, and other governmental and non-governmental agencies, as appropriate.

You are authorized and directed to inform the appropriate committees of the Congress of this determination and the obligation of funds under this authority and to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 27, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 97–14 of December 27, 1996

Drawdown From DoD Articles and Services for Assistance for the Victims of Conflict and Other Persons at Risk From Northern Iraq

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(2) (the “Act”), I hereby determine that it is in the national interest of the United States to draw down articles and services from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense for the purpose of providing assistance to the victims of conflict and other persons at risk for Northern Iraq.

Therefore, I hereby direct the drawdown of up to \$10,000,000 of such articles and services from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense, for the purposes and under the authorities of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, section 2(c).

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress, and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 27, 1996.

Presidential Determination No. 97–15 of December 27, 1996

Assistance Program for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to subsection (d) under the heading “Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union” in Title II of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997 (as enacted in Public Law 104–208), I hereby determine that it is in the national security interest of the United States to make available funds appro-

Other Presidential Documents

priated under that heading without regard to the restriction in that subsection.

You are authorized and directed to notify the Congress of this determination and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 27, 1996.

Appendix A—List of Messages to Congress Transmitting Budget Rescissions and Deferrals

<i>Date of Message</i>	<i>60 FR Page</i>
February 21, 1996	8691
February 23, 1996	10812
March 5, 1996	10822
March 13, 1996	13350
April 12, 1996	17915
May 14, 1996	26226
June 24, 1996	34909
December 4, 1996	66172

CHAPTER I—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

<i>Part</i>		<i>Page</i>
100	Standards of conduct	332
101	Public information provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act	343
102	Enforcement of nondiscrimination on the basis of handicap in programs or activities conducted by the Executive Office of the President	344

PART 100—STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

Subpart A—General Standards

Sec.

- 100.735-1 Purpose and scope.
- 100.735-2 Definitions.
- 100.735-3 Special Government employees.
- 100.735-4 General standards of conduct.
- 100.735-5 Responsibilities of employees.
- 100.735-6 Interpretation and advisory service; counseling.
- 100.735-7 Disciplinary action.
- 100.735-8 Conflicts of interest.
- 100.735-9 Disqualification because of private financial interests.
- 100.735-10 Additional prohibitions—regular employees.
- 100.735-11 Additional prohibitions—special Government employees.
- 100.735-12 Exemptions and exceptions from prohibitions of conflict of interest statutes.
- 100.735-13 Salary of employee payable only by United States.
- 100.735-14 Gifts, entertainment, and favors.
- 100.735-15 Outside employment and other activity.
- 100.735-16 Financial interests.
- 100.735-17 Use of Government property.
- 100.735-18 Misuse of information.
- 100.735-19 Indebtedness.
- 100.735-20 Gambling, betting, and lotteries.
- 100.735-21 General conduct prejudicial to the Government.
- 100.735-22 Miscellaneous statutory provisions.
- 100.735-23 Conduct and responsibilities of special Government employees.
- 100.735-24 Reporting of employment and financial interests—regular employees.
- 100.735-25 Reporting of employment and financial interests—special Government employees.
- 100.735-26 Reviewing statements of financial interests.
- 100.735-27 Supplemental regulations or instructions.

Subpart B—Special Procedures; Counsel to the President

- 100.735-31 Members of part-time committees, boards, and commissions.
- 100.735-32 Special delegation of authority to the Counsel to the President.

AUTHORITY: EO 12731 of Oct. 17, 1990, 55 FR 42547, 3 CFR, 1991 Comp.

SOURCE: 33 FR 3608, Feb. 29, 1968, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Standards

§ 100.735-1 Purpose and scope.

(a) The maintenance of the highest standards of honesty, integrity, impartiality, and conduct by regular employees and special Government employees is essential to assure the proper performance of Government business and the maintenance of confidence by citizens in their Government. The avoidance of misconduct and conflicts of interest on the part of regular employees and special Government employees through informed judgment is indispensable to the maintenance of these standards.

(b) This part is intended to foster the foregoing concepts. It is issued in compliance with the requirements of Executive Order No. 11222 of May 8, 1965, and is based upon the provisions of that order, the regulations of the Civil Service Commission issued thereunder (part 735 of 5 CFR Ch. I), and the statutes cited elsewhere in this part.

(c) This part, among other things reflects prohibitions and requirements imposed by the criminal and civil laws of the United States. However, the paraphrased restatements of criminal and civil statutes contained in this part are designed for informational purposes only and in no way constitute an interpretation or construction thereof that is binding upon the Federal Government. Moreover, this part does not purport to paraphrase or enumerate all restrictions or requirements imposed by statutes, Executive Orders, regulations or otherwise upon Federal employees and former Federal employees. The omission of a reference to any such restriction or requirement in no way alters the legal effect of that restriction or requirement and any such restriction or requirement, as the case may be, continues to be applicable to employees and former employees in accordance with its own terms. Furthermore, attorneys employed by an agency are subject to the canons of professional ethics of the American Bar Association.

§ 100.735-2 Definitions.

In this subpart:

(a) *Agency* means the following agencies in the Executive Office of the

Executive Office of the President

§ 100.735-5

President: The White House Office, the Council of Economic Advisers, the National Security Council, the National Aeronautics and Space Council, the Office of Science and Technology, and the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, and any committee, board, commission, or similar group established in the Executive Office of the President.

(b) *Agency head* means the President for the White House Office, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers for the Council of Economic Advisers, the Executive Secretary of the National Security Council for the National Security Council, the Executive Secretary of the National Aeronautics and Space Council for the National Aeronautics and Space Council, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology for the Office of Science and Technology, and the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations for the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, and the Chairman or comparable member of any committee, board, commission, or similar group established by the President.

(c) *Employee or regular employee* means an officer or employee of an agency but does not include a special Government employee.

(d) *Special Government employee* means an officer or employee of an agency who is retained, designated, appointed, or employed to perform, with or without compensation, for not to exceed 130 days during any period of 365 consecutive days, temporary duties, either on a full-time or intermittent basis.

(e) The term *person* means an individual, a corporation, a company, an association, a firm, a partnership, a society, a joint stock company, or any other organization or institution.

§ 100.735-3 Special Government employees.

Except where specifically provided otherwise, or where limited in terms or by the context to regular employees, all provisions of this subpart relating to employees are applicable also to special Government employees.

§ 100.735-4 General standards of conduct.

(a) All employees shall conduct themselves on the job in such a manner that the work of their agency is efficiently accomplished and courtesy, consideration, and promptness are observed in dealings with the Congress, the public, and other governmental agencies.

(b) All employees shall conduct themselves off the job in such a manner as not to reflect adversely upon their agency or the Federal service.

(c) In all circumstances employees shall conduct themselves so as to exemplify the highest standards of integrity. An employee shall avoid any action, whether or not specifically prohibited by this subpart, which might result in, or create the appearance of:

(1) Using public office for private gain;

(2) Giving preferential treatment to any person;

(3) Impeding Government efficiency or economy;

(4) Losing complete independence or impartiality;

(5) Making a Government decision outside official channels; or

(6) Affecting adversely the confidence of the public in the integrity of the Government.

§ 100.735-5 Responsibilities of employees.

(a) The Executive Clerk for the White House Office and the Counselor for each other agency shall distribute copies of this subpart to each employee and special Government employee within 30 days after the effective date thereof. In the case of a new employee or special Government employee entering on duty after the date of such distribution, a copy shall be furnished at the time of his entrance on duty. All employees and special Government employees shall familiarize themselves with the contents of this subpart.

(b) Copies of Executive Order 11222, regulations, and statutes referred to in § 100.735-1, together with various explanatory materials are available for inspection in the Office of the Executive Clerk for the White House Office and the Counselor for each other agency at any time during regular business

hours. Employees are encouraged to consult these basic materials in any case of doubt as to the proper application or interpretation of the provisions of this subpart.

(c) Attention of all employees is directed to House Concurrent Resolution 175, 85th Congress, 2d session, 72 Stat. B12, the "Code of Ethics for Government Service", which is attached to this subpart as Appendix A.

§ 100.735-6 Interpretation and advisory service; counseling.

(a) The agency head shall appoint a Counselor for the agency who shall serve also as the agency's designee to the Civil Service Commission on matters covered by this part. Communications between the Counselor and employee shall be confidential, except as otherwise determined by the agency head.

(b) The Counselor for the agency shall notify all employees and special Government employees of the availability of counseling services, and of how and where such services are available. Such notification shall be made within 90 days after the effective date of this subpart and periodically thereafter. In the case of a new employee or special Government employee appointed after the date of such notification, notification shall be given at the time of his entrance on duty.

§ 100.735-7 Disciplinary action.

(a) A violation of any provision of this subpart by an employee may be cause for appropriate disciplinary action which may be in addition to any penalties prescribed by law. (As to remedial action in cases where an employee's financial interests result in a conflict or apparent conflict of interest, see § 100.735-26.)

(b) Any disciplinary or remedial action taken pursuant to this subpart shall be effected in accordance with any applicable laws, Executive orders, and regulations.

§ 100.735-8 Conflicts of interest.

(a) A conflict of interest may exist whenever an employee has a substantial personal or private interest in a matter which involves his duties and responsibilities as an employee. The

maintenance of public confidence in Government clearly demands that an employee take no action which would constitute the use of his official position to advance his personal or private interest. It is equally important that each employee avoid becoming involved in situations which present the possibility, or even the appearance, that his official position might be used to his private advantage.

(b) Neither the pertinent statutes nor the standards of conduct prescribed in this subpart are to be regarded as entirely comprehensive. Each employee must, in each instance involving a personal or private interest in a matter which also involves his duties and responsibilities as an employee, make certain that his actions do not have the effect or the appearance of the use of his official position for the furtherance of his own interests or those of his family or his business associates.

(c) The principal statutory provisions relating to bribery, graft, and conflicts of interest are contained in Chapter 11 of the Criminal Code, 18 U.S.C. 201-224. Severe penalties are provided for violations, including variously fine, imprisonment, dismissal from office, and disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

§ 100.735-9 Disqualification because of private financial interests.

(a) Unless authorized to do so as provided hereafter in this section, no employee shall participate personally and substantially as a Government employee in a particular matter in which to his knowledge he has a financial interest (18 U.S.C. 208).

(1) For the purposes of this section—

(i) An employee participates personally and substantially in a particular matter through decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, the rendering of advice, investigation, or otherwise;

(ii) A particular matter is a judicial or other proceeding, application, request for ruling or other determination, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest, or other particular matter; and

(iii) A financial interest is the interest of the employee himself or his

Executive Office of the President

§ 100.735-11

spouse, minor child, partner, organization in which he is serving as officer, director, trustee, partner, or employee, or any person or organization with whom he is negotiating or has any arrangement concerning prospective employment.

(b) An employee who has a financial interest (other than a financial interest exempted under paragraph (c) of this section) in a particular matter which is within the scope of his official duties shall make a full disclosure of that interest to the Counselor for the agency in writing. He shall not participate in such matter unless and until he receives a written determination by the agency head pursuant to section 208 of Title 18, United States Code, that the interest is not so substantial as to be deemed likely to affect the integrity of the services which the Government may expect of him. If the agency head does not make such a determination he shall direct such remedial action as may be appropriate under the provisions of § 100.735-26.

(c) The financial interests described in this paragraph are hereby exempted pursuant to the provisions of section 208 of Title 18, United States Code, from the restrictions of paragraph (a) of this section and of section 208 of Title 18 as being too remote or inconsequential to affect the integrity of an employee's services in a matter.

(1) Stocks, bonds, policies, properties, or interests in a mutual fund, investment company, trust, bank, or insurance company, as to which the employee has no managerial control or directorship. In the case of a mutual fund or investment company, this exemption applies only where the assets of the fund or company are diversified; it does not apply where the fund or company advertises that it specializes in a particular industry or commodity.

(2) Interest in an investment club: *Provided*, That the fair value of the interest involved does not exceed \$5,000, and that the interest does not exceed one-fourth of the total assets of the investment club.

§ 100.735-10 Additional prohibitions—regular employees.

(a) In addition to the disqualification described in § 100.735-9, a regular em-

ployee is subject to the following major prohibitions.

(1) He may not, except in the discharge of his official duties, represent anyone else before a court or Government agency in a matter in which the United States is a party or has an interest. This prohibition applies both to paid and unpaid representation of another (18 U.S.C. 203 and 205).

(2) He may not, after his Government employment has ended, represent anyone other than the United States in connection with a matter in which the United States is a party or has an interest and in which he participated personally and substantially for the Government (18 U.S.C. 207(a)).

(3) He may not, for 1 year after his Government employment has ended, represent anyone other than the United States in connection with a matter in which the United States is a party or has an interest and which was within the boundaries of his official responsibility during the last year of his Government service (18 U.S.C. 207(b)). (This temporary restraint is permanent if the matter is one in which he participated personally and substantially. See subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.)

(4) He may not receive any salary, or supplementation of his Government salary, from a private source as compensation for his services to the Government (18 U.S.C. 209). (See § 100.735-13.)

(b) Exemptions or exceptions from the prohibitions described in paragraph (a) of this section are permitted under certain circumstances. For the method of obtaining such exemptions or exceptions, see paragraph (d) of § 100.735-12.

§ 100.735-11 Additional prohibitions—special Government employees.

(a) In addition to the disqualification described in § 100.735-9, a special Government employee is subject to the following major prohibitions.

(1) He may not, except in the discharge of his official duties—

(i) Represent anyone else before a court or Government agency in a matter in which the United States is a party or has an interest and in which he has at any time participated personally and substantially for the Government (18 U.S.C. 203 and 205), or

(ii) Represent anyone else in a matter pending before his agency unless he served there no more than 60 days during the previous 365 (18 U.S.C. 203 and 205). He is bound by this restraint despite the fact that the matter is not one in which he has ever participated personally and substantially.

(2) He may not, after his Government employment has ended, represent anyone other than the United States in connection with a matter in which the United States is a party or has an interest and in which he participated personally and substantially for the Government (18 U.S.C. 207(a)).

(3) He may not, for 1 year after his Government employment has ended, represent anyone other than the United States in connection with a matter in which the United States is a party or has an interest and which was within the boundaries of his official responsibility during the last year of his Government service (18 U.S.C. 207(b)). (This temporary restraint is permanent if the matter is one in which he participated personally and substantially. See subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.)

(b) Exemptions or exceptions from the prohibitions described in paragraph (a) of this section are permitted under certain circumstances; for the method of obtaining such exemptions or exceptions, see paragraph (d) of § 100.735-12.

§ 100.735-12 Exemptions and exceptions from prohibitions of conflict of interest statutes.

(a) Nothing in this subpart shall be deemed to prohibit an employee, if it is not otherwise inconsistent with the faithful performance of his duties, from acting without compensation as agent or attorney for any person in a disciplinary, loyalty, or other Federal personnel administration proceeding involving such person.

(b) Nothing in this subpart shall be deemed to prohibit an employee from acting, with or without compensation, as agent or attorney for his parents, spouse, child, or any person for whom, or for any estate for which, he is serving as guardian, executor, administrator, trustee or other personal fiduciary, except in those matters in which he has participated personally and substantially as a Government employee,

through decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, the rendering of advice, investigation, or otherwise, or which are the subject of his official responsibility, as defined in section 202(b) of Title 18 of the United States Code, provided that the agency head approves.

(c) Nothing in this subpart shall be deemed to prohibit an employee from giving testimony under oath or from making statements required to be made under penalty for perjury or contempt.

(d) In addition to the exemptions and exceptions described in this section and in § 100.735-9, the conflict of interest statutes permit certain exemptions and exceptions in specific circumstances. The procedure for effecting such exemptions or exceptions is as follows:

(1) Any regular employee or special Government employee who desires approval or certification of his activities as provided for by section 205 of Title 18, United States Code, shall make application therefor in writing to the Counselor for the agency.

(2) A former employee, including a former special Government employee, who desires certification with regard to his activities under section 207 of Title 18, United States Code, shall make application therefor in writing to the Counselor for the agency.

(3) The Counselor for the agency shall report promptly to the agency head all matters reported to him under this subpart which require consideration of approvals, certifications, or determinations provided for in sections 205, 207, or 208 of Title 18, United States Code.

§ 100.735-13 Salary of employee payable only by United States.

(a) No employee, other than a special Government employee or an employee serving without compensation, shall receive any salary, or any contribution to or supplementation of salary, as compensation for his services as an employee, from any source other than the Government of the United States, except as may be contributed out of the treasury of any State, county, or municipality (18 U.S.C. 209).

(b) Nothing in this subpart shall be deemed to prohibit an employee from

Executive Office of the President

§ 100.735–15

continuing to participate in a bona fide pension, retirement, group life, health, or accident insurance, profit-sharing, stock bonus, or other employee welfare or benefit plan maintained by a former employer nor from accepting contributions, awards, or other expenses under Chapter 41 of Title 5, United States Code (the former Government Employees Training Act).

§ 100.735–14 Gifts, entertainment, and favors.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, an employee shall not solicit or accept, directly or indirectly, any gift, gratuity, favor, entertainment, loan, or any other thing of monetary value from a person who:

(1) Has, or is seeking to obtain, contractual or other business or financial relations with his agency;

(2) Conducts operations or activities which are regulated by his agency; or

(3) Has interests which may be substantially affected by the performance or nonperformance of his official duty.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this section, an employee may:

(1) Accept a gift, gratuity, favor, entertainment, loan or other thing of monetary value from a friend, parent, spouse, child, or other close relative when the circumstances make it clear that the family or personal relationships involved are the motivating factors;

(2) Accept food or refreshments of nominal value on infrequent occasions in the ordinary course of a luncheon or dinner meeting or other meeting or on an inspection tour whom an employee may properly be in attendance;

(3) Accept loans from banks or other financial institutions on customary terms to finance proper or usual activities of employees, such as home mortgage loans; and

(4) Accept unsolicited advertising or promotional materials such as pens, pencils, note pads, calendars, or other items of nominal intrinsic value.

(c) An employee shall not solicit contributions from another employee for a gift to an employee in a superior official position. An employee in a superior official position shall not accept a gift presented as a contribution from employees receiving less salary than

himself. An employee shall not make a donation as a gift to an employee in a superior official position (5 U.S.C. 7351). However, this paragraph does not prohibit a voluntary gift of nominal value or donation in a nominal amount made on a special occasion such as marriage, illness or retirement.

(d) The Constitution (Art. 1, sec. 9, par. 8) prohibits acceptance from foreign governments, except with the consent of Congress, of any emolument, office, or title. The Congress has provided for the receipt and disposition of foreign gifts and decorations in 5 U.S.C. 7342. See also Executive Order 11320, 31 FR 15789, and the regulations pursuant thereto in 22 CFR part 3 (as added, 32 FR 6569). Any such gift or thing which cannot appropriately be refused shall be submitted to the Counselor for transmittal to the State Department.

§ 100.735–15 Outside employment and other activity.

(a) An employee shall not engage in outside employment or other outside activity not compatible with the full and proper discharge of the duties and responsibilities of his Government employment. Incompatible activities include, but are not limited to:

(1) Acceptance of a fee, compensation, gift, payment of expense, or any other thing of monetary value in circumstances in which acceptance may result in, or create the appearance of, a conflict of interest; or

(2) Outside employment which tends to impair the employee's mental or physical capacity to perform his Government duties and responsibilities in an acceptable manner.

(b) Within the limitations imposed by this section, employees are encouraged to engage in teaching, lecturing, and writing. However, an employee shall not, either for or without compensation, engage in teaching, lecturing, or writing that is dependent on information obtained as a result of his Government employment, except when that information has been made available to the general public or will be made available on request, or when the agency head gives written authorization for the use of non-public information on the basis that the use is in the

§ 100.735-16

3 CFR Ch. I (1-1-96 Edition)

public interest. In addition, an employee who is a Presidential appointee covered by section 401(a) of Executive Order No. 11222 of May 8, 1965, shall not receive compensation or anything of monetary value for any consultation, lecture, discussion, writing, or appearance the subject matter of which is devoted substantially to the responsibilities, programs, or operations of his agency, or which draws substantially on official data or ideas which have not become part of the body of public information.

(c) An employee shall not engage in outside employment under a State or local government, except in accordance with applicable regulations of the Civil Service Commission (part 734 of 5 CFR Ch. I).

(d) Neither this section nor § 100.735-14 precludes an employee from:

(1) Receipt of bona fide reimbursement, unless prohibited by law, for actual expenses for travel and such other necessary subsistence as is compatible with this subpart and for which no Government payment or reimbursement is made. However, an employee may not be reimbursed, and payment may not be made on his behalf, for excessive personal living expenses, gifts, entertainment, or other personal benefits, nor does it allow an employee to be reimbursed by a person for travel on official business under agency orders when reimbursement is proscribed by Decision B-128527 of the Comptroller General dated March 7, 1967.

(2) Participation in the activities of national or State political parties not proscribed by law. (See paragraph (o) of § 100.735-22 regarding proscribed political activities.)

(3) Participation in the affairs of, or acceptance of an award for a meritorious public contribution or achievement given by, a charitable, religious, professional, social, fraternal, nonprofit educational or recreational, public service, or civic organization.

(e) An employee who intends to engage in outside employment shall obtain the approval, through his official superior, of his agency head. A record of each approval under this paragraph shall be filed in the employee's official personnel folder.

(f) This section does not apply to special Government employees, who are subject to the provisions of § 100.735-23.

§ 100.735-16 Financial interests.

(a) An employee may not have financial interests which—

(1) Establish a substantial personal or private interest in a matter which involves his duties and responsibilities as an employee (an employee may not have financial interests, except as permitted by § 100.735-9(c) or authorized pursuant to § 100.735-12(d); or

(2) Are entered into in reliance upon, or as a result of, information obtained through his employment; or

(3) Result from active and continuous trading (as distinguished from the making of bona fide investments) which is conducted on such a scale as to interfere with the proper performance of his duties.

(b) Aside from the restrictions prescribed or cited in this subpart, employees are free to engage in lawful financial transactions to the same extent as private citizens. Employees should be aware that the financial interests of their wives of minor children and blood relatives who are full-time residents of their households may be regarded, for the purposes of this section, as financial interests of the employees themselves.

(c) This section does not apply to special Government employees, who are subject to the provisions of § 100.735-23.

§ 100.735-17 Use of Government property.

An employee shall not directly or indirectly use, or allow the use of, Government property of any kind, including property leased to the Government, for other than officially approved activities. An employee has a positive duty to protect and conserve Government property including equipment, supplies, and other property entrusted or issued to him.

§ 100.735-18 Misuse of information.

For the purpose of furthering a private interest, an employee shall not, except as provided in paragraph (b) of § 100.735-15, directly or indirectly use, or allow the use of, official information obtained through or in connection with

Executive Office of the President

§ 100.735–22

his Government employment which has not been made available to the general public.

§ 100.735–19 Indebtedness.

