

code of federal regulations

The President

3

1997 COMPILATION

AND

PARTS 100–102

Revised as of January 1, 1998

Published by
the Office of the Federal Register
National Archives and Records
Administration

as a Special Edition of
the Federal Register



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1998

For sale by U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents, Mail Stop: SSOP, Washington, DC 20402-9328

Table of Contents

	<i>Page</i>
List of Title 3 Compilations	iv
Explanation of the <i>Code of Federal Regulations</i>	v
Explanation of This Title	ix
How To Cite This Title	xi
Title 3	xiii
1997 Compilation—Presidential Documents	1
Chapter I—Executive Office of the President	325
Title 3 Finding Aids	345
Tables	347
List of CFR Sections Affected	365
Index	367
CFR Finding Aids	377
Table of CFR Titles and Chapters	379
Alphabetical List of Agencies Appearing in the CFR	395

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
1997	6966–7061	13034–13071

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, 1998), 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 or e-mail info@fedreg.nara.gov.

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.

ELECTRONIC SERVICES

The texts of the *Code of Federal Regulations*, *The United States Government Manual*, the *Federal Register*, *Public Laws*, *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*, and the *1995 Privacy Act Compilation* are available in electronic format at www.access.gpo.gov/nara/index.html. For more information, contact Electronic Information Dissemination Services, U.S. Government Printing Office. Phone 202–512–1530, or 888–293–6498 (toll-free). E-mail, gpoaccess@gpo.gov.

The Office of the Federal Register maintains a free electronic bulletin board service, FRENED (Federal Register Electronic News Delivery), for public law numbers, *Federal Register* finding aids, and related information. To access by modem: phone, 202-275-0920.

In addition, the *Federal Register's* public inspection list and table of contents are also available on the National Archives and Records Administration's Fax-on-Demand system. Phone, 301-713-6905.

RAYMOND A. MOSLEY,
Director,
Office of the Federal Register.

January 1, 1998.

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 1997 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, 1997 Comp.” Thus, the preferred abbreviated citation for Proclamation 6966 appearing on page 1 of this book, is “3 CFR, 1997 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, 1998, 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 Anna Glover, Carolyn Wood Hill, John S. Ashlin, Maxine Hill, and Brad Brooks.

Cite Presidential documents in this volume
3 CFR, 1997 Comp.
thus: **3 CFR, 1997 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>
1997 Compilation—Presidential Documents:	
Proclamations	1
Executive Orders	187
Other Presidential Documents	245
Chapter I—Executive Office of the President:	
Part 100	326
Part 101	337
Part 102	338
Finding Aids:	
Table 1—Proclamations	347
Table 2—Executive Orders	351
Table 3—Other Presidential Documents	353
Table 4—Presidential Documents Affected During 1997	357
Table 5—Statutes Cited as Authority for Presidential Documents	361
List of CFR Sections Affected	365
Index	367
CFR Finding Aids:	
Table of CFR Titles and Chapters	379
Alphabetical List of Agencies Appearing in the CFR	395

1997 Compilation— Presidential Documents

PROCLAMATIONS

Proclamation 6966 of January 16, 1997

Religious Freedom Day, 1997

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

Every day, in neighborhoods and communities across our Nation, Americans come together to worship and to reaffirm their most deeply held spiritual values. Our right to worship freely—each in our own way—is essential to our well-being. Religious Freedom Day offers us an invaluable opportunity to reflect on this precious human right and to give thanks for its protection in our Nation.

Freedom from religious persecution was of such profound importance to our founders that they placed it first among the freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. History has proved the wisdom of that decision. America's commitment to religious tolerance has empowered us to achieve an atmosphere of understanding, trust, and respect in a society of diverse cultures and religious traditions. And today, much of the world still looks to the United States as the champion of religious liberty.

Yet, even in America, we must be ever vigilant in protecting the freedoms so important to our ancestors and so admired by people throughout the world. The church arsons and the desecration of synagogues and mosques in recent years demonstrated for us all that our country is not entirely free from violence and religious hatred. My Administration took quick and decisive action, including working with the Congress to help churches rebuild and to prevent future incidents. And I am pleased that the American people are coming together as a national community to speak out against such crimes and to renew the climate of trust and tolerance so that all our people can worship without fear.

Proc. 6967

Title 3—The President

We must also support the aspirations of ethnic and religious minorities in other nations as they strive for their own right to worship freely. My Administration has established the Advisory Committee on Religious Freedom Abroad to provide counsel on how best to prevent persecution and promote reconciliation among people of different faiths. I invite all nations to join us in supporting individuals in houses of worship around the world as they exercise one of the most sacred of human rights.

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 16, 1997, as Religious Freedom Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities, and I urge them to reaffirm their commitment to the principle of religious freedom.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6967 of January 17, 1997

Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

People throughout the world celebrate the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., as a tribute to his shining example of love and justice.

Dr. King was a man of clear and powerful vision who offered an uncompromising message of brotherhood and hope at a time when violence and racial intolerance tore at the seams of our Nation. In addressing these ills, he often referred to what he called the “magnificent words” of the Declaration of Independence, which proclaimed that “all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.” He declared these words to be “a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir,” and upon which payment could no longer be delayed. Dr. King’s struggle made it possible for all of us to move closer to the ideals set forth in the Declaration of Independence and in our Constitution.

Although ours is the most successful multiracial, multicultural society in human history, in the words of Dr. King, “our work is not yet done.” We have not yet fully realized Dr. King’s dream of a Nation of full opportunity, genuine equality, and consistent fair play for all.

Every citizen must rise to meet that challenge because America’s promise of freedom and opportunity cannot truly be realized for any of us until it is realized for every one of us. We all have an obligation to reach out to one another—across the artificial barriers of race, gender, religion, class, and age—so that each member of our society shares fully in the promise of the American Dream.

In the spring of 1963, Dr. King was arrested in Birmingham, Alabama, while protesting discrimination in public accommodations and employment. From his jail cell, he wrote of his faith that ultimately what was good in America would prevail over fear and prejudice:

We will reach the goal of freedom in Birmingham and all over the nation, because the goal of America is freedom. Abused and scorned though we may be, our destiny is tied up with the destiny of America. . . . We will win our freedom because the sacred heritage of our nation and the eternal will of God are embodied in our echoing demands.

As I begin my second term as the last President of the 20th century, I ask each American to work with me to usher in a new era of hope, reconciliation, and fellowship among all our people—rich and poor, young and old, and men and women of every race. I urge all Americans to put intolerance behind us, seek common ground, and strive for justice and community in 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 Monday, January 20, 1997, 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 seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6968 of January 20, 1997

National Day of Hope and Renewal, 1997

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

Today as we celebrate the last Presidential Inauguration of the 20th century and raise our sights with hope and humility toward the challenges of a new age, let us together ask God's guidance and blessing.

This day marks not a personal or political victory but the triumph of a free people who have freely chosen the course our country will take as we prepare for the 21st century.

During the past 4 years, we have grown together as a people and as a Nation. Touched by tragedy, strengthened by achievement, exhilarated by the challenges and opportunities ahead, we have come a long way on our journey to change America's course for the better. We have always been a people of hope—hope that we can make tomorrow brighter than today, hope that we can fulfill our Nation's enduring promise of freedom and oppor-

tunity. And we have always known that, by the grace of God and our mutual labor, we can make our hopes reality.

Today, we live in an age of possibility—a moment of rich opportunity that brings with it a deep responsibility for the future and the generations to come. We must seize this special moment with a commitment to do right by those who will follow us in this blessed land.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., whose life and vision we honor today, recognized that the destiny of each American is bound to the destiny of all Americans; that if we are to go forward, we must go forward together. So, let us pledge today to continue our national journey together. Let us reaffirm our commitment to our shared values of family and faith, work and opportunity. And let us resolve to work together, one Nation under God, to build a bridge of hope and renewal to a new American century.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim January 20, 1997, a National Day of Hope and Renewal, and I call upon the citizens of this great Nation to observe this day by reflecting on their obligations to one another and to our beloved country and by facing the future with a spirit of hope and renewal.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6969 of January 27, 1997

To Modify Application of Duty-Free Treatment of Certain Articles Under the Generalized System of Preferences, and for Other Purposes

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. Pursuant to section 503(c)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended by Public Law 104–88; 110 Stat. 1755, 1922 (“the 1974 Act”), the President may withdraw, suspend, or limit the application of the duty-free treatment accorded under section 501 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2461) with respect to any article. With due regard for the factors set forth in sections 501 and 502(c) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2461 and 2462(c)), I have determined that it is appropriate to modify the application of duty-free treatment under title V of the 1974 Act for certain articles, including certain goods previously eligible for such treatment that the Customs Service has reclassified.

2. Presidential Proclamation 6961 of November 28, 1996, provided import relief with respect to certain broom corn brooms. For certain subheadings of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) established to carry out this relief, provisions were omitted that would have continued

staged reductions of special rates of duty for the goods concerned, previously proclaimed pursuant to section 201(a) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3331(a)). Further, other HTS provisions established by that proclamation contain conflicting dates that complicate their administration. To rectify these omissions and to permit proper administration of the import relief, I have decided that it is necessary and appropriate to continue previously proclaimed duty treatment for the affected goods and to make technical corrections in certain HTS provisions.

3. Section 213 of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, as amended (CBERA) (19 U.S.C. 2703), and section 204 of the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA) (19 U.S.C. 3203) authorize the President to provide duty-free entry for all eligible articles, and duty reductions for certain other articles, that are the product of any country that has been designated as a beneficiary country under those Acts. To clarify the preferential tariff treatment provided to particular dutiable goods that are the product of beneficiary countries under the CBERA or the ATPA and that are eligible to enter under HTS heading 9802.00.80, which provides for certain goods assembled abroad using components of U.S. origin, I have decided it is appropriate to provide special rates of duty for purposes of the CBERA and of the ATPA in heading 9802.00.80 to apply to such goods.

4. Presidential Proclamation 6948 of October 29, 1996, modified tariff provisions concerning special import quotas for upland cotton. That proclamation also modified certain provisions of the HTS and of prior Presidential proclamations to correct technical errors and to clarify the intent of previously proclaimed modifications. In proclaiming the modifications to the provisions on upland cotton, a conforming change to U.S. note 6 to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTS was omitted. Further, the instructions in section A(5)(c) of Annex II to such proclamation concerning modifications to subchapter IV of chapter 99 to the HTS contained an error. To rectify the omission and to correct the error in instructions, I have decided it is necessary and appropriate to modify U.S. note 6 to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTS and to amend the instructions in section A(5)(c) of Annex II to Proclamation 6948.

5. 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—United States of America, annexed to the Marrakesh Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994. A conforming change in a subheading in subchapter V of chapter 99 of the HTS was omitted from Proclamation 6763. Further, particular HTS additional U.S. notes implementing tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) for specified agricultural products do not clearly reflect the intended quota periods and the quantities permitted entry during such quota periods and have caused administrative difficulties. In order to make the necessary conforming change and to correct the legal notes controlling such TRQs, I have decided it is necessary and appropriate to modify a subheading in subchapter V of chapter 99 and the legal notes pertaining to such TRQs.

6. Presidential Proclamation 6857 of December 11, 1995, implemented with respect to the United States certain modifications to the HTS, in conformity with the obligations of the United States under the International Conven-

tion on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System. The Annex to that proclamation omitted provisions that would have continued previously proclaimed staged reductions of certain rates of duty for the goods concerned, pursuant to section 111(a) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA) (19 U.S.C. 3521(a)). To rectify these omissions, I have decided that it is necessary and appropriate to provide for the continuation of previously proclaimed duty treatment for the affected goods.

7. (a) Section 115 of the URAA (19 U.S.C. 3524) requires the President to (1) obtain advice regarding certain proposed actions; (2) submit a report to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate; and (3) consult with those Committees on the proposed action during a subsequent 60-day period to meet the consultation and layover requirements of that section.

(b) Section 604 of the 1974 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.

8. I have decided that it is appropriate to authorize the United States Trade Representative (USTR) to perform the functions specified in section 115 of the URAA and certain functions under section 604 of the 1974 Act.

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 503 of the 1974 Act, section 213 of the CBERA, section 204 of the ATPA, section 604 of the 1974 Act, and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to reflect in the HTS various technical and conforming changes, to correct provisions of Proclamations 6948 and 6961, and to modify the special duty rates subcolumn for heading 9802.00.80, the HTS and Proclamations 6948 and 6961 are each modified as set forth in Annexes I and II to this proclamation.

(2) In order to modify the application of duty-free treatment under title V of the 1974 Act for certain articles, the HTS is modified as set forth in Annex III to this proclamation.

(3) The modifications to the HTS made by Annexes I, II, and III 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 Annexes and during the time periods specified therein.

(4) The USTR is authorized to perform the functions vested in the President under section 115 of the URAA. In addition, the USTR is authorized to exercise the authority provided to the President under section 604 of the 1974 Act to embody rectifications, technical or conforming changes, or similar modifications in the HTS.

(5) 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.

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

Proclamations

Proc. 6969

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

ANNEX I

TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING CHANGES TO THE
HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES

Section A. Subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTS is modified on the dates set forth in this section as follows:

- (1). Effective on November 29, 1996--
 - (a). by deleting from the immediately superior text to subheadings 9903.96.01, 9903.96.03 and 9903.96.05, each such text beginning "If entered", the expression "November 29," and by inserting in lieu thereof "November 28,";
 - (b). by inserting in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for subheading 9903.96.01 the duty rate "6.4¢ each (CA)";
 - (c). by deleting from the article description for subheading 9903.96.03 the expression "general note to" and by inserting in lieu thereof "general note 12 to";
 - (d). by inserting in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for subheading 9903.96.03 the duty rate "3.2¢ each (CA)";
 - (e). by inserting in alphabetical sequence in the parentheses following the duty rate "Free" in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for subheading 9903.96.05 the symbol "CA";
 - (f). by inserting in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for subheading 9903.96.14 the duty rate "6.4% (CA)";
 - (g). by inserting in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for subheading 9903.96.16 the duty rate "3.2% (CA)";
 - (h). by inserting in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for subheadings 9903.96.15, 9903.96.17 and 9903.96.19 the duty rate "See 9906.96.01-9906.96.02 (MX)";
 - (i). by inserting in alphabetical sequence in the parentheses following the duty rate "Free" in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for subheading 9903.96.18 the symbol "CA"; and
 - (j). by deleting from the article description for subheading 9905.96.03 the expression "9603.10.50, or 9603.10.60" and inserting in lieu thereof "9903.96.01, 9903.96.03, 9903.96.14 or 9903.96.16".
- (2). Effective on January 1, 1997--
 - (a). by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for subheading 9903.96.01 the duty rate "6.4¢ each (CA)" and by inserting in lieu thereof "3.2¢ each (CA)"; and
 - (b). by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for subheading 9903.96.14 the duty rate "6.4% (CA)" and by inserting in lieu thereof "3.2% (CA)".
- (3). Effective on January 1, 1998--
 - (a). by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for subheading 9903.96.03 the duty rate "3.2¢ each (CA)" and by inserting in alphabetical sequence in the parentheses following the duty rate "Free" in such subcolumn for such subheading the symbol "CA"; and
 - (b). by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for subheading 9903.96.16 the duty rate "3.2% (CA)" and by inserting in alphabetical sequence in the parentheses following the duty rate "Free" in such subcolumn for such subheading the symbol "CA".
- (4). Effective on January 1, 2005, by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for subheading 9603.10.60 the rate of duty of "16% (MX)" and by inserting in alphabetical sequence in the parentheses following the duty rate "Free" in such subcolumn for such subheading the symbol "MX".
- (5). Section B(2)(i) of the annex to Proclamation 6961 of November 28, 1996, is modified by deleting the expression "See 9906.96.01-9906.96.02 (MX) (s)" and inserting in lieu thereof "See 9906.96.01-9906.96.02 (MX)".

Section B. Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1992, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for heading 9802.00.80 in subchapter II of chapter 98 of the HTS is modified by inserting, in the parenthetical expression following the duty rate "A duty upon the full value of the imported article, less the cost or value of such products of the United States (see U.S. note 4 of this subchapter)" the symbols "E, J," immediately after "C,".

Proclamations

Proc. 6969

ANNEX I (continued)

Section C. Effective on or after October 31, 1996, U.S. note 6 to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTS is modified by deleting "subheadings 9903.52.00 through 9903.52.20" and by inserting "subheadings 9903.52.00 through 9903.52.26" in lieu thereof.

Section D. Effective on or after January 1, 1995, the article description for HTS subheading 9905.40.18 is modified by deleting "4012.90.20" and by inserting "4012.90.45" in lieu thereof.

Section E. For subheading 0602.90.90 of the HTS, the Rates of Duty 1-General subcolumn is modified on January 1 of each year in the table below by deleting the existing rate of duty and by inserting in lieu thereof the rate of duty specified in the table below for such year.

HTS Subheading	1997	1998	1999	2000
0602.90.90	6.2%	5.7%	5.2%	4.8%

Section F. Section A(5)(c) of Annex II to Presidential Proclamation 6948 of October 29, 1996, is modified by deleting the following text from such section: "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'.

ANNEX II

MODIFICATIONS TO LEGAL NOTES ESTABLISHING
TARIFF-RATE QUOTAS IN THE TARIFF SCHEDULE

Section A. Additional U.S. note 2 to chapter 12 of the HTS is modified on the dates set forth in this section as follows:

- (1). Effective on January 1, 1997, by deleting such additional U.S. note 2 and by inserting the following new additional U.S. note in lieu thereof:

"2. The aggregate quantity of peanuts entered under subheadings 1202.10.40, 1202.20.40, 2008.11.25 and 2008.11.45 during the 12-month period from April 1 in any year through the following March 31, inclusive, shall not exceed the quantities specified herein (articles the product of Mexico shall not be permitted or included under this quantitative limitation and no such articles shall be classifiable therein).

	Quantity (metric tons)	
	Entered in the 12-month period from April 1, 1996, through the following March 31, 1997, inclusive	Entered in the 12-month period from April 1, 1997, through the following March 31, 1998, inclusive
Argentina	29,853	33,365
Other countries or areas	5,043	6,033

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.

Imports of peanuts under this note are subject to such regulations as may be issued by the United States Trade Representative or other designated agency."

- (2). Effective on January 1, 1998, such additional U.S. note 2 is modified by:

(a). deleting "Entered in the 12-month period from April 1, 1996, through March 31, 1997, inclusive" and inserting "Entered in the 12-month period from April 1, 1997, through March 31, 1998, inclusive" in lieu thereof;

(b). deleting "Entered in the 12-month period from April 1, 1997, through March 31, 1998, inclusive" and inserting "Entered in the 12-month period from April 1, 1998, through March 31, 1999, inclusive" in lieu thereof;

(c). deleting the quantities "29,853" and "33,365" set out opposite "Argentina" and inserting "33,365" and "36,877" in lieu thereof; and

(d). deleting the quantities "5,043" and "6,033" set out opposite "Other countries or areas" and inserting "6,033" and "7,024" in lieu thereof.

- (3). Effective on January 1, 1999, such additional U.S. note 2 is modified by:

(a). deleting "Entered in the 12-month period from April 1, 1997, through March 31, 1998, inclusive" and inserting "Entered in the 12-month period from April 1, 1998, through March 31, 1999, inclusive" in lieu thereof;

(b). deleting "Entered in the 12-month period from April 1, 1998, through March 31, 1999, inclusive" and inserting "Entered in the 12-month period from April 1, 1999, through March 31, 2000, inclusive" in lieu thereof;

(c). deleting the quantities "33,365" and "36,877" set out opposite "Argentina" and inserting "36,877" and "40,388" in lieu thereof; and

(d). deleting the quantities "6,033" and "7,024" set out opposite "Other countries or areas" and inserting "7,024" and "8,015" in lieu thereof.

- (4). Effective on January 1, 2000, such additional U.S. note 2 is modified by:

(a). deleting "Entered in the 12-month period from April 1, 1998, through March 31, 1999, inclusive" and inserting "Entered in the 12-month period from April 1, 1999, through March 31, 2000, inclusive" in lieu thereof;

(b). deleting "Entered in the 12-month period from April 1, 1999, through March 31, 2000, inclusive" and inserting "Entered in the 12-month period from April 1, 2000, through March 31, 2001, inclusive" in lieu thereof;

(c). deleting the quantity "36,877" and "40,388" set out opposite Argentina and inserting "40,388" and "43,901" in lieu thereof; and

(d). deleting the quantity "7,024" and "8,015" set out opposite Other countries or areas and inserting "8,015" and "9,005" in lieu thereof.

Proclamations

Proc. 6969

ANNEX II (continued)

A(5). Effective on January 1, 2001, such additional U.S. note 2 is modified by:

- (a). deleting "Entered in the 12-month period from April 1, 1998, through March 31, 1999, inclusive" and inserting "Entered in the 12-month period from April 1 in any year through March 31, inclusive" in lieu thereof;
- (b). deleting "Entered in the 12-month period from April 1, 1999, through March 31, 2000, inclusive" from such note;
- (c). deleting the quantities "40,388" and "43,901" set out opposite "Argentina" and inserting "43,901" in lieu thereof; and
- (d). deleting the quantities "8,015" and "9,005" set out opposite "Other countries or areas" and inserting "9,005" in lieu thereof.

Section B. Additional U.S. note 5 to chapter 52 of the HTS is modified on the dates set forth in this section as follows:

(1). Effective on January 1, 1997, such additional U.S. note 5 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month period beginning September 20 in any year shall not exceed 10,837.45 metric tons" and by inserting "during the 12-month periods from September 20, 1996, through September 19, 1997, inclusive, shall not exceed 10,837.45 metric tons or from September 20, 1997, through September 19, 1998, inclusive, shall not exceed 13,179.85 metric tons" in lieu thereof.

(2). Effective on January 1, 1998, such additional U.S. note 5 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month periods from September 20, 1996, through September 19, 1997, inclusive, shall not exceed 10,837.45 metric tons or from September 20, 1997, through September 19, 1998, inclusive, shall not exceed 13,179.85 metric tons" and by inserting "during the 12-month periods from September 20, 1997, through September 19, 1998, inclusive, shall not exceed 13,179.85 metric tons or from September 20, 1998, through September 19, 1999, inclusive, shall not exceed 15,522.25 metric tons" in lieu thereof.

(3). Effective on January 1, 1999, such additional U.S. note 5 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month periods from September 20, 1997, through September 19, 1998, inclusive, shall not exceed 13,179.85 metric tons or from September 20, 1998, through September 19, 1999, inclusive, shall not exceed 15,522.25 metric tons" and inserting "during the 12-month periods from September 20, 1998, through September 19, 1999, inclusive, shall not exceed 15,522.25 metric tons or from September 20, 1999, through September 19, 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 17,864.65 metric tons" in lieu thereof.

(4). Effective on January 1, 2000, such additional U.S. note 5 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month periods from September 20, 1998, through September 19, 1999, inclusive, shall not exceed 15,522.25 metric tons or from September 20, 1999, through September 19, 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 17,864.65 metric tons" and by inserting "during the 12-month periods from September 20, 1999, through September 19, 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 17,864.65 metric tons or from September 20, 2000, through September 19, 2001, inclusive, shall not exceed 20,207.05 metric tons" in lieu thereof.

(5). Effective on January 1, 2001, such additional U.S. note 5 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month periods from September 20, 1999, through September 19, 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 17,864.65 metric tons or from September 20, 2000, through September 19, 2001, inclusive, shall not exceed 20,207.05 metric tons" and by inserting "during the 12-month period from September 20 in any year through September 19, inclusive, shall not exceed 20,207.05 metric tons" in lieu thereof.

Section C. Additional U.S. note 6 to chapter 52 of the HTS is modified on the dates set forth in this section as follows:

(1). Effective on January 1, 1997, such additional U.S. note 6 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month period beginning August 1 in any year shall not exceed 1,000.0 metric tons" and by inserting "during the 12-month periods from August 1, 1996, through July 31, 1997, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,000.0 metric tons or from August 1, 1997, through July 31, 1998, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,100.0 metric tons" in lieu thereof.

ANNEX II (continued)

C(2). Effective on January 1, 1998, such additional U.S. note 6 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month periods from August 1, 1996, through July 31, 1997, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,000.0 metric tons or from August 1, 1997, through July 31, 1998, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,100.0 metric tons" and by inserting "during the 12-month periods from August 1, 1997, through July 31, 1998, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,100.0 metric tons or from August 1, 1998, through July 31, 1999, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,200.0 metric tons" in lieu thereof.

(3). Effective on January 1, 1999, such additional U.S. note 6 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month periods from August 1, 1997, through July 31, 1998, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,100.0 metric tons or from August 1, 1998, through July 31, 1999, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,200.0 metric tons" and by inserting "during the 12-month periods from August 1, 1998, through July 31, 1999, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,200.0 metric tons or from August 1, 1999, through July 31, 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,300.0 metric tons" in lieu thereof.

(4). Effective on January 1, 2000, such additional U.S. note 6 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month periods from August 1, 1998, through July 31, 1999, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,200.0 metric tons or from August 1, 1999, through July 31, 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,300.0 metric tons" and by inserting "during the 12-month periods from August 1, 1999, through July 31, 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,300.0 metric tons or from August 1, 2000, through July 31, 2001, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,400.0 metric tons" in lieu thereof.

(5). Effective on January 1, 2001, such additional U.S. note 6 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month periods from August 1, 1999, through July 31, 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,300.0 metric tons or from August 1, 2000, through July 31, 2001, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,400.0 metric tons" and by inserting "during the 12-month period from August 1 in any year through July 31, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,400.0 metric tons" in lieu thereof.

Section D. Additional U.S. note 7 to chapter 52 of the HTS is modified on the dates set forth in this section as follows:

(1). Effective on January 1, 1997, such additional U.S. note 7 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month period beginning August 1 in any year shall not exceed 6,460.0 metric tons" and by inserting "during the 12-month periods from August 1, 1996, through July 31, 1997, inclusive, shall not exceed 6,460.0 metric tons or from August 1, 1997, through July 31, 1998, inclusive, shall not exceed 7,720.0 metric tons" in lieu thereof.

(2). Effective on January 1, 1998, such additional U.S. note 7 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month periods from August 1, 1996, through July 31, 1997, inclusive, shall not exceed 6,460.0 metric tons or from August 1, 1997, through July 31, 1998, inclusive, shall not exceed 7,720.0 metric tons" and by inserting "during the 12-month periods from August 1, 1997, through July 31, 1998, inclusive, shall not exceed 7,720.0 metric tons or from August 1, 1998, through July 31, 1999, inclusive, shall not exceed 8,980.0 metric tons" in lieu thereof.

(3). Effective on January 1, 1999, such additional U.S. note 7 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month periods from August 1, 1997, through July 31, 1998, inclusive, shall not exceed 7,720.0 metric tons or from August 1, 1998, through July 31, 1999, inclusive, shall not exceed 8,980.0 metric tons" and by inserting "during the 12-month periods from August 1, 1998, through July 31, 1999, inclusive, shall not exceed 8,980.0 metric tons or from August 1, 1999, through July 31, 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 10,240.0 metric tons" in lieu thereof.

ANNEX II (continued)

D(4). Effective on January 1, 2000, such additional U.S. note 7 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month periods from August 1, 1998, through July 31, 1999, inclusive, shall not exceed 8,980.0 metric tons or from August 1, 1999, through July 31, 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 10,240.0 metric tons" and by inserting "during the 12-month periods from August 1, 1999, through July 31, 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 10,240.0 metric tons or from August 1, 2000, through July 31, 2001, inclusive, shall not exceed 11,500.0 metric tons" in lieu thereof.

(5). Effective on January 1, 2001, such additional U.S. note 7 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month periods from August 1, 1999, through July 31, 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 10,240.0 metric tons or from August 1, 2000, through July 31, 2001, inclusive, shall not exceed 11,500.0 metric tons" and by inserting "during the 12-month period from August 1 in any year through July 31, inclusive, shall not exceed 11,500.0 metric tons" in lieu thereof.

Section E. Additional U.S. note 8 to chapter 52 of the HTS is modified on the dates set forth in this section as follows:

(1). Effective on January 1, 1997, such additional U.S. note 8 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month period beginning August 1 in any year shall not exceed 28,420.0 metric tons" and by inserting "during the 12-month periods from August 1, 1996, through July 31, 1997, inclusive, shall not exceed 28,420.0 metric tons or from August 1, 1997, through July 31, 1998, inclusive, shall not exceed 31,340.0 metric tons" in lieu thereof.

(2). Effective on January 1, 1998, such additional U.S. note 8 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month periods from August 1, 1996, through July 31, 1997, inclusive, shall not exceed 28,420.0 metric tons or from August 1, 1997, through July 31, 1998, inclusive, shall not exceed 31,340.0 metric tons" and by inserting "during the 12-month periods from August 1, 1997, through July 31, 1998, inclusive, shall not exceed 31,340.0 metric tons or from August 1, 1998, through July 31, 1999, inclusive, shall not exceed 34,260.0 metric tons" in lieu thereof.

(3). Effective on January 1, 1999, such additional U.S. note 8 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month periods from August 1, 1997, through July 31, 1998, inclusive, shall not exceed 31,340.0 metric tons or from August 1, 1998, through July 31, 1999, inclusive, shall not exceed 34,260.0 metric tons" and by inserting "during the 12-month periods from August 1, 1998, through July 31, 1999, inclusive, shall not exceed 34,260.0 metric tons or from August 1, 1999, through July 31, 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 37,180.0 metric tons" in lieu thereof.

(4). Effective on January 1, 2000, such additional U.S. note 8 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month periods from August 1, 1998, through July 31, 1999, inclusive, shall not exceed 34,260.0 metric tons or from August 1, 1999, through July 31, 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 37,180.0 metric tons" and by inserting "during the 12-month periods from August 1, 1999, through July 31, 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 37,180.0 metric tons or from August 1, 2000, through July 31, 2001, inclusive, shall not exceed 40,100.0 metric tons" in lieu thereof.

(5). Effective on January 1, 2001, such additional U.S. note 8 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month periods from August 1, 1999, through July 31, 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 37,180.0 metric tons or from August 1, 2000, through July 31, 2001, inclusive, shall not exceed 40,100.0 metric tons" and by inserting "during the 12-month period from August 1 in any year through July 31, inclusive, shall not exceed 40,100.0 metric tons" in lieu thereof.

ANNEX II (continued)

Section F. Additional U.S. note 9 to chapter 52 of the HTS is modified on the dates set forth in this section as follows:

- (1). Effective on January 1, 1997, such additional U.S. note 9 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month period from September 20 in any year shall not exceed 2,135,427 kilograms" and by inserting "during the 12-month periods from September 20, 1996, through September 19, 1997, inclusive, shall not exceed 2,135,427 kilograms or from September 20, 1997, through September 19, 1998, inclusive, shall not exceed 2,435,427 kilograms" in lieu thereof.
- (2). Effective on January 1, 1998, such additional U.S. note 9 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month periods from September 20, 1996, through September 19, 1997, inclusive, shall not exceed 2,135,427 kilograms or from September 20, 1997, through September 19, 1998, inclusive, shall not exceed 2,435,427 kilograms" and by inserting "during the 12-month periods from September 20, 1997, through September 19, 1998, inclusive, shall not exceed 2,435,427 kilograms or from September 20, 1998, through September 19, 1999, inclusive, shall not exceed 2,735,427 kilograms" in lieu thereof.
- (3). Effective on January 1, 1999, such additional U.S. note 9 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month periods from September 20, 1997, through September 19, 1998, inclusive, shall not exceed 2,435,427 kilograms or from September 20, 1998, through September 19, 1999, inclusive, shall not exceed 2,735,427 kilograms" and by inserting "during the 12-month periods from September 20, 1998, through September 19, 1999, inclusive, shall not exceed 2,735,427 kilograms or from September 20, 1999, through September 19, 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 3,035,427 kilograms" in lieu thereof.
- (4). Effective on January 1, 2000, such additional U.S. note 9 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month periods from September 20, 1998, through September 19, 1999, inclusive, shall not exceed 2,735,427 kilograms or from September 20, 1999, through September 19, 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 3,035,427 kilograms" and by inserting "during the 12-month periods from September 20, 1999, through September 19, 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 3,035,427 kilograms or from September 20, 2000, through September 19, 2001, inclusive, shall not exceed 3,335,427 kilograms" in lieu thereof.
- (5). Effective on January 1, 2001, such additional U.S. note 9 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month periods from September 20, 1999, through September 19, 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 3,035,427 kilograms or from September 20, 2000, through September 19, 2001, inclusive, shall not exceed 3,335,427 kilograms" and by inserting "during the 12-month period from September 20 in any year through September 19, inclusive, shall not exceed 3,335,427 kilograms" in lieu thereof.

Section G. Additional U.S. note 10 to chapter 52 of the HTS is modified on the dates set forth in this section as follows:

- (1). Effective on January 1, 1997, such additional U.S. note 10 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month period from September 11 in any year shall not exceed 1,300 kilograms" and by inserting "during the 12-month periods from September 11, 1996, through September 10, 1997, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,300 kilograms or from September 11, 1997, through September 10, 1998, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,600 kilograms" in lieu thereof.
- (2). Effective on January 1, 1998, such additional U.S. note 10 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month periods from September 11, 1996, through September 10, 1997, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,300 kilograms or from September 11, 1997, through September 10, 1998, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,600 kilograms" and by inserting "during the 12-month periods from September 11, 1997, through September 10, 1998, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,600 kilograms or from September 11, 1998, through September 10, 1999, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,900 kilograms" in lieu thereof.

Proclamations

Proc. 6969

ANNEX 11 (continued)

G(3). Effective on January 1, 1999, such additional U.S. note 10 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month periods from September 11, 1997, through September 10, 1998, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,600 kilograms or from September 11, 1998, through September 10, 1999, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,900 kilograms" and by inserting "during the 12-month periods from September 11, 1998, through September 10, 1999, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,900 kilograms or from September 11, 1999, through September 10, 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 2,200 kilograms" in lieu thereof.

(4). Effective on January 1, 2000, such additional U.S. note 10 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month periods from September 11, 1998, through September 10, 1999, inclusive, shall not exceed 1,900 kilograms or from September 11, 1999, through September 10, 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 2,200 kilograms" and by inserting "during the 12-month periods from September 11, 1999, through September 10, 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 2,200 kilograms or from September 11, 2000, through September 10, 2001, inclusive, shall not exceed 2,500 kilograms" in lieu thereof.

(5). Effective on January 1, 2001, such additional U.S. note 10 is modified by deleting the phrase "during the 12-month periods from September 11, 1999, through September 10, 2000, inclusive, shall not exceed 2,200 kilograms or from September 11, 2000, through September 10, 2001, inclusive, shall not exceed 2,500 kilograms" and by inserting "during the 12-month period from September 11 in any year through September 10, inclusive, shall not exceed 2,500 kilograms" in lieu thereof.

ANNEX III

MODIFICATIONS OF TARIFF TREATMENT UNDER
THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES IN THE
HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES

Section A. 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 fifteenth day after the date of publication of this proclamation in the Federal Register.

(1) General note 4(d) to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) is modified by:

(a) deleting the following HTS subheadings and the country set out opposite such subheadings:

1301.90.40 Brazil	4417.00.60 Brazil
2515.11.00 Brazil	4802.60.10 Brazil
4412.14.25 Brazil	5607.29.00 Brazil
4412.19.10 Brazil	7614.10.50 Brazil
4412.92.10 Brazil	8409.91.30 Brazil
4412.99.15 Brazil	8546.10.00 Brazil

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

2849.10.00 Brazil	2929.10.15 Brazil
2903.19.10 Brazil	2933.40.30 Brazil
2909.44.00 Brazil	3812.20.10 Brazil
2917.32.00 Brazil	4109.00.70 Brazil
2921.12.00 Brazil	4412.13.25 Brazil

(2) For the following HTS subheadings, in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn, delete the symbol "A*" and insert an "A" in lieu thereof.

1301.90.40	4412.92.10	5607.29.00
2515.11.00	4412.99.15	7614.10.50
4412.14.25	4417.00.60	8409.91.30
4412.19.10	4802.60.10	8546.10.00

(3) HTS subheading 6117.80.90 is superseded by the following, with bracketed matter included to assist in the understanding of the proclaimed modification:

[Other made up clothing....]			
[Other accessories:]			
"Other:			
6117.80.85	Headbands, ponytail holders and similar articles.....	15.2%	Free (A,E*,IL) 90% 1.5% (CA) 5.2% (MX)
6117.80.95	Other.....	15.2%	Free (E*,IL) 90% 1.5% (CA) 5.2% (MX)

(4) HTS subheading 6217.10.90 is superseded by the following, with bracketed matter included to assist in the understanding of the proclaimed modification:

[Other made up clothing....]			
[Accessories:]			
"Other:			
6217.10.85	Headbands, ponytail holders and similar articles.....	15.2%	Free (A,E*,IL) 90% 1.5% (CA) 5.2% (MX)
6217.10.95	Other.....	15.2%	Free (E*,IL) 90% 1.5% (CA) 5.2% (MX)

Proclamations

Proc. 6969

ANNEX III (continued)

Section B. Goods that were previously classifiable in HTS subheadings 6117.80.90 and 6217.10.90 (as superseded by subdivisions (3) and (4) of section A of this Annex) as headbands, ponytail holders and similar articles shall be eligible, effective with respect to (1) goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after June 13, 1996, and before the effective date of section A of this annex, and (2) for which customs entries were unliquidated or under protest or pending other administrative action pursuant to Customs Service rules or regulations, for the duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences set forth in the special rates of duty subcolumn for HTS subheading 6117.80.85 or 6217.10.85, as appropriate, which would have applied if such goods were entered on the effective date of section A of this annex, provided that the importer requests such duty-free treatment within 60 days of the date of publication of this proclamation in the Federal Register and supplies such information as Customs officials may request.

Section C. For the following HTS subheadings, the Rates of Duty 1-General subcolumn is modified on January 1 of each year in the table below by deleting the existing rate of duty and by inserting in lieu thereof the rate of duty specified in the table below for such year.

HTS Subheading	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
6117.80.85	15.1%	15%	15%	14.9%	14.8%	14.7%	14.6%
6117.80.95	15.1%	15%	15%	14.9%	14.8%	14.7%	14.6%
6217.10.85	15.1%	15%	15%	14.9%	14.8%	14.7%	14.6%
6217.10.95	15.1%	15%	15%	14.9%	14.8%	14.7%	14.6%

Section D. For HTS subheadings 6117.80.85, 6117.80.95, 6217.10.85 and 6217.10.95, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn is modified on January 1, 1998, by deleting "1.5% (CA)" and by inserting, in alphabetical sequence, the symbol "CA" in the parentheses following "Free" rate of duty in such subcolumn.

Section E. For the following HTS 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 "MX" in parentheses and inserting in lieu thereof the rate of duty specified in the table below for such year.

HTS Subheading	1998	1999
6117.80.85	2.6%	Free
6117.80.95	2.6%	Free
6217.10.85	2.6%	Free
6217.10.95	2.6%	Free

Proc. 6970

Title 3—The President

Proclamation 6970 of January 30, 1997

National African American History Month, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

For much of the past century, the contributions that African Americans and other minorities have made to our Nation's progress were not fully recognized. African American History Month is an important means by which we help right that wrong. It awakens our collective social conscience to the importance of giving all of our children a complete and accurate record of their country's history. And, perhaps most important, it helps to reinforce America's highest ideals—our respect for diversity, community, and freedom.

During this time of celebration and learning we are inspired by the courage, wisdom, and vision of men and women such as Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, Carter G. Woodson, and Fannie Lou Hamer. These great Americans dedicated their lives to ensuring that the ideals of freedom and equality are guaranteed to all. Their noble efforts—and the efforts of those they inspired—renewed the spirit of our founding creed: "All men are created equal." As we approach the 21st century, it is more vital than ever that we remain vigilant in protecting the ideals these visionary leaders fought so hard to uphold. We must continue to extend the circle of equality, justice, and opportunity until it embraces every American.

As we pay homage to our past, throughout the month of February and all year long, let us, with enlightened minds and emboldened hearts, continue the legacy of the civil rights movement. Let us present a diverse but united front to those who would reverse the vital progress that has been made. As the world's beacon of hope and freedom, let us approach the new millennium keeping this vigil.

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 February 1997 as National African American History Month. I call upon public officials, educators, librarians, 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.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6971 of February 1, 1997**American Heart Month, 1997**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

More than 700,000 men and women die each year of heart disease, making it the leading cause of death in our country. Annually, about 1.5 million Americans suffer heart attacks, one-third of which are fatal. Collectively, diseases of the heart and blood vessels claim about 960,000 American lives annually. These statistics only hint at the individual and collective tragedy brought on by heart disease and stroke and underscore the need for us to do everything possible to combat cardiovascular diseases.

Research has brought dramatic improvements to our knowledge of heart disease and how to combat it. We have learned much in recent years and now know that the processes leading to heart disease typically begin early in life and worsen over the years; symptoms often do not appear for decades. We also better understand the effects of genetics, gender, and lifestyle. High blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, smoking, diabetes, and obesity increase the risk of developing heart disease; physical activity can reduce the risk of suffering from cardiovascular disease, including stroke.

Additionally, research has brought improved diagnostic methods and treatments for those afflicted with heart disease. Noninvasive imaging devices can now show the heart at work inside the body, giving doctors more precise information about their patient's condition. And new tests and therapies allow us to detect and treat a heart attack more effectively and minimize damage to the heart muscle.

These striking developments in biomedical techniques and increased public awareness and education have helped reduce the death rate from heart disease by nearly 60 percent in the past 30 years, and deaths from stroke by about 65 percent.

The Federal Government has contributed to these advances by supporting research and public education programs of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, part of the National Institutes of Health. The American Heart Association also has played a crucial role in bringing about these remarkable accomplishments through its research and education programs and the work of dedicated volunteers.

Yet much remains to be done. The incidence of obesity has risen dramatically over the past 30 years, and renewed efforts are needed to make all Americans aware of how they can lower the risks of heart disease by adopting a commonsense regimen of diet, exercise, and, in some cases, medication.

More, too, must be done to help survivors of initial heart attacks live full lives. Within six years of a heart attack, for instance, more than a third of those afflicted develop severe and often disabling chest pain. One-fourth or more of them will have another heart attack, and another fifth suffer heart failure. The challenges posed by heart disease are becoming ever more pressing as America ages and more of us live beyond age 65—the group most affected by this disease.

Proc. 6972

Title 3—The President

In the face of these daunting challenges, we Americans, acting individually and collectively, can fight heart disease and give ourselves and our families a healthy future.

In recognition of these important needs in the ongoing battle against cardiovascular disease, the Congress, by Joint Resolution approved December 30, 1963 (77 Stat. 843; 36 U.S.C. 169b), has requested that the President 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 1997, as American Heart Month. I invite the Governors of the 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 combating cardiovascular 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-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6972 of February 8, 1997

National Child Passenger Safety Week, 1997

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

Children are our Nation’s most precious gift, and one of our most profound responsibilities is protecting their health, well-being, and safety. Nowhere is this duty more critical than on America’s streets and highways.

Automobile accidents are the leading cause of death for America’s young people. It is tragic that a high proportion of these deaths could be prevented, but are not. For example, we know that seat belts save lives—last year they prevented the deaths of almost 10,000 Americans—and, yet, many still fail to wear them.

I encourage all Americans to take a few simple steps to ensure that their families travel safely. The most important rule is also the simplest: The safest place for children is the back seat. Also, parents and guardians must always make sure that children are secured, either in a locked seat belt or in an appropriate child safety seat.

I commend the Department of Transportation for its “Patterns for Life” program, begun in 1996 to focus attention on correct child safety seat use and the proper positioning of children and their safety seats away from air bags. Working through national safety organizations and State public safety and highway offices, this program offers a network of qualified child passenger safety trainers to provide communities with the valuable resources they need to reduce motor vehicle-related deaths and injuries.

Laws exist in every State and the District of Columbia that require proper restraints for younger children. However, 40 percent of our children under

five are still not properly restrained. We must do better to enforce the existing laws and protect our precious cargo.

The steps we take now will make our roads safer and our children more secure. My Administration is striving to increase the use of seat belts throughout the Nation. We are also working with automobile makers, car dealers, private organizations, and insurance companies to teach parents how to install child safety seats properly, and new technologies will eventually make air bags safer for children.

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 February 9 through February 15, 1997, as National Child Passenger Safety Week. I urge all Americans to help reduce injuries and the tragic loss of life on our highways by buckling up every child in an approved restraint, in the vehicle's back seat. And let us all help spread these important child safety messages throughout our communities. By doing so, we can save many young lives.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6973 of February 24, 1997

American Red Cross Month, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Founded over a century ago by Clara Barton, the American Red Cross has evolved from a branch of the International Red Cross into a uniquely American institution, serving our Nation in peace and in war, and through countless natural disasters. Since the Spanish-American War, when the first volunteers brought emergency first-aid and news from home to wounded soldiers, generations of Americans have followed in this grand tradition of service.

Today, in communities across our Nation, a million and a half volunteers stand ready to help their neighbors at a moment's notice. Last year, Red Cross paid and volunteer staff assisted disaster victims across the country by opening more than 3,200 shelters and giving comfort to 172,000 people. The Red Cross also reached 16 million Americans through health and safety courses, including HIV and AIDS education and community outreach programs; collected more than 6 million units of lifesaving blood to keep our national blood supply ready, strong, and safe; and provided immediate counseling and support to the bereaved families of the victims of TWA Flight 800 and ValuJet Flight 592.

Overseas, American Red Cross workers provided emergency communications for our troops in Bosnia; worked with foreign Red Cross societies to rebuild the lives of civilian refugees in places such as the former Yugo-

slavia and Rwanda; and provided personnel, financial aid, and gifts of goods and services to the victims of international disasters and armed conflicts in every corner of the globe.

Since 1881, the size, scope, and complexity of major disasters have placed an ever-greater demand on the resources of the Red Cross. Yet, the generosity of our citizens has enabled the American Red Cross to continue to fulfill its humanitarian mission, providing assistance to those in need and easing suffering around the world. We must continue this tradition, and, in the spirit of service, support this voluntary agency because it truly belongs to all Americans. Each of us can help keep the American Red Cross strong through our donations of time, money, and blood.

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 1997 as American Red Cross Month. I urge all the people of the United States to support the humanitarian work of their local Red Cross chapters by volunteering and participating in Red Cross blood drives.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6974 of February 27, 1997

Irish-American Heritage Month, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Throughout the history of the United States, from the founding of our republic to the modern spread of our cultural influence around the globe, American life has been enriched continuously by the contributions of Irish Americans.

Although thousands of immigrants from Ireland had already come to America before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the largest number emigrated from their homeland in the middle of the 19th century, when devastating famine overtook their native Ireland. Many moved into our cities, where their hard work helped American industries, their political skills energized local government, and their culture added richness to urban neighborhoods. Others, freshly arrived from Cork, Kilkenny, or Belfast, kept moving all the way to the American West. Wherever they went, they added their muscle to the building of our railroads, bridges, tunnels, and canals, and they applied their minds to the shaping of American law and letters. And their values were exemplified by a firm confidence in education, a dedication to the work ethic, and a deep belief in God.

America offered these new citizens abundant opportunities and the freedom to exercise their talents in a country that was still less than 100 years

old. In return, Ireland added immensely to the American national character. This month, when communities all across the Nation celebrate St. Patrick's Day, we honor the millions of Americans who trace their lineage to Ireland.

Our country has been blessed by the rich legacy of famous Americans whose ancestors emigrated to our shores from Ireland. Georgia O'Keefe, Edgar Allen Poe, and F. Scott Fitzgerald are just a few among the many whose talents have graced the arts. Andrew Mellon and Henry Ford excelled in business and finance. Will Rogers, Spencer Tracy, Bing Crosby, and John Wayne have entertained us. Pierce Butler signed the Constitution, General Douglas MacArthur led the Allied Forces in the Pacific during World War II, and Sandra Day O'Connor became the first woman to sit on our Supreme Court.

But let us not forget the sacrifices, dedication, and profound achievements of the thousands of less well-known Irish Americans who have labored to make the United States a country of which we all can be proud. They were—and continue to be—motivated by their deep commitment and fervent loyalty to family, friends, community, and country. This month we honor them and thank them for their efforts.

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 1997 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 twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6975 of March 3, 1997

Women's History Month, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Throughout the history of our Nation, women have played a pivotal role in bringing about positive change to every aspect of American life, and their achievements continue to touch the lives of every single citizen. Women's History Month honors the women who made these accomplishments possible, securing their rightful place in history among those who have made our country great. This month, we celebrate these women's lives—and renew our commitment to breaking down the gender barriers that still exist.

Through their courage, foresight, and community spirit over the years, American women have created a world of opportunity for today's heroines and role models—women such as Secretary of State Madeleine Albright,

the highest ranking woman to serve in any presidential administration; Dr. Shannon W. Lucid, who has performed five historic and complex Space Shuttle missions during 18 years with NASA and recently broke the American and women's world record for continuous time in space; Oseola McCarty, who in 1995 donated the life savings she had earned as a maid to fund scholarships at the University of Mississippi; and Julie Su, the young attorney who first came to prominence through her efforts to expose illegal exploitation of Thai immigrants in a California sweatshop and who continues to help immigrants to secure proper medical care, employment, and the dignity they deserve. The pioneers in women's history would be proud of today's women pioneers.

As we approach the 21st century, we have reached another significant milestone in our Nation's history: Women have approached an almost equal share in the labor force. Thus, it is more important than ever that we enable women and men to meet their responsibilities at work and at home.

Women continue to break the glass ceiling, changing their status from employee to employer. Today, women-owned businesses are creating one out of every four jobs in the United States. From the classroom to the board room, women now occupy every part of the work force, building the kinds of lives for themselves and their families that are the heart of the American Dream.

Women's History Month provides Americans with an opportunity to celebrate the contributions of all the women who have enriched our Nation, to honor their legacy, and to reflect upon what we can all do to end discrimination against women. I encourage all Americans to learn from, and share information about, women's history in their workplaces, classrooms, and family rooms. As every family has its own heroes, so does our country. Only by studying the history of America's women can we fully understand the history of America.

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 of America, do hereby proclaim March 1997, as Women's History Month. I ask educators, Government officials, and all citizens to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities, remembering not only this month but also every month the many different contributions that women make every day.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6976 of March 3, 1997**Save Your Vision Week, 1997**

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

Our eyes are our windows to the world. They give us the freedom to gaze at a sunset, read a book, or drive a car. Our sight allows us to jog along a garden pathway or enjoy a panoramic view.

All of us need to care for our vision, but older Americans in particular should be aware of their susceptibility to eye disease. As the “baby boom” generation ages, it is critical that these Americans receive regular eye examinations from eye-care professionals.

A thorough exam can lead to early detection and control or cure of eye diseases such as glaucoma, cataract, and diabetic retinopathy. A professional eye exam can also diagnose age-related macular degeneration (AMD), a leading cause of severe visual impairment and blindness in the United States. This common disease affects the retina, the part of the eye that helps to produce sharp, central vision required for activities such as reading and driving. AMD causes a loss of this clear, central vision; in some cases, vision loss is rapid and dramatic. The risk of AMD dramatically increases after age 60. It is estimated that this disease already causes visual impairment in approximately 1.7 million of the 34 million Americans now older than 65. As these numbers continue to grow, researchers are working to find the cause of, and develop treatment for, this debilitating disease.

People with AMD and its accompanying visual impairment often cannot perform daily activities such as reading the newspaper, preparing meals, or recognizing faces of friends. The inability to see well affects routine activities and social interactions and can lead to a loss of independence.

However, low-vision services and devices can greatly improve the quality of life for visually impaired patients and help them maintain their independence. Devices such as hand-held magnifiers, computer monitors with large type, and large-print newspapers and books can help the visually impaired dramatically improve their quality of life.

To remind Americans of the importance of protecting their 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 2 through March 8, 1997, as Save Your Vision Week. Our eyes play a vital role in our independence and daily living and need to be examined regularly. Let us recognize the work done by vision researchers across our Nation on AMD and other eye diseases and the efforts they are making to enhance and retain our precious sight. Education on good vision starts with us, and we should take progressive steps to protect our eyes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-seven, and of

Proc. 6977

Title 3—The President

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6977 of March 5, 1997

National Poison Prevention Week, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

This year, as we observe National Poison Prevention Week, we highlight two achievements: the effectiveness of child-resistant packaging required by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) and the lifesaving work of the Nation's poison control centers. These public health efforts have reduced childhood poisoning deaths from 450 deaths in 1961 to 50 deaths in 1993. However, according to the American Association of Poison Control Centers, over one million children each year are exposed to potentially poisonous medicines and household chemicals.

Virtually all poisonings are preventable, and we must continue to inform parents, grandparents, and caregivers how to prevent childhood poisonings. The Poison Prevention Week Council, a coalition of 39 national organizations determined to stop accidental poisonings, distributes valuable information used by poison control centers, pharmacies, public health departments, and others to conduct poison prevention programs in their communities.

Simple safety measures—such as correctly using child-resistant packaging and keeping potentially harmful substances locked away from children—can save lives. And if a poisoning occurs, a poison control center can offer quick and lifesaving intervention.

The CPSC requires child-resistant packaging for many medicines and household chemicals. A recent CPSC study showed that every year approximately 24 children's lives are saved by child-resistant packaging for oral prescription medicines. The CPSC recently took action to ensure that child-resistant packaging will be easier for adults to use as well. This, in turn, will increase the use of child-resistant packaging, preventing more poisonings.

To encourage Americans to learn more about the dangers of accidental poisonings and to take more preventive measures, the Congress, by joint resolution approved September 26, 1961 (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 16 through March 22, 1997, as National Poison Prevention Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week by participating in appropriate ceremonies and activities and by learning how to prevent accidental poisonings among children.

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

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6978 of March 7, 1997

National Older Workers Employment Week, 1997

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

American workers age 55 and older represent one of our country's richest resources, and the value of their potential contribution to our society is immense. An estimated 70 percent of all Americans age 55 and older already actively contribute to our common good—by working, by volunteering, and by caring for sick and disabled relatives, friends, and neighbors.

Despite their qualifications, however, many of these Americans experience serious difficulty finding work if they lose a job or desire new employment. Their search for employment can become increasingly challenging as they grow older.

Our laws and government agencies can—and do—offer protections, programs, and services for older workers. The Age Discrimination Act, the Older Americans Act, and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act all recognize the unique rights of such employees, and the Department of Labor alone helps thousands of workers each year through efforts such as the Senior Community Service Employment Program.

But it is up to employers also to recognize the potential of older Americans as employees—to recognize that by every common measure of job performance, older workers are as effective as younger people because of their unique skills, experiences, and judgment. And, it is appropriate that we designate a week to acknowledge that all workers should be judged and employed on the basis of their individual ability to do a job, regardless of age.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim March 9 through March 15, 1997, as National Older Workers Employment Week, and I urge all employers when they hire new workers to consider carefully the skills and other qualifications of men and women age 55 and older. I also encourage public officials responsible for job placement, training, and related services to intensify their efforts throughout the year to help older workers locate available jobs and training.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proc. 6979

Title 3—The President

Proclamation 6979 of March 25, 1997

**Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of
Greek and American Democracy, 1997**

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

Today, the Greek people and the Hellenic Republic will celebrate the 176th anniversary of the beginning of their struggle for independence.

On this day, it is fitting that we reflect on the enormous contributions the Greek people have made to the modern world. The legacy of the ancient Greeks, in the fields of philosophy, literature, drama, sculpture, and architecture, continues to influence our beliefs, our values, and our concept of art. And, after more than 2,000 years, the ideology of Greece—as embodied in the concept of democracy—is still the ideal that guides us in charting our course for the future.

Greek ideology had a profound effect on our Founding Fathers, who molded the American form of government based upon the principles of Greek democracy. Thomas Jefferson studied the Greek classics in his youth and was inspired by their philosophy throughout his life, most dramatically when he crafted the Declaration of Independence. When formulating his vision for this country, Jefferson specifically referred to the integrated assertions, theories, and aims of the classic Greek world.

Our admiration for Greece continues into the modern day, and we salute its commitment to democracy, to peace, and to a united and stable Europe. We share a partnership with Greece in NATO, and our countries are linked forever by close family relationships between our peoples. Our Nation looks forward to working closely with Greece in the coming years as we examine ways to bring full peace, stability, and prosperity to all the nations of Europe and the world.

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, 1997, 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-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6980 of April 1, 1997**Cancer Control Month, 1997**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In observing Cancer Control Month, we reaffirm our national commitment to fighting this deadly disease. Since the signing of the National Cancer Act in 1971, we as a Nation have made significant strides in combating many forms of cancer. In November 1996, the National Cancer Institute (NCI) announced that the cancer death rate in the United States fell by nearly 3 percent between 1991 and 1995, the first sustained decline since national record-keeping began in the 1930s. The declines in lung, colorectal, and prostate cancer deaths in men, and breast and gynecologic cancer deaths in women, reflect the progress we have made in prevention, early detection, and treatment. However, we recognize how much work must still be done to control and eliminate this disease.

Perhaps one of the most promising achievements of cancer research this past year is in our increased understanding of cancer genetics. We have learned that cancer is a disease of altered genes and altered gene function. Researchers are making great progress in identifying genes whose dysfunction leads to cancer. Our research into the relationship between genetics and cancer also is helping us to better understand the basis for many other diseases and will strengthen our ability to intervene against them. If we are to continue this remarkable progress, we must keep scientific research as a fundamental priority.

Research has already taught us that smoking directly causes lung cancer and markedly increases a person's risk of developing cancers of the pancreas, esophagus, uterus, cervix, mouth, throat, and bladder. We know that many of the deaths from these cancers are preventable. Over the last several years, positive trends have emerged: Business, industry, and all levels of government have established smoke-free policies, and per-capita cigarette consumption has declined by 37 percent over the past two decades.

Reasons for deep concern remain, however. More than 3,000 teenagers become regular smokers each day in the United States. We must do all we can to help our children understand the consequences of smoking, and we must set a good example ourselves by not smoking. Last year, in an important step forward, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) proposed restrictions on the advertising, marketing, and sales of cigarettes to minors. In February of this year, I was proud to announce that the first part of those rules went into effect.

We are also learning more about the relationship between diet and cancer risk, and we are gaining insight into the role of dietary supplements in reducing certain types of cancer. We know that by improving our diet—reducing fat and increasing the amount of fiber—we reduce our risk of cancer. The NCI, in collaboration with the food industry, sponsors the national 5-A-Day Program, which encourages Americans to eat five servings of fruit and vegetables each day.

We are taking other important steps, as well. Federal agencies are working together to ensure that potentially active drugs move quickly from discov-

ery to clinical use. To reduce the number of cancer deaths and new cases, and to help cancer patients survive longer and live better lives, several Federal agencies are working with State and local health departments to develop and implement national plans for breast and cervical cancer screening and to promote cancer prevention. I was pleased to announce last week that my Administration is launching a major public education campaign to make sure that every woman and every health care professional in America is aware of the NCI's new recommendations that women between the ages of 40 and 49 should get a mammography examination for breast cancer every one or two years. The Medicare budget that I just submitted to the Congress will cover the expense of these annual exams, and we are urging State Medicaid directors to cover annual mammograms as well, with the assurance that the Federal Government will pay its matching share if they do so.

As we commemorate this special month, I ask health care professionals, private industry, community groups, insurance companies, and all other interested organizations and individual citizens to unite to publicly reaffirm our Nation's continuing commitment to controlling cancer. 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 1997, as Cancer Control 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.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6981 of April 1, 1997

National Child Abuse Prevention Month, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

We live in a Nation blessed with liberty and prosperity. Yet, many of our children still suffer the horrors of child abuse and neglect, knowing no happiness, and sometimes even losing their lives. And, it is a problem that grows worse. Last year, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reported that an estimated 3 million American children were abused or neglected, twice as many as 5 years earlier. Almost half a million of our children were seriously injured because of this mistreatment, quadruple the number from the previous report. Tragically, more than 1,100 abused children died last year—an incomprehensible 80 percent of them at the hands of their own parents. We must not let this senseless suffering continue.

My Administration is continuing its efforts to make our children safer. Already, we have developed new family-based prevention services to work with families at risk, and we have said to those who would prey on our children in public housing that one conviction for drug dealing or a violent crime will result in expulsion from public housing. We are working to establish a national registry for sexual predators, and we have preserved the Federal investment in child protective services so States have the resources to help children in danger. We have taken guns off the street by banning 19 deadly assault weapons, and we are putting 100,000 more police officers on the streets to patrol our neighborhoods. And my Administration has developed a plan that aims, by the year 2002, to double the number of children placed in adoption or permanent placements from the public foster care system.

During this month of April, we pause to recognize and praise the work of those parents and other caretakers who see that the physical, mental, emotional, educational, and medical needs of our children are adequately met. I commend the efforts of the dedicated and compassionate men and women who assist families in crisis and enable these families to prevent child abuse. Without the commitment, knowledge, and skill of these men and women, many more children would find themselves the victims of abuse and the lives of many children who are abused and neglected would never improve. With their involvement, the lives of our most vulnerable children are immeasurably enriched. This month reminds us that every child is entitled to live his or her life to its fullest, free from fear and want. As Thomas Jefferson stated so eloquently, "The Giver of life gave it for happiness and not for wretchedness." We hold our children's future in trust. Let us not fail 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 April 1997 as National Child Abuse Prevention Month. I call upon all Americans to observe this month by demonstrating our respect and gratitude for those who devotedly and unselfishly work to keep children safe, by learning how we can help keep children from harm's way, and by taking responsible actions to protect our precious children.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6982 of April 1, 1997**To Implement an Agreement To Eliminate Tariffs on Certain Pharmaceuticals and Chemical Intermediates**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. On December 13, 1996, members of the World Trade Organization (WTO), including the United States and 16 other major trading countries, announced in the WTO Singapore Ministerial Declaration an agreement to eliminate tariffs on certain pharmaceuticals and chemical intermediates that were the subject of reciprocal duty elimination negotiations during the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations (“Uruguay Round”). In addition, it was agreed that the agreement on pharmaceutical products reached at the conclusion of the Uruguay Round and consequently Schedule XX—United States of America, annexed to the Marrakesh Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (1994) (“Schedule XX”) erroneously included 25 products.

2. (a) Section 111(b) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA) (19 U.S.C. 3521(b)) authorizes the President to proclaim the modification of any duty or staged rate reduction of any duty set forth in Schedule XX for products that were the subject of reciprocal duty elimination negotiations during the Uruguay Round if the United States agrees to such action in a multilateral negotiation under the auspices of the WTO and after compliance with the consultation and layover requirements of section 115 of the URAA (19 U.S.C. 3524). Section 111(b) also authorizes the President to proclaim such modifications as are necessary to correct technical errors in Schedule XX or to make other rectifications to the Schedule.

(b) Section 111(a) of the URAA (19 U.S.C. 3521(a)) authorizes the President to proclaim such additional duties as the President determines to be necessary or appropriate to carry out Schedule XX.

3. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (1974 Act), as amended (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.

4. (a) Pursuant to section 111(b) of the URAA, I have determined that modifications to Schedule XX are necessary and that Schedule XX should be modified accordingly. In addition, I have determined to modify the HTS to implement the multilateral agreement on pharmaceuticals negotiated under the auspices of the WTO.

(b) Pursuant to section 111(a) of the URAA, I have determined that it is necessary or appropriate to modify the HTS to increase tariffs on products that were included erroneously in the pharmaceuticals agreement reached at the end of the Uruguay Round.

(c) On January 29, 1997, pursuant to section 115 of the URAA, the United States Trade Representative (USTR) submitted a report to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate (“the Committees”) that set forth the pro-

posed tariff eliminations and corrections in existing tariff treatment, together with the advice received from the appropriate private sector advisory committee and the U.S. International Trade Commission regarding such actions. During the 60-day period thereafter, the USTR consulted with the Committees on the proposed tariff eliminations and corrections.

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 111(a) and (b) of the URAA and section 604 of the 1974 Act, do hereby proclaim that:

(1) In order to implement the multilateral agreement negotiated under the auspices of the WTO to eliminate tariffs on certain pharmaceutical products and chemical intermediates, and to correct errors, Schedule XX and the pharmaceutical appendix to the HTS are modified as set forth in the Annex to this proclamation.

(2) The modifications to the HTS set forth in this proclamation shall be effective as provided in the Annex to this proclamation.

(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.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proc. 6982

Title 3—The President

Annex

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

Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after April 1, 1997.

Section A. For subheading 2833.29.50, the Rates of Duty 1 Special subcolumn is modified by inserting, in alphabetical order, the symbol "K," in the parentheses following the "Free" rate of duty in such subcolumn.

Section B. The Pharmaceutical Appendix ("the Appendix") to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") is modified as provided in this section.

(1). Table 1 of the Appendix is modified by--

(a). changing the CAS number for the following product:

<u>Product</u>	<u>New Number</u>	<u>Old Number</u>
CICLESONIDE	141845-82-1	126544-47-6

(b). deleting the following products and their CAS numbers:

<u>Product</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>
BENZYL ALCOHOL	100-51-6	NORFLURANE	811-97-2
CALCIUM CARBIMIDE	156-62-7	PEGOTERATE	25038-59-9
CARBOMER	54182-57-9	PIMAGEDINE	79-17-4
CARMELOSE	9000-11-7	POLICAPRAM	25038-54-4
CHOLINE CHLORIDE	67-48-1	POLITEF	9002-84-0
DIMETICONE	9006-65-9	PYROXYLIN	9004-70-0
GLUTAMIC ACID	56-86-0	THIODIGLYCOL	111-48-8
GLYCINE	56-40-6	THREONINE	72-19-5
HYPRMELLOSE	9004-65-3	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	79-01-6
LINDANE	58-89-9	TRYPTOPHAN	73-22-3
LYSINE	56-87-1	TYLOXAPOL	25301-02-4
MACROGOL	25322-68-3	ZINC ACETATE, BASIC	82279-57-0
MACROGOL ESTER			

(c). deleting the chemical name in column A and inserting the chemical name in column B in lieu thereof:

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
ADITOPRIME	ADITOPRIM
BROMOCYCLEN	BROMOCYCLEN
CARBAZOCHROME SODIUM SULFONATE	CARBAZOCHROME SODIUM SULFONATE
CORTICOTROPIN-ZINC HYDROXIDE	CORTICOTROPIN ZINC HYDROXIDE
ETAMIPHYLLIN	ETAMIPHYLLINE
FLOALCITRIOL	FALECALCITRIOL
FOMEPIZOL	FOMEPIZOLE
FROPENEM	FAROPENEM
GLIPENTIDE	GLISENTIDE
ISEPAMICINE	ISEPAMICIN
POLYVIDONE	POVIDONE
SARMOXILLIN	SARMOXICILLIN

(d). adding the following new INNs, in alphabetical order, along with their CAS numbers:

<u>Product</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>CAS number</u>
ABCIXIMAB	143653-53-6	APTIGANEL	137159-92-3
ABITESARTAN	137882-98-5	ARTEFLENE	123407-36-3
ACITAZANCLAST	114607-46-4	ATEKAKIN ALFA	143631-61-2
ADATANSERIN	127266-56-2	ATIBEPNONE	153420-96-3
ADEFQVIR	106941-25-7	ATORVASTATIN	134523-00-5
ADELMIORCL	1675-66-7	AZALANSTAT	143393-27-5
AFLINOMAB	156227-98-4	AZIMILIDE	149908-53-2
AFQVIRSEN	151356-08-0	BALAZIPONE	137109-71-8
AGLEPRISTONE	124478-69-0	BALOFLOXACIN	127294-70-6
ALMAGODRATE		CASIFUNGIN	127785-64-2
ALNESPIRONE	138298-79-0	BATIMASTAT	130370-60-4
ALNIDITAN	152317-B9-0	BERUPIPAM	150490-85-0
ANAKINRA	143090-92-0	BERVASTATIN	132017-01-7
ANASTROZOLE	120511-73-1	BESIPIRDINE	119257-34-0
ANTIITHROMBIN III, HUMAN	9000-94-6	BETASIZOFIRAN	39464-87-4
APAXIFYLLINE	151581-23-6	BETALUTAMIDE	90357-06-5

Proclamations

Proc. 6982

Annex (continued)
-2-

Section B. (con.).