An employee shall pay each just financial obligation in a proper and timely manner, especially one imposed by law such as Federal, State, or local taxes. For the purpose of this section, a *just financial obligation* means one acknowledged by the employee, or reduced to judgment by a court, and *in a proper and timely manner* means in a manner which his agency determines does not, under the circumstances, reflect adversely on the Government as his employer. In the event of dispute between an employee and an alleged creditor, this section does not require an agency to determine the validity or amount of the disputed debt.

§ 100.735–20 Gambling, betting, and lotteries.

An employee shall not participate, while on Government-owned or leased property or while on duty for the Government, in any gambling activity, including the operation of a gambling device, in conducting a lottery or pool, in a game for money or property, or in selling or purchasing a numbers slip or ticket.

§ 100.735–21 General conduct prejudicial to the Government.

An employee shall not engage in criminal, infamous, dishonest, immoral, or notoriously disgraceful conduct, or other conduct prejudicial to the Government.

§ 100.735–22 Miscellaneous statutory provisions.

Each employee shall acquaint himself with each statute that relates to his ethical and other conduct as an employee of his agency and of the Government. In particular, attention of employees is directed to the following statutory provisions:

(a) Chapter 11 of Title 18, United States Code, relating to bribery, graft, and conflicts of interest, as appropriate to the employees concerned (see §§ 100.735–9, 100.735–10, and 100.735–11).

(b) The prohibition against lobbying with appropriated funds (18 U.S.C. 1913).

(c) The prohibitions against disloyalty and striking (5 U.S.C. 7311, 18 U.S.C. 1918).

(d) The prohibition against the employment of a member of a Communist organization (50 U.S.C. 784).

(e) The prohibitions against (1) the disclosure of classified information (18 U.S.C. 798, 50 U.S.C. 783) and (2) the disclosure of confidential information (18 U.S.C. 1905).

(f) The provision relating to the habitual use of intoxicants to excess (5 U.S.C. 7352).

(g) The prohibition against the misuse of a Government vehicle (31 U.S.C. 638a(c)).

(h) The prohibition against the misuse of the franking privilege (18 U.S.C. 1719).

(i) The prohibition against the use of deceit in an examination or personnel action in connection with Government employment (5 U.S.C. 1917).

(j) The prohibition against fraud or false statements in a Government matter (18 U.S.C. 1001).

(k) The prohibition against mutilating or destroying a public record (18 U.S.C. 2071).

(l) The prohibition against counterfeiting and forging transportation requests (18 U.S.C. 508).

(m) The prohibitions against (1) embezzlement of Government money or property (18 U.S.C. 641); (2) failing to account for public money (18 U.S.C. 643); and (3) embezzlement of the money or property of another person in the possession of an employee by reason of his employment (18 U.S.C. 654).

(n) The prohibition against unauthorized use of documents relating to claims from or by the Government (18 U.S.C. 285).

(o) The prohibition against political activities in subchapter III of chapter 73 of title 5, United States Code and 18 U.S.C. 602, 603, 607, and 608.

(p) The prohibition against an employee acting as the agent of a foreign principal registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act (18 U.S.C. 219).

§ 100.735-23

3 CFR Ch. I (1-1-96 Edition)

§ 100.735-23 Conduct and responsibilities of special Government employees.

(a) A special Government employee shall not use his Government employment for a purpose that is, or gives the appearance of being, motivated by the desire for private gain for himself or another person, particularly one with whom he has family, business, or financial ties.

(b) A special Government employee shall not use inside information obtained as a result of his Government employment for private gain for himself or another person whether by direct action on his part or by counsel, recommendation, or suggestion to another person, particularly one with whom he has family, business, or financial ties. For the purposes of this section, *inside information* means information obtained under Government authority which has not become part of the body of public information.

(c) A special Government employee who engages in teaching, lecturing, or writing, whether for or without compensation, shall not for such purposes make use of information obtained as a result of his Government employment, except when that information has been made available to the general public or will be made available on request, or when the agency head gives written authorization for the use of nonpublic information on the basis that such use is in the public interest.

(d) A special Government employee shall not use his Government employment to coerce, or give the appearance of coercing, a person to provide financial benefit to himself or another person, particularly one with whom he has family, business, or financial ties.

(e) Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, a special Government employee, while so employed or in connection with his employment, shall not receive or solicit from a person having business with his agency anything of value as a gift, gratuity, loan, entertainment, or favor for himself or another person, particularly one with whom he has family, business, or financial ties.

(f) Notwithstanding paragraph (e) of this section a special Government employee shall be allowed the same lati-

tude as is authorized for regular Government employees by paragraph (b) of § 100.735-14.

(g) Attention of special Government employees is directed to the provisions of § 100.735-3, making the provisions of this subpart generally applicable to their activities.

§ 100.735-24 Reporting of employment and financial interests—regular employees.

(a) Not later than 90 days after the effective date of this subpart, an employee designated in paragraph (d) of this section shall submit to his agency head a statement, on a form made available in the office of the Executive Clerk for the White House Office and the Counselor for each other agency, setting forth the following information:

(1) A list of the names of all corporations, companies, firms, or other business enterprises, partnerships, non-profit organizations, and educational or other institutions with or in which he, his spouse, minor child or other member of his immediate household has—

(i) Any connection as an employee, officer, owner, director, member, trustee, partner, adviser or consultant; or

(ii) Any continuing financial interest, through a pension or retirement plan, shared income, or other arrangement as a result of any current or prior employment or business or professional association; or

(iii) Any financial interest through the ownership of stock, stock options, bonds, securities, or other arrangements including trusts.

However, an employee need not report any financial interest exempted under § 100.735-9(c) as too remote or inconsequential to affect the integrity of an employee's services in a matter.

(2) A list of the names of his creditors and the creditors of his spouse, minor child or other member of his immediate household, other than those creditors to whom they may be indebted by reason of a mortgage on property which he occupies as a personal residence or to whom they may be indebted for current and ordinary household and living expenses such as

Executive Office of the President

§ 100.735-24

those incurred for household furnishings, an automobile, education, vacations, or the like.

(3) A list of his interests and those of his spouse, minor child or other member of his immediate household in real property or rights in lands, other than property which he occupies as a personal residence.

(b) For the purpose of this section *member of his immediate household* means a full-time resident of the employee's household who is related to him by blood.

(c) Each employee designated in paragraph (d) of this section who enters on duty after the effective date of this subpart shall submit such statement not later than 30 days after the date of his entrance on duty, but not earlier than 90 days after the effective date of this subpart.

(d) Statements of employment and financial interests are required of the following:

(1) Employees paid at a level of the Executive Schedule in subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, except a Presidential appointee required to file a statement of financial interests under section 401 of Executive Order No. 11222 of May 8, 1965.

(2) Employees in classified positions of grade GS-13 or above, or the equivalent thereof.

(e) Changes in, or additions to, the information contained in an employee's statement of employment and financial interests shall be reported in a supplementary statement as of June 30 each year. If no changes or additions occur, a negative report is required. Notwithstanding the filing of the annual report required by this paragraph, each employee shall at all times avoid acquiring a financial interest that could result, or taking an action that would result, in a violation of the conflicts-of-interest provisions of 18 U.S.C. 208 or this subpart.

(f) If any information required to be included on a statement of employment and financial interests or supplementary statement, including holdings placed in trust, is not known to the employee but is known to another person, the employee shall request that other person to submit the information in his behalf.

(g) Paragraph (a) of this section does not require an employee to submit any information relating to his connection with, or interest in, a professional society or a charitable, religious, social, fraternal, recreational, public service, civic, or political organization or a similar organization not conducted as a business enterprise. For the purpose of this section, educational and other institutions doing research and development or related work involving grants of money from or contracts with the Government are deemed "business enterprises" and are required to be included in an employee's statement of employment and financial interests.

(h) Each agency shall hold each statement of employment and financial interests in confidence. Each person designated to review a statement of employment and financial interests under section 100.735-26 is responsible for maintaining the statement in confidence and shall not allow access to, or allow information to be disclosed from, a statement except to carry out the purpose of this subpart. An agency may not disclose information from a statement except as the Civil Service Commission or the agency head may determine for good cause shown.

(i) The statements of employment and financial interests and supplementary statements required of employees are in addition to, and not in substitution for, or in derogation of, any similar requirement imposed by law, order, or regulation. The submission of a statement by an employee does not permit him or any other person to participate in a matter in which his or the other person's participation is prohibited by law, order, or regulation.

(j) An employee who believes that his position has been improperly included as one requiring the submission of a statement of employment and financial interests is entitled to obtain a review of his complaint under his agency's grievance procedure.

(k) This section does not apply to special Government employees, who are subject to the provisions of § 100.735-25.

§ 100.735-25

§ 100.735-25 Reporting of employment and financial interests—special Government employees.

(a) A special Government employee shall submit to the agency head a statement of employment and financial interests which reports (1) all current Federal Government employment, (2) the names of all corporations, companies, firms, State of local governmental organizations, research organizations, and educational or other institutions in or for which he is an employee, officer, member, owner, trustee, director, adviser, or consultant, with or without compensation, (3) those financial interests which the agency determines are relevant in the light of the duties he is to perform, and (4) the names of all partnerships in which he is engaged.

(b) A statement required under this section shall be submitted at the time of employment and shall be kept current throughout the term of a special Government employee's service with an agency. A supplementary statement shall be submitted at the time of any reappointment; a negative report will suffice if no changes have occurred since the submission of the last statement.

§ 100.735-26 Reviewing statements of financial interests.

(a) A designee of the agency head shall review the statements required by §§ 100.735-24 and §§ 100.735-25 to determine whether there exists a conflict, or appearance of conflict, between the interests of the employee or special Government employee concerned and the performance of his service for the Government. If the designee determines that such a conflict or appearance of conflict exists, he shall provide the employee with an opportunity to explain the conflict or appearance of conflict. If he concludes that remedial action should be taken, he shall refer the statement to the agency head through the Counselor for the agency designated pursuant to § 100.735-6, with his recommendation for such action. The agency head, after consideration of the employee's explanation and such investigation as he deems appropriate shall direct appropriate remedial action if he deems it necessary.

3 CFR Ch. I (1-1-96 Edition)

(b) Remedial action pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section may include, but is not limited to:

- (1) Changes in assigned duties.
- (2) Divestment by the employee of his conflicting interest.
- (3) Disqualification for a particular action.
- (4) Exemption pursuant to paragraph (b) of § 100.735-9 or paragraph (d) of § 100.735-12.
- (5) Disciplinary action.

§ 100.735-27 Supplemental regulations or instructions.

An agency head may issue supplemental and implementing regulations or instructions not inconsistent with this subpart as necessary to carry out the full purpose and intent of Executive Order 11222 and this subpart as may be required by the particular circumstances of his agency. Such regulations or instructions may include but are not limited to, delegations of any authority allowed by law pertaining to the functions placed upon the agency head by this subpart. Such regulations or instructions must be made available to employees and special Government employees in the same manner as this subpart (see § 100.735-5).

Subpart B—Special Procedures; Counsel to the President

§ 100.735-31 Members of part-time committees, boards, and commissions.

(a) This section applies to each part-time member of a committee, board, or commission appointed by the President (referred to in this section as a Member).

(b) When the Counsel to the President determines that the functions and responsibilities of a committee, board, or commission are such that consistent with the policy and purpose of Executive Order 11222 the Members thereof should submit statements of employment and financial interests, he shall request each Member thereof to submit such a statement to the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission.

(c) A statement of employment and financial interests required under this section shall be submitted not later than 30 days after the Member's receipt

Executive Office of the President

of the request therefor from the Counsel to the President, and shall be kept up to date by submission of amended statements of any changes in, or additions to, the information required to be included in the original statement, on a quarterly basis. The statement shall be submitted in the format prescribed by the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission.

(d) The Chairman of the Civil Service Commission shall review each statement of employment and financial interests and any amendment thereto submitted under this section and shall report to the Counsel to the President any information contained in a statement which may indicate a conflict between the financial interests of the Member concerned and the performance of his services for the Government.

§ 100.735-32 Special delegation of authority to the Counsel to the President.

The authority of the President under sections 205 and 208(b) of Title 18, United States Code, to permit certain actions by an officer or employee of the Government, including a special Government employee, for appointment to whose position the President is responsible, reserved to the President by section 505(c) of Executive Order 11222, is delegated to the Counsel to the President.

PART 101—PUBLIC INFORMATION PROVISIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES ACT

Sec.

- 101.1 Executive Office of the President.
- 101.2 Office of Management and Budget.
- 101.3 Office of Administration.
- 101.4 National Security Council.
- 101.5 Council on Environmental Quality.
- 101.6 Office of National Drug Control Policy.
- 101.7 Office of Science and Technology Policy.
- 101.8 Office of the United States Trade Representative.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 552.

SOURCE: 40 FR 8061, Feb. 25, 1975 and 55 FR 46067, November 1, 1990, unless otherwise noted.

§ 101.8

§ 101.1 Executive Office of the President.

Until further regulations are promulgated, the remainder of the entities within the Executive Office of the President, to the extent that 5 U.S.C. 552 is applicable, shall follow the procedures set forth in the regulations applicable to the Office of Management and Budget (5 CFR Ch. III). Requests for information from these other entities should be submitted directly to such entity.

§ 101.2 Office of Management and Budget.

Freedom of Information regulations for the Office of Management and Budget appear at 5 CFR Ch. III.

§ 101.3 Office of Administration.

Freedom of Information regulations for the Office of Administration appear at 5 CFR part 2502.

[55 FR 46037, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 101.4 National Security Council.

Freedom of Information regulations for the National Security Council appear at 32 CFR Ch. XXI.

§ 101.5 Council on Environmental Quality.

Freedom of Information regulations for the Council on Environmental Quality appear at 40 CFR Ch. V.

[42 FR 65131, Dec. 30, 1977]

§ 101.6 Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Freedom of Information regulations for the Office of National Drug Control Policy appear at 21 CFR parts 1400-1499.

[55 FR 46037, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 101.7 Office of Science and Technology Policy.

Freedom of Information regulations for the Office of Science and Technology Policy appear at 32 CFR part 2402.

[55 FR 46037, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 101.8 Office of the United States Trade Representative.

Freedom of Information regulations for the Office of the United States

§ 102.101

Trade Representative appear at 15 CFR part 2004.

[55 FR 46037, Nov. 1, 1990]

PART 102—ENFORCEMENT OF NONDISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF HANDICAP IN PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Sec.

102.101 Purpose.

102.102 Application.

102.103 Definitions.

102.104–102.109 [Reserved]

102.110 Self-evaluation.

102.111 Notice.

102.112–102.129 [Reserved]

102.130 General prohibitions against discrimination.

102.131–102.139 [Reserved]

102.140 Employment.

102.141–102.148 [Reserved]

102.149 Program accessibility: Discrimination prohibited.

102.150 Program accessibility: Existing facilities.

102.151 Program accessibility: New construction and alterations.

102.152–102.159 [Reserved]

102.160 Communications.

102.161–102.169 [Reserved]

102.170 Compliance procedures.

102.171–102.999 [Reserved]

AUTHORITY: 29 U.S.C. 794.

SOURCE: 53 FR 25879, July 8, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§ 102.101 Purpose.

The purpose of this regulation is to effectuate section 119 of the Rehabilitation, Comprehensive Services, and Developmental Disabilities Amendments of 1978, which amended section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to prohibit discrimination on the basis of handicap in programs or activities conducted by Executive agencies or the United States Postal Service.

§ 102.102 Application.

This regulation (§§ 102.101–102.170) applies to all programs or activities conducted by the agency, except for programs or activities conducted outside the United States that do not involve individuals with handicaps in the United States.

3 CFR Ch. I (1–1–96 Edition)

§ 102.103 Definitions.

For purposes of this regulation, the term—

Agency means, for purposes of this regulation only, the following entities in the Executive Office of the President: the White House Office, the Office of the Vice President, the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of Policy Development, the National Security Council, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, the Council on Environmental Quality, the Council of Economic Advisers, the Office of Administration, the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, and any committee, board, commission, or similar group established in the Executive Office of the President.

Agency head or head of the agency; as used in §§ 102.150(a)(3), 102.160(d) and 102.170 (i) and (j), shall be a three-member board which will include the Director, Office of Administration, the head of the Executive Office of the President, agency in which the issue needing resolution or decision arises and one other agency head selected by the two other board members. In the event that an issue needing resolution or decision arises within the Office of Administration, one of the board members shall be the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Assistant Attorney General means the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice.

Auxiliary aids means services or devices that enable persons with impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills to have an equal opportunity to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of, programs or activities conducted by the agency. For example, auxiliary aids useful for persons with impaired vision include readers, Brailled materials, audio recordings, and other similar services and devices. Auxiliary aids useful for persons with impaired hearing include telephone handset amplifiers, telephones compatible with hearing aids, telecommunication devices for deaf persons (TDD's), interpreters, notetakers, written materials, and other similar services and devices.

Complete complaint means a written statement that contains the complainant's name and address and describes the agency's alleged discriminatory action in sufficient detail to inform the agency of the nature and date of the alleged violation of section 504. It shall be signed by the complainant or by someone authorized to do so on his or her behalf. Complaints filed on behalf of classes or third parties shall describe or identify (by name, if possible) the alleged victims of discrimination.

Facility means all or any portion of buildings, structures, equipment, roads, walks, parking lots, rolling stock or other conveyances, or other real or personal property.

Historic preservation programs means programs conducted by the agency that have preservation of historic properties as a primary purpose.

Historic properties means those properties that are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or properties designated as historic under a statute of the appropriate State or local government body.

Individual with handicaps means any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, has a record of such an impairment, or is regarded as having such an impairment.

As used in this definition, the phrase:

(1) *Physical or mental impairment* includes—

(i) Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: Neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; genitourinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine; or

(ii) Any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities. The term "physical or mental impairment" includes, but is not limited to, such diseases and conditions as orthopedic, visual, speech, and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, mental retardation, emotional ill-

ness, and drug addiction and alcoholism.

(2) *Major life activities* includes functions such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working.

(3) *Has a record of such an impairment* means has a history of, or has been misclassified as having, a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.

(4) *Is regarded as having an impairment* means—

(i) Has a physical or mental impairment that does not substantially limit major life activities but is treated by the agency as constituting such a limitation;

(ii) Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits major life activities only as a result of the attitudes of others toward such impairment; or

(iii) Has none of the impairments defined in paragraph (1) of this definition but is treated by the agency as having such an impairment.

Qualified individual with handicaps means—

(1) With respect to preschool, elementary, or secondary education services provided by the agency, an individual with handicaps who is a member of a class of persons otherwise entitled by statute, regulation, or agency policy to receive education services from the agency;

(2) With respect to any other agency program or activity under which a person is required to perform services or to achieve a level of accomplishment, an individual with handicaps who meets the essential eligibility requirements and who can achieve the purpose of the program or activity without modifications in the program or activity that the agency can demonstrate would result in a fundamental alteration in its nature;

(3) With respect to any other program or activity, an individual with handicaps who meets the essential eligibility requirements for participation in, or receipt of benefits from, that program or activity; and

(4) “Qualified handicapped person” as that term is defined for purposes of employment in 29 CFR 1613.702(f), which is made applicable to this regulation by § 102.140.

Section 504 means section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Pub. L. 93–112, 87 Stat. 394 (29 U.S.C. 794)), as amended by the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1974 (Pub. L. 93–516, 88 Stat. 1617); the Rehabilitation, Comprehensive Services, and Developmental Disabilities Amendments of 1978 (Pub. L. 95–602, 92 Stat. 2955); and the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1986 (Pub. L. 99–506, 100 Stat. 1810). As used in this regulation, section 504 applies only to programs or activities conducted by Executive agencies and not to federally assisted programs.

Substantial impairment means a significant loss of the integrity of finished materials, design quality, or special character resulting from a permanent alteration.

§§ 102.104—102.109 [Reserved]

§ 102.110 Self-evaluation.

(a) The agency shall, by September 6, 1989, evaluate its current policies and practices, and the effects thereof, that do not or may not meet the requirements of this regulation and, to the extent modification of any such policies and practices is required, the agency shall proceed to make the necessary modifications.

(b) The agency shall provide an opportunity to interested persons, including individuals with handicaps or organizations representing individuals with handicaps, to participate in the self-evaluation process by submitting comments (both oral and written).

(c) The agency shall, for at least three years following completion of the self-evaluation, maintain on file and make available for public inspection:

(1) A description of areas examined and any problems identified; and

(2) A description of any modifications made.

§ 102.111 Notice.

The agency shall make available to employees, applicants, participants, beneficiaries, and other interested per-

sons such information regarding the provisions of this regulation and its applicability to the programs or activities conducted by the agency, and make such information available to them in such manner as the head of the agency finds necessary to apprise such persons of the protections against discrimination assured them by section 504 and this regulation.

§§ 102.112—102.129 [Reserved]

§ 102.130 General prohibitions against discrimination.

(a) No qualified individual with handicaps shall, on the basis of handicap, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity conducted by the agency.

(b)(1) The agency, in providing any aid, benefit, or service, may not, directly or through contractual, licensing, or other arrangements, on the basis of handicap—

(i) Deny a qualified individual with handicaps the opportunity to participate in or benefit from the aid, benefit, or service;

(ii) Afford a qualified individual with handicaps an opportunity to participate in or benefit from the aid, benefit, or service that is not equal to that afforded others;

(iii) Provide a qualified individual with handicaps with an aid, benefit, or service that is not as effective in affording equal opportunity to obtain the same result, to gain the same benefit, or to reach the same level of achievement as that provided to others;

(iv) Provide different or separate aid, benefits, or services to individuals with handicaps or to any class of individuals with handicaps than is provided to others unless such action is necessary to provide qualified individuals with handicaps with aid, benefits, or services that are as effective as those provided to others;

(v) Deny a qualified individual with handicaps the opportunity to participate as a member of planning or advisory boards;

Executive Office of the President

§ 102.150

(vi) Otherwise limit a qualified individual with handicaps in the enjoyment of any right, privilege, advantage, or opportunity enjoyed by others receiving the aid, benefit, or service.

(2) The agency may not deny a qualified individual with handicaps the opportunity to participate in programs or activities that are not separate or different, despite the existence of permissibly separate or different programs or activities.

(3) The agency may not, directly or through contractual or other arrangements, utilize criteria or methods of administration the purpose or effect of which would—

(i) Subject qualified individuals with handicaps to discrimination on the basis of handicap; or

(ii) Defeat or substantially impair accomplishment of the objectives of a program or activity with respect to individuals with handicaps.

(4) The agency may not, in determining the site or location of a facility, make selections the purpose or effect of which would—

(i) Exclude individuals with handicaps from, deny them the benefits of, or otherwise subject them to discrimination under any program or activity conducted by the agency; or

(ii) Defeat or substantially impair the accomplishment of the objectives of a program or activity with respect to individuals with handicaps.

(5) The agency, in the selection of procurement contractors, may not use criteria that subject qualified individuals with handicaps to discrimination on the basis of handicap.