(1). (con.)--
(d). (con.):

Product	CAS Number	Product	CAS number
BISNAFIDE	144849-63-8	IPIDACRINE	62732-44-9
BIVALIRUDIN	128270-60-0	IRALUKAST	151581-24-7
BOSENTAN	147536-97-8	IRBESARTAN	138402-11-6
CANDESARTAN	139481-59-7	ITAMELINE	121750-57-0
CANDOCURONIUM IODIDE	54278-85-2	LAFUNIMUS	147076-36-6
CAPECITABINE	154361-50-9	LAFUTIDINE	118288-08-7
CAPROMAB	151763-64-3	LAMIFIBAN	144412-49-7
CARTASTEINE	149079-51-6	LANPERISONE	116287-14-0
CEFLUPRENAM	116853-25-9	LANPROSTON	105674-77-9
CEFOSELIS	122841-10-5	LAURCETIUM BROMIDE	1794-75-8
CERTOPARIN SODIUM		LEDIOMASE	149394-67-2
CIDOFOVIR	113852-37-2	LENAPENEM	149951-16-6
CILMOSTIM	148637-05-2	LENERCEPT	156679-34-4
CINALUKAST	128312-51-6	LEPIRUDIN	138068-37-8
CIPAMFYLLINE	132210-43-6	LETROZOLE	112809-51-5
CISATRACURIUM BESILATE	96946-42-8	LEVORMELOXIFENE	78994-23-7
COLESTILAN	95522-45-5	LEVOMOTIADIL	116476-16-5
CROMOGLICATE LISETIL	110816-79-0	LEXACALCITOL	131875-08-6
CROSPVIDONE	9003-39-8	LEXIPAFANT	139133-26-9
DACLIXIMAB	152923-56-3	LIREQUINIL	143943-73-1
DAPABUTAN	6582-31-6	LISOFYLLINE	100324-81-0
DARIFENACIN	133099-04-4	LOBUCAVIN	127759-89-1
DARSIDOMINE	137500-42-6	LOVIRIDE	147362-57-0
DELAVIRIDINE	136817-59-9	LUBELUZOLE	144665-07-6
DELEQUAMINE	119905-05-4	LUTROPIN ALFA	152923-57-4
DENOTIVIR	51287-57-1	MANGAFODIPIR	155319-91-8
DESIRUDIN	120993-53-5	MAPINASTINE	140945-32-0
DETUMOMAB	145832-33-3	MAZAPERTINE	134208-17-6
DEXECADOTRIL	112573-72-5	MIBEFRADIL	
DEKXETOPROFEN	22161-81-5	116644-53-2	
DEXPEMDOLAC	114030-44-3	MINOLTEPARIN SODIUM	
DIMAECTIN	156131-91-8	MIRITROBAN	136122-46-8
DOMITROBAN	112966-96-8	MIRISETRON	135905-89-4
DORNASE ALFA	143831-71-4	MOBENAKIN	124146-64-1
EBALZOTAN	149494-37-1	MOFAROTENE	125533-88-2
EFGATRAM	105806-65-3	MONTELUKAST	158966-92-8
EFLETIRIZINE	150756-35-7	MONTEPLASE	156616-23-8
ELISARTAN	158682-68-9	MOROCTOCOG ALFA	
ELOPIPRAZOLE	115464-77-2	MUPLESTIN	148641-02-5
EMIDELTIDE	62568-57-4	MURONOMAB-CD3	
ENLIMOMAB	142864-19-5	NACOLOMAB TAFENATOX	150631-27-9
EPOETIN EPSILON	154725-65-2	NOROPARIN CALCIUM	
EPOETIN OMEGA	148363-16-0	NAPTIANE	148152-63-0
EPRINOMECTIN	123997-26-2	NAPSAGATRAM	154397-77-0
EPROSARTAN	133040-01-4	NATEPLASE	159445-63-3
EPTACOG ALFA (ACTIVATED)	102786-52-7	NEMORUBICIN	108852-90-0
ERBULOZOLE		NETIVUDINE	84558-93-0
ERSENTILIDE	125279-79-0	NICANARTINE	150443-71-3
EXAMORELIN	140703-51-1	NICOTREDOLE	29876-14-0
FENLEUTON	141579-54-6	NUPAFANT	139133-27-0
FIBRIN, BOVINE		OCINAPLON	96604-21-6
FIBRIN, HUMAN		OCTOCOG ALFA	139076-62-3
FOFIPIR	118248-91-2	OULIMOMAB	159445-64-4
FOLLITROPIN ALFA	9002-68-0	OLOPATADINE	113806-05-6
FOZIVUDINE TIOXIL	141790-23-0	OLPADRONIC ACID	63132-39-8
FRADAFIBAN	148396-36-5	OLPRINONE	106730-54-5
FULADECTIN		ONTAZOLAST	147432-77-7
GADOVERSETAMIDE	131069-91-5	ORIENTIPARCIN	159445-62-2
GADOXETIC ACID	135326-11-3	OXECLOSPORIN	135548-15-1
GALDANSETRON	116684-92-5	PAMICOGREL	101001-34-7
GELOSOPORIN	74436-00-3	PANAMESINE	139225-22-2
GLENVASTATIN	122254-45-9	PARNAPARIN SODIUM	
GORALATIDE	120081-14-3	PATINACONE	103255-66-9
IBANDRONIC ACID	114084-78-5	PAZUFLOKACIN	127045-41-4
ICOMETASONE ENBUTATE	103466-73-5	PEGORGOTEIN	155773-57-2
IDRAMANTONE	20098-14-0	PENTOCAN POLYSULFATE SODIUM	
IFETROBAN	143443-90-7	PEROSPIRONE	150915-41-6
IGANIDIPINE	119687-33-1	PICLAMILAST	144035-83-6
ILEPCIMIDE	82857-82-7	PIMILPROST	139403-31-9
ILOMASTAT	142880-36-2	PLUSONERMIN	
ILONIDAP	135202-79-8	POBILUKAST	107023-41-6
IMIDAPRILAT	89371-44-8	POLIXETONIUM CHLORIDE	31512-74-0
IMIGLUCERASE	154248-97-2	POLYSORBATE 1	9017-37-2
IMITRODAST	114686-12-3	POLYSORBATE 8	9009-51-2
INCADRONIC ACID	124351-85-5	POLYSORBATE 20	9005-64-5
INOATRAM	155415-08-0	POLYSORBATE 21	9005-64-5
INOLIMOMAB	152981-31-2	POLYSORBATE 40	9005-66-7
INSULIN LISPRO	133107-64-9	POLYSORBATE 60	9005-67-8
INTERFERON ALFA	9008-11-1	POLYSORBATE 61	9005-67-8
INTERFERON BETA	9008-11-1	POLYSORBATE 65	9005-71-4
INTERFERON GAMMA	9008-11-1	POLYSORBATE 80	9005-65-6
IOLOPRIDE (123 I)	113716-48-6	POLYSORBATE 81	9005-65-6
IPENOXAZONE	104454-71-9	POLYSORBATE 85	9005-70-3

Annex (continued)

-3-

Section B. (con.).

(1). (con.)--

(d). (con.):

<u>Product</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>CAS number</u>
POLYSORBATE 120	1543262-61-5	TAGORIZINE	118420-47-6
POMISARTAN	144702-17-0	TALSACLDINE	147025-53-4
PREMAFLOXACIN	143383-65-7	TAMIBAROTENE	94497-51-5
PRILIXIMAB	147191-91-1	TASOSARTAN	145733-36-4
PROPAGERMANIUM		TAZAROTENE	118292-40-3
PRULIFLOXACIN	123447-62-1	TAZOFELONE	136433-51-7
QUIFLAPON	136668-42-3	TECHNETIUM (99m Tc) FURIFOSMIN	142481-95-6
RACECADOTRIL	81110-73-8	TELINAVIR	143224-34-4
RAMATROBAN	116649-85-5	TELMISARTAN	144701-48-4
RAMOSETRON	132036-88-5	TEVERELIX	144743-92-0
RASAGILINE	136236-51-6	THYMALFASIN	62304-98-7
REGAVIRUMAB	153101-26-9	TINZAPARIN SODIUM	
REPAGERMANIUM		TIROFIBAN	144494-65-5
REVIPARIN SODIUM		TOBORINONE	143343-83-3
RICASETRON	117086-68-7	TOLAFENTRINE	139308-65-9
RIPISARTAN	148504-51-2	TRADECAMIDE	132787-19-0
ROCEPAFANT	132418-36-1	TROVAFLOXACIN	147059-72-1
ROFLEPONIDE	144459-70-1	TROVIRDINE	149488-17-5
RUFINAMIDE	106308-44-5	VEDAPROFEN	71109-09-6
RUZADOLANE	115762-17-9	VERSETAMIDE	129009-83-2
SALNACEDIN	87573-01-1	VORICONAZOLE	137234-62-9
SANIXOGREL	133276-80-9	VOTUMUMAB	148189-70-2
SANFETRINEM	156769-21-0	XANOMELINE	131986-45-3
SAPRISARTAN	146623-69-0	ZAFIRLUKAST	107753-78-6
SEPRILLOSE	133692-55-4	ZALEPLON	151319-34-5
SERATRODAST	112665-43-7	ZANAMIVIR	139110-80-8
SETIPAFANT	132418-35-0	ZANKIREN	138742-43-5
SPIROGLUMIDE	137795-35-8	ZIFROSILONE	132236-18-1
SPRODIAMIDE	138721-73-0	ZIPRASIDONE	146939-27-7
STACOFYLLINE	98833-92-2	ZOLASARTAN	145781-32-4
SULFADIAZINE SODIUM	547-32-0	ZOLEDRONIC ACID	118072-93-8
SULODEXIDE	57821-29-1	ZUCAPSAICIN	25775-90-0
SUSALIMOD	149556-49-0		

(2). Table 2 of the Appendix is modified by adding the following chemical or INN derivative names in alphabetical order:

ACETURATE	ETHYLENEDIAMINE
N-ACETYLGLYCINATE	FARNESIL
ACISTRATE	FENDIZOATE
ACOXIL	FOSTEDATE
AMSONATE	HIBENZATE
BENZATHINE	HYBENZATE
BEZOMIL	HYCLATE
BUCICLATE	o-(4-HYDROXYBENZOYL)BENZOATE
BUNAPSILATE	ISOCAPROATE
BUTEPRATE	LAURIL
BUTYL ESTER	LAURILSULFATE
CARBESILATE	LAURYL SULPHATE
P-CHLOROBENZENESULFONATE	MEGALLATE
P-CHLOROBENZENESULPHONATE	METEMBONATE
CICLOTATE	4-METHYLBICYCLO[2.2.2]OCT-2-ENE-1-CARBOXYLATE
CIPIONATE	MOFETIL
CLOSILATE	OCTIL
CLOSYLATE	OLAMINE
CROBEFATE	OXOGLURATE
CROMACATE	PENDETIDE
CROMESILATE	PIVOXETIL
CYCLOPENTANEPROPIONATE	PROXETIL
CYCLOTATE	1-PYRROLIDINEETHANOL
CYPIONATE	SODIUM LAURIL SULFATE
DAPROPATE	SODIUM LAURYL SULPHATE
DEANIL	SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE
DECIL	SODIUM LAURYL SULPHATE
DIBUDINATE	STEAGLATE
DIBUNATE	TENOATE
DIETHANOLAMINE	TEPROSILATE
DIGOLIL	TETRADECYL HYDROGEN PHOSPHATE
N,N-DIMETHYL-B-ALANINE	TOFESILATE
DIOLAMINE	TRICLOFENATE
DOCOSIL	TRIETHANOLAMINE
DOFOSFATE	TRIFLUTATE
EDAMINE	TROLAMINE
EDISYLATE	TROMETAMOL
EPOLAMINE	TROMETHAMINE
ERBUMINE	TROXUNDATE
ETABONATE	XINOFOATE
ETHANOLAMINE	

Proclamations

Proc. 6982

Annex (continued)

-4-

Section B. (con.).

(3). Table 3 of the Appendix is modified by deleting the products and CAS numbers in such table and inserting the following products and CAS numbers in lieu thereof:

Product Name	CAS Number
2-Acetamido-2-deoxy-8-D-glucopyranose	7512-17-6
2-[(2-Acetamido-6-oxo-6,9-dihydro-1H-purin-9-yl)methoxy]ethyl acetate	75128-73-3
2-(Acetoxymethyl)-4-(2-amino-6-chloropurin-9-yl)butyl acetate	97845-60-8
2-(Acetoxymethyl)-4-(benzyloxy)butyl acetate	131266-10-9
2-(Acetoxymethyl)-4-iodobutyl acetate	127047-77-2
3-Acetoxymethyl-7-[(R)-2-formyloxy-2-phenylacetamido]-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid	87932-78-3
(3S,4R)-4-Acetoxy-3-[(R)-1-(tert-butyl(dimethylsilyloxy)ethyl)azetidin-2-one	76855-69-1
2-Acetylbenzo[b]thiophene	22720-75-8
α-Acetyl-γ-butyrolactone	517-23-7
Acetyldigoxin	5511-98-8
3'-Acetyl-4'-hydroxybutyrilide	40188-45-2
3'-Acetyl-2'-hydroxy-4-(4-phenylbutoxy)benzanilide	136450-06-1
N-(9-Acetyl-6-oxo-6,9-dihydro-1H-purin-2-yl)acetamide	3056-33-5
2-Acetylphenothiazine	6631-94-3
4-(4-Acetylpiiperazin-4-yl)phenol	67914-60-7
N-Acetylsulfanilyl chloride	121-60-8
(2S)-1-(3-Acetylthio-2-methyl-1-oxopropyl)-L-proline	64838-55-7
D-(-)-3-Acetylthio-2-methylpropionic acid	76497-39-7
D-(-)-3-acetylthio-2-methylpropionyl chloride	74345-73-6
N-[(R)-2-(((R)-2-[(2-Adamantylloxycarbonyl)amino]-3-(1H-indol-3-yl)-2-methyl-1-oxopropyl)amino)-1-phenylethyl]succinamic acid-1-deoxy-1-methylamino-D-glucitol (1:1)	130404-91-0
Adenosine	58-61-7
3-[(S)-3-(L-Alanyl)amino]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydro-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylic acid hydrochloride	122536-48-5
L-Alanyl-L-proline	13485-59-1
4-Aminobenzyl-N-methylmethanesulfonamide hydrochloride	88918-84-7
(S)-4-(4-Aminobenzyl)oxazolidin-2-one	152305-23-2
4-Aminobutyric acid	56-12-2
7-Aminocephalosporanic acid	957-68-6
4-Amino-6-chlorobenzene-1,3-disulfonamide	121-30-2
4-Amino-6-chlorobenzene-1,3-di(sulfonyl chloride)	671-89-6
4-Amino-2-chloro-6,7-dimethoxyquinazoline	23680-84-4
2-Amino-5-chloro-2'-fluorobenzophenone	784-38-3
4-Amino-5-chloro-N-(1-[3-(4-fluorophenoxy)propyl]-3-methoxy-4-piperidyl)-2-methoxybenzamide	104860-73-3
4-Amino-5-chloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid	7206-70-4
2-Amino-2'-chloro-5-nitrobenzophenone	2011-66-7
2-Amino-6-chloropurine	10310-21-1
(S)-5-Amino-2-(dibenzylamino)-1,6-diphenylhex-4-en-3-one	156732-13-7
trans-6-Amino-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxepan-5-ol	79944-37-9
5-[(2-Aminoethyl)amino]-2-(2-diethylaminoethyl)-2H-[1]benzothioopyrano[4,3,2-cd]indazol-8-ol	119221-49-7
3-(2-Aminoethyl)-N-methylindol-5-ylmethanesulfonamide	88919-22-6
5-(2-Aminoethylthiomethyl)furfuryldimethylamine	66356-53-4
4-(2-Aminoethylthiomethyl)-1,3-thiazol-2-ylmethyl(dimethyl)amine, in the form of a solution in toluene	
6-Amino-5-formamido-1,3-dimethyluracil	7597-60-6
3'-Amino-2'-hydroxyacetophenone hydrochloride	90005-55-3
(2S)-2-Amino-3-hydroxy-N-pentylpropanamide-oxalic acid (1:1)	153758-31-7
(1S,2R)-1-Aminoindan-2-ol	126456-43-7
(4-Amino-3-iodophenyl)-N-methylmethanesulfonamide	151140-66-8
7-Amino-3-methoxymethyl-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid	24701-69-7
7-Amino-3-methyl-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid	22252-43-3
(1R,2R)-2-Amino-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)propane-1,3-diol	51458-28-7
(1R,2R)-2-Amino-1-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)propane-1,3-diol hydrochloride	56724-21-1
7-Amino-3-(1-methyltetrazol-5-ylthiomethyl)-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid	24209-38-9
7-Amino-3-(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid	30246-33-4
2-(2-Amino-6-nitro-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyrimidin-4-yl)-3-(3-thienyl)propionitrile	115787-67-2
2-[(2-Amino-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-9H-purin-9-yl)methoxy]ethyl N-(benzyloxycarbonyl)-L-valinate	124832-31-1
2-[4-(2-Amino-4-oxo-4,5-dihydrothiazol-5-yl)methyl]phenoxyethyl-	
2,5,7,8-tetramethylchroman-6-yl acetate	171485-87-3
7-[(R)-Amino(phenyl)acetamido]-3-methyl-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid dimethylformamide (2:1)	39754-02-4
5-[(R)-(2-Aminopropyl)-2-methoxybenzenesulfonamide	112101-81-2
6-Aminopenicillanic acid	551-16-6
3-Aminopyrazole-4-carboxamide hemisulfate	27511-79-1
7-Amino-3-[1-(sulfonylmethyl)-1H-tetrazol-5-ylthiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid, sodium salt	71420-85-4
(2)-2-(2-Aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-methoxyiminoacetic acid	65872-41-5
(2)-2-(2-Amino-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)-2-methoxyiminoacetyl chloride hydrochloride	119154-86-8
2-Amino-7-thenyl-1,7-dihydro-4H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-one hydrochloride	117829-20-6
5-Amino-2,4,6-triiodoisophthaloyl dichloride	37441-29-5
7-Amino-3-[(2)-prop-1-enyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid	106447-44-3
Ammonium (3R,5R)-7-[(1S,2S,6R,8S,8aR)-8-(2,2-dimethylbutyryloxy)-1,2,6,7,8a-hexahydro-2,6-dimethyl-1-naphthyl]-3,5-dihydroxyheptanoate	139893-43-9
Ammonium (3R,5R)-7-[(1S,2S,6R,8S,8aR)-1,2,6,7,8a-hexahydro-2,6-dimethyl-8-[(2S)-2-methylbutyryloxy]-1-naphthyl]-3,5-dihydroxyheptanoate	77550-67-5
Ammonium (2)-2-methoxyimino-2-(2-furyl)acetate	97148-39-5
Arginine L-glutamate (IWNM)	4320-30-3
L-Asparagine hydrate	5794-13-8
3'-Azido-3'-deoxy-5'-O-tritylthymidine	29706-84-1
Benzhydryl 3-hydroxy-7-(phenylacetamido)cepham-4-carboxylate	51762-51-7
1-Benzhydrylpiperazine	841-77-0
1-(1,2-Benzisothiazol-3-yl)piperazine hydrochloride	87691-88-1
5-[(Benzofuran-2-ylcarbonyl)amino]indole-2-carboxylic acid	110314-42-6

Annex (continued)

-5-

Section B. (con.).

(3). (con.):

Product Name	CAS Number
S-(Benzothiazol-2-yl) (2)-2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-methoxyiminothioacetate	80756-85-0
(R)-2-(3-Benzoylphenyl)propionic acid	56105-81-8
(RS)-2-(3-Benzoylphenyl)propionic acid	22161-86-0
Benzyl L-alaninate--p-toluenesulfonic acid (1:1)	42854-62-6
Benzyl (1S,2S)-3-[(3S,4aS,8aS)-3-tert-butylcarbamoylperhydro-2-isoquinolyl]-2-hydroxy-1-(phenylthiomethyl)propylcarbamate	159878-04-3
Benzyl (1R,2S)-3-chloro-2-hydroxy-1-(phenylthiomethyl)propylcarbamate	159878-02-1
Benzyl hydroxy(4-phenylbutyl)phosphinoacetate	87460-09-1
1-Benzyl-4-(methoxymethyl)-N-phenyl-4-piperidylamine	61380-02-7
Benzyl(methyl)amine	103-67-3
meso-N-Benzyl-3-nitrocyclopropane-1,2-dicarboximide	151860-15-0
(4S,5S)-5-Benzyl-2-oxo-1,3-oxazolidin-4-ylmethyl 4-nitrobenzenesulfonate	
N-(Benzoyloxycarbonyl)-S-phenyl-L-cysteine	159453-24-4
(S)-3-Benzoyloxycarbonyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolinium p-toluenesulfonate	77497-97-3
N-(Benzoyloxycarbonyl)-L-valine	1149-26-4
N-Benzoyloxycarbonyl-DL-valine	3588-63-4
2-[(1-Benzyl-4-piperidyl)methylene]-5,6-dimethoxyindan-1-one	120014-07-5
(RS)-2-[(1-Benzyl-4-piperidyl)methyl]-5,6-dimethoxyindan-1-one	142057-79-2
Benzyl(2-pyridyl)amine	6935-27-9
2-(Benzyl(tert-butyl)amino)-1-(α ,4-dihydroxy-m-tolyl)ethanol	24085-03-8
(2R,4S)-2-Benzyl-5-[2-(tert-butylcarbamoyl)-4-(3-pyridylmethyl)piperazin-1-yl]-4-hydroxy-N-[(1S,2R)-2-hydroxyindan-1-yl]valeramide	150378-17-9
(2R,4S)-2-Benzyl-5-[2-(tert-butylcarbamoyl)-4-(3-pyridylmethyl)piperazin-1-yl]-4-hydroxy-N-[(1S,2R)-2-hydroxyindan-1-yl]valeramide sulfate	157810-81-6
Benzyl(tert-butyl)(4-hydroxy-3-hydroxymethyl-4-oxophenyl)ammonium chloride	24085-08-3
1,3-bis(4-nitrophenyl)urea-4,6-dimethylpyrimidin-2-ol (1:1)	330-95-0
5,5-bis(4-pyridylmethyl)-5H-cyclopenta[2,1-b:3,4-b']dipyridine hydrate	139781-09-2
4-Bromo-2,2-diphenylbutyric acid	37742-98-6
6-Bromo-2-naphthyl methyl ether	5111-65-9
4-(4-Bromophenyl)piperidin-4-ol	57988-58-6
6-Bromo-2-pyridyl p-tolyl ketone	87848-95-1
(2S,3S)-3-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-2-hydroxy-4-phenylbutyric acid	116661-86-0
7-((S)-3-[(S)-2-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-1-oxopropylamino]pyrrolidin-1-yl)-1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydro-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylic acid	122536-91-8
7-3-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-8-chloro-1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid	105956-96-5
(S)-1-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-3-(tert-butylcarbamoyl)piperazine	150323-35-6
tert-Butyl [(1S,3S,4S)-4-amino-1-benzyl-3-hydroxy-5-phenylpentyl]carbamate	144163-85-9
tert-Butyl [(1S,2S)-1-benzyl-2,3-dihydroxypropyl]carbamate	149451-80-9
4'-tert-Butyl-4-chlorobutyrophenone	43076-61-5
2-Butyl-5-chloro-1H-imidazole-4-carbaldehyde	83857-96-9
2-Butyl-4-chloro-1-[2'-(2-trityl-2H-tetrazol-5-yl)biphenyl-4-ylmethyl]-1H-imidazol-5-ylmethanol	133909-99-6
N-tert-Butyl 3-cyanoandrosta-3,5-diene-17-carboxamide	151338-11-3
tert-Butyl [(4R,6R)-6-(cyanomethyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl]acetate	125971-94-0
(3S,4aS,8aR)-N-tert-Butyldecahydroisoquinoline-3-carboxamide	136465-81-1
(S)-2-(3,5-Di((tert-butoxycarbonyl)-4-hydroxybenzylidene)-4-oxo-4,5-dihydrothiazol-2-yl)ammonium methanesulfonate	139340-56-0
2-sec-Butyl-4-(4-{4-(4-hydroxyphenyl)piperazin-1-yl}phenyl)-2H-1,2,4-triazol-3(4H)-one	106461-41-0
tert-Butyl meso-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hex-6-ylcarbamate	134575-17-0
(3S,4R)-3-[(R)-1-(tert-butylidimethylsilyloxy)ethyl]-4-[(1R,3S)-3-methoxy-2-oxocyclohexyl]azetidin-2-one	135297-22-2
(3S,4aS,8aS)-N-(tert-Butyl)-2-[(2S,3S)-2-hydroxy-3-(3-hydroxy-2-methylbenzamido)-4-(phenylthio)butyl]perhydroisoquinoline-3-carboxamide	159989-64-7
(3S,4aS,8aS)-N-(tert-Butyl)-2-[(2S,3S)-2-hydroxy-3-(3-hydroxy-2-methylbenzamido)-4-(phenylthio)butyl]perhydroisoquinoline-3-carboxamide--methanesulfonic acid (1:1)	159989-65-8
N-(tert-Butyl)-3-methylpyridine-2-carboxamide	32998-95-1
1-(4-tert-Butylphenyl)-4-(4-(α -hydroxybenzhydryl)piperidino)butan-1-one	43076-30-8
tert-Butyl [(RS)-pyrrolidin-3-yl]carbamate	140629-77-2
tert-Butyl ((S)-1-methyl-2-oxo-2-[(S)-pyrrolidin-3-ylamino]ethyl)carbamate	122536-66-7
tert-Butyl ((S)- α -[(S)-oxiran-1-yl]phenethyl)carbamate	98737-29-2
(S)-N-tert-Butyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-3-carboxamide	149182-72-9
tert-Butyl triphenylphosphoranylideneacetate	35000-38-5
Calcium bis(4-O-(8-D-galactopyranosyl)-D-gluconate)--calcium bromide (1:1)	33659-28-8
Calcium bis(4-O-(8-D-galactopyranosyl)-D-gluconate) dihydrate	110638-68-1
Calcium gluconate lactate	11116-97-5
2-Carbamoyloxypropyltrimethylammonium chloride	590-63-6
1-Carboxy-1-methylethoxyammonium chloride	89766-91-6
Carbenoxolone, dicholine salt (INN)	74203-92-2
1-[2-(4-Carboxyphenoxy)ethyl]piperidinium chloride	84449-80-9
4-Carboxy-4-phenylpiperidinium p-toluenesulfonate	83949-32-0
Casanthranol	8024-48-4
(2)-2-[2-(Chloroacetamido)thiazol-4-yl]-2-(methoximino)acetic acid	64486-18-6
1-(4-Chlorobenzenesulfonyl)urea	22463-37-2
1-Chloro-4,4-bis(4-fluorophenyl)butane	3312-04-7
(R)- α -(Chlorocarbonyl)benzyl formate	29169-64-0
2-Chloro-N-[2-(2-chlorobenzoyl)-4-nitrophenyl]acetamide	
1-Chloro-2-(chlorodiphenylmethyl)benzene	42074-68-0
7-Chloro-1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydro-1,8-naphthyridine-3-carboxylic acid	100361-18-0
7-Chloro-1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid	86393-33-1
2-Chlorodibenz[b,f][1,4]oxazepin-11(10H)-one	3158-91-6
2-Chloro-4,5-difluorobenzole acid	110877-64-0
8-Chloro-6,11-dihydro-11-(1-methyl-4-piperidylidene)-5H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine	38092-89-6
2-Chloro-9-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-9H-thioxanthen-9-ol	4295-65-2

Proclamations

Proc. 6982

Annex (continued)

-6-

Section B. (con.).

(3). (con.):

Product Name	CAS Number
21-Chloro-9- β ,11- β -epoxy-17-hydroxy-16- α -methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione	83881-08-7
(2-Chloroethyl)diisopropylamine hydrochloride	4261-68-1
7-Chloro-1-ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid	68077-26-9
3-(2-Chloroethyl)-2-methyl-4H-pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one	41078-70-0
3-(2-Chloroethyl)quinazoline-2,4-(1H,3H)-dione	5081-87-8
3-(2-Chloroethyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-2-methyl-4H-pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one hydrochloride	93076-03-0
4-Chloro-4'-fluorobutylphenone	3874-54-2
7-Chloro-6-fluoro-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid	98105-79-4
[7-Chloro-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-2,3-dihydro-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-yl]methylamine	59467-64-0
[7-Chloro-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-2,3-dihydro-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-ylmethyl]ammonium bis(maleate)	59469-29-3
8-Chloro-6-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-3a,4-dihydro-3H-imidazo[1,5-a][1,4]benzodiazepine	59467-69-5
8-Chloro-6-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-4H-imidazo[1,5-a][1,4]benzodiazepine-3-carboxylic acid	59468-44-9
3-(2-Chloro-6-fluorophenyl)-5-methylisoxazole-4-carbonyl chloride	69399-79-7
7-Chloro-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-3-methyl-2-(nitromethylene)-2,3-dihydro-1H-1,4-benzodiazepine 4-oxide	59469-63-5
7-Chloro-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-2-(nitromethylene)-2,3-dihydro-1H-1,4-benzodiazepine (-)- α -(Chloroformyl)benzylammonium chloride	59467-63-9
3-Chloroformyl- α -tolyl acetate	39878-87-0
5-Chloro-2-[3-(hydroxymethyl)-5-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-4-yl]benzophenone	167678-46-8
5-Chloroindolin-2-one	38150-27-5
4-Chloro-1'-(4-methoxyphenyl)benzohydrazide	17630-75-0
5-Chloro-1-methyl-4-nitroimidazole	16390-07-1
7-Chloro-2-methylquinoline	4897-25-0
5-Chloro-2-(3-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-4-yl)benzophenone	4965-33-7
2-Chloronicotinic acid	36916-19-5
Chlorophenesin Carbamate (INN)	2942-59-8
2-Chlorophenothiazine	886-74-8
1-(3-Chlorophenyl)-4-(3-chloropropyl)piperazine hydrochloride	92-39-7
trans-4-(p-Chlorophenyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid	52605-52-4
3-[2-(3-Chlorophenyl)ethyl]pyridine-2-carbonitrile	49708-81-8
3-[2-(3-Chlorophenyl)ethyl]-2-pyridyl 1-methyl-4-piperidyl ketone hydrochloride	31255-57-9
3-(2-Chlorophenyl)-5-methylisoxazole-4-carbonyl chloride	107256-31-5
1-(2-Chlorophenyl)piperazine hydrochloride	25629-50-9
1-(3-Chlorophenyl)piperazine hydrochloride	41202-32-8
4-(4-Chlorophenyl)piperidine-2,6-dione	13078-15-4
4-(4-Chlorophenyl)piperidin-4-ol	84803-46-3
5-Chloro-1-(4-piperidyl)-1H-benzimidazol-2(3H)-one	39512-49-7
1-(3-Chloropropyl)-2,6-dimethylpiperidinium chloride	53786-28-0
3-Chloropropyl 2,5-xylyl ether	83556-85-8
2-Chloro-3-pyridylamine	31264-51-4
3-[(E)-2-(7-Chloro-2-quinolyl)vinyl]benzaldehyde	6298-19-7
3-(4-Chloro-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)pyridine	120578-03-2
4-Chloro- α,α -trifluoro-3-nitrotoluene	131986-28-2
ω -Conotoxin M VIIA	121-17-5
(2)-[Cyanato(2,3-dichlorophenyl)methylene]carbazimidine	107452-89-1
1-(4-[(2-Cyanoethyl)thiomethyl]thiazol-2-yl)guanidine	94213-23-7
2-Cyano-3-morpholinacrylamide	76823-93-3
L-N-(1-Cyano-1-vanillyl)ethylacetamide	25229-97-4
(2)-(2-Cyanovinyl)trimethylammonium p-toluenesulfonate	14818-98-5
2-Cyclohexa-1,4-dienylglycine	58311-73-2
1-[(Cyclohexyloxy)carbonyl]oxyethyl 1-(1-hydroxyethyl)-5-methoxy-2-oxo-1,2,5,6,7,8,8a,8b-octahydroazeto[2,1-a]isoindole-4-carboxylate	20763-30-8
trans-4-Cyclohexyl-2-proline hydrochloride	141646-08-4
1-Cyclopropyl-6,7-difluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid	90657-55-9
1-Cyclopropyl-6,7-difluoro-8-methoxy-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid	93107-30-3
4-(2-(Cyclopropylmethoxy)ethyl)phenol	112811-72-0
Cytosine	63659-16-5
Danaparoid sodium	71-30-7
10-Deacetylbaecatin III	83513-48-8
4'-Demethylpiperidophyllotoxin	32981-86-5
2-Deoxy-D-erythropentose	6559-91-7
1-Deoxy-1-(octylamino)-D-glucitol	533-67-5
Deoxyribonuclease	23323-37-7
Dexibuprofen lysine (INN)	9003-98-9
5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine	113403-10-4
5H-Dibenz[a,d]cyclohepten-5-one	256-96-2
4-(5H-Dibenz[a,d]cyclohepten-5-yl)piperidine	2222-33-5
3-(5H-Dibenz[a,d]cyclohepten-5-yl)propyl)dimethylammonium chloride	101904-56-7
2-(2-[4-(Dibenzo[b,f][1,4]thiazepin-11-yl)piperazin-1-yl]ethoxy)ethanol	1614-57-9
Dibenzoyl-L-tartaric acid	111974-69-7
N,N'-Dibenzylethylenediammonium di(acetate)	2743-38-6
5-(N,N-Dibenzylglycyl)salicylamide	122-75-8
(3aS,6aR)-1,3-Dibenzyl-2,3,3a,4,6,6a-hexahydro-1H-furo[3,4-d]imidazole-2,4-dione	30566-92-8
α,α -Dibromo-2-fluorotoluene	28092-62-8
2,6-Dichloro-5-fluoronicotinic acid	76283-09-5
1,3-Dichloro-6,7,8,9,10,12-hexahydroazepino[2,1-b]quinazoline hydrochloride	82671-06-5
2',5-Dichloro-2-[3-(hydroxymethyl)-5-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-4-yl]benzophenone	149062-75-9
(4R,5R)-2-(Dichloromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-5-(4-mesylphenyl)oxazol-4-ylmethanol	54196-62-2
2-(Dichloromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-5-(4-mesylphenyl)oxazol-4-ylmethanol	126813-11-4
2',5-Dichloro-2-(3-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-4-yl)benzophenone	126429-09-2
4-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-one	54196-61-1
1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-imidazol-1-ylethanol	79836-44-5
2-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(1H-imidazol-1-ylmethyl)-1,3-dioxolan-4-ylmethanol	24155-42-8
2-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(1H-imidazol-1-ylmethyl)-1,3-dioxolan-4-ylmethanol	84682-23-5

Annex (continued)

-7-

Section B. (con.).

(3). (con.):

Product Name	CAS Number
1-(2,6-Dichlorophenyl)indolin-2-one	15362-40-0
3-(2,6-Dichlorophenyl)-5-methylisoxazole-4-carbonyl chloride	4462-55-9
1-(2,3-Dichlorophenyl)piperazine hydrochloride	41202-77-1
trans-(±)-4-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl(methyl)ammonium chloride	79617-99-5
cis-2-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)-1,3-dioxolan-4-ylmethanol	67914-85-6
o,3-Dichlorotoluene	620-20-2
2',3'-Dideoxyadenosine	4097-22-7
Dieneestrol di(acetate) (INN)	84-19-5
Diethyl ethoxymethylenemalonate	87-13-8
3,3-Diethyl-5-(hydroxymethyl)pyridine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione	20096-03-1
Diethylstilbestrol dibutyrate (INN)	74664-03-2
Diethylstilbestrol dipropionate (INN)	130-80-3
(2Z)-3-(2-(4-(2,4-Difluoro- <i>o</i> -hydroxyiminobenzyl)piperidino)ethyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-2-methyl-4H-pyrido[1,2- <i>a</i>]pyrimidin-4-one	132961-05-8
1-(4,4'-Difluorobenzhydryl)piperazine	27469-60-9
6- <i>o</i> -9-Difluoro-11- <i>B</i> ,17- <i>o</i> -dihydroxy-16- <i>g</i> -methyl-3-oxoandrosta-1,4-diene-17-8-carboxylic acid	28416-82-2
2-(2,4-Difluorophenyl)-1,3-bis(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol	123631-92-5
1-(2,4-Difluorophenyl)-6,7-difluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid	103995-01-3
(E)-(+)-2-(2,4-Difluorophenyl)-1-(3-(4-(2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropoxy)styryl)-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol	141113-28-2
(R)-2-(2,4-Difluorophenyl)-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propane-1,2-diol	141113-41-9
2,4'-Difluoro-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)acetophenone hydrochloride	86386-75-6
1-(2,3-Dihydro-1,4-benzodioxin-2-ylcarbonyl)piperazine hydrochloride	70918-74-0
10,11-Dihydro-5H-dibenzo[<i>b</i> , <i>f</i>]azepine	494-19-9
10,11-Dihydro-5H-dibenzo[<i>a</i> , <i>d</i>]cyclohepten-5-one	1210-35-1
3-(9,10-Dihydro-9,10-ethanoanthracen-9-yl)acrylaldehyde	38849-09-1
N-(5-(1,4-Dihydro-2-methyl-4-oxoquinazolin-6-ylmethyl)methylamino)-2-thenoyl-L-glutamic acid	112887-68-0
N-(5,6-Dihydro-6-methyl-2-sulfamoyl-4H-thieno[2,3- <i>b</i>]thiopyran-4-yl)acetamide 7,7-dioxide	120298-38-6
(4S,6S)-5,6-Dihydro-6-methyl-4H-thieno[2,3- <i>b</i>]thiopyran-4-ol 7,7-dioxide	147086-81-5
5,6-Dihydro-4-oxo-4H-thieno[2,3- <i>b</i>]thiine-2-sulfonamide	105951-31-3
5,6-Dihydro-4-oxo-4H-thieno[2,3- <i>b</i>]thiine-2-sulfonamide 7,7-dioxide	105951-35-7
((1R,3R,5S)-3,5-Dihydroxy-2-((E)-(3S)-3-hydroxyoct-1-enyl)cyclopentyl)acetic acid	56188-04-6
1,1-Diisopropoxycyclohexane	1132-95-2
Diisopropyl phosphorofluoridate	55-91-4
5,6-Dimethoxyindan-1-one	2107-69-9
1,1-Dimethoxy-2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethane	94158-44-8
3,4-Dimethoxy-8-methylphenethylamine	55174-61-3
(R)-6,7-Dimethoxy-2-methyl-1-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline	
-dibenzoyl-L-tartaric acid (1:1)	104832-01-1
<i>o</i> , <i>o</i> -Dimethoxy-2-nitrotoluene	20627-75-0
3,4-Dimethoxyphenethylamine	120-20-7
5,6-Dimethoxypyrimidin-4-ylamine	5018-45-1
6,7-Dimethoxyquinazoline-2,4(1H,3H)-dione	28888-44-0
4'-[2-(Dimethylamino)ethoxy]-2-phenylbutyrophene	68047-07-4
(S)-4-(3-(2-Dimethylaminoethyl)-1H-indol-5-yl)methyl oxazolidin-2-one	139264-17-8
(2S,3R)-4-Dimethylamino-3-methyl-1,2-diphenylbutan-2-ol	38345-66-3
3-Dimethylaminomethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-9-methylcarbazol-4-one	132659-89-3
2-(Dimethylaminothio)acetamide hydrochloride	27366-72-9
Dimethyl cyanocarbonimidodithioate	10191-60-3
2,2-Dimethylcyclopropanecarboxamide	75885-58-4
(3aR,4bS,4R,4aS,5aS)-4-(5,5-Dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)hexahydrocyclopropa[3,4]cyclopenta[1,2- <i>b</i>]furan-2(3H)-one	39521-49-8
(S)-N,N-Dimethyl-1-(3-(2-thienyl)-3-(1-naphthyl)oxy)propylamine-phosphoric acid (1:1)	161005-84-1
Dimethyl (2-[5-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)indol-3-yl]ethyl)amine	144034-80-0
1-[5-(4,5-Diphenylimidazol-2-ylthio)pentyl]-1-heptyl-3-(2,4-difluorophenyl)urea	130804-35-2
1,2-Diphenyl-4-(2-phenylthioethyl)pyrazolidine-3,5-dione	3736-92-3
2,2-Diphenyl-4-piperidinovaleronitrile	5424-11-3
3,3-Diphenyltetrahydrofuran-2-ylidene(dimethyl)ammonium bromide	37743-18-3
Disodium 2,5-dihydro-5-thiooxo-1H-tetrazol-1-ylmethanesulfonate	66242-82-8
(S)-1,4-Dithia-7-azaspiro[4.4]nonane-8-carboxylic acid	124492-04-2
Enoxalone dihydrogen phosphate (INN)	18416-35-8
9- <i>B</i> ,11- <i>B</i> -Epoxy-17,21-dihydroxy-16- <i>g</i> -methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione	24916-90-3
9- <i>B</i> ,11- <i>B</i> -Epoxy-17- <i>g</i> ,21-dihydroxy-16- <i>B</i> -methylenepregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione	981-34-0
2,3-Epoxypropyl 4-(2-methoxyethyl)phenyl ether	56718-70-8
Ethchlorvynol carbamate (INN)	74283-25-3
(S,S)-N-(1-Ethoxycarbonyl-3-phenylpropyl)alanine	82717-96-2
2-Ethoxy-5-fluoropyrimidin-4(1H)-one	56177-80-1
Ethyl N-(2-(acetylthio)methyl)-3-(<i>o</i> -tolyl)-1-oxopropyl-L-methionate	136511-43-8
Ethyl 4-(2-amino-4-chloroanilino)piperidine-1-carboxylate	53786-45-1
Ethyl (S)-3-(4-aminophenyl)-2-phthalimidopropionate hydrochloride	97338-03-9
Ethyl 2-(2-amino-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)-2-hydroxyiminoacetate	64485-82-1
Ethyl (S)-3-(4-bis(2-chloroethyl)aminophenyl)-2-phthalimidopropionate hydrochloride	94213-26-0
Ethyl 2-(2-chloro-4,5-difluorobenzoyl)-3-(2,4-difluoroanilino)acrylate	
Ethyl 7-chloro-1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxonaphthyridine-3-carboxylate	100491-29-0
Ethyl 3-(2-chloro-4,5-difluorophenyl)-3-hydroxyacrylate	121873-00-5
Ethyl 4-(5-chloro-2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate	53786-46-2
Ethyl (7-chloro-2,4-dioxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinazolin-1-yl)acetate	112733-45-6
Ethyl 7-chloro-2-oxoheptanoate	78834-75-0
Ethyl 7-chloro-2-oxoheptanoate, in the form of a solution in toluene	
Ethyl (1-cyanocyclohexyl)acetate	133481-10-4
Ethyl 2-cyano-3-ethoxycrylate	94-05-3
Ethyl [3-(cyanomethyl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydrophthalazin-1-yl]acetate	122665-86-5
Ethyl 1-cyclopropyl-6,7-difluoro-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylate	98349-25-8

Proclamations

Proc. 6982

Annex (continued)

-8-

Section B. (con.).

(3). (con.):

Product Name	CAS Number
1-Ethyl-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-1,3-dioxolo[4,5-g]cinoline-3-carbonitrile	28657-79-6
1-Ethyl-1,2-dihydro-5H-tetrazol-5-one	69048-98-2
4-Ethyl-2,3-dioxopiperazine-1-carbonyl chloride	59703-00-3
Ethyl 1-ethyl-6,7,8-trifluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate	100501-62-0
Ethyl 4-[1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-benzimidazol-2-ylamino]piperidine-1-carboxylate	84501-68-8
Ethyl (2-formamido-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)glyoxylate	64987-03-7
(S)-4-Ethyl-4-hydroxy-7,8-dihydro-1H-pyrano[3,4-f]indolizine-3,6,10(4H)-trione	110351-94-5
Ethyl 2-(hydroxyimino)-2-[2-(tritylamino)thiazol-4-yl]acetate hydrochloride	66339-00-2
Ethyl 4-hydroxy-2-methyl-2H-1,2-benzothiazine-3-carboxylate 1,1-dioxide	24683-26-9
2-(7-Ethyl-1H-indol-3-yl)ethanol	41340-36-7
Ethyl DL-mandelate	4358-88-7
3-Ethyl 5-methyl (±)-4-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,4-dihydro-2-[2-(1,3-dioxoisindolin-2-yl)ethoxymethyl]pyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate	103094-30-0
Ethyl 2-oxo-4-phenylbutyrate	64920-29-2
Ethyl 4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxylate	29976-53-2
Ethyl 2-oxopyrrolidin-2-ylacetate	61516-73-2
5-Ethyl-4-(2-phenoxyethyl)-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3(2H)-one	95885-13-5
1-Ethylpyrrolidin-2-ylmethanamine	26116-12-1
Ethyl (S)-2-[(S)-4-methyl-2,5-dioxo-1,3-oxazolidin-3-yl]-4-phenylbutyrate	84793-26-8
Ethyl tetrazole-5-carboxylate	55408-10-1
Ethyl 1H-tetrazole-5-carboxylate, sodium salt	96107-94-7
Ethyl (Z)-2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-(methoxyimino)acetate	64485-88-7
Fibrinuclease, powder	
2-[α-(4-Fluorobenzoyl)benzyl]-4-methyl-3-oxovaleranilide	125971-96-2
4-(4-Fluorobenzoyl)pyridinium p-toluenesulfonate	
4-Fluorobenzyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-ylamine	83783-69-1
[1-(4-Fluorobenzyl)-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl](4-piperidyl)amine	75970-99-9
2-[(1S,2R)-6-Fluoro-2-hydroxy-1-isopropyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl]ethyl p-toluenesulfonate	104265-58-9
6-(3-Fluoro-5-(4-methoxytetrahydropyran-4-yl)phenoxy)methyl-1-methyl-2-quinolone	140841-32-3
α-(6-Fluoro-2-methylinden-3-yl)-p-tolyl methyl sulfide, in the form of a solution in toluene	
(Z)-5-Fluoro-2-methyl-1-(4-methylthiobenzylidene)-1H-inden-3-ylacetic acid	49627-27-2
cis-1-[3-(4-Fluorophenoxy)propyl]-3-methoxy-4-piperidylamine	104860-26-6
1-(1-(3-[2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]propyl)-4-piperidyl)-2,3-dihydro-1H-benzimidazole-2-thione	94732-98-6
(4R,6R)-6-(2-[2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-5-isopropyl-3-phenyl-4-(phenylcarbamoyl)pyrrol-1-yl]ethyl)-4-hydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-one	125995-03-1
1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-4-oxocyclohexanecarbonitrile	56326-98-8
1-(4-Fluorophenyl)piperazine dihydrochloride	64090-19-3
(S)-3-Formamido-2-formyloxypropionic acid	125496-24-4
(2-Formamido-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)glyoxylic acid	64987-06-0
2-(2-Formamido-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)-2-methoxyiminoacetic acid	65872-43-7
4-Formyl-N-isopropylbenzamide	13255-50-0
(3R,4R,5R,6S)-4-Formyl-2-oxohexahydro-2H-cyclopenta[b]furan-5-yl benzoate	39746-01-5
3-Formylrifamycin	13292-22-3
1-(2-Furoyl)piperazine	40172-95-0
4-O-8-D-Galactopyranosyl-D-gluconic acid	96-82-2
(α-D-Glucopyranosylthio)gold	12192-57-3
5-Glyoxyloylsilylamide hydrate	141862-47-7
2-Guanidinethiazol-4-ylmethyl carbamidodithioate dihydrochloride	88046-01-9
1,1,1,3,3,3-Hexafluoropropan-2-ol	920-66-1
1,6-Hexanediamine, polymer with 1,10-dibromodecane	162430-94-6
Hexestrol dibutyrate (INN)	36557-18-3
Hexestrol dipropionate (INN)	59386-02-6
3-(4-Hexyloxy-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)-1-methylpyridinium iodide	131988-19-7
(3S,4S)-3-Hexyl-4-[(R)-2-(hydroxytridecyl)oxetan-2-one	104872-06-2
N-(4-Hydrazinobenzyl)methanesulfonamide hydrochloride	81880-96-8
α-Hydroxy-8,8-dimethyl-γ-butyrolactone	599-04-2
DL-α-Hydroxy-8,8-dimethyl-γ-butyrolactone	79-50-5
N-(2-Hydroxyethyl)lactamide	5422-34-4
(2S,3S)-3-hydroxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2,3-dihydro-1,5-benzothiazepin-4(5H)-one	42399-49-5
17-α-Hydroxy-16-α-methyl-3,20-dioxopregna-1,4-dien-21-yl acetate	24510-54-1
17-α-Hydroxy-16-β-methyl-3,20-dioxopregna-1,4-dien-21-yl acetate	24510-55-2
17-α-Hydroxy-16-β-methyl-3,20-dioxopregna-1,4,9(11)-trien-21-yl acetate	910-99-6
17-Hydroxy-16-α-methyl-3,20-dioxopregna-1,4,9(11)-trien-21-yl acetate	10106-41-9
2-Hydroxy-4-(methylthio)butyric acid	583-91-5
trans-4-Hydroxy-1-(4-nitrobenzyl)oxycarbonyl-L-proline	96034-57-0
(3R,4S)-3-Hydroxy-4-phenylazetidin-2-one	132127-34-5
D-2-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)glycine	22818-40-2
11-α-Hydroxypregna-4-ene-3,20-dione	80-75-1
3-β-Hydroxy-5-α-spirostan-12-one	467-55-0
Indan-5-yl hydrogen phenylmalonate	27932-00-9
Intermediate concentrate obtained from a genetically-modified Escherichia coli fermentation medium, containing human granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor for use in the manufacture of medicaments of HS No. 3002	
Intermediate concentrate obtained from a genetically-modified Escherichia coli fermentation medium, containing human interferon α-2b; for use in the manufacture of medicaments of HS No. 3002	
Intermediate concentrates obtained from a Micromonospora inyoensis fermentation medium used for the manufacture of the antibiotics sisomicin (INN) and netilmicin (INN)	
Intermediate concentrates obtained from a Micromonospora purpurea fermentation medium used for the manufacture of the antibiotics gentamicin sulfate (INN) and isepamicin (INN)	
Iodomethyl penicillanate 1,1-dioxide	76247-39-7

Annex (continued)

- 9 -

Section B. (con.).

(3). (con.):

<u>Product Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>
2-Iodo-4-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)aniline	160194-26-3
Isobutyl 3,4-epoxybutyrate	111006-10-1
1-Isopropenyl-1H-benzimidazol-2(3H)-one	52099-72-6
3-Isopropoxy-5-methoxy-N-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamide	104795-66-6
3-Isopropoxy-5-methoxy-N-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamide -1H-imidazole (1:1)	104795-67-7
3-Isopropoxy-5-methoxy-N-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxamide, sodium salt	104795-68-8
Isopropyl 2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrolizine-1-carboxylate	66635-71-0
4-(4-Isopropylpiperazin-1-yl)phenol	67914-97-0
Isopropyl [2-(piperazin-1-yl)-3-pyridyl]amine	147539-21-7
N-[2-Isopropylthiazol-4-ylmethyl(methyl)carbamoyl]-L-valine	154212-61-0
Lysozyme chloride	9001-63-2
L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-lysine	138531-07-4
Magnesium bis[(2,3-dihydro-1,5-dimethyl-3-oxo-2-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)methylamino]methanesulfonate	6150-97-6
Magnesium bis(4-nitrobenzyl malonate) dihydrate	
7-[(D)-Mandelamido]cephalosporanic acid	51818-85-0
D-Mandelic acid	611-71-2
(1R,2S,5R)-Menthyl (2R,5S)-5-(4-amino-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyrimidin-1-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane-2-carboxylate	147027-10-9
(1R,2S,5R)-Menthyl (2R,5R)-5-hydroxy-1,3-oxathiolane-2-carboxylate	147126-62-3
N-(2-Mercaptoethyl)propionamide	67305-72-0
5-Methanesulfonamidoindole-2-carboxylic acid	150975-95-4
(2Z)-2-Methoxymino-2-[2-(tritylamino)thiazol-4-yl]acetic acid	66215-71-2
5-Methoxybenzimidazole-2-thiol	37052-78-1
4-Methoxybenzyl 3-chloromethyl-7-(2-phenylacetamido)-3-cephem-4-carboxylate	104146-10-3
4-Methoxy-3,5-dimethyl-2-pyridylmethanol	86604-78-6
9-Methoxyfuro[3,2-g]chromen-7-one	298-81-7
6-Methoxy-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)benzo[b]thiophene	63675-74-1
N-(4-(Methoxymethyl)-4-piperidyl)-N-phenylpropionamide hydrochloride	84196-16-7
(9S,13S,14S)-3-Methoxymorphinan hydrochloride	1087-69-0
6-Methoxy-2-naphthaldehyde	3453-33-6
(RS)-2-(6-Methoxy-2-naphthyl)propionic acid	26159-31-9
1-[2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-4-piperidylamine dihydrochloride	108555-25-5
1-(2-Methoxyphenyl)piperazine	35386-24-4
1-(2-Methoxyphenyl)piperazine hydrochloride	5464-78-8
Methyl 4-acetamido-5-chloro-o-anisate	4093-31-6
Methyl 3-aminocrotonate	14205-39-1
Methyl 3-amino-5,6-dichloropyrazine-2-carboxylate	1458-18-0
Methyl (2R,3S)-3-benzamido-2-hydroxy-3-phenylpropionate	32981-85-4
2-(N-Methylbenzylamino)ethyl 3-aminobut-2-enoate	54527-73-0
4'-Methylbiphenyl-2-carbonitrile	114772-53-1
5-(4'-Methylbiphenyl-2-yl)-1-trityl-1H-tetrazole	124750-53-4
9-(3-Methylbut-2-enyloxy)-7H-furo[3,2-g]chromen-7-one	482-44-0
(1S)-2-Methyl-2,5-diazabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane dihydrobromide	125224-62-6
3-Methyl-2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)butyronitrile	20850-49-1
3-[(3aS,4S,7aS)-7a-Methyl-1,5-dioxocetahydro-1H-inden-4-yl]propionic acid	1944-63-4
3,4-(Methylenedioxy)phenol	533-31-3
Methyl (2R,3S)-2,3-epoxy-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)propionate	105560-93-8
Methyl 5-glyoxyloylsalicylate hydrate	29754-58-5
Methyl hydrogen (2S,3R)-3-amino-2-[(S)-(1-hydroxyethyl)]glutarate	79814-47-4
Methyl (R)-3-hydroxybutyrate	3976-69-0
Methyl 7-[(3RS)-3-hydroxy-5-oxocyclopent-1-enyl]heptanoate	40098-26-8
4-Methylimidazole	822-36-6
Methyl 2-methoxy-5-methylsulfonylbenzoate	63484-12-8
Methyl 1-methylpyrrol-2-ylacetate	51856-79-2
Methyl(1-methylthio-2-nitrovinyl)amine	61832-41-5
5-Methyl-2-(2-nitroanilino)thiophene-3-carbonitrile	138564-59-7
Methyl 2-(3-nitrobenzylidene)-3-oxobutylate	39562-17-9
2-Methyl-4-nitroimidazole	696-23-1
Methyl (4-nitrophenyl)-L-alaninate	81677-60-3
Methyl 3-oxo-4-aza-5- <i>o</i> -andro-1-ene-17-8-carboxylate	103335-41-7
Methyl 5-pentafluoroethyl-2-propylimidazole-4-carboxylate	150097-92-0
3-Methyl-7-(phenylacetamido)-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid	27255-72-7
5-Methyl-3-phenylisoxazole-4-carbonyl chloride	16883-16-2
4-Methylpiperazin-1-ylamine	6928-85-4
5-(1-Methyl-4-piperidyl)-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ol hydrochloride	4046-24-6
[(2-Methyl-1-propionyloxypropoxy)(4-phenylbutyl)phosphinoyl]acetic acid	123599-78-0
[(2-Methyl-1-propionyloxypropoxy)(4-phenylbutyl)phosphinoyl]acetic acid-cinchonidine (1:1)	123599-79-1
(S)-(R)-2-methyl-1-propionyloxypropoxy(4-phenylbutyl)phosphinoyl]acetic acid	128948-01-6
5-Methylpyrazine-2-carboxylic acid	5521-55-1
1-Methyl-1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyridine-3-carbaldehyde (E)-O-methylloxime hydrochloride	139886-04-7
1-Methyltetrazole-5-thiol	13183-79-4
5-Methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazole-2-thiol	29490-19-5
Methyl 1H-1,2,4-triazole-3-carboxylate	4928-88-5
2-Methyl-N-(<i>o</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>o</i> -trifluoro-m-tolyl)propionamide	1939-27-1
3-Methyl-2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)butyronitrile	36622-33-0
4-Methylvalerophenone	645-13-6
4-Morpholin-2-ylpyrocatechol hydrochloride	13062-59-4
O-2-Naphthyl chlorothioformate	10506-37-3
4-Nitrobenzyl 7-amino-3-chloro-3-cephem-4-carboxylate	53994-83-5
4-Nitrobenzyl 3-methylene-7-(phenoxyacetamido)cepham-4-carboxylate 5-oxide	63427-57-6

Proclamations

Proc. 6982

Annex (continued)
-10-

Section B. (con.).

(3). (con.):

Product Name	CAS Number
4-Nitrobenzyl 6-(2-phenoxyacetamido)penicillanate 1-oxide	29707-62-8
p-Nitrobenzyl (2R,5R,6S)-6-[(R)-1-hydroxyethyl]-3,7-dioxo-1-azabicyclo[3.2.0]heptane-2-carboxylate	75363-99-4
3-(4-Nitrophenyl)-L-alanine	949-99-5
4-Nitrophenyl thiazol-5-ylmethyl carbonate hydrochloride	154212-59-6
1-(o-Tolyl)piperazine hydrochloride	70849-60-4
(E)-Oct-4-ene-1,8-dioic acid	48059-97-8
3-Oxo-4-aza-5- α -androstane-17- β -carboxylic acid	103335-55-3
3-Oxo-4-azaandrost-5-ene-17- β -carboxylic acid	103335-54-2
20-Oxopregna-5,16-dien-3- β -yl acetate	979-02-2
3-Oxopregna-4-ene-21,17- α -carbolactone	976-70-5
2-Oxo-5-vinylpyrrolidine-3-carboxamide	71107-19-2
Pentamethylene bis[3-[1-(3,4-dimethoxybenzyl)-6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-isoquinolyl]propionate]-oxalic acid (1:2)	64228-78-0
Pentyl chloroformate	638-41-5
(7R,9aRS)-Perhydropyrido[1,2-a]pyrazin-7-ylmethanol	145012-50-6
Phenmetrazine teoclate (INN)	13931-75-4
Phenothiazin-2-ylamine	32338-15-1
2-(3-Phenoxyphenyl)propionitrile	32852-95-2
4-(4-Phenylbutoxy)benzoic acid	30131-16-9
(1R,2S,3S,6R)-[(S)-1-Phenylethyl]-3,6-epoxytetrahydrophthalimide	
D- α -Phenylglycine	875-74-1
Phenyl hydrogen phenylmalonate	21601-78-5
1-Phenylpiperazinium chloride	2210-93-7
2-Phenyl-2-(2-piperidyl)acetic acid	19395-41-6
N-Phenyl-N-(4-piperidyl)propionamide	1609-66-1
2-Phenylpropane-1,3-diol	1570-95-2
4-(Piperazin-1-yl)-2,6-bis(pyrrolidin-1-yl)pyrimidine	111641-17-9
2-Piperazin-1-ylpyrimidine dihydrochloride	94021-22-4
1-(4-Piperidyl)-1H-benzimidazol-2(3H)-one	20662-53-7
1-Piperonylpiperazine	32231-06-4
Potassium clavulanate--microcrystalline cellulose (1:1)	
Potassium clavulanate--silicon dioxide (1:1)	
Potassium clavulanate--sucrose (1:1)	
Potassium 1-(1-hydroxyethyl)-5-methoxy-2-oxo-1,2,5,6,7,8,8a,8b-octahydroazeto[2,1-a]isoindole-4-carboxylate	141316-45-2
Potassium (R)-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-N-(3-methoxy-1-methyl-3-oxoprop-1-enyl)glycinate	69416-61-1
Potassium (R)-N-(3-methoxy-1-methyl-3-oxoprop-1-enyl)-2-phenylglycinate	34582-65-5
Purin-6(1H)-one	68-94-0
1-(2-Pyridyl)-3-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)-1-(p-tolyl)propan-1-ol	70708-28-0
Pyrrolidin-3-ylamine dihydrochloride	103831-11-4
N-(2-Quinolylcarbonyloxy)succinimide	136465-99-1
Quinuclidine	100-76-5
Quinuclidin-3-ol	1619-34-7
D-Ribose	50-69-1
Rifamycin O	14487-05-9
Sennoside A	81-27-6
Sennoside A, calcium salt	52730-36-6
Sennoside B	128-57-4
Sennoside B, calcium salt	52730-37-7
Sodium 4-chloro-1-hydroxybutane-1-sulfonate	54322-20-2
Sodium (R)-1-[(1-(3-[2-(7-chloro-2-quinolyl)vinyl]phenyl)-3-[2-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)phenyl]propyl)thiomethyl]cyclopropylacetate	142522-81-4
Sodium 2-hydroxy-1-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)propane-2-sulfonate	83682-27-3
Sodium (R)-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-N-(3-methoxy-1-methyl-3-oxoprop-1-enyl)glycinate	26787-84-8
Sodium (R)-N-(3-methoxy-1-methyl-3-oxoprop-1-enyl)-2-phenylglycinate	13291-96-8
Sodium 4-[2-(5-methylpyrazine-2-carboxamido)ethyl]benzenesulfonamide	84522-34-9
N-(2-(4-Sulfamoyl)phenyl)ethyl-5-chloro-2-methoxybenzamide	16673-34-0
2,3,4,6-Tetra-O-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl carbamimidothioate hydrobromide	40591-65-9
1,2,3,5-Tetraacetyl- β -D-ribofuranose	13035-61-5
1,4,7,10-Tetraazoniacyclododecane bis(sulfate)	112193-77-8
1,4,7,10-Tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7-triacetic acid sulfate	
1,4,7,10-Tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7-triyltriacetic acid	114873-37-9
4-(2,2,3,3-Tetrafluoropropoxy)cinnamionitrile	123632-23-5
1-(Tetrahydro-2-furyl)piperazine	63074-07-7
1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-2-isopropylaminomethyl-6-methyl-7-nitroquinoline methanesulfonate	22982-78-1
1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-9-methylcarbazol-4-one	27387-31-1
1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-9-methyl-3-(2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-ylmethyl)carbazol-4-one	99614-02-5
(RS)-Tetrahydropapaverine hydrochloride	66820-84-6
Tetrahydro-2-methyl-3-thioxo-1,2,4-triazine-5,6-dione	58909-39-0
1-(1,2,3,6-Tetrahydro-4-pyridyl)-1H-benzimidazol-2(3H)-one	2147-83-3
3,7,11,15-Tetramethylhexadec-1-en-3-ol	505-32-8
1H-Tetrazol-1-ylacetic acid	21732-17-2
Thiazol-5-ylmethanol	38585-74-9
Thiazol-5-ylmethyl (1S,2S,4S)-1-benzyl-2-hydroxy-4-((2S)-2-[3-(2-isopropylthiazol-4-ylmethyl)-3-methylureido]-3-methylbutylamido)-5-phenylpentylcarbamate	155213-67-5
2-Thienylacetyl chloride	39098-97-0
3-Thienylmalonic acid	21080-92-2
Thiophene-2-carbonyl chloride	5271-67-0
1H-1,2,4-Triazole-3-carboxamide	3641-08-5
1H-1,2,4-Triazole-3-carboxylic acid	4928-87-4
1,2,4-Triazole[4,3-a]pyridin-3(2H)-one	6969-71-7
2,2',4'-Trichloroacetophenone	4252-78-2
Triethyl 3-bromopropane-1,1,1-tricarboxylate	71170-82-6

Annex (continued)
-11-

Section B. (con.).

(3). (con.):

<u>Product Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>
N ⁶ -Trifluoroacetyl-L-lysyl-L-proline	103300-89-6
N ⁶ -Trifluoroacetyl-L-lysyl-L-proline p-toluenesulfonate	105641-23-4
<i>o</i> ¹ , <i>o</i> ² , <i>o</i> ³ -Trifluoro-2,3-xylidine	54396-44-0
11- <i>o</i> ,17,21-Trihydroxy-16- <i>o</i> -methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione	85700-75-0
3,4,5-Trimethoxyphenylacetonitrile	13338-63-1
2,3,5-Trimethylhydroquinone	700-13-0
5'-O-Tritylthymidine	55612-11-8
3'-O-mesyl-5'-O-Tritylthymidine	104218-44-2

Proclamation 6983 of April 8, 1997**National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day, 1997**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Throughout the annals of American military history, our men and women in uniform have placed themselves in great peril for the benefit of our Nation. Many of these courageous guardians of our freedoms have been held against their will as prisoners of war. The American people, including those now serving in our Armed Forces, continue to hold in the highest esteem these men and women who suffered the loss of their personal freedom and, in some instances, their lives.

Although there is no threat of a major conflict in our immediate future, we face continuing military challenges, and our Armed Forces still deploy “in harm’s way” to maintain American interests and stability throughout the world. Whether attempting to keep the peace in Bosnia, evacuating American citizens from Albania, or patrolling the world’s seas and skies, our service men and women risk capture by unfriendly foreign forces.

American prisoners of war have always proudly struggled for their freedom and have demonstrated a profound dedication to their country. Although international law, as set forth in the Geneva Convention, confers a protected status on prisoners of war, many Americans faced difficult conditions, including torture, but they persevered, taking comfort in their love of God, family, and country. We can never know the extent of the brutality and hardships many of them encountered, but we can express our sincere admiration for their courage and bravery.

As we observe National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day, we honor and recognize all American service personnel who endured detention or captivity in the service of their Nation. We take comfort in knowing that despite enduring daily physical and mental trials, many survived and returned to productive lives at home. But we remember and pay homage and respect to those who made the ultimate sacrifice while in enemy hands. Today, we enjoy the freedoms that generations of American men and women have fought to defend. Let us extend to Americans who were prisoners of war, and to their families, our profound gratitude for their unselfish contribution to the preservation of our country. We will never forget.

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, 1997, as National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day. I call upon all Americans to join in remembering former American prisoners of war who suffered the hardships of enemy captivity. I also call upon Federal, State, and local government officials and private organizations to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-seven, and of

Proc. 6984

Title 3—The President

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6984 of April 9, 1997

National D.A.R.E. Day, 1997

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

Today we honor Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.), the largest and most widely recognized substance abuse prevention and safety-promotion curriculum in the Nation. First developed in 1983, D.A.R.E. has continued to improve its methods as research findings have increased our knowledge of effective substance abuse prevention among school-age youth. More than 70 percent of America's school districts have adopted the program, and over 8,000 cooperative partnerships between law enforcement agencies and school districts now exist across the country. By virtue of D.A.R.E.'s expansive use and national impact, this acronym has achieved broad name recognition in association with substance abuse prevention, making the D.A.R.E. officer one of the most recognizable symbols for community policing and prevention.

Students, parents, police officers, and school administrators have long been familiar with the benefits of the D.A.R.E. program, and research has shown that ongoing reinforcement of drug prevention skills is critical in decreasing the likelihood of drug use by our youth.

Today and throughout the year, let us recognize D.A.R.E. as a model of partnership between educators, law enforcement, parents, and students, and let us commend D.A.R.E. officers for their dedicated efforts to help educate the children of America about the importance of remaining drug free.

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 10, 1997, as National D.A.R.E. Day. I call upon our youth, parents, and educators, and all the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate activities.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6985 of April 10, 1997**National Pay Inequity Awareness Day, 1997**

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

Although more than three decades have passed since the Equal Pay Act and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act were signed into law, women working full-time and year round in the United States, on average, still earn only 71 percent of the wages earned by men. This means that, for the 1996 calendar year, the wages of the average American female worker will not match those of the average male worker until April 11 of this year.

Although the pay gap has narrowed over the past two decades, unfair pay practices persist in many U.S. business sectors. Paying a woman less than a male co-worker with equal skills and job responsibilities hurts that woman and her family—not only in immediate material benefit, but also in her ability to invest and save for retirement. Working women deserve—and are demanding—fair and equal pay for their time spent on the job. Over a quarter of a million women surveyed by the Department of Labor indicated that “improving pay scales” is one of their highest priorities in bringing fairness to the workplace.

To address this problem, my Administration has moved on several fronts simultaneously: I signed the increase in the minimum wage into law, initiated a pension education campaign, strengthened equal employment law enforcement, and created a Women’s Bureau Fair Pay Clearinghouse at the Department of Labor, which disseminates information on working women’s wages and occupations and on organizations that are active in improving women’s wages. In addition, my Administration, with over 200 private-sector partners, has formed the American Savings Education Council to educate women and men on how they can ensure their financial independence in retirement. Together with renewed attention focused on the reality of pay inequity and what it means for working women across the country, these initiatives create real opportunities for employers, working women, and organizations to develop new and effective approaches that achieve pay equity.

Strong enforcement of equal employment laws also plays a critical role in resolving unfair pay. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission enforces laws that make it illegal to discriminate in wages, or to limit or segregate job applicants or employees in any way that would deprive them of opportunities because of sex, race, color, religion, age, national origin, or disability.

The Department of Labor’s Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs enforces nondiscrimination and affirmative action laws that apply to employers that do business with the Federal Government, ensuring that Government contractors prevent and remedy discrimination and resolve matters of pay equity.

It is vital that we aggressively enforce our pay equity laws. Women deserve to be rewarded on an equal basis for their contributions to the American work force.

Proc. 6986

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 of America, do hereby proclaim April 11, 1997, 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 the skills and contributions of women in the labor force.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6986 of April 11, 1997

National Service and Volunteer Week, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Citizen service is a vital force in American life, helping to build a stronger sense of community and citizenship and engaging Americans to meet the obligations we all share. Whether tutoring children, mentoring teens, renovating housing, restoring public parks, responding to natural disasters, or caring for aging parents and grandparents, those who serve and volunteer are strengthening our communities for America's future.

The era of big government may be over, but the era of big challenges for our Nation is surely not. Citizen service reflects one of the most basic convictions of our democracy: that we are all responsible for one another. It is a very American idea that we meet our challenges not through big government or as isolated individuals, but as members of a true community, with all of us working together.

Americans can take pride in knowing that our tradition of service is being preserved and expanded. As we recognize the devoted service of our Nation's citizens, we must continue to foster the spirit of volunteerism, making service the common expectation and experience of every American. Working together, we can respond to our shared problems and build a better future for the generations to come.

National Service and Volunteer Week is a time to celebrate the American spirit of service and volunteerism and a time to encourage citizens to use their individual talents to serve the common good. During this week and throughout the year, let us salute all those who devote their time, their talents, and their energy to improving our communities—through organizations like AmeriCorps and other programs within the Corporation for National Service; the Points of Light Foundation; Learn and Serve America; the National Senior Service Corps; and thousands of other voluntary, civic, religious, and neighborhood groups.

Later this month, at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, we will convene an historic Presidents' Summit on Service. I will be joined there by every

living former president, or his representative, and other prominent Americans as we take specific steps to serve our children and to rebuild our communities. Our mission is nothing less than to spark a renewed national sense of obligation, a new sense of duty, a new season of service.

I hope that the many related activities in the days leading up to this important event will make all Americans think about our shared responsibility for one another. Citizen service can take many shapes—it can mean joining AmeriCorps as a high school student, volunteering nights or on weekends in a religious group or neighborhood association, or devoting years of one's life to service in the Peace Corps or in the Jesuit Volunteer Corps.

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 the week of April 13 through April 19, 1997, as National Service and Volunteer Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities to express appreciation for all those who serve and to encourage others to continue the American legacy of service.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6987 of April 11, 1997

Pan American Day and Pan American Week, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Each year, we pause to reflect on how the 34 free countries of the Western Hemisphere are inextricably linked to a shared vision through the common thread of democracy, free trade, and mutual respect. This vision can be achieved by continuing our efforts to create a hemispheric free trade area and by working together to uphold democracy, defend human rights, and defeat the scourge of narcotics trafficking.

The citizens of the Americas have made remarkable progress toward the advancement of democratic values and institutions, as well as the creation of integrated markets within which goods may be exchanged freely in a common market of ideas and innovation. Today, every country in our hemisphere—with one exception—has made the promise of democracy a reality. These countries have recognized that representative democracy is essential for guaranteeing the basic human rights of their citizens. Through common effort, we can make this gift of freedom a reality for all.

The United States applauds the people of Paraguay for their great accomplishment in resolving last year's constitutional crisis, and we welcome the central role of the Organization of American States in defending democracy in Paraguay. We commend the people and government of Guatemala for their success in forging a comprehensive peace accord, and we encourage

the spirit of reconciliation that has firmly taken root throughout Central America. Americans continue to maintain a special consideration for the people of Haiti as they strive to consolidate their new democracy and set the stage for economic growth. Today, all of us must work together to encourage the one country—Cuba—that has not embraced our common purpose to join the community of democracies.

As the united standard bearers of democracy in the Western Hemisphere, we now approach a new century of unprecedented possibilities. Our vision is bold, and our expectations are high. Our cooperative spirit was nurtured through the Summit of the Americas, where we committed ourselves to free trade, representative democracy, relief from poverty, and respect for the environment. We are now collaborating closely with others in the hemisphere to prepare the agenda for the next Summit of the Americas, to be held in Santiago in March 1998. Never before has there been such a window of opportunity to promote a higher standard of living through improved access to quality education and adequate health care. Working together, we can prove that democracy provides the means for improving the daily lives of all the citizens of the Americas.

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 Monday, April 14, 1997, as Pan American Day and April 13 through April 19, 1997, as Pan American Week. I urge the Governors of the 50 States, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the officials of other areas under the flag of the United States of America to honor these observances with appropriate ceremonies 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-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6988 of April 11, 1997

To Modify Application of Duty-Free Treatment Under the Generalized System of Preferences

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. Sections 502(d)(1) and 503(c)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended by Public Law 104–188; 110 Stat. 1755, 1920, 1922 (“the 1974 Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2462(d)(1) and 2463(c)(1)), provide that the President may withdraw, suspend, or limit the application of the duty-free treatment accorded under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) with respect to any country and any article upon consideration of the factors set forth in sections 501 and 502(c) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2461 and 2462(c)). Pursuant to sections 502(d)(1) and 503(c)(1) of the 1974 Act and having considered the factors set forth in sections 501 and 502(c) of such Act, including, in particular, section 502(c)(5) (19 U.S.C. 2464(c)(5)) on the extent to which a des-

ignated beneficiary developing country is providing adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights, I have determined that it is appropriate to suspend the duty-free treatment accorded under the GSP to certain eligible articles that are the product of Argentina, as provided in the Annex to this proclamation.

2. Section 604 of the 1974 Act, as amended (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.

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 502(d)(1), 503(c)(1), and 604 of the 1974 Act, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to provide that Argentina should no longer be treated as a beneficiary developing country with respect to certain eligible articles for purposes of the GSP, 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 and provisions of this proclamation are superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(3) The modifications made by 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 30 days after the date of publication of this proclamation in the **Federal Register**.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

ANNEX

MODIFICATIONS OF TARIFF TREATMENT UNDER
THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES FOR
CERTAIN GOODS THE PRODUCT OF ARGENTINA

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 which is 30 days after the date of publication of this proclamation in the Federal Register, the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") is modified as set forth below:

(1) General note 4(d) to the HTS is modified by:

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

0303.77.00	Argentina	7901.12.50	Argentina
0404.90.10	Argentina	8207.20.00	Argentina
0703.20.00	Argentina	8409.91.99	Argentina
3901.90.90	Argentina	8413.91.90	Argentina
3902.10.00	Argentina	8422.30.90	Argentina
3902.20.50	Argentina	8431.49.10	Argentina
3902.90.00	Argentina	8471.49.37	Argentina
3903.90.50	Argentina	8471.60.57	Argentina
3904.40.00	Argentina	8477.51.00	Argentina
3906.10.00	Argentina	8479.20.00	Argentina
3906.90.50	Argentina	8480.30.00	Argentina
3907.30.00	Argentina	8481.30.20	Argentina
3907.60.00	Argentina	8481.80.30	Argentina
3907.99.00	Argentina	8481.80.90	Argentina
3909.10.00	Argentina	8481.90.30	Argentina
3909.50.50	Argentina	8503.00.65	Argentina
3913.90.20	Argentina	8524.31.00	Argentina
3921.90.50	Argentina	8524.32.00	Argentina
3923.90.00	Argentina	8524.52.10	Argentina
4201.00.60	Argentina	8524.60.00	Argentina
4303.10.00	Argentina	8524.91.00	Argentina
4303.90.00	Argentina	8524.99.40	Argentina
4410.11.00	Argentina	8536.90.00	Argentina
4410.19.00	Argentina	8538.90.80	Argentina
4802.52.10	Argentina	8708.60.80	Argentina
7007.11.00	Argentina	8708.70.60	Argentina
7114.11.60	Argentina	8708.99.80	Argentina
7308.90.95	Argentina	8716.90.50	Argentina
7315.90.00	Argentina	9003.90.00	Argentina
7409.11.50	Argentina	9018.90.10	Argentina
7409.21.00	Argentina	9113.10.00	Argentina
7419.99.50	Argentina	9113.20.60	Argentina
7901.11.00	Argentina	9403.20.00	Argentina
		9403.50.90	Argentina

(b) inserting in alphabetical sequence the country set out opposite the following HTS subheadings:

1604.16.10	Argentina	2849.10.00	Argentina
1701.11.10	Argentina	2850.00.50	Argentina
2805.40.00	Argentina	2902.11.00	Argentina
2813.90.50	Argentina	2905.12.00	Argentina
2832.30.10	Argentina	2905.13.00	Argentina
2839.90.00	Argentina	2905.22.50	Argentina
2841.30.00	Argentina	2906.14.00	Argentina
2841.50.00	Argentina	2914.12.00	Argentina
2843.30.00	Argentina	2914.13.00	Argentina

Proclamations

Proc. 6988

ANNEX (cont.)

(1) (b) (cont.)

2915.70.00	Argentina	3305.90.00	Argentina
2917.14.50	Argentina	3307.20.00	Argentina
2918.21.50	Argentina	3307.49.00	Argentina
2918.22.10	Argentina	3401.11.10	Argentina
2918.22.50	Argentina	3504.00.50	Argentina
2929.10.15	Argentina	3506.99.00	Argentina
2932.99.90	Argentina	3701.10.00	Argentina
2933.40.30	Argentina	3702.10.00	Argentina
2933.90.55	Argentina	3706.10.30	Argentina
3209.90.00	Argentina	3707.90.32	Argentina
3301.19.10	Argentina	3822.00.50	Argentina
3301.90.10	Argentina	4011.10.10	Argentina
3302.10.10	Argentina	4411.11.00	Argentina
3302.10.20	Argentina	6910.90.00	Argentina
3302.90.10	Argentina	7202.21.50	Argentina
3303.00.30	Argentina	7202.30.00	Argentina
3304.20.00	Argentina	8409.91.50	Argentina
3304.99.50	Argentina	8409.99.91	Argentina
3305.10.00	Argentina	9403.60.80	Argentina

(2) For the following HTS subheadings, in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn, delete the symbol "A" and insert an "A*" in lieu thereof:

0303.77.00	4410.19.00	8481.80.90
0404.90.10	4802.52.10	8481.90.30
0703.20.00	7007.11.00	8503.00.65
3901.90.90	7114.11.60	8524.31.00
3902.10.00	7308.90.95	8524.32.00
3902.20.50	7315.90.00	8524.52.10
3902.90.00	7409.11.50	8524.60.00
3903.90.50	7409.21.00	8524.91.00
3904.40.00	7419.99.50	8524.99.40
3906.10.00	7901.11.00	8536.90.00
3906.90.50	7901.12.50	8538.90.80
3907.30.00	8207.20.00	8708.60.80
3907.60.00	8409.91.99	8708.70.60
3907.99.00	8413.91.90	8708.99.80
3909.10.00	8422.30.90	8716.90.50
3909.50.50	8431.49.10	9003.90.00
3913.90.20	8471.49.37	9018.90.10
3921.90.50	8471.60.57	9113.10.00
3923.90.00	8477.51.00	9113.20.60
4201.00.60	8479.20.00	9403.20.00
4303.10.00	8480.30.00	9403.50.90
4303.90.00	8481.30.20	
4410.11.00	8481.80.30	

Proclamation 6989 of April 15, 1997**National Crime Victims' Rights Week, 1997**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

During National Crime Victims' Rights Week, Americans in communities across the country join together to honor victims and survivors, to remember their pain, and to recognize their many contributions to improving our criminal justice system and helping others affected by crime. It is also an occasion for us to acknowledge our significant progress in securing crucial rights and services for crime victims.

As we reflect on the events of this past year, we think of all our fellow citizens who became victims of crime on our streets, at home, in our neighborhoods, in our schools, in our workplaces, and even in our sacred places of worship. We remember the images of dozens of mostly African American churches being consumed in flames, and we recall church leaders and their congregations, representing all denominations and races, reaching out to invite healing and rebuilding—not in isolation, but in an extraordinary spirit of community and unity. We also remember the many contributions of crime victims in pioneering crime prevention programs in our schools and working to strengthen our laws and to enlighten all of us about the needs of all crime victims.

Through the dedicated efforts of crime victims and their advocates, criminal justice workers, and responsive legislators, we have made important strides in the struggle against violence. The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 allocated an increase in resources for criminal justice programs, deploying thousands of new police officers on our streets. The Brady Bill has prevented over 225,000 felons, fugitives, and stalkers from buying handguns since it was enacted. And the Community Notification Act, known as "Megan's Law," is helping us protect our most vulnerable citizens by informing communities of the presence of convicted pedophiles. With community notification, we are working to prevent cases like that of the Act's namesake, Megan Kanka, a 7 year-old who died at the hands of a repeat sex offender released into an unsuspecting community. With these and other preventive measures, we've managed to reduce the rate of violent crime for 5 straight years and to restore hope of reaching our goal of a peaceful America.

We can also take heart in our efforts to assist victims in need of justice and healing in the aftermath of violent crimes. The Violence Against Women Act, a historic and comprehensive plan targeted at ending crimes against women, has provided much-needed services to countless domestic violence victims and their children. Likewise, the National Domestic Violence Hotline, established last year, has responded to more than 73,000 calls for assistance from around the country. As a result of over \$500 million in deposits to the Federal Crime Victims Fund in fiscal 1996, the States will receive more than three times as much in Federal funds as they have received in any previous year to support local victim assistance programs. And the Antiterrorism Act has guaranteed restitution to victims of Federal crimes and mass violence; it has already provided substantial assistance to victims of the Oklahoma City bombing.

This year, we can take one more historic step to ensure that victims throughout our country are guaranteed the fundamental rights to be present at proceedings, to be informed of significant developments in their cases and of their rights, and to be heard at sentencing and other appropriate times throughout the criminal justice process. The Congress should pass a Victims' Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution that will, when ratified by the States, ensure that crime victims are at the center of the criminal justice process, not on the outside looking in.

We must stand united in caring for and assisting crime victims throughout 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 April 13 through April 19, 1997, as National Crime Victims' Rights Week. I urge all Americans to follow in the example of victim advocates and reaffirm our common purpose to protect and comfort one another in times of hardship—not only during this special week but also throughout the year.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6990 of April 17, 1997

Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A., 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

A commitment to learning has been at the heart of America's progress for more than 200 years. Now, as we stand on the threshold of the 21st century, our continued success as a Nation depends on the quality of education that we provide to all our citizens.

American children must have all the tools they need to make the most of their God-given potential. We must help them harness the powerful forces of technology, so that every student, including those in the most isolated rural towns and those in the poorest inner-city schools, has access to the vast universe of knowledge available on the Internet.

However, education involves more than books, facts, and homework assignments. Education also concerns the building of character. Character is an anchor of our society, and we should work hard to cultivate it among our young people. If our Nation is to continue to thrive and prosper, we must continue to live up to our ideals.

Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, the Lubavitcher Rebbe, grasped these fundamental truths. Espousing the values of education, morality, and civic duty throughout his distinguished life, he understood that learning and the sharing of experiences are crucial to developing the skills that will

mold the character of each new generation. By striving to provide the best education possible, we can better prepare our Nation for the challenges that confront us as we move forward into the next century. The Rebbe rightly saw education as a continuous process of effort and experience, in which each person is nurtured from the cradle throughout life, bringing out the best in all of us.

I urge all Americans, on this day and throughout the year, to remember the teachings of the Rebbe, and to work in partnership with educators, administrators, community leaders, and parents to help our young people thrive and prosper.

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 18, 1997, as Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A. I call upon all Americans to observe this day with appropriate activities and programs.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6991 of April 18, 1997

National Day of Prayer, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America was born out of intense conflict as our forefathers fought the forces of oppression and tyranny. From our earliest history, Americans have always looked to God for strength and encouragement in those moments when darkness seemed to encroach from every side. Our people have always believed in the power of prayer and have called upon the name of the Lord through times of peace and war, hope and despair, prosperity and decline.

In his first inaugural address, during the rush of optimism that followed the Colonies' uplifting victory in the American Revolution, George Washington observed that "it would be peculiarly improper to omit, in this first official act my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe." Amid the bleak turmoil of the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln conveyed similar sentiments by calling Americans to "a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land." Almost a century later, Harry Truman emphasized the need for God's help in making decisions: "when we are striving to strengthen the foundation of peace and security we stand in special need of divine support."

Indeed, the familiar phrase "In God we trust," which has been our national motto for more than 40 years and which first appeared on our coinage during the Civil War, is a fitting testimony to the prayers offered up by American women and men through the centuries. Today within our Nation's

Capitol Building, a stained glass window depicts General Washington humbly kneeling and repeating the words of the 16th Psalm, "Preserve me, O God, for in Thee do I put my trust."

As we face the last years of the 20th century, let us uphold the tradition of observing a day in which every American, in his or her own way, may come before God seeking increased peace, guidance, and wisdom for the challenges ahead. Even as we continue to work toward hopeful solutions, may our national resolve be matched by a firm reliance on the Author of our lives—for truly it is in God that we trust.

The Congress, by Public Law 100–307, has called 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 1, 1997, as a National Day of Prayer. As in previous years, let us once again celebrate this day in the tradition of our Founders by humbly asking for divine help in maintaining the courage, determination, faith, and vigilance so necessary to our continued advancement as a people. On this National Day of Prayer, may all Americans come together to reaffirm our reliance upon our Creator, and, in the words of Franklin Roosevelt, to "pray to Him now for the vision to see our way clearly."

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6992 of April 19, 1997

National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Giving life to another through an organ or tissue transplant is one of the most selfless human acts. The person choosing to become a donor usually receives no tangible thanks and gains no fame or glory from the gesture. And yet the decision to sign a donor card does give the donor a quiet, inner fulfillment in the knowledge that he or she may one day help save a life, bringing new joy to another person and their family. Often, for many Americans, this sense of fulfillment is sufficient thanks.

Today, more than 50,000 Americans are on the national transplant waiting list and about 2,000 more people need transplants every month. Unfortunately, even though this country has an adequate supply of individuals who qualify as organ donors, many people have still not chosen to become one. Patients in truly desperate circumstances are depending on their fellow Americans to choose to become organ and tissue donors.

Stunning advances in transplant research and technology have made miracles possible, but we must do our part to make the dreams of people

awaiting transplants become reality. Many Americans are unaware of the national shortage of organ donors, and all of us must work together to spread the word.

Let us take advantage of our enormous power to save a life or to enrich the quality of life for those who otherwise face endless pain, torment, or death. I urge every American to respond to the urgent call for organ and tissue donors by signing a donor card immediately. Let us also reach out to educate our fellow Americans about the importance of organ and tissue donations. We must work with our religious communities and community organizations to spread this important message. The Federal Government has already established partnerships with the Union of Hebrew Congregations and the Congress of National Black Churches in an effort to educate congregations and clergy across our Nation through sermons, Sunday school programs, and community events. We should do more.

We should recognize that our greatest ambassadors for organ and tissue donation are donors, donor families and recipients. Their personal stories have motivated and inspired others, and we should take better advantage of these great resources. Taken together, these and other efforts will save the lives of countless loved ones. And we should take the opportunity to recognize and celebrate Americans who donate these gifts 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 April 20 through April 26, 1997, 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 become involved.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6993 of April 19, 1997

National Wildlife Week, 1997

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

Our Nation is blessed with a wealth of wildlife, wild places, and natural resources that enrich the lives of all Americans. Conserving our wildlife—whether antelope or grizzly bear, salmon or serpent, or plumed bird—is of urgent importance. Our vast system of wildlife refuges has played a vital role in this endeavor. Helping to ensure greater harmony between people and nature, more than 92 million acres of land and waters are dedicated to wildlife conservation, encompassing 500 refuges, with at least one in

every State and within a short drive of most major cities. These wonderful resources provide opportunities for people of all ages and from all walks of life, and from cities, suburbs, and the rural heartland, to learn about and participate in the effort to preserve the places and wildlife that contribute so much to our Nation's heritage and natural wealth.

The appreciation and protection of wildlife, particularly of endangered or threatened species, is both the right and responsibility of all Americans. Indeed, countless individuals and private volunteer organizations across the United States have already made a significant contribution to wildlife protection. Only by engaging communities in conservation, by taking note of and rewarding community service efforts, and by maintaining diverse approaches to wildlife protection, can we preserve our wildlife today and for future generations.

We set aside this week to celebrate the role that citizens and private volunteer organizations play in engaging in service activities, and in advancing the knowledge, appreciation, and protection of wildlife and the environment. Let us also work to spread this message to broader audiences and encourage all individuals and groups to contribute to this national goal. I urge all Americans, private organizations, businesses, community leaders, elected officials and governmental agencies to do all they can to preserve and value the role of wildlife resources in our lives. This tradition of nature education will continue to teach our children how to be lifelong stewards of the environment and help to build the knowledge and understanding essential to the protection of nature's abundant gifts.

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 20 through April 26, 1997, as National Wildlife Week. I ask all Americans to find ways to promote the conservation and protection of our wildlife and wild places.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6994 of April 19, 1997

National Park Week, 1997

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

One hundred and twenty-five years ago, America made a momentous decision: to set aside and protect in perpetuity an extraordinary part of our young Nation. With the signing of the Yellowstone National Park Act on March 1, 1872, President Ulysses S. Grant created the world's first national park, and the succeeding years have proved beyond all doubt the wisdom and foresight of that decision. Known throughout the world for its beauty and the natural wonders that lie within its boundaries, Yellowstone has in-

spired the creation of a multitude of other national parks, both here and in other countries, preserving for future generations the rich natural and cultural legacy of our world.

Today, our 374 national parks protect America's unparalleled wonders and the history of those who have helped shape our land. Our national parks preserve both where we live and who we are. In America's national parks, we see Americans through their experiences—war and peace, tragedy and triumph, struggle and liberty. Our national park sites invite us not only to marvel at the grand geography of Yellowstone or the Great Smokies, but also to explore the innovative genius of Thomas Edison at the Edison National Historic Site in New Jersey, to visit the remains of an ancient civilization at Mesa Verde in Colorado, or to walk the hallways of the Kansas school where the struggle for civil rights ultimately led to the landmark *Brown vs. Board of Education* Supreme Court decision.

In addition to the parks themselves, the national park spirit thrives in thousands of communities across the country where the National Park Service provides support and technical advice to create close-to-home recreational opportunities and to honor local history through programs such as Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance, the National Register of Historic Places, and National Historic Landmarks. The National Park Service, in partnership with organizations and individuals dedicated to conservation and historic preservation, is ensuring that our national parks touch the lives of as many people as possible, while sparking an interest among our Nation's children in archaeology, ethnography, history, historic landscapes, and historic structures.

Indeed, the national parks remain a magnet for the American public. Every year millions of visitors flock to them—270 million in 1996. Surveying our history and heritage, our national parks let us reach out and touch the past.

As we observe this week, let us remember with gratitude all those who are and have been entrusted with the stewardship of these treasured places. As the parks and the mandate of the National Park Service have evolved, the demands on those who manage these resources have become more complex and the skills required of the National Park Service work force have become more sophisticated. These men and women are the guardians of our cultural and natural treasures, and, on behalf of all Americans, I express my deepest thanks.

This year, National Park Week celebrates the strength of our unique and diverse system of national parks, and I urge all Americans to share in the wonderful experiences these places offer 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 April 21 through April 27, 1997, as National Park Week.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6995 of April 22, 1997**Law Day, U.S.A., 1997**

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

This is the 40th year that Americans have celebrated the first day of May as Law Day, a special time to reflect on our legal heritage. It is an opportunity for all Americans to pause and consider how the rule of law has contributed to the freedoms we enjoy, and to our greatness as a Nation.

The theme of this year's Law Day commemoration, "Celebrate Your Freedom," focuses on the one concept that most defines us as a Nation. It was freedom that we fought for when we created this country. It is freedom that still sets us apart from many of the world's nations. And it is freedom's lamp that still beckons the oppressed to America from all parts of the globe.

The quest to ensure our freedom is the essence of what it means to be an American, and the bulwark of our freedom is the law and the legal system. James Madison once observed that if men were angels, governments would not be necessary. Laws are the instruments by which the people, through their government, protect themselves from, and regulate their relations with, each other. At the same time, laws also serve to restrain the power of that government. Finding the proper balance between the conflicting interests and rights of individuals, corporations, and government has never been easy. But we rely on the rule of law itself to protect all that is most precious to us. Without it, other nations have descended into a state where force alone prevails and justice is a mere hope.

Thanks to the genius of our Founders and the Constitutional system they created, Americans have witnessed the steady march of progress toward an open, inclusive society. We vote in free, fair elections. We worship according to our own faith. We associate freely with whomever we choose. And we are able to express our disagreements with our government freely and openly. These rights, routinely accepted today, have been maintained only through years of testing and reinforcement in our Federal and State courts, which have continued to extend freedom and liberty across the land.

So when we celebrate our freedom, we also celebrate a system of law that makes freedom possible. For more than two centuries, we have prospered and endured because we have relied on that system of law. We must keep that system strong and vibrant in our national life.

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, 1997, as Law Day. I urge the people of the United States to use this occasion to consider anew how our laws protect our freedoms and contribute to our national well-being. 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.

Proc. 6996

Title 3—The President

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6996 of May 1, 1997

Older Americans Month, 1997

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

Each year we set aside the month of May as a special time to pay tribute to older Americans and to acknowledge their many contributions to our national life. For the better part of this century, through tough times and good times, these Americans have raised families, strengthened our economy, defended our Nation, and reaffirmed our deepest values. All of us who are heirs to their service and sacrifice owe them a profound debt of gratitude.

The theme of this year's observance, "Caregiving: Compassion in Action," reminds us of one of the most important ways in which we can repay that debt. Each day across America, some 22 million caregivers and volunteers dedicate themselves to improving the quality of life for older family members, friends, and neighbors. By providing personal care, housekeeping, transportation, and innumerable other services and assistance, these caregivers enable many older Americans to remain in their own homes and communities, maintaining a precious measure of dignity and independence.

As America's population of older Americans continues to grow in number, we will have an even greater need to call on the skills and compassion of caregivers. In keeping with the spirit of service that is sweeping across our Nation today, I ask that all Americans—every day, but especially during Older Americans Month—reach out to an older person in need, sharing time, talents, and attention with someone who has already shared so much with us. By putting our compassion in action to serve our older citizens, we can build a more promising future for all our people.

Older Americans deserve our respect and support for they have worked diligently in so many ways to enrich and preserve the way of life we all enjoy. Our senior citizens have woven the fabric of our Nation to exemplify the values and beliefs that have made our country 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 May 1997 as Older Americans Month. I call upon Government officials, businesses, communities, volunteers, educators, and all the people of the United States to honor our older Americans and acknowledge the important contributions made by their caregivers, this month and throughout the year.

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

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6997 of May 1, 1997

Loyalty Day, 1997

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

Each year, Americans dedicate the first day of May to formally acknowledge our love for this great land and our loyalty to the principles of freedom and equality on which our Nation was founded. This love and loyalty cannot be mandated or legislated; rather, these traits spring freely from our hearts and minds.

Looking back across the centuries, we recognize that each generation of Americans has been called upon to express its love and loyalty in a unique way. Our founders, defying the forces of tyranny, solemnly pledged their lives and futures to defend the new Nation they had created, a Nation born of reverence for human rights and the principle of self-determination. Less than a century later, another generation of Americans spilled its blood to preserve the unity of our Nation and to ensure that America lived up to its ideals of freedom, justice, and equality.

The challenges of our own century have called for an extraordinary measure of devotion from millions of our citizens. Through two devastating world wars and the decades of the Cold War, Americans laid down their lives for love of country and to defend democracy, advance human rights, and oppose the specter of oppression.

Today we are blessed to be living in a time of unprecedented peace and possibility, when the ideals of democracy and human dignity so eloquently articulated by our founders have been widely embraced by nations in our own hemisphere and around the world. But we have fresh opportunities to prove our love and loyalty to America. The challenge for our generation is to realize the promise of our Nation: to be a strong and steady influence for peace and freedom across the globe; to be a powerful voice for human rights wherever they are silenced; to live up to America's promise of justice, equality, and opportunity by ensuring that all of our people have the tools and encouragement they need to meet their God-given potential.

The Congress, by Public Law 85-529, has designated May 1 of each year as "Loyalty Day." Let us, on this day, remember the contributions of the many courageous Americans who have gone before us, and let us keep faith with them by reaffirming our love for and loyalty to this Nation they sustained with their service and sacrifice.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 1, 1997, as Loyalty Day. I urge all Americans to recall, on this day, the valor and selflessness of all those who made this Nation so worthy of our love and loyalty. I call upon Gov-

Proc. 6998

Title 3—The President

ernment officials to display the flag of the United States and to participate in patriotic activities in support of this national observance.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6998 of May 5, 1997

Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month, 1997

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

Today, almost 10 million Americans can trace their roots to Asia and the Pacific Islands. This month provides a wonderful opportunity to recognize and celebrate all the ways in which Asian and Pacific Americans have enhanced our Nation and strengthened our communities.

North America was visited regularly by Asian and Pacific traders as early as the 16th century, and by the late 1800s, this continent was receiving large numbers of immigrants from China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and the Indian subcontinent. These settlers worked hard, turning wilderness into bountiful farmland in Hawaii, opening new industries in the West, and helping to build the first transcontinental railroad.

Along with a vast array of skills, Americans of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry brought their remarkable traditions of hard work and respect for family and education to their new country. Their belief in the American Dream of equality and opportunity enabled them to face the challenges of adversity and discrimination and achieve a record of distinguished service in all fields, from academia to government, from business to the military, and medicine to the arts. These people and their children managed to preserve the rich legacy of their homelands while also embracing the best values and traditions that define our Nation.

In recent years, newly arrived groups of Asian and Pacific peoples have continued to enrich our proud tradition of cultural diversity and endow our Nation with energy and vision. Today, as we prepare to enter the 21st century, we must continually strive to fulfill the ideals that originally attracted so many immigrants to our shores.

To honor the accomplishments of Asian and Pacific Americans and to recognize their many contributions to our Nation, the Congress, by Public Law 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 1997 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.

Proclamations

Proc. 6999

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6999 of May 7, 1997

Mother's Day, 1997

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

As we prepare to enter the 21st century, in the midst of a rapidly changing world, one thing remains constant—the unconditional love between a mother and her child. This love provides us with a cornerstone and sanctuary throughout our entire lives. Mothers nurture, challenge, and instill strong values in their children, find solutions, arbitrate disputes, organize activities, care and teach, influence and lead, give, share, and encourage. Their abiding moral principles shape our families, our communities, and our national life.

Today, mothers face many different challenges—from balancing the responsibilities of home and work, to raising families on their own—while contending with the often daunting challenges of modern society. They do this all while meeting the day-to-day responsibilities of class projects, car payments, and the flu season. And yet, they succeed, determined to protect what is so precious to them and to make brighter futures for themselves, their children, and their Nation.

Each year we welcome the opportunity to set aside a day to acknowledge all that our mothers—whether biological, adoptive, or foster—have given us. It is a time to reflect on all we have gained from their guidance, care, and sacrifice and a time to openly express our gratitude and love. 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 11, 1997, as Mother’s Day. Whether we are able to share this special day with our mothers or are blessed with memories of them, in our hearts they are with us always. I urge all Americans to express their love and respect for their 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-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7000 of May 7, 1997**Peace Officers Memorial Day and Police Week, 1997**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Law enforcement officers are true heroes, quietly risking their lives every day to protect our public safety and private property. The routine, everyday nature of their courage makes it all the more extraordinary. Day and night, these brave men and women leave home, put on their badges, and report for duty, putting their lives on the line for the rest of us.

Today, an estimated 587,000 men and women are sworn police officers, working to enforce our Nation's laws and maintain order in our society. As citizens we owe these officers respect and gratitude, and Police Week is a welcome time for us to join together and salute these officers for the selfless work they carry out so faithfully all year long.

Sadly, during Police Week we also pause, on Peace Officers Memorial Day, to remember our fallen officers. Last year, 117 Federal, State, and local officers were killed in the line of duty. Although this number dropped to the lowest level in over 30 years—and the number of police officers killed by firearms alone dropped to 55 from 71 the previous year—these statistics, compiled by the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, remain a cause for great concern. The loss of any police officer is a tragedy, and as a Nation, we mourn and remember these men and women who made the ultimate sacrifice by giving their lives. While we can never repay the debt we owe to these fallen officers and their families, we can—and must—honor their memory by carrying on their crusade to make America a better and safer place.

By a joint resolution approved October 1, 1962 (76 Stat. 676), the Congress 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, 1997, as Peace Officers Memorial Day and May 11 through May 17, 1997, as Police Week. I call upon the people of the United States to observe these occasions with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities. I also request the Governors of the United States and of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, as well as 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. I also 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 seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7001 of May 8, 1997**Jewish Heritage Week, 1997**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The American Jewish community, with its rich and diverse culture, has served as a continuous source of ethical and moral values for our great Nation since its founding. The principles of Jewish heritage—family, community, faith, and service—parallel the ideals that inspired our country's founders and that anchor our modern democracy.

Members of the Jewish faith have long added to America's cultural life a legacy of law and human compassion, a struggle for freedom and fairness, and a love of learning and the arts. Drawing from their proud heritage, Jewish citizens have made vital contributions to every sector of society, as scientists and soldiers, judges and teachers, artists, entrepreneurs, and philanthropists.

Jewish traditions lend special meaning to the spring season. The recent celebration of Passover commemorates the exodus of Jewish slaves from ancient Egypt. The observance of this religious and historical milestone also honors the character of the Jewish people, who, despite continual hardship, clung to their enduring faith in God and the promise of a brighter future. The annual spring commemorations of Passover, Holocaust Memorial Day, and Israel's Independence are occasions for deep reflection by American Jewry and demonstrate to all Americans the importance of remembrance, faith, freedom, and justice.

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 11 through May 18, 1997, as Jewish Heritage Week. I urge all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs and to pay tribute to American Jews for sharing their message of hope and perseverance with all of us.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7002 of May 9, 1997**National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week, 1997**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The United States has the finest, safest transportation system in the world—superior highways and waterways, railroads, pipelines, and air-

ports. This system unites a diverse Nation, provides economic opportunity, and enhances our quality of life by giving our citizens almost unrestricted mobility.

As we approach the 21st century, we must maintain the strength and reliability of this transportation system. The globalization of our economy demands more efficient shipping if we are to remain competitive. The growth in passenger traffic spurred by an expanding economy requires new and better ways of enabling people to travel safely and conveniently. In an unpredictable world, our transportation system must be able to quickly move military and other equipment, humanitarian supplies, and people to meet the demands of emergencies and natural disasters throughout the world.

All levels of government and industry are working together to ensure that our transportation system will continue to meet these challenges in the years to come. We must also continue to address the need for a cleaner environment and for sustainable communities, and we must ensure that transportation is available for people with special needs. This effort will require new technologies, advanced materials, improved operating practices and logistical systems, and other innovations.

We must also strive to educate our youth in technology and transportation issues. The Department of Transportation has launched the Garrett A. Morgan Technology and Transportation Futures Program to pursue this important goal through math, science, and technology literacy programs, private-public education partnerships, and other initiatives. An African American, Garrett Morgan invented the traffic signal and is recognized as the father of our safe transportation technology program. He served as a model of public service and as a catalyst to enhance transportation education at all levels.

This week, Americans honor the men and women who, like Garrett Morgan, have done and are doing so much to design, build, operate, and ensure the safety of our transportation system. We salute them for their contributions to our Nation and for helping to ensure that our transportation system remains the best in the world.

In recognition of the millions of Americans who work every day to meet our transportation needs, 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 in 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 16, 1997, as National Defense Transportation Day and May 11 through May 17, 1997, as National Transportation Week. I urge all Americans to observe these occasions with appropriate ceremonies and activities, giving due recognition to the individuals and organizations that build, operate, safeguard, and maintain this country’s modern transportation system.

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

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7003 of May 14, 1997

National Safe Boating Week, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America's scenic waterways—the beautiful lakes, magnificent rivers, and immense oceans at our borders—are a national treasure. Some 76 million Americans of all ages and abilities—more than one-fourth of our Nation's population—take to these vast resources every year to enjoy the beauty of the outdoors, each in his or her own way. But boaters too often forget that, besides being relaxing and fun, boating can be dangerous.

The U.S. Coast Guard's most recent annual statistics reveal 851 fatalities related to recreational boating, a 13 percent increase from the previous year. Tragically, 90 percent of those victims were not wearing a life jacket. Because falling overboard and capsizing are the two leading causes of all recreational boating fatalities, this safety device is essential to boating safety. Refraining from drinking alcohol is also essential to assure safe boating, as more than half of all boating accidents involve alcohol.

Safe-boating education, which is available through a wide variety of sources—the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, U.S. Power Squadrons, State and local governments, and numerous private organizations—is another key to accident prevention. Ninety percent of all boating fatalities occur on boats whose operators had no formal boating safety instruction. By word and by example, we must inform and educate both current and future generations of boaters to become knowledgeable boat operators. Learn about safety equipment and the “rules of the road.” Then follow a few simple rules: wear a life jacket; never drink while boating; operate at safe speeds; and be alert for weather changes.

By making safety the first priority and emphasizing the necessity for all boaters, especially children, to wear life jackets, we can help to put tragic boating accidents behind us and enjoy more fully the beauty and excitement of the open water.

I commend the U.S. Coast Guard, Federal departments and agencies, States and local governments, and the many recreational boating organizations who are actively promoting saving lives on the water through the theme of this year's campaign: “Life Jackets. They Float. You Don't.”

In recognition of the importance of safe boating practices the year-round, 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 17 through May 23, 1997, as

Proc. 7004

Title 3—The President

National Safe Boating Week. I encourage the Governors of the 50 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and officials of other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to join in observing this occasion and to urge all Americans to practice safe boating habits not only during this week but also throughout the year.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7004 of May 19, 1997

World Trade Week, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Two statistics sum up both the challenge and the promise of today's dynamic global economy: 95 percent of the world's consumers live outside the United States, and U.S. exports generated more than \$830 billion in sales in 1996. The theme of this year's World Trade Week, "Make Locally, Sell Globally," exhorts American businesses to take advantage of the enormous commercial potential of the international marketplace, and we are poised to do so.

Over the past 4 years, trade has spurred more than a quarter of our overall domestic economic growth. During this period, the United States under the leadership of the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative signed more than 200 new trade agreements and is once again the world's leading exporter. In recent months, we have concluded historic agreements in the World Trade Organization that opened up the world telecommunications services market to U.S. firms. We also have negotiated a pact that will eliminate tariffs on information technology products by the year 2000. Together, these agreements offer American business better access to markets representing more than \$1 trillion in goods and services and are models for further market-opening initiatives.

The North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has not only increased trade with our member partners to a level of \$425 billion annually, but also has provided greater stability to the global economy. We are committed to building on this success by achieving a Free Trade Area of the Americas, and we look toward a comprehensive trade agreement with Chile as the next concrete step in this direction.

Selling globally also requires vigorous trade enforcement efforts, such as those we initiated recently by improving the protection of intellectual property rights in China and some 20 other countries around the world. Our ongoing efforts to eliminate trade barriers in Asia have already paid dividends—for example, U.S. exports to Japan have grown by more than 40 percent since 1993. We will also continue to strictly enforce existing trade laws to ensure that imported goods in U.S. markets do not enjoy an unfair advantage over those produced by U.S. companies and workers.

We are committed to helping all U.S. businesses continue to succeed—not only by opening markets, but also by assisting U.S. exporters. My Administration, through the efforts of the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, has developed a National Export Strategy to help small- and medium-size companies sell globally to realize their export potential. Our nationwide network of U.S. Export Assistance Centers combines under one roof the services of the Department of Commerce, the Small Business Administration, the U.S. Export-Import Bank, and other agencies to improve business access to trade information and financing. Over the past 4 years, this network has more than doubled the amount of export sales it facilitates. Our finance agencies, the U.S. Export-Import Bank, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and the Trade and Development Agency, also help American businesses compete on a level playing field in this increasingly competitive world economy.

We can be proud of this record of achievement, but we must build on it. Fair trade and open markets create stable economies in which democracy can take root and flourish. The United States alone has the legacy, the resources, and the responsibility to lead the world in this endeavor, and we must continue to do so.

As we observe World Trade Week, 1997, I am confident that, working together, we can sustain America's leadership in the global economy, generate millions of new jobs, and improve the quality of life for all our people.

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 18 through May 24, 1997, as World Trade Week. I invite 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 nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7005 of May 21, 1997

National Maritime Day, 1997

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

Throughout America's history—from the Revolutionary War to today's global challenges—our United States Merchant Marine has fulfilled its mission with patriotism and efficiency, transporting our Nation's cargoes in times of both peace and conflict. Our Merchant Marine has shown its mettle time and again during major United States military engagements, proving to be a crucial component in support of our Armed Forces' efforts to protect our national interests and defend our freedom. Today, we salute

these skilled civilian seafarers, who continue to distinguish their profession and demonstrate their commitment to America's security through their unwavering support of our troops abroad in both peacekeeping and humanitarian operations.

History has taught us how important a nation's flag presence is on the high seas. Heeding the lessons of the past, the Congress and I reaffirmed our pledge for a strong U.S.-flag fleet when I signed into law the Maritime Security Act of 1996. This legislation sets the course for America's Merchant Marine into the 21st century, sustaining a strong sealift capability and bolstering national security. The Act will strengthen American maritime and allied industries, while energizing our efforts to further stimulate the economy through trade and commerce.

As we look to the challenges of the future, we recognize the continuing importance of our U.S. domestic maritime fleet to the maintenance of our Nation's commercial and defense maritime interests. I commend the merchant mariners whose unstinting service has helped maintain both our domestic and our international U.S. fleets.

In recognition of the importance of the U.S. Merchant Marine, the Congress, by a 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, 1997, as National Maritime Day. I urge all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities 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-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7006 of May 22, 1997

Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The observance of Memorial Day is one of America's noblest traditions. At its core lies the most basic of the beliefs on which our Nation was founded: that freedom is so precious it is worth the price of our lives to preserve it.

Throughout our history, we have been blessed by the courage and commitment of Americans who were willing to pay that price, and more than 1.3 million of them have died for our Nation. From Lexington and Concord to Iwo Jima and the Persian Gulf, on fields of battle across America and

around the world, our men and women in uniform have risked—and lost—their lives to protect America's interests, to advance the ideals of democracy, and to defend the liberty we hold so dear.

This spirit of selfless sacrifice is an unbroken thread woven through our history. Wherever they came from, whenever they served, our fallen heroes knew they were fighting to preserve our freedom. On Memorial Day we remember them, and we acknowledge that we stand as a great, proud, and free Nation because of their devotion.

But this is not the only day on which we honor their service and sacrifice. Whenever we lend our hearts and hands and voices to the work of peace in the world, whenever we show respect for the flag, cast a vote in an election, or exercise our freedoms of speech, assembly, and worship, we honor our fellow Americans who guaranteed those freedoms with their lives. In respect and recognition of these courageous men and women, the Congress, by joint resolution approved on May 11, 1950 (64 Stat. 158), requested that the President 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 26, 1997, 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-second day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7007 of May 30, 1997

To Modify Duty-Free Treatment Under the Generalized System of Preferences

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

1. Pursuant to sections 501, 503(a)(1)(A), and 503(c)(1) of title V of the Trade Act of 1974 (“the 1974 Act”), 19 U.S.C. 2461–2466, as amended, the President may designate or withdraw designation of specified articles pro-

vided for in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) as eligible for preferential tariff treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) when imported from designated beneficiary developing countries.

2. Pursuant to sections 501 and 502 of the 1974 Act, the President is authorized to designate countries as beneficiary developing countries for purposes of the GSP.

3. Pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act, some beneficiary developing countries are subject to the competitive need limitation on the preferential treatment afforded under the GSP to eligible products.

4. Pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(C) of the 1974 Act, a country that is no longer treated as a beneficiary developing country with respect to an eligible article may be redesignated as a beneficiary developing country with respect to such article if imports of such article from such country did not exceed the competitive need limitation in section 503(c)(2)(A) during the preceding calendar year.

5. Pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(F) of the 1974 Act, the President may disregard the competitive need limitation provided in section 503(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 does not exceed the applicable amount set forth in section 503(c)(2)(F)(ii).

6. Further, pursuant to subsection 503(d) of the 1974 Act, the President may waive the application of the competitive need limitation in section 503(c)(2)(A) with respect to any eligible article of any beneficiary developing country.

7. Pursuant to section 503(a)(1)(B) of the 1974 Act, the President may designate articles as eligible articles only for countries designated as least-developed beneficiary developing countries under section 502(a)(2), if the President determines that such articles are not import-sensitive in the context of imports from such least-developed beneficiary developing countries.

8. Pursuant to sections 501, 503(a)(1)(A), and 503(c)(1) of the 1974 Act, I have determined, after taking into account information and advice received from the United States International Trade Commission under section 503(a)(1)(A), to designate additional articles as eligible articles for purposes of the GSP. In order to do so, it is necessary to subdivide and amend the nomenclature of existing provisions of the HTS.

9. Pursuant to sections 501 and 502 of the 1974 Act, and having due regard for the eligibility criteria set forth therein, I have determined that it is appropriate to designate Cambodia as a beneficiary developing country and a least-developed beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP.

10. Pursuant to sections 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act, I have determined that certain beneficiary countries should no longer receive preferential tariff treatment under the GSP with respect to certain eligible articles imported in quantities that exceed the applicable competitive need limitation.

11. Pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(C) of the 1974 Act, I have determined that certain countries should be redesignated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to certain eligible articles that had been imported pre-

viously in quantities that exceeded the competitive need limitation of section 503(c)(2)(A).

12. Pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(F) of the 1974 Act, I have determined that the competitive need limitation provided in section 503(c)(2)(A)(i)(II) should be waived with respect to certain eligible articles.

13. Pursuant to section 503(d) of the 1974 Act, I have determined that the competitive need limitation of section 503(c)(2)(A) should be waived with respect to certain eligible articles from certain beneficiary developing countries. I have received the advice of the United States International Trade Commission on whether any industries in the United States are likely to be adversely affected by such waivers and I have determined, based on that advice and on the considerations described in sections 501 and 502(c), that such waivers are in the national economic interest of the United States. In order to grant one of those waivers, it is necessary to subdivide and amend the nomenclature of existing provisions of the HTS.

14. Pursuant to section 503(a)(1)(B) of the 1974 Act, I have determined to designate certain articles as eligible articles under the GSP only for least-developed beneficiary developing countries.

15. Section 604 of the 1974 Act, 19 U.S.C. 2483, as amended, 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 of America, including but not limited to title V and section 604 of the 1974 Act, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to provide that Cambodia is designated as a beneficiary developing country and a least-developed beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP, that one or more countries that have not been treated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to one or more eligible articles should be redesignated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to such article or articles for purposes of the GSP, and that one or more countries should no longer be treated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to an eligible article for purposes of the GSP, general note 4 to the HTS is modified as provided in section A of Annex I to this proclamation.

(2) In order to designate certain articles as eligible articles for purposes of the GSP when imported from beneficiary developing countries, the HTS is modified as provided in section B of Annex I to this proclamation.

(3) (a) In order to designate an article as an eligible article for purposes of the GSP when imported from any beneficiary developing country other than India, the Rates of Duty 1–Special subcolumn for the HTS subheading enumerated in section C(1)(a) of Annex I to this proclamation is modified as provided in such Annex section.

(b) In order to designate an article as an eligible article for purposes of the GSP when imported from any beneficiary developing country, the Rates of Duty 1–Special subcolumn for the HTS subheading enumerated in

section C(1)(b) of Annex I to this proclamation is modified as provided in such Annex section.

(c) In order to restore preferential tariff treatment under the GSP to a country that has been excluded from the benefits of the GSP for an eligible article, the Rates of Duty 1–Special subcolumn for each of the HTS subheadings enumerated in section C(1)(c) of Annex I to this proclamation is modified as provided in such Annex section.

(d) In order to provide that one or more countries should no longer be treated as a beneficiary developing country with respect to an eligible article for purposes of the GSP, the Rates of Duty 1–Special subcolumn for each of the HTS provisions enumerated in section C(2) of Annex I to this proclamation is modified as provided in such Annex section.

(4) In order to designate certain articles as eligible articles for purposes of the GSP only when imported from designated least-developed beneficiary developing countries, the HTS is modified as provided in Annex II to this proclamation.

(5) A waiver of the application of section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act shall apply to the eligible articles in the HTS subheadings and to the beneficiary developing countries set forth in Annex III to this proclamation.

(6) In order to provide for the continuation of previously proclaimed staged reductions in the Rates of Duty 1–General subcolumn, for goods that fall in the HTS subheadings modified by section B(1) of Annex I to this proclamation and that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates specified in Annex IV to this proclamation, the rate of duty in the HTS set forth in such subcolumn for each of the HTS subheadings enumerated in Annex IV to this proclamation is deleted and the rate of duty provided in such Annex is inserted in lieu thereof.

(7) 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.

(8) (a) The modifications made by Annexes I, II, and IV to this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates set forth in such Annexes.

(b) The action taken in Annex III to this proclamation shall be effective on May 31, 1997.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamations

Proc. 7007

Annex I

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

Section A. General note 4 to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") is modified as provided in this section.

(1). Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 31, 1997,

(a). general note 4(a) to the HTS is modified by inserting in the list of independent countries, in alphabetical order, "Cambodia"; and

(b). general note 4(b) to the HTS is modified by inserting in the list of least-developed beneficiary developing countries, in alphabetical order, "Cambodia".

(2). Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after May 31, 1997, general note 4(d) to the HTS is modified by:

(a). deleting the following subheading and the country set out opposite such subheading:

1604.15.00 Chile	8469.12.00 Indonesia
2208.60.50 Russia	8471.49.25 Thailand
2909.19.10 India	8471.60.35 Thailand
6905.10.00 Venezuela	8517.19.40 Thailand
7413.00.10 Peru	8517.19.80 Thailand
7604.10.50 Russia	8527.21.10 Brazil
7614.90.20 Venezuela	8527.90.90 Philippines
8401.10.00 Russia	

(b). by deleting the country set out opposite the following subheading:

1604.16.10 Morocco	4107.90.60 South Africa
2933.29.45 Slovenia	4203.21.20 Indonesia
2933.39.25 Brazil	7605.11.00 Russia
2933.71.00 Russia	

(c). by adding, in numerical sequence, the following provisions and countries set out opposite them:

2901.29.50 India
2909.19.14 India
2909.19.18 India

(3). Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1997, general note 4(d) to the HTS is modified by:

(a). by adding, in numerical sequence, the following provisions and countries set out opposite them:

0708.10.20 Guatemala	4104.31.40 Argentina
0708.90.15 India	4412.92.50 Indonesia
0710.80.93 Guatemala	4412.99.55 Colombia
0711.40.00 India	4502.10.25 Indonesia
0714.10.10 Costa Rica	4823.90.20 Philippines
0714.10.20 Costa Rica	5702.49.15 India
0714.20.20 Dominican Republic	5904.91.00 India
0811.90.10 Costa Rica	7109.00.00 Peru
0811.90.50 Costa Rica	7113.11.50 Thailand
1007.00.00 Argentina	7113.19.21 Peru
1106.30.20 Ecuador	7113.20.21 India
1301.90.40 Indonesia	7614.90.50 Venezuela
1403.90.40 India	7905.00.00 Peru
1605.90.55 Indonesia	8108.90.60 Russia
1702.60.22 Argentina	8112.30.60 Russia
1702.90.35 Belize	8211.92.60 Pakistan
1702.90.40 Dominican Republic	8412.10.00 Russia
1703.10.30 Dominican Republic	8413.30.10 Brazil
1806.32.55 Colombia	8414.30.80 Brazil
2004.10.40 Colombia	8471.60.35 Indonesia
2008.30.10 Dominican Republic	8471.70.50 Philippines
2008.99.13 Costa Rica	8516.50.00 Thailand
2008.99.23 Dominican Republic	8517.80.10 Indonesia
2106.90.12 Dominican Republic	8528.12.04 Indonesia
2202.90.36 Dominican Republic	8531.20.00 Thailand
2516.22.00 India	8708.39.50 Brazil
2608.00.00 Peru	9006.62.00 Thailand
3920.59.80 Dominican Republic	9401.69.40 Indonesia
4015.11.00 Thailand	

Annex I (continued)

Section A. (con.)

(3). (con.):

(b). by adding, in alphabetical order, the country or countries set out opposite the following provisions:

0713.90.10 Peru	2921.42.23 Guatemala
1701.11.05 India	3824.60.00 Indonesia
1701.11.10 Dominican Republic	4104.39.50 India
2603.00.00 Chile	4412.22.40 Colombia
2904.90.15 Brazil	7113.19.50 Dominican Republic
2909.50.40 Indonesia	7403.11.00 Peru
2912.13.00 Colombia	7403.12.00 Peru
2916.31.15 Estonia	9403.60.80 Indonesia

Section B. The Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") is modified, as provided in this section, effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after May 31, 1997.

The following provisions supersede matter now in the HTS. Bracketed matter is included to assist in the understanding of proclaimed modifications. The subheadings and superior text are set forth in columnar format, and material in such columns is inserted in the columns of the HTS designated "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", "Rates of Duty 1 General", "Rates of Duty 1 Special", and "Rates of Duty 2", respectively.

(1). Subheading 0802.90.90 is superseded by:

[Other nuts, fresh or dried,...]				
[Other:]				
[Other:]				
"Shelled:				
0802.90.94	Kola nuts.....	8¢/kg	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	11¢/kg
0802.90.98	Other.....	8¢/kg	Free (CA,E,IL,J, MX)	11¢/kg

(2). Subheading 2909.19.10 is superseded by:

[Ethers, ether-alcohols, ether-phenols,...]				
[Acyclic ethers and their halogenated,...]				
[Other:]				
"Ethers of monohydric alcohols:				
2909.19.14	Methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE).....	5.5%	Free (A*,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	37%
2909.19.18	Other.....	5.5%	Free (A*,CA,E,IL, J,K,MX)	37%

(3). The article description of heading 9901.00.52 is modified by deleting "2909.19.10" and inserting "2909.19.18" in lieu thereof.

Section C. Modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") of an article's preferential tariff treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences ("GSP").

(1). Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after May 31, 1997,

(a). For subheading 2901.29.50, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn is modified by inserting in the parentheses following the "Free" rate the symbol "A*," in alphabetical order;

(b). For subheading 8607.19.03, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn is modified by inserting in the parentheses following the "Free" rate the symbol "A," in alphabetical order; and

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

1604.15.00	7413.00.10	8401.10.00	8471.60.35	8527.21.10
2208.60.50	7604.10.50	8469.12.00	8517.19.40	8527.90.90
6905.10.00	7614.90.20	8471.49.26	8517.19.80	

Proclamations

Proc. 7007

Annex I (continued)

Section C. (con.)

(2). Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1997, 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	1403.90.40	2202.90.36	7109.00.00	8471.60.35
0708.90.15	1605.90.55	2516.22.00	7113.11.50	8471.70.50
0710.80.93	1702.60.22	2608.00.00	7113.19.21	8516.50.00
0711.40.00	1702.90.35	3920.59.80	7113.20.21	8517.80.10
0714.10.10	1702.90.40	4015.11.00	7614.90.50	8528.12.04
0714.10.20	1703.10.30	4104.31.40	7905.00.00	8531.20.00
0714.20.20	1806.32.55	4412.92.50	8108.90.60	8708.39.50
0811.90.10	2004.10.40	4412.99.55	8112.30.60	9006.62.00
0811.90.50	2008.30.10	4602.10.23	8211.92.60	9401.69.40
1007.00.00	2008.99.13	4823.90.20	8412.10.00	
1106.30.20	2008.99.23	5702.49.15	8413.30.10	
1301.90.40	2106.90.12	5904.91.00	8414.30.80	

Annex II

Modifications to the Generalized System of Preferences ("GSP") in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") for Designated Least-Developed Beneficiary Developing Countries

Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after May 31, 1997.

(a). General note 3(c) to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") is modified by deleting "A or A+" and inserting "A, A+ or A+" in lieu thereof.

(b). Subdivision (b) of general note 4 to the HTS is redesignated as subdivision (b)(i) and the following new subdivision (ii) is inserted in numerical sequence:

"(ii) Articles provided for in a provision for which a rate of duty "Free" appears in the "Special" subcolumn followed by the symbol "A+" in parentheses are those designated by the President to be eligible articles for purposes of the GSP pursuant to section 503(a)(1)(B) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. The symbol "A+" indicates that all least-developed beneficiary developing countries are eligible for preferential treatment with respect to all articles provided for in the designated provisions. Whenever an eligible article which is the growth, product, or manufacture of a designated least-developed beneficiary developing country listed in subdivision (b)(i) of this note is imported into the customs territory of the United States directly from such country, such article shall be eligible for duty-free treatment as set forth in the "Special" subcolumn; provided that, in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury the sum of (1) the cost or value of the materials produced in the least-developed beneficiary developing country or 2 or more countries which are members of the same association of countries which is treated as one country under section 502(a)(3) of the Trade Act of 1974, plus (2) the direct costs of processing operations performed in such least-developed beneficiary developing country or such member countries, is not less than 35 percent of the appraised value of such article at the time of its entry into the customs territory of the United States. No article or material of a least-developed beneficiary developing country shall be eligible for such treatment by virtue of having merely undergone simple combining or packing operations, or mere dilution with water or mere dilution with another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the article."

(c). For the following subheadings, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn is modified by inserting, in alphabetical order, the symbol "A+" in the parentheses following the "Free" rate of duty in such subcolumn.

0101.20.20	0201.30.50	0204.42.40	0305.41.00	0402.91.30
0101.20.40	0202.10.05	0204.43.20	0305.49.20	0402.99.03
0102.90.40	0202.10.10	0204.43.40	0305.61.20	0402.99.06
0104.20.00	0202.20.02	0207.11.00	0305.69.20	0402.99.10
0105.11.00	0202.20.04	0207.12.00	0305.69.40	0402.99.30
0105.12.00	0202.20.06	0207.13.00	0401.10.00	0402.99.68
0105.19.00	0202.20.10	0207.14.00	0401.20.20	0402.99.70
0105.92.00	0202.20.30	0207.24.00	0401.30.02	0403.10.05
0105.93.00	0202.20.50	0207.25.20	0401.30.05	0403.10.10
0105.99.00	0202.30.04	0207.25.40	0401.30.42	0403.10.90
0106.00.30	0202.30.06	0207.26.00	0401.30.50	0403.90.02
0201.10.05	0202.30.30	0207.27.00	0402.10.05	0403.90.04
0201.10.10	0202.30.50	0207.32.00	0402.10.10	0403.90.20
0201.20.02	0203.12.10	0207.34.00	0402.21.02	0403.90.37
0201.20.04	0203.19.20	0207.35.00	0402.21.05	0403.90.41
0201.20.06	0204.10.00	0207.36.00	0402.21.27	0403.90.47
0201.20.10	0204.21.00	0208.10.00	0402.21.30	0403.90.51
0201.20.30	0204.22.20	0208.90.40	0402.21.73	0403.90.57
0201.20.50	0204.22.40	0210.11.00	0402.21.75	0403.90.61
0201.30.02	0204.23.20	0210.19.00	0402.29.05	0403.90.72
0201.30.04	0204.23.40	0304.10.10	0402.29.10	0403.90.74
0201.30.06	0204.30.00	0304.20.30	0402.91.03	0403.90.85
0201.30.10	0204.41.00	0305.30.20	0402.91.06	0403.90.87
0201.30.30	0204.42.20	0305.30.40	0402.91.10	0403.90.90

Proc. 7007

Title 3—The President

Annex II (continued)

(c). (con.)

0404.10.08	0406.90.14	0804.10.20	1212.30.00	1901.10.45
0404.10.11	0406.90.16	0804.10.40	1212.91.00	1901.10.55
0404.10.20	0406.90.20	0804.10.60	1214.10.00	1901.10.60
0404.10.48	0406.90.25	0804.10.80	1302.13.00	1901.10.80
0404.10.50	0406.90.28	0804.20.40	1302.39.00	1901.10.95
0404.90.28	0406.90.31	0804.20.80	1401.90.20	1901.90.10
0404.90.30	0406.90.33	0804.30.20	1402.90.10	1901.90.20
0404.90.70	0406.90.34	0804.30.40	1403.10.00	1901.90.32
0405.10.05	0406.90.36	0804.30.60	1501.00.00	1901.90.33
0405.10.10	0406.90.38	0804.40.00	1502.00.00	1901.90.34
0405.20.10	0406.90.39	0805.30.20	1503.00.00	1901.90.38
0405.20.20	0406.90.41	0806.10.20	1504.10.40	1901.90.42
0405.20.40	0406.90.43	0806.10.60	1507.10.00	1901.90.44
0405.20.50	0406.90.44	0806.20.10	1507.90.40	1901.90.46
0405.20.60	0406.90.46	0806.20.20	1508.10.00	1901.90.48
0405.90.05	0406.90.49	0806.20.90	1508.90.00	1901.90.56
0405.90.10	0406.90.51	0807.11.40	1512.11.00	1901.90.70
0406.10.12	0406.90.52	0807.19.10	1512.19.00	1903.00.40
0406.10.14	0406.90.59	0807.19.80	1512.21.00	1904.20.10
0406.10.24	0406.90.61	0808.20.40	1512.29.00	1904.20.90
0406.10.34	0406.90.63	0809.10.00	1514.10.90	2001.90.20
0406.10.44	0406.90.66	0809.30.20	1514.90.50	2001.90.35
0406.10.54	0406.90.72	0809.40.40	1514.90.90	2001.90.60
0406.10.64	0406.90.76	0810.20.10	1515.11.00	2002.10.00
0406.10.74	0406.90.82	0811.90.22	1515.19.00	2002.90.00
0406.10.84	0406.90.86	0811.90.40	1515.21.00	2003.10.00
0406.10.95	0406.90.90	0811.90.80	1515.29.00	2004.10.80
0406.20.10	0406.90.93	0812.10.00	1516.20.10	2004.90.90
0406.20.22	0406.90.95	0812.20.00	1516.20.90	2005.51.20
0406.20.24	0406.90.99	0812.90.10	1517.10.00	2005.60.00
0406.20.29	0408.11.00	0812.90.20	1517.90.45	2005.70.50
0406.20.31	0408.19.00	0812.90.30	1517.90.50	2005.70.60
0406.20.34	0408.91.00	0812.90.40	1517.90.90	2005.70.70
0406.20.36	0408.99.00	0812.90.90	1518.00.20	2005.70.91
0406.20.43	0409.00.00	0813.20.10	1522.00.00	2005.70.97
0406.20.44	0509.00.00	0813.20.20	1602.10.00	2005.90.30
0406.20.49	0601.10.30	0813.40.15	1602.20.20	2005.90.50
0406.20.51	0601.10.85	0813.40.30	1602.41.90	2005.90.80
0406.20.54	0601.20.10	0813.40.40	1602.42.40	2006.00.20
0406.20.55	0602.90.50	0813.40.90	1602.50.60	2006.00.40
0406.20.56	0701.10.00	0813.50.00	1603.00.10	2006.00.50
0406.20.57	0701.90.50	0814.00.80	1604.11.20	2006.00.60
0406.20.61	0703.10.40	0901.90.20	1604.11.40	2007.10.00
0406.20.65	0703.90.00	0904.20.40	1604.12.20	2007.91.10
0406.20.69	0704.90.40	0910.40.40	1604.12.40	2007.99.15
0406.20.73	0706.10.05	1001.10.00	1604.13.10	2007.99.35
0406.20.77	0706.10.20	1001.90.10	1604.13.20	2007.99.55
0406.20.81	0706.90.40	1001.90.20	1604.13.30	2007.99.60
0406.20.85	0708.20.90	1003.00.20	1604.14.10	2007.99.65
0406.20.89	0708.90.40	1003.00.40	1604.14.20	2007.99.70
0406.20.95	0709.20.90	1006.10.00	1604.14.30	2008.11.02
0406.30.12	0709.51.00	1006.20.20	1604.14.40	2008.11.05
0406.30.14	0709.70.00	1006.20.40	1604.14.70	2008.11.22
0406.30.22	0709.90.30	1006.30.90	1604.14.80	2008.11.25
0406.30.24	0709.90.35	1006.40.00	1604.19.10	2008.11.42
0406.30.32	0709.90.90	1008.20.00	1604.19.40	2008.11.45
0406.30.34	0710.10.00	1008.90.00	1604.19.50	2008.19.20
0406.30.42	0710.22.37	1101.00.00	1604.20.15	2008.19.40
0406.30.44	0710.22.40	1102.10.00	1604.20.25	2008.19.50
0406.30.49	0710.29.40	1103.11.00	1604.20.30	2008.19.85
0406.30.51	0710.30.00	1103.19.00	1604.20.40	2008.20.00
0406.30.55	0710.40.00	1104.11.00	1604.20.50	2008.30.20
0406.30.56	0710.80.20	1104.19.00	1604.20.60	2008.30.30
0406.30.57	0710.80.45	1104.21.00	1604.30.30	2008.30.35
0406.30.61	0710.80.60	1105.20.00	1605.90.06	2008.30.40
0406.30.65	0710.80.85	1107.10.00	1605.90.50	2008.30.46
0406.30.69	0710.80.97	1107.20.00	1702.11.00	2008.30.65
0406.30.73	0710.90.90	1108.13.00	1702.19.00	2008.30.70
0406.30.77	0711.20.38	1202.10.05	1702.50.00	2008.30.80
0406.30.81	0711.20.40	1202.10.40	1704.90.10	2008.30.85
0406.30.85	0711.90.40	1202.20.05	1704.90.52	2008.40.00
0406.30.89	0712.30.20	1202.20.40	1704.90.54	2008.50.40
0406.30.95	0712.90.20	1204.00.00	1704.90.74	2008.60.00
0406.40.20	0712.90.75	1205.00.00	1704.90.90	2008.70.00
0406.40.40	0714.90.40	1207.20.00	1806.20.79	2008.80.00
0406.40.51	0802.11.00	1208.10.00	1806.20.81	2008.92.10
0406.40.52	0802.12.00	1208.90.00	1806.20.85	2008.92.90
0406.40.54	0802.21.00	1209.22.20	1806.20.95	2008.99.05
0406.40.58	0802.22.00	1209.24.00	1806.20.99	2008.99.10
0406.90.05	0802.32.00	1209.25.00	1901.10.05	2008.99.18
0406.90.06	0802.90.10	1209.91.10	1901.10.15	2008.99.25
0406.90.08	0802.90.90	1209.91.50	1901.10.35	2008.99.29

Proclamations

Proc. 7007

Annex II (continued)

(c). (con.)

2008.99.42	2402.10.60	2904.90.20	2917.39.70	2922.50.25
2008.99.60	2402.20.80	2904.90.30	2918.17.50	2922.50.35
2009.40.20	2402.90.00	2904.90.40	2918.19.10	2922.50.40
2009.40.40	2403.10.20	2904.90.47	2918.19.20	2924.10.80
2009.60.00	2403.10.30	2905.17.00	2918.19.30	2924.21.20
2009.80.40	2403.10.60	2906.12.00	2918.19.90	2924.21.45
2009.90.40	2403.91.43	2906.21.00	2918.23.30	2924.22.00
2101.30.00	2403.91.45	2906.29.60	2918.23.50	2924.29.05
2103.20.40	2403.99.20	2907.13.00	2918.29.04	2924.29.20
2105.00.05	2403.99.30	2907.15.60	2918.29.20	2924.29.31
2105.00.10	2403.99.60	2907.19.10	2918.29.65	2924.29.70
2105.00.25	2507.00.00	2907.19.20	2918.29.75	2924.29.75
2105.00.30	2508.10.00	2907.19.80	2918.30.10	2925.19.10
2105.00.50	2508.20.00	2907.21.00	2918.30.25	2925.19.40
2106.90.22	2508.30.00	2907.22.50	2918.30.30	2925.20.10
2106.90.24	2508.40.00	2907.29.90	2918.90.05	2925.20.20
2106.90.28	2509.00.20	2907.30.00	2918.90.43	2925.20.60
2106.90.32	2511.20.00	2908.10.10	2918.90.47	2926.90.05
2106.90.34	2519.90.20	2908.10.25	2919.00.30	2926.90.12
2106.90.38	2525.20.00	2908.10.35	2920.90.20	2926.90.47
2106.90.48	2613.10.00	2908.10.60	2921.22.10	2927.00.06
2106.90.62	2613.90.00	2908.20.04	2921.30.10	2927.00.40
2106.90.64	2616.10.00	2908.20.20	2921.30.30	2927.00.50
2106.90.78	2616.90.00	2908.20.60	2921.41.10	2928.00.25
2106.90.83	2620.11.00	2908.90.08	2921.41.20	2929.10.10
2106.90.85	2709.00.10	2908.90.28	2921.42.10	2929.10.20
2106.90.95	2709.00.20	2908.90.40	2921.42.18	2929.10.35
2202.90.10	2710.00.05	2908.90.50	2921.42.22	2929.10.55
2202.90.22	2710.00.10	2909.30.05	2921.42.65	2929.10.80
2202.90.24	2710.00.15	2909.30.07	2921.42.90	2929.90.15
2202.90.30	2710.00.18	2909.30.09	2921.43.08	2929.90.20
2202.90.35	2710.00.20	2909.30.40	2921.43.15	2930.20.20
2204.21.20	2710.00.25	2909.30.60	2921.43.40	2930.90.29
2204.21.50	2710.00.30	2909.49.10	2921.43.80	2931.00.10
2204.29.20	2710.00.45	2909.49.15	2921.44.10	2931.00.15
2204.29.40	2710.00.60	2909.50.10	2921.44.20	2931.00.22
2204.29.60	2801.30.20	2909.50.45	2921.44.70	2931.00.27
2204.29.80	2804.61.00	2909.50.50	2921.45.10	2931.00.30
2204.30.00	2804.69.50	2909.60.10	2921.45.20	2931.00.60
2205.90.40	2805.11.00	2909.60.20	2921.45.60	2932.19.10
2206.00.30	2805.19.00	2910.90.20	2921.45.90	2932.29.20
2206.00.60	2805.21.00	2912.21.00	2921.49.10	2932.29.30
2207.10.60	2805.30.00	2912.30.10	2921.49.37	2932.29.45
2207.20.00	2825.90.30	2913.00.40	2921.49.43	2932.29.91
2208.20.20	2827.39.40	2914.11.10	2921.49.45	2932.29.93
2208.20.30	2841.80.00	2914.40.40	2921.49.50	2932.29.95
2208.20.40	2842.10.00	2914.50.30	2921.51.10	2932.29.97
2208.20.50	2843.10.00	2914.69.20	2921.51.30	2932.29.99
2208.20.60	2844.10.50	2914.69.90	2921.51.50	2932.29.35
2208.30.30	2849.90.30	2914.70.40	2921.59.08	2932.29.39
2208.30.60	2850.00.10	2915.39.30	2921.59.30	2932.29.60
2208.40.00	2901.10.40	2915.39.35	2921.59.40	2932.29.70
2208.90.01	2901.10.50	2915.40.20	2921.59.80	2933.19.08
2208.90.20	2901.24.20	2915.40.30	2922.19.18	2933.19.37
2208.90.25	2901.24.50	2915.90.18	2922.19.20	2933.19.43
2208.90.30	2901.29.10	2916.11.00	2922.19.60	2933.29.10
2208.90.35	2901.29.50	2916.13.00	2922.19.70	2933.29.35
2208.90.40	2902.19.00	2916.15.10	2922.21.10	2933.29.43
2302.50.00	2902.90.30	2916.19.30	2922.21.40	2933.32.10
2303.10.00	2902.90.90	2916.31.30	2922.21.50	2933.32.50
2304.00.00	2903.30.05	2916.31.50	2922.22.10	2933.39.20
2306.10.00	2903.59.05	2916.32.10	2922.22.20	2933.39.30
2308.10.00	2903.59.15	2916.32.20	2922.22.50	2933.39.41
2308.90.80	2903.59.20	2916.34.10	2922.29.10	2933.39.61
2309.90.22	2903.61.20	2916.34.25	2922.29.15	2933.39.91
2309.90.24	2903.62.00	2916.34.55	2922.29.20	2933.40.15
2309.90.42	2903.69.10	2916.35.25	2922.29.27	2933.40.20
2309.90.44	2903.69.20	2916.35.55	2922.29.60	2933.40.26
2309.90.60	2903.69.23	2916.39.03	2922.29.80	2933.40.60
2309.90.95	2903.69.27	2916.39.45	2922.30.10	2933.40.70
2401.10.61	2903.69.70	2916.39.75	2922.30.25	2933.51.90
2401.10.63	2904.10.10	2917.12.10	2922.30.45	2933.59.21
2401.20.05	2904.10.15	2917.12.50	2922.42.10	2933.59.22
2401.20.31	2904.10.32	2917.19.20	2922.43.10	2933.59.36
2401.20.33	2904.10.37	2917.19.27	2922.43.50	2933.59.45
2401.20.83	2904.10.50	2917.19.40	2922.49.10	2933.59.53
2401.20.85	2904.20.10	2917.20.00	2922.49.27	2933.59.70
2401.30.25	2904.20.15	2917.36.00	2922.49.30	2933.59.80
2401.30.27	2904.20.35	2917.39.04	2922.49.37	2933.79.09
2401.30.35	2904.20.40	2917.39.15	2922.50.10	2933.79.15
2401.30.37	2904.20.45	2917.39.17	2922.50.14	2933.90.13
2402.10.30	2904.90.08	2917.39.30	2922.50.17	2933.90.26

Proc. 7007

Title 3—The President

Annex II (continued)

(c). (con.)