(6) The agency may not administer a licensing or certification program in a manner that subjects qualified individuals with handicaps to discrimination on the basis of handicap, nor may the agency establish requirements for the programs or activities of licensees or certified entities that subject qualified individuals with handicaps to discrimination on the basis of handicap. However, the programs or activities of entities that are licensed or certified by the agency are not, themselves, covered by this regulation.

(c) The exclusion of nonhandicapped persons from the benefits of a program limited by Federal statute or Execu-

tive order to individuals with handicaps or the exclusion of a specific class of individuals with handicaps from a program limited by Federal statute or Executive order to a different class of individuals with handicaps is not prohibited by this regulation.

(d) The agency shall administer programs and activities in the most integrated setting appropriate to the needs of qualified individuals with handicaps.

§§ 102.131—102.139 [Reserved]

§ 102.140 Employment.

No qualified individual with handicaps shall, on the basis of handicap, be subject to discrimination in employment under any program or activity conducted by the agency. The definitions, requirements, and procedures of section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 791), as established by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in 29 CFR part 1613, shall apply to employment in federally conducted programs or activities.

§ 102.141—102.148 [Reserved]

§ 102.149 Program accessibility: Discrimination prohibited.

Except as otherwise provided in § 102.150, no qualified individual with handicaps shall, because the agency's facilities are inaccessible to or unusable by individuals with handicaps, be denied the benefits of, be excluded from participation in, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity conducted by the agency.

§ 102.150 Program accessibility: Existing facilities.

(a) *General.* The agency shall operate each program or activity so that the program or activity, when viewed in its entirety, is readily accessible to and usable by individuals with handicaps. This paragraph does not—

(1) Necessarily require the agency to make each of its existing facilities accessible to and usable by individuals with handicaps;

(2) In the case of historic preservation programs, require the agency to take any action that would result in a substantial impairment of significant

§ 102.150

3 CFR Ch. I (1–1–96 Edition)

historic features of an historic property; or

(3) Require the agency to take any action that it can demonstrate would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of a program or activity or in undue financial and administrative burdens. In those circumstances where agency personnel believe that the proposed action would fundamentally alter the program or activity or would result in undue financial and administrative burdens, the agency has the burden of proving that compliance with § 102.150(a) would result in such alteration or burdens. The decision that compliance would result in such alteration or burdens must be made by the agency head or his or her designee after considering all agency resources available for use in the funding and operation of the conducted program or activity, and must be accompanied by a written statement of the reasons for reaching that conclusion. If an action would result in such an alteration or such burdens, the agency shall take any other action that would not result in such an alteration or such burdens but would nevertheless ensure that individuals with handicaps receive the benefits and services of the program or activity.

(b) *Methods*—(1) *General*. The agency may comply with the requirements of this section through such means as redesign of equipment, reassignment of services to accessible buildings, assignment of aides to beneficiaries, home visits, delivery of services at alternate accessible sites, alteration of existing facilities and construction of new facilities, use of accessible rolling stock, or any other methods that result in making its programs or activities readily accessible to and usable by individuals with handicaps. The agency is not required to make structural changes in existing facilities where other methods are effective in achieving compliance with this section. The agency, in making alterations to existing buildings, shall meet accessibility requirements to the extent compelled by the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4151–4157), and any regulations implementing it. In choosing among available methods for meeting the requirements of this section, the

agency shall give priority to those methods that offer programs and activities to qualified individuals with handicaps in the most integrated setting appropriate.

(2) *Historic preservation programs*. In meeting the requirements of § 102.150(a) in historic preservation programs, the agency shall give priority to methods that provide physical access to individuals with handicaps. In cases where a physical alteration to an historic property is not required because of § 102.150(a) (2) or (3), alternative methods of achieving program accessibility include—

(i) Using audio-visual materials and devices to depict those portions of an historic property that cannot otherwise be made accessible;

(ii) Assigning persons to guide individuals with handicaps into or through portions of historic properties that cannot otherwise be made accessible; or

(iii) Adopting other innovative methods.

(c) *Time period for compliance*. The agency shall comply with the obligations established under this section by November 7, 1988, except that where structural changes in facilities are undertaken, such changes shall be made by September 6, 1991, but in any event as expeditiously as possible.

(d) *Transition plan*. In the event that structural changes to facilities will be undertaken to achieve program accessibility, the agency shall develop, by March 6, 1989, a transition plan setting forth the steps necessary to complete such changes. The agency shall provide an opportunity to interested persons, including individuals with handicaps or organizations representing individuals with handicaps, to participate in the development of the transition plan by submitting comments (both oral and written). A copy of the transition plan shall be made available for public inspection. The plan shall, at a minimum—

(1) Identify physical obstacles in the agency's facilities that limit the accessibility of its programs or activities to individuals with handicaps;

(2) Describe in detail the methods that will be used to make the facilities accessible;

Executive Office of the President

§ 102.170

(3) Specify the schedule for taking the steps necessary to achieve compliance with this section and, if the time period of the transition plan is longer than one year, identify steps that will be taken during each year of the transition period; and

(4) Indicate the official responsible for implementation of the plan.

§ 102.151 Program accessibility: New construction and alterations.

Each building or part of a building that is constructed or altered by, on behalf of, or for the use of the agency shall be designed, constructed, or altered so as to be readily accessible to and usable by individuals with handicaps. The definitions, requirements, and standards of the Architectural Barriers Act (42 U.S.C. 4151–4157), as established in 41 CFR 101–19.600 to 101–19.607, apply to buildings covered by this section.

§§ 102.152–102.159 [Reserved]

§ 102.160 Communications.

(a) The agency shall take appropriate steps to ensure effective communication with applicants, participants, personnel of other Federal entities, and members of the public.

(1) The agency shall furnish appropriate auxiliary aids where necessary to afford an individual with handicaps an equal opportunity to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of, a program or activity conducted by the agency.

(i) In determining what type of auxiliary aid is necessary, the agency shall give primary consideration to the requests of the individual with handicaps.

(ii) The agency need not provide individually prescribed devices, readers for personal use or study, or other devices of a personal nature.

(2) Where the agency communicates with applicants and beneficiaries by telephone, telecommunication devices for deaf persons (TDD's) or equally effective telecommunication systems shall be used to communicate with persons with impaired hearing.

(b) The agency shall ensure that interested persons, including persons with impaired vision or hearing, can obtain information as to the existence

and location of accessible services, activities, and facilities.

(c) The agency shall provide signage at a primary entrance to each of its inaccessible facilities, directing users to a location at which they can obtain information about accessible facilities. The international symbol for accessibility shall be used at each primary entrance of an accessible facility.

(d) This section does not require the agency to take any action that it can demonstrate would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of a program or activity or in undue financial and administrative burdens. In those circumstances where agency personnel believe that the proposed action would fundamentally alter the program or activity or would result in undue financial and administrative burdens, the agency has the burden of proving that compliance with § 102.160 would result in such alteration or burdens. The decision that compliance would result in such alteration or burdens must be made by the agency head or his or her designee after considering all agency resources available for use in the funding and operation of the conducted program or activity and must be accompanied by a written statement of the reasons for reaching that conclusion. If an action required to comply with this section would result in such an alteration or such burdens, the agency shall take any other action that would not result in such an alteration or such burdens but would nevertheless ensure that, to the maximum extent possible, individuals with handicaps receive the benefits and services of the program or activity.

§§ 102.161–102.169 [Reserved]

§ 102.170 Compliance procedures.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, this section applies to all allegations of discrimination on the basis of handicap in programs and activities conducted by the agency.

(b) The agency shall process complaints alleging violations of section 504 with respect to employment according to the procedures established by the Equal Employment Opportunity

§§ 102.171—102.999

Commission in 29 CFR part 1613 pursuant to section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 791).

(c) The Director, Facilities Management, Office of Administration, Executive Office of the President, shall be responsible for coordinating implementation of this section. Complaints may be sent to the Director at the following address: Room 486, Old Executive Office Building, 17th and Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20500.

(d) The agency shall accept and investigate all complete complaints for which it has jurisdiction. All complete complaints must be filed within 180 days of the alleged act of discrimination. The agency may extend this time period for good cause.

(e) If the agency receives a complaint over which it does not have jurisdiction, it shall promptly notify the complainant and shall make reasonable efforts to refer the complaint to the appropriate Government entity.

(f) The agency shall notify the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board upon receipt of any complaint alleging that a building or facility that is subject to the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4151–4157), is not readily accessible to and usable by individuals with handicaps.

(g) Within 180 days of the receipt of a complete complaint for which it has jurisdiction, the agency shall notify the

3 CFR Ch. I (1–1–96 Edition)

complainant of the results of the investigation in a letter containing—

(1) Findings of fact and conclusions of law;

(2) A description of a remedy for each violation found; and

(3) A notice of the right to appeal.

(h) Appeals of the findings of fact and conclusions of law or remedies must be filed by the complainant within 90 days of receipt from the agency of the letter required by §102.170(g). The agency may extend this time for good cause.

(i) Timely appeals shall be accepted and processed by the head of the agency.

(j) The head of the agency shall notify the complainant of the results of the appeal within 60 days of the receipt of the request. If the head of the agency determines that additional information is needed from the complainant, he or she shall have 60 days from the date of receipt of the additional information to make his or her determination on the appeal.

(k) The time limits cited in paragraphs (g) and (j) of this section may be extended with the permission of the Assistant Attorney General.

(l) The agency may delegate its authority for conducting complaint investigations to other Federal agencies, except that the authority for making the final determination may not be delegated to another agency.

§§ 102.171—102.999 [Reserved]

Title 3 Finding Aids

Table 1—Proclamations

Table 2—Executive Orders

Table 3—Other Presidential Documents

Table 4—Presidential Documents Affected During 1996

Table 5—Statutes Cited as Authority for Presidential Documents

List of CFR Sections Affected

Index

Table 1— PROCLAMATIONS

No.	Signature Date	Subject	61 FR Page
1996			
6860	Jan. 2	Death of Admiral Arleigh A. Burke	381
6861	Jan. 12	Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday, 1996	1207
6862	Jan. 12	Religious Freedom Day, 1996	1271
6863	Jan. 30	National African American History Month, 1996	3777
6864	Feb. 1	American Heart Month, 1996	4347
6865	Feb. 7	150th Anniversary of the Smithsonian Institution	5269
6866	Feb. 26	American Red Cross Month, 1996	7685
6867	Mar. 1	Declaration of a National Emergency and Invocation of Emergency Authority Relating to the Regulation of the Anchorage and Movement of Vessels.	8843
6868	Mar. 1	Irish-American Heritage Month, 1996	8847
6869	Mar. 1	Save Your Vision Week, 1996	8849
6870	Mar. 8	National Park Week, 1996	9899
6871	Mar. 11	National Poison Prevention Week, 1996	10445
6872	Mar. 19	Women's History Month, 1996	11707
6873	Mar. 22	Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy, 1996.	13383
6874	Mar. 27	Death of Edmund Sixtus Muskie	14233
6875	Mar. 29	Cancer Control Month, 1996	14063
6876	Mar. 29	Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A., 1996	14605
6877	Apr. 2	National Day of Prayer, 1996	15175
6878	Apr. 4	Death of Those Aboard U.S. Air Force Aircraft in Croatia.	15363
6879	Apr. 5	National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day, 1996.	15871
6880	Apr. 5	National Day of Remembrance of the Oklahoma City Bombing.	16035
6881	Apr. 8	National Child Abuse Prevention Month, 1996	16037
6882	Apr. 10	National D.A.R.E. Day, 1996	16611
6883	Apr. 11	National Pay Inequity Awareness Day, 1996	16613
6884	Apr. 11	Pan American Day and Pan American Week, 1996.	16615
6885	Apr. 17	National Volunteer Week, 1996	17545
6886	Apr. 19	National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week, 1996.	18041
6887	Apr. 19	Jewish Heritage Week, 1996	18043
6888	Apr. 19	National Crime Victims' Rights Week, 1996	18045
6889	Apr. 30	Loyalty Day, 1996	19503
6890	Apr. 30	Law Day, U.S.A., 1996	19803
6891	May 3	Labor History Month, 1996	20419
6892	May 6	Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month, 1996	21045
6893	May 7	Mother's Day, 1996	21047
6894	May 13	Older Americans Month, 1996	24661
6895	May 13	Peace Officers Memorial Day and Police Week, 1996.	24663

Title 3—The President

No.	Signature Date	Subject	61 FR Page
1996			
6896	May 15	National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week, 1996.	25129
6897	May 17	National Safe Boating Week, 1996	25765
6898	May 17	Death of Admiral Jeremy M. Boorda	25767
6899	May 20	World Trade Week, 1996	25769
6900	May 21	National Maritime Day, 1996	26067
6901	May 24	Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day, 1996	26769
6902	May 31	Small Business Week, 1996	28465
6903	June 7	Flag Day and National Flag Week, 1996	29633
6904	June 13	Father's Day, 1996	30797
6905	June 24	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Day, 1996.	32911
6906	June 26	Victims of the Bombing in Saudi Arabia	33823
6907	July 1	Declaration of a State of Emergency and Release of Feed Grain From the Disaster Reserve.	35083
6908	July 1	A National Month of Unity, 1996	35587
6909	July 18	Captive Nations Week, 1996	38049
6910	July 25	National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day, 1996.	39551
6911	July 25	Parents' Day, 1996	39553
6912	Aug. 21	Women's Equality Day, 1996	43645
6913	Aug. 23	Minority Enterprise Development Week, 1996	44143
6914	Aug. 26	To Modify the Allocation of Tariff-Rate Quotas for Certain Cheeses.	45851
6915	Sept. 9	America Goes Back to School, 1996	48063
6916	Sept. 13	National Farm Safety and Health Week, 1996	48815
6917	Sept. 17	Citizenship Day and Constitution Week, 1996	49405
6918	Sept. 18	National POW/MIA Recognition Day, 1996	49407
6919	Sept. 18	National Hispanic Heritage Month, 1996	49647
6920	Sept. 18	Establishment of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.	50223
6921	Sept. 20	National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week, 1996.	50419
6922	Sept. 27	To Extend Nondiscriminatory Treatment (Most-Favored-Nation Treatment) to the Products of Bulgaria.	51205
6923	Sept. 27	Gold Star Mother's Day, 1996	51347
6924	Oct. 2	National Student Voter Education Day, 1996	51767
6925	Oct. 3	Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Non-immigrants of Persons Who Formulate or Implement Policies That Are Impeding the Transition to Democracy in Burma or Who Benefit From Such Policies.	52233
6926	Oct. 3	National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, 1996 ..	52675
6927	Oct. 3	National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, 1996.	52677
6928	Oct. 4	Roosevelt History Month, 1996	53289
6929	Oct. 4	National Disability Employment Awareness Month, 1996.	53291
6930	Oct. 5	Fire Prevention Week, 1996	53293
6931	Oct. 5	German-American Day, 1996	53295
6932	Oct. 7	National Wildlife Refuge Week, 1996	53297
6933	Oct. 7	Child Health Day, 1996	53301
6934	Oct. 9	Leif Erikson Day, 1996	53591

Table 1— Proclamations

No.	Signature Date	Subject	61 FR Page
1996			
6935	Oct. 10	National Day of Concern About Young People and Gun Violence, 1996.	53593
6936	Oct. 10	General Pulaski Memorial Day, 1996	53825
6937	Oct. 11	National Character Counts Week, 1996	54069
6938	Oct. 11	National School Lunch Week, 1996	54071
6939	Oct. 11	National Children's Day, 1996	54073
6940	Oct. 11	Columbus Day, 1996	54075
6941	Oct. 14	White Cane Safety Day, 1996	54077
6942	Oct. 17	To Amend the Generalized System of Preferences	54719
6943	Oct. 17	Honoring the Filipino Veterans of World War II ..	54925
6944	Oct. 21	National Forest Products Week, 1996	54927
6945	Oct. 21	National Consumers Week, 1996	55077
6946	Oct. 24	United Nations Day, 1996	55545
6947	Oct. 29	National Adoption Month, 1996	56383
6948	Oct. 29	To Modify Provisions on Upland Cotton and for Other Purposes.	56385
6949	Oct. 29	National American Indian Heritage Month, 1996	56397
6950	Oct. 31	Veterans Day, 1996	56873
6951	Nov. 7	To Extend Nondiscriminatory Treatment (Most-Favored-Nation Treatment) to the Products of Romania.	58129
6952	Nov. 8	National Farm-City Week, 1996	58311
6953	Nov. 11	National Family Caregivers Week, 1996	58313
6954	Nov. 11	Thanksgiving Day, 1996	58455
6955	Nov. 13	To Provide Duty-Free Treatment to Products of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and Qualifying Industrial Zones.	58761
6956	Nov. 19	National Family Week, 1996	59301
6957	Nov. 21	National Great American Smokeout Day, 1996	59803
6958	Nov. 22	Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Non-immigrants of Persons Who Are Members or Officials of the Sudanese Government or Armed Forces.	60007
6959	Nov. 26	World AIDS Day, 1996	63691
6960	Nov. 27	National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month, 1996.	64245
6961	Nov. 28	To Facilitate Positive Adjustment to Competition From Imports of Broom Corn Brooms.	64431
6962	Dec. 2	To Implement the United States-Israel Agreement on Trade in Agricultural Products.	64581
6963	Dec. 5	National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day, 1996 ...	64957
6964	Dec. 10	Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week.	65455
6965	Dec. 13	Wright Brothers Day, 1996	66865

Table 2— EXECUTIVE ORDERS

No.	Signature Date	Subject	61 FR Page
1996			
12985	Jan. 11	Establishing the Armed Forces Service Medal	1209
12986	Jan. 18	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.	1693
12987	Jan. 31	Amendment to Executive Order No. 12964	4205
12988	Feb. 5	Civil Justice Reform	4729
12989	Feb. 13	Economy and Efficiency in Government Procurement Through Compliance With Certain Immigration and Naturalization Act Provisions.	6091
12990	Feb. 29	Adjustments of Rates of Pay and Allowances for the Uniformed Services, Amendment to Executive Order No. 12984.	8467
12991	Mar. 6	Adding the Small Business Administration to the President's Export Council.	9587
12992	Mar. 15	President's Council on Counter-Narcotics	11287
12993	Mar. 21	Administrative Allegations Against Inspectors General.	13043
12994	Mar. 21	Continuing the President's Committee on Mental Retardation and Broadening Its Membership and Responsibilities.	13047
12995	Mar. 25	Amendment to Executive Order No. 12873	13645
12996	Mar. 25	Management and General Public Use of the National Wildlife Refuge System.	13647
12997	Apr. 1	Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization.	14949
12998	Apr. 5	Amendment to Executive Order No. 11880	15873
12999	Apr. 17	Educational Technology: Ensuring Opportunity for All Children in the Next Century.	17227
13000	Apr. 24	Order of Succession of Officers To Act as Secretary of Defense.	18483
13001	May 8	Establishing an Emergency Board To Investigate a Dispute Between Certain Railroads Represented by the National Railway Labor Conference and Their Employees Represented by the Transportation Communications International Union.	21943
13002	May 13	Termination of Combat Zone Designation in Vietnam and Waters Adjacent Thereto.	24665
13003	May 15	Establishing an Emergency Board To Investigate Disputes Between Certain Railroads Represented by the National Carriers' Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference and Their Employees Represented by the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.	25131

Title 3—The President

No.	Signature Date	Subject	61 FR Page
	1996		
13004	May 17	Establishing an Emergency Board To Investigate Disputes Between Certain Railroads Represented by the National Railway Labor Conference and Their Employees Represented by Certain Labor Organizations.	25711
13005	May 21	Empowerment Contracting	26069
13006	May 21	Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties in Our Nation's Central Cities.	26071
13007	May 24	Indian Sacred Sites	26771
13008	June 3	Amending Executive Order 12880	28721
13009	June 14	Amendment to Executive Order No. 12963 Entitled Presidential Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS.	39799
13010	July 15	Critical Infrastructure Protection	37347
13011	July 16	Federal Information Technology	37657
13012	July 18	Establishing an Emergency Board To Investigate a Dispute Between the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority and Their Employees Represented by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.	38051
13013	Aug. 6	Amending Executive Order No. 10163, the Armed Forces Reserve Medal.	41483
13014	Aug. 15	Maintaining Unofficial Relations With the People on Taiwan.	42963
13015	Aug. 22	White House Commission on Aviation Safety and Security.	43937
13016	Aug. 28	Amendment to Executive Order No. 12580	45871
13017	Sept. 5	Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry.	47659
13018	Sept. 16	Amending Executive Order No. 12975	49045
13019	Sept. 28	Supporting Families: Collecting Delinquent Child Support Obligations.	51763
13020	Oct. 12	Amendment to Executive Order 12981	54079
13021	Oct. 19	Tribal Colleges and Universities	54929
13022	Oct. 31	Administration of the Midway Islands	56875
13023	Nov. 6	Amendments to Executive Order 12992, Expanding and Changing the Name of the President's Council on Counter-Narcotics.	57767
13024	Nov. 7	Amending Executive Order 12015, Relating to Competitive Appointments of Students Who Have Completed Approved Career-Related Work Study Programs.	58125
13025	Nov. 13	Amendment to Executive Order 13010, the President's Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection.	58623
13026	Nov. 15	Administration of Export Controls on Encryption Products.	58767
13027	Nov. 15	Establishing an Emergency Board To Investigate a Dispute Between the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority and Its Employees Represented by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.	58971

Table 2— Executive Orders

No.	Signature Date	Subject	61 FR Page
	1996		
13028	Dec. 3	Further Amendments to Executive Order No. 12757—Implementation of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.	64589
13029	Dec. 3	Implementing, for the United States, the Provisions of Annex 1 of the Decision Concerning Legal Capacity and Privileges and Immunities, Issued by the Council of Ministers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on December 1, 1993.	64591
13030	Dec. 12	Administration of Foreign Assistance and Related Functions and Arms Export Controls.	66187
13031	Dec. 13	Federal Alternative Fueled Vehicle Leadership	66529
13032	Dec. 26	Further Amendment to Executive Order No. 12964.	68985
13033	Dec. 27	Adjustments of Certain Rates of Pay and Allowances.	68987

Table 3—OTHER PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Signature Date	Subject	61 FR Page
1996		
Jan. 3	Notice: Continuation of Libyan Emergency	383
Jan. 4	Presidential Determination No. 96-8: Suspending Restrictions on U.S. Relations With the Palestine Liberation Organization.	2889
Jan. 18	Notice: Continuation of Emergency Regarding Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process.	1695
Jan. 22	Presidential Determination No. 96-9: Presidential Determination on Food Security Wheat Reserve Release.	4207
Feb. 5	Memorandum: Delegation of Authority Regarding Provision on Haiti Under the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996, as Enacted by the Balanced Budget Downpayment Act, I (P.L. 104-99).	5669
Feb. 23	Presidential Determination No. 96-10: Eligibility of Bosnia and Herzegovina To Be Furnished Defense Articles and Services Under the Foreign Assistance Act and the Arms Export Control Act.	8463
Feb. 23	Presidential Determination No. 96-11: Presidential Determination on Military Drawdown for Jordan.	8465
Feb. 27	Order: Further Designation Under Executive Order No. 12958.	7977
Feb. 28	Presidential Determination No. 96-12: Presidential Determination on the Proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the United States of America and the Argentine Republic Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.	9887
Feb. 29	Memorandum: Delegation of Responsibility for Consultations and Submission of a Written Policy Justification Under Section 604(b)(1) and Section 604(b)(5) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996.	9889
Mar. 1	Presidential Determination No. 96-13: Certification for Major Narcotics Producing and Transit Countries.	9891
Mar. 1	Presidential Determination No. 96-14: Assistance Program for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union.	9893
Mar. 7	Presidential Determination No. 96-15: Presidential Determination on Renewal of Trade Agreement With the Republic of Belarus.	49935
Mar. 7	Presidential Determination No. 96-16: Presidential Determination on Renewal of Trade Agreement With the Republic of Kazakhstan.	49937
Mar. 7	Presidential Determination No. 96-17: Drawdown of Commodities and Services From the Departments of Defense, the Treasury, Transportation, and Justice and Drawdown of Defense Articles, Defense Services, and Training From the Department of Defense for Israel.	11123

Title 3—The President

Signature Date	Subject	61 FR Page
1996		
Mar. 8	Notice: Continuation of Iran Emergency	9897
Mar. 8	Presidential Determination No. 96-18: Eligibility of Slovenia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia To Be Furnished Defense Articles and Services Under the Foreign Assistance Act and the Arms Export Control Act.	11497
Mar. 19	Presidential Determination No. 96-19: Determination Pursuant to Section 523 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104-107).	14235
Apr. 1	Memorandum: Delegation of Responsibilities Under Section 1208 of Title XII of Public Law 104-106.	26017
Apr. 1	Presidential Determination No. 96-20: Suspending Restrictions on U.S. Relations With the Palestine Liberation Organization.	26019
Apr. 4	Presidential Determination No. 96-21: Determination Under the Heading "International Organizations and Programs" in Title IV of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act for FY 1996: U.S. Contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO).	26021
Apr. 8	Memorandum: Strengthening Drug Control Cooperation With Mexico.	16039
Apr. 18	Presidential Determination No. 96-22: Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended.	26027
Apr. 22	Memorandum: Additional Transportation Planning To Address Impacts of Transportation on National Parks.	18229
Apr. 22	Memorandum: Facilitating Public-Private Partnerships for Protection of the National Parks.	18231
Apr. 26	Memorandum: Suspension of the Proviso Limiting Implementation of Subsections (a), (b), (c), (e), (g), or (i) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533) Contained in the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (H.R. 3019).	24667
Apr. 26	Memorandum: Suspension of Subsection 325(a) and Subsection 325(b) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, ("Act") as Set Forth in Section 101(c) of Title I of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (H.R. 3019) Concerning the Tongass National Forest.	19505
Apr. 26	Memorandum: Suspension of Subsection 119(a) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, ("Act") as Set Forth in Section 101(c) of Title I of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (H.R. 3019) Regarding the Mojave National Preserve.	24875
Apr. 28	Memorandum: Exports of Alaskan North Slope (ANS) Crude Oil.	19507
Apr. 30	Presidential Determination No. 96-23: Suspending Prohibitions on Certain Sales and Leases Under the Anti-Economic Discrimination Act of 1994.	26029
May 9	Presidential Determination No. 96-24: Assistance Program for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union.	26031

Table 3—Other Presidential Documents

Signature Date	Subject	61 FR Page
1996		
May 10	Memorandum: Delegation of Responsibilities Under Section 211(c) of Title II of Public Law 102–228.	26033
May 16	Presidential Determination No. 96–25: Waiver of Statutory Restrictions To Permit Assistance to Turkey.	27001
May 22	Presidential Determination No. 96–26: Use of International Organizations and Programs Account Funds for the U.S. Contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO).	27767
May 24	Notice: Continuation of Emergency With Respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Bosnian Serbs.	26773
May 28	Presidential Determination No. 96–27: U.S.-Israel Arrow Deployability Program.	29001
May 29	Presidential Determination No. 96–28: Vietnamese Cooperation in Accounting for United States Prisoners of War and Missing in Action (POW/MIA).	29453
May 31	Presidential Determination No. 96–29: Determination Under Subsection 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Continuation of Waiver Authority.	29455
June 3	Presidential Determination No. 96–30: Determination Under Subsection 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Continuation of Waiver Authority.	29457
June 6	Presidential Determination No. 96–31: Assistance Program for Russia.	30127
June 14	Presidential Determination No. 96–32: Suspending Restrictions on U.S. Relations With the Palestine Liberation Organization.	32629
June 21	Presidential Determination No. 96–33: Reconfirmation of Findings With Respect to the Trade Agreement With the People's Republic of China.	32631
June 26	Presidential Determination No. 96–34: Bosnian Compliance on Withdrawal of Foreign Forces and Terminating Intelligence Cooperation With Iran.	36493
June 26	Presidential Determination No. 96–35: Determination Under Section 2(b)(2)(D) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as Amended: People's Republic of China.	36495
June 28	Presidential Determination No. 96–36: Delegation of Authority To Identify Germany Under Title VII and Modify or Restrict Title VII Trade Action Taken Against Germany.	35079
June 29	Presidential Determination No. 96–37: Determination Under Section 2(b)(2)(D)(ii) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as Amended: People's Republic of China.	36989
June 29	Presidential Determination No. 96–38: Determination Under Section 2(b)(2)(D) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as Amended: People's Republic of China.	36991
July 6	Presidential Determination No. 96–39: Assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina.	38053
July 8	Memorandum: Delegation of Authority With Respect to Debt Reduction for the Poorest Countries.	38563
July 8	Presidential Determination No. 96–40: Assistance for Bosnia and Herzegovina.	38055
July 22	Notice: Continuation of Iraqi Emergency	38561

Title 3—The President

Signature Date	Subject	61 FR Page
1996		
Aug. 12 ...	Presidential Determination No. 96-41: Suspending Restrictions on U.S. Relations With the Palestine Liberation Organization.	43137
Aug. 14 ...	Notice: Continuation of Emergency Regarding Export Control Regulations.	42527
Aug. 24 ...	Presidential Determination No. 96-42: POW/MIA Military Drawdown for Vietnam.	46699
Aug. 27 ...	Presidential Determination No. 96-43: Extension of the Exercise of Certain Authorities Under the Trading With the Enemy Act.	46529
Aug. 27 ...	Presidential Determination No. 96-44: Reconfirmation of Findings With Respect to the Trade Agreement With Albania.	45859
Aug. 27 ...	Presidential Determination No. 96-45: Reconfirmation of Findings With Respect to the Trade Agreement With Kyrgyzstan.	45861
Aug. 27 ...	Presidential Determination No. 96-46: Reconfirmation of Findings With Respect to the Trade Agreement With Ukraine.	45863
Aug. 27 ...	Presidential Determination No. 96-47: Reconfirmation of Findings With Respect to the Trade Agreement With Armenia.	45865
Aug. 27 ...	Presidential Determination No. 96-48: Reconfirmation of Findings With Respect to the Trade Agreement With Moldova.	45867
Aug. 27 ...	Presidential Determination No. 96-49: Findings With Respect to the Trade Agreement With Georgia.	45869
Aug. 30 ...	Memorandum: Determinations Under Section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974 and Section 304 of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act Concerning Broom Corn Brooms.	46697
Sept. 4	Presidential Determination No. 96-50: POW/MIA Military Drawdown for Cambodia.	48601
Sept. 4	Presidential Determination No. 96-51: Presidential Determination Under Subsections 402(a) and 409(a) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Emigration Policies of Mongolia.	48603
Sept. 12 ...	Presidential Determination No. 96-52: Drawdown of Commodities and Services From the Departments of State, the Treasury, Defense and Justice for Presidential Security Support to the Government of Haiti.	50417
Sept. 16 ...	Notice: Continuation of Emergency With Respect to UNITA	49047
Sept. 26 ...	Presidential Determination No. 96-53: Determination To Authorize the Furnishing of Emergency Military Assistance to Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Uganda Under Section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act.	56859
Sept. 28 ...	Presidential Determination No. 96-54: Presidential Determination on Classified Information Concerning the Air Force's Operating Location Near Groom Lake, Nevada.	52679

Table 3—Other Presidential Documents

Signature Date	Subject	61 FR Page
1996		
Sept. 30 ...	Presidential Determination No. 96–55: Determination To Authorize the Furnishing of Non-Lethal Emergency Military Assistance to the States Participating in the Economic Community of West African States' Peacekeeping Force (ECOMOG) Under Section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended.	56861
Sept. 30 ...	Presidential Determination No. 96–56: Determination To Authorize the Drawdown of Commodities, Services, and Training From the Department of Defense for the Economic Community of West African States' Peacekeeping Force (ECOMOG) Under Section 552(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended.	56863
Sept. 30 ...	Presidential Determination No. 96–57: Drawdown of Articles, Services, and Military Education and Training From DOD To Provide Antinarcotics Assistance to Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, and the Countries of the Eastern Caribbean.	56865
Sept. 30 ...	Presidential Determination No. 96–58: Loan Guarantee to Israel Program.	56867
Sept. 30 ...	Presidential Determination No. 96–59: Presidential Determination on FY 1997 Refugee Admissions Numbers and Authorizations of In-Country Refugee Status Pursuant to Sections 207 and 101(a)(42), Respectively, of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and Determination Pursuant to Section 2(b)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act, as Amended.	56869
Oct. 16	Notice: Continuation of Emergency With Respect to Significant Narcotics Traffickers Centered in Colombia.	54531
Oct. 29	Notice: Continuation of Iran Emergency	56107
Nov. 8	Presidential Determination No. 97–1: Assistance Program for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union.	59171
Nov. 11 ...	Presidential Determination No. 97–2: Determination Under Section 2(b)(2)(D) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as Amended: People's Republic of China.	59805
Nov. 11 ...	Presidential Determination No. 97–3: Determination Under Section 2(b)(2)(D) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as Amended: People's Republic of China.	59807
Nov. 12 ...	Notice: Continuation of Emergency Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction.	58309
Nov. 12 ...	Presidential Determination No. 97–4: Designation of Jordan as a Major Non-NATO Ally.	59809
Nov. 20 ...	Memorandum: Delegation of Authority Under Section 581(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997.	64247
Nov. 20 ...	Presidential Determination No. 97–5: Findings With Respect to the Trade Agreement With Turkmenistan.	59303
Nov. 21 ...	Memorandum: Delegation of Responsibilities Under the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996.	64249
Nov. 26 ...	Presidential Determination No. 97–6: Findings With Respect to the Trade Agreement With Uzbekistan.	63693
Nov. 26 ...	Presidential Determination No. 97–7: Findings With Respect to the Trade Agreement With Tajikistan.	63695

Title 3—The President

Signature Date	Subject	61 FR Page
1996		
Nov. 27 ...	Presidential Determination No. 97–8: Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended.	65147
Nov. 28 ...	Memorandum: Action Under Section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974 Concerning Broom Corn Brooms.	64439
Dec. 2	Presidential Determination No. 97–9: Drawdown of Articles, Services, and Military Education and Training From DOD To Provide Anti-Narcotics Assistance to Mexico.	65149
Dec. 3	Presidential Determination No. 97–10: Continued Vietnamese Cooperation in Accounting for United States Prisoners of War and Missing in Action (POW/MIA).	65151
Dec. 11	Presidential Determination No. 97–12: Drawdown of Commodities and Services From the Inventory and Resources of the Department of Defense To Support a Peace Monitoring Force in Northern Iraq.	67685

Signature Date	Subject	62 FR Page
1996		
Dec. 6	Presidential Determination No. 97–11A: Determination Pursuant to Section 523 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997 (as Enacted in Public Law 104–208).	299
Dec. 27	Presidential Determination No. 97–13: Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended.	3979
Dec. 27	Presidential Determination No. 97–14: Drawdown From DoD Articles and Services for Assistance for the Victims of Conflict and Other Persons at Risk From Northern Iraq.	1379
Dec. 27	Presidential Determination No. 97–15: Assistance Program for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union.	1381

**Table 4—PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS AFFECTED
DURING 1996**

Editorial note: The following abbreviations are used in this table:

EO	Executive Order
FR	Federal Register
PLO	Public Land Order (43 CFR, Appendix to Chapter II)
Proc.	Proclamation
Pub. L.	Public Law
Stat.	U.S. Statutes at Large

Proclamations

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
2246	See Proc. 6920 (61 FR 50223)
6641	Modified by Proc. 6948 (61 FR 56385)
6763	Modified by Proc. 6948 (61 FR 56385)
6821	Modified by Proc. 6948 (61 FR 56385)
6857	Modified by Proc. 6948 (61 FR 56385)

Executive Orders

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Oct. 22, 1854	Revoked in part by PLO 7202 (61 FR 29758)
Feb. 1, 1886	See PLO 7148 (61 FR 29129)
July 6, 1910	Revoked in part by PLO 7219 (61 FR 53752)
Apr. 13, 1912	Revoked by PLO 7200 (61 FR 29758)
Dec. 31, 1912	Revoked in part by PLO 7199 (61 FR 29128); Pub. L. 104-333, 110 Stat. 4114, sec. 218
Oct. 29, 1913	Revoked in part by PLO 7216 (61 FR 48720)

Title 3—The President

Executive Orders—*Continued*

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
June 30, 1916	Revoked by PLO 7225 (61 FR 60116)
Apr. 11, 1918	Revoked by PLO 7224 (61 FR 58700)
Apr. 17, 1926	Revoked in part by Pub. L. 104–158, 110 Stat. 1409, sec. 3
199–A	Superseded in part by EO 13022 (61 FR 56875)
2446	Revoked in part by Pub. L. 104–212, 110 Stat. 3014, sec. 101
4254	Revoked in part by PLO 7202 (61 FR 29758)
5237	Revoked in part by PLO 7226 (61 FR 60723)
8682	Superseded in part by EO 13022 (61 FR 56875)
8729	Superseded in part by EO 13022 (61 FR 56875)
10163	Amended by EO 12013 (61 FR 41483)
11048	Superseded in part by EO 13022 (61 FR 56875)
11216	See EO 13002 (61 FR 24665)
11593	See EO 13006 (61 FR 26071)
	See EO 13022 (61 FR 56875)
11776	Superseded by EO 12994 (61 FR 13047)
11880	Amended by EO 12998 (61 FR 15873)
11958	Amended by EO 13030 (61 FR 66187)
12015	Amended by EO 13024 (61 FR 58125)
12072	See EO 13006 (61 FR 26071)
12131	Amended by EO 12991 (61 FR 9587)
12143	Superseded by EO 13014 (61 FR 42963)
12163	Amended by EO 13030 (61 FR 66187)
12170	See Notice of Oct. 29, 1996, p. 312
12543	Continued by Notice of Jan. 3, 1996, p. 255
12544	Continued by Notice of Jan. 3, 1996, p. 255
12580	Amended by EO 13016 (61 FR 45871)
12757	Amended by EO 13028 (61 FR 64589)

Table 4—Presidential Documents Affected

Executive Orders—Continued

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
12778	Revoked by EO 12988 (61 FR 4729)
12787	Revoked by EO 13000 (61 FR 18483)
12805	See EO 12993 (61 FR 13043)
12808	See Pres. Determination No. 96–7 of Dec. 27, 1995 (61 FR 2887) See Notice of May 24, 1996, p. 286
12810	See Final Rule of Jan. 3, 1996 (61 FR 629) See Pres. Determination No. 96–7 of Dec. 27, 1995 (61 FR 2887) See Notice of May 24, 1996, p. 286
12821	Superseded by EO 12999 (61 FR 17227)
12831	See Pres. Determination No. 96–7 of Dec. 27, 1995 (61 FR 2887) See Notice of May 24, 1996, p. 286
12844	Amended by EO 13031 (61 FR 66529)
12846	See Pres. Determination No. 96–7 of Dec. 27, 1995 (61 FR 2887) See Notice of May 24, 1996, p. 286
12865	Continued by Notice of Sept. 16, 1996, p. 305
12866	See EO 12988 (61 FR 4729)
12873	Amended by EO 12995 (61 FR 13645)
12880	Amended by EO 13008 (61 FR 28721)
12884	Amended by EO 13030 (61 FR 66187)
12924	See EO 13020 (61 FR 54079)
12934	See Pres. Determination No. 96–7 of Dec. 27, 1995 (61 FR 2887) See Notice of May 24, 1996, p. 286
12944	Superseded by EO 12984 (61 FR 235)
12947	See Notice of Jan. 3, 1996, p. 255
12957	Continued by Notice of Mar. 8, 1996, p. 265
12958	See Order of Feb. 27, 1996, p. 259
12959	See Notice of Mar. 8, 1996, p. 265
12963	Amended by EO 13009 (61 FR 30799)

Title 3—The President

Executive Orders—*Continued*

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
12964	Amended by EO 12987 (61 FR 4205)
	Amended by EO 13032 (61 FR 68985)
12975	Amended by EO 13018 (61 FR 49045)
12978	See Notice of Oct. 16, 1996, p. 312
12981	Amended by EO 13020 (61 FR 54079)
	Amended by EO 13026 (61 FR 58767)
12984	Amended by EO 12990 (61 FR 8467)
	Superseded by EO 13033 (61 FR 68987)
12987	See EO 13032 (61 FR 68985)
12990	Superseded by EO 13033 (61 FR 68987)
12992	Amended by EO 13023 (61 FR 57767)
12996	See EO 13022 (61 FR 56875)
13010	Amended by EO 13025 (61 FR 58623)

Other Presidential Documents

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
96-7	See Final Rule of Jan. 3, 1996 (61 FR 629)

**Table 5—STATUTES CITED AS AUTHORITY FOR
PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS**

Editorial note: Statutes which were cited as authority for the issuance of Presidential documents contained in this volume are listed under one or more of these headings. For authority cites for hortatory proclamations, see the text of each proclamation:

Short Title of Act
 United States Statutes at Large
 United States Code
 Public Laws

Citations have been set forth in the style in which they appear in the documents. Since the form of citations varies from document to document, users of this table should search under all headings for pertinent references.

Short Title of Act

<i>Title</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.	EO 13028
Agriculture Act of 1970	Proc. 6907
Arms Export Control Act (sec. 3(a)(1))	Presidential Determination Nos. 96–10, p. 258; 96–18, p. 265
Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (sec. 123 b)	Presidential Determination No. 96–12, p. 260
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Competitiveness, and Liability Act of 1980 (sec. 115).	EO 13016
Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997.	Presidential Determination No. 97–10, p. 323
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996.	Memorandums of Apr. 26, p. 281–2
Emergency Wetlands Resources Act	EO 12996
Endangered Species Act of 1973	EO 12996
Energy Policy and Conservation Act	EO 13031
Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1992.	EO 13031

Title 3—The President

Short Title of Act—*Continued*

<i>Title</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (sec. 2(b)(2)(D)).	Presidential Determination Nos. 96–35, p. 293; 96–37, p. 294; 96–38, p. 294; 97–2, p. 315; 97–3, p. 315
Federal Advisory Committee Act	EOs 12987, 12991, 12994, 13017, 13032
Federal Agriculture Improvement Act of 1996.	Proc. 6948
Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (Ch. 288).	EO 12999
Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956	EO 12996
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act	EO 12996
Food Security Wheat Reserve Act of 1980.	Presidential Determination No. 96–9, p. 257
Foreign Assistance Act of 1961	
<i>Citation to act as a whole</i>	EO 13028
Sec. 226(b)	Presidential Determination No. 96–58, p. 309
Sec. 490(b)(1)(A)	Presidential Determination No. 96–13, p. 261
Sec. 503(a)	Presidential Determination Nos. 96–10, p. 258; 96–18, p. 265
Sec. 506(a)(1)	Presidential Determination Nos. 96–53, p. 306; 96–55, p. 307
Sec. 506(a)(2)	Presidential Determination Nos. 96–57, p. 309; 97–9, p. 323; 97–14, p. 326
Sec. 517	Presidential Determination No. 97–4, p. 316
Sec. 552(c)(2)	Presidential Determination Nos. 96–17, p. 263; 96–52, p. 305; 96–56, p. 308; 97–12, p. 325
Sec. 614(a)(1)	Presidential Determination Nos. 96–26, p. 286; 96–58, p. 309; 97–12, p. 325
Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1994 (sec. 577).	Presidential Determination No. 96–31, p. 290
Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1995 (sec. 561).	Memorandum of July 8, p. 295
Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996	
<i>Citation to act as a whole</i>	EO 13028
Title II	Presidential Determination Nos. 96–14, p. 262; 96–24, p. 284; 97–1, p. 313
Title IV	Presidential Determination No. 96–21, p. 268

Table 5—Statutes Cited As Authority

Short Title of Act— <i>Continued</i>	
<i>Title</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996— <i>Continued</i>	
Title VI	Presidential Determination Nos. 96–20, p. 267; 96–32, p. 290; 96–41, p. 297
Sec. 523	Presidential Determination No. 96–19, p. 266
Sec. 535	Presidential Determination Nos. 96–42, p. 298; 96–50, p. 304
Sec. 540(b)	Presidential Determination No. 96–39, p. 295
Sec. 562	Presidential Determination No. 96–25, p. 285
Sec. 570	Memorandum of July 8, p. 295
Sec. 572	Presidential Determination No. 96–11, p. 259
Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997.	Presidential Determination Nos. 97–1, p. 313; 97–11A, p. 324; 97–15, p. 326
Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995	
Title V, part E	Presidential Determination No. 96–8, p. 256
Sec. 422	EO 13029
Sec. 426	EO 12986
Sec. 564	Presidential Determination No. 96–23, p. 284
Hawaii Omnibus Act (sec. 48)	EO 13022
Immigration and Nationality Act	
Sec. 207	Presidential Determination No. 96–59, p. 310
Sec. 212(f) and 215	Procs. 6925, 6958
Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (sec. 112(c)(3)).	EO 13002
International Emergency Economic Powers Act.	EOs 13020, 13026
International Organizations Immunities Act (sec. 1 and 14).	EOs 12986, 12997
Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1995.	Presidential Determination Nos. 96–8, p. 256; 96–20, p. 267; 96–32, p. 290; 96–41, p. 297
Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (sec. 2(c)(1)).	Presidential Determination Nos. 96–22, p. 277; 97–8, p. 319; 97–13, p. 325
Mineral Leasing Act (sec. 28(s))	Memorandum of Apr. 28, p. 282
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994.	Presidential Determination No. 96–27, p. 288
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996.	EO 12999