2933.90.46	3403.19.10	4012.20.60	7108.12.50	7212.30.30
2933.90.53	3403.91.50	4012.20.80	7108.13.70	7212.30.50
2933.90.61	3403.99.00	4015.19.50	7114.11.45	7212.40.10
2933.90.65	3404.90.10	4015.90.00	7201.50.60	7212.40.50
2933.90.70	3407.00.40	4104.10.60	7202.11.50	7212.50.00
2933.90.75	3502.11.00	4104.10.80	7202.21.75	7212.60.00
2933.90.79	3502.19.00	4105.12.00	7202.21.90	7213.10.00
2933.90.82	3503.00.20	4105.19.10	7202.49.10	7213.20.00
2934.10.10	3503.00.40	4105.19.20	7202.70.00	7213.91.30
2934.10.20	3506.10.10	4105.20.30	7202.91.00	7213.91.45
2934.20.20	3606.90.30	4107.10.20	7202.92.00	7213.91.60
2934.20.30	3804.00.50	4107.10.30	7202.93.00	7213.99.00
2934.20.40	3805.90.00	4107.90.30	7202.99.10	7214.10.00
2934.20.80	3806.90.00	4109.00.30	7202.99.50	7214.20.00
2934.30.12	3808.10.50	4109.00.40	7206.10.00	7214.30.00
2934.30.23	3808.20.50	4304.00.00	7207.11.00	7214.91.00
2934.30.27	3808.30.50	4405.00.00	7207.12.00	7214.99.00
2934.30.43	3808.90.95	4409.10.65	7207.19.00	7215.10.00
2934.30.50	3809.92.10	4409.20.65	7207.20.00	7215.50.00
2934.90.05	3809.92.50	4412.19.50	7208.10.15	7215.90.10
2934.90.06	3809.93.10	4420.90.65	7208.10.30	7215.90.30
2934.90.39	3809.93.50	4421.10.00	7208.10.60	7216.10.00
2934.90.44	3810.10.00	4421.90.20	7208.25.30	7216.21.00
2935.00.10	3810.90.10	4421.90.40	7208.25.60	7216.22.00
2935.00.15	3810.90.50	4421.90.80	7208.26.00	7216.31.00
2935.00.48	3811.19.00	4421.90.85	7208.27.00	7216.32.00
2935.00.60	3811.21.00	4601.99.00	7208.36.00	7216.33.00
2935.00.75	3811.29.00	6901.00.00	7208.37.00	7216.40.00
2935.00.95	3811.90.00	6911.10.10	7208.38.00	7216.50.00
2942.00.05	3812.10.50	6911.10.52	7208.39.00	7216.91.00
2942.00.10	3812.20.50	6911.10.58	7208.40.30	7216.99.00
2942.00.35	3812.30.90	6911.10.80	7208.40.60	7217.10.10
3202.10.50	3814.00.10	6912.00.20	7208.51.00	7217.10.20
3204.11.10	3814.00.50	6912.00.39	7208.52.00	7217.10.30
3204.11.15	3815.90.50	6912.00.45	7208.53.00	7217.10.40
3204.11.35	3817.10.10	7002.10.10	7208.54.00	7217.10.50
3204.11.50	3817.20.00	7004.90.05	7208.90.00	7217.10.60
3204.12.17	3819.00.00	7004.90.10	7209.15.00	7217.10.70
3204.12.20	3820.00.00	7004.90.15	7209.16.00	7217.10.80
3204.12.30	3821.00.00	7004.90.20	7209.17.00	7217.10.90
3204.12.45	3823.13.00	7005.21.10	7209.18.15	7217.20.15
3204.12.50	3823.19.40	7005.21.20	7209.18.25	7217.20.30
3204.13.10	3823.70.20	7005.29.08	7209.18.60	7217.20.45
3204.13.20	3823.70.40	7005.29.18	7209.25.00	7217.20.60
3204.13.25	3823.70.60	7013.10.50	7209.26.00	7217.20.75
3204.13.60	3824.10.00	7013.21.10	7209.27.00	7217.30.15
3204.13.80	3824.40.10	7013.21.20	7209.28.00	7217.30.30
3204.14.10	3824.40.50	7013.21.30	7209.90.00	7217.30.45
3204.14.20	3824.71.00	7013.29.05	7210.11.00	7217.30.60
3204.14.25	3824.79.00	7013.29.10	7210.12.00	7217.30.75
3204.14.30	3824.90.28	7013.29.20	7210.20.00	7217.90.10
3204.14.50	3824.90.35	7013.29.30	7210.30.00	7217.90.50
3204.15.10	3824.90.45	7013.29.40	7210.41.00	7218.10.00
3204.15.20	3824.90.47	7013.29.50	7210.49.00	7218.91.00
3204.15.30	3824.90.90	7013.29.60	7210.50.00	7218.99.00
3204.15.35	3912.20.00	7013.31.10	7210.61.00	7219.11.00
3204.15.40	3916.90.30	7013.31.20	7210.69.00	7219.12.00
3204.15.80	3918.10.32	7013.32.10	7210.70.30	7219.13.00
3204.16.10	3918.10.40	7013.32.20	7210.70.60	7219.14.00
3204.16.20	3918.90.20	7013.32.30	7210.90.10	7219.21.00
3204.16.30	3918.90.30	7013.32.40	7210.90.60	7219.22.00
3204.16.50	3921.13.19	7013.39.10	7210.90.90	7219.23.00
3204.17.04	3921.90.19	7013.39.20	7211.13.00	7219.24.00
3204.17.20	3921.90.21	7013.39.30	7211.14.00	7219.31.00
3204.17.60	3921.90.29	7013.39.40	7211.19.15	7219.32.00
3204.17.90	3926.20.40	7013.39.50	7211.19.20	7219.33.00
3204.19.11	3926.30.50	7013.39.60	7211.19.30	7219.34.00
3204.19.20	3926.90.55	7013.91.10	7211.19.45	7219.35.00
3204.19.25	3926.90.59	7013.91.20	7211.19.60	7219.90.00
3204.19.30	3926.90.65	7013.91.30	7211.19.75	7220.11.00
3204.19.40	3926.90.77	7013.99.10	7211.23.15	7220.12.10
3204.19.50	3926.90.85	7013.99.20	7211.23.20	7220.12.50
3205.00.40	4007.00.00	7013.99.40	7211.23.30	7220.20.10
3205.00.50	4008.21.00	7013.99.50	7211.23.45	7220.20.60
3206.49.20	4010.12.90	7013.99.60	7211.23.60	7220.20.70
3206.50.00	4010.19.80	7013.99.70	7211.29.20	7220.20.80
3207.40.50	4010.21.30	7013.99.80	7211.29.45	7220.20.90
3211.00.00	4010.22.30	7013.99.90	7211.29.60	7220.90.00
3214.90.50	4010.23.50	7018.20.00	7211.90.00	7221.00.00
3301.13.00	4010.24.50	7019.19.90	7212.10.00	7222.11.00
3302.10.90	4010.29.10	7019.90.10	7212.20.00	7222.19.00
3403.11.20	4010.29.50	7104.20.00	7212.30.10	7222.20.00

Proclamations

Proc. 7007

Annex II (continued)

(c). (con.)

7222.30.00	7304.29.60	8102.10.00	8529.90.13	8714.91.50
7222.40.30	7304.31.30	8102.91.10	8529.90.33	8714.91.90
7222.40.60	7304.31.60	8104.19.00	8529.90.36	8714.92.10
7223.00.10	7304.39.00	8104.30.00	8529.90.39	8714.93.28
7223.00.50	7304.41.30	8105.10.30	8529.90.43	8714.93.35
7223.00.90	7304.41.60	8108.10.50	8529.90.46	8714.94.90
7224.10.00	7304.49.00	8109.10.60	8529.90.49	8714.95.00
7224.90.00	7304.51.10	8111.00.45	8529.90.53	8714.96.10
7225.11.00	7304.51.50	8112.40.60	8529.90.69	8714.96.90
7225.19.00	7304.59.10	8112.91.40	8529.90.83	8714.99.10
7225.20.00	7304.59.20	8112.91.60	8529.90.86	8714.99.80
7225.30.10	7304.59.60	8203.20.40	8529.90.89	9029.20.20
7225.30.30	7304.59.80	8205.90.00	8529.90.93	9029.90.40
7225.30.50	7304.90.10	8206.00.00	8532.10.00	9103.10.20
7225.30.70	7304.90.30	8213.00.90	8532.22.00	9103.10.40
7225.40.10	7304.90.50	8214.90.30	8532.23.00	9103.10.80
7225.40.30	7304.90.70	8301.10.20	8532.25.00	9103.90.00
7225.40.50	7305.11.10	8301.10.40	8532.30.00	9104.00.05
7225.40.70	7305.11.50	8301.10.80	8533.31.00	9104.00.10
7225.50.10	7305.12.10	8302.30.60	8533.39.00	9104.00.20
7225.50.60	7305.12.50	8430.49.40	8533.40.80	9104.00.25
7225.50.70	7305.19.10	8431.43.40	8533.90.40	9104.00.30
7225.50.80	7305.19.50	8482.10.10	8533.90.80	9104.00.40
7226.11.10	7305.20.20	8482.10.50	8540.11.10	9104.00.45
7226.11.90	7305.20.40	8482.20.00	8540.11.24	9104.00.50
7226.19.10	7305.20.60	8482.91.00	8540.11.28	9104.00.60
7226.19.90	7305.20.80	8482.99.05	8540.11.30	9105.11.40
7226.20.00	7305.31.40	8482.99.15	8540.11.44	9105.11.80
7226.91.15	7305.31.60	8482.99.25	8540.11.48	9105.19.20
7226.91.25	7305.39.10	8482.99.35	8540.11.50	9105.19.30
7226.91.50	7305.39.50	8482.99.45	8540.12.50	9105.21.40
7226.91.70	7305.90.10	8482.99.65	8540.12.70	9105.21.80
7226.91.80	7305.90.50	8483.20.80	8540.20.20	9105.29.10
7226.92.10	7306.10.10	8483.30.80	8540.20.40	9105.29.20
7226.92.30	7306.10.50	8483.60.80	8540.40.00	9105.29.30
7226.92.50	7306.20.10	8483.90.30	8540.50.00	9105.29.40
7226.92.70	7306.20.20	8483.90.70	8540.60.00	9105.29.50
7226.92.80	7306.20.30	8483.90.80	8540.71.40	9105.91.40
7226.93.00	7306.20.40	8521.90.00	8540.72.00	9105.91.80
7226.94.00	7306.20.60	8525.10.20	8540.79.00	9105.99.20
7226.99.00	7306.20.80	8527.13.20	8540.81.00	9105.99.30
7227.10.00	7306.30.10	8527.13.40	8540.89.00	9105.99.40
7227.20.00	7306.30.50	8527.21.40	8540.91.15	9105.99.50
7227.90.10	7306.40.10	8527.29.80	8540.91.20	9105.99.60
7227.90.20	7306.40.50	8527.31.05	8540.91.50	9106.10.00
7227.90.60	7306.50.10	8527.31.50	8540.99.40	9106.20.00
7228.10.00	7306.50.50	8527.31.60	8540.99.80	9106.90.75
7228.20.10	7306.60.10	8527.90.40	8607.19.03	9106.90.85
7228.20.50	7306.60.30	8528.12.08	8607.19.06	9107.00.80
7228.30.20	7306.60.50	8528.12.20	8701.20.00	9109.11.10
7228.30.60	7306.60.70	8528.12.24	8703.10.10	9109.11.20
7228.30.80	7306.90.10	8528.12.32	8703.21.00	9109.11.40
7228.40.00	7306.90.50	8528.12.40	8703.22.00	9109.11.60
7228.50.10	7307.19.90	8528.12.48	8703.23.00	9109.19.10
7228.50.50	7307.93.30	8528.12.56	8703.24.00	9109.19.20
7228.60.10	7308.90.30	8528.12.68	8703.31.00	9109.19.40
7228.60.60	7308.90.60	8528.12.72	8703.32.00	9109.19.60
7228.60.80	7312.10.30	8528.12.84	8703.33.00	9109.90.20
7228.70.30	7312.10.50	8528.12.88	8703.90.00	9109.90.40
7228.70.60	7312.10.60	8528.13.00	8704.10.10	9109.90.60
7228.80.00	7312.10.70	8528.21.10	8704.10.50	9110.90.20
7229.10.00	7312.10.90	8528.21.24	8704.21.00	9110.90.40
7229.20.00	7314.31.10	8528.21.29	8704.22.10	9110.90.60
7229.90.10	7314.41.00	8528.21.39	8704.22.50	9111.10.00
7229.90.50	7314.42.00	8528.21.42	8704.23.00	9111.20.20
7229.90.90	7317.00.55	8528.21.49	8704.31.00	9111.20.40
7301.10.00	7318.11.00	8528.21.52	8704.32.00	9111.80.00
7301.20.10	7318.14.10	8528.21.65	8704.90.00	9111.90.40
7301.20.50	7318.14.50	8528.21.70	8706.00.03	9111.90.50
7302.10.10	7320.10.60	8528.21.85	8706.00.05	9111.90.70
7302.10.50	7324.90.00	8528.21.90	8706.00.15	9112.10.00
7302.20.00	7601.10.30	8528.22.00	8706.00.25	9113.90.40
7302.40.00	7601.20.30	8528.30.20	8707.10.00	9114.10.40
7304.10.10	7601.20.60	8528.30.40	8707.90.50	9114.10.80
7304.10.50	7604.21.00	8528.30.60	8708.92.50	9114.30.40
7304.21.30	7614.10.10	8528.30.66	8712.00.15	9114.30.80
7304.21.60	7614.90.40	8528.30.68	8712.00.25	9114.40.20
7304.29.10	7901.12.10	8528.30.78	8712.00.35	9114.40.40
7304.29.20	8101.10.00	8528.30.90	8712.00.44	9114.40.60
7304.29.30	8101.91.50	8529.10.20	8712.00.48	9114.40.80
7304.29.40	8101.92.00	8529.90.03	8713.90.00	9114.90.15
7304.29.50	8101.93.00	8529.90.06	8714.91.30	

Proc. 7007

Title 3—The President

Annex II (continued)

(c). (con.)

9114.90.30	9305.10.20	9507.30.40	9603.10.40	9608.50.00
9114.90.40	9404.29.10	9507.90.70	9603.10.50	9612.20.00
9114.90.50	9506.99.08	9603.10.05	9603.10.60	9616.20.00
9209.91.80	9507.10.00	9603.10.15	9608.31.00	
9302.00.00	9507.30.20	9603.10.35	9608.39.00	

Annex III

Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS")
 Subheadings and Countries Granted Waivers of the
 Application of Section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act

HTS Subheading	Country	HTS Subheading	Country
0802.90.94	Cote d'Ivoire	6905.10.00	Venezuela
1604.16.10	Morocco	8414.30.40	Brazil
1604.16.30	Morocco	8469.12.00	Indonesia
2905.11.20	Venezuela	8471.49.26	Thailand
2909.19.14	Venezuela	8471.60.35	Thailand
2917.37.00	Romania	8517.19.40	Thailand
2933.39.25	Brazil	8517.19.80	Thailand
2933.40.30	Brazil	8527.21.10	Brazil
4104.39.20	Thailand	8527.31.40	Indonesia
4107.90.60	South Africa	8527.90.90	Philippines
4203.21.20	Indonesia	9032.89.60	Philippines

Annex IV

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

For subheadings 0802.90.94 and 0802.90.98, the Rates of Duty 1-General subcolumn is modified on January 1 of each of the years indicated in the table below by deleting the existing rate of duty and inserting in lieu thereof the rate of duty specified for such year.

HTS Subheading	1998	1999	2000
0802.90.94	7¢/kg	6¢/kg	5¢/kg
0802.90.98	7¢/kg	6¢/kg	5¢/kg

Proclamation 7008 of May 30, 1997**Small Business Week, 1997**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America was built on the enterprise of our people—on their ideas, their energy, their willingness to take risks, and their willingness to pursue their dreams. Throughout the decades, men and women of independence, optimism, and determination have come to our shores, confident in the knowledge that in America they could build a life for themselves and their families through their own initiative, creating and developing businesses in every field of endeavor.

The success of the small business community has been a hallmark of our free enterprise system, helping to drive the engine of America's economy as we compete in the global marketplace. The invaluable contributions of small business owners to the strength of our economy are reflected in some extraordinary statistics. The recent record growth of the small business community has resulted in 840,000 new employer firms over the past year—the highest number ever, and a 2-percent increase over the last record set in 1995. Small businesses employ 53 percent of America's private work force, account for 47 percent of all sales in the country, and generate more than half of our private gross domestic product; and industries dominated by small business produced almost 1.5 million new jobs in the last year alone.

Our challenge now is to help America's small business community build on this phenomenal record of success. My Administration is committed to giving small business men and women the opportunity to realize their dreams. The Small Business Administration has a portfolio guaranteeing over \$27 billion in loans to 185,000 small businesses that otherwise would not have access to such capital. We are encouraging microenterprise through the Department of Treasury's Community Development Financial Institution Fund, an initiative that makes it easier for prospective entrepreneurs to obtain the training and financing they need to start their own businesses. Working in partnership with State governments, we are striving to help modernize our Nation's small and medium-sized manufacturers and removing regulatory barriers to the adoption of new technologies in such fields as telemedicine, building and construction, and environmental technologies. We have also developed a National Export Strategy to help America's small and medium-sized businesses realize their export potential and compete effectively in the global marketplace.

As we observe Small Business Week, I join all Americans in saluting the men and women who have embraced the opportunities our country offers, whose hard work is transforming their communities, and whose energy and initiative are building our country into the kind of Nation we want to be in the 21st century.

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 1 through June 7, 1997, as Small Business Week. I call upon Government officials and all the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate cere-

Proc. 7009

Title 3—The President

monies, activities, and programs that celebrate the achievements of small business owners and encourage the development of new enterprises.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7009 of June 6, 1997

Flag Day and National Flag Week, 1997

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

Our Nation's flag has always flown in the vanguard of the American journey, reminding us of our proud past and beckoning us into a future full of promise. Its bold colors reflect the courage and exuberance of the American people, and its simple but inspired design symbolizes both the unity and diversity that define our Nation.

Adopted by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, the Stars and Stripes became the official flag of the young United States and a compelling symbol of our new independence. Woven into its folds were the hopes, dreams, and determination of the extraordinary individuals who founded this country—hopes for a system of government that would honor the rights and dignity of every citizen; dreams that their great experiment in democracy would succeed; and determination to ensure that success, even at the cost of their own lives. Since that time, generations of Americans have invested the flag with their own hopes and dreams. Millions of immigrants, traveling to these shores to flee poverty or oppression, have rejoiced at their first glimpse of the American flag, confident that its promise of freedom, equality, and opportunity would prove true for them and their families.

We have carried Old Glory to places undreamed of by our founders, from the depths of Earth's oceans to the Sea of Tranquility on the Moon. Through conflict and in peace, on missions of exploration and on missions of mercy, the flag has led us wherever our questing spirits have been willing to venture, and whenever America's freedom, security, and values have been threatened.

On Flag Day and during National Flag Week, I encourage all Americans to join me in reflecting on the proud history and profound meaning of our flag. And let us pledge to keep faith with those generations of patriots, both military and civilian, who gave their lives to keep the flag flying over a Nation that is free, strong, and true to our highest ideals.

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

Proclamations

Proc. 7010

the President, by joint resolution approved June 9, 1966 (80 Stat. 194), to issue annually a proclamation designating the week in which June 14 occurs 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, 1997, as Flag Day and the week beginning June 8, 1997, 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 the 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 sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7010 of June 12, 1997

Father’s Day, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Raising a child is a sacred mission, and the man who welcomes this mission and embraces the obligations of fatherhood is someone who truly deserves our recognition and gratitude. On Father’s Day, we honor all the men across our country who have affirmed the importance of parenthood by willingly assuming its important responsibilities.

The tight grasp of a newborn baby’s tiny hand curled around his or her father’s finger only hints at the strength of the bond that will grow in all the seasons of life between father and child. Caring fathers are not content to merely safeguard their children’s physical well-being, but also seek to foster their spiritual and moral growth, and pass on their most cherished values. Mentor, teacher, coach, friend, and hero, a father gives his son or daughter all that his mind, his hands, and his heart can provide. No work is too hard, no sacrifice is too great if doing so will strengthen, protect, nurture, and instill joy in his child.

Fathers teach their children to take pride in themselves and their work, to assume responsibility for their lives and character, and to understand the rewards of sharing with others. Most important, fathers—whether biological, adoptive, or foster—offer the strong, steady current of love that sustains their sons and daughters through the good times and bad times that all of us face.

Proc. 7011

Title 3—The President

Our Nation is blessed that so many Americans cherish the role of fatherhood in our families, for fathers add a crucial stability and strength to our lives. On Father's Day, let us honor and give thanks to these men who share with their children not only the precious gifts of life and love, but also their time, attention, and the kind of caring concern that lasts a lifetime.

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 15, 1997, as Father's Day. I invite the States, communities, and citizens of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities that demonstrate our deep respect and abiding affection for our fathers.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7011 of June 30, 1997

To Implement the World Trade Organization Ministerial Declaration on Trade in Information Technology Products and the Agreement on Distilled Spirits

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

1. On December 13, 1996, the first Ministerial Meeting of the World Trade Organization ("the WTO") issued a Declaration On Trade In Information Technology Products ("the ITA"), which established a framework for expanding world trade in information technology products and enhancing market access opportunities for such products. To implement that declaration, 42 WTO members and governments in the process of acceding to the WTO agreed to eliminate duties on information technology products. These products encompass computers and computer equipment, semiconductors and integrated circuits, computer software products, telecommunications equipment, semiconductor manufacturing equipment, and computer-based analytical instruments. The participants further agreed on the common objective of achieving, where appropriate, a common classification of such goods for tariff purposes within the existing nomenclature of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS), and on a possible future joint suggestion to the World Customs Organization to update existing HS nomenclature or to otherwise remedy any divergence in classification of such goods or in interpretation of the HS nomenclature.

2. The United States and the European Union, on behalf of its 15 member states, also reached agreement at the WTO Ministerial Meeting on the elimination of duties on certain distilled spirits.

3. Section 111(b) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA)(19 U.S.C. 3521(b)) authorizes the President to proclaim the modification of any duty or staged rate reduction of any duty set forth in Schedule XX for products in tariff categories that were the subject of reciprocal duty elimination or harmonization negotiations during the Uruguay Round, if the United States agrees to such action in a multilateral negotiation under the auspices of the WTO and after compliance with the requirements of section 115 of the URAA (19 U.S.C. 3524). The products covered by the ITA and the Agreement on Distilled Spirits were the subject of reciprocal duty elimination negotiations during the Uruguay Round.

4. Accordingly, pursuant to section 111(b) of the URAA, I have determined to proclaim modifications in the tariff categories and rates of duty set forth in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (“the HTS”), as set forth in the Annexes to this proclamation.

5. Proclamation 6763 of December 23, 1994, implemented the tariff and other customs treatment resulting from the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, as set forth in Schedule XX, with respect to the United States. 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 or apply the NAFTA. Certain tariff provisions established by these proclamations, including staged reductions in rates of duty, and certain NAFTA rules of origin must be modified in light of the implementation of the ITA, to ensure that the previously proclaimed tariff and other customs treatment will be continued, and to take into account the tariff treatment provided for in the ITA. Accordingly, I have determined to modify the HTS in order to continue or provide such tariff and other customs treatment.

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 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 of America, including but not limited to section 111(b) of the URAA and section 604 of the 1974 Act, do hereby proclaim:

(1) In order to provide for the immediate or staged elimination of duties on the information technology products covered by the ITA and on certain distilled spirits, and to make conforming changes in other provisions, the HTS is modified as set forth in the Annexes to this proclamation.

(2) The modifications to the HTS made by this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates specified in the Annexes to this proclamation.

(3) 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.

Proc. 7011

Title 3—The President

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamations

Proc. 7011

Annex I

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

The Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") is modified as provided below, with bracketed matter included to assist in the understanding of proclaimed modifications. The following supersedes matter in the HTS. The subheadings and superior text are set forth in columnar format, and material in such columns is inserted in the columns of the HTS designated "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", "Rates of Duty 1 General", "Rates of Duty 1 Special", and "Rates of Duty 2", respectively.

Section A. Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1996, the tariff classification rules ("TCRs") of subdivision (t) of general note 12 are modified by redesignating TCR 5 for chapter 85 as TCR 5A, and by inserting the following new TCR 5 immediately after TCR 4 for such chapter:

"5. A change to tariff item 8504.40.40 from any other tariff item, except from tariff item 8504.90.70."

Section B. Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1997.

(1). General note 4(d) is modified by deleting "8471.49.37 Argentina", "8471.60.57 Argentina", "8471.70.50 Philippines", "8524.99.40 Argentina" and "8536.90.00 Argentina" and by inserting "8524.99.60 Argentina", "8524.99.90 Argentina", "8536.90.40 Argentina" and "8536.90.80 Argentina" in numerical sequence.

(2). General note 11(d)(viii) is modified by deleting "2208.40.00" and inserting "2208.40" in lieu thereof.

(3). The tariff classification rules ("TCRs") of subdivision (t) of general note 12 are modified as follows:

(a). TCR 129(A), TCR 130(B), TCR 131(B), TCR 132(B), TCR 133, TCR 134(B), TCR 135, TCR 136, TCR 137(A)(2), TCR 137(B)(2), TCR 138, TCR 139(A)(2), TCR 139(B)(2), TCR 140, TCR 141(A)(2), TCR 141(B)(2), TCR 142, TCR 143(A)(2), TCR 143(B)(2), TCR 144, TCR 145(A)(2), TCR 145(B)(2), TCR 146, TCR 147(B), TCR 148, TCR 149(B), TCR 150, TCR 151(B), TCR 152, TCR 153(B), TCR 154, TCR 155(B), TCR 156, TCR 157(B), TCR 159(B), TCR 161(B), TCR 164(B) and TCR 166(B) for chapter 84 are each modified by deleting from such rules "8466.93.30 or 8466.93.45," and inserting "8466.93.30, 8466.93.47 or 8466.93.53," in lieu thereof.

(b). TCR 158, TCR 160, TCR 162, TCR 163, TCR 165 and TCR 167 for chapter 84 are each modified by deleting from such rules "8466.93.30 or 8466.93.45." and inserting "8466.93.30, 8466.93.47 or 8466.93.53." in lieu thereof.

(c). TCR 168, TCR 170, TCR 172, TCR 174, TCR 176, TCR 178 and TCR 179 for chapter 84 are each modified by deleting from such rules "8466.94.60 or" and inserting "8466.94.55, 8466.94.65 or" in lieu thereof.

(d). TCR 169(B), TCR 171(B), TCR 173(B), TCR 175(B) and TCR 177(B) for chapter 84 are each modified by deleting from such rules "8466.94.20 or 8466.94.60" and inserting "8466.94.20, 8466.94.55 or 8466.94.65" in lieu thereof.

(e). TCR 207 for chapter 84 is modified by deleting from such rule "item 8473.10.30" and inserting "items 8473.10.20 or 8473.10.40" in lieu thereof.

(f). TCR 222, TCR 223 and TCR 224 for chapter 84 are each modified by deleting from such rules "item 8477.90.20" and inserting "items 8477.90.15 or 8477.90.25" in lieu thereof.

Proc. 7011

Title 3—The President

Annex I (continued)
-2-

Section B. (con.)

(3). (con.):

(g). TCR 222(A) and TCR 223(A) for chapter 84 are each modified by deleting from such rules "item 8477.90.40," and inserting "items 8477.90.35 or 8477.90.45," in lieu thereof.

(h). TCR 224(A) for chapter 84 is modified by deleting from such rule "item 8477.90.60," and inserting "items 8477.90.55 or 8477.90.65," in lieu thereof.

(i). TCR 5 for chapter 85 is modified by deleting from such rule "item 8504.90.70" and inserting "items 8504.90.65 or 8504.90.75" in lieu thereof.

(j). TCR 77, 79, 79A, 80(C), 82, 83 and 94 for chapter 85 are each modified by deleting from such rule "8529.90.19 or 8529.90.23" and inserting "8529.90.19, 8529.90.22 or 8529.90.24" in lieu thereof.

(k). TCR 84, 92A, 92B and 92K for chapter 85 are each modified by deleting from such rule "8529.90.23" and inserting "8529.90.22, 8529.90.24" in lieu thereof.

(l). TCR 99 for chapter 85 is modified by deleting from such rule "8529.90.73 or 8529.90.76" and inserting "8529.90.73, 8529.90.74 or 8529.90.77" in lieu thereof.

(m). TCR 100(A) and 100(B) for chapter 85 are each modified by deleting from such rule "8529.90.83 or 8529.90.85" and inserting "8529.90.83, 8529.90.84 or 8529.90.87" in lieu thereof.

(n). TCR 104 for chapter 85 is modified by deleting from such rule "item 8531.90.40." and inserting "items 8531.90.10 or 8531.90.30." in lieu thereof.

(o). TCR 106 for chapter 85 is modified by deleting from such rule "item 8531.90.40:" and inserting "items 8531.90.10 or 8531.90.30:" in lieu thereof.

(p). TCR 117(A), TCR 117(B), TCR 120(A), TCR 120(B), TCR 121(A) and TCR 121(B) for chapter 85 are each modified by deleting from such rules "items 8538.90.20" and inserting "items 8538.90.10, 8538.90.30" in lieu thereof.

(q). TCR 144(A) and TCR 144(B) for chapter 85 are each modified by deleting from such rules "items 8543.90.15 or 8543.90.55" and inserting "items 8543.90.15, 8543.90.64 or 8543.90.68" in lieu thereof.

(r). TCR 70 for chapter 90 is modified by deleting from such rule "items 9030.90.25 or 9030.90.65" and inserting "items 9030.90.25, 9030.90.64 or 9030.90.68" in lieu thereof.

(4). Subheading 2208.40.00 is superseded by:

[Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an...:]				
"2208.40 Rum and tafia:				
In containers each holding not over 4				
liters:				
2208.40.20	Valued not over \$3 per proof	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A*,CA,E, IL) 22.2¢/pf. liter (MX)	\$1.32/pf. liter
	liter.....			
2208.40.40	Valued over \$3 per proof liter.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A*,CA,E, IL) 22.2¢/pf. liter (MX)	\$1.32/pf. liter"

Proclamations

Proc. 7011

Annex I (continued)

-3-

Section B. (con.)

(4). (con.):

[Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an....]				
"2208.40 (con.)	Rum and tafia (con.):			
	In containers each holding over 4 liters:			
2208.40.60	Valued not over 69% per proof liter.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A+,CA,E, IL) 22.2¢/pf. liter (MX)	\$1.32/pf. liter
2208.40.80	Valued over 69% per proof liter.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A+,CA,E, IL) 22.2¢/pf. liter (MX)	\$1.32/pf. liter"

(5). Subheading 7017.10.00 is superseded by:

[Laboratory, hygienic or...]				
"7017.10 7017.10.30	Of fused quartz or other fused silica: Quartz reactor tubes and holders designed for insertion into diffusion and oxidation furnaces for production of semiconductor wafers.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,E,IL,J, MX) 0.5% (CA)	50%
7017.10.60	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,E,IL,J, MX) 0.5% (CA)	50%"

(6). Heading 7020.00.00 is superseded by:

Other articles of glass:				
"7020.00 7020.00.30	Quartz reactor tubes and holders designed for insertion into diffusion and oxidation furnaces for production of semiconductor wafers.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,E,IL,J, MX) 0.6% (CA)	55%
7020.00.60	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,E,IL,J, MX) 0.6% (CA)	55%"

(7). The additional U.S. notes to chapter 84 are modified:

(a). by deleting "8479.89.95" from additional U.S. note 1 and inserting "8479.89.97" in lieu thereof, and by deleting "8479.90.95" from such note and inserting "8479.90.97" in lieu thereof.

(b). by inserting the following new additional U.S. note:

"3. For the purposes of subheadings 8466.10.40, 8466.20.40, 8466.30.20 and 8466.30.40, the expression "machines described in additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 84" means any of the following machines: machines of subheading 8456.10.60; machines of subheading 8456.91; machines of 8456.99.10; machines of subheading 8456.99.70; machines of subheading 8462.21.40 or 8462.29.40; machines of subheading 8464.10 for sawing monocrystal semiconductor boules into slices, or wafers into chips; machines of subheading 8464.20.10; machines of subheading 8464.90.10; machines of subheading 8464.90.60."

Proc. 7011

Title 3—The President

Annex I (continued)

-4-

Section B. (con.)

(8). Subheadings 8421.19.00 and 8421.91.60 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Centrifuges, including centrifugal....]				
[Centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers:]				
"8421.19	Other:			
8421.19.30	Spin dryers for semiconductor wafer processing.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	25%
8421.19.90	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,C,CA,E, IL,J,MX)	25%"
[Parts:]				
[Of centrifuges,....]				
"8421.91.70	Of spin dryers of subheading 8421.19.30.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	25%
8421.91.90	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	25%"

(9). Subheadings 8424.30.90, 8424.89.90 and 8424.90.90 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Mechanical appliances (whether or....)]				
[Steam or sand blasting....]				
"8424.30.40	Deflash machines for cleaning and removing contaminants from the metal leads of semiconductor packages prior to the electroplating process (deflash by projectile beads).....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8424.30.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%"
[Other appliances:]				
[Other:]				
"8424.89.50	Spraying appliances for developing semiconductor wafers; spraying appliances for etching, developing, stripping or cleaning flat panel displays; deflash machines for cleaning and removing contaminants from the metal leads of semiconductor packages prior to the electroplating process (deflash by high pressure spray).....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8424.89.70	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,CA,E, IL,J,MX)	35%"
[Parts:]				
"8424.90.60	Of spraying appliances of subheading 8424.89 for etching, developing, stripping or cleaning semiconductor wafers and flat panel displays.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8424.90.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,CA,E, IL,J,MX)	35%"

Proclamations

Proc. 7011

Annex I (continued)

-5-

Section B. (con.)

(10). The article description for subheading 8424.89.30 is modified by deleting the word "designed".

(11). Subheadings 8428.20.00, 8428.33.00, 8428.39.00 and 8428.90.00 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Other lifting, handling, loading or....:]				
"8428.20	Pneumatic elevators and conveyors:			
8428.20.40	Automated machines for transport, handling and storage of semiconductor wafers, wafer cassettes, wafer boxes and other material for semiconductor devices.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8428.20.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,C,CA, E,IL,J,MX)	35%"
[Other continuous-action elevators....:]				
"8428.33	Other, belt type:			
8428.33.40	Automated machines for transport, handling and storage of semiconductor wafers, wafer cassettes, wafer boxes and other material for semiconductor devices.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8428.33.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,C,CA, E,IL,J,MX)	35%
8428.39	Other:			
8428.39.40	Automated machines for transport, handling and storage of semiconductor wafers, wafer cassettes, wafer boxes and other material for semiconductor devices.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8428.39.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,C,CA, E,IL,J,MX)	35%
8428.90	Other machinery:			
8428.90.40	Automated machines for transport, handling and storage of semiconductor wafers, wafer cassettes, wafer boxes and other material for semiconductor devices.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J) 0.4% (MX)	35%
8428.90.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,C,CA, E,IL,J) 0.4% (MX)	35%"

Proc. 7011

Title 3—The President

Annex I (continued)

-6-

Section B. (con.)

(12). Subheading 8431.39.00 is superseded by:

[Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machinery of headings 8425 to 8430:] [of machinery of heading 8428:]				
"8431.39	Other:			
8431.39.40	Of automated machines for transport, handling and storage of semiconductor wafers, wafer cassettes, wafer boxes and other material for semiconductor devices.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8431.39.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,CA,E, IL,J,MX)	35%"

(13). Subheadings 8456.10.50 and 8456.99.50 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Machine tools for working any....] [Operated by laser or other light or....]				
"Other:				
8456.10.60	For use in the production of semiconductor wafers; lasercutters for cutting contacting tracks in semiconductor production.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8456.10.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%"
[Other:]				
[Other:]				
"Other:				
8456.99.70	For stripping and cleaning semiconductor wafers.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8456.99.90	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%"

(14). The article description for subheading 8456.99.10 is modified by deleting the word "designed", and by deleting the expression "of semiconductor device designs" and inserting in lieu thereof "for patterns on semiconductor devices".

(15). Subheadings 8462.21.00 and 8462.29.00 are superseded by:

[Machine tools (including presses) for....] [Bending, folding, straightening or....]				
"8462.21				
8462.21.40	Numerically controlled: For bending, folding and straightening semiconductor leads...	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	30%
8462.21.80	Other.....	4.4%	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	30%
8462.29	Other:			
8462.29.40	For bending, folding and straightening semiconductor leads...	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	30%
8462.29.80	Other.....	4.4%	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	30%"

Proclamations

Proc. 7011

Annex I (continued)

-7-

Section B. (con.)

(16). The article description for subheading 8464.20.10 is modified by deleting the expression "Machines designed to process" and inserting in lieu thereof "For processing of".

(17). The article description for subheading 8464.90.10 is modified by deleting such description and inserting in lieu thereof "For scribing or scoring semiconductor wafers; for wet-etching semiconductor wafers".

(18). Subheading 8464.90.50 is superseded by:

[Machine tools for working stone,...:]				
[Other:]				
"8464.90.60	For wet-developing or -stripping semiconductor wafers; for wet-etching, -developing, or -stripping flat panel displays.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8464.90.90	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%"

(19). Subheading 8465.99.00 is superseded by:

[Machine tools (including machines for....)]				
[Other:]				
"8465.99 8465.99.40	Deflash machines for cleaning and removing contaminants from the metal leads of semiconductor packages prior to the electroplating process (deflash by chemical bath).....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8465.99.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%"

(20). Subheadings 8466.10.00, 8466.20.90, 8466.30.30, 8466.30.50, 8466.91.50, 8466.93.45, 8466.93.90, 8466.94.60 and 8466.94.80 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Parts and accessories suitable for use....]				
Tool holders and self-opening dieheads:				
"8466.10 8466.10.40	Tool holders for the machines described in additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 84.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	45%
8466.10.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	45%"
[Work holders:]				
"8466.20.40	For the machines described in additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 84.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8466.20.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%"

Proc. 7011

Title 3—The President

Annex I (continued)

-8-

Section B. (con.)

(20). (con.):

[Parts and accessories suitable for use...:]				
[Dividing heads and other special...:]				
[Other special attachments:]				
"For the machines described in additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 84:				
8466.30.20	Machines.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8466.30.40	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	45%
8466.30.60	Other: Machines.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8466.30.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	45%"
[Other:]				
[For machines of headings 8464:]				
"Other:				
8466.91.40	Of machines of subheading 8464.10 for sawing monocrystal semiconductor boules into slices, or wafers into chips; of machines of subheading 8464.20.10; of machines of subheading 8464.90.10; of machines of subheading 8464.90.60.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8466.91.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%"
[For machines of headings 8456 to 8461:]				
[Bed, base, table, head,...:]				
[Other:]				
"8466.93.47	Of machines of subheading 8456.10.60; of machines of subheading 8456.91; of machines of 8456.99.10; of machines of subheading 8456.99.70.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8466.93.53	Other.....	4.7%	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%"
[Other:]				
[Other:]				
"8466.93.85	Of machines of subheading 8456.10.60; of machines of subheading 8456.91; of machines of 8456.99.10; of machines of subheading 8456.99.70.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8466.93.95	Other.....	4.7%	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%"

Proclamations

Proc. 7011

Annex I (continued)

-9-

Section B. (con.)

(20). (con.):

[Parts and accessories suitable for use...]				
[Other:]				
[For machines of heading 8462 or 8463:]				
[Other:]				
"Bed, base, table, column, cradle, frame, bolster, crown, slide, rod, tailstock and headstock castings, weldments or fabrications:				
8466.94.55	Of machines of subheading 8462.21.40 or 8462.29.40.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8466.94.65	Other.....	4.7%	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
Other:				
8466.94.75	Of machines of subheading 8462.21.40 or 8462.29.40.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8466.94.85	Other.....	4.7%	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%

(21). Subheading 8470.10.00 is modified by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn the "Free" rate of duty and the symbols and parentheses following such rate, and by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-General subcolumn the rate "2.6%" and inserting "Free" in lieu thereof.

(22). Subheading 8470.40.00 is modified by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn the "Free" rate of duty and the symbols and parentheses following such rate, and by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-General subcolumn the rate "1.6%" and inserting "Free" in lieu thereof.

(23). Subheadings 8470.90.00, 8471.49.10, 8473.21.00 and 8473.29.00 are each modified by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn the "Free" rate of duty and the symbols and parentheses following such rate, and by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-General subcolumn the rate "2.7%" and inserting "Free" in lieu thereof.

(24). Subheadings 8471.49.15, 8471.49.31, 8471.49.33, 8471.49.35, 8471.49.36, 8471.49.48, 8471.49.50, 8471.49.95, 8471.60.10, 8471.60.51, 8471.60.53, 8471.60.55, 8471.60.56, 8471.60.90, 8471.70.30, 8471.70.90, 8471.80.90 and 8471.90.00 are each modified by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn the "Free" rate of duty and the symbols and parentheses following such rate, and by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-General subcolumn the rate "1.5%" and inserting "Free" in lieu thereof.

(25). Subheadings 8471.49.37, 8471.60.57 and 8471.70.50 are each modified by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn the "Free" rate of duty and the symbols and parentheses following such rate, and by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-General subcolumn the rate "1.5%" and inserting "Free" in lieu thereof.

(26). Subheadings 8471.49.70 and 8504.40.70 are each modified by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn the "Free" rate of duty and the symbols and parentheses following such rate, and by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-General subcolumn the rate "1.2%" and inserting "Free" in lieu thereof.

Proc. 7011

Title 3—The President

Annex I (continued)

-10-

Section B. (con.)

(27). Subheadings 8471.50.40 and 8471.50.80 are superseded by:

"8471.50.00	[Automatic data processing machines and...] Digital processing units other than those of subheading 8471.41 and 8471.49, whether or not containing in the same housing one or two of the following types of unit: storage units, input units, output units.....	Free	35%"

(28). Subheadings 8472.90.20 and 8472.90.90 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Other office machines...]			
[Other:]			
"8472.90.10	Automatic teller machines.....	Free	35%
8472.90.95	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX) 35%"

(29). Subheadings 8473.10.30, 8473.40.20 and 8473.40.90 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Parts and accessories (other than covers,...)]			
[Parts and accessories of the machines of heading 8469:]			
[Parts:]			
"Of word processing machines:			
8473.10.20	Printed circuit assemblies.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX) 45%
8473.10.40	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX) 45%
[Parts and accessories of the machines of heading 8472:]			
"8473.40.10	Printed circuit assemblies for automatic teller machines of subheading 8472.90.10.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX) 35%
8473.40.95	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX) 35%"

(30). Subheadings 8477.10.80, 8477.40.00, 8477.59.00, 8477.90.20, 8477.90.40, 8477.90.60 and 8477.90.80 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Machinery for working rubber or...]			
[Injection-molding machines:]			
"8477.10.70	For encapsulation in the assembly of semiconductors.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX) 35%
8477.10.90	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX) 35%
8477.40	Vacuum-molding machines and other thermoforming machines:		
8477.40.40	Transfer molding and compression molding machines for encapsulation in the assembly of semiconductors.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX) 35%
8477.40.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX) 35%"

Proclamations

Proc. 7011

Annex I (continued)

-11-

Section B. (con.)

(30). (con.):

[Machinery for working rubber or...:]				
[Other machinery for molding or otherwise forming:]				
"8477.59	Other:			
8477.59.40	Liquid encapsulate molding machines for encapsulation in the assembly of semiconductors.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8477.59.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%"
[Parts:]				
"Base, bed, platen, clamp cylinder, ram, and injection castings, weldments and fabrications:				
8477.90.15	Of machines of subheading 8477.10.70, 8477.40.40 or 8477.59.40.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8477.90.25	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
Barrel screws:				
8477.90.35	Of machines of subheading 8477.10.70, 8477.40.40 or 8477.59.40.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8477.90.45	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
Hydraulic assemblies incorporating more than one of the following: manifold; valves; pump; oil cooler:				
8477.90.55	Of machines of subheading 8477.10.70, 8477.40.40 or 8477.59.40.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8477.90.65	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
Other:				
8477.90.75	Of machines of subheading 8477.10.70, 8477.40.40 or 8477.59.40.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8477.90.85	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%"

Proc. 7011

Title 3—The President

Annex I (continued)

-12-

Section B. (con.)

(31). Subheadings 8479.89.95 and 8479.90.95 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Machines and mechanical appliances having...:]				
[Other machines and mechanical appliances:]				
[Other:]				
"8479.89.87	Machines for wet-cleaning flat panel displays.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8479.89.97	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,C,CA, E,IL,J,MX)	35%"
[Parts:]				
"8479.90.93	Of chemical vapor deposition machines for semiconductor production; of machines for cleaning semiconductor wafers; of physical deposition machines for semiconductor production; of die attach machines for assembly of semiconductors; of spinners for coating photographic emulsions on semiconductor wafers; of machines for growing or pulling monocrystal semiconductor boules; of machines for wet-cleaning flat panel displays; of epitaxial deposition machines for semiconductor wafers.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8479.90.97	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,C,CA, E,IL,J,MX)	35%"

(32). Subheading 8480.71.90 is superseded by:

[Molding boxes for metal foundry,...:]				
[Molds for rubber or plastics:]				
[Injection or compression types:]				
"8480.71.40	For the manufacture of semiconductor devices.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8480.71.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%"

(33). The additional U.S. notes to chapter 85 are modified:

(a). by deleting "8529.90.86" wherever it appears in additional U.S. note 4 and inserting "8529.90.88" in lieu thereof.

Proclamations

Proc. 7011

Annex I (continued)

-13-

Section B. (con.)

(33). (con.):

(b). by inserting the following new note:

"12. For the purposes of subheading 8538.90.10, the expression "articles described in additional U.S. note 12 to chapter 85" means any of the following goods: spin dryers of subheading 8421.19.30; deflash machines of subheading 8424.30 for cleaning or removing contaminants from the metal leads of semiconductor packages prior to electroplating (deflash by projectile beads); spraying appliances of subheading 8424.89.30; machines or appliances of subheading 8424.89.50; automated machinery of subheading 8428.20, 8428.33, 8428.39 or 8428.90 for transport, handling and storage of semiconductor wafers, wafer cassettes, wafer boxes and other materials for semiconductor devices; machines of subheading 8456.10.60; machines of subheading 8456.91; machines of subheading 8456.99.10; machines of subheading 8456.99.70; machines of subheading 8462.21.40 or 8462.29.40; machines of subheading 8464.10 for sawing monocrystal semiconductor boules into slices, or wafers into chips; machines of subheading 8464.20.10; machines of subheading 8464.90.10 or 8464.90.60; deflash machines of subheading 8465.99.40; articles of subheading 8469.11, heading 8470 or heading 8471; automatic teller machines of subheading 8472.90.10; machines of subheading 8477.10.70, 8477.40.40 or 8477.59.40; machines of subheading 8479.89.85 for processing of semiconductor materials or for production and assembly of diodes, transistors and similar semiconductor devices and electronic integrated circuits; machines of subheading 8479.89.87; furnaces and ovens of subheading 8514.10 or 8514.20 for the manufacture of semiconductor devices on semiconductor wafers; furnaces and ovens of subheading 8514.30.60; die attach apparatus, tape automated bonders and wire bonders of subheading 8515.80 for assembly of semiconductors; articles of heading 8517; articles of subheading 8520.20; transmission apparatus of subheading 8525.10.10 or 8525.10.90; articles of subheading 8525.20; digital still image video cameras of subheading 8525.40.40; articles of subheading 8527.90.40; paging receivers of subheading 8527.90.85; ion implanters of subheading 8543.11 designed for doping semiconductor materials; articles of subheading 8543.89.92; photocopying apparatus of subheading 9009.11 or 9009.21; apparatus of subheading 9010.41, 9010.42 or 9010.49; apparatus of subheading 9010.50.60 for the projection or drawing of circuit patterns on flat panel displays; plotters of subheading 9017.10.40 or 9017.20.70; pattern generating apparatus of subheading 9017.20.50; instruments and apparatus of heading 9026; instruments and apparatus of heading 9027 except of subheading 9027.10, 9027.40 or 9027.90.20; instruments and apparatus of subheading 9030.40; instruments and apparatus of subheading 9030.82; optical instruments and appliances of subheading 9031.41; optical instruments and appliances of subheading 9031.49.70; articles of subheading 9031.80.40."

(34). The article description for heading 8504 is modified by deleting the expression "inductors; power supplies for automatic data processing machines or units thereof of heading 8471; parts" and inserting "inductors; parts" in lieu thereof.

(35). The article description for subheading 8504.40 is modified by deleting the expression "converters; power supplies for automatic data processing machines or units thereof of heading 8471;" and inserting "converters;" in lieu thereof.

(36). Subheadings 8504.40.90, 8504.50.00 and 8504.90.70 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Electrical transformers, static...]				
[Static converters:]				
"8504.40.85	For telecommunication apparatus.....	Free		35%
8504.40.95	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,C,CA, E,IL,J,MX)	35%
8504.50	Other inductors:			
8504.50.40	For power supplies for automatic data processing machines and units thereof of heading 8471; for telecommunication apparatus.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,C,E, IL,J,MX) 0.3% (CA)	35%
8504.50.80	Other.....	3%	Free (A,B,C,E, IL,J,MX) 0.3% (CA)	35%"

Proc. 7011

Title 3—The President

Annex I (continued)

-14-

Section B. (con.)

(36). (con.):

[Electrical transformers, static...:]				
[Parts:]				
[Other:]				
"Printed circuit assemblies:				
Of the goods of subheading				
8504.90.65	8504.40 or 8504.50 for	telecommunication apparatus....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX) 35%
8504.90.75	Other.....		See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,C,CA, E,IL,J,MX) 35%"

(37). Subheadings 8514.10.00, 8514.20.00, 8514.30.40 and 8514.90.00 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Industrial or laboratory electric...:]				
Resistance heated furnaces and ovens:				
"8514.10				
8514.10.40	For the manufacture of semiconductor devices on semiconductor wafers.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8514.10.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
Induction or dielectric furnaces and ovens:				
8514.20				
8514.20.40	For the manufacture of semiconductor devices on semiconductor wafers.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8514.20.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%"
[Other furnaces and ovens:]				
"Other:				
8514.30.60	For rapid heating of semiconductor wafers.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8514.30.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8514.90				
8514.90.40	Parts: Of articles of subheading 8514.10.40, 8514.20.40 or subheading 8514.30.60.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8514.90.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%"

(38). Subheadings 8515.80.00 and 8515.90.20 are superseded by:

[Electric (including electrically...)]				
Other machines and apparatus:				
"8515.80				
8515.80.40	Die attach apparatus, tape automated bonders and wire bonders for assembly of semiconductors.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8515.80.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%"

Proclamations

Proc. 7011

Annex I (continued)
-15-

Section B. (con.)

(38). (con.):

[Electric (including electrically...)]				
[Parts:]				
8515.90.10	"Of welding machines and apparatus: Of die attach apparatus, tape automated bonders and wire bonders of subheading 8515.80 for assembly of semiconductors.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8515.90.30	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35% ^u

(39). Subheadings 8518.10.00, 8518.29.00, 8518.90.10 and 8518.90.30 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Microphones and stands therefor,...]				
"8518.10 8518.10.40	Microphones and stands therefor: Microphones having a frequency range of 300 Hz to 3.4 kHz with a diameter of not exceeding 10 mm and a height not exceeding 3 mm, for telecommunication use.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,C,E, IL,J,MX) 0.4% (CA)	35%
8518.10.80	Other.....	4.9%	Free (A,B,C,E, IL,J,MX) 0.4% (CA)	35% ^u
[Loudspeakers, whether or not mounted in their enclosures:]				
"8518.29 8518.29.40	Other: Without housing, having a frequency range of 300 Hz to 3.4 kHz with a diameter of not exceeding 50 mm, for telecommunication use.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,C,E, IL,J,MX) 0.4% (CA)	35%
8518.29.80	Other.....	4.9%	Free (A,B,C,E, IL,J,MX) 0.4% (CA)	35% ^u
[Parts:]				
8518.90.20	"Of line telephone handsets of subheading 8518.30.10; of repeaters of subheading 8518.40.10: Printed circuit assemblies of line telephone handsets; parts of repeaters.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,CA,E, IL,J,MX)	35%
8518.90.40	Other.....	8.5%	Free (A,B,CA,E, IL,J,MX)	35%
8518.90.60	Other: Printed circuit assemblies of the articles of subheading 8518.10.40 or 8518.29.40.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,CA,E, IL,J,MX)	35%
8518.90.80	Other.....	4.9%	Free (A,B,CA,E, IL,J,MX)	35% ^u

(40). The article description for subheading 8518.30.10 is modified by deleting such description and inserting "Line telephone handsets" in lieu thereof.

Proc. 7011

Title 3—The President

Annex I (continued)

-16-

Section B. (con:)

(41). Subheadings 8523.12.00 and 8523.13.00 are each modified by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn both the "Free" rate of duty and the symbols and parentheses following such rate and the "0.4% (CA)" rate of duty from such subcolumn, and by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-General subcolumn the rate "1.7%" and inserting "Free" in lieu thereof.

(42). Subheadings 8524.39.00 and 8524.99.40 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Records, tapes and other recorded media...:]				
[Discs for laser reading systems:]				
"8524.39	Other:			
8524.39.40	For reproducing representations of instructions, data, sound, and image, recorded in a machine readable binary form, and capable of being manipulated or providing interactivity to a user, by means of an automatic data processing machine; proprietary format recorded discs.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,E,IL,J, MX) 0.5% (CA)	80%
8524.39.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,E,IL,J, MX) 0.5% (CA)	80%"
[Other:]				
[Other:]				
"8524.99.60	"Other:			
	For reproducing representations of instructions, data, sound, and image, recorded in a machine readable binary form, and capable of being manipulated or providing interactivity to a user, by means of an automatic data processing machine; proprietary format recorded media.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A*,E,IL,J, MX) 0.9€/m ² of recording surface (CA)	86.1€/m ² of recording surface
8524.99.90	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A*,E,IL,J, MX) 0.9€/m ² of recording surface (CA)	86.1€/m ² of recording surface"

(43). Subheadings 8525.10.20, 8525.10.60, 8525.10.80 and 8525.40.00 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Transmission apparatus for...:]				
[Transmission apparatus:]				
"8525.10.10	"Television:			
	Set top boxes which have a communication function.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A*,B,CA,E, IL,J,MX)	35%
8525.10.30	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A*,B,CA,E, IL,J,MX)	35%"
[Other:]				
"8525.10.70	For radiobroadcasting.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,C,CA, E,IL,J,MX)	35%
8525.10.90	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,C,CA, E,IL,J,MX)	35%"

Proclamations

Proc. 7011

Annex I (continued)
-17-

Section B. (con.)

(43). (con.):

[Transmission apparatus for...:]				
"8525.40	Still image video cameras and other video camera recorders:			
8525.40.40	Digital still image video cameras.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%
8525.40.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	35%"

(44). Subheadings 8525.20.90 and 8529.90.99 are each modified by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn the "Free" rate of duty and the symbols and parentheses following such rate, and by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-General subcolumn the rate "2.4%" and inserting "Free" in lieu thereof.

(45). Subheading 8527.90.40 is modified by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn the "Free" rate of duty and the symbols and parentheses following such rate, and by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-General subcolumn the rate "2%" and inserting "Free" in lieu thereof.

(46). Subheading 8527.90.90 is superseded by:

[Reception apparatus for radiotelephony,...:]				
[Other apparatus:]				
[Other:]				
"Other:				
8527.90.85	Paging receivers.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,C,CA, E,IL,J,MX)	35%
8527.90.95	Other.....	6%	Free (A,B,C,CA, E,IL,J,MX)	35%"

(47). Subheading 8528.12.88 is superseded by:

[Reception apparatus for television, whether...:]				
[Reception apparatus for television...:]				
[Color:]				
[Other:]				
[Other:]				
"Other:				
8528.12.92	Set top boxes which have a communications function.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A+,B,E,IL, J,MX) 0.5% (CA)	35%
8528.12.96	Other.....	5%	Free (A+,B,E,IL, J,MX) 0.5% (CA)	35%"

(48). Subheading 8529.10.40 is modified by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn the "Free" rate of duty and the symbols and parentheses following such rate, and by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-General subcolumn the rate "3.4%" and inserting "Free" in lieu thereof.

Proc. 7011

Title 3—The President

Annex I (continued)

-18-

Section B. (con.)

(49). Subheadings 8529.10.60, 8529.90.23, 8529.90.76 and 8529.90.85 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Parts suitable for use solely or....:]				
[Antennas and antenna reflectors....:]				
"Other:				
8529.10.70	Antennas and antenna reflectors of a kind used with apparatus for radiotelephony and radiotelegraphy.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,C,CA, E,IL,J,MX)	35%
8529.10.90	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,C,CA, E,IL,J,MX)	35% ["]
[Other:]				
[Printed circuit assemblies:]				
"8529.90.22	Of articles of subheading 8525.10.90, 8525.20, 8525.40.40, 8527.90.40 or 8527.90.85.....	Free		35%
8529.90.24	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,CA,E, IL,J,MX)	35% ["]
[Other, parts of printed circuit assemblies, including....:]				
"8529.90.74	Of articles of subheading 8525.10.90, 8525.20, 8525.40.40, 8527.90.40 or 8527.90.85.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,CA,E, IL,J,MX)	35%
8529.90.77	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,CA,E, IL,J,MX)	35% ["]
[Other parts of articles of headings 8525 and 8527, except....:]				
"8529.90.84	Of articles of subheading 8525.10.90, 8525.20, 8525.40.40, 8527.90.40 or 8527.90.85.....	Free		35%
8529.90.87	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,CA,E, IL,J,MX)	35% ["]

(50). Subheading 8529.90.86 is renumbered as 8529.90.88.

(51). Subheadings 8531.80.80, 8531.90.40 and 8531.90.80 are superseded and the following inserted, numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Electric sound or visual signaling....:]				
[Other apparatus:]				
"Other:				
8531.80.70	Flat panel displays of paging alert devices of subheading 8531.80.40.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,C,CA, E,IL,J,MX)	35%
8531.80.90	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,C,CA, E,IL,J,MX)	35% ["]

Proclamations

Proc. 7011

Annex I (continued)
-19-

Section B. (con.)

(51). (con.):

[Electric sound or visual signaling....:]				
[Parts:]				
"Printed circuit assemblies:				
8531.90.10	Of the panels of subheading 8531.20; of paging alert devices or of flat panel displays for paging alert devices of subheading 8531.80.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,CA,E,IL,J,MX)	35%
8531.90.30	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,CA,E,IL,J,MX)	35%
Other:				
8531.90.70	Of the panels of subheading 8531.20; of paging alert devices or of flat panel displays for paging alert devices of subheading 8531.80.....	Free		35%
8531.90.90	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,CA,E,IL,J,MX)	35% ^u

(52). The article description for subheading 8532.21.00 is modified by deleting such description and inserting "Tantalum" in lieu thereof.

(53). Subheadings 8536.50.80, 8536.69.00 and 8536.90.00 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Electric apparatus for switching or....:]				
[Other switches:]				
"Other:				
8536.50.70	Electronic AC switches consisting of optically coupled input and output circuits (insulated thyristor AC switches); electronic switches, including temperature protected switches, consisting of a transistor and a logic chip (chip-on-chip technology); electromechanical snap-action switches for a current not exceeding 11 amps.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,E,IL,J,MX) 0.5% (CA)	35%
8536.50.90	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,E,IL,J,MX) 0.5% (CA)	35% ^u
[Lamp-holders, plugs and sockets:]				
"Other:				
8536.69.40	Coaxial connectors; cylindrical multicontact connectors; rack and panel connectors; printed circuit connectors; ribbon or flat cable connectors.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,E,IL,J,MX) 0.5% (CA)	35%
8536.69.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,E,IL,J,MX) 0.5% (CA)	35% ^u

Proc. 7011

Title 3—The President

Annex I (continued)
-20-Section B. (con.)

(53). (con.):

[Electric apparatus for switching or....]				
"8536.90	Other apparatus:			
8536.90.40	Terminals, electrical splices and electrical couplings; wafer probers.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A*,B,E,IL, J,MX) 0.5% (CA)	35%
8536.90.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A*,B,E,IL, J,MX) 0.5% (CA)	35%"

(54). Subheading 8538.90.20 is superseded by:

[Parts suitable for use solely or principally....]				
[Other:]				
"Printed circuit assemblies:				
8538.90.10	Of an article of heading 8537 for one of the articles described in additional U.S. note 12 to chapter 85.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,E,IL, J,MX) 0.5% (CA)	35%
8538.90.30	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,E,IL, J,MX) 0.5% (CA)	35%"

(55). Subheadings 8543.89.90, 8543.90.55 and 8543.90.75 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Electrical machines and apparatus, having....]				
[Other machines and apparatus:]				
[Other:]				
[Other:]				
"8543.89.92	Electrical machines with translation or dictionary functions; flat panel displays other than for articles of heading 8528.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,CA,E, IL,J,MX)	35%
8543.89.96	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,CA,E, IL,J,MX)	35%"
[Parts:]				
[Other:]				
"Printed circuit assemblies:				
8543.90.64	Of ion implanters of subheading 8543.11; of flat panel displays other than for articles of heading 8528...	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,CA,E, IL,J,MX)	35%
8543.90.68	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,CA,E, IL,J,MX)	35%
Other:				
8543.90.84	Of ion implanters of subheading 8543.11; of flat panel displays other than for articles of heading 8528...	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,CA,E, IL,J,MX)	35%
8543.90.88	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,CA,E, IL,J,MX)	35%"

Proclamations

Proc. 7011

Annex I (continued)
-21-

Section B. (con.)

(56). Subheadings 8544.41.00, 8544.49.00 and 8544.51.80 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Insulated (including enameled or...)] [Other electrical conductors, for a voltage not exceeding 80 V:]				
"8544.41 8544.41.40	Fitted with connectors: Of a kind used for telecommunications.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,E,IL, J,MX) 0.5% (CA)	35%
8544.41.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,E,IL, J,MX) 0.5% (CA)	35%
8544.49 8544.49.40	Other: Of a kind used for telecommunications.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,E,IL, J,MX) 0.5% (CA)	40%
8544.49.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,E,IL, J,MX) 0.5% (CA)	40%"
[Other electrical conductors, for a voltage exceeding 80 V but not exceeding 1,000 V:] [Fitted with connectors:]				
8544.51.70	"Other: Of a kind used for telecommunications.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,E,IL, J) 0.5% (CA) 3.1% (MX)	35%
8544.51.90	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,E,IL, J) 0.5% (CA) 3.1% (MX)	35%"

(57). Subheadings 9009.90.30 and 9009.90.70 are each modified by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn the "Free" rate of duty and the symbols and parentheses following such rate, and by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-General subcolumn the rate "2.6%" and inserting "Free" in lieu thereof.

(58). Subheading 9010.90.80 is superseded by:

[Apparatus and equipment for photographic...] [Parts and accessories:]				
9010.90.70	"Other: Of apparatus of subheadings 9010.41 to 9010.49; of apparatus of subheading 9010.50.60 for the projection or drawing of circuit patterns on flat panel displays.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	45%
9010.90.90	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	45%"

Proc. 7011

Title 3—The President

Annex I (continued)
-22-

Section B. (con.)

(59). Subheadings 9013.80.60 and 9013.90.40 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Liquid crystal devices not....:]				
[Other devices, appliances and....:]				
"9013.80.70	Flat panel displays other than for articles of heading 8528.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,E,IL,J, MX) 0.9% (CA)	45%
9013.80.90	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,E,IL,J, MX) 0.9% (CA)	45%"
[Parts and accessories:]				
"9013.90.50	Of flat panel displays other than for articles of heading 8528.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,E,IL,J, MX) 0.9% (CA)	45%
9013.90.90	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,E,IL,J, MX) 0.9% (CA)	45%"

(60). Subheadings 9017.10.00 and 9017.20.90 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Drawing, marking-out or mathematical....:]				
[Drafting tables and machines, whether or not automatic:]				
"9017.10	Plotters.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,E,IL,J, MX) 0.4% (CA)	45%
9017.10.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,E,IL,J, MX) 0.4% (CA)	45%"
[Other drawing, marking-out or....:]				
"9017.20.70	Plotters.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,E,IL,J, MX) 0.5% (CA)	45%
9017.20.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,E,IL,J, MX) 0.5% (CA)	45%"

(61). Subheadings 9026.10.20, 9026.20.40, 9026.80.20, 9027.30.40, 9027.50.40, 9027.80.25, 9027.80.45 and 9030.40.00 are each modified by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn the "Free" rate of duty and the symbols and parentheses following such rate, and by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-General subcolumn the rate "3%" and inserting "Free" in lieu thereof.

(62). Subheadings 9026.10.60, 9026.20.80, 9026.80.60 and 9026.90.60 are each modified by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn the "Free" rate of duty and the symbols and parentheses following such rate, and by deleting from the Rates of Duty 1-General subcolumn the rate "2.8%" and inserting "Free" in lieu thereof.

Proclamations

Proc. 7011

Annex I (continued)

-23-

Section B. (con.)

(63). Subheadings 9027.20.42 (and the immediately preceding text "Electrical:"), 9027.20.44, 9027.90.42, 9027.90.45 (and the immediately preceding text "Other:"), 9027.90.55, 9027.90.60 and 9027.90.80 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Instruments and apparatus for physical...:]				
[Chromatographs and electrophoresis...:]				
9027.20.50	Electrical.....	Free		40%
[Microtomes; parts and accessories:]				
[Parts and accessories:]				
[Of electrical instruments and apparatus:]				
9027.90.45	Printed circuit assemblies for the goods of subheading 9027.80.....	Free		40%
Other:				
9027.90.54	Of instruments and apparatus of subheading 9027.20, 9027.30, 9027.40, 9027.50 or 9027.80.....	Free		40%
9027.90.58	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	40%
[Other:]				
[Of optical instruments and apparatus:]				
[Of instruments and apparatus of subheading 9027.20, 9027.30, 9027.40, 9027.50 or 9027.80.....]				
9027.90.64	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,E,IL,J, MX) 1% (CA)		50%
9027.90.68	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,E,IL,J, MX) 1% (CA)	50%
Other:				
9027.90.84	Of instruments and apparatus of subheading 9027.20, 9027.30, 9027.40, 9027.50 or 9027.80.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,E,IL,J, MX) 0.6% (CA)	40%
9027.90.88	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,E,IL,J, MX) 0.6% (CA)	40%

(64). Subheadings 9030.90.65 and 9030.90.85 are superseded by:

[Oscilloscopes, spectrum analyzers and...:]				
[Parts and accessories:]				
[Other:]				
[Printed circuit assemblies:]				
9030.90.64	Of instruments and apparatus of subheading 9030.82.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,C,E, IL,J,MX) 0.4% (CA)	40%
9030.90.68	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,C,E, IL,J,MX) 0.4% (CA)	40%

Proc. 7011

Title 3—The President

Annex I (continued)

-24-

Section B. (con.)

(64). (con.):

[Oscilloscopes, spectrum analyzers and...:]				
[Parts and accessories:]				
[Other:]				
"Other:				
9030.90.84	Of instruments and apparatus of subheading 9030.82.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,C,E, IL,J,MX) 0.4% (CA)	40%
9030.90.88	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,C,E, IL,J,MX) 0.4% (CA)	40%"

(65). Subheadings 9031.49.80, 9031.80.00, 9031.90.55 and 9031.90.60 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Measuring or checking instruments,...:]				
[Other optical instruments and appliances:]				
[Other:]				
"9031.49.70	For inspecting masks (other than photomasks) used in manufacturing semiconductor devices; for measuring surface particulate contamination on semiconductor devices.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	50%
9031.49.90	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	50%
9031.80	Other instruments, appliances and machines:			
9031.80.40	Electron beam microscopes fitted with equipment specifically designed for the handling and transport of semiconductor wafers or reticles.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,E,IL,J, MX) 0.4% (CA)	40%
9031.80.80	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,C,E, IL,J,MX) 0.4% (CA)	40%"
[Parts and accessories:]				
[Of other optical instruments,...:]				
"9031.90.54	Of optical instruments and appliances of subheading 9031.41 or 9031.49.70.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	50%
9031.90.58	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,CA,E,IL, J,MX)	50%
Other:				
9031.90.70	Of articles of subheading 9031.80.40.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,E,IL,J, MX) 0.4% (CA)	40%
9031.90.90	Other.....	See section A of Annex II to this proclamation	Free (A,B,C,E, IL,J,MX) 0.4% (CA)	40%"

(66). Subchapter X to chapter 98 is modified by deleting from subdivision (a)(xiii) of U.S. note 6 to such subchapter "8424.90.90" and inserting "8424.90.80" in lieu thereof.

Proclamations

Proc. 7011

Annex I (continued)
-25-

Section B. (con.)

(67). Subchapter XVII to chapter 98 is modified:

(a). by deleting from subdivision (u) of U.S. note 2 to such subchapter "8543.89.90," and inserting "8543.89.92, 8543.89.96," in lieu thereof.

(b). by deleting from the article description of heading 9817.84.01 "8479.89.95" and inserting "8479.89.97" in lieu thereof.

(68). Subheading 9902.84.77 is deleted.

(69). The article description of subheadings 9903.41.40 and 9903.41.45 are each modified by deleting "8528.12.88" and inserting "8528.12.96" in lieu thereof.

(70). Subchapter V to chapter 99 is modified:

(a). by deleting subheading 9905.85.62.

(b). by deleting "8536.90.00" from the article descriptions of subheadings 9905.85.68 and 9905.85.71 wherever it appears and inserting "8536.90" in lieu thereof.

(c). by deleting "8536.69.00" from the article descriptions of subheadings 9905.85.71 and 9905.85.79 wherever it appears and inserting "8536.69" in lieu thereof.

(d). by deleting "8544.41.00, 8544.51.80" from the article description of subheading 9905.85.82 and inserting "8544.41, 8544.51.70, 8544.51.90" in lieu thereof.

(e). by deleting "8544.41.00" from the article description of subheading 9905.85.83 and inserting "8544.41" in lieu thereof.

(f). by deleting "9030.90.65 or 9030.90.85" from the article description of subheadings 9905.90.05 and 9905.90.10 and inserting "9030.90.68 or 9030.90.88" in lieu thereof.

(g). by deleting "9027.90.60 or 9027.90.80" from the article description of subheading 9905.90.11 and inserting "9027.90.64, 9027.90.68, 9027.90.84 or 9027.90.88" in lieu thereof.

(h). by deleting "9031.90.60" from the article description of subheading 9905.90.15 and inserting "9031.90.90" in lieu thereof.

(71). Subchapter VII to chapter 99 of the HTS is modified by deleting subheading 9907.84.15.

Section C. Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1999.

(1). General note 4(d) is modified by deleting "8524.99.60 Argentina" and "8524.99.90 Argentina".

(2). The tariff classification rules ("TCRs") of subdivision (t) of general note 12 are modified as follows:

(a). TCR 77, 79, 79A, 80(C), 82, 83 and 94 for chapter 85 are each modified by deleting from such rule "8529.90.19, 8529.90.22 or 8529.90.24" and inserting "8529.90.19 or 8529.90.23" in lieu thereof.

(b). TCR 84, 92A, 92B and 92K for chapter 85 are each modified by deleting from such rule "8529.90.22, 8529.90.24" and inserting "8529.90.23" in lieu thereof.

Proc. 7011

Title 3—The President

Annex I (continued)

-26-

Section C. (con.)

(2). (con.):

(c). TCR 99 for chapter 85 is modified by deleting from such rule "8529.90.73, 8529.90.74 or 8529.90.77" and inserting "8529.90.73 or 8529.90.76" in lieu thereof.

(d). TCR 100(A) and 100(B) for chapter 85 are each modified by deleting from such rule "8529.90.83, 8529.90.84 or 8529.90.87" and inserting "8529.90.83 or 8529.90.85" in lieu thereof.

(3). The additional U.S. notes to chapter 84 are modified:

(a). by deleting "8479.90.97" from additional U.S. note 1 and inserting "8479.90.95" in lieu thereof.

(b). by deleting ", 8466.30.20 and 8466.30.40" from additional U.S. note 3 and inserting "and 8466.30.45" in lieu thereof.

(4). Subheadings 8421.91.70 and 8421.91.90 are superseded by:

[Centrifuges, including centrifugal...:]		
[Parts:]		
	[Of centrifuges, ...:]	
"8421.91.60	Other.....	Free 25%

(5). Subheadings 8424.30.40, 8424.30.80, 8424.90.60 and 8424.90.80 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Mechanical appliances (whether or...)]		
[Steam or sand blasting...:]		
"8424.30.90	Other.....	Free 35%
[Parts:]		
"8424.90.90	Other.....	Free 35%

(6). Subheadings 8428.20, 8428.20.40, 8428.20.80, 8428.33, 8428.33.40, 8428.33.80, 8428.39, 8428.39.40, 8428.39.80, 8428.90, 8428.90.40 and 8428.90.80 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Other lifting, handling, loading or...:]		
"8428.20.00	Pneumatic elevators and conveyors.....	Free 35%
[Other continuous-action elevators...:]		
"8428.33.00	Other, belt type.....	Free 35%
8428.39.00	Other.....	Free 35%
8428.90.00	Other machinery.....	Free 35%

(7). Subheadings 8431.39, 8431.39.40 and 8431.39.80 are superseded by:

[Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machinery of headings 8425 to 8430:]		
[Of machinery of heading 8428:]		
"8431.39.00	Other.....	Free 35%

(8). Subheadings 8466.30.20 (and the immediately preceding text "For the machines described in additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 84:"), 8466.30.40, 8466.91.40 (and the immediately preceding text "Other:") and 8466.91.80 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

[Parts and accessories suitable for use...:]		
[Dividing heads and other special...:]		
[Other special attachments:]		
"8466.30.45	For the machines described in additional U.S. note 3 to chapter 84.....	Free 45%
[Other:]		
[For machines of headings 8464:]		
"8466.91.50	Other.....	Free 35%

(9). Subheadings 8479.90.93 and 8479.90.97 are superseded by:

[Machines and mechanical appliances having...:]		
[Parts:]		
"8479.90.95	Other.....	Free 35%

Proclamations

Proc. 7011

Annex I (continued)
-27-

Section C. (con.)

(10). Subheadings 8514.10, 8514.10.40, 8514.10.80, 8514.20, 8514.20.40, 8514.20.80, 8514.90, 8514.90.40 and 8514.90.80 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

	[Industrial or laboratory electric....]		
"8514.10.00	Resistance heated furnaces and ovens.....	Free	35%
8514.20.00	Induction or dielectric furnaces and ovens....	Free	35%
8514.90.00	Parts.....	Free	35%

(11). Subheadings 8515.80, 8515.80.40 and 8515.80.80 are superseded by:

	[Electric (including electrically....)]		
"8515.80.00	Other machines and apparatus.....	Free	35%

(12). Subheadings 8524.99.60 (and the immediately preceding text "Other:") and 8524.99.90 are superseded by:

	[Records, tapes and other recorded media....]		
	[Other:]		
	[Other:]		
"8524.99.40	Other.....	Free	86.1¢/m ² of recording surface

(13). Subheadings 8525.20.24 (and the immediately preceding text "Low-power radiotelephonic transceivers operating on frequencies from 49.82 to 49.90 MHz:") and 8525.20.28 are superseded by:

	[Transmission apparatus for...]		
	[Transceivers:]		
"8525.20.20	Low-power radiotelephonic transceivers operating on frequencies from 49.82 to 49.90 MHz.....	Free	35%

(14). Subheadings 8529.90.22, 8529.90.24, 8529.90.74, 8529.90.77, 8529.90.84 and 8529.90.87 are superseded and the following inserted, in numerical sequence, in lieu thereof:

	[Parts suitable for use solely or....]		
	[Other:]		
	[Printed circuit assemblies:]		
"8529.90.23	Other.....	Free	35%
	[Other, parts of printed circuit assemblies, including....]		
"8529.90.76	Other.....	Free	35%
	[Other parts of articles of headings 8525 and 8527, except....]		
"8529.90.85	Other.....	Free	35%

(15). Subchapter X to chapter 98 is modified by deleting from subdivision (a)(xiii) of U.S. note 6 to such subchapter "8424.90.80" and inserting "8424.90.90" in lieu thereof.

Proc. 7011

Title 3—The President

Annex II

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

Section A. For the following provisions, the Rates of Duty 1-General subcolumn of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") is modified on the dates set forth in the table below by deleting the existing rate of duty from the enumerated provision and inserting in lieu thereof the rate of duty specified for such date.

HTS Subheading	July 1, 1997	January 1, 1998	January 1, 1999	January 1, 2000
2208.20.10	6.9¢/pf. liter	4.6¢/pf. liter	2.3¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.20.20	47.2¢/pf. liter	31.5¢/pf. liter	15.7¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.20.30	17.4¢/pf. liter	11.5¢/pf. liter	5.7¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.20.40	6.9¢/pf. liter	4.6¢/pf. liter	2.3¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.20.50	6.9¢/pf. liter	4.6¢/pf. liter	2.3¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.20.60	5.5¢/pf. liter	3.7¢/pf. liter	1.9¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.30.30	2.8¢/pf. liter	1.8¢/pf. liter	0.9¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.30.60	3.4¢/pf. liter	2.3¢/pf. liter	1.2¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.40.20	30.4¢/pf. liter	28.1¢/pf. liter	25.9¢/pf. liter	23.7¢/pf. liter
2208.40.40	26.1¢/pf. liter	21.7¢/pf. liter	17.4¢/pf. liter	13¢/pf. liter
2208.40.60	30.4¢/pf. liter	28.1¢/pf. liter	25.9¢/pf. liter	23.7¢/pf. liter ^{1/}
2208.40.80	26.1¢/pf. liter	21.7¢/pf. liter	17.4¢/pf. liter	13¢/pf. liter ^{1/}
2208.50.00	8.1¢/pf. liter	5.4¢/pf. liter	2.7¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.60.10	41.6¢/pf. liter	27.7¢/pf. liter	13.9¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.60.20	8.1¢/pf. liter	5.4¢/pf. liter	2.7¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.60.50	20.3¢/pf. liter	13.6¢/pf. liter	6.8¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.70.00	8.1¢/pf. liter	5.4¢/pf. liter	2.7¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.90.01	6.8¢/pf. liter	4.6¢/pf. liter	2.3¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.90.05	6.2¢/pf. liter	4.1¢/pf. liter	2¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.90.10	8.1¢/pf. liter	5.4¢/pf. liter	2.7¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.90.12	17.3¢/pf. liter	11.6¢/pf. liter	5.8¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.90.14	6.9¢/pf. liter	4.6¢/pf. liter	2.3¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.90.15	6.9¢/pf. liter	4.6¢/pf. liter	2.3¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.90.20	47.2¢/pf. liter	31.4¢/pf. liter	15.7¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.90.25	17.3¢/pf. liter	11.6¢/pf. liter	5.8¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.90.30	6.9¢/pf. liter	4.6¢/pf. liter	2.3¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.90.35	6.9¢/pf. liter	4.6¢/pf. liter	2.3¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.90.40	5.6¢/pf. liter	3.7¢/pf. liter	1.8¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.90.46	8.1¢/pf. liter	5.4¢/pf. liter	2.7¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.90.71	94¢/pf. liter	63¢/pf. liter	31¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.90.75	41.6¢/pf. liter	27.7¢/pf. liter	13.8¢/pf. liter	Free
7017.10.30	3.8%	2.6%	1.3%	Free
7017.10.60	5.1%	4.8%	4.6%	4.6%
7020.00.30	4.2%	2.8%	1.4%	Free
7020.00.60	5.6%	5.3%	5%	5%
8421.19.30	1.7%	1.2%	0.5%	Free
8421.19.90	2.3%	1.8%	1.3%	1.3%
8421.91.70	1%	0.5%	Free	Free
8421.91.90	1.6%	0.8%	Free	Free

^{1/} For subheadings 2208.40.40 and 2208.40.80, the rates of duty after 2000 will be as follows:

On or after January 1, 2001-- 8.7¢/pf. liter;
On or after January 1, 2002-- 4.3¢/pf. liter;
On or after January 1, 2003-- Free.

Proclamations

Proc. 7011

Annex II (continued)

-2-

Section A. (con.)

HTS Subheading	July 1, 1997	January 1, 1998	January 1, 1999	January 1, 2000
8424.30.40	1%	0.5%	Free	Free
8424.30.80	1.5%	0.7%	Free	Free
8424.89.50	2%	1.3%	0.7%	Free
8424.89.70	2.6%	2.2%	1.8%	1.8%
8424.90.60	1%	0.5%	Free	Free
8424.90.80	1.5%	0.7%	Free	Free
8428.20.40	0.5%	0.3%	Free	Free
8428.20.80	0.8%	0.4%	Free	Free
8428.33.40	0.5%	0.3%	Free	Free
8428.33.80	0.8%	0.4%	Free	Free
8428.39.40	0.5%	0.3%	Free	Free
8428.39.80	0.8%	0.4%	Free	Free
8428.90.40	0.5%	0.3%	Free	Free
8428.90.80	0.8%	0.4%	Free	Free
8431.39.40	0.5%	0.3%	Free	Free
8431.39.80	0.8%	0.4%	Free	Free
8456.10.60	2%	1.3%	0.7%	Free
8456.10.80	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%
8456.99.70	1.9%	1.3%	0.6%	Free
8456.99.90	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%
8462.21.40	3.3%	2.2%	1.1%	Free
8462.29.40	3.3%	2.2%	1.1%	Free
8464.90.60	1.8%	1.2%	0.6%	Free
8464.90.90	2.4%	2.2%	2%	2%
8465.99.40	2%	1.3%	0.7%	Free
8465.99.80	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%
8466.10.40	3.2%	2.2%	1.1%	Free
8466.10.80	4.3%	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%
8466.20.40	3.1%	2.1%	1%	Free
8466.20.80	4.1%	3.9%	3.7%	3.7%
8466.30.20	2.4%	1.6%	0.8%	Free
8466.30.40	6.5%	4.3%	2.2%	Free
8466.30.60	3.2%	3.1%	2.9%	2.9%
8466.30.80	8.6%	8.3%	8%	8%
8466.91.40	1.3%	0.6%	Free	Free
8466.91.80	1.9%	0.9%	Free	Free
8466.93.47	3.5%	2.4%	1.2%	Free
8466.93.85	3.5%	2.4%	1.2%	Free
8466.94.55	3.5%	2.4%	1.2%	Free
8466.94.75	3.5%	2.4%	1.2%	Free
8469.11.00	0.6%	0.3%	Free	Free
8470.21.00	2%	1.3%	0.7%	Free
8470.29.00	2%	1.3%	0.7%	Free
8470.30.00	2%	1.3%	0.7%	Free
8471.10.00	2.6%	1.7%	0.9%	Free
8471.30.00	2%	1.4%	0.7%	Free
8471.41.00	2%	1.4%	0.7%	Free
8471.49.26	1%	0.5%	Free	Free
8471.49.29	1%	0.5%	Free	Free
8471.49.32	1%	0.5%	Free	Free
8471.49.34	1%	0.5%	Free	Free
8471.49.42	1%	0.5%	Free	Free
8471.60.35	1%	0.5%	Free	Free
8471.60.45	1%	0.5%	Free	Free
8471.60.52	1%	0.5%	Free	Free
8471.60.54	1%	0.5%	Free	Free
8471.60.80	1%	0.5%	Free	Free
8472.90.95	2.6%	2.2%	1.8%	1.8%
8473.10.20	2.1%	1.4%	0.7%	Free

Proc. 7011

Title 3—The President

Annex II (continued)

-3-

Section A. (con.)

HTS Subheading	July 1, 1997	January 1, 1998	January 1, 1999	January 1, 2000
8473.10.40	2.8%	2.4%	2%	2%
8473.40.10	2%	1.4%	0.7%	Free
8473.40.95	2.7%	2.3%	1.9%	1.9%
8477.10.70	2.6%	1.7%	0.9%	Free
8477.10.90	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	3.1%
8477.40.40	2.6%	1.7%	0.9%	Free
8477.40.80	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	3.1%
8477.59.40	2.6%	1.7%	0.9%	Free
8477.59.80	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	3.1%
8477.90.15	2.6%	1.7%	0.9%	Free
8477.90.25	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	3.1%
8477.90.35	2.6%	1.7%	0.9%	Free
8477.90.45	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	3.1%
8477.90.55	2.6%	1.7%	0.9%	Free
8477.90.65	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	3.1%
8477.90.75	2.6%	1.7%	0.9%	Free
8477.90.85	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	3.1%
8479.89.87	2.3%	1.5%	0.8%	Free
8479.89.97	3%	2.7%	2.5%	2.5%
8479.90.93	1%	0.5%	Free	Free
8479.90.97	1.5%	0.7%	Free	Free
8480.71.40	2.6%	1.7%	0.9%	Free
8480.71.80	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	3.1%
8504.40.95	2.1%	1.8%	1.5%	1.5%
8504.50.40	2.3%	1.5%	0.8%	Free
8504.90.65	2.1%	1.4%	0.7%	Free
8504.90.75	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%
8514.10.40	0.7%	0.3%	Free	Free
8514.10.80	1%	0.5%	Free	Free
8514.20.40	0.7%	0.3%	Free	Free
8514.20.80	1%	0.5%	Free	Free
8514.30.60	1.3%	0.9%	0.5%	Free
8514.30.80	1.8%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%
8514.90.40	0.7%	0.3%	Free	Free
8514.90.80	1%	0.5%	Free	Free
8515.80.40	0.5%	0.3%	Free	Free
8515.80.80	0.8%	0.4%	Free	Free
8515.90.10	1.3%	0.9%	0.5%	Free
8515.90.30	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%
8517.11.00	1.6%	0.8%	Free	Free
8517.19.40	6.4%	4.3%	2.1%	Free
8517.19.80	6.4%	4.3%	2.1%	Free
8517.21.00	3.5%	2.4%	1.2%	Free
8517.22.00	3.5%	2.4%	1.2%	Free
8517.30.15	6.4%	4.3%	2.1%	Free
8517.30.20	6.4%	4.3%	2.1%	Free
8517.30.25	6.4%	4.3%	2.1%	Free
8517.30.30	6.4%	4.3%	2.1%	Free
8517.30.50	2.5%	1.7%	0.8%	Free
8517.50.10	2.5%	1.7%	0.8%	Free
8517.50.50	6.4%	4.3%	2.1%	Free
8517.50.60	2.5%	1.7%	0.8%	Free
8517.50.90	3.5%	2.4%	1.2%	Free
8517.80.10	6.4%	4.3%	2.1%	Free
8517.80.20	3.5%	2.4%	1.2%	Free
8517.90.04	3.5%	2.4%	1.2%	Free
8517.90.08	3.5%	2.4%	1.2%	Free
8517.90.12	6.4%	4.3%	2.1%	Free
8517.90.16	3.5%	2.4%	1.2%	Free

Proclamations

Proc. 7011

Annex II (continued)

-4-

Section A. (con.)

HTS Subheading	July 1, 1997	January 1, 1998	January 1, 1999	January 1, 2000
8517.90.24	6.4%	4.3%	2.1%	Free
8517.90.26	3.5%	2.4%	1.2%	Free
8517.90.32	6.4%	4.3%	2.1%	Free
8517.90.34	3.5%	2.4%	1.2%	Free
8517.90.36	6.4%	4.3%	2.1%	Free
8517.90.38	6.4%	4.3%	2.1%	Free
8517.90.44	3.5%	2.4%	1.2%	Free
8517.90.48	6.4%	4.3%	2.1%	Free
8517.90.52	6.4%	4.3%	2.1%	Free
8517.90.56	3.5%	2.4%	1.2%	Free
8517.90.58	6.4%	4.3%	2.1%	Free
8517.90.64	6.4%	4.3%	2.1%	Free
8517.90.66	3.5%	2.4%	1.2%	Free
8518.10.40	3.7%	2.5%	1.2%	Free
8518.29.40	3.7%	2.5%	1.2%	Free
8518.30.10	6.4%	4.3%	2.1%	Free
8518.40.10	6.4%	4.3%	2.1%	Free
8518.90.20	6.4%	4.3%	2.1%	Free
8518.90.60	3.7%	2.5%	1.2%	Free
8520.20.00	1.1%	0.5%	Free	Free
8522.90.45	2.1%	1.4%	0.7%	Free
8523.11.00	1.1%	0.6%	Free	Free
8523.20.00	1.1%	0.6%	Free	Free
8523.90.00	1.1%	0.6%	Free	Free
8524.31.00	2.6¢/m ² of recording surface	1.3¢/m ² of recording surface	Free	Free
8524.39.40	2.8%	1.9%	0.9%	Free
8524.39.80	3.7%	3.2%	2.7%	2.7%
8524.40.00	5.1¢/m ² of recording surface	3.4¢/m ² of recording surface	1.7¢/m ² of recording surface	Free
8524.91.00	2.6¢/m ² of recording surface	1.3¢/m ² of recording surface	Free	Free
8524.99.60	2.6¢/m ² of recording surface	1.3¢/m ² of recording surface	Free	Free
8524.99.90	3.9¢/m ² of recording surface	1.9¢/m ² of recording surface	Free	Free
8525.10.10	2%	1.3%	0.7%	Free
8525.10.30	2.6%	2.2%	1.8%	1.8%
8525.10.70	4.2%	3.6%	3%	3%
8525.10.90	3.2%	2.1%	1.1%	Free
8525.20.05	3.2%	2.1%	1.1%	Free
8525.20.15	3.2%	2.1%	1.1%	Free
8525.20.28	1.1%	0.6%	Free	Free
8525.20.30	3.2%	2.1%	1.1%	Free
8525.40.40	2.2%	1.5%	0.7%	Free
8525.40.80	2.9%	2.5%	2.1%	2.1%
8527.90.85	4.5%	3%	1.5%	Free
8528.12.92	3.8%	2.5%	1.3%	Free
8529.10.70	3.2%	2.1%	1.1%	Free
8529.10.90	4.2%	3.6%	3%	3%
8529.90.24	2.4%	1.2%	Free	Free
8529.90.74	1.6%	0.8%	Free	Free
8529.90.77	2.4%	1.2%	Free	Free
8529.90.87	2.4%	1.2%	Free	Free

Proc. 7011

Title 3—The President

Annex II (continued)

-5-

Section A. (con.)

HTS Subheading	July 1, 1997	January 1, 1998	January 1, 1999	January 1, 2000
8529.90.88	4.4%	4.2%	4%	4%
8531.20.00	1.4%	1%	0.5%	Free
8531.80.40	0.7%	0.4%	Free	Free
8531.80.70	1.4%	1%	0.5%	Free
8531.80.90	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%	1.3%
8531.90.10	1.4%	1%	0.5%	Free
8531.90.30	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%	1.3%
8531.90.90	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%	1.3%
8532.10.00	7.1%	4.7%	2.4%	Free
8532.21.00	7.1%	4.7%	2.4%	Free
8532.22.00	7.1%	4.7%	2.4%	Free
8532.23.00	7.1%	4.7%	2.4%	Free
8532.24.00	7.1%	4.7%	2.4%	Free
8532.25.00	7.1%	4.7%	2.4%	Free
8532.29.00	7.1%	4.7%	2.4%	Free
8532.30.00	7.1%	4.7%	2.4%	Free
8532.90.00	2.8%	1.8%	0.9%	Free
8533.10.00	4.5%	3%	1.5%	Free
8533.21.00	4.5%	3%	1.5%	Free
8533.29.00	3.2%	2.1%	1.1%	Free
8533.31.00	4.5%	3%	1.5%	Free
8533.39.00	3.2%	2.1%	1.1%	Free
8533.40.80	4%	2.7%	1.3%	Free
8533.90.40	4.5%	3%	1.5%	Free
8533.90.80	4.5%	3%	1.5%	Free
8534.00.00	2.8%	1.9%	0.9%	Free
8536.50.70	2.8%	1.9%	0.9%	Free
8536.50.90	3.7%	3.2%	2.7%	2.7%
8536.69.40	2.8%	1.9%	0.9%	Free
8536.69.80	3.7%	3.2%	2.7%	2.7%
8536.90.40	2.8%	1.9%	0.9%	Free
8536.90.80	3.7%	3.2%	2.7%	2.7%
8538.90.10	3.2%	2.1%	1.1%	Free
8538.90.30	4.2%	3.9%	3.5%	3.5%
8541.40.20	0.5%	0.3%	Free	Free
8543.81.00	2.3%	1.6%	0.8%	Free
8543.89.92	2.3%	1.6%	0.8%	Free
8543.89.96	3.1%	2.9%	2.6%	2.6%
8543.90.64	2.3%	1.6%	0.8%	Free
8543.90.68	3.1%	2.9%	2.6%	2.6%
8543.90.84	2.3%	1.6%	0.8%	Free
8543.90.88	3.1%	2.9%	2.6%	2.6%
8544.41.40	2.8%	1.9%	0.9%	Free
8544.41.80	3.7%	3.1%	2.6%	2.6%
8544.49.40	3.2%	2.1%	1.1%	Free
8544.49.80	4.2%	3.9%	3.5%	3.5%
8544.51.40	2.8%	1.9%	0.9%	Free
8544.51.70	2.8%	1.9%	0.9%	Free
8544.51.90	3.7%	3.1%	2.6%	2.6%
8544.70.00	6.3%	4.2%	2.1%	Free
9009.11.00	2%	1.3%	0.7%	Free
9009.21.00	2%	1.3%	0.7%	Free
9010.90.70	3%	2%	1%	Free
9010.90.90	4%	3.5%	2.9%	2.9%
9013.80.70	4.7%	3.2%	1.6%	Free
9013.80.90	6.3%	5.4%	4.5%	4.5%
9013.90.50	4.7%	3.2%	1.6%	Free
9013.90.90	6.3%	5.4%	4.5%	4.5%
9017.10.40	3.2%	2.2%	1.1%	Free

Proclamations

Proc. 7011

Annex II (continued)
-6-

Section A. (con.)

HTS Subheading	July 1, 1997	January 1, 1998	January 1, 1999	January 1, 2000
9017.10.80	4.3%	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%
9017.20.70	3.8%	2.6%	1.3%	Free
9017.20.80	5.1%	4.8%	4.6%	4.6%
9026.10.40	22¢ each + 3.5%	15¢ each + 2.4%	8¢ each + 1.2%	Free
9026.80.40	22¢ each + 3.4%	15¢ each + 2.3%	7.5¢ each + 1.2%	Free
9026.90.20	2.3%	1.5%	0.8%	Free
9026.90.40	4.1%	2.8%	1.4%	Free
9027.20.80	2.9%	1.9%	1%	Free
9027.30.80	4.6%	3.1%	1.5%	Free
9027.50.80	4.6%	3.1%	1.5%	Free
9027.80.80	2.9%	1.9%	1%	Free
9027.90.58	3%	2.3%	1.7%	1.7%
9027.90.64	4.6%	3.1%	1.5%	Free
9027.90.68	6.1%	4.8%	3.5%	3.5%
9027.90.84	2.9%	1.9%	1%	Free
9027.90.88	3.8%	3%	2.2%	2.2%
9030.90.64	2.3%	1.5%	0.8%	Free
9030.90.68	3%	2.3%	1.7%	1.7%
9030.90.84	2.3%	1.5%	0.8%	Free
9030.90.88	3%	2.3%	1.7%	1.7%
9031.49.70	4.6%	3.1%	1.5%	Free
9031.49.90	6.1%	4.8%	3.5%	3.5%
9031.80.40	2.3%	1.5%	0.8%	Free
9031.80.80	3%	2.3%	1.7%	1.7%
9031.90.54	4.6%	3.1%	1.5%	Free
9031.90.58	6.1%	4.8%	3.5%	3.5%
9031.90.70	2.3%	1.5%	0.8%	Free
9031.90.90	3%	2.3%	1.7%	1.7%

Section B. For subheadings 8518.90.40, the Rates of Duty 1-General subcolumn is modified (i) by deleting the rate of duty in such subcolumn and inserting the rate of duty specified for such subheading in the first column in the table below in lieu thereof, and (ii) for each of the subsequent columns the rate of duty in the Rates of Duty 1-General subcolumn is deleted and the following rates of duty are inserted in such subheading in lieu thereof on the dates announced for each column in this table by the United States Trade Representative in the Federal Register, at any time after the United States Trade Representative has determined that other major countries provide adequate entity coverage under the Agreement on Government Procurement, entered into on April 15, 1994, or under another binding international agreement.

HTS Subheadings	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Stage 4</u>	<u>Stage 5</u>
8518.90.40	7.7%	6.8%	6%	5.1%	4.3%

Proc. 7011

Title 3—The President

Annex II (continued)

Section C. For the following subheadings, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn is modified on January 1, 1998, by deleting the rate of duty and the "(CA)" following such rate and inserting "CA", in alphabetical sequence, in the parentheses following the "Free" rate of duty in such subcolumn.

7017.10.30	8524.99.90	8544.49.40	9027.90.68
7017.10.60	8528.12.92	8544.49.80	9027.90.84
7020.00.30	8528.12.96	8544.51.70	9027.90.88
7020.00.60	8536.50.70	8544.51.90	9030.90.64
8504.50.40	8536.50.90	9013.80.70	9030.90.68
8504.50.80	8536.69.40	9013.80.90	9030.90.84
8518.10.40	8536.69.80	9013.90.50	9030.90.88
8518.10.80	8536.90.40	9013.90.90	9031.80.40
8518.29.40	8536.90.80	9017.10.40	9031.80.80
8518.29.80	8538.90.10	9017.10.80	9031.90.70
8524.39.40	8538.90.30	9017.20.70	9031.90.90
8524.39.80	8544.41.40	9017.20.80	
8524.99.60	8544.41.80	9027.90.64	

Section D. For subheadings 8428.90.40 and 8428.90.80, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn is modified on January 1, 1998, by deleting the rate of duty and the "(MX)" following such rate and inserting "MX", in alphabetical sequence, in the parentheses following the "Free" rate of duty in such subcolumn.

Section E. For the following subheadings, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn is modified on January 1 of each of the dates in the table below by deleting the existing rate of duty preceding the symbol "MX" in parentheses in such subcolumn and inserting in lieu thereof the rate of duty specified below for such date.

HTS Subheading	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
2208.40.20	18.5¢/pf. liter	14.8¢/pf. liter	11.1¢/pf. liter	7.4¢/pf. liter	3.7¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.40.40	18.5¢/pf. liter	14.8¢/pf. liter	11.1¢/pf. liter	7.4¢/pf. liter	3.7¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.40.60	18.5¢/pf. liter	14.8¢/pf. liter	11.1¢/pf. liter	7.4¢/pf. liter	3.7¢/pf. liter	Free
2208.40.80	18.5¢/pf. liter	14.8¢/pf. liter	11.1¢/pf. liter	7.4¢/pf. liter	3.7¢/pf. liter	Free
8544.51.70	2.6%	2.1%	1.5%	1%	0.5%	Free
8544.51.90	2.6%	2.1%	1.5%	1%	0.5%	Free

Proclamation 7012 of July 18, 1997**Captive Nations Week, 1997**

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

From its earliest days as a Nation, America has been a champion of freedom and human dignity. Our Declaration of Independence was a ringing cry against “the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States” and affirmed the revolutionary concept that governments derive their powers from the free consent of those they govern. For more than two centuries our Bill of Rights has guaranteed such basic human rights as freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom from arbitrary arrest. With such a history and heritage, we can feel only outrage that millions of people around the world still suffer beneath the shadow of oppression, their rights routinely violated by their own governments and leaders.

Almost four decades ago, our Nation observed the first Captive Nations Week to express formally our solidarity with the oppressed peoples of the world. Since that time, thanks to our steadfast advocacy for democratic reform and universal human rights, and the courage and determination of countless men and women around the globe, the world’s political landscape has undergone a remarkable transformation. Nations once dominated by the Soviet Union and its satellite governments have blossomed into new democracies, establishing free market economies and free societies that respect individual rights. Families and countrymen once divided by walls and barbed wire, now walk together in the fresh air of liberty. The unprecedented gathering of 44 countries at the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council meeting earlier this month in Madrid symbolizes how far we have come in building a stable, democratic, and undivided Europe.

Yet while countries like Poland, Romania, and Estonia are no longer among the ranks of captive nations, too many others are still held hostage by tyranny, and new nations still fall victim to the scourge of oppression. Tragically, even as the wave of freedom and democratic reform sweeps across Eastern and Central Europe, former Soviet bloc countries, and nations in South America, Asia, and Africa, there are still governments that derive their strength, not from the consent of their citizens, but from terror, repression, and exploitation. Too many leaders still fuel the fires of racial, ethnic, and religious hatred; too many people still suffer from ignorance, prejudice, and brutality.

As we observe Captive Nations Week this year, let us reaffirm our commitment to the American ideals of freedom and justice. Let us strengthen our resolve to promote respect for human rights and self-determination for women and men of every nationality, creed, and race. Let us continue to speak out for those who have no voice. It is our Nation’s obligation to do so, as the world’s best hope for lasting peace and freedom and as a source of enduring inspiration to oppressed peoples everywhere.

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.”

Proc. 7013

Title 3—The President

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim July 20 through July 26, 1997, as Captive Nations Week. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities and to rededicate ourselves to supporting the cause of human rights, liberty, peace, and self-determination for all the peoples of the world.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7013 of July 24, 1997

Death of William J. Brennan, Jr.

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As a mark of respect for the memory of William J. Brennan, Jr., former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 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 twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7014 of July 25, 1997

National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On July 27, 1953, a negotiated cease-fire brought an end to the Korean War and to some of the most savage fighting in the history of America's Armed Forces. More than 54,000 Americans lost their lives, more than 103,000 were wounded, and thousands more were listed as missing in action. To

a nation still recovering from the terrors and hardships of World War II, this conflict was a harsh reminder that freedom still had enemies at large in the world.

But the Korean War taught us that free nations could work together in partnership through the United Nations, standing firm against tyranny and in defense of liberty. We were reminded once again of the skill, courage, and indomitable spirit of our men and women in uniform. We learned that the American people were tough enough and determined enough to prevail in the long struggle of the Cold War.

Our victory in that struggle had its roots in the Korean War, and we owe our veterans of that conflict a profound debt of gratitude. Many of them were still scarred from the battles of World War II when they answered the call to duty in Korea. They fought a different kind of war in an unfamiliar land, facing a new and fiercely determined enemy. There they proved to all the enemies of freedom, and to the world, that America's commitment to liberty, democracy, and human rights was not only one of words, but also one of deeds.

Etched into the eastern wall of the Korean War Veterans Memorial in our Nation's Capital is the simple sentence, "Freedom Is Not Free." On this day we honor those who recognized the truth of that inscription and were willing to pay freedom's price with their own lives. We salute our men and women in uniform who served so valiantly in the Korean War, and we remember with sorrow and with pride all those who never came home.

The Congress, by Public Law 104-19 (36 U.S.C. 169m), has designated July 27, 1997, 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, 1997, as National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day. I call upon all Americans to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities that honor 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, 1997, 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-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7015 of July 25, 1997**Parents' Day, 1997**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

There are few experiences in life more challenging or more rewarding than being a parent. Holding their child for the first time, parents suddenly realize that they are totally responsible for this small person entrusted to their care. On Parents' Day, we pay tribute to these quiet heroes among us—the mothers and fathers who make a lifetime commitment to their children.

Parents work hard to meet their children's need for food, shelter, clothing, and protection; but more important, they give their daughters and sons the deep and abiding love, guidance, attention, and encouragement that empowers them with the values and self-esteem to succeed in life. Parents love their children as they are, yet still help them to dream big dreams about who they can become.

The more we learn about our children, the more we realize the importance of good parenting. As we learned at the recent White House Conference on Early Childhood Development and Learning, the first few years of life are crucial to a child's emotional, social, and intellectual development. As their children's first and most influential teachers, parents play an immeasurably important role in helping their sons and daughters grow into happy and healthy adulthood.

The responsibilities of parenthood have become even more challenging in today's complex world. In many American families, both parents must work, struggling to balance the demands of job, home, and family. This balancing act is even harder for single parents, who must face the challenge of raising their children alone. In our mobile society, parents are often less able to rely on an extended family to help them provide the care and attention their children need. And today's mothers and fathers must protect their children from the ever-present threats of drugs, gangs, guns, violence, and unhealthy influences in the media and on the Internet.

Recognizing that good parents are the foundation of our society, my Administration has strived for the past 4 years to give parents the help they need to meet their responsibilities. I signed into law the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, and we are now proposing an expansion of that legislation to allow workers up to 24 hours of unpaid leave each year to meet family obligations. We are fighting to make our neighborhoods safer and drug-free and to reduce juvenile crime. We have expanded and improved Head Start to help parents prepare their young children to enter school ready to learn, and we have created an Early Head Start Program for children age 3 and under. We succeeded in requiring the installation of the V-chip and in helping to develop a voluntary ratings system on television so that parents can better protect their children from inappropriate material. And we are working with the computer industry to provide family-friendly controls that will give parents similar tools to use on the Internet.

As we observe Parents' Day this year, I urge all Americans to join me in paying tribute to the millions of mothers and fathers—biological and adoptive, foster parents and stepparents—whose boundless love and selfless ef-

forts are building a better life for their children and for our nation. Let us repay that love and effort by striving, in our neighborhoods, schools, businesses, community and church organizations, and in government at every level, to help parents fulfill their awesome responsibilities and create a brighter future for America.

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 27, 1997, as Parents' Day. I invite the States, communities, and the people of the United States to join together in observing this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities to honor 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-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7016 of July 31, 1997

To Implement an Accelerated Schedule of Duty Elimination Under the North American Free Trade Agreement

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

1. On December 17, 1992, the Governments of Canada, Mexico, and the United States of America entered into the North American Free Trade Agreement ("the NAFTA"). The NAFTA was approved by the Congress in section 101(a) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act ("the NAFTA Implementation Act") (19 U.S.C. 3311(a)) and was implemented with respect to the United States by Proclamation 6641 of December 15, 1993.

2. Section 201(b) of the NAFTA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3331(b)) authorizes the President, subject to the consultation and layover requirements of section 103(a) of the NAFTA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3313(a)), to proclaim accelerated schedules for duty elimination that the United States may agree to with Mexico or Canada. Consistent with Article 302(3) of the NAFTA, I, through my duly empowered representative, on March 20, 1997, entered into an agreement with the Government of Canada and the Government of Mexico providing for an accelerated schedule of duty elimination for specific goods. Consultation and layover requirements of section 103(a) of the NAFTA Implementation Act with respect to such schedule of duty elimination have been satisfied.

3. Pursuant to section 201(b) of the NAFTA Implementation Act, I have determined that the modifications hereinafter proclaimed of duties on goods originating in the territory of a NAFTA party are necessary or appropriate to (i) maintain the general level of reciprocal and mutually advantageous concessions with respect to Canada and Mexico provided for by the

NAFTA and (ii) to carry out the agreement with Canada and Mexico providing an accelerated schedule of duty elimination for specific goods.

4. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483) (“the Trade Act”), authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“the HTS”) the substance of the relevant provisions of 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 201(b) of the NAFTA Implementation Act and section 604 of the Trade Act, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to provide for an accelerated schedule of duty elimination for specific goods, the tariff treatment set forth in the HTS for certain NAFTA originating goods 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 amendments made to the HTS by the Annex to this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1997.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamations

Proc. 7016

Annex

MODIFICATIONS TO THE HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES ("HTS") WITH RESPECT TO THE TARIFF TREATMENT OF CERTAIN GOODS ORIGINATING IN THE TERRITORY OF CANADA OR MEXICO

Section A. Effective with respect to goods of Canada under the terms of general note 12 of the tariff schedule that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1997, the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") is modified as follows:

(1). For subheadings 7901.12.10, 7901.12.50 and 9603.50.00, the Rates of Duty 1 Special subcolumn is modified by deleting the rate of duty and the "(CA)" following such rate and inserting "CA," in alphabetical order, in the parentheses following the "Free" rate of duty in such subcolumn.

(2). The following subheadings are inserted in numerical sequence in subchapter V of chapter 99 to the HTS. The subheadings are set forth in columnar format, and material in such columns are set forth in the columns of the HTS designated "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", and "Rates of Duty 1 Special", respectively. Bracketed matter is included to assist in the understanding of proclaimed modifications.

[Goods of Canada,....]		
*9905.20.25	Tahini (provided for in subheading 2008.19.90).....	Free (CA)
9905.39.21	Polyethylene film coated with heat activated adhesive (provided for in subheading 3921.90.50).....	Free (CA)
9905.44.21	Venetian blinds of wood (provided for in subheading 4421.90.40).....	Free (CA)
9905.54.20	Elastomeric monofilaments of polyurethane (provided for in subheading 5404.10.80).....	Free (CA)
9905.56.04	Imitation catgut (provided for in subheading 5604.90).....	Free (CA)
9905.68.15	Briquettes for gas fuel barbecues (provided for in subheading 6815.89.40 or 6914.90.80)...	Free (CA)
9905.73.40	Screws and bolts, whether or not with their nuts or washers, for aircraft (provided for in subheading 7318.15, 7508.90 or 8108.90.30).....	Free (CA)
9905.91.07	Appliance timers (provided for in heading 9107).....	Free (CA)
9905.91.14	Parts for appliance timers of heading 9107 (provided for in subheading 9114.90.30 or 9114.90.50).....	Free (CA)*

Section B. Effective with respect to goods of Mexico under the terms of general note 12 of the tariff schedule that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1997, the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") is modified as follows:

(1). For the following subheadings, the Rates of Duty 1 Special subcolumn is modified by deleting the staged rate of duty and the "(MX)" following such rate and by inserting "MX", in alphabetical order, in the parentheses following the "Free" rate of duty in such subcolumn.

2005.90.80	7901.12.10
2933.90.87	8536.50.80
5605.00.10	8714.91.90
5605.00.90	

Annex (continued)

Section B. (con.):

(2). The following subheadings are inserted in numerical sequence in subchapter VI of chapter 99 to the HTS. The subheadings are set forth in columnar format, and material in such columns are set forth in the columns of the HTS designated "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", and "Rates of Duty 1 Special", respectively. Bracketed matter is included to assist in the understanding of proclaimed modifications.

[Goods of Mexico, . . .]		
"9906.29.33	Trimethoprim (provided for in subheading 2933.59.22)	Free (MX)
9906.29.35	Sulfamethoxazol (provided for in subheading 2935.00.48)	Free (MX)
9906.44.21	Venetian blinds of wood (provided for in subheading 4421.90.40)	Free (MX)
9906.59.03	Woven fabrics of polypropylene, coated or laminated with plastics on one side only (provided for in subheading 5903.90.25)	Free (MX)
9906.63.02	Towels of cotton, printed, other than terry toweling or similar terry fabrics (provided for in subheading 6302.91.00)	Free (MX)
9906.73.18	Screws and bolts, whether or not with their nuts or washers, for aircraft (provided for in subheading 7318.15)	Free (MX)*

Proclamation 7017 of August 19, 1997**Women's Equality Day, 1997**

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

Each year, on Women's Equality Day, we reflect on how far we have traveled on our journey to make America live up to the ideals of justice and equality articulated so powerfully in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. Few constitutional amendments have affected that progress more profoundly than the 19th, which guarantees American women the right to vote.

Looking back from today's vantage point, where women hold positions of authority and responsibility at almost every level of government, it is hard to imagine that, for almost a century and a half, women were barred from exercising the most fundamental right of every democracy. There are women still living among us who can remember a time when they were prevented, by law, from having a role in shaping the destiny of their country and the impact of government on their own and their families' lives. But thanks to women and men of extraordinary courage and conviction, who waged for years a determined campaign for women's suffrage, the 19th Amendment was ratified in August of 1920 and opened the door for generations of American women to add their vision and voices to our national discourse.

This year, we mark another milestone in the life of our democracy: the 25th anniversary of the enactment of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. Title IX, building on the spirit of the 19th Amendment, prohibits discrimination against women in education and sports programs. For a quarter-century, it has enabled American girls and women to make the most of their abilities, to dream big dreams, and, more important, to achieve those dreams. In large measure, because of the 19th Amendment and Title IX, our Nation has reaped the rewards of women's talents, accomplishments, wisdom, and perspective. In every activity and profession, in the home and outside—as astronauts and professional athletes, as teachers and university presidents, as farmers and firefighters, as caregivers, Cabinet members, and Supreme Court Justices—women have made lasting contributions to the quality of our lives and the strength of our democracy.

Today, as Americans engage in a serious and profoundly important dialogue on the future of our multiracial, multiethnic, multicultural society, we do well to remember that we are all immeasurably enriched when we choose the path of inclusion and empowerment. Women's Equality Day and the anniversary of Title IX remind us that by demanding an equal opportunity for every American, we ensure a brighter future for all Americans.

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, 1997, as Women's Equality Day. I call upon the citizens of our great Nation to observe this day with appropriate programs and activities.

Proc. 7018

Title 3—The President

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7018 of September 8, 1997

America Goes Back to School, 1997

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

Americans want the best for our children. We want them to live out their dreams, empowered with the tools they need to make the most of their lives and to build a future where America remains the world's beacon of hope and freedom and opportunity. To do this, we must all make improving the quality of education in America one of our highest priorities.

In my State of the Union Address earlier this year, I issued a call to action for American education to prepare our Nation for the 21st century. Working together, we must make our schools strong and safe, with clear standards of achievement and discipline and talented, dedicated teachers in every classroom. Every school and every State should adopt rigorous national standards, with national tests in 4th-grade reading and 8th-grade math to make sure our children master the basics. We must ensure that every student can read independently and well by the end of the 3rd grade. We must connect every classroom and library to the Internet by the year 2000 and help all students become technologically literate. We must modernize school buildings and expand school choice and accountability in public education. And we must encourage lifelong learning for all our citizens, from expanding Head Start programs to helping adults improve their education and skills.

These goals are ambitious, but they are crucial if we are to prepare for the challenges and possibilities of life in the 21st century. With the 1997 balanced budget agreement, we will begin to meet these goals by providing new resources to help children learn to read, the means to help connect every school to the Internet, and tens of billions of dollars in tax cuts to help families pay for college.

I urge all Americans to become actively involved in their local schools and colleges and to make a real commitment to support education improvement and give our children the kind of support they need to succeed. The Partnership for Family Involvement in Education is setting a powerful example in this endeavor. These partners—including the Department of Education and more than 3,000 schools, families, colleges and universities, community, cultural, and religious groups, businesses, elected officials and policymakers, and the men and women of our Armed Forces—have pledged their support for our initiative, “America Goes Back to School: Answering the President’s Call to Action.” Through their dedication to our children, they are helping America’s young people grow into responsible and productive

citizens. They are proving that when communities unite, every student can achieve.

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, 1997, as a time when America Goes Back to School. I encourage parents, schools, community and State leaders, businesses, civic 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 meaningful involvement in schools and colleges and the students and families they serve.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7019 of September 12, 1997

National Week of Food Recovery, 1997

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

The American people are blessed with rich natural resources and an agricultural sector that is the most efficient and productive in the world. It is a tragic reality, however, that in this land of plenty, many of our fellow Americans still go hungry each day. This statistic becomes even more heartbreaking when we realize that about 27 percent of the estimated 356 billion pounds of food that America produces each year goes to waste at the retail, wholesale, and consumer levels.

Most of this loss occurs in the commercial food chain, as food travels from farms to wholesale markets, manufacturers, supermarkets, company cafeterias, and restaurants, and much of it is recoverable. Whether it be day-old bread at a bakery or an extra pan of lasagna not served by a restaurant or cafeteria, a significant amount of this food is perfectly edible and wholesome. Throwing away such food is an intolerable loss, because it both denies hungry Americans a vital source of nourishment and wastes precious resources. Municipalities across the country currently spend about \$1 billion a year in tax dollars to dispose of excess food.

There is a growing national movement to recover this food and distribute it to Americans in need. This movement, led by nonprofit groups and energized by new efforts at the Department of Agriculture, is making a noticeable difference in the amount of edible excess food that is finding its way to hungry people rather than ending up in dumpsters.

Every sector of our society—from individuals to large institutions—can do more to glean and recover excess food. Every person can have an impact. Individuals can donate canned and boxed goods to food drives; they can give their time and money to food recovery organizations; they can even

encourage the places where they work—and the businesses they patronize—to get involved in this movement.

Food recovery efforts will never replace a strong Federal safety net that includes such critical programs as the Food Stamp Program; the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children; the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs; and nutrition education efforts. However, extra food, provided through food recovery, can serve as a vital supplement to the diets of millions of Americans in need.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 14 through September 20, 1997, as National Week of Food Recovery, to be held in conjunction with the National Summit on Food Recovery. I call on all Americans to observe this week by actively participating in and supporting efforts to recover food for distribution to hungry Americans.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7020 of September 12, 1997

National Hispanic Heritage Month, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Throughout our history, America's promise of individual freedom and opportunity has drawn millions upon millions of immigrants from across the globe. As these newcomers arrived, they gradually wove their own traditions into the tapestry of our Nation's culture and society. The world's economy is becoming ever more interdependent and competitive, and these changes and others brought on by the revolution in communication technologies are lowering many of the old barriers to economic, cultural, and intellectual exchange among nations. In this new global community, we benefit greatly from the contributions that Hispanic Americans bring to our economy and our society.

As the youngest and fastest-growing segment of our population, Hispanic Americans are an increasingly vital part of our economy. In the first 3 years of our Administration, more than 220,000 Hispanic-American-owned businesses were created, and in recent years the number of companies owned by Hispanic women, in particular, has grown at three times the overall rate of business growth. Our citizens with roots in South and Central America, the Caribbean, and Spain have inherited an entrepreneurial spirit and an intense work ethic that have helped energize the strongest American economy in a generation. The new head of the Small Business Administration, Aida Alvarez, is a symbol of that spirit and its importance to America. Along with Secretary of Energy Federico Peña, Under Secretary of Agriculture I. Miley Gonzales, and Ambassador Bill Richardson, the United

Proclamations

Proc. 7021

States Representative to the United Nations, Administrator Alvarez reflects my Administration's continuing commitment to bring highly qualified Hispanic Americans into the highest levels of Government.

Our Hispanic citizens also are vital to America's success in expanding trade and developing closer ties with nations throughout the Western Hemisphere. Sharing a rich cultural and linguistic heritage with Hispanic Americans, these nations are already among our closest trading partners, and we hope to further expand our relationships with them at the Summit of the Americas next March.

The contributions of Hispanic Americans to the life of our Nation are much more than economic. Their strong commitment to family, community, and country sets a shining example for all our people. Generations of Hispanic Americans have served and sacrificed in America's Armed Forces to defend liberty and advance democracy throughout the world. And Hispanic culture continues to deeply enrich our social, intellectual, and artistic life.

To meet the challenges of the 21st century, we must create a society that offers opportunity to all Americans, requires responsibility from all Americans, and nurtures a community of all Americans. Hispanic Americans throughout our country are working to build such a society. To honor them for their dedication to this endeavor and for their many contributions to our Nation and our culture, the Congress, by Public Law 100-402, has authorized and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation designating September 15 through October 15 as "National Hispanic Heritage Month."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 15 through October 15, 1997, as National Hispanic Heritage Month. I call upon all government officials, educators, and the people of the United States to honor this observance with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities, and I encourage all Americans to rededicate themselves to the pursuit of equality.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7021 of September 15, 1997

50th Anniversary of the National Security Act of 1947

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

The United States emerged from the crucible of World War II to face a political and military landscape changed forever by the events of that conflict. The Soviet Union, a vital ally during the war, was fast becoming an actively hostile and dangerous opponent. And, as the most economically and militarily powerful nation on earth, the United States bore the awesome re-

sponsibility of preventing the onset of another and even more destructive world war.

Recognizing these harsh new realities, and wise in the hard lessons of recent history, President Truman and America's other civilian and military leaders determined to create the structures and programs that would guarantee our national security and promote lasting world peace. The result of their efforts was the National Security Act of 1947. This single historic piece of legislation created four extraordinary institutions that continue to serve America superbly a half-century later: the Department of Defense, the United States Air Force, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the National Security Council.

The complex task of coordinating the operations of ground, sea, and air forces during World War II demonstrated the need for unified direction of America's Armed Forces in the postwar world. The National Security Act answered that need by establishing the Department of Defense. Under the civilian control of the Secretary of Defense, and fortified by the collective experience, knowledge, and strategic guidance of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the three military departments within the Department of Defense—the Army, Navy, and Air Force—began to work together as a powerful team to integrate the operation and administration of all our Nation's Armed Forces.

Today, the Department of Defense has realized in large measure the objectives stated in the National Security Act. The Armed Forces and the unified commands have achieved a remarkable degree of integration in organization and operations and remain the best-trained, best-equipped, and best-prepared fighting force in the world. Our men and women in uniform stand ready to preserve America's freedom and protect our national interests whenever and wherever they are threatened.

The Second World War also proved the critical importance of air power to the defense of our Nation. With the creation of the United States Air Force as an independent armed service within the Department of Defense, the National Security Act helped to ensure America's mastery of the skies. In the subsequent 50 years, the courage and dedication of the men and women of the United States Air Force have been a constant source of pride and reassurance to the American people.

With equal devotion, the men and women of the Central Intelligence Agency have enabled America to meet the challenges of global leadership for the past half-century. Providing ten Presidents and their administrations with the strategic intelligence to make informed decisions vital to the security of our Nation, these dedicated public servants helped America to fight and win the Cold War. Today, in a world no longer burdened by superpower confrontation, they remain vigilant in the face of more diffuse and complex dangers: from aggression by rogue states and terrorism to the spread of weapons of mass destruction and international drug trafficking.

In creating the National Security Council, the National Security Act of 1947 provided the President with an invaluable forum for the consideration and coordination of domestic, foreign, and military policies related to America's security. Supporting the President, his Cabinet, and his other close advisors with sound judgment, analysis, and advice, the men and women of the National Security Council can reflect with pride on five decades of unparalleled service to our Nation. Through the East-West confrontations of

the Cold War to the threshold of the 21st century, the National Security Council has played a vital role in protecting our Nation's security and in preparing us for the challenges of the future.

As we observe the 50th anniversary of the National Security Act of 1947, we pay tribute to the vision and determination of a generation of American civilian and military leaders. Working together, they established the remarkable institutions we celebrate this week; institutions that have helped to secure the peace and prosperity that America enjoys today. The success of their efforts and of the historic legislation enacted half a century ago is reflected in an outstanding record of achievement: nuclear war averted, the Cold War won, and the nations of the world turning to democracy and free markets.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 14 through September 20, 1997, as a time to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the National Security Act of 1947. I call upon all Americans to observe this anniversary with appropriate programs and activities celebrating the accomplishments of this legislation and honoring the service and sacrifice of the thousands of dedicated Americans who have strived to carry out its mandate for the past five decades.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7022 of September 16, 1997

Citizenship Day and Constitution Week, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Of all the dates in American history, one of the most important is perhaps the least well-known—September 17, 1787. On that day, our Nation's Founders signed the Constitution of the United States, a document that has steadily grown in stature throughout the world as a model for democratic government under the rule of law.

As with most human enterprises, the Constitution was the product of compromise. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention brought with them to Philadelphia conflicting local and regional concerns, differing viewpoints, fears of creating a government that was either too powerful or too weak. When the convention seemed close to dissolving with nothing accomplished, Benjamin Franklin reminded his fellow delegates that history would judge them harshly if they failed in this great experiment of self-government: “. . . [M]ankind may hereafter, from this unfortunate instance, despair of establishing governments by human wisdom, and leave it to chance, war and conquest.”

But human wisdom did prevail. The delegates devised a framework for democracy with an ingenious design of checks and balances, broad protection of individual rights, and a mechanism for amendment to ensure that it would be able to respond to the ever-changing needs of our people. This remarkable document has rightly earned the world's admiration for its success in combining structural solidity with practical adaptability—a combination that has served our Nation through times of rapid change as well as times of stability.

We can measure that success by the thousands of men, women, and children who travel to our shores each year, seeking a chance to live out their dreams. Many of them know what life can be like without the blessings of our Constitution, and their experience is a powerful reminder to us of the importance of protecting the Constitution if we are to preserve freedom for ourselves and for the generations of Americans to follow. We can also learn much from their deep desire for American citizenship and their enthusiasm to embrace not only its privileges, but also its responsibilities—knowledge of and respect for our laws, a willingness to exercise their vote, and reverence for the fundamental American values of freedom, tolerance, and equality.

But today American citizenship requires more. At the Presidents' Summit for America's Future in Philadelphia this past April, I joined with Vice President Gore; former Presidents Ford, Carter, and Bush; General Colin Powell; and other national and community leaders in calling for a redefinition of American citizenship—a definition that includes a profound commitment to community service. Each of us must look into our own neighborhoods and communities and reach out to help our fellow Americans succeed. We can only fulfill America's bright promise of freedom and opportunity by ensuring that every citizen shares in that promise.

In commemorating the signing of the Constitution and in recognition of the importance of active, responsible citizenship to preserve its blessings for our Nation, 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, 1997, as Citizenship Day and September 17 through September 23, 1997, as Constitution Week. 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 our schools, churches, and other community centers to foster a greater understanding and appreciation of the Constitution and the rights and duties of citizenship.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7023 of September 16, 1997**National POW/MIA Recognition Day, 1997**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Throughout our Nation's history, the men and women of America's Armed Forces have preserved our freedom, protected our security, and upheld our democratic values. From the battles of the American Revolution through the crucible of two world wars to the challenging peacekeeping and humanitarian missions of today's post-Cold War era, our men and women in uniform have stood proudly in defense of the United States and in the cause of liberty. In the two centuries since our Nation's birth, more than a million have paid the price of that liberty with their lives.

Joining the ranks of these heroes are the thousands who have been held as prisoners of war or whose fate has never been resolved. Many have been lost in the chaos of battle, the grief of their loss made more acute for their families and their fellow Americans because of the inability to determine whether they perished or survived. Captive Americans, cruelly stripped of their freedom, treated with contempt and brutality, or used as pawns by their captors in a larger political struggle, have fought long, lonely battles against despair, physical and psychological torture, and the ultimate fear of being forgotten.

But Americans will never forget those who have borne the indignities and sufferings of captivity in service to our country, those missing in action, or those who died as prisoners of war, far from home and family. On National POW/MIA Recognition Day, we reaffirm our commitment to those still missing and renew our pledge to make every effort to obtain the answers to their fate. We can do no less for these American heroes and for their families, who have endured such profound loss and whose suffering continues as long as their loved ones' fate remains unknown.

On September 19, 1997, the flag of the National League of Families of American Prisoners of War and Missing in Southeast Asia will be flown over the White House, the U.S. Capitol, the 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 our country. This black and white banner, symbolizing America's missing, is a stark and powerful reminder to people around the world that our Nation will keep faith with those who have served and sacrificed; that we will not rest until we receive the fullest possible accounting of every American missing in service to our country.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim September 19, 1997, as National POW/MIA Recognition Day. I ask all Americans to join me in honoring former American prisoners of war and those whose fate is still undetermined. I also encourage the American people to remember with special sympathy and concern the courageous families who maintain their steadfast vigil and who persevere in their search for answers and for the peace that comes only with certainty. Finally, I call upon State and local officials and private organizations to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Proc. 7024

Title 3—The President

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7024 of September 19, 1997

Minority Enterprise Development Week, 1997

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

The American economy today is the envy of the world. Since the beginning of my Administration, our economy has created nearly 13 million new jobs, unemployment has declined to 4.9 percent, and America has once again become the world's leading exporter.

Minority entrepreneurs have played a vital role in this success story. With their faith in our free enterprise system, their determination to overcome any barriers to success, their willingness to work long and hard and to make the most of every opportunity, they epitomize the American can-do spirit. They create jobs in communities where jobs are most needed, and they set a powerful example of achievement for young people seeking to make the most of their lives.

In the years ahead, these minority business men and business women will become increasingly important to our Nation's competitive edge in the global economy, which will offer great rewards to those who truly understand life beyond our borders. Because of their racial, linguistic, and cultural diversity, minority entrepreneurs are uniquely positioned to meet the needs of this dynamic international marketplace.

Recognizing the contributions that minority enterprises make to the social and economic fabric of our Nation, we must continue to remove any barriers that prevent talented men and women of every racial and ethnic background from participating fully in America's economic mainstream. Working in partnership, government and private industry must ensure that minority-owned firms have equal access to capital, technical assistance, new markets, and opportunities for growth. We must attract new entrepreneurs to the marketplace and encourage existing firms to expand. By doing so, we can ensure that America's promise will continue to shine brightly for all our people.

As we observe Minority Enterprise Development Week, let us honor the energy, determination, and optimism of our Nation's minority entrepreneurs, whose hard work has done so much to help keep America strong, prosperous, and full of hope for the future.

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 21 through September 27, 1997, as Minority Enterprise Development Week. I call on all Americans to commemorate this event with appropriate cere-

monies and activities in acknowledgment of the many contributions that minority entrepreneurs bring to our national life.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7025 of September 19, 1997

**National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week,
1997**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

We are a few short years away from the dawn of the 21st century, yet much of the challenge and change we have been anticipating is already upon us. We are competing today in a truly global economy, an economy based on information and technology as well as agriculture and industry. We are living in the age of the information revolution, the era of the World Wide Web, of daily advances in communications technology where a universe of knowledge is only a keyboard and a modem away. We are crossing the frontier into a new world, and our only map and compass in that world will be education.

We must build an educational system that prepares our young people for the jobs of the future. We must empower them with the values, experiences, and self-confidence to succeed in our diverse society. We must provide them with the knowledge and motivation to reach their full human potential—and we must leave no one behind. In devising such an educational system, we need only look to America's Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) for a model of excellence.

This extraordinary network of institutions, more than a century old, has created a legacy of unquestioned accomplishment in fostering student success. Founded to educate African Americans in a segregated society, these colleges and universities have flourished and built an enviable record of achievement in educating America's black scientists, doctors, teachers, lawyers, artists, entrepreneurs, community and religious leaders, and other professionals. They have provided generations of students with access to highly supportive environments for learning. The experience and expertise of HBCUs make them an invaluable resource to our Nation during this period of significant change.

America's Historically Black Colleges and Universities daily demonstrate effective leadership in a multitude of ways: they develop and practice innovative academic approaches to ensure student success; they create campus programs that offer new solutions to critical social problems; they produce cutting-edge research with practical applications; and they forge strong global relationships from a myriad of international activities. Moreover, against formidable financial odds, they have persisted in keeping education

affordable for the constituencies they serve, without sacrificing quality. They have never allowed scarce funding, poor educational preparation, or societal disadvantage to get in the way of their mission to educate and nurture the intellectual potential of the black community.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities have done more to make the American Dream a reality for African Americans than has any other set of institutions in our country. These institutions are poised to enter the 21st century, ready to build on this tradition of excellence, achievement, and reverence for education. We can count on them to continue to make vital contributions to our Nation's success and to ensure that America lives up to our fundamental values of equality and opportunity.

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 21 through September 27, 1997, 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 Historically Black Colleges and Universities and their graduates.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7026 of September 19, 1997

National Farm Safety and Health Week, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

From the earliest days of our Nation, the men and women who work the land have held a special place in America's heart, history, and economy. Many of us are no more than a few generations removed from forebears whose determination and hard work on farms and fields helped to build our Nation and shape its values. While the portion of our population directly involved in agriculture has diminished over the years, those who live and work on America's farms and ranches continue to make extraordinary contributions to the quality of our national life and the strength of our economy.

The life of a farmer or rancher has never been easy. The work is hard, physically challenging, and uniquely subject to the forces of nature; the chemicals and labor-saving machinery that have helped American farmers become so enormously productive have also brought with them new health hazards; and working with livestock can result in frequent injury to agricultural workers and their families.

Fortunately, there are measures we can take to reduce agriculture-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths. Manufacturers continue to improve the safe-

ty features of farming equipment; protective clothing and safety gear can reduce the exposure of workers to the health threats posed by chemicals, noise, dust, and sun; training in first-aid procedures and access to good health care can often mean the difference between life and death.

The key to all these safety measures is education. During National Farm Safety and Health Week, I encourage America's farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural workers to remain alert to the dangers inherent in their livelihood. By learning about and using the latest safety features of farming equipment and vehicles, wearing personal protective gear and clothing, and practicing good preventive health care, they can avoid or reduce many of the hazards they face each day. It is particularly important to teach our young people on farms and ranches about proper safety measures, to provide safe areas where children can play, and to monitor their activities. Their experience and maturity must always be considered before they are allowed to participate in farm or ranch work.

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 21 through September 27, 1997, as National Farm Safety and Health Week. I call upon government agencies, educational institutions, 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 ask agricultural workers to take advantage of available technology, training, and information that can help them prevent injury and illness. I also call upon all Americans to observe Wednesday, September 24, 1997, as a day to focus on the risks facing young people on our Nation's farms and ranches and to reflect during this week on the bounty that we enjoy thanks to the hard work and dedication of America's agricultural workers.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7027 of September 25, 1997

Austrian-American Day, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

For more than 200 years, the life of our Nation has been enriched and renewed by the many people who have come here from around the world, seeking a new life for themselves and their families. Austrian Americans have made their own unique and lasting contributions to America's strength and character, and they continue to play a vital role in the peace and prosperity we enjoy today.

As with so many other immigrants, the earliest Austrians came to America in search of religious freedom. Arriving in 1734, they settled in the colony

of Georgia, growing and prospering with the passing of the years. One of these early Austrian settlers, Johann Adam Treutlen, was to become the first elected governor of the new State of Georgia.

In the two centuries that followed, millions of other Austrians made the same journey to our shores. From the political refugees of the 1848 revolutions in Austria to Jews fleeing the anti-Semitism of Hitler's Third Reich, Austrians brought with them to America a love of freedom, a strong work ethic, and a deep reverence for education. In every field of endeavor, Austrian Americans have made notable contributions to our culture and society. We have all been enriched by the lives and achievements of such individuals as Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter; Joel Elias Spingarn, who helped to found the NAACP; psychiatrist and educator Alexandra Adler; lyricist Frederick Loewe, who helped to transform American musical theater; and architects John Smithmeyer and Richard Neutra.

Americans of Austrian descent have also helped to nurture the strong ties of friendship between the United States and Austria, a friendship that has survived the upheaval of two World Wars and the subsequent division of Europe between the forces of East and West. On September 26, 1945, a conference was convened in Vienna among the nine Austrian Federal States that helped to unify the nation and paved the way for recognition by the United States and the Allied Forces of the first postwar Provisional Austrian Government. Setting the date for the first free national elections, this important meeting laid the foundation for the strong, prosperous, and independent Austria we know today.

In recognition of the significance of this date to the relationship between our Nation and the Federal Republic of Austria, and in gratitude for the many gifts that Austrian Americans bring to the life of our country, it is appropriate that we pause to celebrate Austrian-American Day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Friday, September 26, 1997, as Austrian-American Day. I encourage all Americans to recognize and celebrate the important contributions that millions of Americans of Austrian descent have made—and continue to make—to our Nation's strength and prosperity.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7028 of September 25, 1997

Gold Star Mother's Day, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As a free people, Americans have always sought to live our lives in peace; but history's harsh lessons have taught us that to remain free, we must be

prepared for war. At many times and in many ways throughout the year, we remember the millions of selfless Americans whose wartime service helped preserve our freedom and the values we hold dear; and it is fitting that we should do so. But we must also remember that not all of the sacrifices that sustained us were made on the battlefield.

Long after the devastation of war ceases, the destruction left in its wake continues to afflict those who survive. For America's Gold Star Mothers—who have lost a child in the service of our country—the grief is particularly acute. The sons and daughters they cherished through the years, whom they guided and comforted through all the joys and heartaches of childhood and adolescence, were torn from their lives forever with cruel and sudden force. These mothers must live the rest of their lives knowing that the talents and ambitions of their children will never be fulfilled, that each family gathering or celebration will be shadowed by the absence of a dearly loved son or daughter.