Title 3—The President

Short Title of Act—*Continued*

<i>Title</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
National Emergencies Act	
Sec. 201	Procs. 6867, 6907
Sec. 202(d)	Notices of Jan. 3, p. 255; Jan. 18, p. 257; March 8; May 24, p. 286; July 22, p. 296; Aug. 14, p. 298; Sept. 16, p. 305; Oct. 16, p. 312; Oct. 29, p. 312; Nov. 12, p. 316
Sec. 301	Procs. 6867, 6907
National Environmental Policy Act	EO 12996
National Historic Preservation Act	EO 13006
National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988.	EO 13008
National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act.	EO 12996
North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (sec. 201 and 202).	Proc. 6948
North American Wetlands Conservation Act.	EO 12996
Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997.	Presidential Determination No. 97–10, p. 323
Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996	
Title I, sec. 101(c))	Memorandums of Apr. 26, p. 281–1
Sec. 609	Presidential Determination No. 96–28, p. 288
Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (sec. 1102 and 1206).	Proc. 6948
Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976.	EO 13006
Railway Labor Act	
Sec. 9A	EOs 13012, 13027
Sec. 10	EOs 13001, 13003, 13004
Refuge Recreation Act	EO 12996
Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980.	EO 12999
Taiwan Relations Act	EO 13014
Trade Act of 1974	
Sec. 203(a)	Proc. 6961; Memorandums of Aug. 30, p. 302; Nov. 28, p. 321
Sec. 402(a)	Presidential Determination No. 96–51, p. 304
Sec. 402(d)(1)	Presidential Determination Nos. 96–29, p. 289; 96–30, p. 290

Table 5—Statutes Cited As AuthorityShort Title of Act—*Continued*

<i>Title</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
Trade Act of 1974— <i>Continued</i>	
Sec. 405(b)(1)	Proc. 6922; Presidential Determination Nos. 96–15, p. 262; 96–16, p. 263; 96–33, p. 291; 96–44, p. 299; 96–45, p. 300; 96–46, p. 300; 96–47, p. 301; 96–48, p. 301; 96–49, p. 302; 97–5, p. 317; 97–6, p. 318; 97–7, p. 319
Sec. 409(a)	Presidential Determination No. 96–51, p. 304
Sec. 501–502	Proc. 6942
Sec. 604	Procs. 6914, 6942, 6948, 6955, 6961, 6962
Title V	Proc. 6942
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1997.	EO 13033
Uruguay Round Agreements Act	
Sec. 111 and 423	Proc. 6948
Sec. 404	Proc. 6914
United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act of 1985	
Sec. 4	Proc. 6962
Sec. 9	Proc. 6955

United States Statutes at Large

<i>Statutes Citation</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
34 Stat. 225	Proc. 6920
59 Stat. 669	EO 12997
63 Stat. 377	EO 12999
88 Stat. 1978	Presidential Determination No. 96–29, p. 289
90 Stat. 2505	EO 13006

Title 3—The President

United States Code

<i>U.S. Code Citation</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
3 U.S.C. (sec. 301)	Procs. 6867, 6914, 6925, 6942, 6955, 6958; EOs 12988, 12989, 12992, 13005, 13014, 13015, 13016, 13022, 13023, 13030, 13031; Presidential Determination Nos. 96–9, p. 257; 96–11, p. 259; 96–24, p. 284; 96–36, p. 293; Memorandums of Feb. 5, p. 258; Feb. 29, p. 261; Apr. 1, p. 266; Apr. 26, p. 281–2; Apr. 29; May 10, p. 285; July 8, p. 295; Nov. 20, p. 317; Nov. 21, p. 318
5 U.S.C. App	EOs 12987, 13017, 13032
5 U.S.C. App 2	EOs 12991, 12994
5 U.S.C. 3301 and 3302	EO 13024
5 U.S.C. 3347	EOs 12998, 13000
5 U.S.C. 5304 and 5304a	EO 13033
7 U.S.C. 1427a	Proc. 6907
7 U.S.C. 1736f–1	Presidential Determination No. 96–9, p. 257
7 U.S.C. 7236	Proc. 6948
8 U.S.C. 1157	Presidential Determination No. 96–59, p. 310
8 U.S.C. 1182(f) and 1185	Procs. 6925, 6958
15 U.S.C. 3701 <i>et seq.</i>	EO 12999
16 U.S.C. 431	Proc. 6920
16 U.S.C. 460k	EO 12996
16 U.S.C. 470 <i>et seq.</i>	EO 13006
16 U.S.C. 661	EO 12996
16 U.S.C. 668dd	EO 12996
16 U.S.C. 742a	EO 12996
16 U.S.C. 1531	EO 12996
16 U.S.C. 3901	EO 12996
16 U.S.C. 4321	EO 12996
16 U.S.C. 4401	EO 12996
19 U.S.C. 2112 note	Proc. 6955
19 U.S.C. 2253	Proc. 6961
19 U.S.C. 2432(a)	Presidential Determination No. 96–51, p. 304
19 U.S.C. 2432(d)(1)	Presidential Determination No. 96–29, p. 289
19 U.S.C. 2435(b)(1)	Proc. 6922; Presidential Determination Nos. 96–15, p. 262; 96–16, p. 263; 96–33, p. 291; 96–44, p. 299; 96–45, p. 300; 96–46, p. 300; 96–47, p. 301; 96–48, p. 301; 96–49, p. 302; 97–5, p. 317; 97–6, p. 318; 97–7, p. 319

Table 5—Statutes Cited As Authority

United States Code—*Continued*

<i>U.S. Code Citation</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
19 U.S.C. 2439(a)	Presidential Determination No. 96-51, p. 304
19 U.S.C. 2461-2462	Proc. 6942
19 U.S.C. 2463	Proc. 6942
19 U.S.C. 2483	Procs. 6942, 6955
19 U.S.C. 3331-3332	Proc. 6948
19 U.S.C. 3521 and 3621	Proc. 6948
21 U.S.C. 1501 <i>et seq.</i>	EO 13008
22 U.S.C. 288 <i>et seq.</i>	EOs 12986, 12997
22 U.S.C. 2186(b)	Presidential Determination No. 96-58, p. 309
22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(1)	Presidential Determination Nos. 96-53, p. 306; 96-55, p. 307
22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(2)	Presidential Determination Nos. 96-57, p. 309; 97-9, p. 323; 97-14, p. 326
22 U.S.C. 2348(c)(2)	Presidential Determination No. 96-56, p. 308
22 U.S.C. 2348a(c)(2)	Presidential Determination Nos. 96-17, p. 263; 96-52, p. 305; 97-12, p. 325
22 U.S.C. 2364(a)(1)	Presidential Determination Nos. 96-26, p. 286; 96-58, p. 309; 97-12, p. 325
22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(1)	Presidential Determination No. 96-22, p. 277
22 U.S.C. 3301 <i>et seq.</i>	EO 13014
26 U.S.C. 112(c)(3)	EO 13002
26 U.S.C. 2601(c)(1)	Presidential Determination Nos. 96-22, p. 277; 97-8, p. 319
30 U.S.C. 185	Memorandum of Apr. 28, p. 282
36 U.S.C. 175	Proc. 6974
40 U.S.C. 486(a)	EOs 12989, 13005
42 U.S.C. 2153(b)	Presidential Determination No. 96-12, p. 260
42 U.S.C. 4321	EOs 12996, 13031
42 U.S.C. 6201 <i>et seq.</i>	EO 13031
42 U.S.C. 6961(a)	Presidential Determination No. 96-54, p. 307
42 U.S.C. 9601 <i>et seq.</i>	EO 13016
45 U.S.C. 160	EOs 13001, 13003, 13004, 13012
50 U.S.C. 191	Proc. 6867
50 U.S.C. 1601 <i>et seq.</i>	Proc. 6867
50 U.S.C. 1622(d)	Notices of Jan. 3, p. 255; Jan. 18, p. 257; Mar. 8, p. 265; May 24, p. 286; July 22, p. 296; Aug. 14, p. 298; Sept. 16, p. 305; Oct. 16, p. 312; Oct. 29, p. 312; Nov. 12, p. 316
50 U.S.C. 1701 <i>et seq.</i>	EOs 13020, 13026

Title 3—The President

Public Laws

<i>Law Number</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
Pub. L. 65–24	Proc. 6867
Pub. L. 86–624	EO 13022
Pub. L. 93–618	Presidential Determination No. 96–29, p. 289
Pub. L. 95–223	Presidential Determination No. 96–43, p. 299
Pub. L. 96–8	EO 13014
Pub. L. 102–486	EO 13031
Pub. L. 103–87	Presidential Determination No. 96–31, p. 290
Pub. L. 103–160	Presidential Determination No. 96–27, p. 288
Pub. L. 103–236	EOs 12986, 13029; Presidential Determination Nos. 96–8, p. 256; 96–23, p. 284
Pub. L. 103–306	Memorandum of July 8, p. 295
Pub. L. 104–106	EOs 12990, 12999
Pub. L. 104–107	EO 13028; Presidential Deter- mination Nos. 96–11, p. 259; 96–14, p. 262; 96–19, p. 266; 96–20, p. 267; 96–21, p. 268; 96–24, p. 284; 96–25, p. 285; 96–32, p. 290; 95–41, p. 297; 96–42, p. 298; 96–50, p. 304; 97–1, p. 313; Memorandum of July 8, p. 295
Pub. L. 104–122	Presidential Determination Nos. 96–34, p. 292; 96–40, p. 296
Pub. L. 104–134	Presidential Determination No. 96–28, p. 288
Pub. L. 104–162	Proc. 6922
Pub. L. 104–171	Proc. 6951
Pub. L. 104–201	EO 13033
Pub. L. 104–208	EO 13033; Presidential Deter- mination Nos. 97–1, p. 313; 97– 10, p. 323; 97–11A, p. 324; 97– 15, p. 326

LIST OF CFR SECTIONS AFFECTED

Editorial note: All changes in Chapter I of this volume of the *Code of Federal Regulations* which were made by documents published in the Federal Register since January 1, 1986, are enumerated in the following list. Entries indicate the nature of the changes effected. Page numbers refer to Federal Register pages. The user should consult the entries for chapters and parts as well as sections for revisions.

For the period before January 1, 1986, see the "List of CFR Sections Affected, 1949–1963, 1964–1972, and 1973–1985" published in seven separate volumes.

Presidential documents affected during 1996 are set forth in Table 4 on page 367.

1986–1987		1990	
3 CFR	(No regulations issued)	3 CFR	55 FR Page
		Chapter I	
1988		101	
		Authority citation added	46037
3 CFR	53 FR Page	101.3	
		Revised.....	46037
Chapter I		101.6	
		Added	46037
102		101.7	
Added	25879	Added	46037
1989		101.8	
		Added	46037
3 CFR	(No regulations issued)	1991–1996	
		3 CFR	
		(No regulations issued)	

Index

A

Adoption Month, National (Proc. 6947)
Advisory commission, committee, council. *See* other part of title
Afghanistan; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–13, p. 261)
Africa, Great Lakes region; refugee assistance (Presidential Determination No. 97–13, p. 325)
African American History Month, National (Proc. 6863)
Agriculture. *See* specific agricultural commodity; Special observances
Air Force Aircraft in Croatia, Death of Those Aboard U.S. (Proc. 6878)
Air Force, operating location near Groom Lake, NV; classified information (Presidential Determination No. 96–54, p. 307)
Alaska North Slope; crude oil exports (Memorandum of Apr. 28, p. 282)
Albania; waiver of Trade Act of 1974 restrictions (Presidential Determination Nos. 96–30, p. 290; 96–44, p. 299)
Algeria; defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96–23, p. 284)
Aliens. *See* Immigration
Angola
 Generalized System of Preferences; designation (Proc. 6942)
 National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), state of emergency with U.S. (Notice of Sept. 16, p. 305)
Antigua & Barbuda; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–57, p. 309)
Antilles, Generalized System of Preferences; designation (Proc. 6942)
Arab League boycott of Israel (Presidential Determination No. 96–23, p. 284)
Argentina; nuclear agreement with U.S. (Presidential Determination No. 96–12, p. 260)

Armed Forces, U.S. (*See also* specific branch)
 Pay and allowances (EO 12990)
 Reserve Medal (EO 13013)
 Service Medal; establishment (EO 12985)
Armenia; waiver of Trade Act of 1974 restrictions (Presidential Determination Nos. 96–30, p. 290; 96–47, p. 301)
Arms and munitions. *See* Nuclear weapons; Weapons
Aruba, Generalized System of Preferences; designation (Proc. 6942)
Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month (Proc. 6892)
Austria; tariff-rate quotas for cheeses (Proc. 6914)
Aviation Safety and Security, White House Commission on; establishment (EO 13015)
Azerbaijan; waiver of Trade Act of 1974 restrictions (Presidential Determination No. 96–30, p. 290)

B

Bahamas, The; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–13, p. 261)
Bahrain; defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96–23, p. 284)
Bangladesh; defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96–23, p. 284)
Barbados; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–57, p. 309)
Belarus; waiver of Trade Act of 1974 restrictions (Presidential Determination Nos. 96–15, p. 262; 96–30, p. 290)
Belize; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–13, p. 261)
Bill of Rights Week (Proc. 6964)
Bioethics Advisory Commission, National; membership addition (EO 13018)
Black Colleges and Universities Week, National Historically (Proc. 6921)

Title 3—The President

- Boards. *See* other part of title
- Boating Week, National Safe (Proc. 6897)
- Bolivia; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–13, p. 261)
- Boorda, Admiral Jeremy M., death (Proc. 6898)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (*See also* Yugoslavia, former)
- Defense assistance (Presidential Determination Nos. 96–10, p. 258; 96–39, p. 295)
- Economic assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96–40, p. 296)
- Troop withdrawal and termination of intelligence cooperation with Iran (Presidential Determination No. 96–34, p. 292)
- Botswana; Generalized System of Preferences; designation (Proc. 6942)
- Brazil; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–13, p. 261)
- Breast Cancer Awareness Month, National (Proc. 6926)
- Broom corn brooms; imports to U.S. (Proc. 6961; Memorandums of Aug. 30, p. 302; Nov. 28, p. 321)
- Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; labor disputes (EO's 13012, 13027)
- Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; labor dispute (EO 13003)
- Bulgaria; trade agreement (Proc. 6922)
- Burke, Admiral Arleigh A., death (Proc. 6860)
- Burma
- Narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–13, p. 261)
- Suspension of entry into U.S. of persons impeding democracy (Proc. 6925)
- Business and industry. *See* Government agencies and employees; Special observances; Trade; specific country
- Business Week, Small (Proc. 6902)
- C**
- Cambodia
- Military assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96–50, p. 304)
- Narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–13, p. 261)
- POW/MIA accounting cooperation (Presidential Determination No. 96–50, p. 304)
- Cancer Control Month (Proc. 6875)
- Captive Nations Week (Proc. 6909)
- Cayman Islands, Generalized System of Preferences; designation (Proc. 6942)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Day (Proc. 6905)
- Character Counts Week, National (Proc. 6937)
- Cheeses; tariff-rate quotas for certain (Proc. 6914)
- Chief Information Officers Council; establishment (EO 13011)
- Child Abuse Prevention Month, National (Proc. 6881)
- Child Health Day (Proc. 6933)
- Child support; collection (EO 13019)
- Children's Day, National (Proc. 6939)
- China
- Export-Import Bank loans (Presidential Determination Nos. 96–35, p. 293; 96–37, p. 294; 96–38, p. 294; 97–2, p. 315; 97–3, p. 315)
- Narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–13, p. 261)
- Trade Act of 1974; restrictions waiver (Presidential Determination No. 96–29, p. 289)
- Trade agreement (Presidential Determination No. 96–33, p. 291)
- Cities; location of Federal facilities on historic properties in central (EO 13006)
- Citizenship Day and Constitution Week (Proc. 6917)
- Civil justice reform (EO 12988)
- Colleges and universities, tribal (EO 13021)
- Colombia; narcotics control
- Certification (Presidential Determination No. 96–13, p. 261)
- Defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96–57, p. 309)
- State of emergency with U.S. (Notice of Oct. 16)
- Columbus Day (Proc. 6940)
- Commerce Department; designation of officers to act as Secretary (EO 12998)
- Commissions, boards, committees, etc.
- Aviation Safety and Security, White House Commission on; establishment (EO 13015)
- Bioethics Advisory Commission, National; membership addition (EO 13018)
- Chief Information Officers Council; establishment (EO 13011)
- Counter-Narcotics, President's Council on
- Establishment (EO 12992)
- Name change (EO 13023)
- Critical Infrastructure Protection, President's Commission
- Amendment (EO 13025)
- Establishment (EO 13010)

Index

- Drug Policy Council, President's; name change and membership addition (EO 13023)
- Export Council, President's; amendment (EO 12991)
- Government Information Technology Services Board; establishment (EO 13011)
- Health Care Industry, Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality; establishment (EO 13017)
- HIV/AIDS, Presidential Advisory Council on; membership addition (EO 13009)
- Integrity Committee; establishment (EO 12993)
- Interagency Working Group on international counternarcotics policy (EO 13008)
- International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources; immunity from suit (EO 12986)
- Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization; designation as public international organization (EO 12997)
- Mental Retardation, President's Committee on; expansion of membership and responsibilities (EO 12994)
- Railway Labor Conference, National, labor dispute emergency boards; establishment (EO's 13001, 13003, 13004)
- Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority, labor dispute emergency boards; establishment (EO's 13012, 13027)
- Trade and Investment Policy, Commission on U.S.-Pacific; amendments (EO's 12987, 13032)
- Tribal Colleges and Universities, Presidential Board of Advisors on; establishment (EO 13021)
- Tribal Colleges and Universities, White House Initiative on; establishment (EO 13021)
- Computers, Federal surplus; transfer to classrooms (EO 12999)
- Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, International Union for; immunity from suit (EO 12986)
- Conservation. *See* Environment
- Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry, Advisory Commission on; establishment (EO 13017)
- Consumers Week, National (Proc. 6945)
- Contracts, Government. *See* Government agencies and employees
- Cotton, upland; imports (Proc. 6948)
- Council. *See* other part of title
- Counter-Narcotics, President's Council Establishment (EO 12992)
- Name change (EO 13023)
- Courts; civil justice reform (EO 12988)
- Crime. *See* Law enforcement and crime
- Crime Victims' Rights Week, National (Proc. 6888)
- Critical Infrastructure Protection, President's Commission on Amendment (EO 13025)
- Establishment (EO 13010)
- Croatia, Death of Those Aboard U.S. Air Force Aircraft in (Proc. 6878)
- Cuba; state of emergency with U.S. and vessels' regulation (Proc. 6867)
- Cyprus, Generalized System of Preferences; designation (Proc. 6942)

D

- D.A.R.E. Day, National (Proc. 6882)
- Defense and national security
 - Classification of national security information (Order of Feb. 27, p. 259)
 - Foreign assistance. *See* specific country
- Defense Authorization Act, National; delegation of authority (Memorandum of Apr. 1, p. 266)
- Defense Department; designation of officers to act as Secretary (EO 13000)
- Defense Transportation Day, National (Proc. 6896)
- Disability Employment Awareness Month, National (Proc. 6929)
- Disasters, natural; feed grain release (Proc. 6907)
- Disease Control and Prevention Day, Centers for, (Proc. 6905)
- Domestic Violence Awareness Month, National (Proc. 6927)
- Dominica; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96-57, p. 309)
- Dominican Republic; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96-13, p. 261)
- Drug Policy Council, President's; name change and membership addition (EO 13023)
- Drugged Driving, Drunk and, Prevention Month, National (Proc. 6960)
- Drugs. *See* Narcotics and drugs
- Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month, National (Proc. 6960)

Title 3—The President

E

Eastern Caribbean Regional Security System; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–57, p. 309)
Economic Community of West African States Peacekeeping Force; defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96–55, p. 307)
Ecuador; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–13, p. 261)
Education (*See also* Special observances)
Federal computer equipment and employees; assistance for classrooms (EO 12999)
Tribal colleges and universities (EO 13021)
Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A. (Proc. 6876)
Encryption products; export controls (EO 13026)
Endangered Species Act of 1973; suspension of proviso limiting implementation (Memorandum of Apr. 26, p. 281)
Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, implementation (EO 13028)
Environment (*See also* Special observances)
Endangered species; protection (Memorandum of Apr. 26, p. 281)
Mohave National Preserve; protection (Memorandum of Apr. 26, p. 282)
Paper, recycled content; Federal standards (EO 12995)
Tongass National Forest; protection (Memorandum of Apr. 26, p. 281)
Wildlife Refuge System; management (EO 12996)
Eritrea; defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96–53, p. 306)
Escalante National Monument, Grand Staircase; establishment (Proc. 6920)
Estonia; Russian and CIS troop withdrawal (Presidential Determination No. 96–31, p. 290)
Ethiopia
Defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96–53, p. 306)
Generalized System of Preferences; designation (Proc. 6942)
European Communities customs union; tariff-rate quota for cheeses (Proc. 6914)
Export Council, President's; adding Small Business Administration (EO 12991)
Export-Import Bank of the United States, loans. *See* specific country.

Exports (*See also* specific country or commodity)
Control regulations (EO's 13020, 13026; Notice of Aug. 14, p. 298)

F

Family Caregivers Week, National (Proc. 6953)
Family Week, National (Proc. 6956)
Farm-City Week, National (Proc. 6952)
Farm Safety and Health Week, National (Proc. 6916)
Father's Day (Proc. 6904)
Federal. *See* other part of title
Feed grain; release from disaster reserve (Proc. 6907)
Filipino Veterans of World War II, Honoring (Proc. 6943)
Finland; tariff-rate quotas for cheeses (Proc. 6914)
Fire Prevention Week (Proc. 6930)
Fish; conservation and management (EO 12996)
Flag Day and National Flag Week (Proc. 6903)
Food security wheat reserve; release (Presidential Determination No. 96–9, p. 257)
Foreign assistance (*See also* specific country; organization)
Administration (EO 13030)
Debt reduction for poorest countries (Memorandum of July 8, p. 295)
International financial institutions and other organizations and programs (Presidential Determination Nos. 96–19, p. 266; 97–11A, p. 324)
Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996; delegation of authority (Memorandums of Feb. 5, p. 258; July 8, p. 295)
Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997; delegation of authority (Memorandum of Nov. 20, p. 317)
Forest Products Week, National (Proc. 6944)

G

Generalized System of Preferences, amendments (Proc. 6942)
Georgia; waiver of Trade Act of 1974 restrictions (Presidential Determination Nos. 96–30, p. 290; 96–49, p. 302)
German-American Day (Proc. 6931)
Germany; trade restrictions (Presidential Determination No. 96–36, p. 293)

Index

- Ghana; defense assistance (Proc. 96–55, p. 307; Presidential Determination No. 96–56, p. 308)
- Gold Star Mother's Day (Proc. 6923)
- Government agencies and employees (*See also* Commissions, boards, committees, etc.)
- Acquisition, recycling and waste prevention (EO 12995)
- Appointments of students completing approved career-related work study programs (EO 13024)
- Civil justice reform (EO 12988)
- Classification of national security information (Order of Feb. 27, p. 259)
- Commerce Department; designation of officer to act as Secretary (EO 12998)
- Computer assistance and employees in classrooms (EO 12999)
- Contracts
- Economically distressed communities (EO 13005)
 - Employment of aliens (EO 12989)
- Defense Department; designation of officers to act as Secretary (EO 13000)
- Historic properties in central cities, location of Federal facilities (EO 13006)
- Indian sacred sites; accommodation (EO 13007)
- Information technology management (EO 13011)
- Inspectors General; administrative allegations against (EO 12993)
- National Parks
- Public-private partnership (Memorandum of Apr. 22, p. 280)
 - Transportation planning (Memorandum of Apr. 22, p. 278)
- Pay and allowances
- Rate adjustment (EO 13033)
 - Uniformed services (EO 12990)
- Vehicles, alternative fueled; Federal Government use (EO 13031)
- Grand Canyon National Park; overflights and transportation (Memorandum of Apr. 22, p. 278)
- Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument; establishment (Proc. 6920)
- Greek Independence Day (Proc. 6873)
- Greenland, Generalized System of Preferences; designation (Proc. 6942)
- Grenada; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–57, p. 309)
- Grenadines; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–57, p. 309)
- Groom Lake, NV, Air Force's operating location; classified information (Presidential Determination No. 96–54, p. 307)
- Guatemala; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–13, p. 261)
- Guinea; defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96–55, p. 307)
- Gun Violence, National Day of Concern About Young People and (Proc. 6935)
- ### H
- Haiti
- Defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96–52, p. 305)
 - Economic assistance (Memorandum of Feb. 5, p. 258; Presidential Determination No. 96–52, p. 305)
 - Narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–13, p. 261)
- Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the U.S.; tariff rate quotas
- Certain cheeses (Proc. 6914)
 - Upland cotton (Proc. 6948)
- Health and safety. *See* Environment; Special observances
- Health Care Industry, Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the; establishment (EO 13017)
- Heart Month, American (Proc. 6864)
- Hispanic Heritage Month, National (Proc. 6919)
- Historic properties in central cities; location of Federal facilities (EO 13006)
- HIV/AIDS, Presidential Advisory Council on; membership addition (EO 13009)
- Hong Kong; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–13, p. 261)
- Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week (Proc. 6964)
- ### I
- Immigration (*See also* specific country)
- Aliens employed under Government contracts (EO 12989)
 - Refugee admissions to U.S. (Presidential Determination No. 96–59, p. 310)
- India; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–13, p. 261)
- Indian Heritage Month, National American (Proc. 6949)
- Indians; accommodation of sacred sites (EO 13007)

Title 3—The President

Information Technology Services Board, Government; establishment (EO 13011)

Infrastructure Protection, President's Commission on Critical Amendment (EO 13025)

Establishment (EO 13010)

Inspectors General; administrative allegations against (EO 12993)

Integrity Committee; establishment (EO 12993)

International organizations, public; designation of Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (EO 12997)

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources; immunity from suit (EO 12986)

Iran

Narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–13, p. 261)

Sanctions (Memorandum of Nov. 21, p. 318)

State of emergency with U.S. (Notices of Mar. 8, p. 265; Oct. 29, p. 312)

Troop withdrawal and ending of intelligence cooperation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Presidential Determination No. 96–34, p. 292)

Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996; authority delegation (Memorandum of Nov. 21, p. 318)

Iraq

Defense assistance for northern (Presidential Determination Nos. 97–12, p. 325; 97–14, p. 326)

Refugee assistance to Kurdish employees of U.S. Government (Presidential Determination No. 97–8, p. 319)

State of emergency with U.S. (Notice of July 22, p. 296)

Irish-American Heritage Month (Proc. 6868)

Israel (*See also* Middle East)

Agricultural trade agreement with U.S. (Proc. 6962)

Arab League boycott; compliance (Presidential Determination No. 96–23, p. 284)

Arrow Deployability Program; funding (Presidential Determination No. 96–27, p. 288)

Defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96–17, p. 263)

Loan guarantee authority (Presidential Determination Nos. 96–23, p. 284; 96–58, p. 309)

West Bank, Gaza Strip, and qualifying industrial zones (Proc. 6955)

J

Jamaica; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–13, p. 261)

Jewish Heritage Week (Proc. 6887)

Jordan

Defense assistance (Presidential Determination Nos. 96–11, p. 259; 96–23, p. 284)

Designation as major non-NATO ally (Presidential Determination No. 97–4, p. 316)

K

Kazakstan; waiver of Trade Act of 1974 restrictions (Presidential Determination Nos. 96–16, p. 263; 96–30, p. 290; 96–45, p. 300)

King, Martin Luther, Jr., Federal Holiday (Proc. 6861)

Korea, North; nuclear facilities freeze (Presidential Determination No. 96–21, p. 268)

Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization

Designation as public international organization (EO 12997)

U.S. contribution (Presidential Determination Nos. 96–21, p. 268; 96–26, p. 286)

Korean War Veterans Armistice Day, National (Proc. 6910)

Kurdish employees of U.S. Government; refugee assistance (Presidential Determination No. 97–8, p. 319)

Kuwait; defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96–23, p. 284)

Kyrgyzstan; waiver of Trade Act of 1974 restrictions (Presidential Determination No. 96–30, p. 290)

L

Labor disputes. *See* specific company or union

Labor History Month (Proc. 6891)

Laos; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 9613)

Latvia; Russian and CIS troop withdrawal (Presidential Determination No. 96–31, p. 290)

Law Day, U.S.A. (Proc. 6890)

Law enforcement and crime (*See also* specific country; Narcotics and drugs; Special observances)

Civil justice reform (EO 12988)

Inspectors General; administrative allegations against (EO 12993)

Index

- Lebanon
 Defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96-23, p. 284)
 Narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96-13, p. 261)
 Leif Erikson Day (Proc. 6934)
 Liberia; Economic Community of West African States' Peacekeeping Force (Presidential Determination Nos. 96-55, p. 307; 96-56, p. 308)
 Libya
 Sanctions (Memorandum of Nov. 21, p. 318)
 State of emergency with U.S. (Notice of Jan. 3, p. 255)
 Loyalty Day (Proc. 6889)
- M**
- Macau, Generalized System of Preferences; designation (Proc. 6942)
 Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic; defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96-18, p. 265)
 Madagascar, Generalized System of Preferences; designation (Proc. 6942)
 Malaysia
 Generalized System of Preferences; designation (Proc. 6942)
 Narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96-13, p. 261)
 Mali; defense assistance (Presidential Determination Nos. 96-55, p. 307; 96-56, p. 308)
 Maritime Day, National (Proc. 6900)
 Mauritania; defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96-23, p. 284)
 Memorial Day (Proc. 6901)
 Mental Retardation, President's Committee on; expansion of membership and responsibilities (EO 12994)
 Mexico
 Broom corn brooms; exports to U.S. (Proc. 6961; Memorandums of Aug. 30, p. 302; Nov. 28, p. 321)
 Narcotics control (Memorandum of Apr. 8, p. 273; Presidential Determination Nos. 96-13, p. 261; 97-9, p. 323)
 Middle East (*See also* specific country)
 Terrorists threatening peace process (Notice of Jan. 18, p. 257)
 Midway Islands; administration (EO 13022)
 Minority Enterprise Development Week (Proc. 6913)
 Mojave National Preserve; suspension of provisions limiting protection (Memorandum of Apr. 26, p. 282)
 Moldova; waiver of Trade Act of 1974 restrictions (Presidential Determination Nos. 96-30, p. 290; 96-48, p. 301)
 Mongolia; waiver of Trade Act of 1974 restrictions (Presidential Determination Nos. 96-30, p. 290; 96-51, p. 304)
 Mother's Day (Proc. 6893)
 Muskie, Edmund Sixtus, death (Proc. 6874)
- N**
- Narcotics and drugs (*See also* specific country)
 Certification for major producing and transit countries (Presidential Determination No. 96-13, p. 261)
 Interagency Working Group; amendment (EO 13008)
 President's Council on Counter-Narcotics (EO's 12992, 13023)
 State of emergency with U.S. (Notice of Oct. 16, p. 312)
 National. *See* other part of title
 Natural Resources, International Union for Conservation of Nature and; immunity from suit (EO 12986)
 Netherlands Antilles, Generalized System of Preferences; designation (Proc. 6942)
 New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union. *See* Soviet Union, New Independent States of the Former
 Nigeria
 Defense assistance (Presidential Determination Nos. 96-55, p. 307; 96-56, p. 308)
 Narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96-13, p. 261)
 Nuclear
 Energy
 Argentina; agreement (Presidential Determination No. 96-37, p. 294)
 China; assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96-37, p. 294)
 Korea, North; assistance (EO 12997; Presidential Determination Nos. 96-21, p. 268; 96-26, p. 286)
 Weapons; Soviet Union, former; disposal (Memorandum of May 10, p. 285)
- O**
- Office. *See* other part of title
 Oil exports, Alaska North Slope (Memorandum of Apr. 28, p. 282)
 Oklahoma City Bombing, National Day of Remembrance of the (Proc. 6880)

Title 3—The President

Older Americans Month (Proc. 6894)
Oman; defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96–23, p. 284)
Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996; suspensions (Memorandums of Apr. 26, p. 281, 282)
Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week, National (Proc. 6886)

P

Pacific Trade and Investment Policy, Commission on; amendments (EO 12987, 13032)
Pakistan
 Generalized System of Preferences; designation (Proc. 6942)
 Narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–13, p. 261)
Palestine Liberation Organization; suspending restrictions on U.S. relations (Memorandum of Feb. 29, p. 261; Presidential Determination Nos. 96–8, p. 256; 96–20, p. 267; 96–32, p. 290; 96–41, p. 297)
Pan American Day and Pan American Week (Proc. 6884)
Panama; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–13, p. 261)
Paper, recycling content standards for Federal use (EO 12995)
Paraguay; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–13, p. 261)
Parents' Day (Proc. 6911)
Park Week, National (Proc. 6870)
Parks, National (*See also* specific park)
 Public-private partnership (Memorandum of Apr. 22, p. 280)
 Transportation planning (Memorandum of Apr. 22, p. 278)
Pay Inequity Awareness Day, National (Proc. 6883)
Peace Officers Memorial Day (Proc. 6895)
Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day, National (Proc. 6963)
Peru; narcotics control (Presidential Determination Nos. 96–14, p. 262; 96–57, p. 309)
Plants; conservation and management (EO 12996)
Point Reyes National Seashore; public-private partnership (Memorandum of Apr. 22, p. 280)
Poison Prevention Week, National (Proc. 6871)
Police Week (Proc. 6895)
POW/MIA Recognition Day, National (Proc. 6918)

Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day (Proc. 6901)
Prayer, National Day of (Proc. 6877)
President's; Presidential. *See* other part of title
Prisoner of War and Missing in Action; accountability
 Cambodia (Presidential Determination No. 96–50, p. 304)
 Vietnam (Presidential Determination Nos. 96–28, p. 288; 96–42, p. 298; 97–10, p. 323)
Prisoner of War Recognition Day, National Former (Proc. 6879)
Public international organization; designation of Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (EO 12997)
Pulaksi Memorial Day, General (Proc. 6936)

Q

Qatar; defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96–23, p. 284)

R

Railroads; labor dispute emergency boards (EO's 13001, 13003, 13004, 13012, 13027)
Railway Labor Conference, National, labor dispute emergency boards; establishment (EO's 13001, 13003, 13004)
Recycling; paper content, Federal standards (EO's 12873, 12995)
Red Cross Month, American (Proc. 6866)
Refugees. (*See also* specific country)
 Admissions to U.S. (Presidential Determination No. 96–59, p. 310)
 Assistance to Kurdish employees of U.S. Government (Presidential Determination No. 97–8, p. 319)
Religious Freedom Day (Proc. 6862)
Romania; waiver of Trade Act of 1974 restrictions (Proc. 6951)
Roosevelt History Month (Proc. 6928)
Russia; troop withdrawal from Latvia and Estonia (Memorandum of Apr. 1, p. 266; Presidential Determination No. 96–31, p. 290)

S

Safe Boating Week, National (Proc. 6897)
Saudi Arabia
 Defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96–23, p. 284)
 Victims of bombing (Proc. 6906)
School, America Goes Back to (Proc. 6915)

Index

- School Lunch Week, National (Proc. 6938)
- Security and cooperation in Europe, Organization (EO 13029)
- Serbia and Montenegro (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia); state of emergency with U.S. (Notice of May 24, p. 286)
- Service Medal, Armed Forces; establishment (EO 12985)
- Ships, U.S., in Cuban territorial waters (Proc. 6867)
- Sierra Leone; defense assistance (Presidential Determination Nos. 96–55, p. 307; 96–56, p. 308)
- Slovenia; defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96–18, p. 265)
- Small Business Administration; added to President's Export Council (EO 12991)
- Small Business Week (Proc. 6902)
- Smithsonian Institution, 150th Anniversary (Proc. 6865)
- Smokeout Day, National Great American (Proc. 6957)
- Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority; labor dispute (EO's 13012, 13027)
- Soviet Nuclear Threat Reduction Act of 1991; delegation of authority (Memorandum of May 10, p. 285)
- Soviet Union, New Independent States of the Former (*See also* Russia and other specific countries)
- Economic assistance (Presidential Determination Nos. 96–14, p. 262; 96–24, p. 284; 97–1, p. 313; 97–15, p. 326)
- Nuclear weapons; destruction (Memorandum of May 10, p. 285)
- Special observances
 - 150th Anniversary of the Smithsonian Institution (Proc. 6865)
 - America Goes Back to School (Proc. 6915)
 - American Heart Month (Proc. 6864)
 - American Red Cross Month (Proc. 6866)
 - Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month (Proc. 6892)
 - Cancer Control Month (Proc. 6875)
 - Captive Nations Week (Proc. 6909)
 - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Day (Proc. 6905)
 - Child Health Day (Proc. 6933)
 - Citizenship Day and Constitution Week (Proc. 6916)
 - Columbus Day (Proc. 6940)
 - Death of Admiral Arleigh A. Burke (Proc. 6860)
 - Death of Admiral Jeremy M. Boorda (Proc. 6898)
 - Death of Edmund Sixtus Muskie (Proc. 6874)
 - Death of Those Aboard U.S. Air Force Aircraft in Croatia (Proc. 6878)
 - Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A. (Proc. 6876)
 - Father's Day (Proc. 6904)
 - Fire Prevention Week (Proc. 6930)
 - Flag Day and National Flag Week (Proc. 6903)
 - General Pulaski Memorial Day (Proc. 6936)
 - German-American Day (Proc. 6931)
 - Gold Star Mother's Day (Proc. 6923)
 - Greek Independence Day (Proc. 6873)
 - Honoring the Filipino Veterans of World War II (Proc. 6943)
 - Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week (Proc. 6964)
 - Irish-American Heritage Month (Proc. 6868)
 - Jewish Heritage Week (Proc. 6887)
 - Labor History Month (Proc. 6891)
 - Law Day, U.S.A. (Proc. 6890)
 - Leif Erikson Day (Proc. 6934)
 - Loyalty Day (Proc. 6889)
 - Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday (Proc. 6861)
 - Minority Enterprise Development Week (Proc. 6913)
 - Mother's Day (Proc. 6893)
 - National Adoption Month (Proc. 6947)
 - National African American History Month (Proc. 6863)
 - National American Indian Heritage Month (Proc. 6949)
 - National Breast Cancer Awareness Month (Proc. 6926)
 - National Character Counts Week (Proc. 6937)
 - National Child Abuse Prevention Month (Proc. 6881)
 - National Children's Day (Proc. 6939)
 - National Consumers Week (Proc. 6945)
 - National Crime Victims' Rights Week (Proc. 6888)
 - National D.A.R.E. Day (Proc. 6882)
 - National Day of Concern About Young People and Gun Violence (Proc. 6935)
 - National Day of Prayer (Proc. 6877)
 - National Day of Remembrance of the Oklahoma City Bombing (Proc. 6880)

Title 3—The President

- National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week (Proc. 6896)
- National Disability Employment Awareness Month (Proc. 6929)
- National Domestic Violence Awareness Month (Proc. 6927)
- National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month (Proc. 6960)
- National Family Caregivers Week (Proc. 6953)
- National Family Week (Proc. 6956)
- National-Farm City Week (Proc. 6952)
- National Farm Safety and Health Week (Proc. 6916)
- National Forest Products Week (Proc. 6944)
- National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day (Proc. 6879)
- National Great American Smokeout Day (Proc. 6957)
- National Hispanic Heritage Month (Proc. 6919)
- National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week (Proc. 6921)
- National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day (Proc. 6910)
- National Maritime Day (Proc. 6900)
- National Month of Unity (Proc. 6908)
- National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week (Proc. 6886)
- National Park Week (Proc. 6870)
- National Pay Inequity Awareness Day (Proc. 6883)
- National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day (Proc. 6963)
- National Poison Prevention Week (Proc. 6871)
- National POW/MIA Recognition Day (Proc. 6918)
- National Safe Boating Week (Proc. 6897)
- National School Lunch Week (Proc. 6938)
- National Student Voter Education Day (Proc. 6924)
- National Volunteer Week (Proc. 6885)
- National Wildlife Refuge Week (Proc. 6932)
- Older Americans Month (Proc. 6894)
- Pan American Day and Pan American Week (Proc. 6884)
- Parents' Day (Proc. 6911)
- Peace Officers Memorial Day and Police Week (Proc. 6895)
- Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day (Proc. 6901)
- Religious Freedom Day (Proc. 6862)
- Roosevelt History Month (Proc. 6928)
- Save Your Vision Week (Proc. 6869)
- Small Business Week (Proc. 6902)
- Thanksgiving Day (Proc. 6954)
- United Nations Day (Proc. 6946)
- Veterans Day (Proc. 6950)
- Victims of the Bombing in Saudi Arabia (Proc. 6906)
- White Cane Safety Day (Proc. 6941)
- Women's Equality Day (Proc. 6912)
- Women's History Month (Proc. 6872)
- World AIDS Day (Proc. 6959)
- World Trade Week (Proc. 6899)
- Wright Brothers Day (Proc. 6965)
- St. Kitts & Nevis; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–57, p. 309)
- St. Lucia; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–57, p. 309)
- St. Vincent; narcotic control (Presidential Determination No. 96–57, p. 309)
- Student Voter Education Day, National (Proc. 6924)
- Students; appointments to career-related work-study programs in Federal agencies (EO 13024)
- Sudan; suspension of entry into U.S. of certain aliens (Proc. 6958)
- Superfund implementation; authority delegation (EO 13016)
- Sweden; tariff-rate quotas for cheeses (Proc. 6914)
- Syria; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–13, p. 261)

T

- Taiwan
- Narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–13, p. 261)
- Unofficial relations (EO 13014)
- Tajikistan
- Trade Act of 1974, restrictions waiver (Presidential Determination No. 96–30, p. 290)
- Trade agreement findings (Presidential Determination No. 97–7, p. 319)
- Thailand; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96–13, p. 261)
- Thanksgiving Day (Proc. 6954)
- Tongass National Forest; suspension of provisions limiting protection (Memorandum of Apr. 26, p. 281)
- Trade (*See also* specific commodity, country, or region)
- Generalized System of Preferences, amendments (Proc's. 6942, 6948)

Index

Trade Act of 1974; restrictions waivers (Proc's. 6922, 6951; Presidential Determination Nos. 96-15, p. 262; 96-16, p. 263; 96-29, p. 289; 96-30, p. 290; 96-44, p. 299; 96-45, p. 300; 96-46, p. 300; 96-47, p. 301; 96-48, p. 301; 96-49, p. 302; 96-51, p. 304)

Trade and Investment Policy, Commission on U.S.-Pacific; amendments (EO 12987, 13032)

Trade Week, World (Proc. 6899)

Trading With the Enemy Act; authorities extension (Presidential Determination No. 96-43, p. 299)

Transportation (*See also* Special observances)

National parks (Memorandum of Apr. 22, p. 278)

Transportation Communications International Union; labor dispute emergency board; establishment (EO 13001)

Transportation Week, National (Proc. 6896)

Tribal Colleges and Universities

Presidential Board of Advisors on; establishment (EO 13021)

White House Initiative on; establishment (EO 13021)

Turkey; economic assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96-25, p. 285)

Turkmenistan

Trade Act of 1974, restrictions waiver (Presidential Determination No. 96-30, p. 290)

Trade agreement findings (Presidential Determination No. 97-5, p. 317)

U

Uganda; defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96-53, p. 306)

Ukraine; waiver of Trade Act of 1974 restrictions (Presidential Determination Nos. 96-30, p. 290; 96-46, p. 300)

UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola); state of emergency with U.S. (Notice of Sept. 16, p. 305)

United Arab Emirates; defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96-23, p. 284)

United Nations Day (Proc. 6946)

Unity, National Month of (Proc. 6908)

Uzbekistan

Trade Act of 1974, restrictions waiver (Presidential Determination No. 96-30, p. 290)

Trade agreement findings (Presidential Determination No. 97-6, p. 318)

V

Vehicles, alternative fueled, Federal Government use (EO 13031)

Venezuela; narcotics control (Presidential Determination Nos. 96-13, p. 261; 96-57, p. 309)

Veterans Day (Proc. 6950)

Vietnam

Combat zone designation termination (EO 13002)

Defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96-42, p. 298)

Narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 96-13, p. 261)

POW/MIA accounting cooperation (Presidential Determination Nos. 96-28, p. 288; 96-42, p. 298; 97-10, p. 323)

Vision Week, Save Your (Proc. 6869)

Volunteer Week, National (Proc. 6885)

W

Weapons

Export controls, administration (EO 13030)

Mass destruction; continuation of emergency (Notice of Nov. 12, p. 316)

West African States Peacekeeping Force, Economic Community of; defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 96-55, p. 307)

West Bank and Gaza Strip, Israel (Proc. 6955)

Western Samoa, Generalized System of Preferences; designation (Proc. 6942)

Wheat reserve; release (Presidential Determination No. 96-9, p. 257)

White Cane Safety Day (Proc. 6941)

White House Commission on Aviation and Security; establishment (EO 13015)

White House Initiative on Tribal Colleges and Universities; establishment (EO 13021)

Wildlife Refuge System; management and public use (EO 12996)

Wildlife Refuge Week, National (Proc. 6932)

Women's Equality Day (Proc. 6912)

Women's History Month (Proc. 6872)

World Trade Week (Proc. 6899)

Wright Brothers Day (Proc. 6965)

Y

Yosemite National Park; transportation planning (Memorandum of Apr. 22, p. 278)

Title 3—The President

Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of. *See*
Serbia and Montenegro

Yugoslavia, former; refugee assistance
(Presidential Determination No. 96–22,
p. 277)

Z

Zaire, Generalized System of Pref-
erences; designation (Proc. 6942)

Zambia, Generalized System of Pref-
erences; designation (Proc. 6942)

Zion National Park; transportation plan-
ning (Memorandum of Apr. 22, p. 278)

CFR Finding Aids

Editorial note: A list of CFR titles, subtitles, chapters, subchapters, and parts, and an alphabetical list of agencies publishing in the CFR are included in the *CFR Index and Finding Aids* volume to the *Code of Federal Regulations*, which is published separately and revised annually as of January 1.

The two finding aids on the following pages, the “Table of CFR Titles and Chapters” and the “Alphabetical List of Agencies Appearing in the CFR” apply to all 50 titles of the *Code of Federal Regulations*. Reference aids specific to this volume appear in the section entitled “Title 3 Finding Aids,” found on page 351.