Yet despite the enormity of their loss, America's Gold Star Mothers have continued to do what comes naturally to mothers: to comfort, to nurture, to give of themselves for the benefit of others. Through their devotion to our disabled veterans and their families, their generous community service, and their dedication to preserving the memory of the fallen, Gold Star Mothers remind us in so many poignant ways that true love of country often calls for both service and sacrifice.

For these reasons and more, and in recognition of the special burden that Gold Star Mothers bear on behalf of all of us, we set aside this day each year to honor and thank them and to rededicate ourselves to creating a world in which the kind of sacrifice they have been called upon to make need never be repeated. 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 28, 1997, as 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 encourage the American people also to display the flag and to hold appropriate meetings in their homes, places of worship, or other suitable places as a public expression of the sympathy and respect that our Nation holds for our Gold Star Mothers.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7029 of October 1, 1997**National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, 1997**

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Every year we dedicate the month of October to focus on breast cancer and to reaffirm our national commitment to eradicate it. But for thousands of American women and their families and friends, breast cancer is a devastating reality that casts a shadow over their lives every day. In this decade alone, nearly half a million women will die of breast cancer, and more than 1.5 million new cases of the disease will be diagnosed.

Our greatest weapon in the crusade against breast cancer is knowledge; knowledge of its causes and knowledge about prevention and treatment. My Administration has established a National Action Plan on Breast Cancer to unite organizations across the country in a collaborative effort to find out more about the disease and how best to respond to it.

The Department of Health and Human Services is taking the lead in this national effort, through education and research at the National Cancer Institute and the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research; through nationwide screening and detection programs at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; through certification of mammography facilities by the Food and Drug Administration; through prevention services and treatment by health benefit programs such as Medicare and Medicaid; and through increased access to clinical treatment trials for cancer patients who are beneficiaries in Department of Defense and Department of Veterans Affairs programs. The Department of Defense has also initiated a breast cancer research program to reduce the incidence of breast cancer, increase survival rates, and improve the quality of life for women diagnosed with the disease.

We can be proud of the progress we have made. One of the most promising recent research achievements is our increased understanding of the role of genetics in the cancer process. We have learned that cancer is a disease of altered genes and altered gene function, and research into the relationship between breast cancer and genes is helping us to better understand the basis of the disease. However, we must ensure that progress in genetic information is used only to advance and to improve the Nation's health—not as a basis for discrimination. That is why this year I have urged the Congress to pass a law that prevents health insurance plans from discriminating against individuals on the basis of genetic information.

High-quality mammography has also proved to be a powerfully effective tool in the effort to detect breast cancer in its earliest, most treatable stage. The National Cancer Institute, the American Cancer Society, and many other professional organizations agree that women in their forties benefit from mammography screening, and earlier this year I was pleased to sign legislation that will help Medicare beneficiaries with cost-sharing for annual screening mammograms. The First Lady has also launched an annual campaign to encourage older women to use the Medicare mammography screening benefits.

We have real cause for celebration during National Breast Cancer Awareness Month this year: recent data show that the breast cancer rate for American women is declining. Heartened by this knowledge, let us reaffirm our commitment to the crusade against breast cancer. Let us ensure that all women know about the dangers of breast cancer, are informed about the lifesaving potential of early detection, receive recommended screening services, and have access to health care services and information. Let us continue to move research forward to improve treatments and find a cure for this disease. Working together, we can look forward to the day when our mothers, wives, daughters, sisters, and friends can live long, healthy lives, free from the specter of breast cancer.

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 1997 as National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. I call upon government officials, businesses, communities, health care professionals, educators, volunteers, and all the people of the United States to reflect on the progress we have made in advancing our knowledge about breast cancer and to publicly reaffirm our national commitment to controlling and curing this disease.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7030 of October 1, 1997

National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In observing the month of October as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, the American people reaffirm our commitment to prevent and eliminate violence against women. Domestic violence is not simply a private family matter—it is a matter affecting the entire community.

Too many of America's homes have become places where women, children, and seniors suffer physical abuse and emotional trauma. Domestic violence is a leading cause of injury to women in our country, and it occurs among all racial, ethnic, religious, and economic groups. It is a particularly devastating form of abuse because it wears a familiar face: the face of a spouse, parent, or partner. This violence too often extends beyond the home and into the workplace.

My Administration is committed to ending this violence and to protecting women in all aspects of their lives, whether in the home, in the community, or in the workplace. In 1994, I fought for passage of the Violence Against Women Act, which combined tough new penalties for offenders with funding for much-needed shelters, counseling services, public education, and research to help the victims of violence. The Federal penalties

and prevention efforts included in this legislation have improved our ability to deter crimes of domestic violence.

Early in my Administration, as outlined in the landmark Crime Bill, I established the Office of Violence Against Women in the Department of Justice to lead our comprehensive national effort to combine tough Federal laws with assistance to States and localities to fight domestic violence and other crimes against women. In February 1996, the Department of Health and Human Services launched the 24-hour-a-day, toll-free National Domestic Violence Hotline, 1-800-797-SAFE, so that those in trouble can find out how to get emergency help, find shelter, or report abuse. To date, the hotline has received more than 118,000 calls from all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. We also initiated an Advisory Council on Violence Against Women to bring together experts in the field, including representatives from law enforcement, business, health and human services, and advocates, to focus national attention on successful, multifaceted solutions to combating violence and sexual assault.

We cannot simply rest on past efforts. My Administration is continuing its work to prevent domestic violence and to care for survivors in their communities and workplaces. We are committed to strengthening the health care system's ability to screen, treat, prevent, and eliminate family violence by supporting training of health care providers and projects to assist those in the substance abuse field to address domestic violence. We are working to improve collaboration between human services providers, advocates, and the criminal justice community to enhance responses to domestic violence. The Department of Health and Human Services is sponsoring projects and programs to coordinate community responses to domestic violence, to focus on youth and children who witness violence, and to link child protection services with community providers who work with abused women and their children.

Finally, as a further enhancement of my 1995 directive to all Federal departments and agencies to conduct employee awareness campaigns on domestic violence, the Office of Personnel Management is producing a guide to help agency representatives develop programs to prevent and respond to all types of workplace violence against Federal employees, including domestic violence. This guide, drafted by experts in the areas of mental health, investigations, law enforcement, threat assessment, and employee relations, will serve as a useful tool in providing step-by-step information to identify, prevent, and respond to violence so that we can protect those in the Federal work force.

I encourage the private sector to expand its role in preventing and eliminating domestic violence. We must also strengthen coordinated efforts between the public and private sectors to combat domestic violence in the home, the community, and the workplace. These efforts must ensure that no survivor of domestic violence lives in isolation and that the families of victims also have our support. No child should have to live in an abusive home. No woman should live in fear in her home, on the streets, or on the job. Only through a national commitment to this effort can we stop domestic violence and ensure that its survivors are safe.

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 1997 as Na-

tional Domestic Violence Awareness Month. I call upon government officials, law enforcement agencies, health professionals, educators, community leaders, and the American people to join together to end the domestic violence that threatens so many of our people.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7031 of October 2, 1997

National Disability Employment Awareness Month, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America has always been blessed with abundant natural resources; but we sometimes fail to recognize that we have been blessed with rich human resources as well. Millions of people in thousands of professions have built this great country with their labor and made a reality of the American Dream for themselves and their families. But for 20 percent of our population, that dream has too often been deferred or denied. Americans with disabilities have had to overcome barriers in communication, transportation, architecture, and attitude to take their rightful place in our Nation's work force.

If America is to continue to grow and prosper, if we are to lead the challenging global economy of the 21st century, we cannot afford to ignore the talents, energy, and creativity of the 54 million Americans with disabilities. Thanks to the Americans with Disabilities Act, we are making significant progress in eliminating workplace discrimination and ensuring equal job opportunities for people with disabilities. This landmark civil rights legislation, enacted 7 years ago with bipartisan support, has opened doors and brought down barriers across our country for people with disabilities. It has empowered them with the opportunity to become employees, taxpayers, and active participants in the life of their communities.

To build on this progress, government at every level must work in partnership with business, labor, and community organizations to ensure that all Americans, regardless of disability, can live and learn and work alongside their fellow citizens. Only when we guarantee the inclusion, empowerment, and independence of all our people will America fulfill its great promise of freedom and opportunity.

To recognize the full potential of individuals with disabilities and to encourage all Americans to work toward their full integration into the 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 1997 as National Disability

Proc. 7032

Title 3—The President

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 achieve the full integration into the work force of people with disabilities.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7032 of October 3, 1997

Fire Prevention Week, 1997

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

Of all the disasters that confront Americans every year, few cause more loss of life and property than fire. Across the country each day, fire threatens our communities, our livelihoods, and our lives. Last year alone, almost 5,000 men, women, and children perished in fires, and nearly 80 percent of these deaths occurred in homes. This tragic statistic is a call to action for all of us, not only to remain vigilant in our efforts to prevent fires, but also to learn how to react quickly and sensibly when fires occur.

Many people do not understand the speed at which fire can spread, the intensity of its heat, or the toxic power of its smoke. Because a quick, decisive response often means the difference between life and death, it is important to learn about fire, to recognize how deadly a threat it is, and to react to it immediately. The National Fire Protection Association, in partnership with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and our Nation's fire services, has selected "Know When to Go! React Fast To Fire!" as the theme of this year's Fire Prevention Week. This theme reinforces a simple but essential element of fire safety: escape planning.

Because approximately 80 percent of last year's fatal fires occurred in the home, every family should develop a home escape plan. If a smoke or fire alarm sounds, everyone must react quickly. When away from home, we need to make it a habit to locate the nearest exit in any building we occupy. Most important, we must never reenter a burning building.

By following these basic safety rules, we can save lives and reduce the risks to our Nation's firefighters. Every 16 seconds, a fire department responds to a fire somewhere in the United States. Last year, thousands of firefighters were injured, and 92 made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty. Our Nation will acknowledge the extraordinary dedication of these valiant men and women by paying tribute to America's career and volunteer firefighters on Sunday, October 5, 1997, at the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial Service 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 Constitu-

tion and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 5 through October 11, 1997, as Fire Prevention Week. I encourage the people of the United States to take an active role in fire prevention not only during this week, but throughout the year. I also call upon all Americans to honor the courageous members of our Nation's fire and emergency services by learning about the dangers posed by fire and by preparing their friends and family members to react immediately and safely to fires when they occur.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7033 of October 6, 1997

Child Health Day, 1997

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

For children, childhood seems to last forever; but for adults—particularly for those of us who are parents—it passes in the blink of an eye. The little girl smiling at us from her tricycle and the little boy running to catch the school bus will soon be driving away to their first jobs. One of the greatest gifts we can offer our children while they are still in our care is a healthy start in life.

We are making tremendous progress as a nation in helping more children get that healthy start. This year I signed into law historic legislation to extend health care coverage to millions of uninsured children. This \$24 billion initiative over 5 years is the largest investment in children's health since the creation of Medicaid in 1965. On October 1, the Federal Government and the States began a partnership to help provide meaningful health insurance to children whose families earn too much for Medicaid but too little to afford private coverage.

This new initiative will take an enormous step toward improving the health of our Nation's children. In 1995, approximately 10 million of them were not covered by health insurance, and they were either ineligible for or not enrolled in publicly financed medical assistance programs. Last year, another 800,000 uninsured children joined their ranks. These children are less likely to receive the primary care services they need to maintain good health, and they are at risk of receiving lower quality care. Too often they become trapped in a tragic downward spiral—poor health keeps them out of school, keeps them from pursuing their studies with energy and enthusiasm, and often keeps them from acquiring the knowledge and self-esteem they need to reach their full potential. With this new children's health initiative, we can provide millions of children the coverage they need to grow up healthy and strong.

We are making progress in other areas, as well. Thanks to advances in medical research and our increasing knowledge about prevention and the im-

portance of good nutrition, many childhood diseases and illnesses can now be averted. Funding for childhood immunization has doubled since 1993, and immunization rates are at an all-time high. In addition, we recently announced an important Food and Drug Administration regulation requiring manufacturers to do studies on pediatric populations for new prescription drugs—and those currently on the market—to ensure that our prescription drugs have been adequately tested for the unique needs of children. We have dramatically increased participation in the Women, Infants and Children Supplemental Nutrition Program, providing nutrition packages and information and health referrals to more than 7 million infants, children, and pregnant women. With the enactment of the Kassebaum-Kennedy bill last year, we have helped millions of children keep their healthcare coverage when their parents change or lose jobs.

We are also taking strong actions to prevent our children from smoking. Each day 3,000 children become regular smokers and 1,000 of them will die from a tobacco-related illness. Last year, my Administration issued guide-lines to eliminate easy access to tobacco products and to prohibit companies from directing advertising towards children.

To acknowledge our profound responsibility to nurture the health and development of America's children, 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 6, 1997, as Child Health Day. I call upon my fellow Americans to join me on that day, and every day throughout the year, in strengthening our national commitment to the well-being of our children.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7034 of October 6, 1997

German-American Day, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America has always drawn its strength from the millions of people who have come here in search of freedom and the opportunity to live out their dreams. Men and women of different nationalities, different races, and different religions have made their own rich and unique contributions to our national life.

From their arrival at Jamestown in 1607 until the present day, Germans have been among the largest ethnic groups to make their home in our country. Like so many others, the earliest German settlements in America were

founded by men and women in search of religious liberty. William Penn invited a group of German Mennonites to Pennsylvania, which was to remain a center of German settlement during the Colonial period. Other German communities were founded in New Jersey and New York, as well as in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley, the Carolinas, and Georgia. In the 19th century, German pioneers began to settle in the Midwest and West, and today a quarter of our Nation's population can trace its ancestry to German origins.

Germans and German Americans have profoundly influenced every facet of American life. Great soldiers, such as General Baron von Steuben in our Revolutionary War and General Norman Schwarzkopf in the Gulf War, have fought to preserve our freedom and defend America's interests. Scientists such as Albert Einstein and Wernher von Braun have immeasurably broadened our horizons, as have artists like Albert Bierstadt, Josef Albers, Ernestine Schumann-Heink, Lillian Blauvelt, and Paul Hindemith. And generations of German Americans, with their energy, creativity, and strong work ethic, have enriched the economic and commercial life of the United States. All Americans have benefited greatly from the labor, leadership, talents, and vision of Germans and German Americans, and it is fitting that we set aside this special day to acknowledge their many contributions to our liberty, culture, and 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 Monday, October 6, 1997, as German-American Day. I encourage all Americans to recognize and celebrate the many gifts that millions of people of German ancestry have brought to our national life.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7035 of October 9, 1997

Leif Erikson Day, 1997

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

Americans have always been a people marked by a spirit of discovery. Generations of American explorers and pioneers have pushed against the boundaries of the known world, eager to see what lies beyond the next horizon. We come by that spirit naturally, for millions of us are descended from men and women of courage, vision, and independence who left their native lands to seek new possibilities in a new world.

One of the earliest of these was Leif Erikson. Almost a thousand years ago, braving the cold and unforgiving North Atlantic, he set out on a voyage that would ultimately bring him to this continent and a lasting place in his-

tory. But Leif Erikson is more than a symbol of the pioneer spirit. He is also a powerful reminder of the long and proud history of the sons and daughters of Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland who endured the hardships of the American frontier to build a new life for themselves and their families. These immigrants from the Nordic countries, and their descendants, have contributed immeasurably to America's strength, character, prosperity, and independent spirit.

Today, the people of Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland are our partners in building a new Europe. Committed to democracy and self-determination, they have always reached out to those struggling for freedom and equality. We are proud to join them in fostering the integration of the Baltic countries of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Western family of nations. We also look forward to joining our Nordic friends in celebrating in the year 2000 the millennial anniversary of Leif Erikson's momentous voyage to our shores. It is fitting that we should pay special tribute to Leif Erikson—son of Iceland, grandson of Norway—as we begin our own uncharted journey of discovery into the new millennium that stretches before us.

In honor of Leif Erikson and of our Nordic-American heritage, the Congress, by joint resolution approved on September 2, 1964 (Public Law 88-566), has authorized and requested the President to proclaim 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, 1997, 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-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7036 of October 9, 1997

General Pulaski Memorial Day, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In times of peace and at moments of great crisis, America has been blessed with the steadfast support of friends from other nations. Few have proved their friendship with more courage and generosity than Casimir Pulaski, who paid for America's independence with his own life.

As a son of Poland, Pulaski knew well the desire for freedom and self-determination. He fought bravely beside his father and brothers in his native land, defending Poland from the aggression of neighboring empires with such skill and valor that he was known throughout Europe for his military exploits. Ultimately outnumbered by opposing forces, he escaped to

France, where he met Benjamin Franklin and offered his services in behalf of the American Revolution.

Upon his arrival in America, Pulaski told General Washington that he had come to defend liberty and “to live or die for her.” True to his word, he fought valiantly as a brigadier general in our Continental Army and made the ultimate sacrifice for our Nation’s freedom during the siege of Savannah.

More than two centuries later, Americans and Poles alike remember with pride and gratitude the outstanding service General Pulaski gave to both his native and adopted lands. Today the United States and Poland enjoy freedom, prosperity, and the prospect for a bright future as allies in NATO, thanks to the unwavering commitment of patriots and heroes like Casimir Pulaski.

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 Saturday, October 11, 1997, as General Pulaski Memorial Day. I encourage all Americans to commemorate this occasion with appropriate programs and activities paying tribute to Casimir Pulaski and his contributions to the cause of American freedom.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7037 of October 10, 1997

White Cane Safety Day, 1997

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

As we stand at the dawn of the 21st century, new technologies are rapidly changing and improving the lives of Americans. For one group of Americans in particular—those who are blind or visually impaired—these technologies have opened doors to unparalleled opportunities. Blind Americans now can more readily access information of all kinds, and these advances have brought important improvements to the education, careers, and daily lives of blind and visually impaired people.

In this time of extraordinary progress, however, the simple yet profoundly useful white cane remains an indispensable tool and symbol of independence that has afforded countless blind and visually impaired citizens the opportunity to pursue the American Dream. And so, as we all share in a new era of expanded technological innovations that improve the lives of all of our Nation’s citizens, we also celebrate the white cane for its ability to empower and recognize it as the embodiment of freedom.

As a Nation, let us also reassert our commitment to ensuring equal opportunity, equal access, and full participation of citizens with disabilities in

our community life. This year, we celebrated the reauthorization of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, reaffirming our belief that all students can learn and must have the opportunities and resources necessary to do so. And we must continue to enforce vigorously the Americans with Disabilities Act, so that our blind and visually impaired fellow citizens enjoy equal opportunity, access to public and private services and accommodations, and a workplace free of discrimination.

To honor the numerous achievements of blind and visually impaired citizens and to recognize the significance of the white cane in advancing independence, the Congress, by joint resolution approved October 6, 1964, has designated October 15 of each year as “White Cane Safety Day.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 15, 1997, 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 tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7038 of October 10, 1997

National School Lunch Week, 1997

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

Each year during the month of October, we set aside a week to focus on the importance of the National School Lunch Program and its contributions to the health and well-being of America’s schoolchildren. Through this program, established more than 50 years ago by President Truman, young people learn firsthand about healthful dietary habits and how to make wise choices regarding the foods they eat. And for millions of children, many of whom come from families in need, their school lunch is the most nutritious meal they will eat during the day.

When President Kennedy proclaimed the first National School Lunch Week in 1963, some 68,000 schools were serving lunches to 16 million children each day. Today, the program is available in more than 94,000 schools across the country, and 26 million students participate daily. This dramatic growth proves that the program continues to meet a significant need in local communities across the Nation, and its success admirably reflects the hard work and commitment of school food-service professionals, as well as the support and technical assistance provided by State administrators.

The National School Lunch Program also reflects our profound concern for the well-being of our young people. By providing them with wholesome, nutritious meals day in and day out, we are helping to improve our children’s overall health, increase their learning capacity, lengthen their atten-

tion span, and promote healthful dietary habits that will serve them well for a lifetime.

All of these accomplishments are made possible by the many dedicated food-service professionals, administrators, educators, parents, business and community leaders, and other concerned individuals at the local, State, and Federal levels who work in partnership to ensure the effectiveness of the National School Lunch Program. We must strive to build on their achievements so that this vital program will continue to meet the needs of America's children into the next century.

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 October 12 through October 18, 1997, as National School Lunch Week. I call upon all Americans to recognize those individuals whose efforts contribute to the success of this program and to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7039 of October 10, 1997

Columbus Day, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The life and achievements of Christopher Columbus demonstrate how powerful and lasting an influence one individual can have on the course of human history. Although great explorers reached the shores of this continent both before and after Columbus, few have captured the American imagination as he has. Perhaps because we have always been an adventurous people, eager for challenge and change, we feel a special affinity for this extraordinary man who left the safety of known waters to pursue his vision across the ocean to the threshold of a new world.

Although his momentous voyages across the Atlantic took place more than 500 years ago, their impact can still be felt today. Columbus' discoveries in the West Indies brought about substantive and continuing contact between the peoples of the Old World and the New, contact that gave rise to misunderstandings and conflicts that we still seek to reconcile today. He also made possible the exploration and settlement of North America and opened the door to our continent for generations to follow—people of every race and culture and ethnic origin, who have given our Nation its rich and

unique diversity. Christopher Columbus, a son of Italy whose bold enterprise was made possible by the Spanish crown, holds a special place in the hearts of Americans of Italian and Spanish heritage. But, as we prepare for our own voyage of discovery into the next millennium, all Americans can draw inspiration from the character and accomplishments of Columbus. With vision, courage, imagination, and optimism, we can create a future bright with promise and a new world where all of us can pursue our dreams.

In recognition of the enduring achievements of Christopher Columbus, 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 13, 1997, 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 tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7040 of October 10, 1997

National Children’s Day, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

With the birth of every child, the world becomes new again. Within each new infant lies enormous potential—potential for loving, for learning, and for making life better for others. But this potential must be nurtured. Just as seeds need fertile soil, warm sunshine, and gentle rain to grow, so do our children need a caring environment, the security of knowing they are loved, and the encouragement and opportunity to make the most of their God-given talents. There is no more urgent task before us, as a people and as a Nation, than creating such an environment for America’s children.

One of the surest ways to do so is to strengthen American families and help parents in their efforts to raise healthy, happy children. My Administration has worked hard to give parents the tools they need to fulfill their crucial responsibilities. We have sought to put tobacco and guns out of the reach of children. We are improving the quality of our children’s schools by making a national commitment to high academic and teaching standards. Recognizing the importance of a child’s early years to his or her development, we have expanded Head Start and established Early Head Start for low-income families with children 3 years old or younger. We have made it easier for millions of parents to take time off to be with a sick child

without losing their jobs, and to keep their health insurance when they change jobs. We have protected Medicaid coverage for 36 million Americans, including about 20 million children, and the Balanced Budget Act I recently signed into law will provide meaningful health care coverage to millions more uninsured children.

But there is still much to be accomplished if we are to ensure that America's children grow up to meet their fullest potential. Our next important goal must be to build upon our efforts and improve the quality and affordability of child care in our Nation. With more people in the work force, with more single-parent homes, and with more families in which both parents have to work to make ends meet, millions of American children are already in some form of day care, and the demand for affordable, quality child care is growing. Later this month, the First Lady and I will host the White House Conference on Child Care to work with and learn from other parents, child care providers and experts, business leaders, and economists. Together we will focus on the best means to increase the quality, availability, and affordability of child care in our Nation.

As we observe National Children's Day this year, let us recommit ourselves to creating a society where parents can raise healthy, happy children; where every newborn is cherished, where every child is encouraged to succeed, and where all our young people are free to pursue their dreams.

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 12, 1997, as National Children's Day. I urge all Americans to express their love and appreciation for children on this day and on every day throughout the year. I invite Federal officials, State and local governments, and particularly all American families to join together 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 tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7041 of October 15, 1997

International Rural Women's Day, 1997

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

Our world has been continually uplifted and renewed by the contributions of women. Women of courage and conscience, women of strength and compassion, women of vision and talent have enriched every aspect of international society. In our own Nation, the names of such extraordinary individuals as Harriet Tubman, Susan B. Anthony, Jane Addams, Rosa Parks, Dolores Huerta, and so many more, are etched on our history and in our hearts. But there are millions of other women who live and work among

us whose names will never be known, but whose efforts and energy contribute profoundly to the quality of our lives. Rural women are numbered among these many quiet heroes.

Today rural women comprise more than one-quarter of the world's population, and they form the basis of much of the world's agricultural economy. In the United States, working on farms and ranches, they play a vital part in ensuring a healthy, safe, and abundant supply of food and fiber for our people. In developing countries, as small farmers, laborers, and entrepreneurs, rural women help produce most of the food, create many of the jobs, and manage most of their countries' natural resources. While millions of rural women worldwide live below the poverty level, struggling to survive with scarce resources and little training and education, they still manage to feed their families and contribute to their communities.

When the international community came together in Beijing in 1995 for the Fourth United Nations World Conference on Women, rural women made their voices heard by world leaders, and their hard work and sacrifice were at last recognized by people across the globe. Next year, when the United States hosts the Second World Conference on Women in Agriculture, we will continue to focus on the status of rural women and their contributions to our world.

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 15, 1997, as International Rural Women's Day in the United States. I call upon the American people to observe this day with appropriate programs and activities in recognition of the extraordinary contributions rural women make to the quality of our lives, both in America and around the world.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7042 of October 17, 1997

National Forest Products Week, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America's forests are a precious resource, making numerous rich contributions not only to the natural splendor of our Nation, but also to the well-being of our people. Whether part of the vast acreages that make up our industrial, State, and National forests or rural woodlots and urban forests, they offer us clean water and air, priceless wildlife habitat and fisheries, welcome settings for recreation, and breathtaking beauty. Our forests also provide us with more tangible products essential to everyday living: wood and paper products for our homes, schools, and offices, and even medicines and food.

While the wood products we harvest from our forests can be so durable that they last for centuries, forest ecosystems themselves are very fragile. America's growing population and urban expansion are putting ever-increasing demands on forest lands and resources. We must work together to devise imaginative forest management approaches that will allow us to preserve and cultivate healthy forest ecosystems, meet the need for forest products, provide jobs for those who depend on forests for their livelihood, and continue to offer Americans enjoyable recreational opportunities.

Fortunately, forest research is equipping us with vital knowledge that can help us to balance the many and varied demands on our woodlands. Thanks to such research, we are now using new products and innovative technologies and employing new recycling methods that not only extend the available supply of raw materials, but also help us to process those materials more efficiently and with fewer harmful by-products. This use of science to balance the needs of our people both for forest products and a healthy environment will help us to achieve our goal of sustainable forest management.

All of us are indebted to past generations of Americans whose vision and generosity preserved so many of our Nation's great forests for our use and pleasure. Now it falls to us to continue their wise stewardship so that we may pass on to future generations this priceless natural legacy.

In recognition of the central role our 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 of each year as "National Forest Products Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 19 through October 25, 1997, as National Forest Products Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7043 of October 17, 1997

National Character Counts Week, 1997

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

The roots of America's greatness are embedded in the character of its citizens. From our Founders' passion for justice and equality to the social consciousness and humanitarian spirit of today's citizens, the character of our people has inspired the world. Undeniably, character does count for our citizens, our communities, and our Nation, and this week we celebrate the

importance of character in our individual lives and in the life of our country.

Instilling sound character in our children is essential to maintaining the strength of our Nation into the 21st century. The core ethical values of trustworthiness, fairness, responsibility, caring, respect, and citizenship form the foundation of our democracy, our economy, and our society. These qualities are not innate but learned, and we must ensure that we nurture them—both through our words and our example—in our Nation's young people.

More than any other institution, the family is the cradle of character, giving children their first crucial lessons in attitude and behavior. In today's complex society, where children are subject to pressures and negative influences rarely experienced by earlier generations, parents face great challenges as they strive to impart to their children the values that will help them become caring and responsible members of society.

My Administration has worked hard to give parents new tools to help them fulfill their important responsibilities. We worked to require V-chips on all new televisions to give parents greater control over what their children watch; we collaborated with the television industry to encourage the airing of more educational programming for children; and we negotiated a breakthrough agreement with the entertainment and broadcast industries to create a voluntary ratings system that will help parents identify programs containing material inappropriate for children. Our proposed funding for the Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy will provide for after-school initiatives in communities across the country to help keep young people occupied in wholesome activities, off the streets, and out of trouble while their parents are at work.

Schools also have an important role in educating our young people about the difference between right and wrong. My Administration has recognized this by creating partnerships with the States to help our schools do a better job of teaching character to America's students. Our push for rigorous standards and our promise to open the doors of college to all students who work hard let students know that good character really does count and will be rewarded with expanded opportunity. We also should encourage and commend the schools across our country that have begun to incorporate volunteer service as a curriculum requirement, teaching students the important life lessons of sharing, compassion, and civic responsibility.

Developing strong values in America's children requires the participation of all our people. As we observe this special week, I ask that all Americans demonstrate in their personal and public lives, and teach actively to our country's children, the high ethical standards that are essential to good character and to the continued success of 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 19 through October 25, 1997, as National Character Counts Week. I call upon the people of the United States, government officials, educators, religious, community, and business leaders, and the States to commemorate this week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7044 of October 23, 1997

United Nations Day, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In April of 1945, representatives of 50 nations gathered in San Francisco for the United Nations Conference on International Organization. The leaders assembled for that historic meeting were not idle dreamers. They were experienced statesmen and hard realists, horrified by the staggering destruction and human misery wrought by two world wars, and convinced that the conduct of international affairs must change. The United Nations Charter that emerged from their deliberations was a document both wise and hopeful—wise in its recognition that lasting peace comes only with respect for the dignity and value of every human being, and hopeful in its determination to protect future generations from the affliction of war.

As with all human enterprises, the United Nations has had its share of failure and success in the 5 decades since its Charter was ratified. But no one can dispute that the U.N. has worked to make the world a better place. Human suffering knows no borders, and men and women of goodwill from nations across the globe have dedicated their skills and energy to U.N. programs committed to relieving such suffering. For half a century, the organizations and programs of the United Nations have fought hunger and disease, defended human rights, provided disaster relief, taught sustainable development, and cared for refugees.

The United Nations has also fulfilled its mission as a force for peace in the world. For 50 years, it has helped to avert another world war and prevent nuclear holocaust. Today, it continues working to keep nations like El Salvador, Haiti, Cyprus, and Bosnia from further bloodshed. It serves as a voice for the international community in defining acceptable behavior and punishing those states that ignore the most basic global norms of conduct. And the United Nations has become a vital international crossroads, where men and women of every race, culture, religion, and ethnic background can come together to share their common hopes and dreams.

The leaders who gathered in San Francisco so many years ago would scarcely recognize our world today. For the first time in history, more than half the world's people freely choose their own governments. Free markets are expanding, bringing with them exciting opportunities for growth and prosperity. The satellite and the microchip have revolutionized human communication, changing forever the way we live and work and interact. In this new global community, the U.N. mission is as important as it was in the waning days of World War II—pursuing peace and security, promot-

ing human rights, and striving to help move people from poverty to prosperity.

We in the United States must continue our efforts to help the United Nations rise to the challenges of our time. Thanks to an ongoing reform process, we have seen substantial improvements in management, administrative accountability, and the setting of priorities by the U.N. This progress has set the stage for broader efforts to ensure that the United Nations is fully prepared to continue to pursue the goals laid down in its Charter.

As we observe United Nations Day this year, let us remember all those whose foresight and determination created this great international institution, and let us thank all those who, with courage and conviction, continue to fulfill its vital missions.

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 24, 1997, as United Nations Day. I encourage all Americans to acquaint themselves with the activities and accomplishments of the United Nations, and to observe 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-third day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7045 of October 24, 1997

National Consumers Week, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Americans have always had a passion for fairness. It imbues the great charters on which our Nation is founded, and it is the cornerstone of our legal system. Fairness must also form the foundation of the American economy, an economy in which consumers rightly expect a “fair shake”: honest transactions and safe, dependable goods and services.

Our economy has changed enormously during the past 200 years, developing from the agrarian system of the 18th century through the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century to the information revolution of our own era. Today, technological innovation is rapidly transforming our relationships with the marketplace and the goods and services we buy. However, despite these dramatic changes, basic consumer values remain the same. Consumers still expect quality and service for their money; they still place great importance on the safety and reliability of the products they buy; and they still want to know that businesses will meet these expectations.

In the days of Adam Smith, when products were less complicated and their quality more easily discerned, *caveat emptor* was the ruling principle of

the marketplace. In today's economy, where the microchip has dramatically altered what we buy and how and where we buy it, products and services are much more complex, and consumers need better information and greater protection to ensure that the marketplace continues to treat them fairly.

The Consumer Bill of Rights, first articulated in President Kennedy's 1962 Special Message to Congress on Protecting the Consumer Interest, has evolved with our economy to meet the changing needs of the American people. Consumers today have the right to safety, the right to information, the right to choice, the right to be heard, the right to consumer education, and the right to service. They also deserve security for any personal information provided during the conduct of a transaction, whether in person or on the Internet. As we observe National Consumer Week, I urge the American people to learn more about their rights as responsible consumers and to reward those businesses that continue to give them a fair shake.

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 25 through October 31, 1997, as National Consumers Week. I call upon government officials, industry leaders, and the American people to recognize the vital relationship between our economy and our citizenry, and to join me in reaffirming our commitment to fairness in the marketplace.

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-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7046 of October 30, 1997

National Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Week, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As we approach this century's end, many of the blocs and barriers that divided the world for 50 years largely have fallen away. All around the world, with America's help, nations are moving from conflict to cooperation. However, we still face challenges that have taken on new and dangerous dimensions: ethnic and religious violence, aggression by outlaw states, the illegal drug trade, and threats from international terrorism and weapons of mass destruction. The National Guard and Reserve play a vital role in the response of America's Armed Forces to this broad spectrum of challenges to our national security, and they are an indispensable part of the effort to promote peace and democratic values.

While most Americans understand and deeply appreciate the strategic and military value of our National Guard and Reserve forces, too often we fail to recognize or acknowledge the important contributions of their civilian employers. When called upon to share their greatest resource—employees

serving as citizen-soldiers—these employers subordinate their own interests for the good of our country, even when they may incur financial hardship and organizational disruption. It is only because of the willingness by employers to place our Nation's well-being above their own that our National Guard and Reserve are able to provide mission-ready and accessible forces to help preserve our freedom and protect our national interests. The generosity of these employers is key to enabling Reserve components to play an ever greater and more diverse role in our country's Armed Forces. By setting aside this special time to honor the sacrifice of our Nation's employers, we express our heartfelt appreciation to these patriots for employing our citizen-soldiers, making it possible for them to serve, and helping to keep America strong, secure, and free.

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 2 through November 8, 1997, as National Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Week. I encourage all Americans to join me in expressing our heartfelt thanks to the civilian employers of the members of our National Guard and Reserve for their extraordinary sacrifices on behalf of our Nation. I also call upon State and local officials, private organizations, businesses, and all military commanders to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7047 of November 1, 1997

National American Indian Heritage Month, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

American Indians and Alaska Natives have played a vital role in the life of our country, and their many contributions have enhanced the freedom, prosperity, and greatness of America today. In celebrating National American Indian Heritage Month, we reaffirm our country's commitment to remember those contributions and to honor the unique heritage of our continent's first inhabitants.

This special observance also reflects our continuing commitment to American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments as an integral part of the social, political, and economic fabric of the United States. The framers of our Constitution incorporated Indian nations into the political and legal framework of this country, forever joining the destiny of the tribal nations with that of the American people. By this action, our founders charged themselves and future generations with the moral obligation to guard the rights and fundamental liberties of our country's tribal peoples as zealously as we protect the rights of all Americans.

Proclamations

Proc. 7048

As we enter the next millennium, we have an exciting opportunity to open a new era of understanding, cooperation, and respect among all of America's people. We must work together to tear down the walls of separation and mistrust and build a strong foundation for the future. To accomplish this, we must strengthen tribal governments, improve the quality of education for American Indian and Alaska Native youth, build stable, diversified economies in tribal communities, create high-wage jobs, and ensure that all our citizens have the skills, education, and opportunities they need to reach their full potential.

The government-to-government relationship between the tribes and the United States embodies the fundamental American belief that people of widely varied and diverse cultural backgrounds can join together to build a great country. Such greatness can be sustained, however, only so long as we honor the ideals and principles upon which America is founded and abide by our commitments to all our people. In recognition of America's moral and legal obligations to American Indians and Alaska Natives, and in light of the special trust relationship between tribal governments and the Government of the United States, 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 1997 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 first day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7048 of November 3, 1997

National Adoption Month, 1997

By the President of the United States

A Proclamation

Most American children are blessed with loving, stable families. But, tragically, in our country today there are too many children whose parents are unwilling or unable to care for them. While foster care offers these children a safe and nurturing temporary haven in their time of greatest need, as many as 100,000 foster care kids will need permanent homes in the next few years. Many of these children have special needs and require the security and stability of an adoptive family to develop their full potential. Adoption allows these and other children to have the permanent homes they deserve, and it enables many dedicated adults to experience the joys and rewards of parenting.

My Administration is working hard to find ways to help encourage adoption. On December 14, 1996, I issued a Memorandum to the Secretaries of Health and Human Services, the Treasury, Labor, and Commerce and to the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, directing them to promote efforts to both increase the number of children who are adopted or permanently placed each year and to move children more rapidly from foster care to permanent homes. I also urged them to increase public awareness about the children waiting for permanent families and to encourage all Americans to consider the rewards of adoption.

I challenged the members of my Administration to work with States, communities, and civic leaders to create a plan for doubling the number of adoptions and permanent placements for children to 54,000 by the year 2002. And on February 14, 1997, the *Adoption 2002* report, outlining changes in policies and practices necessary to reach this goal, was released. Since then, we have been actively implementing the recommendations included in the report, and States are reviewing data and submitting numerical targets for adoption and guardianships to be completed by the year 2002. The Office of Personnel Management has published a guide for Federal workers interested in adopting, and the Department of Health and Human Services is preparing to make the first annual Adoption 2002 Excellence awards later this year. Finally, the Congress is considering historic legislation that would provide the resources and statutory authority for financial incentives, technical assistance, and improved judicial decision-making for children in foster care.

As a Nation, we have before us an opportunity to make a real difference in the lives of our most vulnerable children. We must continue to promote public awareness of the need for adoptive families and to help families make the choice to provide loving, permanent homes for the many children who otherwise must continue to wait. We must also strengthen our support of those families who do choose to adopt. As we observe National Adoption Month, we reaffirm our commitment to adoption as a new beginning for thousands of children, and we celebrate the many American families who have embraced these children by accepting the rewards and responsibilities of adoption.

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 1997 as National Adoption Month. I urge all Americans to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities to honor adoptive families and to participate in efforts to find permanent homes for waiting children.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7049 of November 6, 1997**National Day of Concern About Young People and Gun Violence, 1997**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On this day in America, as on every other day, children will die by gunfire, and many of them will be killed because other children are pulling the trigger. This is a stark and sad reality and a call to each of us, not only to raise public awareness of a national tragedy, but also to do everything within our power to end the killing.

There is some encouraging news. The Department of Justice recently reported that violent crime among youths dropped by more than 9 percent in 1996. However, we still have a long way to go in our efforts to save lives and help ensure a brighter future for our children.

One of my Administration's highest law enforcement priorities is to protect our children from violent crime, and we are especially concerned with stopping crimes committed by young people. I am pleased that eight of the Nation's largest gun manufacturers have responded to my Administration's call to provide child safety lock devices with every handgun they sell. We proposed a \$60 million increase for the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program this year, which reaches almost all of our Nation's school districts. These funds will help communities protect students from violence. My Administration also proposed funding for after-school initiatives in communities across the country to give our young people something positive to say yes to, to keep them off the streets, and to keep them out of trouble. Through our Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy, we are working to provide for more prosecutors and probation officers, tougher penalties, and better gang prevention efforts.

But government alone cannot guarantee our children will grow up free from violence and fear. Parents, teachers, religious and community leaders, businesses, youth organizations, and especially young people themselves have a vital part to play. Parents and other adults must set a good example for the children in their care and teach them right from wrong. Adults who own a gun have a responsibility to keep that weapon out of the hands of our youth. Communities must unite to keep schools safe and to provide young people with positive, fulfilling activities after school and during summers and holidays. Most important, young people themselves have a duty to learn that violence solves nothing; to act responsibly when confronted by peer pressure by relying on their own good judgment, and to encourage their friends and classmates to resolve conflicts peacefully.

I am heartened by the knowledge that hundreds of thousands of young Americans across the country will have an opportunity on this National Day of Concern to sign the Student Pledge Against Gun Violence. By making this earnest promise never to take a gun to school, never to use a gun to settle a dispute, and to use their influence to keep their friends from using guns, these young people will take a giant step toward a brighter, safer future.

Proc. 7050

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 November 6, 1997, as a National Day of Concern About Young People and Gun Violence. On this day, I call upon young Americans in classrooms and communities across the country to make a solemn decision about their future by signing the Student Pledge Against Gun Violence. I further urge all Americans to help our Nation's young people avoid violence and grow up to be healthy, happy, productive adults.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7050 of November 7, 1997

Veterans Day, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Americans have always looked to the future. Planning for next week, next month, or next year, we rarely dwell on the past, but rather look ahead to tomorrow. But each year in November, we pause to look back, to reflect with pride and profound gratitude on the achievements of our Nation's veterans. The service and sacrifice of these millions of courageous men and women is a gleaming thread that weaves, unbroken, through the fabric of American history.

More than two centuries ago, the framers of our Constitution outlined in a few brief words the burden and privilege that generations of American veterans would willingly embrace: to "provide for the common defence . . . and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity" Since the days of the American Revolution, nearly 42 million patriots have taken up arms to defend America and to guarantee that the blessings of liberty are, indeed, secure. From Lexington and Concord to Fort McHenry and San Juan Hill, from the Argonne Forest to the shores of Normandy, from the frozen terrain of Korea to the jungles of Vietnam and the sands of Kuwait, America's veterans have risked—and more than half a million have lost—their lives to preserve our freedom and defend our national interests.

Today, more than 25 million American veterans live among us. They come from every walk of life and from every ethnic, religious, and racial background. They are our family members, friends, and neighbors, but these seemingly ordinary citizens have accomplished extraordinary things. They have defended our liberty against every challenge, preserved our values, advanced democracy across the globe, and made America the world's best hope for freedom and lasting peace.

For these contributions, and for so much more, we owe our veterans an enormous debt of gratitude that we can never fully repay. To those who

have completed their service and returned to civilian life, we owe the opportunity for a good education, a good job, and the chance to buy a home. For those who have suffered injury or illness in service to America, we must provide relief, quality health care, and the opportunity to live out their dreams. To the families of those still missing, we owe the fullest possible accounting and every effort to determine the fate of their loved ones. And to those who have died for us and for our country, whether here at home or on some foreign battlefield, we owe our lasting respect and the pledge to meet America's future challenges with the same valor and generosity that infused their sacrifice.

In recognition of and gratitude for the contributions of those who have served in our Armed Forces, 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 honor America's veterans.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Tuesday, November 11, 1997, as Veterans Day. I urge all Americans to acknowledge the courage 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. I invite civic and fraternal organizations, places of worship, schools, businesses, unions, and the media to support this national observance with suitable commemorative expressions and programs.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7051 of November 20, 1997

National Great American Smokeout Day, 1997

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

For 21 years, this special day has been devoted to communicating a simple message: if you smoke, you need to quit—for life. Smoking is the largest cause of preventable death in this country, eventually killing one of every two people who continue to smoke. Every day, 3,000 adolescents in America smoke their first cigarette, taking the first step to becoming regular smokers, and one-third of these new smokers will eventually die of tobacco-related diseases. Each of these devastating statistics represents a personal tragedy, needless suffering, and irreparable loss.

Because most smokers—more than 80 percent of them—begin smoking before their 18th birthday, my Administration is working hard to reach children before they decide to start. Last year, I announced tough measures to limit children's access to tobacco products and to reduce their appeal to young people. Now we are working with the Congress, the public health

community, State attorneys general across the country, and other interested organizations to develop and pass comprehensive national legislation to reduce teen smoking significantly.

Such legislation must set ambitious targets to cut teen smoking rates and stiff financial penalties to help ensure that tobacco companies meet those targets. To counteract the pervasive influence of cigarette and smokeless tobacco advertising and promotion, we must mount a nationwide effort to strip tobacco of its allure, warning our young people of its addictive nature and deadly consequences and helping parents discourage their children from ever taking up the habit. The Food and Drug Administration must have full authority to see to it that industry develops less addictive, reduced-risk products. And we must strengthen and expand our current efforts to limit the advertising of tobacco to children and restrict young people's access to tobacco products.

The Great American Smokeout offers all Americans, smokers and non-smokers alike, an invaluable opportunity to show our young people how much we care about them and how much their good health means to us. I urge the almost 48 million adult Americans and 4 million of our young people who still smoke to set an example of strength and determination by quitting for the day and, ultimately, for life. I encourage students across the Nation to participate in Smokeout activities designed to teach them about the dangers of smoking. I ask all Americans to renew their commitment to a smoke-free environment for themselves and for our children. If we can accomplish these goals today, we can do so every day, creating a better, healthier 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 November 20, 1997, 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 both smokers and nonsmokers 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 twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7052 of November 21, 1997

Thanksgiving Day, 1997

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

Another year has passed on our American journey. The seasons have completed another cycle, and it is harvest time in America. Once again, millions of us will gather with family and friends to give thanks to God for the many blessings that He has bestowed upon us.

This Thanksgiving Day, as every day, we are grateful for the gift of freedom, for the vision made real by our Nation's founders and preserved by the courage, vigilance, and sacrifice of generations of Americans. We are thankful for the bounty and beauty of this great land, which has welcomed so many to its shores across the years. We cherish the love of our families and friends. We value the opportunity to provide for our children's future with the fruits of our honest labor. And, like the Pilgrims who celebrated Thanksgiving more than 300 years ago, we thank God for bringing us safely to the threshold of a new world, full of exhilarating challenge and promise.

In this new world, our children are growing up free from the shadows of the Cold War and the threat of nuclear holocaust. Nations once held captive by communism are learning the lessons of liberty and democracy. A revolution in technology has brought the world closer together and holds the prospect of greater knowledge and prosperity for people across the globe.

More than three centuries of change and growth separate us from the Pilgrims and their Native American friends who sat down together for their Thanksgiving meal. But the example and experience of those early Americans still hold great meaning for us today. They remind us that God's love strengthens and sustains us, both as individuals and as a Nation. They remind us that everyone has something to contribute, and that we are all richer when we learn to share. They teach us a simple but powerful lesson that each new generation of Americans must learn and pass on: we need one another. Like the Pilgrims, if we are to flourish in our new world, we must do so not as isolated individuals, but as members of a family, one America, sharing our gifts and leaving no one behind.

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 27, 1997, as a National Day of Thanksgiving. I encourage all Americans to assemble in their homes, places of worship, or community centers to share the spirit of goodwill and prayer; to express heartfelt thanks to God for the many blessings He has bestowed upon us; and to reach out in true friendship to our brothers and sisters across this land who, together, comprise our great American family.

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-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7053 of November 21, 1997

National Farm-City Week, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

When Americans sit down to a meal each day, we sometimes take for granted the quality and variety of the food we eat. Our grocery stores, su-

permarkets, and restaurants offer us an enormous volume and selection of fruits, vegetables, meats, dairy products, and other food items, but we too often forget the hardworking men and women whose skill and effort put that food on our tables.

Strengthening our economy and providing food for people around the world, American agriculture is a leading global industry and a source of pride for our Nation. While producing an abundance of safe and affordable food and fiber, America's farmers and ranchers also provide a rich source of jobs in the United States. American agriculture employs more than 21 million people today, and agriculture-related industries continue to expand, pumping a trillion dollars into the American economy each year.

During the earliest days of our Nation, most of the crops farmers grew were used to feed their families or local consumers. Today, through advances in technology and marketing and through partnerships with agribusiness industries, research scientists, carriers, shippers, and retail distributors, America's farmers produce enough food and fiber to help meet the needs of people around the globe.

This week, as Americans gather with family and friends around the dinner table to give thanks for their many blessings, it is fitting that we count among those blessings the vital farm-city partnerships that have done so much to improve the quality of our lives. Rural and urban communities, working together to make the most of America's rich agricultural resources, continue to contribute immensely to the health and well-being of our people and to the vigor of our national economy.

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 21 through November 27, 1997, as National Farm-City Week. I call upon citizens in urban and rural areas throughout the Nation to acknowledge and celebrate the achievements of all those who, working together, produce an abundance of agricultural products that strengthen and enrich our country.

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-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7054 of November 21, 1997

National Family Week, 1997

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

As we approach the end of the 21st century, our world is becoming increasingly complex, our society more mobile, and our pace of life more rapid. It is at times like this, full of dynamic challenge and change, that we need to remember the fundamental values and institutions that

strengthen and uplift us. Among the most precious of these are our families.

Families come in many forms and sizes. They can number several generations or only one; they can include birth parents and stepparents, foster children and adopted children. Families are created by ties of blood or law, but they are sustained by ties of love and caring.

Few people in our lives will have so profound an effect on us as our family members. From the day we are born, the people who live with us, nurture us, and guide us play a crucial role in shaping the kind of men and women we become. They challenge us to look beyond ourselves and to respect and care for others. At their best, they help us to be our best. Families are the most basic—and the most important—unit of our society.

Recognizing this, we realize that many of our dreams for America begin with strong families. We want to be a caring people, and the lessons of tolerance, sharing, and compassion are best taught in the home. We want to be a peaceful people, and we look to families to teach our young people how to respect one another's differences and resolve disputes without resorting to violence. We want to be wise people, so we need families that value education and acknowledge the importance of lifelong learning.

Nothing is more important to our future than preserving and promoting strong, loving families. This week, as we gather with our own families to celebrate Thanksgiving, let us resolve to do all we can as individuals, and as a Nation to help families who are in need, to provide support and encouragement for troubled families, and to promote policies at the local, State, and Federal level that will help America's families to flourish.

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 23 through November 29, 1997, as National Family Week. I call upon Federal, State, and local officials to honor American families with appropriate programs and activities; I encourage educators, community organizations, and religious leaders to celebrate the strength and values we draw from family relationships; and I urge all the people of the United States to reaffirm their family ties and to reach out to others in friendship and goodwill.

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-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7055 of November 22, 1997

National Family Caregivers Week, 1997

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

During this season of thanksgiving, when we reflect on the many blessings that have been bestowed on us as individuals and as a Nation, we are espe-

cially grateful for the love of our families and friends. One of the most profound ways in which that love is expressed is through the generous support provided by caregivers to those who need help if they are to remain in their homes and communities.

Caregivers reflect family and community life at its best. Thanks to their efforts, Americans with disabilities and a growing number of elderly Americans are able to stay in familiar surroundings and to maintain their dignity and independence. Caregivers not only enhance the quality of life for those they serve, but also greatly reduce the demands on the formal system of caregiving services in our Nation.

The statistics describing caregivers in America today tell an extraordinary story of generosity and compassion. Nearly one in four households is involved in caring for a relative or other loved one in need, providing a range of assistance from personal care to household help to transportation. Thirty percent of caregivers are caring for two or more people, and 64 percent hold down jobs while providing such care. Caregivers share not only their time, but also their resources, spending some \$2 billion a month of their own assets for groceries, medicine, and other aid.

There is another side to caregiving in America today. Many older relatives now take care of children whose parents, for whatever reason, are no longer able to provide that care themselves. These generous men and women, who in many cases have already raised families and are looking forward to pursuing their own interests in retirement, embrace the challenges of parenting a new generation of young people. They give millions of our most vulnerable youth the opportunity to grow up in stable, loving homes.

These everyday heroes among us deserve our lasting gratitude and respect. This week, as we honor the many contributions that family caregivers make to the quality of our national life, let us resolve to work through our community, religious, social, business, and other organizations to offer programs and services that will provide caregivers the support and encouragement they need to carry out their vital responsibilities.

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 23 through November 29, 1997, as National Family Caregivers Week. I call upon Government officials, businesses, communities, educators, volunteers, and all the people of the United States to acknowledge the invaluable efforts of caregivers this week and throughout the year.

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-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7056 of December 1, 1997**World AIDS Day, 1997**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

For more than 15 years, America and the world have faced the challenges posed by HIV and AIDS. This devastating disease respects no borders and does not discriminate. In every city, town, and community, we have lost sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, mothers and fathers, life partners and friends. HIV and AIDS have affected us all, regardless of income, region, gender, race, religion, sexual orientation, or age. Sadly, both the number of people living with AIDS and the number of new HIV infections is rising worldwide. This year, as we observe the tenth World AIDS Day, we recognize with particular concern the toll HIV and AIDS continue to take on our children and youth.

The statistics are heartbreaking. In America alone, more than 7,500 children under the age of 13 have been diagnosed with AIDS. Every hour of every day, two more Americans under the age of 21 become infected with HIV. Around the world, more than 1 million children are living with HIV and AIDS. Twelve hundred children die of AIDS each day, even as 1,600 more become infected with the HIV virus. Compounding this tragedy is the terrible reality that many of the world's young people who are living with HIV and AIDS do not have access to the life-extending drugs and medical protocols that our scientists and doctors have developed. There is also a critical shortage of prescription drugs suitable for children suffering from pediatric HIV and AIDS. Of the 14 approved drugs for adults and adolescents, only five are approved for children.

From the earliest days of my Administration, we have sought to meet the challenges posed by AIDS with increased resources and action. I am proud of our success, with the cooperation of the Congress, in dramatically increasing funding for AIDS prevention measures and research. Such programs and research have helped to slow the spread of HIV and AIDS and have made possible the production of new drugs that are extending the lives of people with HIV and AIDS here at home and around the world.

But our progress against the scourge of AIDS has not been the result of government action alone. We have been able to make these great strides in understanding and treating HIV and AIDS thanks in large part to the hard work and commitment of thousands of researchers, health care providers, and clinical trial participants. I am proud as well of the resounding response of courage, compassion, responsibility, and love that the AIDS crisis has brought forth from our people. The lesbian and gay community, particularly in the early years of this epidemic, energized existing organizations and created new institutions to respond to the unmet needs of those living with HIV and AIDS. Educators and activists, members of religious and civic groups, business and labor organizations, and tens of thousands of other men and women of goodwill have joined together to comfort the afflicted and bring an end to this disease.

We can rejoice in our progress, but we cannot rest. In May, I announced a new HIV vaccine initiative, and I am pleased that the global community has joined together in making the development of this vaccine a top inter-

national priority. Within 10 years, we hope to have the means to stop this deadly virus. But until we reach that day, I call on every American to remain with us on our crusade to eradicate this terrible epidemic and care for those living with AIDS along the way. As we mark World AIDS Day this year, we must continue to provide care for the sick and ensure that all have access to the treatment they need. And one of our most important tasks now is to strengthen our efforts to educate young people about HIV and AIDS and to make available to them and others at high risk effective prevention programs. By giving our children real hope for a future free from the shadows of HIV and AIDS, we can best commemorate the many loved ones we have already lost to the disease during its long and tragic course. May their enduring memory light our journey toward a vaccine for HIV and a final cure for AIDS.

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, 1997, as World AIDS Day. I invite the Governors of the States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, officials of the other territories subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and the American people to join me in reaffirming our commitment to defeating HIV and AIDS and to helping those who live with the disease. I encourage every American to participate in appropriate commemorative programs and ceremonies in workplaces, houses of worship, and other community centers and to reach out to protect our children and to help all people who are living with AIDS.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7057 of December 1, 1997

**National Drunk And Drugged Driving Prevention Month,
1997**

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

Driving is a privilege enjoyed by millions of Americans. It offers us freedom, mobility, and the chance to discover what lies over the next hill or around the next bend in the road. But driving also brings with it serious responsibilities. Among the most important of these is a driver's responsibility to stay sober. Tragically, many Americans ignore this responsibility.

Drunk or drugged drivers are a menace not only to themselves, but also to the communities in which they drive. Last year alone, they killed more than 17,000 of their fellow citizens and injured thousands more. Research has shown that teenage drivers and those aged 21 to 34 are most likely to drive under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.

We must reaffirm our commitment to educate these and all drivers about the dangers of operating a vehicle after consuming alcohol or drugs, and we must strengthen law enforcement efforts that will prevent impaired drivers from getting behind the wheel in the first place. We must also work together as a national community to make drunk and drugged driving socially unacceptable, and continue to support educational programs and legislation that teach all our citizens the terrible risks of drunk and drugged driving. By doing so, we can prevent thousands of deaths and injuries each year and protect our families, our friends, and ourselves from becoming victims of this deadly behavior.

I am proud of the "Zero Alcohol Tolerance" legislation that 45 States and the District of Columbia have adopted, making it illegal for drivers under the age of 21 who have been drinking to drive a motor vehicle. I call upon all Americans, including policymakers, community leaders, State officials, parents, educators, health and medical professionals, and other concerned citizens to continue to support such legislation and to work together to save lives. I challenge American businesses to take a stand against impaired driving both on and off the job and to remember that an alcohol- and drug-free workplace is the right and responsibility of every worker. Finally, in memory of the thousands who have lost their lives to drunk and drugged drivers, I ask all motorists to participate in "National Lights on for Life Day" on Friday, December 19, 1997, by driving with vehicle headlights illuminated. In doing so, we will call attention to this critical national problem and remind others on the road of their responsibility to drive free of the influence of drugs and alcohol.

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 1997 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 prevent anyone under the influence of alcohol or drugs from getting behind the wheel; and to help teach our young people about the importance and the benefits of safe driving behavior.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7058 of December 5, 1997

National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day, 1997

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

December 7, 1941, marked a turning point in the history of our Nation, a defining moment that would alter the lives of millions of Americans and change forever America's destiny. On that quiet Sunday morning, the forces

of Imperial Japan attacked the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, killing or injuring more than 3,000 Americans, crippling our Pacific Fleet, and critically damaging our airpower. In that moment of supreme crisis, the essential greatness at the core of the American spirit was revealed. Our response was not despair, but determination. Inspired by the leadership of President Franklin Roosevelt and buoyed by his faith that we ultimately would prevail, America went to war.

Looking back across the years, we rightly are still awed by what the American people accomplished during World War II. United in spirit and purpose after the attack on Pearl Harbor, millions of men and women joined the Armed Forces; by war's end, some 15 million had served. They fought fiercely and with uncommon courage in battlefields across the globe. In the Pacific, step by bloody and painstaking step, they took back the islands captured by Imperial Japanese forces in the days after Pearl Harbor. The names of those battles still resonate through the years: Coral Sea, Midway, Guadalcanal, Iwo Jima. On the western front, facing the daunting power of the Nazi war machine, Americans and our Allies struggled and died to liberate Europe, fighting in the stormy North Atlantic, in the searing heat of North Africa, and in the flak-filled skies over France and Germany.

Americans on the home front responded with equal gallantry and strength. Stepping forward to close the gap left by departing servicemen, the very young, the elderly, minority workers, and women filled America's factories and shipyards. Working around the clock, they built the ships, planes, tanks, and guns that armed the forces of freedom and made our Nation the "Arsenal of Democracy." In fields, on farms, and in neighborhood Victory Gardens, they produced the food to sustain our Nation, our troops, and our Allies. Millions left their homes to do their part, and few American families were untouched by the hardships and sacrifices demanded by this unprecedented effort.

While more than half a century separates us from the attack on Pearl Harbor, we still can learn much from the example, achievements, and heroic deeds of those Americans who preserved the flame of liberty and passed it around the world. They taught us that America is the world's best hope for freedom and democracy and that we must never shrink from the responsibilities of that leadership. They taught us the need for constant vigilance, a powerful military, and strength of character. They showed us that, when Americans are united in heart and mind, there is nothing we cannot accomplish together.

As we remember Pearl Harbor, let us also remember and give thanks for that great and gallant leader, Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose memorial we dedicated earlier this year in our Nation's Capital. In December of 1941, in one of our Nation's darkest hours, he proclaimed his faith in the ultimate victory of freedom over tyranny that, sadly, he did not live to see:

With confidence in our armed forces, with the unbounding determination of our people, we will gain the inevitable triumph. So help us God.

The Congress, by Public Law 103-308, has designated December 7, 1997, as "National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 7, 1997, 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 half-staff 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-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7059 of December 9, 1997

Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week, 1997

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

Human rights are the cornerstone of American democracy. The founders of our democracy, in their wisdom, recognized the inherent dignity of every human being and enshrined in the Bill of Rights our profound commitment to freedom of speech, religion, and assembly and the right to due process and a fair trial. Through more than two centuries of challenge and change, these guiding principles have sustained us. They form the common ground on which our racial, religious, and ethnic diversity can flourish.

It is a measure of our greatness as a Nation that each new generation of Americans has sought to advance and extend the rights set forth by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and by the framers of our Constitution. Promoting human rights and democracy around the world is a central pillar of our foreign policy. We seek to protect and advance human rights for all, not only because a world that respects such rights will be freer, safer, and more prosperous, but also so that we may keep faith with the vision of our founders, who knew that these rights are the deepest reflection of America's fundamental values.

This week marks the beginning of the world's celebration of the 50th anniversary year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The adoption of this set of principles by the United Nations on December 10, 1948, was a landmark event in the course of modern human history. The Declaration represented a collective condemnation by nearly 50 U.N. member states of the widespread and devastating human rights abuses committed prior to and during World War II, and it reflected a consensus on what the postwar world should seek to become. Among the Declaration's 30 articles are affirmations of the right to life, liberty, and personal security; the right to freedom of thought, religion, and expression; and the right to freedom from slavery, torture, and arbitrary arrest and detention.

It was fitting that a great American, Eleanor Roosevelt, played a pivotal role in the development of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which

so closely reflected the tenets of our own Bill of Rights. As Chair of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, she led the efforts of its 18 members to define basic rights and freedoms and to draft the international affirmation of rights that was ultimately adopted by the General Assembly. Today, thanks to those efforts, scores of countries across the globe have incorporated these fundamental principles into their laws and practices, and millions of people are leading freer, happier, and more fulfilling lives.

Now our challenge is to reaffirm the universality of these precepts and to ensure that all the world's peoples share in their protections. While we have made great progress in this endeavor, we must recognize that intolerance, discrimination, and persecution continue to darken our vision of a better future. Each of us has a part to play in upholding human rights for men and women of all political, ethnic, religious, and racial backgrounds. The words of Eleanor Roosevelt are both an inspiration and a challenge, not only to Americans, but also to citizens throughout the international community: "The destiny of human rights is in the hands of all of our citizens and all of 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 10, 1997, as Human Rights Day; December 15, 1997, as Bill of Rights Day; and the week beginning December 10, 1997, 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 Bill of Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the promotion of human rights for all people.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7060 of December 12, 1997

Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Nonimmigrants of Persons Who Are Senior Officials of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola ("UNITA") and Adult Members of Their Immediate Families

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

In light of the failure of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola ("UNITA") to comply with its obligations under the "Accordos de Paz," the Lusaka Protocol, and other components of the peace process in Angola, and in furtherance of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1127 of August 28, 1997, 1130 of September 29, 1997, and 1135 of October 29, 1997, 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 section 1 of this proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, by the power vested in me as President of the United States 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) and 1185), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, hereby find that the entry into the United States of aliens described in section 1 of this proclamation as immigrants or nonimmigrants would, except as provided for in section 2 of this proclamation, be detrimental to the interests of the United States. I do therefore proclaim that:

Section 1. The entry into the United States as immigrants and nonimmigrants of senior officials of UNITA and adult members of their immediate families, 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. In identifying persons covered by section 2, the Secretary shall consider whether a person otherwise covered by section 1 is an official necessary for the full functioning of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation, the National Assembly, or the Joint Commission, within the meaning of paragraph 4(a) of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1127 of August 28, 1997.

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 the Secretary of State may establish.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7061 of December 16, 1997

Wright Brothers Day, 1997

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

On December 17, 1903, Orville Wright lay inside the first heavier-than-air powered craft that permitted controlled flight. His brother Wilbur stood nearby, steadying the craft at one wing tip. In a few moments, the brothers

would know if their years of hard work and painstaking experimentation would finally bear fruit. With Wilbur running beside the plane to build its momentum, Orville achieved, for a scant 12 seconds over a distance of 120 feet, what humankind had always dreamed of—he flew.

That historic moment marked the first step in a long journey through the skies that would ultimately take Americans beyond Earth's atmosphere and into space. The Mars Pathfinder spacecraft that captured the world's attention and imagination this past summer reflects the same American ingenuity and pioneering spirit that sent the Wrights' fragile craft aloft so briefly over Kitty Hawk almost a century ago. With unwavering perseverance in the face of many failures, steady conviction in the possibility of flight, and a determination to bring their vision to reality, the Wright brothers expanded our horizons and also brought the world closer together.

We are still reaping the benefits of their extraordinary achievement. America's aerospace industry has experienced enormous growth and development since the Wright brothers' first flight. It has strengthened our economy, created new business and recreational opportunities, freed us from many of the limits of time and distance, and made our Nation's aviation system the finest in the world. And thanks in large part to the efforts of the men and women throughout the Federal Government—in the Departments of Transportation and Defense, the National Transportation Safety Board, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—that system is also the safest in the world.

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, 1997, as Wright Brothers Day.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Executive Order 13034 of January 30, 1997

Extension of Presidential Advisory Committee on Gulf War Veterans' Illnesses

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. *Extension.* The Presidential Advisory Committee on Gulf War Veterans' Illnesses (the "Committee"), established pursuant to Executive Order 12961 of May 26, 1995, is hereby extended for the purposes set forth herein. All provisions of that order relating to membership and administration shall remain in effect. All Committee appointments, as well as the President's designation of a Chairperson, shall remain in effect. The limitations set forth in section 2(c)–(e) and section 4(a) of Executive Order 12961 shall also remain in effect. The Committee shall remain subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, 5 U.S.C. App. 2.

Sec. 2. *Functions.* (a) The Committee shall report to the President through the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(b) The Committee shall have two principal roles:

(1) Oversight of the ongoing investigation being conducted by the Department of Defense with the assistance, as appropriate, of other executive departments and agencies into possible chemical or biological warfare agent exposures during the Gulf War; and

(2) Evaluation of the Federal Government's plan for and progress towards the implementation of the Committee's recommendations contained in its Final Report submitted on December 31, 1996.

(c) The Committee shall provide advice and recommendations related to its oversight and evaluation responsibilities.

(d) The Committee may also provide additional advice and recommendations prompted by any new developments related to its original functions as set forth in section 2(b) of Executive Order 12961.

(e) The Committee shall submit by letter a status report by April 30, 1997, and a final supplemental report by October 31, 1997, unless otherwise directed by the President.

Sec. 3. General Provisions. (a) The Committee shall terminate 30 days after submitting its final supplemental report.

(b) This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and it is not intended to create any right, benefit or trust 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,
January 30, 1997.

Executive Order 13035 of February 11, 1997

Advisory Committee on High-Performance Computing and Communications, Information Technology, and the Next Generation Internet

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (Public Law 102–194) (“Act”), and in order to establish an advisory committee on high-performance computing and communications, Information Technology, and the Next Generation Internet, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment. There is established the “Advisory Committee on High-Performance Computing and Communications, Information Technology, and the Next Generation Internet” (“Committee”). The Committee shall consist of not more than 25 nonfederal members appointed by the President, including representatives of the research, education, and library communities, network providers, and representatives from critical industries. The President shall designate co-chairs from among the members of the Committee.

Sec. 2. Functions. The Committee shall provide the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC), through the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (“Director”), with advice and information on high-performance computing and communications, information technology, and the Next Generation Internet. The Committee shall provide an independent assessment of:

(1) progress made in implementing the High-Performance Computing and Communications (HPCC) Program;

(2) progress in designing and implementing the Next Generation Internet initiative;

(3) the need to revise the HPCC Program;

(4) balance among components of the HPCC Program;

(5) whether the research and development undertaken pursuant to the HPCC Program is helping to maintain United States leadership in advanced computing and communications technologies and their applications; and

(6) other issues as specified by the Director.

Sec. 3. Administration. To the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Department of Defense shall provide the financial and administrative support for the Committee. Further, the Director of the National Coordination Office for Computing Information, and Communications (“Director of the NCO”) shall provide such coordination and technical assistance to the Committee as the co-chairs of the Committee may request.

(a) The heads of executive agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide to the Committee such information as it may require for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

(b) The co-chairs may, from time to time, invite experts to submit information to the Committee and may form subcommittees or working groups within the Committee to review specific issues.

(c) Members of the Committee 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 the Government service (5 U.S.C. 5701–5707).

Sec. 4. General. (a) Notwithstanding any other Executive order, the functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, except that of reporting to the Congress, that are applicable to the Committee shall be performed by the Director of the NCO in accordance with guidelines that have been issued by the Administrator of General Services.

(b) The Committee shall terminate 2 years from the date of this order unless extended by the President prior to such date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 11, 1997.

Executive Order 13036 of February 15, 1997

Establishing an Emergency Board To Investigate a Dispute Between American Airlines and Its Employees Represented by the Allied Pilots Association

WHEREAS, a dispute exists between American Airlines and its employees represented by the Allied Pilots Association; and

WHEREAS, the dispute has not heretofore been adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 151–188) (the “Act”); and

WHEREAS, in the judgment of the National Mediation Board, this dispute threatens substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree that would deprive sections 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 sections 10 and 201 of the Act, 45 U.S.C. 160 and 181, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Establishment of Emergency Board (“Board”).* There is established, effective February 15, 1997, 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 airline employees or any air 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 submitted its report to the President, no change in the conditions out of which the dispute arose shall be made by the parties to the controversy, except by agreement of the parties.

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,
February 15, 1997.