Table of CFR Titles and Chapters

(Revised as of January 1, 1997)

Title 1—General Provisions

- I Administrative Committee of the Federal Register (Parts 1—49)
- II Office of the Federal Register (Parts 50—299)
- IV Miscellaneous Agencies (Parts 400—500)

Title 2—[Reserved]

Title 3—The President

- I Executive Office of the President (Parts 100—199)

Title 4—Accounts

- I General Accounting Office (Parts 1—99)
- II Federal Claims Collection Standards (General Accounting Office—Department of Justice) (Parts 100—299)

Title 5—Administrative Personnel

- I Office of Personnel Management (Parts 1—1199)
- II Merit Systems Protection Board (Parts 1200—1299)
- III Office of Management and Budget (Parts 1300—1399)
- IV Advisory Committee on Federal Pay (Parts 1400—1499)
- V The International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board (Parts 1500—1599)
- VI Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board (Parts 1600—1699)
- VII Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (Parts 1700—1799)
- VIII Office of Special Counsel (Parts 1800—1899)
- IX Appalachian Regional Commission (Parts 1900—1999)
- XI Armed Forces Retirement Home (Part 2100)
- XIV Federal Labor Relations Authority, General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority and Federal Service Impasses Panel (Parts 2400—2499)
- XV Office of Administration, Executive Office of the President (Parts 2500—2599)
- XVI Office of Government Ethics (Parts 2600—2699)
- XXI Department of the Treasury (Parts 3100—3199)
- XXII Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Part 3202)
- XXIII Department of Energy (Part 3301)

Title 5—Administrative Personnel—Continued

Chap.	
XXIV	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Part 3401)
XXVI	Department of Defense (Part 3601)
XXVIII	Department of Justice (Part 3801)
XXIX	Federal Communications Commission (Parts 3900—3999)
XXX	Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (Parts 4000—4099)
XXXI	Farm Credit Administration (Parts 4100—4199)
XXXIII	Overseas Private Investment Corporation (Part 4301)
XXXV	Office of Personnel Management (Part 4501)
XL	Interstate Commerce Commission (Part 5001)
XL I	Commodity Futures Trading Commission (Part 5101)
XLII	Department of Labor (Part 5201)
XLIII	National Science Foundation (Part 5301)
XLV	Department of Health and Human Services (Part 5501)
XLVI	Postal Rate Commission (Part 5601)
XLVII	Federal Trade Commission (Part 5701)
XLVIII	Nuclear Regulatory Commission (Part 5801)
L	Department of Transportation (Part 6001)
LII	Export-Import Bank of the United States (Part 6201)
LIII	Department of Education (Parts 6300—6399)
LIV	Environmental Protection Agency (Part 6401)
LVI	General Services Administration (Part 6701)
LVIII	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Part 6801)
LIX	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Part 6901)
LX	United States Postal Service (Part 7001)
LXII	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (Part 7201)
LXIII	Inter-American Foundation (Part 7301)
LXV	Department of Housing and Urban Development (Part 7501)
LXVI	National Archives and Records Administration (Part 7601)
LXIX	Tennessee Valley Authority (Part 7901)
LXXI	Consumer Product Safety Commission (Part 8101)
LXXIV	Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission (Part 8401)
LXXVI	Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board (Part 8601)
LXXVII	Office of Management and Budget (Part 8701)

Title 6—[Reserved]

Title 7—Agriculture

SUBTITLE A—Office of the Secretary of Agriculture (Parts 0—26)

SUBTITLE B—Regulations of the Department of Agriculture

I	Agricultural Marketing Service (Standards, Inspections, Marketing Practices), Department of Agriculture (Parts 27—209)
II	Food and Consumer Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 210—299)
III	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 300—399)

Title 7—Agriculture—Continued

Chap.	
IV	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Department of Agriculture (Parts 400—499)
V	Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 500—599)
VI	Natural Resources Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 600—699)
VII	Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture (Parts 700—799)
VIII	Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (Federal Grain Inspection Service), Department of Agriculture (Parts 800—899)
IX	Agricultural Marketing Service (Marketing Agreements and Orders; Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts), Department of Agriculture (Parts 900—999)
X	Agricultural Marketing Service (Marketing Agreements and Orders; Milk), Department of Agriculture (Parts 1000—1199)
XI	Agricultural Marketing Service (Marketing Agreements and Orders; Miscellaneous Commodities), Department of Agriculture (Parts 1200—1299)
XIV	Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture (Parts 1400—1499)
XV	Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 1500—1599)
XVI	Rural Telephone Bank, Department of Agriculture (Parts 1600—1699)
XVII	Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 1700—1799)
XVIII	Rural Housing Service, Rural Business-Cooperative Service, Rural Utilities Service, and Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture (Parts 1800—2099)
XXVI	Office of Inspector General, Department of Agriculture (Parts 2600—2699)
XXVII	Office of Information Resources Management, Department of Agriculture (Parts 2700—2799)
XXVIII	Office of Operations, Department of Agriculture (Parts 2800—2899)
XXIX	Office of Energy, Department of Agriculture (Parts 2900—2999)
XXX	Office of Finance and Management, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3000—3099)
XXXI	Office of Environmental Quality, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3100—3199)
XXXII	[Reserved]
XXXIII	Office of Transportation, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3300—3399)
XXXIV	Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3400—3499)
XXXV	Rural Housing Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3500—3599)
XXXVI	National Agricultural Statistics Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3600—3699)

Title 7—Agriculture—Continued

Chap.	
XXXVII	Economic Research Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3700—3799)
XXXVIII	World Agricultural Outlook Board, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3800—3899)
XLI	[Reserved]
XLII	Rural Business-Cooperative Service and Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 4200—4299)

Title 8—Aliens and Nationality

I	Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice (Parts 1—499)

Title 9—Animals and Animal Products

I	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 1—199)
II	Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (Packers and Stockyards Programs), Department of Agriculture (Parts 200—299)
III	Food Safety and Inspection Service, Meat and Poultry Inspection, Department of Agriculture (Parts 300—599)

Title 10—Energy

I	Nuclear Regulatory Commission (Parts 0—199)
II	Department of Energy (Parts 200—699)
III	Department of Energy (Parts 700—999)
X	Department of Energy (General Provisions) (Parts 1000—1099)
XI	United States Enrichment Corporation (Parts 1100—1199)
XV	Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System (Parts 1500—1599)
XVII	Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (Parts 1700—1799)

Title 11—Federal Elections

I	Federal Election Commission (Parts 1—9099)

Title 12—Banks and Banking

I	Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury (Parts 1—199)
II	Federal Reserve System (Parts 200—299)
III	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Parts 300—399)
IV	Export-Import Bank of the United States (Parts 400—499)
V	Office of Thrift Supervision, Department of the Treasury (Parts 500—599)
VI	Farm Credit Administration (Parts 600—699)
VII	National Credit Union Administration (Parts 700—799)
VIII	Federal Financing Bank (Parts 800—899)

Title 12—Banks and Banking—Continued

Chap.	
IX	Federal Housing Finance Board (Parts 900—999)
XI	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (Parts 1100—1199)
XIV	Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (Parts 1400—1499)
XV	Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board (Parts 1500—1599)
XVII	Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 1700-1799)
XVIII	Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, Department of the Treasury (Parts 1800—1899)

Title 13—Business Credit and Assistance

I	Small Business Administration (Parts 1—199)
III	Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 300—399)

Title 14—Aeronautics and Space

I	Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 1—199)
II	Office of the Secretary, Department of Transportation (Aviation Proceedings) (Parts 200—399)
III	Commercial Space Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 400—499)
V	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Parts 1200—1299)

Title 15—Commerce and Foreign Trade

	SUBTITLE A—Office of the Secretary of Commerce (Parts 0—29)
	SUBTITLE B—Regulations Relating to Commerce and Foreign Trade
I	Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce (Parts 30—199)
II	National Institute of Standards and Technology, Department of Commerce (Parts 200—299)
III	International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 300—399)
IV	Foreign-Trade Zones Board, Department of Commerce (Parts 400—499)
VII	Bureau of Export Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 700—799)
VIII	Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce (Parts 800—899)
IX	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 900—999)
XI	Technology Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 1100—1199)
XIII	East-West Foreign Trade Board (Parts 1300—1399)
XIV	Minority Business Development Agency (Parts 1400—1499)
	SUBTITLE C—Regulations Relating to Foreign Trade Agreements

Title 15—Commerce and Foreign Trade—Continued

Chap.

- XX Office of the United States Trade Representative (Parts 2000—2099)
 - SUBTITLE D—Regulations Relating to Telecommunications and Information
- XXIII National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 2300—2399)

Title 16—Commercial Practices

- I Federal Trade Commission (Parts 0—999)
- II Consumer Product Safety Commission (Parts 1000—1799)

Title 17—Commodity and Securities Exchanges

- I Commodity Futures Trading Commission (Parts 1—199)
- II Securities and Exchange Commission (Parts 200—399)
- IV Department of the Treasury (Parts 400—499)

Title 18—Conservation of Power and Water Resources

- I Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Department of Energy (Parts 1—399)
- III Delaware River Basin Commission (Parts 400—499)
- VI Water Resources Council (Parts 700—799)
- VIII Susquehanna River Basin Commission (Parts 800—899)
- XIII Tennessee Valley Authority (Parts 1300—1399)

Title 19—Customs Duties

- I United States Customs Service, Department of the Treasury (Parts 1—199)
- II United States International Trade Commission (Parts 200—299)
- III International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 300—399)

Title 20—Employees' Benefits

- I Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, Department of Labor (Parts 1—199)
- II Railroad Retirement Board (Parts 200—399)
- III Social Security Administration (Parts 400—499)
- IV Employees' Compensation Appeals Board, Department of Labor (Parts 500—599)
- V Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor (Parts 600—699)
- VI Employment Standards Administration, Department of Labor (Parts 700—799)
- VII Benefits Review Board, Department of Labor (Parts 800—899)
- VIII Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries (Parts 900—999)

Chap.

Title 20—Employees' Benefits—Continued

- IX Office of the Assistant Secretary for Veterans' Employment and Training, Department of Labor (Parts 1000—1099)

Title 21—Food and Drugs

- I Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 1—1299)
- II Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice (Parts 1300—1399)
- III Office of National Drug Control Policy (Parts 1400—1499)

Title 22—Foreign Relations

- I Department of State (Parts 1—199)
- II Agency for International Development, International Development Cooperation Agency (Parts 200—299)
- III Peace Corps (Parts 300—399)
- IV International Joint Commission, United States and Canada (Parts 400—499)
- V United States Information Agency (Parts 500—599)
- VI United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (Parts 600—699)
- VII Overseas Private Investment Corporation, International Development Cooperation Agency (Parts 700—799)
- IX Foreign Service Grievance Board Regulations (Parts 900—999)
- X Inter-American Foundation (Parts 1000—1099)
- XI International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, United States Section (Parts 1100—1199)
- XII United States International Development Cooperation Agency (Parts 1200—1299)
- XIII Board for International Broadcasting (Parts 1300—1399)
- XIV Foreign Service Labor Relations Board; Federal Labor Relations Authority; General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority; and the Foreign Service Impasse Disputes Panel (Parts 1400—1499)
- XV African Development Foundation (Parts 1500—1599)
- XVI Japan-United States Friendship Commission (Parts 1600—1699)
- XVII United States Institute of Peace (Parts 1700—1799)

Title 23—Highways

- I Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 1—999)
- II National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 1200—1299)
- III National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 1300—1399)

	Title 24—Housing and Urban Development
Chap.	
	SUBTITLE A—Office of the Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 0—99)
	SUBTITLE B—Regulations Relating to Housing and Urban Development
I	Office of Assistant Secretary for Equal Opportunity, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 100—199)
II	Office of Assistant Secretary for Housing-Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 200—299)
III	Government National Mortgage Association, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 300—399)
V	Office of Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 500—599)
VI	Office of Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 600—699) [Reserved]
VII	Office of the Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Housing Assistance Programs and Public and Indian Housing Programs) (Parts 700—799)
VIII	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Section 8 Housing Assistance Programs and Section 202 Direct Loan Program) (Parts 800—899)
IX	Office of Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 900—999)
X	Office of Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Interstate Land Sales Registration Program) (Parts 1700—1799)
XII	Office of Inspector General, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 2000—2099)
XX	Office of Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 3200—3899)
XXV	Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (Parts 4100—4199)

Title 25—Indians

I	Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior (Parts 1—299)
II	Indian Arts and Crafts Board, Department of the Interior (Parts 300—399)
III	National Indian Gaming Commission, Department of the Interior (Parts 500—599)
IV	Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (Parts 700—799)
V	Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, and Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services (Part 900)
VI	Office of the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior (Part 1001)

Title 26—Internal Revenue

Chap.

- I Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury (Parts 1—799)

Title 27—Alcohol, Tobacco Products and Firearms

- I Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury (Parts 1—299)

Title 28—Judicial Administration

- I Department of Justice (Parts 0—199)
- III Federal Prison Industries, Inc., Department of Justice (Parts 300—399)
- V Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice (Parts 500—599)
- VI Offices of Independent Counsel, Department of Justice (Parts 600—699)
- VII Office of Independent Counsel (Parts 700—799)

Title 29—Labor

- SUBTITLE A—Office of the Secretary of Labor (Parts 0—99)
- SUBTITLE B—Regulations Relating to Labor
- I National Labor Relations Board (Parts 100—199)
- II Office of Labor-Management Programs, Department of Labor (Parts 200—299)
- III National Railroad Adjustment Board (Parts 300—399)
- IV Office of Labor-Management Standards, Department of Labor (Parts 400—499)
- V Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor (Parts 500—899)
- IX Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission (Parts 900—999)
- X National Mediation Board (Parts 1200—1299)
- XII Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (Parts 1400—1499)
- XIV Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (Parts 1600—1699)
- XVII Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor (Parts 1900—1999)
- XX Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission (Parts 2200—2499)
- XXV Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, Department of Labor (Parts 2500—2599)
- XXVII Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission (Parts 2700—2799)
- XL Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (Parts 4000—4999)

Title 30—Mineral Resources

- I Mine Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor (Parts 1—199)
- II Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior (Parts 200—299)

Title 30—Mineral Resources—Continued

Chap.

- III Board of Surface Mining and Reclamation Appeals, Department of the Interior (Parts 300—399)
- IV Geological Survey, Department of the Interior (Parts 400—499)
- VI Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior (Parts 600—699)
- VII Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior (Parts 700—999)

Title 31—Money and Finance: Treasury

SUBTITLE A—Office of the Secretary of the Treasury (Parts 0—50)

SUBTITLE B—Regulations Relating to Money and Finance

- I Monetary Offices, Department of the Treasury (Parts 51—199)
- II Fiscal Service, Department of the Treasury (Parts 200—399)
- IV Secret Service, Department of the Treasury (Parts 400—499)
- V Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury (Parts 500—599)
- VI Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Department of the Treasury (Parts 600—699)
- VII Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Department of the Treasury (Parts 700—799)
- VIII Office of International Investment, Department of the Treasury (Parts 800—899)

Title 32—National Defense

SUBTITLE A—Department of Defense

- I Office of the Secretary of Defense (Parts 1—399)
- V Department of the Army (Parts 400—699)
- VI Department of the Navy (Parts 700—799)
- VII Department of the Air Force (Parts 800—1099)

SUBTITLE B—Other Regulations Relating to National Defense

- XII Defense Logistics Agency (Parts 1200—1299)
- XVI Selective Service System (Parts 1600—1699)
- XIX Central Intelligence Agency (Parts 1900—1999)
- XX Information Security Oversight Office, National Archives and Records Administration (Parts 2000—2099)
- XXI National Security Council (Parts 2100—2199)
- XXIV Office of Science and Technology Policy (Parts 2400—2499)
- XXVII Office for Micronesia Status Negotiations (Parts 2700—2799)
- XXVIII Office of the Vice President of the United States (Parts 2800—2899)
- XXIX Presidential Commission on the Assignment of Women in the Armed Forces (Part 2900)

Title 33—Navigation and Navigable Waters

- I Coast Guard, Department of Transportation (Parts 1—199)
- II Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army (Parts 200—399)

Title 33—Navigation and Navigable Waters—Continued

Chap.

- IV Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, Department of Transportation (Parts 400—499)

Title 34—Education

SUBTITLE A—Office of the Secretary, Department of Education (Parts 1—99)

SUBTITLE B—Regulations of the Offices of the Department of Education

- I Office for Civil Rights, Department of Education (Parts 100—199)
 - II Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education (Parts 200—299)
 - III Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education (Parts 300—399)
 - IV Office of Vocational and Adult Education, Department of Education (Parts 400—499)
 - V Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs, Department of Education (Parts 500—599)
 - VI Office of Postsecondary Education, Department of Education (Parts 600—699)
 - VII Office of Educational Research and Improvement, Department of Education (Parts 700—799)
 - XI National Institute for Literacy (Parts 1100—1199)
- SUBTITLE C—Regulations Relating to Education
- XII National Council on Disability (Parts 1200—1299)

Title 35—Panama Canal

- I Panama Canal Regulations (Parts 1—299)

Title 36—Parks, Forests, and Public Property

- I National Park Service, Department of the Interior (Parts 1—199)
- II Forest Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 200—299)
- III Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army (Parts 300—399)
- IV American Battle Monuments Commission (Parts 400—499)
- V Smithsonian Institution (Parts 500—599)
- VII Library of Congress (Parts 700—799)
- VIII Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Parts 800—899)
- IX Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation (Parts 900—999)
- XI Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Parts 1100—1199)
- XII National Archives and Records Administration (Parts 1200—1299)
- XIV Assassination Records Review Board (Parts 1400—1499)

Title 37—Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights

- I Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce (Parts 1—199)
- II Copyright Office, Library of Congress (Parts 200—299)

Title 37—Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights—Continued

Chap.

- IV Assistant Secretary for Technology Policy, Department of Commerce (Parts 400—499)
- V Under Secretary for Technology, Department of Commerce (Parts 500—599)

Title 38—Pensions, Bonuses, and Veterans' Relief

- I Department of Veterans Affairs (Parts 0—99)

Title 39—Postal Service

- I United States Postal Service (Parts 1—999)
- III Postal Rate Commission (Parts 3000—3099)

Title 40—Protection of Environment

- I Environmental Protection Agency (Parts 1—799)
- V Council on Environmental Quality (Parts 1500—1599)

Title 41—Public Contracts and Property Management

SUBTITLE B—Other Provisions Relating to Public Contracts

- 50 Public Contracts, Department of Labor (Parts 50-1—50-999)
- 51 Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled (Parts 51-1—51-99)
- 60 Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Equal Employment Opportunity, Department of Labor (Parts 60-1—60-999)
- 61 Office of the Assistant Secretary for Veterans Employment and Training, Department of Labor (Parts 61-1—61-999)

SUBTITLE C—Federal Property Management Regulations System

- 101 Federal Property Management Regulations (Parts 101-1—101-99)
- 105 General Services Administration (Parts 105-1—105-999)
- 109 Department of Energy Property Management Regulations (Parts 109-1—109-99)
- 114 Department of the Interior (Parts 114-1—114-99)
- 115 Environmental Protection Agency (Parts 115-1—115-99)
- 128 Department of Justice (Parts 128-1—128-99)

SUBTITLE D—Other Provisions Relating to Property Management [Reserved]

SUBTITLE E—Federal Information Resources Management Regulations System

- 201 Federal Information Resources Management Regulation (Parts 201-1—201-99) [Reserved]

SUBTITLE F—Federal Travel Regulation System

- 301 Travel Allowances (Parts 301-1—301-99)
- 302 Relocation Allowances (Parts 302-1—302-99)
- 303 Payment of Expenses Connected with the Death of Certain Employees (Parts 303-1—303-2)
- 304 Payment from a Non-Federal Source for Travel Expenses (Parts 304-1—304-99)

Title 42—Public Health

Chap.

- I Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 1—199)
- IV Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 400—499)
- V Office of Inspector General-Health Care, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 1000—1999)

Title 43—Public Lands: Interior

SUBTITLE A—Office of the Secretary of the Interior (Parts 1—199)

SUBTITLE B—Regulations Relating to Public Lands

- I Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior (Parts 200—499)
- II Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior (Parts 1000—9999)
- III Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission (Parts 10000—10005)

Title 44—Emergency Management and Assistance

- I Federal Emergency Management Agency (Parts 0—399)
- IV Department of Commerce and Department of Transportation (Parts 400—499)

Title 45—Public Welfare

SUBTITLE A—Department of Health and Human Services, General Administration (Parts 1—199)

SUBTITLE B—Regulations Relating to Public Welfare

- II Office of Family Assistance (Assistance Programs), Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 200—299)
- III Office of Child Support Enforcement (Child Support Enforcement Program), Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 300—399)
- IV Office of Refugee Resettlement, Administration for Children and Families Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 400—499)
- V Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, Department of Justice (Parts 500—599)
- VI National Science Foundation (Parts 600—699)
- VII Commission on Civil Rights (Parts 700—799)
- VIII Office of Personnel Management (Parts 800—899)
- X Office of Community Services, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 1000—1099)
- XI National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities (Parts 1100—1199)
- XII ACTION (Parts 1200—1299)
- XIII Office of Human Development Services, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 1300—1399)

Title 45—Public Welfare—Continued

Chap.	
XVI	Legal Services Corporation (Parts 1600—1699)
XVII	National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (Parts 1700—1799)
XVIII	Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation (Parts 1800—1899)
XXI	Commission on Fine Arts (Parts 2100—2199)
XXII	Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission (Parts 2200—2299)
XXIII	Arctic Research Commission (Part 2301)
XXIV	James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation (Parts 2400— 2499)
XXV	Corporation for National and Community Service (Parts 2500— 2599)

Title 46—Shipping

I	Coast Guard, Department of Transportation (Parts 1—199)
II	Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 200—399)
IV	Federal Maritime Commission (Parts 500—599)

Title 47—Telecommunication

I	Federal Communications Commission (Parts 0—199)
II	Office of Science and Technology Policy and National Security Council (Parts 200—299)
III	National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 300—399)

Title 48—Federal Acquisition Regulations System

1	Federal Acquisition Regulation (Parts 1—99)
2	Department of Defense (Parts 200—299)
3	Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 300—399)
4	Department of Agriculture (Parts 400—499)
5	General Services Administration (Parts 500—599)
6	Department of State (Parts 600—699)
7	Agency for International Development (Parts 700—799)
8	Department of Veterans Affairs (Parts 800—899)
9	Department of Energy (Parts 900—999)
10	Department of the Treasury (Parts 1000—1099)
12	Department of Transportation (Parts 1200—1299)
13	Department of Commerce (Parts 1300—1399)
14	Department of the Interior (Parts 1400—1499)
15	Environmental Protection Agency (Parts 1500—1599)
16	Office of Personnel Management Federal Employees Health Ben- efits Acquisition Regulation (Parts 1600—1699)
17	Office of Personnel Management (Parts 1700—1799)
18	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Parts 1800— 1899)

Title 48—Federal Acquisition Regulations System—Continued

Chap.

- 19 United States Information Agency (Parts 1900—1999)
- 20 Nuclear Regulatory Commission (Parts 2000—2099)
- 21 Office of Personnel Management, Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Federal Acquisition Regulation (Parts 2100—2199)
- 23 Social Security Administration (Parts 2300—2399)
- 24 Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 2400—2499)
- 25 National Science Foundation (Parts 2500—2599)
- 28 Department of Justice (Parts 2800—2899)
- 29 Department of Labor (Parts 2900—2999)
- 34 Department of Education Acquisition Regulation (Parts 3400—3499)
- 35 Panama Canal Commission (Parts 3500—3599)
- 44 Federal Emergency Management Agency (Parts 4400—4499)
- 51 Department of the Army Acquisition Regulations (Parts 5100—5199)
- 52 Department of the Navy Acquisition Regulations (Parts 5200—5299)
- 53 Department of the Air Force Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (Parts 5300—5399)
- 54 Defense Logistics Agency, Department of Defense (Part 5452)
- 57 African Development Foundation (Parts 5700—5799)
- 61 General Services Administration Board of Contract Appeals (Parts 6100—6199)
- 63 Department of Transportation Board of Contract Appeals (Parts 6300—6399)
- 99 Cost Accounting Standards Board, Office of Federal Procurement Policy, Office of Management and Budget (Parts 9900—9999)

Title 49—Transportation

SUBTITLE A—Office of the Secretary of Transportation (Parts 1—99)

SUBTITLE B—Other Regulations Relating to Transportation

- I Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 100—199)
- II Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 200—299)
- III Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 300—399)
- IV Coast Guard, Department of Transportation (Parts 400—499)
- V National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 500—599)
- VI Federal Transit Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 600—699)
- VII National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK) (Parts 700—799)
- VIII National Transportation Safety Board (Parts 800—999)

Title 49—Transportation—Continued

Chap.

- X Surface Transportation Board, Department of Transportation (Parts 1000—1399)

Title 50—Wildlife and Fisheries

- I United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior (Parts 1—199)
- II National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 200—299)
- III International Fishing and Related Activities (Parts 300—399)
- IV Joint Regulations (United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior and National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce); Endangered Species Committee Regulations (Parts 400—499)
- V Marine Mammal Commission (Parts 500—599)
- VI Fishery Conservation and Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 600—699)

CFR Index and Finding Aids

Subject/Agency Index

List of Agency Prepared Indexes

Parallel Tables of Statutory Authorities and Rules

Acts Requiring Publication in the Federal Register

List of CFR Titles, Chapters, Subchapters, and Parts

Alphabetical List of Agencies Appearing in the CFR

Alphabetical List of Agencies Appearing in the CFR

(Revised as of January 1, 1997)

Agency	CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter
ACTION	45, XII
Administrative Committee of the Federal Register	1, I
Advanced Research Projects Agency	32, I
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	5, VII
Advisory Committee on Federal Pay	5, IV
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	36, VIII
African Development Foundation	22, XV
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 57
Agency for International Development	22, II
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 7
Agricultural Marketing Service	7, I, IX, X, XI
Agricultural Research Service	7, V
Agriculture Department	
Agricultural Marketing Service	7, I, IX, X, XI
Agricultural Research Service	7, V
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	7, III; 9, I
Commodity Credit Corporation	7, XIV
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service	7, XXXIV
Economic Research Service	7, XXXVII
Energy, Office of	7, XXIX
Environmental Quality, Office of	7, XXXI
Farm Service Agency	7, VII, XVIII
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 4
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	7, IV
Finance and Management, Office of	7, XXX
Food and Consumer Service	7, II
Food Safety and Inspection Service	9, III
Foreign Agricultural Service	7, XV
Forest Service	36, II
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration	7, VIII; 9, II
Information Resources Management, Office of	7, XXVII
Inspector General, Office of	7, XXVI
National Agricultural Library	7, XLI
National Agricultural Statistics Service	7, XXXVI
Natural Resources Conservation Service	7, VI
Operations, Office of	7, XXVIII
Rural Business-Cooperative Service	7, XVIII, XLII
Rural Development Administration	7, XLII
Rural Housing Service	7, XVIII, XXXV
Rural Telephone Bank	7, XVI
Rural Utilities Service	7, XVII, XVIII, XLII
Secretary of Agriculture, Office of	7, Subtitle A
Transportation, Office of	7, XXXIII
World Agricultural Outlook Board	7, XXXVIII
Air Force Department	32, VII
Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement	48, 53
Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, Office of the Federal Inspector	10, XV
Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Bureau of	27, I
AMTRAK	49, VII
American Battle Monuments Commission	36, IV
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	7, III; 9, I

Agency	CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter
Appalachian Regional Commission	5, IX
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	36, XI
Arctic Research Commission	45, XXIII
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, United States	22, VI
Army Department	32, V
Engineers, Corps of	33, II; 36, III
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 51
Assassination Records Review Board	36, XIV
Benefits Review Board	20, VII
Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs, Office of	34, V
Blind or Severely Disabled, Committee for Purchase From People Who Are	41, 51
Board for International Broadcasting	22, XIII
Census Bureau	15, I
Central Intelligence Agency	32, XIX
Child Support Enforcement, Office of	45, III
Children and Families, Administration for	45, II, III, IV, X
Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission	45, XXII
Civil Rights, Commission on	45, VII
Civil Rights, Office for	34, I
Coast Guard	33, I; 46, I; 49, IV
Commerce Department	44, IV
Census Bureau	15, I'
Economic Affairs, Under Secretary	37, V
Economic Analysis, Bureau of	15, VIII
Economic Development Administration	13, III
Emergency Management and Assistance	44, IV
Export Administration, Bureau of	15, VII
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 13
Fishery Conservation and Management	50, VI
Foreign-Trade Zones Board	15, IV
International Trade Administration	15, III; 19, III
National Institute of Standards and Technology	15, II
National Marine Fisheries Service	50, II, IV
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	15, IX; 50, II, III, IV, VI
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	15, XXIII; 47, III
National Weather Service	15, IX
Patent and Trademark Office	37, I
Productivity, Technology and Innovation, Assistant Secretary for	37, IV
Secretary of Commerce, Office of	15, Subtitle A
Technology, Under Secretary for	37, V
Technology Administration	15, XI
Technology Policy, Assistant Secretary for	37, IV
Commercial Space Transportation	14, III
Commodity Credit Corporation	7, XIV
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	5, XLI; 17, I
Community Planning and Development, Office of Assistant Secretary for	24, V, VI
Community Services, Office of	45, X
Comptroller of the Currency	12, I
Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission	29, IX
Consumer Product Safety Commission	5, LXXI; 16, II
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service	7, XXXIV
Copyright Office	37, II
Cost Accounting Standards Board	48, 99
Council on Environmental Quality	40, V
Customs Service, United States	19, I
Defense Contract Audit Agency	32, I
Defense Department	5, XXVI; 32, Subtitle A
Advanced Research Projects Agency	32, I
Air Force Department	32, VII
Army Department	32, V; 33, II; 36, III, 48, 51
Defense Intelligence Agency	32, I

Agency	CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter
Defense Logistics Agency	32, I, XII; 48, 54
Defense Mapping Agency	32, I
Engineers, Corps of	33, II; 36, III
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 2
Navy Department	32, VI; 48, 52
Secretary of Defense, Office of	32, I
Defense Contract Audit Agency	32, I
Defense Intelligence Agency	32, I
Defense Logistics Agency	32, XII; 48, 54
Defense Mapping Agency	32, I
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	10, XVII
Delaware River Basin Commission	18, III
Drug Enforcement Administration	21, II
East-West Foreign Trade Board	15, XIII
Economic Affairs, Under Secretary	37, V
Economic Analysis, Bureau of	15, VIII
Economic Development Administration	13, III
Economic Research Service	7, XXXVII
Education, Department of	5, LIII
Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs, Office of	34, V
Civil Rights, Office for	34, I
Educational Research and Improvement, Office of	34, VII
Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of	34, II
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 34
Postsecondary Education, Office of	34, VI
Secretary of Education, Office of	34, Subtitle A
Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Office of	34, III
Vocational and Adult Education, Office of	34, IV
Educational Research and Improvement, Office of	34, VII
Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of	34, II
Employees' Compensation Appeals Board	20, IV
Employees Loyalty Board	5, V
Employment and Training Administration	20, V
Employment Standards Administration	20, VI
Endangered Species Committee	50, IV
Energy, Department of	5, XXIII; 10, II, III, X
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 9
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	5, XXIV; 18, I
Property Management Regulations	41, 109
Energy, Office of	7, XXIX
Engineers, Corps of	33, II; 36, III
Engraving and Printing, Bureau of	31, VI
Enrichment Corporation, United States	10, XI
Environmental Protection Agency	5, LIV; 40, I
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 15
Property Management Regulations	41, 115
Environmental Quality, Office of	7, XXXI
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	5, LXII; 29, XIV
Equal Opportunity, Office of Assistant Secretary for	24, I
Executive Office of the President	3, I
Administration, Office of	5, XV
Environmental Quality, Council on	40, V
Management and Budget, Office of	25, III, LXXVII; 48, 99
National Drug Control Policy, Office of	21, III
National Security Council	32, XXI; 47, 2
Presidential Documents	3
Science and Technology Policy, Office of	32, XXIV; 47, II
Trade Representative, Office of the United States	15, XX
Export Administration, Bureau of	15, VII
Export-Import Bank of the United States	5, LII; 12, IV
Family Assistance, Office of	45, II
Farm Credit Administration	5, XXXI; 12, VI
Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation	5, XXX; 12, XIV
Farm Service Agency	7, VII, XVIII
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 1
Federal Aviation Administration	14, I

Agency	CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter
Commercial Space Transportation	14, III
Federal Claims Collection Standards	4, II
Federal Communications Commission	5, XXIX; 47, I
Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Office of	41, 60
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	7, IV
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	5, XXII; 12, III
Federal Election Commission	11, I
Federal Emergency Management Agency	44, I
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 44
Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 21
Federal Employees Health Benefits Acquisition Regulation	48, 16
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	5, XXIV; 18, I
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council	12, XI
Federal Financing Bank	12, VIII
Federal Highway Administration	23, I, II; 49, III
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	1, IV
Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight Office	12, XVII
Federal Housing Finance Board	12, IX
Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, Office of	10, XV
Federal Labor Relations Authority, and General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority	5, XIV; 22, XIV
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	31, VII
Federal Maritime Commission	46, IV
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	29, XII
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	5, LXXIV; 29, XXVII
Federal Pay, Advisory Committee on	5, IV
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.	28, III
Federal Procurement Policy Office	48, 99
Federal Property Management Regulations	41, 101
Federal Property Management Regulations System	41, Subtitle C
Federal Railroad Administration	49, II
Federal Register, Administrative Committee of	1, I
Federal Register, Office of	1, II
Federal Reserve System	12, II
Board of Governors	5, LVIII
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board	5, VI, LXXVI
Federal Service Impasses Panel	5, XIV
Federal Trade Commission	5, XLVII; 16, I
Federal Transit Administration	49, VI
Federal Travel Regulation System	41, Subtitle F
Finance and Management, Office of	7, XXX
Fine Arts, Commission on	45, XXI
Fiscal Service	31, II
Fish and Wildlife Service, United States	50, I, IV
Fishery Conservation and Management	50, VI
Food and Drug Administration	21, I
Food and Consumer Service	7, II
Food Safety and Inspection Service	9, III
Foreign Agricultural Service	7, XV
Foreign Assets Control, Office of	31, V
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States	45, V
Foreign Service Grievance Board	22, IX
Foreign Service Impasse Disputes Panel	22, XIV
Foreign Service Labor Relations Board	22, XIV
Foreign-Trade Zones Board	15, IV
Forest Service	36, II
General Accounting Office	4, I, II
General Services Administration	5, LVII
Contract Appeals, Board of	48, 61
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 5
Federal Property Management Regulations System	41, 101, 105
Federal Travel Regulation System	41, Subtitle F
Payment From a Non-Federal Source for Travel Expenses	41, 304
Payment of Expenses Connected With the Death of Certain Employees	41, 303

Agency	CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter
Relocation Allowances	41, 302
Travel Allowances	41, 301
Geological Survey	30, IV
Government Ethics, Office of	5, XVI
Government National Mortgage Association	24, III
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration	7, VIII; 9, II
Great Lakes Pilotage	46, III
Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation	45, XVIII
Health and Human Services, Department of	5, XLV; 45, Subtitle A
Child Support Enforcement, Office of	45, III
Children and Families, Administration for	45, II, III, IV, X
Community Services, Office of	45, X
Family Assistance, Office of	45, II
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 3
Food and Drug Administration	21, I
Health Care Financing Administration	42, IV
Human Development Services, Office of	45, XIII
Indian Health Service	25, V
Inspector General (Health Care), Office of	42, V
Public Health Service	42, I
Refugee Resettlement, Office of	45, IV
Health Care Financing Administration	42, IV
Housing and Urban Development, Department of	5, LXV; 24, Subtitle B
Community Planning and Development, Office of Assistant Secretary for	24, V, VI
Equal Opportunity, Office of Assistant Secretary for	24, I
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 24
Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, Office of	12, XVII
Government National Mortgage Association	24, III
Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Office of Assistant Secretary for	24, II, VIII, X, XX
Inspector General, Office of	24, XII
Public and Indian Housing, Office of Assistant Secretary for Secretary, Office of	24, IX
Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Office of Assistant Secretary for	24, Subtitle A, VII
Human Development Services, Office of	24, II, VIII, X, XX
Immigration and Naturalization Service	45, XIII
Independent Counsel, Office of	8, I
Indian Affairs, Bureau of	28, VII
Indian Affairs, Office of the Assistant Secretary	25, I, V
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	25, VI
Indian Health Service	25, II
Information Agency, United States	25, V
Federal Acquisition Regulation	22, V
Information Resources Management, Office of	48, 19
Information Security Oversight Office, National Archives and Records Administration	7, XXVII
Inspector General	32, XX
Agriculture Department	7, XXVI
Health and Human Services Department	42, V
Housing and Urban Development Department	24, XII
Institute of Peace, United States	22, XVII
Inter-American Foundation	5, LXIII; 22, X
Intergovernmental Relations, Advisory Commission on	5, VII
Interior Department	
Endangered Species Committee	50, IV
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 14
Federal Property Management Regulations System	41, 114
Fish and Wildlife Service, United States	50, I, IV
Geological Survey	30, IV
Indian Affairs, Bureau of	25, I, V
Indian Affairs, Office of the Assistant Secretary	25, VI
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	25, II
Land Management, Bureau of	43, II
Minerals Management Service	30, II
Mines, Bureau of	30, VI

Agency	CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter
National Indian Gaming Commission	25, III
National Park Service	36, I
Reclamation, Bureau of	43, I
Secretary of the Interior, Office of	43, Subtitle A
Surface Mining and Reclamation Appeals, Board of	30, III
Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Office of	30, VII
Internal Revenue Service	26, I
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, United States Section	22, XI
International Development, Agency for	22, II
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 7
International Development Cooperation Agency, United States	22, XII
International Development, Agency for	22, II; 48, 7
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	5, XXXIII; 22, VII
International Fishing and Related Activities	50, III
International Investment, Office of	31, VIII
International Joint Commission, United States and Canada	22, IV
International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board	5, V
International Trade Administration	15, III; 19, III
International Trade Commission, United States	19, II
Interstate Commerce Commission	5, XL
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	45, XXIV
Japan–United States Friendship Commission	22, XVI
Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries	20, VIII
Justice Department	5, XXVIII; 28, I
Drug Enforcement Administration	21, II
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 28
Federal Claims Collection Standards	4, II
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.	28, III
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States	45, V
Immigration and Naturalization Service	8, I
Offices of Independent Counsel	28, VI
Prisons, Bureau of	28, V
Property Management Regulations	41, 128
Labor Department	5, XLII
Benefits Review Board	20, VII
Employees' Compensation Appeals Board	20, IV
Employment and Training Administration	20, V
Employment Standards Administration	20, VI
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 29
Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Office of	41, 60
Federal Procurement Regulations System	41, 50
Labor-Management Relations and Cooperative Programs, Bureau of	29, II
Labor-Management Programs, Office of	29, IV
Mine Safety and Health Administration	30, I
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	29, XVII
Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration	29, XXV
Public Contracts	41, 50
Secretary of Labor, Office of	29, Subtitle A
Veterans' Employment and Training, Office of the Assistant Secretary for	41, 61; 20, IX
Wage and Hour Division	29, V
Workers' Compensation Programs, Office of	20, I
Labor-Management Relations and Cooperative Programs, Bureau of	29, II
Labor-Management Programs, Office of	29, IV
Land Management, Bureau of	43, II
Legal Services Corporation	45, XVI
Library of Congress	36, VII
Copyright Office	37, II
Management and Budget, Office of	5, III, LXXVII; 48, 99
Marine Mammal Commission	50, V
Maritime Administration	46, II
Merit Systems Protection Board	5, II

Agency	CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter
Micronesian Status Negotiations, Office for	32, XXVII
Mine Safety and Health Administration	30, I
Minerals Management Service	30, II
Mines, Bureau of	30, VI
Minority Business Development Agency	15, XIV
Miscellaneous Agencies	1, IV
Monetary Offices	31, I
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	5, LIX; 14, V
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 18
National Agricultural Library	7, XLI
National Agricultural Statistics Service	7, XXXVI
National Archives and Records Administration	5, LXVI; 36, XII
Information Security Oversight Office	32, XX
National Bureau of Standards	15, II
National Capital Planning Commission	1, IV
National Commission for Employment Policy	1, IV
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	45, XVII
National and Community Service, Corporation for	45, XXV
National Council on Disability	34, XII
National Credit Union Administration	12, VII
National Drug Control Policy, Office of	21, III
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	45, XI
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	23, II, III; 49, V
National Indian Gaming Commission	25, III
National Institute for Literacy	34, XI
National Institute of Standards and Technology	15, II
National Labor Relations Board	29, I
National Marine Fisheries Service	50, II, IV
National Mediation Board	29, X
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	15, IX; 50, II, III, IV, VI
National Park Service	36, I
National Railroad Adjustment Board	29, III
National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)	49, VII
National Science Foundation	5, XLIII; 45, VI
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 25
National Security Council	32, XXI
National Security Council and Office of Science and Technology Policy	47, II
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	15, XXIII; 47, III
National Transportation Safety Board	49, VIII
National Weather Service	15, IX
Natural Resources Conservation Service	7, VI
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, Office of	25, IV
Navy Department	32, VI
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 52
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation	24, XXV
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	5, XLVIII; 10, I
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 20
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	29, XVII
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	29, XX
Offices of Independent Counsel	28, VI
Operations Office	7, XXVIII
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	5, XXXIII; 22, VII
Panama Canal Commission	48, 35
Panama Canal Regulations	35, I
Patent and Trademark Office	37, I
Payment From a Non-Federal Source for Travel Expenses	41, 304
Payment of Expenses Connected With the Death of Certain Employees	41, 303
Peace Corps	22, III
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation	36, IX
Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration	29, XXV
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	29, XL
Personnel Management, Office of	5, I, XXXV; 45, VIII
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 17
Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 21

Agency	CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter
Federal Employees Health Benefits Acquisition Regulation	48, 16
Postal Rate Commission	5, XLVI; 39, III
Postal Service, United States	5, LX; 39, I
Postsecondary Education, Office of	34, VI
President's Commission on White House Fellowships	1, IV
Presidential Commission on the Assignment of Women in the Armed Forces	32, XXIX
Presidential Documents	3
Prisons, Bureau of	28, V
Productivity, Technology and Innovation, Assistant Secretary	37, IV
Public Contracts, Department of Labor	41, 50
Public and Indian Housing, Office of Assistant Secretary for	24, IX
Public Health Service	42, I
Railroad Retirement Board	20, II
Reclamation, Bureau of	43, I
Refugee Resettlement, Office of	45, IV
Regional Action Planning Commissions	13, V
Relocation Allowances	41, 302
Research and Special Programs Administration	49, I
Rural Business-Cooperative Service	7, XVIII, XLII
Rural Development Administration	7, XLII
Rural Housing Service	7, XVIII, XXXV
Rural Telephone Bank	7, XVI
Rural Utilities Service	7, XVII, XVIII, XLII
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	33, IV
Science and Technology Policy, Office of	32, XXIV
Science and Technology Policy, Office of, and National Security Council	47, II
Secret Service	31, IV
Securities and Exchange Commission	17, II
Selective Service System	32, XVI
Small Business Administration	13, I
Smithsonian Institution	36, V
Social Security Administration	20, III; 48, 23
Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, United States	5, XI
Special Counsel, Office of	5, VIII
Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Office of	34, III
State Department	22, I
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 6
Surface Mining and Reclamation Appeals, Board of	30, III
Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Office of	30, VII
Surface Transportation Board	49, X
Susquehanna River Basin Commission	18, VIII
Technology Administration	15, XI
Technology Policy, Assistant Secretary for	37, IV
Technology, Under Secretary for	37, V
Tennessee Valley Authority	5, LXIX; 18, XIII
Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board	12, XV
Thrift Supervision Office, Department of the Treasury	12, V
Trade Representative, United States, Office of	15, XX
Transportation, Department of	5, L
Coast Guard	33, I; 46, I; 49, IV
Commercial Space Transportation	14, III
Contract Appeals, Board of	48, 63
Emergency Management and Assistance	44, IV
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 12
Federal Aviation Administration	14, I
Federal Highway Administration	23, I, II; 49, III
Federal Railroad Administration	49, II
Federal Transit Administration	49, VI
Maritime Administration	46, II
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	23, II, III; 49, V
Research and Special Programs Administration	49, I
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	33, IV
Secretary of Transportation, Office of	14, II; 49, Subtitle A
Surface Transportation Board	49, X

Agency	CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter
Transportation, Office of	7, XXXIII
Travel Allowances	41, 301
Treasury Department	5, XXI; 17, IV
Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Bureau of	27, I
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund	12, XVIII
Comptroller of the Currency	12, I
Customs Service, United States	19, I
Engraving and Printing, Bureau of	31, VI
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 10
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	31, VII
Fiscal Service	31, II
Foreign Assets Control, Office of	31, V
Internal Revenue Service	26, I
International Investment, Office of	31, VIII
Monetary Offices	31, I
Secret Service	31, IV
Secretary of the Treasury, Office of	31, Subtitle A
Thrift Supervision, Office of	12, V
Truman, Harry S. Scholarship Foundation	45, XVIII
United States and Canada, International Joint Commission	22, IV
United States and Mexico, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States Section	22, XI
United States Enrichment Corporation	10, XI
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission	43, III
Veterans Affairs Department	38, I
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 8
Veterans' Employment and Training, Office of the Assistant Secretary for	41, 61; 20, IX
Vice President of the United States, Office of	32, XXVIII
Vocational and Adult Education, Office of	34, IV
Wage and Hour Division	29, V
Water Resources Council	18, VI
Workers' Compensation Programs, Office of	20, I
World Agricultural Outlook Board	7, XXXVIII