Executive Order 13037 of March 3, 1997

Commission To Study Capital Budgeting

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.* There is established the Commission to Study Capital Budgeting (“Commission”). The Commission shall be bipartisan and shall be composed of 11 members appointed by the President. The members of the Commission shall be chosen from among individuals with expertise in public and private finance, government officials, and leaders in the labor and business communities. The President shall designate two co-chairs from among the members of the Commission.

Sec. 2. *Functions.* The Commission shall report on the following:

- (a) Capital budgeting practices in other countries, in State and local governments in this country, and in the private sector; the differences and similarities in their capital budgeting concepts and processes; and the pertinence of their capital budgeting practices for budget decision-making and accounting for actual budget outcomes by the Federal Government;
- (b) The appropriate definition of capital for Federal budgeting, including: use of capital for the Federal Government itself or the economy at large; ownership by the Federal Government or some other entity; defense and nondefense capital; physical capital and intangible or

human capital; distinctions among investments in and for current, future, and retired workers; distinctions between capital to increase productivity and capital to enhance the quality of life; and existing definitions of capital for budgeting;

- (c) The role of depreciation in capital budgeting, and the concept and measurement of depreciation for purposes of a Federal capital budget; and
- (d) The effect of a Federal capital budget on budgetary choices between capital and noncapital means of achieving public objectives; implications for macroeconomic stability; and potential mechanisms for budgetary discipline.

Sec. 3. Report. The Commission shall adopt its report through majority vote of its full membership. The Commission shall report to the National Economic Council by March 15, 1998, or within 1 year from its first meeting.

Sec. 4. Administration. (a) Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation for their work on the Commission. 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).

(b) The Department of the Treasury shall provide the Commission with funding and administrative support. The Commission may have a paid staff, including detailees from Federal agencies. The Secretary of the Treasury shall perform the functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), except that of reporting to the Congress, in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

Sec. 5. General Provisions. The Commission shall terminate 30 days after submitting its report.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 3, 1997.

Executive Order 13038 of March 11, 1997

Advisory Committee on Public Interest Obligations of Digital Television Broadcasters

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.) (the “Act”), and in order to establish an advisory committee on the public interest obligations of digital television broadcasters, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment. There is established the “Advisory Committee on the Public Interest Obligations of Digital Television Broadcasters” (“Committee”). The Committee shall consist of not more than 15 members appointed by the President. Members shall be chosen from the private sector,

EO 13038

Title 3—The President

including members of the commercial and noncommercial broadcasting industry, computer industries, producers, academic institutions, public interest organizations, and the advertising community. The President shall designate a Chair from among the members of the Committee.

Sec. 2. Functions. On or before June 1, 1998, the Committee shall report to the Vice President on the public interest obligations digital television broadcasters should assume. For the purpose of carrying out its functions the Committee may, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, hold meetings at such times and places as the Committee may find advisable.

Sec. 3. Administration. (a) To the extent permitted by law, the heads of executive departments, agencies, and independent instrumentalities shall provide the Committee, upon request, with such information as it may require for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

(b) Upon request of the Chair of the Committee, the head of any executive department, agency, or instrumentality shall, to the extent permitted by law and subject to the discretion of such head, (1) make any of the facilities and services of such department, agency, or instrumentality available to the Committee; and (2) detail any of the personnel of such department, agency, or instrumentality to the Committee to assist the Committee in carrying out its duties.

(c) Members of the Committee shall serve without compensation for their work on the Committee. While engaged in the work of the Committee, members appointed from the private sector may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law and as the Chair, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, may allow as needed, for persons serving intermittently in the Government service (5 U.S.C. 5701–5707), to the extent funds are available for such purposes.

(d) To the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Department of Commerce shall provide the Committee with administrative services, staff, and other support services necessary for performance of the Committee's functions.

(e) The Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, or his designee, shall perform the functions of the President under the Act, except that of reporting to the Congress, in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

Sec. 4. General. The Committee shall terminate 30 days after submitting its report, unless extended by the President.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 11, 1997.

Executive Order 13039 of March 11, 1997**Exclusion of the Naval Special Warfare Development Group
From the Federal Labor-Management Relations Program**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 7103(b)(1) of title 5 of the United States Code, and having determined that the Naval Special Warfare Development Group has as a primary function intelligence, counter-intelligence, investigative, or national security work and that the provisions of Chapter 71 of title 5 of the United States Code cannot be applied to this organization in a manner consistent with national security requirements and considerations, Executive Order 12171 of November 19, 1979, as amended, is further amended by adding the following at the end of section 1-205:

“(i) Naval Special Warfare Development Group.”

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 11, 1997.

Executive Order 13040 of March 25, 1997**Amendment to Executive Order 13017, 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, and in order to expand membership and ensure broad-based representation for the Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry and to revise the deadlines for the Commission's submission to the President of interim and final reports, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Section 1(a) of Executive Order 13017 is amended by deleting the number “20” in the second sentence and inserting the number “32” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 2. Section 3 of Executive Order 13017 is amended to read as follows:

“**Sec. 3. Reports.** The Commission shall make a preliminary report to the President by January 31, 1998. A final report shall be submitted to the President by March 30, 1998.”

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 25, 1997.

EO 13041

Title 3—The President

Executive Order 13041 of April 3, 1997

Further Amendment to Executive Order 13010, as Amended

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 the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy and the Assistant to the President and Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy to the Principals Committee of the President's Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection ("Commission") and to extend the life of the Commission for an additional 90 days, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order 13010, as amended, is further amended by adding (1) "(xii) Assistant to the President for Economic Policy and Director of the National Economic Council; and (xiii) Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy." to section 2 of that order and (2) "and 90 days" after "1 year" in section 6(f) of that order.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 3, 1997.

Executive Order 13042 of April 9, 1997

Implementing for the United States Article VIII of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization Concerning Legal Capacity and Privileges and Immunities

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 101(b) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (Public Law 103-465) and section 1 of the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288), I hereby implement for the United States the provisions of Article VIII of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization.

Section 1. The provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (U.N. General Assembly Resolution 179 (II) of November 21, 1947, 33 U.N.T.S. 261) shall apply to the World Trade Organization, its officials, and the representatives of its members, provided: (1) sections 19(b) and 15, regarding immunity from taxation, and sections 13(d) and section 20, regarding immunity from national service obligations, shall not apply to U.S. nationals and aliens admitted for permanent residence; (2) with respect to section 13(d) and section 19(c), regarding exemption from immigration restrictions and alien registration requirements, World Trade Organization officials and representatives of its members shall be entitled to the same, and no greater, privileges, exemptions, and immunities as are accorded under similar circumstances to officers and employees of foreign governments, and members of their families; (3) with respect to section 9(a) regarding exemption from taxation, such exemption shall not extend to taxes levied on real property, or that portion of real property, which is not used for the purposes of the World Trade Organization. The leasing or renting by the World Trade Organization of its property to an-

other entity or person to generate revenue shall not be considered a use for the purposes of the World Trade Organization. Whether property or portions thereof are used for the purposes of the World Trade Organization shall be determined within the sole discretion of the Secretary of State or the Secretary's designee; (4) with respect to section 25(2)(II) regarding approval of orders to leave the United States, "Foreign Minister" shall mean the Secretary of State or the Secretary's designee.

Sec. 2. In addition and without impairment to the protections extended above, having found that the World Trade Organization is a public international organization in which the United States participates within the meaning of the International Organizations Immunities Act, I hereby designate the World Trade Organization as a public international organization entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities conferred by that Act, except that section 6 of that Act, providing exemption from property tax imposed by, or under the authority of, any Act of Congress, shall not extend to taxes levied on property, or that portion of property, that is not used for the purposes of the World Trade Organization. The leasing or renting by the World Trade Organization of its property to another entity or person to generate revenue shall not be considered a use for the purposes of the World Trade Organization. Whether property or portions thereof are used for the purposes of the World Trade Organization shall be determined within the sole discretion of the Secretary of State or the Secretary's designee. This designation is not intended to abridge in any respect privileges, exemptions, or immunities that the World Trade Organization otherwise enjoys or may acquire by international agreements or by congressional action.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 9, 1997.

Executive Order 13043 of April 16, 1997

Increasing Seat Belt Use in the United States

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Highway Safety Act of 1966, 23 U.S.C. 402 and 403, as amended, section 7902(c) of title 5, United States Code, and section 19 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, 29 U.S.C. 668, as amended, and in order to require that Federal employees use seat belts while on official business; to require that motor vehicle occupants use seat belts in national park areas and on Department of Defense ("Defense") installations; to encourage Tribal Governments to adopt and enforce seat belt policies and programs for occupants of motor vehicles traveling on highways in Indian Country; and to encourage Federal contractors, subcontractors, and grantees to adopt and enforce on-the-job seat belt use policies and programs, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policies. (a) *Seat Belt Use by Federal Employees.* Each Federal employee occupying any seating position of a motor vehicle on official business, whose seat is equipped with a seat belt, shall have the seat belt properly fastened at all times when the vehicle is in motion.

(b) *Seat Belt Use in National Parks and on Defense Installations.* Each operator and passenger occupying any seating position of a motor vehicle in a national park area or on a Defense installation, whose seat is equipped with a seat belt or child restraint system, shall have the seat belt or child restraint system properly fastened, as required by law, at all times when the vehicle is in motion.

(c) *Seat Belt Use by Government Contractors, Subcontractors and Grantees.* Each Federal agency, in contracts, subcontracts, and grants entered into after the date of this order, shall seek to encourage contractors, subcontractors, and grantees to adopt and enforce on-the-job seat belt policies and programs for their employees when operating company-owned, rented, or personally owned vehicles.

(d) *Tribal Governments.* Tribal Governments are encouraged to adopt and enforce seat belt policies and programs for occupants of motor vehicles traveling on highways in Indian Country that are subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. *Scope of Order.* All agencies of the executive branch are directed to promulgate rules and take other appropriate measures within their existing programs to further the policies of this order. This includes, but is not limited to, conducting education, awareness, and other appropriate programs for Federal employees about the importance of wearing seat belts and the consequences of not wearing them. It also includes encouraging Federal contractors, subcontractors, and grantees to conduct such programs. In addition, the National Park Service and the Department of Defense are directed to initiate rulemaking to consider regulatory changes with respect to enhanced seat belt use requirements and standard (primary) enforcement of such requirements in national park areas and on Defense installations, consistent with the policies outlined in this order, and to widely publicize and actively enforce such regulations. The term “agency” as used in this order means an Executive department, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 101, or any employing unit or authority of the Federal Government, other than those of the legislative and judicial branches.

Sec. 3. *Coordination.* The Secretary of Transportation shall provide leadership and guidance to the heads of executive branch agencies to assist them with the employee seat belt programs established pursuant to this order. The Secretary of Transportation shall also cooperate and consult with the legislative and judicial branches of the Government to encourage and help them to adopt seat belt use programs.

Sec. 4. *Reporting Requirements.* The Secretary of Transportation, in cooperation with the heads of executive branch agencies, and after consultation with the judicial and legislative branches of Government, shall submit an annual report to the President. The report shall include seat belt use rates and statistics of crashes, injuries, and related costs involving Federal employees on official business and occupants of motor vehicles driven in national park areas, on Defense installations, and on highways in Indian Country. The report also shall identify specific agency programs that have made significant progress towards achieving the goals of this order or are notable and deserving of recognition. All agencies of the executive branch shall provide information to, and otherwise cooperate with, the Secretary of Transportation to assist with the preparation of the annual report.

Sec. 5. *Other Powers and Duties.* Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or alter the powers and duties of the heads of the various Federal agencies pursuant to the Highway Safety Act of 1966, 23 U.S.C. 402 and 403, as amended, section 19 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, 29 U.S.C. 668, as amended, or sections 7901, 7902, and 7903 of title 5, United States Code, nor shall it be construed to affect any right, duty, or procedure under the National Labor Relations Act, 29 U.S.C. 151 *et seq.*

Sec. 6. *General Provisions.* (a) Executive Order 12566 of September 26, 1986, is revoked. To the extent that this order is inconsistent with any provisions of any prior Executive order, this order shall control.

(b) If any provision of this order or application of any such provision is held to be invalid, the remainder of this order and other applications of such provision shall not be affected.

(c) Nothing in this order shall be construed to create a new cause of action against the United States, or to alter in any way the United States liability under the Federal Tort Claims Act, 28 U.S.C. 2671–2680.

(d) The Secretary of Defense shall implement the provisions of this order insofar as practicable for vehicles of the Department of Defense.

(e) The Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, consistent with their protective and law enforcement responsibilities, shall determine the extent to which the requirements of this order apply to the protective and law enforcement activities of their respective agencies.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 16, 1997.

Executive Order 13044 of April 18, 1997

**Amending Executive Order 12752, Implementation of the
Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954,
as Amended, and the Food for Progress Act of 1985, as
Amended**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to provide for carrying out the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended by Public Law 101–624 (7 U.S.C. 1691 *et seq.*), it is hereby ordered that:

- 1) The first sentence of section 1(a) of Executive Order 12752 be amended by deleting the words “developing countries” and inserting the words “developing countries and private entities” in lieu thereof;
- 2) Sections 4(a) and (c) be deleted; and

EO 13045

Title 3—The President

- 3) Sections 4(b), (d), (e), (f), and (g) be renumbered as sections 4(a), (b), (c), (d), and (e), respectively.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 18, 1997.

Executive Order 13045 of April 21, 1997

**Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks
and Safety Risks**

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.

1–101. A growing body of scientific knowledge demonstrates that children may suffer disproportionately from environmental health risks and safety risks. These risks arise because: children’s neurological, immunological, digestive, and other bodily systems are still developing; children eat more food, drink more fluids, and breathe more air in proportion to their body weight than adults; children’s size and weight may diminish their protection from standard safety features; and children’s behavior patterns may make them more susceptible to accidents because they are less able to protect themselves. Therefore, to the extent permitted by law and appropriate, and consistent with the agency’s mission, each Federal agency:

- (a) shall make it a high priority to identify and assess environmental health risks and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children; and
- (b) shall ensure that its policies, programs, activities, and standards address disproportionate risks to children that result from environmental health risks or safety risks.

1–102. Each independent regulatory agency is encouraged to participate in the implementation of this order and comply with its provisions.

Sec. 2. Definitions. The following definitions shall apply to this order.

2–201. “Federal 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 under 44 U.S.C. 3502(5). For purposes of this order, “military departments,” as defined in 5 U.S.C. 102, are covered under the auspices of the Department of Defense.

2–202. “Covered regulatory action” means any substantive action in a rulemaking, initiated after the date of this order or for which a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking is published 1 year after the date of this order, that is likely to result in a rule that may:

- (a) be “economically significant” under Executive Order 12866 (a rulemaking that has an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or would adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the envi-

ronment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities); and

- (b) concern an environmental health risk or safety risk that an agency has reason to believe may disproportionately affect children.

2–203. “Environmental health risks and safety risks” mean risks to health or to safety that are attributable to products or substances that the child is likely to come in contact with or ingest (such as the air we breath, the food we eat, the water we drink or use for recreation, the soil we live on, and the products we use or are exposed to).

Sec. 3. *Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children.*

3–301. There is hereby established the Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children (“Task Force”).

3–302. The Task Force will report to the President in consultation with the Domestic Policy Council, the National Science and Technology Council, the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

3–303. *Membership.* The Task Force shall be composed of the:

- (a) Secretary of Health and Human Services, who shall serve as a Co-Chair of the Council;
- (b) Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, who shall serve as a Co-Chair of the Council;
- (c) Secretary of Education;
- (d) Secretary of Labor;
- (e) Attorney General;
- (f) Secretary of Energy;
- (g) Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;
- (h) Secretary of Agriculture;
- (i) Secretary of Transportation;
- (j) Director of the Office of Management and Budget;
- (k) Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality;
- (l) Chair of the Consumer Product Safety Commission;
- (m) Assistant to the President for Economic Policy;
- (n) Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy;
- (o) Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy;
- (p) Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers; and
- (q) Such other officials of executive departments and agencies as the President may, from time to time, designate.

Members of the Task Force may delegate their responsibilities under this order to subordinates.

3–304. *Functions.* The Task Force shall recommend to the President Federal strategies for children’s environmental health and safety, within the limits of the Administration’s budget, to include the following elements:

- (a) statements of principles, general policy, and targeted annual priorities to guide the Federal approach to achieving the goals of this order;
- (b) a coordinated research agenda for the Federal Government, including steps to implement the review of research databases described in section 4 of this order;
- (c) recommendations for appropriate partnerships among Federal, State, local, and tribal governments and the private, academic, and nonprofit sectors;
- (d) proposals to enhance public outreach and communication to assist families in evaluating risks to children and in making informed consumer choices;
- (e) an identification of high-priority initiatives that the Federal Government has undertaken or will undertake in advancing protection of children's environmental health and safety; and
- (f) a statement regarding the desirability of new legislation to fulfill or promote the purposes of this order.

3–305. The Task Force shall prepare a biennial report on research, data, or other information that would enhance our ability to understand, analyze, and respond to environmental health risks and safety risks to children. For purposes of this report, cabinet agencies and other agencies identified by the Task Force shall identify and specifically describe for the Task Force key data needs related to environmental health risks and safety risks to children that have arisen in the course of the agency's programs and activities. The Task Force shall incorporate agency submissions into its report and ensure that this report is publicly available and widely disseminated. The Office of Science and Technology Policy and the National Science and Technology Council shall ensure that this report is fully considered in establishing research priorities.

3–306. The Task Force shall exist for a period of 4 years from the first meeting. At least 6 months prior to the expiration of that period, the member agencies shall assess the need for continuation of the Task Force or its functions, and make appropriate recommendations to the President.

Sec. 4. *Research Coordination and Integration.*

4–401. Within 6 months of the date of this order, the Task Force shall develop or direct to be developed a review of existing and planned data resources and a proposed plan for ensuring that researchers and Federal research agencies have access to information on all research conducted or funded by the Federal Government that is related to adverse health risks in children resulting from exposure to environmental health risks or safety risks. The National Science and Technology Council shall review the plan.

4–402. The plan shall promote the sharing of information on academic and private research. It shall include recommendations to encourage that such data, to the extent permitted by law, is available to the public, the scientific and academic communities, and all Federal agencies.

Sec. 5. *Agency Environmental Health Risk or Safety Risk Regulations.*

5–501. For each covered regulatory action submitted to OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) for review pursuant to Executive Order 12866, the issuing agency shall provide to OIRA the following infor-

mation developed as part of the agency's decisionmaking process, unless prohibited by law:

- (a) an evaluation of the environmental health or safety effects of the planned regulation on children; and
- (b) an explanation of why the planned regulation is preferable to other potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives considered by the agency.

5-502. In emergency situations, or when an agency is obligated by law to act more quickly than normal review procedures allow, the agency shall comply with the provisions of this section to the extent practicable. For those covered regulatory actions that are governed by a court-imposed or statutory deadline, the agency shall, to the extent practicable, schedule any rulemaking proceedings so as to permit sufficient time for completing the analysis required by this section.

5-503. The analysis required by this section may be included as part of any other required analysis, and shall be made part of the administrative record for the covered regulatory action or otherwise made available to the public, to the extent permitted by law.

Sec. 6. *Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics.*

6-601. The Director of the OMB ("Director") shall convene an Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics ("Forum"), which will include representatives from the appropriate Federal statistics and research agencies. The Forum shall produce an annual compendium ("Report") of the most important indicators of the well-being of the Nation's children.

6-602. The Forum shall determine the indicators to be included in each Report and identify the sources of data to be used for each indicator. The Forum shall provide an ongoing review of Federal collection and dissemination of data on children and families, and shall make recommendations to improve the coverage and coordination of data collection and to reduce duplication and overlap.

6-603. The Report shall be published by the Forum in collaboration with the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. The Forum shall present the first annual Report to the President, through the Director, by July 31, 1997. The Report shall be submitted annually thereafter, using the most recently available data.

Sec. 7. *General Provisions.*

7-701. This order is intended only for internal management of the executive branch. This order is not intended, and should not be construed to create, any right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or its employees. This order shall not be construed to create any right to judicial review involving the compliance or noncompliance with this order by the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any other person.

7-702. Executive Order 12606 of September 2, 1987 is revoked.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 21, 1997.

EO 13046

Title 3—The President

Executive Order 13046 of May 16, 1997

Further Amendment to Executive Order 12975, Extension of the National Bioethics Advisory Commission

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to extend the term of the National Bioethics Advisory Commission, it is hereby ordered that section 7(b) of Executive Order 12975 further is amended to read, “NBAC shall terminate on October 3, 1999, unless extended by the President prior to that date.”

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 16, 1997.

Executive Order 13047 of May 20, 1997

Prohibiting New Investment in Burma

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 570 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104–208) (the “Act”), the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code;

I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, hereby determine and certify that, for purposes of section 570(b) of the Act, the Government of Burma has committed large-scale repression of the democratic opposition in Burma after September 30, 1996, and further determine that the actions and policies of the Government of Burma constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States and declare a national emergency to deal with that threat.

Section 1. Except to the extent provided in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued in conformity with section 570 of the Act and pursuant to this order, I hereby prohibit new investment in Burma by United States persons.

Sec. 2. The following are also prohibited, except to the extent provided in section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)) or in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order:

(a) any approval or other facilitation by a United States person, wherever located, of a transaction by a foreign person where the transaction would constitute new investment in Burma prohibited by this order if engaged in by a United States person or within the United States; and

(b) any transaction by a United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this order.

Sec. 3. Nothing in this order shall be construed to prohibit the entry into, performance of, or financing of a contract to sell or purchase goods, services, or technology, except:

- (a) where the entry into such contract on or after the effective date of this order is for the general supervision and guarantee of another person's performance of a contract for the economic development of resources located in Burma; or
- (b) where such contract provides for payment, in whole or in part, in:
 - (i) shares of ownership, including an equity interest, in the economic development of resources located in Burma; or
 - (ii) participation in royalties, earnings, or profits in the economic development of resources located in Burma.

Sec. 4. For the purposes of this order:

- (a) the term "person" means an individual or entity;
- (b) the term "entity" means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, or other organization;
- (c) the term "United States person" means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, juridical person organized under the laws of the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States;
- (d) the term "new investment" means any of the following activities, if such an activity is undertaken pursuant to an agreement, or pursuant to the exercise of rights under such an agreement, that is entered into with the Government of Burma or a nongovernmental entity in Burma on or after the effective date of this order:
 - (i) the entry into a contract that includes the economic development of resources located in Burma;
 - (ii) the entry into a contract providing for the general supervision and guarantee of another person's performance of a contract that includes the economic development of resources located in Burma;
 - (iii) the purchase of a share of ownership, including an equity interest, in the economic development of resources located in Burma; or
 - (iv) the entry into a contract providing for the participation in royalties, earnings, or profits in the economic development of resources located in Burma, without regard to the form of the participation;
- (e) the term "resources located in Burma" means any resources, including natural, agricultural, commercial, financial, industrial, and human resources, located within the territory of Burma, including the territorial sea, or located within the exclusive economic zone or continental shelf of Burma;
- (f) the term "economic development of resources located in Burma" shall not be construed to include not-for-profit educational, health, or other humanitarian programs or activities.

Sec. 5. I hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the functions vested in me under section 570(c) and (d) of the Act, to be exercised in consultation with the heads of other agencies of the United States Government as appropriate.

EO 13048

Title 3—The President

Sec. 6. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to me by section 570(b) of the Act and by IEEPA, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate the authority set forth in this order to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order.

Sec. 7. Nothing contained in this order shall create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 8. (a) This order shall take effect at 12:01 a.m., eastern daylight time, May 21, 1997.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 20, 1997.

Executive Order 13048 of June 10, 1997

Improving Administrative Management in the Executive Branch

Improvement of Government operations is a continuing process that benefits from interagency activities. One group dedicated to such activities is the President's Council on Management Improvement (PCMI), established by Executive Order 12479 in 1984, reestablished by Executive Order 12816 in 1992. In the intervening years, some activities of the PCMI have been assumed by the President's Management Council, the Chief Financial Officers Council, and the Chief Information Officers Council. These organizations are also focussed on improving agencies' use of quality management principles. Other functions have been assigned to individual agencies. Nonetheless, remaining administrative management matters deserve attention across agency lines.

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America and in order to improve agency administrative and management practices throughout the executive branch, I hereby direct the following:

Section 1. *Interagency Council on Administrative Management.*

(a) *Purpose and Membership.* An Interagency Council on Administrative Management ("Council") is established as an interagency coordination mechanism. The Council shall be composed of the Deputy Director for Management of the Office of Management and Budget, who shall serve as Chair, and one senior administrative management official from each of the following agencies:

Executive Orders

EO 13048

1. Department of State;
2. Department of the Treasury;
3. Department of Defense;
4. Department of Justice;
5. Department of the Interior;
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. Department of the Army;
20. Department of the Navy;
21. Department of the Air Force;
22. National Aeronautics and Space Administration;
23. Agency for International Development;
24. General Services Administration;
25. National Science Foundation; and
26. Office of Personnel Management.

Department and agency heads shall advise the Chair of their selections for membership on the Council. Council membership shall also include representatives of the Chief Financial Officers Council, the Chief Information Officers Council, the Federal Procurement Council, the Interagency Advisory Group of Federal Personnel Directors, and the Small Agency Council, as well as at-large members appointed by the Chair, as he deems appropriate. The Chair shall invite representatives of the Social Security Administration to participate in the Council's work, as appropriate. The Council shall select a Vice Chair from among the Council's membership.

(b) The Council shall plan, promote, and recommend improvements in Government administration and operations and provide advice to the Chair on matters pertaining to the administrative management of the Federal Government. The Council shall:

- (1) explore opportunities for more effective use of Government resources;

EO 13049

Title 3—The President

- (2) support activities and initiatives of the President's Management Council, the Chief Financial Officers Council, the Chief Information Officers Council, the Federal Procurement Council, and the Inter-agency Advisory Group of Federal Personnel Directors designed to develop, review, revise, and implement Governmentwide administrative management policies; and
- (3) identify successful administrative management practices, including quality management practices, and assist in their Governmentwide dissemination and implementation.

Sec. 2. *Responsibilities of the Chair.* The Chair or, if the Chair chooses, the Vice Chair shall:

- (1) convene meetings of the Council;
- (2) preside at formal council meetings;
- (3) establish committees or working groups of the Council, as necessary for efficient conduct of Council functions; and
- (4) appoint, to the extent permitted by law and consistent with personnel practices, other full-time officers or employees of the Federal Government to the Council as at-large members for specific terms, not exceeding 2 years, to provide expertise to the Council.

Sec. 3. *Responsibilities of Agency Heads.* To the extent permitted by law, heads of departments or agencies represented on the Council shall provide their representatives with administrative support needed to support Council activities.

Sec. 4. *Judicial Review.* This order is for the internal management of the executive branch and does not 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.

Sec. 5. *Revocation.* Executive Order 12816 (creating the President's Council on Management Improvement), Executive Order 12552 (establishing the executive branch productivity improvement program) and Executive Order 12637 (revising the executive branch productivity improvement program) are revoked.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 10, 1997.

Executive Order 13049 of June 11, 1997

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

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 (22 U.S.C. 288), and having found that the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons is a public international organization in which the United States participates within the

meaning of the International Organization Immunities Act, I hereby designate the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons 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, including the Chemical Weapons Convention, or by congressional action.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 11, 1997.

Executive Order 13050 of June 13, 1997

President's Advisory Board on Race

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 in order to establish a President's Advisory Board on Race, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment. (a) There is established the President's Advisory Board on Race. The Advisory Board shall comprise 7 members from outside the Federal Government to be appointed by the President. Members shall each have substantial experience and expertise in the areas to be considered by the Advisory Board. Members shall be representative of the diverse perspectives in the areas to be considered by the Advisory Board.

(b) The President shall designate a Chairperson from among the members of the Advisory Board.

Sec. 2. Functions. (a) The Advisory Board shall advise the President on matters involving race and racial reconciliation, including ways in which the President can:

(1) Promote a constructive national dialogue to confront and work through challenging issues that surround race;

(2) Increase the Nation's understanding of our recent history of race relations and the course our Nation is charting on issues of race relations and racial diversity;

(3) Bridge racial divides by encouraging leaders in communities throughout the Nation to develop and implement innovative approaches to calming racial tensions;

(4) Identify, develop, and implement solutions to problems in areas in which race has a substantial impact, such as education, economic opportunity, housing, health care, and the administration of justice.

(b) The Advisory Board also shall advise on such other matters as from time to time the President may refer to the Board.

(c) In carrying out its functions, the Advisory Board shall coordinate with the staff of the President's Initiative on Race.

EO 13051

Title 3—The President

Sec. 3. Administration. (a) To the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Department of Justice shall provide the financial and administrative support for the Advisory Board.

(b) The heads of executive agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide to the Advisory Board such information as it may require for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

(c) The Chairperson may, from time to time, invite experts to submit information to the Advisory Board and may form subcommittees or working groups within the Advisory Board to review specific matters.

(d) Members of the Advisory 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 the Government service (5 U.S.C. 5701–5707).

Sec. 4. General. (a) Notwithstanding any other Executive order, the functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, except that of reporting to the Congress, that are applicable to the Advisory Board shall be performed by the Attorney General, or his or her designee, in accordance with guidelines that have been issued by the Administrator of General Services.

(b) The Advisory Board shall terminate on September 30, 1998, unless extended by the President prior to such date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 13, 1997.

Executive Order 13051 of June 24, 1997

Internal Revenue Service Management Board

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including 31 U.S.C. 301 and 26 U.S.C. 7801(a), and in order to establish a permanent oversight board to assist the Secretary of the Treasury (“Secretary”) in ensuring effective management of the Internal Revenue Service, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment. (a) There is hereby established within the Department of the Treasury the Internal Revenue Service Management Board (“Board”).

(b) The Board shall consist of:

- (1) the Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, who shall serve as Chair of the Board;
- (2) the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Management) and the Chief Financial Officer, who shall serve as Vice Chairs;
- (3) the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Tax Policy);
- (4) the Under Secretary of the Treasury (Enforcement);
- (5) the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Departmental Finance and Management);

Executive Orders

EO 13051

- (6) the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Information Systems)/Chief Information Officer;
 - (7) the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Legislative Affairs and Public Liaison);
 - (8) the General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury;
 - (9) the Director, Office of Security, Department of the Treasury;
 - (10) the Senior Procurement Executive for the Department of the Treasury;
 - (11) the Commissioner of Internal Revenue;
 - (12) the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue;
 - (13) the Associate Commissioner of Internal Revenue for Modernization/Chief Information Officer of the Internal Revenue Service;
 - (14) the Deputy Director for Management, Office of Management and Budget;
 - (15) the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy, Office of Management and Budget;
 - (16) a representative of the Office of the Vice President designated by the Vice President;
 - (17) a representative of the Office of Management and Budget designated by the Director of such office;
 - (18) a representative of the Office of Personnel Management designated by the Director of such office;
 - (19) representatives of such other Government agencies as may be determined from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury, designated by the head of such agency; and
 - (20) such other officers or employees of the Department of the Treasury as may be designated by the Secretary.
- (c) A member of the Board described in paragraphs (16) through (20) of subsection (b) may be removed by the official who designated such member.
- (d) The Board may seek the views, consistent with 18 U.S.C. 205, of Internal Revenue Service employee representatives on matters considered by the Board under section 3 of this order.
- Sec. 2. Structure.** There shall be an Executive Committee of the full Board, the members of which shall be appointed by the Secretary.
- Sec. 3. Functions.** (a) The Board shall directly support the Secretary's oversight of the management and operation of the Internal Revenue Service. This includes:
- (1) working through the Deputy Secretary, assisting the Secretary on the full range of high-level management issues and concerns affecting the Internal Revenue Service, particularly those that have a significant impact on operations, modernization, and customer service.
 - (2) acting through the Executive Committee, serving as the primary review for strategic decisions concerning modernization of the Internal Revenue Service, including modernization direction, strategy, significant reorganization plans, performance metrics, budgetary issues, major capital investments, and compensation of personnel.

EO 13052

Title 3—The President

(b) The Board shall meet at least monthly and shall prescribe such by-laws or procedures as the Board deems appropriate.

(c) The Board shall prepare semiannual reports to the President and to the Congress, which shall be transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 4. Administration. To the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary shall provide the Board administrative services, facilities, staff, and such other financial support services as may be necessary for the performance of its functions under this order.

Sec. 5. Judicial Review. This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the Internal Revenue Service and is not intended, and shall 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.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 24, 1997.

Executive Order 13052 of June 30, 1997

Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including S. 342, an Act to extend certain privileges, exemptions, and immunities to Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices, which I signed into law on June 27, 1997, I hereby extend to the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices the privileges, exemptions, and immunities provided by the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288 *et seq.*), and Article I of the Agreement on State and Local Taxation of Foreign Employees of Public International Organizations (T.I.A.S. 12135). This order is not intended to abridge in any respect privileges, exemptions, or immunities that the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices may have acquired or may acquire by international agreements or by congressional action.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 30, 1997.

Executive Order 13053 of June 30, 1997

**Adding Members to and Extending the President's Council
on Sustainable Development**

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 12852 for various purposes, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order 12852, as amended, is further amended by deleting the number "29" from

Executive Orders

EO 13055

section 1 and inserting the number “35” in lieu thereof; by deleting from section 3(d) and 4(a) the text “Department of the Interior” and inserting in lieu thereof the following text: “Department of Energy”; and by deleting from section 4(b) the text “June 29, 1997” and inserting in lieu thereof the following text: “February 28, 1999.”

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 30, 1997.

Executive Order 13054 of July 7, 1997

Eligibility of Certain Overseas Employees for Noncompetitive Appointments

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 and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, and in order to permit certain overseas employees to acquire competitive status upon returning to the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. A United States citizen who is a family member of a Federal civilian employee and who has separated from Federal service to accept employment with the American Institute in Taiwan pursuant to section 11 of Public Law 96–8 (93 Stat. 18, 22 U.S.C. 3310(a)) may be appointed non-competitively, in accordance with Executive Order 12721 and implementing regulations of the Office of Personnel Management, to a competitive service position in the executive branch, provided such family member meets the qualifications and other requirements established by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, including an appropriate period of satisfactory overseas employment with the American Institute in Taiwan.

Sec. 2. The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to implement this order.

Sec. 3. This order shall be effective upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 7, 1997.

Executive Order 13055 of July 15, 1997

Coordination of United States Government International Exchanges and Training Programs

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to improve the coordination of United States Government International Exchanges and Training Programs, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. There is hereby established within the United States Information Agency a senior-level Interagency Working Group on United States Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (“the Working Group”). The purpose of the Working Group is to recommend to the President measures for improving the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training. The Working Group shall establish a clearinghouse to improve data collection and analysis of international exchanges and training.

Sec. 2. The term “Government-sponsored international exchanges and training” shall mean the movement of people between countries to promote the sharing of ideas, to develop skills, and to foster mutual understanding and cooperation, financed wholly or in part, directly or indirectly, with United States Government funds.

Sec. 3. The Working Group shall consist of the Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency, who shall act as Chair, and a comparable senior representative appointed by the respective Secretary of each of the Departments of State, Defense, Education, and the Attorney General, by the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and by heads of other interested executive departments and agencies. In addition, representatives of the National Security Council and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall participate in the Working Group at their discretion. The Working Group shall be supported by an interagency staff office established in the Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency.

Sec. 4. The Working Group shall have the following responsibilities:

(a) Collect, analyze, and report data provided by all United States Government departments and agencies conducting international exchanges and training programs;

(b) Promote greater understanding of and cooperation on, among concerned United States Government departments and agencies, common issues and challenges faced in conducting international exchanges and training programs, including through the establishment of a clearinghouse for information on international exchange and training activities in the governmental and nongovernmental sectors;

(c) In order to achieve the most efficient and cost-effective use of Federal resources, identify administrative and programmatic duplication and overlap of activities by the various United States Government agencies involved in Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, and report thereon;

(d) No later than 1 year from the date of this order, develop initially and thereafter assess annually a coordinated strategy for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, and issue a report on such strategy;

(e) No later than 2 years from the date of this order, develop recommendations on performance measures for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, and issue a report thereon; and

Executive Orders

EO 13057

(f) Develop strategies for expanding public and private partnerships in, and leveraging private sector support for, United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities.

Sec. 5. All reports prepared by the Working Group pursuant to section 4 shall be made to the President, through the Director of the United States Information Agency.

Sec. 6. The Working Group shall meet on at least a quarterly basis.

Sec. 7. Any expenses incurred by a member of the Working Group in connection with such member's service on the Working Group shall be borne by the member's respective department or agency.

Sec. 8. If any member of the Working Group disagrees with respect to any matter in any report prepared pursuant to section 4, such member may prepare a statement setting forth the reasons for such disagreement and such statement shall be appended to, and considered a part of, the report.

Sec. 9. Nothing in this Executive order is intended to alter the authorities and responsibilities of the head of any department or agency.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 15, 1997.

Executive Order 13056 of July 21, 1997

Further Amendment to Executive Order 13017, 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, and in order to add an additional two members to the Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1(a) of Executive Order 13017, as amended, is further amended by deleting the number "32" in the second sentence and inserting the number "34" in lieu thereof.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 21, 1997.

Executive Order 13057 of July 26, 1997

Federal Actions in the Lake Tahoe Region

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 Federal agency actions protect the extraordinary natural, recreational, and ecological re-

sources in the Lake Tahoe Region (“Region”) (as defined by Public Law 91–148), an area of national concern, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Tahoe Federal Interagency Partnership.*

1–101. The Federal agencies and departments having principal management or jurisdictional authorities in the Lake Tahoe Region are directed to establish a Federal Interagency Partnership on the Lake Tahoe Ecosystem (“Partnership”).

1–102. Members of the Partnership shall include the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Transportation, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of the Army, and the heads of any other Federal agencies operating in the Region that choose to participate. Representation on the Partnership may be delegated. The Partnership shall be chaired by the Secretary of Agriculture for the first year after its establishment. The Chair of the Partnership shall thereafter be rotated among the members on an annual basis.

1–103. The Partnership will:

- (a) facilitate coordination of Federal programs, projects, and activities within the Lake Tahoe Region and promotion of consistent policies and strategies to address the Region’s environmental and economic concerns;
- (b) encourage Federal agencies within the Region to coordinate and share resources and data, avoid unnecessary duplication of Federal efforts, and eliminate inefficiencies in Federal action to the greatest extent feasible;
- (c) ensure that Federal agencies closely coordinate with the States of California and Nevada and appropriate tribal or local government entities to facilitate the achievement of desired terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem conditions and the enhancement of recreation, tourism, and other economic opportunities within the Region;
- (d) support appropriate regional programs and studies needed to attain environmental threshold standards for water quality, transportation, air quality, vegetation, soils (stream environment zone restoration), wildlife habitat, fish habitat, scenic resources, recreation, and noise;
- (e) encourage the development of appropriate public, private, and tribal partnerships for the restoration and management of the Lake Tahoe ecosystem and the health of the local economy;
- (f) support appropriate actions to improve the water quality of Lake Tahoe through all appropriate means, including restoration of shorelines, streams, riparian zones, wetlands, and other parts of the watershed; management of uses of the lake; and control of airborne and other sources of contaminants;
- (g) encourage the development of appropriate vegetative management actions necessary to attain a healthy Lake Tahoe ecosystem, including a program of revegetation, road maintenance, obliteration, and promotion of forest health;
- (h) support appropriate regional transportation and air quality goals, programs, and studies for the Region;

Executive Orders

EO 13057

- (i) support appropriate fisheries and wildlife habitat restoration programs for the Region, including programs for endangered species and uncommon species;
- (j) facilitate coordination of research and monitoring activities for purposes of developing a common natural resources data base and geographic information system capability, in cooperation with appropriate regional and local colleges and universities;
- (k) support development of and communication about appropriate recreation plans and programs, appropriate scenic quality improvement programs, and recognition for traditional Washoe tribal uses;
- (l) support regional partnership efforts to inform the public of the values of managing the Lake Tahoe Region to achieve environmental and economic goals;
- (m) explore opportunities for public involvement in achieving its activities; and
- (n) explore opportunities for assisting regional governments in their efforts.

1–104. The Partnership will report back to the President in 90 days on the implementation of the terms of this order.

Sec. 2. *Memorandum of Agreement.*

2–201. The Partnership shall negotiate a Memorandum of Agreement with the States of California and Nevada, the Washoe Tribal Government, the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, and interested local governments.

2–202. The Memorandum of Agreement shall be designed to facilitate coordination among the parties to the Agreement, and shall document areas of mutual interest and concern and opportunities for cooperation, support, or assistance.

Sec. 3. *General Provisions.*

3–301. The Chair of the Partnership shall advise the President on the implementation of this order. The Chair may recommend other administrative actions that may be taken to improve the coordination of agency actions and decisions whenever such coordination would protect and enhance the Region's natural, ecological, and economic values.

3–302. Nothing in this order shall be construed to limit, delay, or prohibit any agency action that is essential for the protection of public health or safety, for national security, or for the maintenance or rehabilitation of environmental quality within the Region.

3–303. Nothing in this order is intended to create, and this order does not create, any right to administrative or judicial review, or any other 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,
July 26, 1997.

Executive Order 13058 of August 9, 1997

Protecting Federal Employees and the Public From Exposure to Tobacco Smoke in the Federal Workplace

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America and in order to protect Federal Government employees and members of the public from exposure to tobacco smoke in the Federal workplace, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. It is the policy of the executive branch to establish a smoke-free environment for Federal employees and members of the public visiting or using Federal facilities. The smoking of tobacco products is thus prohibited in all interior space owned, rented, or leased by the executive branch of the Federal Government, and in any outdoor areas under executive branch control in front of air intake ducts.

Sec. 2. Exceptions. The general policy established by this order is subject to the following exceptions: (a) The order does not apply in designated smoking areas that are enclosed and exhausted directly to the outside and away from air intake ducts, and are maintained under negative pressure (with respect to surrounding spaces) sufficient to contain tobacco smoke within the designated area. Agency officials shall not require workers to enter such areas during business hours while smoking is ongoing.

(b) The order does not extend to any residential accommodation for persons voluntarily or involuntarily residing, on a temporary or long-term basis, in a building owned, leased, or rented by the Federal Government.

(c) The order does not extend to those portions of federally owned buildings leased, rented, or otherwise provided in their entirety to nonfederal parties.

(d) The order does not extend to places of employment in the private sector or in other nonfederal governmental units that serve as the permanent or intermittent duty station of one or more Federal employees.

(e) The head of any agency may establish limited and narrow exceptions that are necessary to accomplish agency missions. Such exception shall be in writing, approved by the agency head, and to the fullest extent possible provide protection of nonsmokers from exposure to environmental tobacco smoke. Authority to establish such exceptions may not be delegated.

Sec. 3. Other Locations. The heads of agencies shall evaluate the need to restrict smoking at doorways and in courtyards under executive branch control in order to protect workers and visitors from environmental tobacco smoke, and may restrict smoking in these areas in light of this evaluation.

Sec. 4. Smoking Cessation Programs. The heads of agencies are encouraged to use existing authority to establish programs designed to help employees stop smoking.

Sec. 5. Responsibility for Implementation. The heads of agencies are responsible for implementing and ensuring compliance with the provisions of this order. “Agency” as used in this order means an Executive agency, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 105, and includes any employing unit or authority of the Federal Government, other than those of the legislative and judicial

branches. Independent agencies are encouraged to comply with the provisions of this order.

Sec. 6. *Phase-In of Implementation.* Implementation of the policy set forth in this order shall be achieved no later than 1 year after the date of this order. This 1 year phase-in period is designed to establish a fixed but reasonable time for implementing this policy. Agency heads are directed during this period to inform all employees and visitors to executive branch facilities about the requirements of this order, inform their employees of the health risks of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke, and undertake related activities as necessary.

Sec. 7. *Consistency with Other Laws.* The provisions of this order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law, including the Federal Service Labor-Management Relations Act (5 U.S.C. 7101 *et seq.*) and the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 151 *et seq.*) Provisions of existing collective bargaining agreements shall be honored and agencies shall consult with employee labor representatives about the implementation of this order. Nothing herein shall be construed to impair or alter the powers and duties of Federal agencies established under law. Nothing herein shall be construed to replace any agency policy currently in effect, if such policy is legally established, in writing, and consistent with the terms of this order. Agencies shall review their current policy to confirm that agency policy comports with this order, and policy found not in compliance shall be revised to comply with the terms of this order.

Sec. 8. *Cause of Action.* This order does not create any right to administrative or judicial review, or any other 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 or affect in any way the liability of the executive branch under the Federal Tort Claims Act.

Sec. 9. *Construction.* Nothing in this order shall limit an agency head from establishing more protective policies on smoking in the Federal workplace for employees and members of the public visiting or using Federal facilities.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 9, 1997

Executive Order 13059 of August 19, 1997

Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Respect to Iran

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) ("IEEPA"), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), section 505 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9) ("ISDCA"), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, in order to clarify the steps taken in Executive Orders 12957 of March 15, 1995, and 12959 of May 6, 1995, to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States declared in Executive Order 12957 in response to the actions and policies of the Government of Iran, hereby order:

Section 1. Except to the extent provided in section 3 of this order or in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this order, the importation into the United States of any goods or services of Iranian origin or owned or controlled by the Government of Iran, other than information or informational materials within the meaning of section 203(b)(3) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(3)), is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 2. Except to the extent provided in section 3 of this order, in section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)), or in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this order, the following are prohibited:

(a) the exportation, reexportation, sale, or supply, directly or indirectly, from the United States, or by a United States person, wherever located, of any goods, technology, or services to Iran or the Government of Iran, including the exportation, reexportation, sale, or supply of any goods, technology, or services to a person in a third country undertaken with knowledge or reason to know that:

(i) such goods, technology, or services are intended specifically for supply, transshipment, or reexportation, directly or indirectly, to Iran or the Government of Iran; or

(ii) such goods, technology, or services are intended specifically for use in the production of, for commingling with, or for incorporation into goods, technology, or services to be directly or indirectly supplied, transshipped, or reexported exclusively or predominantly to Iran or the Government of Iran;

(b) the reexportation from a third country, directly or indirectly, by a person other than a United States person of any goods, technology, or services that have been exported from the United States, if:

(i) undertaken with knowledge or reason to know that the reexportation is intended specifically for Iran or the Government of Iran, and

(ii) the exportation of such goods, technology, or services to Iran from the United States was subject to export license application requirements under any United States regulations in effect on May 6, 1995, or thereafter is made subject to such requirements imposed independently of the actions taken pursuant to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12957; provided, however, that this prohibition shall not apply to those goods or that technology subject to export license application requirements if such goods or technology have been:

(A) substantially transformed into a foreign-made product outside the United States; or

(B) incorporated into a foreign-made product outside the United States if the aggregate value of such controlled United States goods and technology constitutes less than 10 percent of the total value of the foreign-made product to be exported from a third country;

(c) any new investment by a United States person in Iran or in property, including entities, owned or controlled by the Government of Iran;

(d) any transaction or dealing by a United States person, wherever located, including purchasing, selling, transporting, swapping, brokering, approving, financing, facilitating, or guaranteeing, in or related to:

(i) goods or services of Iranian origin or owned or controlled by the Government of Iran; or

(ii) goods, technology, or services for exportation, reexportation, sale, or supply, directly or indirectly, to Iran or the Government of Iran;

(e) any approval, financing, facilitation, or guarantee by a United States person, wherever located, of a transaction by a foreign person where the transaction by that foreign person would be prohibited by this order if performed by a United States person or within the United States; and

(f) any transaction by a United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this order.

Sec. 3. Specific licenses issued pursuant to Executive Orders 12613 (of October 29, 1987), 12957, or 12959 continue in effect in accordance with their terms except to the extent revoked, amended, or modified by the Secretary of the Treasury. General licenses, regulations, orders, and directives issued pursuant to those orders continue in effect in accordance with their terms except to the extent inconsistent with this order or to the extent revoked, amended, or modified by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 4. For the purposes of this order:

(a) the term “person” means an individual or entity;

(b) the term “entity” means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, or other organization;

(c) the term “United States person” means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States;

(d) the term “Iran” means the territory of Iran and any other territory or marine area, including the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf, over which the Government of Iran claims sovereignty, sovereign rights, or jurisdiction, provided that the Government of Iran exercises partial or total de facto control over the area or derives a benefit from economic activity in the area pursuant to international arrangements;

(e) the term “Government of Iran” includes the Government of Iran, any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, and any person owned or controlled by, or acting for or on behalf of, the Government of Iran;

(f) the term “new investment” means:

(i) a commitment or contribution of funds or other assets; or

(ii) a loan or other extension of credit, made after the effective date of Executive Order 12957 as to transactions prohibited by that order, or otherwise made after the effective date of Executive Order 12959.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and, as appropriate, other agencies, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, the requirement of reports, including reports by United States persons on oil and related transactions engaged in by their foreign affiliates with Iran or the Government of Iran, and to employ all powers granted to me by IEEPA and the ISDCA as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order.

Sec. 6. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury may authorize the exportation or reexportation to Iran or the Government of Iran of any goods, technology, or services also subject to export license application requirements of another agency of the United States Government only if authorization by that agency of the exportation or reexportation to Iran would be permitted by law.

(b) Nothing contained in this order shall be construed to supersede the requirements established under any other provision of law or to relieve a person from any requirement to obtain a license or other authorization from another department or agency of the United States Government in compliance with applicable laws and regulations subject to the jurisdiction of that department or agency.

Sec. 7. The provisions of this order consolidate the provisions of Executive Orders 12613, 12957, and 12959. Executive Order 12613 and subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), and (f) of section 1 of Executive Order 12959 are hereby revoked with respect to transactions occurring after the effective date of this order. The revocation of those provisions shall not alter their applicability to any transaction or violation occurring before the effective date of this order, nor shall it affect the applicability of any rule, regulation, order, license, or other form of administrative action previously taken pursuant to Executive Orders 12613 or 12959.

Sec. 8. Nothing contained in this order shall create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 9. The measures taken pursuant to this order are in response to actions of the Government of Iran occurring after the conclusion of the 1981 Algiers Accords, and are intended solely as a response to those later actions.

Sec. 10. (a) This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on August 20, 1997.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 19, 1997.

Executive Order 13060 of August 21, 1997**Establishing an Emergency Board To Investigate Disputes Between Amtrak and its Employees Represented by the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees**

Disputes exist between Amtrak and its employees represented by the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

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 judgement 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 August 21, 1997, a Board of three members to be appointed by the President to investigate these 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 these disputes 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 submitted its report to the President, no change in the conditions out of which the disputes arose shall be made by the parties to the controversy, except by agreement of the parties.

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,
August 21, 1997.

Executive Order 13061 of September 11, 1997**Federal Support of Community Efforts Along American Heritage Rivers**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the National Environmental Pol-

icy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91–190), and in order to protect and restore rivers and their adjacent communities, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policies.

(a) The American Heritage Rivers initiative has three objectives: natural resource and environmental protection, economic revitalization, and historic and cultural preservation.

(b) Executive agencies (“agencies”), to the extent permitted by law and consistent with their missions and resources, shall coordinate Federal plans, functions, programs, and resources to preserve, protect, and restore rivers and their associated resources important to our history, culture, and natural heritage.

(c) Agencies shall develop plans to bring increased efficiencies to existing and authorized programs with goals that are supportive of protection and restoration of communities along rivers.

(d) In accordance with Executive Order 12630, agencies shall act with due regard for the protection of private property provided for by the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution. No new regulatory authority is created as a result of the American Heritage Rivers initiative. This initiative will not interfere with matters of State, local, and tribal government jurisdiction.

(e) In furtherance of these policies, the President will designate rivers that meet certain criteria as “American Heritage Rivers.”

(f) It is the policy of the Federal Government that communities shall nominate rivers as American Heritage Rivers and the Federal role will be solely to support community-based efforts to preserve, protect, and restore these rivers and their communities.

(g) Agencies should, to the extent practicable, help identify resources in the private and nonprofit sectors to aid revitalization efforts.

(h) Agencies are encouraged, to the extent permitted by law, to develop partnerships with State, local, and tribal governments and community and nongovernmental organizations. Agencies will be responsive to the diverse needs of different kinds of communities from the core of our cities to remote rural areas and shall seek to ensure that the role played by the Federal Government is complementary to the plans and work being carried out by State, local, and tribal governments. To the extent possible, Federal resources will be strategically directed to complement resources being spent by these governments.

(i) Agencies shall establish a method for field offices to assess the success of the American Heritage River initiative and provide a means to recommend changes that will improve the delivery and accessibility of Federal services and programs. Agencies are directed, where appropriate, to reduce and make more flexible procedural requirements and paperwork related to providing assistance to communities along designated rivers.

(j) Agencies shall commit to a policy under which they will seek to ensure that their actions have a positive effect on the natural, historic, economic, and cultural resources of American Heritage River communities. The policy will require agencies to consult with American Heritage River communities early in the planning stages of Federal actions, take into ac-

count the communities' goals and objectives and ensure that actions are compatible with the overall character of these communities. Agencies shall seek to ensure that their help for one community does not adversely affect neighboring communities. Additionally, agencies are encouraged to develop formal and informal partnerships to assist communities. Local Federal facilities, to the extent permitted by law and consistent with the agencies' missions and resources, should provide public access, physical space, technical assistance, and other support for American Heritage River communities.

(k) In addition to providing support to designated rivers, agencies will work together to provide information and services to all communities seeking support.

Sec. 2. *Process for Nominating an American Heritage River.*

(a) *Nomination.* Communities, in coordination with their State, local, or tribal governments, can nominate their river, river stretch, or river confluence for designation as an American Heritage River. When several communities are involved in the nomination of the same river, nominations will detail the coordination among the interested communities and the role each will play in the process. Individuals living outside the community may not nominate a river.

(b) *Selection Criteria.* Nominations will be judged based on the following:

(1) the characteristics of the natural, economic, agricultural, scenic, historic, cultural, or recreational resources of the river that render it distinctive or unique;

(2) the effectiveness with which the community has defined its plan of action and the extent to which the plan addresses, either through planned actions or past accomplishments, all three American Heritage Rivers objectives, which are set forth in section 1(a) of this order;

(3) the strength and diversity of community support for the nomination as evidenced by letters from elected officials; landowners; private citizens; businesses; and especially State, local, and tribal governments. Broad community support is essential to receiving the American Heritage River designation; and

(4) willingness and capability of the community to forge partnerships and agreements to implement their plan to meet their goals and objectives.

(c) *Recommendation Process.*

The Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality ("CEQ") shall develop a fair and objective procedure to obtain the views of a diverse group of experts for the purpose of making recommendations to the President as to which rivers shall be designated. These experts shall reflect a variety of viewpoints, such as those representing natural, cultural, and historic resources; scenic, environmental, and recreation interests; tourism, transportation, and economic development interests; and industries such as agriculture, hydropower, manufacturing, mining, and forest management. The Chair of the CEQ will ensure that the rivers recommended represent a variety of stream sizes, diverse geographical locations, and a wide range of settings from urban to rural and ensure that relatively pristine, successful revi-

talization efforts are considered as well as degraded rivers in need of restoration.

(d) *Designation.*

(1) The President will designate certain rivers as American Heritage Rivers. Based on the receipt of a sufficient number of qualified nominations, ten rivers will be designated in the first phase of the initiative.

(2) The Interagency Committee provided for in section 3 of this order shall develop a process by which any community that nominates and has its river designated may have this designation terminated at its request.

(3) Upon a determination by the Chair of the CEQ that a community has failed to implement its plan, the Chair may recommend to the President that a designation be revoked. The Chair shall notify the community at least 30 days prior to making such a recommendation to the President. Based on that recommendation, the President may revoke the designation.

Sec. 3. *Establishment of an Interagency Committee.* There is hereby established the American Heritage Rivers Interagency Committee (“Committee”). The Committee shall have two co-chairs. The Chair of the CEQ shall be a permanent co-chair. The other co-chair will rotate among the heads of the agencies listed below.

(a) The Committee shall be composed of the following members or their designees at the Assistant Secretary level or equivalent:

- (1) The Secretary of Defense;
- (2) The Attorney General;
- (3) The Secretary of the Interior;
- (4) The Secretary of Agriculture;
- (5) The Secretary of Commerce;
- (6) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;
- (7) The Secretary of Transportation;
- (8) The Secretary of Energy;
- (9) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;
- (10) The Chair of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation;
- (11) The Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts; and
- (12) The Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The Chair of the CEQ may invite to participate in meetings of the Committee, representatives of other agencies, as appropriate.

(b) The Committee shall:

- (1) establish formal guidelines for designation as an American Heritage River;
- (2) periodically review the actions of agencies in support of the American Heritage Rivers;
- (3) report to the President on the progress, accomplishments, and effectiveness of the American Heritage Rivers initiative; and

Executive Orders

EO 13061

(4) perform other duties as directed by the Chair of the CEQ.

Sec. 4. Responsibilities of the Federal Agencies. Consistent with Title I of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, agencies shall:

(a) identify their existing programs and plans that give them the authority to offer assistance to communities involved in river conservation and community health and revitalization;

(b) to the extent practicable and permitted by law and regulation, refocus programs, grants, and technical assistance to provide support for communities adjacent to American Heritage Rivers;

(c) identify all technical tools, including those developed for purposes other than river conservation, that can be applied to river protection, restoration, and community revitalization;

(d) provide access to existing scientific data and information to the extent permitted by law and consistent with the agencies mission and resources;

(e) cooperate with State, local, and tribal governments and communities with respect to their activities that take place in, or affect the area around, an American Heritage River;

(f) commit to a policy, as set forth in section 1(j) of this order, in making decisions affecting the quality of an American Heritage River;

(g) select from among all the agencies a single individual called the "River Navigator," for each river that is designated an American Heritage River, with whom the communities can communicate goals and needs and who will facilitate community-agency interchange;

(h) allow public access to the river, for agencies with facilities along American Heritage Rivers, to the extent practicable and consistent with their mission; and

(i) cooperate, as appropriate, with communities on projects that protect or preserve stretches of the river that are on Federal property or adjacent to a Federal facility.

Sec. 5. Responsibilities of the Committee and the Council on Environmental Quality. The CEQ shall serve as Executive agent for the Committee, and the CEQ and the Committee shall ensure the implementation of the policies and purposes of this initiative.

Sec. 6. Definition. For the purposes of this order, Executive agency means any agency on the Committee and such other agency as may be designated by the President.

Sec. 7. Judicial Review. This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 11, 1997.

Executive Order 13062 of September 29, 1997**Continuance of Certain Federal Advisory Committees and Amendments to Executive Orders 13038 and 13054**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Each advisory committee listed below is continued until September 30, 1999.

(a) Committee for the Preservation of the White House; Executive Order 11145, as amended (Department of the Interior).

(b) Federal Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health; Executive Order 12196, as amended (Department of Labor).

(c) National Partnership Council; Executive Order 12871, as amended (Office of Personnel Management).

(d) President's Advisory Commission on Education Excellence for Hispanic Americans; Executive Order 12900 (Department of Education).

(e) President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities; Executive Order 12876 (Department of Education).

(f) President's Commission on White House Fellowships; Executive Order 11183, as amended (Office of Personnel Management).

(g) President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology; Executive Order 12882 (Office of Science and Technology Policy).

(h) President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities; Executive Order 12367, as amended (National Endowment for the Arts).

(i) President's Committee on the International Labor Organization; Executive Order 12216 (Department of Labor).

(j) President's Committee on the National Medal of Science; Executive Order 11287, as amended (National Science Foundation).

(k) President's Committee on Mental Retardation; Executive Order 12994 (Department of Health and Human Services).

(l) President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports; Executive Order 12345, as amended (Department of Health and Human Services).

(m) President's Export Council; Executive Order 12131, as amended (Department of Commerce).

(n) President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee; Executive Order 12382, as amended (Department of Defense).

(o) Trade and Environment Policy Advisory Committee; Executive Order 12905 (Office of the United States Trade Representative).

Sec. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Executive order, the functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act that are applicable to the committees listed in section 1 of this order, except that of reporting annually to the Congress, shall be performed by the head

Executive Orders

EO 13063

of the department or agency designated after each committee, in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

Sec. 3. The following Executive orders which established committees that have terminated and whose work is completed, are revoked:

(a) Executive Order 12891, establishing the Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments;

(b) Executive Order 12964, as amended by Executive Orders 12987 and 13032, establishing the Commission on United States-Pacific Trade and Investment Policy;

(c) Executive Order 12946, establishing the President's Advisory Board on Arms Proliferation Policy;

(d) Executive Order 12864, as amended by Executive Orders 12890, 12921, and 12970, establishing the United States Advisory Council on the National Information Infrastructure; and

(e) Executive Order 13015, establishing the White House Commission on Aviation Safety and Security.

Sec. 4. Executive Order 12974 is superseded.

Sec. 5. In Executive Order 13038, the second sentence of section 1 is amended by deleting "15" and inserting "22" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 6. Executive Order 13054 is amended by revising section 1 to read as follows: "A United States citizen who is a family member of a Federal civilian employee who has separated from Federal service to accept employment with the American Institute in Taiwan pursuant to section 11 of Public Law 96-8 (22 U.S.C. 3310(a)) may be appointed noncompetitively in a manner similar to noncompetitive appointments under Executive Order 12721 and implementing regulations of the Office of Personnel Management to a competitive service position in the executive branch, provided such family member meets the qualifications and other requirements established by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, including an appropriate period of satisfactory overseas employment with the American Institute in Taiwan."

Sec. 7. This order shall be effective September 30, 1997.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 29, 1997.

Executive Order 13063 of September 30, 1997

Level V of the Executive Schedule: Removal of the Executive Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, Department of Labor

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 5317 of title 5, United

EO 13064

Title 3—The President

States Code, and in order to remove a position from Level V of the Executive Schedule, it is hereby ordered that section 1–102 of Executive Order 12154, as amended, is further amended by removing the following subsection from section 1–102: “(b) Executive Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, Department of Labor”; and relettering subsections (c) through (f) as subsections (b) through (e), respectively.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 30, 1997.

Executive Order 13064 of October 11, 1997

**Further Amendment to Executive Order 13010, as Amended,
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 provide for the review of the report by the President’s Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order 13010, as amended, is further amended as follows:

Section 1. Section 5(a), as amended, shall be further amended by deleting “15” and inserting “20” in lieu thereof and by deleting “sector” and inserting “and public sectors” in lieu thereof. Section 5(b) shall be amended by inserting “or Co-Chairs” after “Chair”.

Sec. 2. Section 6(f), as amended, shall be further amended by deleting “, the Principals Committee, the Steering Committee, and the Advisory Committee” and by inserting a second sentence, which shall read: “The Principals Committee, the Steering Committee, and the Advisory Committee shall terminate no later than March 15, 1998, and, upon submission of the Commission’s report, shall review the report and prepare appropriate recommendations to the President.” Section 6, as amended, shall be further amended by inserting the following:

“(g) The person who served as Chair of the Commission may continue to be a member of the Steering Committee after termination of the Commission.”

Sec. 3. A new section 7 shall be inserted, which reads:

“**Sec. 7. Review of Commission’s Report.** (a) Upon the termination of the Commission as set out in section 6(f) of this order, certain of the Commission’s staff may be retained no later than March 15, 1998, solely to assist the Principals, Steering, and Advisory Committees in reviewing the Commission’s report and preparing recommendations to the President. They shall act under the direction of the Steering Committee or its designated agent. The Department of Defense shall continue to provide funding and administrative support for the retained Commission staff.

(b) Pursuant to Executive Order 12958, I hereby designate the Executive Secretary of the National Security Council to exercise the authority to classify information originally as “Top Secret” with respect to the work of the

Executive Orders

EO 13066

Commission staff, the Principals Committee, the Steering Committee, the Advisory Committee, and the Infrastructure Protection Task Force.”

Sec. 4. Sections 7 and 8 of Executive Order 13010, as amended, shall be renumbered sections 8 and 9, respectively.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 11, 1997.

Executive Order 13065 of October 22, 1997

Further Amendment to Executive Order 13038—Advisory Committee on Public Interest Obligations of Digital Television Broadcasters

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 up to three more members to the Advisory Committee on Public Interest Obligations of Digital Television Broadcasters, it is hereby ordered that the second sentence of section 1 of Executive Order 13038, as amended by section 5 of Executive Order 13062, is further amended by deleting “not more than 22” and inserting “up to 25” in lieu thereof. Further, the words “or Co-Chairs” shall be added after the word “Chair” in the fourth sentence of section 1 of the order.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 22, 1997.

Executive Order 13066 of October 29, 1997

Amendment to Executive Order 13037, Commission To Study Capital Budgeting

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 Commission to Study Capital Budgeting, it is hereby ordered that the second sentence of section 1 of Executive Order 13037 is amended by deleting “11” and inserting “no more than 20” in lieu thereof. It is further ordered that section 3 of Executive Order 13037 is amended by deleting the words “by March 15, 1998, or”.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 29, 1997.

Executive Order 13067 of November 3, 1997**Blocking Sudanese Government Property and Prohibiting Transactions With Sudan**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code;

I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, find that the policies and actions of the Government of Sudan, including continued support for international terrorism; ongoing efforts to destabilize neighboring governments; and the prevalence of human rights violations, including slavery and the denial of religious freedom, constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat. I hereby order:

Section 1. Except to the extent provided in section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)) and in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, all property and interests in property of the Government of Sudan that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, including their overseas branches, are blocked.

Sec. 2. The following are prohibited, except to the extent provided in section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)) and in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order:

(a) the importation into the United States of any goods or services of Sudanese origin, other than information or informational materials;

(b) the exportation or reexportation, directly or indirectly, to Sudan of any goods, technology (including technical data, software, or other information), or services from the United States or by a United States person, wherever located, or requiring the issuance of a license by a Federal agency, except for donations of articles intended to relieve human suffering, such as food, clothing, and medicine;

(c) the facilitation by a United States person, including but not limited to brokering activities, of the exportation or reexportation of goods, technology, or services from Sudan to any destination, or to Sudan from any location;

(d) the performance by any United States person of any contract, including a financing contract, in support of an industrial, commercial, public utility, or governmental project in Sudan;

(e) the grant or extension of credits or loans by any United States person to the Government of Sudan;

(f) any transaction by a United States person relating to transportation of cargo to or from Sudan; the provision of transportation of cargo to or from the United States by any Sudanese person or any vessel or aircraft of Sudanese registration; or the sale in the United States by any person holding

Executive Orders

EO 13067

authority under subtitle 7 of title 49, United States Code, of any transportation of cargo by air that includes any stop in Sudan; and

(g) any transaction by any United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this order.

Sec. 3. Nothing in this order shall prohibit:

(a) transactions for the conduct of the official business of the Federal Government or the United Nations by employees thereof; or

(b) transactions in Sudan for journalistic activity by persons regularly employed in such capacity by a news-gathering organization.

Sec. 4. For the purposes of this order:

(a) the term “person” means an individual or entity;

(b) the term “entity” means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, or other organization;

(c) the term “United States person” means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States; and

(d) the term “Government of Sudan” includes the Government of Sudan, its agencies, instrumentalities and controlled entities, and the Central Bank of Sudan.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and, as appropriate, other agencies, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to me by IEEPA, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order.

Sec. 6. Nothing contained in this order shall create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 7. (a) This order shall take effect at 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on November 4, 1997, except that trade transactions under contracts in force as of the effective date of this order may be performed pursuant to their terms through 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on December 4, 1997, and letters of credit and other financing agreements for such underlying trade transactions may be performed pursuant to their terms.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 3, 1997.

EO 13068

Title 3—The President

Executive Order 13068 of November 25, 1997

**Closing of Government Departments and Agencies on Friday,
December 26, 1997**

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. All executive departments and agencies shall be closed and their employees excused from duty on Friday, December 26, 1997, the day following Christmas Day, except as provided in section 2 below.

Sec. 2. The heads of executive departments and agencies may determine that certain offices and installations of their organizations, or parts thereof, must remain open and that certain employees must report for duty on December 26, 1997, for reasons of national security or defense or for other public reasons.

Sec. 3. Friday, December 26, 1997, shall be considered as falling within the scope of Executive Order 11582 and of 5 U.S.C. 5546 and 6103(b) and other similar statutes insofar as they relate to the pay and leave of employees of the United States.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE

November 25, 1997.

Executive Order 13069 of December 12, 1997

Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Respect to UNITA

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c)(UNPA), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, in view of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1127 of August 28, 1997, and 1130 of September 29, 1997, and in order to take additional steps with respect to the actions and policies of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12865, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, hereby order:

Section 1. Except to the extent provided in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this order, all UNITA offices located in the United States shall be immediately and completely closed.

Sec. 2. Except to the extent provided in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international

agreement or any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this order, the following are prohibited:

(a) the sale, supply, or making available in any form, by United States persons or from the United States or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of any aircraft or aircraft components, regardless of origin:

(i) to UNITA; or

(ii) to the territory of Angola other than through a point of entry specified pursuant to section 4 of this order;

(b) the insurance, engineering, or servicing by United States persons or from the United States of any aircraft owned or controlled by UNITA;

(c) the granting of permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in, or overfly the United States if the aircraft, as part of the same flight or as a continuation of that flight, is destined to land in or has taken off from a place in the territory of Angola other than one specified pursuant to section 4 of this order;

(d) the provision or making available by United States persons or from the United States of engineering and maintenance servicing, the certification of airworthiness, the payment of new claims against existing insurance contracts, or the provision, renewal, or making available of direct insurance with respect to:

(i) any aircraft registered in Angola other than those specified pursuant to section 4 of this order; or

(ii) any aircraft that entered the territory of Angola other than through a point of entry specified pursuant to section 4 of this order;

(e) any transaction by any United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this order.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this order:

(a) the term “person” means an individual or entity;

(b) the term “entity” means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, or other organization;

(c) the term “United States person” means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States;

(d) the term “UNITA” includes:

(i) the Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA), known in English as the “National Union for the Total Independence of Angola;”

(ii) the Forças Armadas para a Libertação de Angola (FALA), known in English as the “Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola;” and

(iii) any person acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of any of the foregoing, including the Center for Democracy in Angola (CEDA).

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and, as appropriate, other agencies, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the specification of places, points of entry, and air-

EO 13070**Title 3—The President**

craft registered in Angola for purposes of section 2(a), (c), and (d) of this order, the authorization in appropriate cases of medical emergency flights or flights of aircraft carrying food, medicine, or supplies for essential humanitarian needs, and the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA and UNPA as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order, including suspension or termination of licenses or other authorizations in effect as of the effective date of this order.

Sec. 5. Nothing contained in this order shall create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 6. (a) This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on December 15, 1997.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 12, 1997.

Executive Order 13070 of December 15, 1997**The Intelligence Oversight Board, Amendment to Executive Order 12863**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to emphasize the role of the Intelligence Oversight Board in providing executive branch oversight, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order 12863 is amended as follows:

Section 1. The text in section 2.1 is deleted and the following text is inserted in lieu thereof: “The Intelligence Oversight Board (IOB) is hereby established as a standing committee of the PFIAB. The IOB shall consist of no more than four members designated by the President from among the membership of the PFIAB. The Chairman of the PFIAB may also serve as the Chairman or a member of the IOB if so designated by the President. The IOB shall utilize such full-time staff and consultants as authorized by the Chairman of the IOB with the concurrence of the Chairman of the PFIAB.”

Sec. 2. The first sentence in section 2.3 is deleted and the following sentence is inserted in lieu thereof: “The IOB shall report to the President.”

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 15, 1997.

Executive Order 13071 of December 29, 1997**Adjustments of Certain Rates of Pay**

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(b), 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 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 sections 601 and 604 of Public Law 105–85, the rates of monthly basic pay (37 U.S.C. 203(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, 1998. The other schedules contained herein are effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 1998.

Sec. 7. Prior Order Superseded. Executive Order 13033 of December 27, 1996, is superseded.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 29, 1997.

SCHEDULE 1--GENERAL SCHEDULE

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 1998)

Title 3--The President

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GS-1	\$12,960	\$13,392	\$13,823	\$14,252	\$14,685	\$14,938	\$15,362	\$15,791	\$15,809	\$16,214
2	14,571	14,918	15,401	15,809	15,985	16,455	16,925	17,395	17,865	18,335
3	15,899	16,429	16,959	17,489	18,019	18,549	19,079	19,609	20,139	20,669
4	17,848	18,443	19,038	19,633	20,228	20,823	21,418	22,013	22,608	23,203
5	19,969	20,635	21,301	21,967	22,633	23,299	23,965	24,631	25,297	25,963
6	22,258	23,000	23,742	24,484	25,226	25,968	26,710	27,452	28,194	28,936
7	24,734	25,558	26,382	27,206	28,030	28,854	29,678	30,502	31,326	32,150
8	27,393	28,306	29,219	30,132	31,045	31,958	32,871	33,784	34,697	35,610
9	30,257	31,266	32,275	33,284	34,293	35,302	36,311	37,320	38,329	39,338
10	33,320	34,431	35,542	36,653	37,764	38,875	39,986	41,097	42,208	43,319
11	36,609	37,829	39,049	40,269	41,489	42,709	43,929	45,149	46,369	47,589
12	43,876	45,339	46,802	48,265	49,728	51,191	52,654	54,117	55,580	57,043
13	52,176	53,915	55,654	57,393	59,132	60,871	62,610	64,349	66,088	67,827
14	61,656	63,711	65,766	67,821	69,876	71,931	73,986	76,041	78,096	80,151
15	72,525	74,943	77,361	79,779	82,197	84,615	87,033	89,451	91,869	94,287

SCHEDULE 2--FOREIGN SERVICE SCHEDULE

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 1998)

Step	Executive Orders									EO 13071
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Class 7	Class 8	Class 9	
1	\$72,525	\$58,767	\$47,619	\$38,586	\$31,266	\$27,951	\$24,987	\$22,338	\$19,969	
2	74,701	60,530	49,048	39,744	32,204	28,790	25,737	23,008	20,568	
3	76,942	62,346	50,519	40,936	33,170	29,653	26,509	23,698	21,185	
4	79,250	64,216	52,035	42,164	34,165	30,543	27,304	24,409	21,821	
5	81,628	66,143	53,596	43,429	35,190	31,459	28,123	25,142	22,475	
6	84,076	68,127	55,203	44,732	36,246	32,403	28,967	25,896	23,150	
7	86,599	70,171	56,860	46,074	37,333	33,375	29,836	26,673	23,844	
8	89,197	72,276	58,565	47,456	38,453	34,376	30,731	27,473	24,559	
9	91,873	74,444	60,322	48,880	39,607	35,407	31,653	28,297	25,296	
10	94,287	76,678	62,132	50,346	40,795	36,470	32,602	29,146	26,055	
11	94,287	78,978	63,996	51,856	42,019	37,564	33,580	30,020	26,837	
12	94,287	81,347	65,916	53,412	43,279	38,691	34,588	30,921	27,642	
13	94,287	83,788	67,893	55,014	44,578	39,851	35,625	31,849	28,471	
14	94,287	86,301	69,930	56,665	45,915	41,047	36,694	32,804	29,325	

**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, 1998)

Schedule for the Office of the Under Secretary for Health
(38 U.S.C. 7306)*

Deputy Under Secretary for Health	\$123,168	**
Associate Deputy Under Secretary for Health	117,971	***
Assistant Under Secretaries for Health	114,494	***

	Minimum	Maximum
Medical Directors	\$97,687	\$110,714 ***
Service Directors	85,059	105,636
Director, National Center for Preventive Health	72,525	105,636

Physician and Dentist Schedule

Director Grade	\$85,059	\$105,636
Executive Grade	78,543	100,100
Chief Grade	72,525	94,287
Senior Grade	61,656	80,151
Intermediate Grade	52,176	67,827
Full Grade	43,876	57,043
Associate Grade	36,609	47,589

Clinical Podiatrist and Optometrist Schedule

Chief Grade	72,525	\$94,287
Senior Grade	61,656	80,151
Intermediate Grade	52,176	67,827
Full Grade	43,876	57,043
Associate Grade	36,609	47,589

Physician Assistant and Expanded-Function
Dental Auxiliary Schedule ****

Director Grade	\$72,525	\$94,287
Assistant Director Grade	61,656	80,151
Chief Grade	52,176	67,827
Senior Grade	43,876	57,043
Intermediate Grade	36,609	47,589
Full Grade	30,257	39,338
Associate Grade	26,037	33,849
Junior Grade	22,258	28,936

* 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 \$118,400.

*** 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 \$110,700.

**** 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.

Executive Orders**EO 13071****SCHEDULE 4--SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE**

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 1998)

ES-1	\$99,200
ES-2	103,900
ES-3	108,600
ES-4	114,500
ES-5	118,400
ES-6	118,400

SCHEDULE 5--EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 1998)

level I	\$151,800
level II	136,700
level III	125,900
level IV	118,400
level V	110,700

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, 1998)

Vice President	\$175,400
Senators	136,700
Members of the House of Representatives	136,700
Delegates to the House of Representatives	136,700
Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico	136,700
President pro tempore of the Senate	151,800
Majority leader and minority leader of the Senate	151,800
Majority leader and minority leader of the House of Representatives	151,800
Speaker of the House of Representatives	175,400

SCHEDULE 7--JUDICIAL SALARIES

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 1998)

Chief Justice of the United States	\$175,400
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court	167,900
Circuit Judges	145,000
District Judges	136,700
Judges of the Court of International Trade	136,700

SCHEDULE 8--PAY OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES
(Effective on January 1, 1998)

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
O-10 **	\$7,566.30	\$7,832.40	\$7,832.40	\$7,832.40	\$7,832.40	\$8,133.00	\$8,133.00	\$8,583.60	\$8,583.60	\$9,197.70	\$9,197.70	\$9,813.60*	\$9,813.60*	\$9,813.60*	\$10,424.70*
O-9	6,705.60	6,881.40	7,028.10	7,028.10	7,028.10	7,206.60	7,206.60	7,506.60	7,506.60	7,833.00	7,833.00	8,583.60	8,583.60	8,583.60	9,197.70
O-8	6,073.50	6,255.90	6,404.10	6,404.10	6,404.10	6,591.40	6,591.40	6,891.40	6,891.40	7,206.60	7,206.60	7,833.00	7,833.00	7,833.00	8,333.70
O-7	5,441.40	5,629.80	5,781.10	5,781.10	5,781.10	5,979.10	5,979.10	6,289.10	6,289.10	6,606.60	6,606.60	7,231.60	7,231.60	7,231.60	7,731.60
O-6	4,809.30	4,999.80	5,153.10	5,153.10	5,153.10	5,353.10	5,353.10	5,663.10	5,663.10	5,983.60	5,983.60	6,606.60	6,606.60	6,606.60	7,106.60
O-5	4,177.20	4,369.80	4,524.10	4,524.10	4,524.10	4,724.10	4,724.10	5,034.10	5,034.10	5,354.60	5,354.60	5,979.10	5,979.10	5,979.10	6,479.10
O-4	3,545.10	3,738.80	3,894.10	3,894.10	3,894.10	4,094.10	4,094.10	4,404.10	4,404.10	4,724.60	4,724.60	5,349.10	5,349.10	5,349.10	5,849.10
O-3 ***	2,913.00	3,106.80	3,262.10	3,262.10	3,262.10	3,462.10	3,462.10	3,772.10	3,772.10	4,092.60	4,092.60	4,717.10	4,717.10	4,717.10	5,217.10
O-2 ***	2,280.90	2,474.70	2,629.10	2,629.10	2,629.10	2,829.10	2,829.10	3,139.10	3,139.10	3,459.60	3,459.60	4,084.10	4,084.10	4,084.10	4,584.10
O-1 ***	1,648.80	1,842.60	1,997.10	1,997.10	1,997.10	2,197.10	2,197.10	2,507.10	2,507.10	2,827.60	2,827.60	3,452.10	3,452.10	3,452.10	3,952.10

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

**COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE
AS AN ENLISTED MEMBER OR WARRANT OFFICER**

O-3E	-	-	-	\$3,099.00	\$3,247.50	\$3,363.60	\$3,546.00	\$3,721.20	\$3,868.80	\$3,868.80	\$3,868.80	\$3,868.80	\$3,868.80	\$3,868.80	\$3,868.80
O-2E	-	-	-	2,771.40	2,828.70	2,919.40	3,070.80	3,168.10	3,275.40	3,275.40	3,275.40	3,275.40	3,275.40	3,275.40	3,275.40
O-1E	-	-	-	2,231.70	2,384.10	2,471.70	2,561.70	2,650.50	2,771.40	2,771.40	2,771.40	2,771.40	2,771.40	2,771.40	2,771.40

* Basic pay for these officers is limited to the rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule, which is \$9,225.00 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 \$11,502.50, 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 \$9,225.00 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 OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES (PAGE 2)
YEARS OF SERVICE (COMPUTED UNDER 37 U.S.C. 205)

Pay Grade	2 or less	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
WARRANT OFFICERS															
W-5	\$2,387.40	\$2,561.70	\$2,561.70	\$2,619.90	\$2,739.30	\$2,859.90	\$2,979.90	\$3,188.10	\$3,336.30	\$3,453.60	\$3,546.00	\$4,074.60	\$4,228.80	\$4,351.20	\$4,534.50
W-4	\$2,459.90	2,363.80	2,363.80	2,384.10	2,412.00	2,588.40	2,739.30	2,828.70	2,918.40	3,005.70	3,099.00	3,219.90	3,336.30	3,336.30	3,453.60
W-3	1,900.50	2,056.20	2,056.20	2,115.90	2,231.70	2,353.80	2,443.20	2,532.60	2,619.90	2,712.00	2,801.10	2,889.00	3,005.70	3,005.70	3,005.70
W-2	1,583.40	1,815.30	1,815.30	1,967.10	2,056.20	2,144.40	2,231.70	2,323.50	2,412.00	2,501.70	2,588.40	2,681.10	2,681.10	2,681.10	2,681.10
W-1															
ENLISTED MEMBERS															
E-9 *							\$2,777.40	\$2,839.80	\$2,904.00	\$2,970.90	\$3,037.50	\$3,096.00	\$3,258.60	\$3,385.50	\$3,576.00
E-8							2,396.10	2,458.80	2,522.70	2,589.60	2,648.40	2,713.50	2,873.10	3,000.90	3,193.50
E-7	\$1,626.30	\$1,755.60	\$1,820.10	\$1,884.30	\$1,948.50	\$2,010.60	2,074.80	2,139.60	2,236.20	2,299.80	2,363.40	2,394.30	2,555.10	2,682.30	2,873.10
E-6	1,398.90	1,524.90	1,588.20	1,655.70	1,718.10	1,779.90	1,845.30	1,940.10	2,001.30	2,065.80	2,097.00	2,097.00	2,097.00	2,097.00	2,097.00
E-5	1,227.60	1,336.20	1,401.00	1,462.20	1,558.20	1,621.80	1,685.70	1,748.10	1,779.90	1,779.90	1,779.90	1,779.90	1,779.90	1,779.90	1,779.90
E-4	1,144.80	1,209.30	1,280.40	1,379.10	1,433.70	1,433.70	1,433.70	1,433.70	1,433.70	1,433.70	1,433.70	1,433.70	1,433.70	1,433.70	1,433.70
E-3	1,079.10	1,137.90	1,183.20	1,230.30	1,230.30	1,230.30	1,230.30	1,230.30	1,230.30	1,230.30	1,230.30	1,230.30	1,230.30	1,230.30	1,230.30
E-2	1,038.30	1,038.30	1,038.30	1,038.30	1,038.30	1,038.30	1,038.30	1,038.30	1,038.30	1,038.30	1,038.30	1,038.30	1,038.30	1,038.30	1,038.30
E-1 ***	926.10	926.10	926.10	926.10	926.10	926.10	926.10	926.10	926.10	926.10	926.10	926.10	926.10	926.10	926.10
E-1 ***	856.80														

* 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 \$4,346.40, 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 13071

EO 13071

Title 3—The President

SCHEDULE 8--PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES (PAGE 3)

Part II--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.

Note: As a result of the enactment of sections 602-604 of Public Law 105-85, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998, the Secretary of Defense now has the authority to adjust the rates of basic allowances for subsistence and housing. Therefore, these allowances are no longer adjusted by the President in conjunction with the adjustment of basic pay for members of the uniformed services. Accordingly, the tables of allowances included in previous orders are not included here, and the rate of monthly cadet or midshipman pay is redesignated as Part II of Schedule 8.

Executive Orders

EO 13071

SCHEDULE 9--LOCALITY-BASED COMPARABILITY PAYMENTS

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 1998)

Locality Pay Area ¹	Rate
Atlanta, GA	6.18%
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH,ME,CT	8.61%
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI	9.21%
Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN	7.71%
Cleveland-Akron, OH	6.35%
Columbus, OH	6.90%
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	6.90%
Dayton-Springfield, OH	6.19%
Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO	8.46%
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI	9.36%
Hartford, CT	9.13%
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX	11.96%
Huntsville, AL	5.84%
Indianapolis, IN	5.63%
Kansas City, MO-KS	6.06%
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA	10.31%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	7.86%
Milwaukee-Racine, WI	6.19%
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	7.32%
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA	9.76%
Orlando, FL	5.42%
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD	7.67%
Pittsburgh, PA	6.21%
Portland-Salem, OR-WA	7.17%
Richmond-Petersburg, VA	6.12%
Sacramento-Yolo, CA	7.64%
St. Louis, MO-IL	5.71%
San Diego, CA	7.94%
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA	12.06%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA	7.34%
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV	7.27%
Rest of U.S.	5.42%

¹Locality Pay Areas are defined in 5 CFR 531.603.

OTHER PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Subchapter A—[Reserved]	
Subchapter B—Administrative Orders	245
Subchapter C—Reorganization Plans	[None]
Subchapter D—Designations	[None]
Appendix A—List of Messages to Congress Transmitting Budget Rescissions and Deferrals	323
Appendix B—List of Messages to Congress Transmitting Cancellations Under the Line Item Veto Act	323
Appendix C—List of Final Rule Documents	[None]

Subchapter B—Administrative Orders

Notice of January 2, 1997

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 most recent notice appeared in the **Federal Register** on January 5, 1996.

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

Title 3—The President

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 emergency, must continue in effect beyond January 7, 1997. 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 2, 1997.

Notice of January 21, 1997

Continuation of Emergency Regarding Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process

On January 23, 1995, by Executive Order 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 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 terrorists 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, 1997. 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 21, 1997.

Presidential Determination No. 97-16 of February 12, 1997

Immigration Emergency Resulting From Alien Smuggling

Memorandum for the Attorney General

In September 1995, I determined that an immigration emergency was in existence with respect to the smuggling into the United States of illegal

Other Presidential Documents

aliens. I therefore directed the use of up to \$6,000,000 from the Immigration Emergency Fund to cover costs associated with repatriation of foreign nationals intercepted en route to the United States. To date, all but \$700,000 of that amount has been used to cover these costs. While our policy to deter smuggling activity has been successful, attempts to smuggle illegal aliens persist and require continued efforts on the part of the United States.

Accordingly, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 404(b)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, I hereby:

Determine that the immigration emergency determined to exist in 1995 with respect to the smuggling into the United States of illegal aliens persists; and

Direct that up to \$7,400,000 appropriated by the Congress to the Immigration Emergency Fund be used to cover costs associated with the repatriation of foreign nationals intercepted en route to the United States.

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 it in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 12, 1997.

Presidential Determination No. 97-17 of February 21, 1997

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 August 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

Title 3—The President

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, February 21, 1997.

Order of February 26, 1997

Designation Under Executive Order 12958

Pursuant to the provisions of section 1.4 of Executive Order 12958 of April 17, 1995, entitled “Classified National Security Information,” I hereby designate the following additional official to classify information originally as “Top Secret”:

The Chair, President’s Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection.

The Chair of the President’s Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection, established under Executive Order 13010 of July 15, 1996, shall exercise the authority to classify information originally as “Top Secret” during the existence of the Commission.

Any delegation of this authority shall be in accordance with section 1.4(c) of Executive Order 12958.

This order shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 26, 1997.

Notice of February 27, 1997

Continuation of the National Emergency Relating to Cuba and of the Emergency Authority Relating to the Regulation of the Anchorage and Movement of Vessels

On March 1, 1996, by Proclamation 6867, I declared a national emergency to address the disturbance or threatened disturbance of international rela-

Other Presidential Documents

tions caused by the February 24, 1996, destruction by the Government of Cuba of two unarmed U.S.-registered civilian aircraft in international airspace north of Cuba. In July 1995, the Government of Cuba demonstrated a ready and reckless use of force against U.S. registered vessels that entered into Cuban territorial waters that resulted in damage and injury to persons on board. In July 1996, the Government of Cuba stated its intent to forcefully defend its sovereignty against any U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft that might enter Cuban territorial waters or airspace while involved in a memorial flotilla and peaceful protest. Since these events, the Government of Cuba has not demonstrated that it will refrain from the future use of reckless and excessive force against U.S. vessels or aircraft that may engage in memorial activities or peaceful protest north of Cuba. 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 Cuba and the emergency authority relating to the regulation of the anchorage and movement of vessels set out in Proclamation 6867.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 27, 1997.

Presidential Determination No. 97-18 of February 28, 1997

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/dependent 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:

Aruba, The Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, 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 major illicit drug producing and/or transit countries:

Belize, Lebanon, and Pakistan.

Analysis of the relevant U.S. vital national interests, as required under section 490(b)(3) of the Act, is attached. I have determined that the following

Title 3—The President

major illicit drug producing and/or major transit countries do not meet the standards set forth in section 490(b) for certification:

Afghanistan, Burma, Colombia, Iran, Nigeria, and Syria.

In making these determinations, I have considered the factors set forth in section 490 of the Act, based on the information contained in the International Narcotics Control Strategy Report of 1997. Because the performance of each of these countries/dependent territories has differed, I have attached an explanatory statement for each of the countries/dependent territories subject to this determination.

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, February 28, 1997.

STATEMENTS OF EXPLANATION

Aruba

Aruba is a major trafficking and staging point for international narcotics trafficking organizations which transship cocaine and heroin from Colombia, Venezuela and Suriname to the United States and Europe. Its key position near the Venezuelan coast with air and sea links to South America, Europe, Puerto Rico and other Caribbean locations makes it a prime transshipment point. Drug shipments are made primarily via containerized cargo, but commercial airlines and cruise ships are also used. Although USG law enforcement agencies estimate that about 155 mt of cocaine are transshipped through the Caribbean to the United States annually, and that more than 100 international trafficking organizations operate in that region, Aruba seized only about 170 kg of cocaine and about 2½ kg of heroin in 1996.

Money laundering organizations use legitimate companies as fronts to invest in land development and other construction projects. The Government of Aruba's (GOA) Free Trade Zone (FTZ), casinos and resort complexes are reported to be attractive venues for money laundering and smuggling. A joint Dutch-Aruban Commission in 1996 issued recommendations to improve regulation of the FTZ, and invited a U.S. Customs technical expert to help implement those recommendations. Legislation on the FTZ, casinos and off-shore corporations is pending.

Aruba is a part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (GON), and has independent decision-making ability in many drug policy areas. The Kingdom of the Netherlands (GON), a party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention, has not yet extended it to Aruba. The Aruban legislature is in the final stages of considering comprehensive criminal law reform, expected to be adopted in 1997. The law would create a basis for the Kingdom's extension of the 1988 UN Drug Convention, for expanded investigative powers for local law enforcement, as well as for extradition of nationals subject to service of sentences in Aruba.

Other Presidential Documents

The GOA participated with the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles in the establishment of a joint Kingdom-Caribbean Coast Guard, designed to patrol the Kingdom's Caribbean coastal waters to interdict drug shipments. The GOA established money transaction monitoring entities to review unusual transactions in the banking sector. Aruban law enforcement officials participated in USG-sponsored training courses for drug enforcement during 1996. The GOA has taken limited steps to punish corrupt officials, and replaced senior police and justice officials in Aruba.

Corruption is a problem that hinders effective efforts against international narcotics traffickers. A joint Netherlands Antilles and Aruba court denied a USG extradition request for a Colombian narcotics trafficker in 1996. Despite these problems, Aruba generally cooperated with the USG to meet the goals and objectives of the 1988 UN Drug Convention.

The Bahamas

Over the past ten years, successful combined U.S./Bahamian counternarcotics efforts have dramatically reduced the amount of cocaine and marijuana transiting The Bahamas en route to the United States. This downward trend has continued over the last several years. Nevertheless, significant quantities of illicit drugs continue to pass through The Bahamas. The Bahamas is also a dynamic financial services center and a tax haven with bank secrecy laws, which are both factors conducive to money laundering. Some marijuana is grown in The Bahamas, but the country is not a major drug producer.

The Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas (GCOB) vigorously strives to combat drug trafficking and is extraordinarily cooperative with USG counterdrug efforts. The first country to ratify the 1988 UN Drug Convention, The Bahamas took further steps during 1996 to implement it. Strong anti-money laundering legislation and implementing regulations entered into force in 1996. During the year, the GCOB continued its successful efforts to strengthen its justice system, with assistance from the USG. U.S. and Bahamian law enforcement officials continued to work closely together to apprehend drug traffickers. Domestic drug abuse remains a problem, but the number of new drug users has declined notably since the mid-1980s. Over the past several years, The Bahamas has prosecuted and convicted some middle and low-level officials on charges of narcotics corruption. The GCOB is also making some headway in its efforts to forfeit and dispose of trafficker assets.

Although enormous progress has been made, more can be done. In coming years, The Bahamas should continue to improve the effectiveness with which its justice system handles drug cases, further emphasize forfeiture of trafficker assets and effectively enforce its new anti-money laundering controls.

Bolivia

The Government of Bolivia sustained an intense counternarcotics effort again in 1996, cooperating fully with the USG, and took adequate steps toward full compliance with the goals and objectives of the 1988 UN Drug Convention.

Bolivia's coca crop is the third largest in the world, behind Peru and Colombia, but the high yield of Bolivian coca makes Bolivia second only to

Title 3—The President

Peru in terms of the production of cocaine alkaloid. The vast majority of the coca for cocaine production is cultivated in Bolivia's Chapare region. Coca growers produce cocaine base in rudimentary laboratories, then sell it to more sophisticated organizations which convert cocaine base into cocaine hydrochloride. Bolivia is believed to be the world's second leading producer of refined cocaine hydrochloride.

During 1996, the Government of Bolivia (GOB) eradicated over 7,500 hectares of coca in the Chapare—the highest level of eradication since 1990. Despite the GOB's commitment to this program, eradication reduced Bolivia's coca crop by only one percent, as new coca cultivation, both within and outside of the Chapare, almost offset eradication. Total potential cocaine production in 1996 declined by an estimated 10 percent, however, from 240 metric tons in 1995 to some 215 metric tons of cocaine HCl. New coca does not become harvestable—and capable of producing the cocaine alkaloid—for two years.

In order to confront the problem of new planting, the government launched late in 1996 an expanded campaign to detect and destroy new coca and seedbeds. For the first time, the GOB also fully applied the letter of its own law, arresting several peasants for planting new coca.

The Minister of Justice produced a package of legislative reforms, designed to modernize Bolivia's criminal justice sector. Among the reforms were strong anti-money laundering provisions. The government presented the package to the Bolivian Congress in January 1997, and is seeking passage before the June 1997 presidential elections. In addition, a new extradition treaty between the United States and Bolivia, which allows for the extradition of Bolivian nationals, entered into force in November 1996.

Overall cocaine base and HCl seizures increased in 1996 compared to 1995, and HCl seizures in the second half of the year increased dramatically. The government established a Chemical Control Directorate. Meanwhile, an expanded and increasingly effective Chemical Police Unit, aided by counterdrug forces in the Chapare, made chemical seizures well above 1995 levels. The government's Seized Asset Directorate, created in December 1995, began operations, while asset seizures increased by some 36 percent over 1995.

In the coming year, the GOB must work to eliminate and prevent new coca cultivation, fully applying the Law 1008 prohibition on new planting, and reduce coca cultivation in the Chapare by at least 10 percent. The GOB should press for the passage and rapid implementation of a money laundering law along with a revised Code of Criminal Procedures. Faced with an increasingly sophisticated group of Bolivian trafficking organizations, the GOB's enforcement strategy must more effectively target cocaine HCl processing and trafficking organizations, as well as Chapare-based cocaine base laboratories. In addition, we expect the GOB to ensure that the Blue Devils Riverine Task Force can fully exercise its drug enforcement authority and produce results consistent with its resources.

Brazil

International narcotics traffickers use Brazil to transship cocaine primarily from Colombia, Peru and Bolivia to the United States and Europe. Brazil serves as an increasingly significant transit route for air shipments of cocaine base from Peru to cocaine labs in Colombia. Cocaine also transits

Other Presidential Documents

the country by river and overland routes. Law enforcement agencies estimate that ten to twenty mt of cocaine transit Brazil annually, of which Brazilian authorities seized about three mt of cocaine in 1996, a decline from last year's almost six mt. Despite the decline, Brazil fully cooperated with the USG to advance the goals of bilateral agreements and the 1988 UN Drug Convention.

In 1996, the area of Brazil bordering Peru was heavily used as a staging area for air shipments of cocaine destined for the United States. Brazilian trafficking organizations reportedly provided fuel and airstrips for illicit trafficking purposes.

To address this threat, Brazilian authorities destroyed several airstrips, and commendably repeated operations when traffickers rebuilt those cratered airstrips. In a strong commitment to regional cooperation, Brazilian police cooperated with Peruvian and Colombian police to deter trafficking in the tri-border area between their respective countries.

Focussing on the maritime trafficking problems in Brazil's major sea-ports, which function as conduits for cocaine shipped to the United States, Brazil participated in one U.S. Customs port assessment visit to the major ports of Rio de Janeiro and nearby Santos. Brazil also tightened enforcement over its chemical companies.

Brazil entered into an agreement with the USG to train police-prosecutor-judge task forces to bolster the Government of Brazil's (GOB) counternarcotics effort and to enhance coordination between judges, prosecutors and police. Corruption is a problem in mid and lower levels of the DPF that hinders effective enforcement efforts to control drug trafficking through Brazil.

Authorities disrupted the Saavedra-Shapiama Organization, which trafficked cocaine from the Amazon region to the United States. With USG assistance, Brazilian authorities in good faith continue to investigate this and other narcotics trafficking organizations in the Amazon region. In May 1996, the Brazilian Senate approved the Amazon Surveillance System (SIVAM). SIVAM is a detection and monitoring system that will be used to protect the Amazon region, in part against illicit narcotics trafficking.

Although the Brazilian government did not sign a Letter of Agreement (LOA) that would have renewed counternarcotics cooperation with the USG in 1996, the GOB has demonstrated a strong interest in continuing its counternarcotics relationship with the USG. The almost \$1 million of 1996 counternarcotics funding meant for Brazil instead funded the Organization of American States Anti-Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD). In addition to demonstrating a commitment to cooperate further with the USG on counternarcotics, Brazil participated in important multilateral counternarcotics initiatives, including an OAS/CICAD meeting in Uruguay.

Other efforts point of Brazil's achievements in 1996. It proposed a National Drug Enforcement Plan in 1996. It also hosted several meetings of the of the mini-Dublin Group in Brasilia to coordinate counternarcotics assistance from major donors, primarily European nations. Demand reduction and other multilateral efforts have successfully raised the profile of the danger of drug trafficking and abuse in Brazil. Although bank secrecy remained a formidable obstacle in the battle against money laundering, and

Title 3—The President

money laundering occurred in Brazil's banks and exchange houses, in 1996 the congress initiated debate on a bill to counter money laundering.

Cambodia

In 1996, Cambodia made significant efforts toward addressing drug trafficking and transit problems, which the Royal Government of Cambodia has acknowledged. There is a significant flow of heroin transiting Cambodia which affects the U.S. and other countries. The National Assembly passed a comprehensive counternarcotics law on December 3, 1996. The statute, drafted with UNDCP assistance and advice, includes tough anti-money laundering provisions and commits the government to becoming a party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention.

Other measures taken by the RGC, either separately or in cooperation with the U.S. and other governments and international organizations, include reorganizing its ill-trained and equipped 900-person National Anti-Narcotics Unit into a more effective 40-person National Anti-Drug Unit, participating in UNDCP conferences, and seeking other avenues to broaden cooperation with surrounding countries and the international community. Cambodian drug interdiction efforts resulted in the seizure of 40 kilograms of heroin and the arrest of 12 heroin couriers working for Nigerian trafficking organizations. The RGC also continued a program of marijuana eradication.

The skeletal nature of Cambodia's law enforcement infrastructure, coupled with an impoverished economy, continues to impede efforts as assembling comprehensive information about the drug trade in and through the country. These weaknesses have also made the task of providing appropriate assistance more critical and, at the same time, more difficult. The single most important issue Cambodia faces with regard to its drug trafficking problem, however, is the issue of drug-related corruption. After the publication in 1995 of allegations tying key political and business figures to the drug trade, the RGC publicly called for information which would aid in the prosecution of any such person. There have, however, been no results yet reported in connection with these charges. The U.S. will be looking for efforts to deal vigorously with drug-related corruption, which would otherwise eventually undermine Cambodia's credibility on the issue of narcotics control. USG efforts to assist Cambodia in building stronger law enforcement and judicial institutions are based on the premise that the upper levels of the RGC will thus have available the appropriate means for dealing with the issue.

China

China continues to play a key role as a major transit route for Southeast Asian heroin destined for the U.S. and other Western markets. Addiction and violent crime associated with China's proximity to the Golden Triangle and its flow of narcotics continue to engage the attention of Chinese authorities. In April 1996, China's Ministry of Public Security began a nationwide anti-crime campaign called "Strike Hard," which placed special emphasis on drug interdiction efforts: opium seizures in the first ten months of 1996 were up 26 percent over all of 1995, and heroin seizures in the first ten months of 1996 were up 47 percent over the entire amount seized in 1995. China continues to be an active participant in the United Nations Drug Control Program and in 1996 signed mutual legal assistance treaties,

Other Presidential Documents

with specific attention to narcotics trafficking, with Russia, Mexico and Pakistan. It is also a party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention.

Counternarcotics and law enforcement cooperation with the United States continues to be uneven, although senior U.S. and Chinese officials have publicly recognized the common interest in enhanced cooperation. Lower level officials continue to express a desire to expand cooperation, and working-level dialogue and information sharing have improved and expanded in some respects. Chinese officials participated in a two-week regional cooperation seminar in Bangkok conducted by DEA and in a program to help law enforcement officials detect and prevent illegal transshipments of precursor chemicals. U.S. Customs representatives also taught interdiction techniques to Chinese officials in Sichuan Province. But China in 1996 also denied, "for now," a USG request to be allowed to open a joint DEA/FBI office at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing.

China's continued strong stand against crime and official corruption has been widely publicized. Chinese leaders and law enforcement authorities have recognized that rapid economic growth has contributed to the spread of corruption, including among lower level officials. Penalties for such transgressions are severe and include execution.

China is a major chemical producer. The interest PRC officials have shown in techniques for controlling sales and shipments of chemical precursors indicates growing recognition of China's role as a target for criminals seeking to illegally procure or divert such chemicals. China's recognition of its susceptibility to money laundering also appears to be growing, but domestic mechanisms for assessing and addressing the problem are only beginning to catch up to the challenge.

Dominican Republic

In 1996, the Dominican Republic's attention was focused on election year politics. As a result, although the out-going government cooperated with counternarcotics operations, it has left the new administration with unresolved, long-term narcotics-related issues and an environment of public concern about corruption. Despite the absence of a master plan, the Government of the Dominican Republic (GODR) remains deeply committed to the war against narcotics trafficking and consumption.

Following its installation in August 1996, the Fernandez administration made an anti-corruption agenda and judicial reform high priorities of the GODR. However, the GODR lacks effective enforcement mechanisms to eliminate the corruption which undermines the country's fragile democratic institutions. Additionally, the country's largely unpatrolled coast, its porous border with Haiti, and poorly paid and under-equipped police and military make it attractive to Dominican and Colombian drug transshipment organizations and domestic drug traffickers. The majority of Dominicans condemn the use of illegal drugs and support GODR efforts to combat narcotics trafficking; drug consumption levels are considered low.

The Government of the Dominican Republic cooperated fully with the United States Government on counternarcotics objectives and goals. Among the GODR's accomplishments was the arrest of the Cali cartel's Rolando Florian-Feliz, the DR's most wanted narcotics trafficker.

Title 3—The President

Due to the absence of effective government supervision of exchange houses or remittance operations and the presence of large cash flows which could hide money laundering activity, it is believed that narcotics money continues to be laundered in the Dominican Republic. Money laundering is not likely to diminish until the GODR aggressively implements the money laundering legislation. Many Dominicans who have committed serious crimes in the United States continue to find refuge in the Dominican Republic, since local law bars extradition of nationals. While 1996 negotiations for a new extradition treaty with the former government did not reach a successful conclusion, the USG is currently assessing a resumption of talks with the Fernandez administration.

Neither the GODR itself nor senior government officials encourage, facilitate, or engage in drug trafficking or money laundering as a matter of government policy. No evidence exists that senior government officials are involved in drug distribution or money laundering. No senior government official has been indicted for drug-related corruption in 1996.

Ecuador

International narcotics traffickers from Colombia and Peru intensified their efforts to transship cocaine and coca base through Ecuador. Trafficking organizations ship about 20–40 metric tons (mt) of coca base from Peru through Ecuador to Colombia for refining into finished cocaine, and about 30–50 mt of cocaine through Ecuador to the United States and Europe. Ecuador seized almost nine mt of cocaine in 1996.

Traffickers continued to transship cocaine overland and by river, and to smuggle chemicals into Ecuador via the Pan American Highway and Ecuador's extensive river network, sometimes committing armed robberies of truck drivers transporting chemicals from petroleum companies in Ecuador's jungle region.

Ecuadoran authorities responded commendably to counter traffickers, placing emphasis on Guayaquil as a favored cocaine transshipment point. Authorities made a nearly seven mt seizure of cocaine from a fishing vessel, the Don Celso, and had it returned from international waters to search it in Guayaquil. Traffickers had loaded the cocaine into the fuel tanks of the 150-ft. fishing vessel.

The Ecuador National Policy (ENP), with USG assistance, identified a major cocaine processing facility just west of Quito in a town called Santo Domingo de los Colorados. Authorities dismantled the lab, but many said it demonstrated a shift in trafficker activity from neighboring countries to Ecuador.

The Government of Ecuador (GOE) demonstrated its commitment to regional counternarcotics cooperation efforts. In an unprecedented law enforcement cooperation effort with Peru, Ecuadoran police deported to Peru Willer Alvarado Linares, a.k.a. "Champa," a Peruvian drug kingpin with close ties to the Cali Cartel. With USG assistance, the ENP dismantled a major drug trafficking organization in Ecuador reportedly run by a Cali-connected trafficker, Jose Castrillon Henao. Ecuadoran authorities continued the prosecution of Jorge Hugo Reyes Torres, a jailed drug kingpin, also tied to Cali.

Other Presidential Documents

Although police-military cooperation, maritime cooperation, and inadequate money laundering legislation remained problems, GOE officials made a good faith effort to resolve these issues. The GOE participated in drug enforcement and customs training courses, continued some information-sharing efforts, and attended a money laundering seminar.

The Ecuadoran Supreme Court entered into an agreement with the USG on administration of justice. The USG bought five computers and a laser printer in support of Ecuador's ambitious judicial reform effort. Allegations of corruption in the judiciary and in other branches of the government plagued the former Bacaram administration, and now plague the current administration of interim President Alarcon, hindering effective counter-narcotics efforts.

Despite these problems, Ecuadoran government officials demonstrate continued interest in working with the USG to address more effectively narcotics trafficking problems that threaten to erode democratic institutions. Ecuador is a party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention and has bilateral agreements with the USG. Ecuador has fully cooperated with the USG to advance the goals and objectives of these agreements.

Guatemala

Despite the political distractions of the ongoing peace process, Guatemala continued to cooperate fully with U.S. counternarcotics goals and objectives. Law enforcement cooperation between Guatemala and the United States has been excellent. With USG support, Guatemalan government (GOG) counternarcotics officials seized almost four metric tons of cocaine, a significant increase over previous years.

GOG experts estimate that at least one out of four Guatemalan adults suffers from some sort of chemical dependency, principally alcohol abuse. Illicit drug use has not been effectively documented, but GOG officials believe it has increased steadily since 1990 and contributes to the extremely high level of violence in the country, especially in the capital city.

The Department of Anti-Narcotics Operations (DOAN), the country's principal counternarcotics organization, fully cooperated with USG agencies on information-sharing, joint operations, and special investigations targeting international drug trafficking networks. Also in 1996, a major corruption ring centered on customs tax evasion and extortion was uncovered, giving the GOG further impetus to criminalize money laundering and develop the capability to investigate suspect financial transactions.

Recent information indicates that significant quantities of precursor chemicals, mostly ephedrine, are being diverted through Guatemala to Mexico and the United States. The government has not yet taken steps to halt that traffic, which is not currently illegal in Guatemala. The GOG has, however, requested and will receive USG technical assistance on how to combat this illicit trafficking. In early 1997, Guatemala hosted a regional seminar to address the problem of the control and regulation of precursor chemicals.

The GOG does not, as a matter of government policy, encourage or facilitate illicit production or distribution of narcotic or psychotropic drugs or controlled substances, or the laundering of proceeds from illegal drug transactions. In addition, no senior government official facilitates or encourages

Title 3—The President

the illicit production or distribution of such drugs or substances or the laundering of proceeds from illegal drug transactions.

Haiti

Haiti continues to cooperate with U.S. counternarcotics goals and objectives. The Government of Haiti (GOH) confronts a staggering array of issues that compete for the attention of its already stretched professional and managerial talent and consequently impedes rapid progress on counternarcotics issues. Despite these obstacles, the GOH made definite progress in counternarcotics issues in 1996.

The GOH began to reform its existing narcotics laws and to develop a national narcotics plan and money laundering legislation. With USG support, a Haitian Coast Guard (HCG) unit was established; a Counternarcotics Unit (CNU) was trained; and new chiefs for both units were installed. The changeover in leadership of the CNU proved particularly time-consuming and, despite sincere efforts, the CNU was not functioning in its permanent quarters at the airport by the end of 1996. Nevertheless, the commitment of the Haitian National Police (HNP) leadership to maintain high standards of performance within these two units is notable.

The HCG began operating in August 1996 and scored two major cocaine seizures amounting to 938 kgs. in its first two months of operation. The interdiction and maritime boarding experience in these two operations represented a training opportunity that contributed to the HCG's ability to eventually conduct independent operations.

The USG has made a strong commitment to assist Haiti in establishing stable democratic institutions. As a part of this effort, the USG intends to work with the GOH towards conclusion of a bilateral maritime agreement, and to continue its efforts to assist the GOH with its narcotics-related agenda and legal reform programs. The USG will also assist the HNP in establishing regional law enforcement contacts and continue to provide support for both the HCG and the CNU.

In 1996, the GOH continued to give USG officials high-level assurances of its commitment to drug control, and those assurances have been supported by concrete progress in establishing Haitian counter-drug institutions. However, Haiti still has a number of major goals to achieve before it will be able to take significant, independent action in counternarcotics.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong's role as a money laundering base for the international drug trade continues to grow, while its role as a transit point for drugs appears to have lessened. There were no drug seizures in the United States in the first 10 months of 1996 unequivocally linking Hong Kong to the U.S. as a transit point for drugs. The overall pattern of drug trafficking in the region, however, continues to point to Hong Kong as a key transshipment point for drugs destined for the U.S. and other Western markets.

Hong Kong authorities continued to strengthen the legislative framework for combatting narcotics trafficking. They extended licensing controls to an additional 21 precursor chemicals, introduced implementing legislation for bilateral extradition agreements and proposed legislation establishing heavier sentences for drug traffickers who target the young. On December 20, 1996, the U.S. and Hong Kong signed an agreement for the surrender of fu-

Other Presidential Documents

gitive offenders (an extradition agreement) and the two sides have initialled a Mutual Legal Assistance Agreement that will expand the basis for mutual legal assistance over a wide range of criminal activity, including that currently covered by a Bilateral Narcotics Agreement, which will be terminated by its terms on June 30, 1997.

Hong Kong's mature and experienced law enforcement structure is characterized by dedication and no reported narcotics-related corruption among senior officials. Cooperation between the United States and Hong Kong on matters relating to drug trafficking and money laundering continues to be excellent.

India

India is the sole producer of licit opium gum for the pharmaceutical industry, a significant cultivator of opium poppies in remote regions of northwest and northeast India and a transit country for opiates from both Southwest and Southeast Asia. Controls over the licit opium industry have been continuously tightened for the past five years but, due to the method of production, some diversion probably continues. The well-developed transportation infrastructure in India, combined with porous borders from neighboring source countries, has made India an attractive transit country for traffickers.

As a licit producer of opium, India must meet an additional certification requirement. In accordance with Section 490(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act, it must maintain licit production and stockpiles at levels no higher than those consistent with licit market demand and take adequate steps to prevent significant diversion of its licit cultivation and production into illicit markets and to prevent illicit cultivation and production.

In 1996, India continued to take steps to curtail diversion of licit opium, which remains a concern. The minimum qualifying yield (MQY) for relicensing to cultivate opium poppy was raised from 46 to 48 kilograms per hectare in most growing areas, and offenses related to cultivation and embezzlement of opium are now on par with other trafficking crimes. Sentences of up to 20 years' imprisonment can be imposed.

Although the Government of India (GOI) did not agree to direct USG participation in the 1996 opium yield survey, it did allow U.S. scientists to observe the survey and to work with Indian scientists to include new parameters in future opium yield surveys. A comprehensive opium yield survey verifies data on crop yields, establishes practicable levels of MQY, and better quantifies diversion.

Indian opium gum, a principal source of the baine and other alkaloids essential to certain pharmaceuticals, is in demand by U.S. and other pharmaceutical firms. India once again increased opium poppy cultivation because of the pharmaceutical demand and a desire to establish once again a stockpile against a crop disaster. Opium production rose to 849 mt in 1996 from 833 mt in 1995 (all measures at ten percent moisture).

India has illicit opium poppy cultivation, primarily in areas such as Jammu and Kashmir, where GOI control is challenged by insurgent groups. USG remote sensing in 1996 indicated illicit cultivation on 3,400 hectares, with a theoretical yield of 47 metric tons of opium, a decrease from the previous year's estimate. However, despite efforts by the GOI based on sus-

Title 3—The President

pect coordinates provided by the USG, it was able to find only small areas of poppy cultivation.

The GOI continues to make progress in controlling the production and export of precursor chemicals. The GOI has a cooperative relationship with the DEA, especially on precursor chemical issues, and has agreed not to allow any shipment unless DEA issues a letter of non-objection. Trafficking in illegally produced methaqualone (mandrax), a popular drug in Africa, is still believed to be a major problem, although seizures fell in 1996.

Authorities have had limited success in prosecuting major narcotics trafficking organizations because of the lack of enforcement funding and weaknesses in the investigations infrastructure. The GOI stresses cooperation among law enforcement entities. India cooperates in “controlled deliveries” that have resulted in arrests in six countries.

The USG receives reports of narcotics-linked corruption, but cannot independently verify the extent. No senior-level politician or bureaucrat has been accused of narcotics-related corruption.

India is party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention, and Indian officials state that it is drafting legislation needed on asset seizures and money laundering. In the meantime, its law enforcement agencies are without the tools to achieve fully the Convention’s goals and objectives.

India fulfilled the requirements of FAA Section 490(c) to maintain licit production and stockpiles at levels no higher than consistent with market demand. It also continued to take steps to reduce diversion from the licit crop, although not agreeing to use a crop yield survey as the basis for setting the minimum qualifying yield for license renewal. The GOI, upon receipt of information on suspected illicit crops, acted promptly to seek out and destroy the plots. For 1996, India’s efforts meet the additional certification requirements of FAA Section 490(c). The United States continues to work with the GOI in the following areas: taking effective action against major narcotics trafficking syndicates and kingpins; implementing effective measures on money laundering and asset seizure; permitting U.S. participation in opium crop surveys; and eradicating illicit poppy cultivation.

Jamaica

Jamaica produces marijuana and is a significant cocaine transit country. The Government of Jamaica (GOJ) made some progress during 1996 to achieve the goals and objectives of the 1988 UN Drug Convention, to which it became a party in December 1995. In December 1996, the Jamaican parliament passed a money laundering law, which, although somewhat limited in scope in that it criminalizes only the laundering of the proceeds of drug-related crime, is the beginning of a money laundering control regime. Although the GOJ has yet to prosecute asset forfeiture cases under the relevant 1994 act, it did establish a special unit which is currently investigating two such cases. Action on drafting a precursor chemical bill was deferred to 1997. GOJ-USG negotiations on a maritime counternarcotics cooperation agreement, which commenced in 1996, had been impeded by Jamaica’s declaration of exclusive law enforcement authority in its exclusive economic zone (EEZ). In December 1996, the GOJ withdrew its EEZ declaration, and negotiations resumed in February 1997, in a spirit of cooperation and willingness to conclude an agreement. Although the rate of extraditions declined markedly, from six in 1995 to one (under a waiver of ex-

Other Presidential Documents

tradition) in 1996, partly attributable to new Jamaican legal procedures regarding appeals, the GOJ expelled or deported to the U.S. eight U.S.-citizen fugitives during 1996. However, a sizeable number of extradition requests to the GOJ remain open.

According to DEA, Jamaican police counternarcotics cooperation in 1996 remained at the high levels of 1995, but drug arrests, cocaine seizures, and cannabis eradication fell somewhat below the goals and objectives of our bilateral letter of agreement (LOA). Signed by the GOJ and USG, the 1996 LOA set an objective of significantly increasing drug arrests and cocaine and heroin seizures. Drug-related arrests in 1996 (3,263) were down slightly from the 1995 level (3,705). Cocaine seizures in 1996 (236 kg) were also reduced from the 1995 level (571 kg). Heroin seizures increased slightly in 1996 (1 kg) compared to 1995 (zero kg). Marijuana seizures, on the other hand, increased significantly (52.99 mt in 1996, compared to 37.20 mt in 1995), bolstered by one very large seizure late in 1996. The 1996 LOA set an eradication goal of 800 hectares of cannabis. During 1996, 473 hectares were eradicated, compared to 695 hectares in 1995, with the area under cultivation estimated to be the same both years. U.S.-provided helicopters used to assist eradication efforts were grounded for safety reasons for part of the year.

Jamaica's National Council on Drug Abuse (NCDA) continued its demand reduction efforts, becoming increasingly self-reliant and prominent. Jamaica's national drug control strategy has been drafted and is awaiting government approval for implementation. The GOJ has not formally charged any senior government official with drug-related activity, but several Jamaican policemen and court employees have been arrested and charged on drug and drug-related charges. The Jamaican media continues to report allegations of drug-related corruption among public officials including the police.

In 1997, in order to fully carry out the goals and objectives of the 1988 UN Drug Convention, the GOJ needs to strengthen its money laundering control law, pass a chemical control law, and continue to modernize its full range of drug control laws and penalties. Jamaica's greatest challenge will be decisive implementation of such laws. The GOJ also needs to conclude a maritime cooperation agreement, intensify its effort to respond to U.S. extradition requests, prosecute asset forfeiture cases, and increase the conviction rate of those arrested for drug-related crimes. On the bilateral level, in order to make better use of U.S. counter-drug and anti-crime assistance, Jamaica needs to intensify its drug law enforcement and marijuana eradication efforts, tighten the security of its export shipments to keep drugs out of them, and participate fully in combined maritime counterdrug operations. In addition, the GOJ needs to formally approve its national drug control strategy and systematically implement it. The GOJ should take decisive measures to root out drug-related corruption among public officials which undermines drug control efforts.

Laos

Laos is still a distant third, after Burma and Afghanistan, in world production of illicit opium. The 1995/96 growing cycle saw an estimated increase of 11% in opium production over the 1994/95 level; this was a little over 50% of the record level set in 1989. Regions of Laos covered by USG- and UNDCP-funded crop substitution projects, however, saw only low levels of poppy cultivation. In May, the Lao Government passed an amend-

Title 3—The President

ment to its existing drug control law which banned opium production and increased penalties for trafficking. It believes, however, that rigorous enforcement of the provision outlawing opium production requires adequate programs to provide alternative sources of income to farmers and continues to press its case for adequate assistance from the international community to enable it to fully implement its anti-narcotics action plan.

Reservations about its ability to enforce the legislation banning opium production notwithstanding, the Government of Laos continued to participate actively in regional counternarcotics efforts. It signed a UNDCP-sponsored project document on regional law enforcement cooperation and hosted a regional working level conference on the trafficking of precursor chemicals and the involvement of West African drug traffickers in Southeast Asia. Bilateral cooperation with the United States, however, remained at the center of Laos' counternarcotics endeavors. USG funding of the Houaphan crop control project continued, and the Lao formed two additional Special Counternarcotics Units, one in Savannakhet and one in Bokeo, with USG assistance. In November, the Lao Government approved the assignment of a DEA representative to the American Embassy in Vientiane. Overall Lao cooperation with the USG on counternarcotics matters remains excellent; while low-level corruption is assumed to exist, there is little to indicate high-level or systematic drug-related corruption in the Lao government. Laos' vigorous enforcement over the coming year of its newly enacted laws outlawing opium production and increasing the penalties for drug trafficking will be an important signal of its long-term commitment to controlling its drug problem.

Malaysia

Malaysia is a transit country for heroin bound for the U.S., Europe and other destinations. Malaysia's anti-trafficking laws include a mandatory death sentence for convicted traffickers. Law enforcement authorities are pressing for enactment of a conspiracy law to enable prosecution of traffickers who escape prosecution under existing criminal statutes. In addition, the Government of Malaysia has instituted a number of bureaucratic measures, including the establishment of a new interagency group headed by the Prime Minister, to bolster enforcement and demand reduction activities. Malaysia is also a party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention.

Cooperation between Malaysian law enforcement officials and DEA continued to expand in 1996. Negotiation of a bilateral Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty between Malaysia and the U.S. is proceeding smoothly. Both governments hope to conclude the treaty in 1997. Malaysia and the United States also cooperated on drug abuse prevention (demand reduction) programs, many of them directed at rehabilitation center inmates. These programs are of particular concern to the Malaysian Government in view of rising addiction rates. Existing rehabilitation centers have also been a focal point of the lower-level narcotics-related corruption which is known to exist: guard and treatment center employees have sold narcotics to inmates. The Malaysian Government has proposed an amendment to the Dangerous Drugs Act to strengthen the penalty for such activities.

Malaysia is also beginning to look toward money laundering as a vulnerable point in its overall legal and institutional structure. Senior government officials have publicly expressed concern about possible misuse of Malaysia's offshore financial center, Labuan, to launder money. Malaysia has now

Other Presidential Documents

endorsed the Commonwealth Secretariat's efforts to produce model anti-money laundering legislation.

Mexico

The Government of Mexico's (GOM) 1996 counter-drug effort produced encouraging results and notable progress in bilateral cooperation. President Zedillo has declared the major drug trafficking organizations, and the corruption they foster within governmental structures, to be Mexico's principal national security threat. He has intensified the country's counter-drug effort, in keeping with international human rights norms, both through legal reforms and operationally, through the expanded participation of the nation's military services.

Drug seizures and arrests increased in 1996. Mexican authorities seized 23.8 mt of cocaine, 383 kgs of heroin, 1015 mt of marijuana, 171.7 kgs of methamphetamine and 6.7 mt of ephedrine (its chemical precursor), and destroyed 20 drug labs. Police arrested 11,283 suspects on drug-related charges. Authorities arrested several major traffickers: Juan Garcia Abrego, Gulf cartel leader and one of the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted" fugitive; Jose Luis Pereira Salas, linked to the Cali and Juarez cartels; and Manuel Rodriguez Lopez, linked to the Castrillon maritime smuggling organization.

The Mexican Congress passed two critical pieces of legislation which have armed the GOM with a whole new arsenal of weapons to use to combat money laundering, chemical diversion and organized crime. The GOM established organized crime task forces in key locations in northern and western Mexico in cooperation with U.S. law enforcement. In an effort to confront widespread corruption within the nation's law enforcement agencies, former Attorney General Lozano dismissed over 1250 federal police officers and technical personnel for corruption or incompetence, although some have been rehired, and the GOM indicted two former senior GOM officials and a current Undersecretary of Tourism. He also sought to expand cooperation with the United States and other governments.

The United States and Mexico established the High-Level Contact Group on Narcotics Control (HLCG) to explore joint solutions to the shared drug threat and to coordinate bilateral anti-drug efforts. The HLCG met three times during 1996 and its technical working groups met throughout the year. Under the aegis of the HLCG, the two governments developed a joint assessment of the narcotics threat posed to both countries which will be used as the basis for a joint counter-drug strategy.

U.S.-Mexican bilateral cooperation on drug law enforcement continued to improve in 1996, particularly in the areas of money laundering, mutual legal assistance, and criminal investigations. The USG provided training, technical, and material support to personnel of the Office of the Mexican Attorney General (PGR), the National Institute to Combat Drugs (INCD), the Mexican Treasury, and the Mexican armed forces. The Government of Mexico established the important precedent of extraditing Mexican nationals to the United States under the provision of Mexico's extradition law permitting this in "exceptional circumstances." This paves the way for further advances in bringing fugitives to justice. Both governments returned record numbers of fugitives in 1996.

Even with positive results, and good cooperation with the U.S. and other governments, the problems which Mexico faces remain daunting. The

Title 3—The President

Zedillo Administration has taken important beginning steps against the major drug cartels in Mexico, and towards more effective cooperation with the United States and other international partners, but the strongest groups, such as the Juarez and Tijuana cartels, have yet to be effectively confronted. The level of narcotics corruption is very serious, reaching into the very senior levels of Mexico's drug law enforcement forces, as witnessed by the February 1997 arrest of the recently-appointed national counter-narcotics coordinator. President Zedillo acted courageously to remove him as soon as the internal Mexican investigation revealed the problem, but this has been a set-back for Mexico's anti-drug effort, and for bilateral cooperation.

Mexican police, military personnel, prosecutors, and the courts need additional resources, training and other support to perform the important and dangerous tasks ahead of them. Progress in establishing controls on money laundering and chemical diversion must be further enhanced and implemented. New capabilities need to be institutionalized. Above all, the GOM will have to take system-wide action against corruption and other abuses of official authority through enhanced screening personnel in sensitive positions and putting into place ongoing integrity controls.

While there are still serious problems, and a number of areas in which the USG would like to see further progress, the two governments have agreed on the parameters of a joint approach to combat the narcotics threat, and are at work on developing this strategy. The drug issue will remain one of the top issues in the bilateral agenda and will be one of the main issues discussed during President Clinton's planned visit to Mexico in April.

Panama

Panama continued to cooperate with the United States to achieve our counternarcotics goals and objectives in 1996. The Government of Panama's (GOP) achievements in 1996 included an eradication campaign which resulted in the elimination of the country's fledgling coca cultivation and significant damage to marijuana cultivation, aggressive and effective prevention and education campaigns, and the first-ever conviction of a major money launderer from the Colon Free Zone. In one of the region's most significant arrests, the GOP captured the Cali cartel's primary maritime smuggler, Jose Castrillon Henao, who is scheduled for trial in 1997. The USG provided six helicopters to the GOP in late 1996, for the express purpose of combatting narcotics.

Following up on full congressional certification for the past two years, and spurred on by last year's legislation tightening money laundering regulations, the Government of Panama made Latin America's first financial analysis unit operational, resulting in the presentation of patterns of money laundering to the GOP's National Security Council for eventual prosecution.

Panama continues to be a major financial and commercial center ideally positioned for narcotics smuggling and illicit financial transactions. Money laundering remains the primary problem in Panama. Local factors facilitating money laundering include bank secrecy, the Colon Free Zone, inadequate controls on cash and commodity imports/exports, lax incorporation regulations, and a dollar-based economy. The GOP has taken definite steps to address these problems, including the start-up of a financial analysis

Other Presidential Documents

unit and the establishment of computerized data bases for tracking financial movements in the Colon Free Zone. The GOP also established a financial investigative unit which will prepare cases of money laundering for prosecution. Armed with more effective legal, policy, and institutional underpinnings, the GOP expects to counter money laundering activities more successfully in 1997.

The GOP needs to continue to crack down on both money laundering and drug trafficking, follow through on reports of suspicious transactions by arresting and convicting major money launderers, improve interdiction capabilities, and make effective use of the financial analysis unit.

Paraguay

The government of Juan Carlos Wasmosy cooperated fully with the United States in 1996. Government of Paraguay (GOP) anti-drug efforts improved substantially, and the government took adequate measures to further its compliance with the goals and objectives of the 1988 UN Drug Convention. Scarce resources, public corruption, and an only partially-reformed legal system remain obstacles to more effective counternarcotics action, but the GOP has demonstrated its commitment to combatting the drug trade.

President Wasmosy appointed an activist Director to the National Anti-drug Executive Secretariat (SENAD) in June, who immediately sought a closer, more productive relationship with the United States and with Paraguay's neighbors. Assuming the post with a reputation for honesty, Carlos Ayala made cocaine trafficking groups the SENAD's top priority. He has removed anti-drug officers implicated in corrupt practices, and focused Paraguay's investigative resources on Paraguay's top traffickers. Under Ayala's leadership, SENAD developed a comprehensive national anti-drug strategy, which President Wasmosy presented to the nation in late fall. Ayala also launched a new approach to combat drug abuse.

The Paraguayan Congress, with strong support from the executive branch, in December enacted an anti-money laundering law consistent with international standards. SENAD Chief Ayala initiated a revision of Paraguay's anti-narcotics statute which would explicitly authorize undercover operations and controlled deliveries. The GOP is pushing for congressional approval of the amendment early in 1997.

The SENAD continued large-scale marijuana eradication operations, worked closely with DEA on training and equipping the Anti-narcotics Police (DINAR) Special Intelligence and Investigative Unit, and assessed the threat of precursor chemical trafficking and diversion in Paraguay. Meanwhile, on the international front, the GOP signed agreements with Brazil and Argentina to cooperate in combatting trans-border criminal activity, including drug trafficking, and Paraguayan officials initiated working-level coordination meetings with counterparts in these countries. The SENAD also agreed with Bolivian counterparts to share intelligence and to conduct joint operations.

In 1997, the GOP should secure passage of a strengthened anti-drug law and begin to forcefully implement its new money laundering statute. The USG will assist the GOP in creating an interagency financial crimes investigative unit. Paraguay also must improve its ability to investigate drug and other organized crime groups in the tri-border area, particularly in the cit-

Title 3—The President

ies of Pedro Juan Caballero and Ciudad del Este, and we expect the GOP to pursue key drug trafficking and corruption cases in the coming year.

Peru

Peru is the world's largest coca producer. The USG has consistently urged the Government of Peru (GOP) to fulfill its signatory obligations under the 1961 Single Convention and the 1988 UN Drug Convention, particularly with regard to reducing its coca production. In 1996, the GOP cooperated fully with the United States in efforts to achieve the goals and objectives of the UN drug conventions. Last year, total coca cultivation decreased by 18 percent, from 115,300 hectares in 1995 to 94,400 hectares in 1996. The level of cultivation in Peru was the lowest since 1986.

Contributing to the reduction was widespread abandonment of coca fields by farmers due to depressed cocaine base prices. Cocaine base prices were held below the break-even point by Peruvian National Police and Peruvian Air Force actions against the narcotics trafficking transportation infrastructure. During 1996, the joint USG–GOP alternative development program established a foothold to begin economic restructuring in coca cultivating areas. Some 226 communities signed agreements to reduce illicit coca cultivation by approximately 15,000 hectares over the next five years, in exchange for assistance to increase productivity and income from licit alternative crops.

Peruvian National Police operations seized greater amounts of cocaine base and coca leaf, but less cocaine hydrochloride (HCl) than in 1995. Efforts to arrest and prosecute major Peruvian traffickers maintained the GOP's stiff narcotics policy, and contributed to disarray among major trafficking organizations. Still, there was strong evidence that Peruvian traffickers continued to refine cocaine hydrochloride and ship it directly to Mexico for distribution in the United States. President Fujimori continued to take a tough public stance against narcotics corruption, and in 1996 created a special drug court system to handle drug offenses. The U.S. Embassy reported that incidents of military and police drug corruption were quickly addressed by the GOP.

In April 1996, the GOP passed Law 824, which established a civilian drug council (CONTRADROGAS). CONTRADROGAS was created to coordinate the efforts of the various GOP agencies involved in counternarcotics efforts, and to implement the Peruvian National Drug Strategy announced in 1994.

In 1997, the GOP must mount an aggressive effort to attract additional donor funding to expand alternative development efforts while coca farmers are still receptive to licit economic alternatives. The GOP must also ensure that the narcotics law enforcement effort which has suppressed cocaine base prices is intensified to address riverborne narcotics traffic and sustain the existing aerial intercept effort.

Taiwan

Taiwan's geographical location relative to the Golden Triangle and its importance as an advanced regional transportation and shipping center make it a major transit point for drugs destined for the U.S. and other markets. Taiwan authorities dispute this assessment, citing reduced seizures and arrests as a signal of the deterrent effect of their considerable counter-

Other Presidential Documents

narcotics efforts. The pattern of trafficking in the region, however, suggests that because of its geographic location and its ports, Taiwan will remain a target for drug traffickers. Taiwan law enforcement authorities, in fact, recently expressed concern that Hong Kong-based drug traffickers may be collaborating with Taiwan organized crime groups to transfer their base of operations to Taiwan before Hong Kong reverts to Chinese sovereignty in July of 1997, and their cooperation with the U.S. on counternarcotics efforts continues to be good.

Taiwan's law enforcement cooperation with DEA (under the auspices of the American Institute in Taiwan) and other U.S. agencies expanded in 1996. Taiwan is setting up a new National Drug Intelligence Center; we envisage increased cooperation with U.S. law enforcement agencies resulting from this. The American Institute in Taiwan and the Taiwan Economic and Cultural Representative Office continue to negotiate a Memorandum of Understanding to provide a framework for even broader counternarcotics cooperation. Taiwan has been conducting an aggressive anti-crime campaign on other fronts, as well, including prosecuting cases of public corruption. There are, however, no known cases of official involvement in narcotics trafficking.

In 1996, Taiwan also passed money laundering legislation meant to bring it into closer conformity with the goals and objectives of the 1988 UN Drug Convention. While the law enhances the ability of law enforcement officials to deal with the problem, it requires a number of revisions to enable Taiwan to meet international standards.

Thailand

Thailand remains a major transit route for drugs destined for the U.S. and other markets and produces about one per cent of Southeast Asia's opiates. It continues to serve as a model for the region as a result of its successful efforts to control opium production and its commitment to prosecuting drug producers and traffickers. Opium production in the 1995/96 growing season increased from an estimated 25 metric tons in the previous season to 30 metric tons. The upsurge in opium and heroin prices shortly after the destabilization of Khun Sa's trafficking operations in Burma was largely responsible for more widespread opium cultivation. Thailand's actions to close off sections of the Thai border with Burma, however, had helped create the conditions leading to Khun Sa's decision to reach a settlement with the SLORC.

In January of 1996, Thailand extradited a former Member of Parliament to the United States for prosecution on drug trafficking charges. Two "Operation Tiger Trap" defendants (part of drug lord Khun Sa's trafficking operation) were also extradited to the U.S. later in the year. Thirteen individuals have been arrested thus far in connection with this major "sweep."

Thai cooperation with U.S. law enforcement officials remains excellent. Thailand's Office of the Narcotics Control Board and the Police Narcotics Suppression Bureau continue to exhibit a high degree of professionalism. Corruption continues to be a problem in the Police Department, which lacks an effective internal security apparatus to hold officers accountable for wrongdoing. Elements of the Royal Thai Army and Thai Customs have also been publicly accused of corruption. The Royal Thai Government as

Title 3—The President

a whole, however, supports a policy of active measures against drug production and trafficking.

Thailand is vulnerable to money laundering. A bill to enact legislation has been stalled for a number of years. In late November, the newly-elected Prime Minister promised the President that the legislation would be given special handling to hasten its passage. Passage of appropriate anti-money laundering legislation would enable Thailand to become a party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention.

Like other countries in the region, Thailand may find itself becoming an even larger market for the region's opium, heroin and amphetamine production as the region's economic expansion continues. We will be urging Thailand to enact a conspiracy law to further enhance its ability to mount effective counternarcotics efforts and to establish an amplified crop control program.

Venezuela

Venezuela continued to be a major transit country for cocaine shipped from Colombia to the United States, and for chemicals transhipped through Venezuelan ports, as well as a money laundering center. Law enforcement agencies estimate that between 100–200 metric tons (mt) of cocaine are shipped through Venezuela to the United States and Europe. The Government of Venezuela (GOV) seized only about six mt of cocaine, almost identical to the amount it seized in 1995. Heroin seizures declined by 27 percent, from 96 kilograms (kg) in 1995 to 70 kg in 1996.

A significant decision this year was President Caldera's appointment of a politically powerful drug czar and elevation of this position to a cabinet rank. However, the GOV must produce more concrete counternarcotics results to match this demonstration of political will during the next year.

Venezuela's main port, Puerto Cabello, is a favored point for illicit smuggling by narcotics trafficking syndicates. The same is true of other ports along Venezuela's long coastline. Venezuela's airspace offers further opportunities for trafficking. Traffickers transport cocaine by small aircraft primarily to Venezuela's border states of Tachira and Apure. Traffickers risk little by transporting cocaine through Venezuela due to weak and ineffectual law enforcement interdiction efforts.

The United States designated Venezuela as a recipient of more than \$12 million worth of USG drawdown defense equipment. The Venezuelan Armed Forces adopted a counterdrug strategy, which defines its role as supporting the National Guard (GN) and police forces. The GOV is working with the United States to create a Joint Police/Military Counternarcotics Intelligence Center. However, much more needs to be done to improve communication and coordination between the GN and the Navy, Air Force and Army to implement the strategy.

Maritime cooperation was disrupted by GOV denials of four USG requests from United States Coast Guard Law Enforcement Detachments from third country vessels to board suspected Venezuelan narcotics trafficking vessels in international waters. However, USG and GOV authorities are currently seeking to broker a maritime agreement.

Although the GOV lacks effective controls over certain precursor chemicals, it made significant seizures of chemicals at Puerto Cabello. The GOV

Other Presidential Documents

also continued to make significant progress against illicit cultivation. Venezuelan authorities identified replantings of about 500 hectares (ha) of coca and opium poppy fields in the Sierra de Perija region on the border with Colombia. With USG assistance, those replantings were eradicated. Since 1994, joint efforts have reduced estimated illicit plantings from 1,000 ha to 200 ha.

The GOV permitted the basing of United States military assets and personnel in Venezuela in an effort to cooperate on Operation Laser Strike, a United States Southern Command regional air interdiction operation.

Money laundering in Venezuela continued in its financial network of banks and non-bank institutions because of weak banking supervision and regulatory authority. Although Venezuela passed a drug law in 1993 that included provisions on money laundering, key provisions are lacking, including one on conspiracy.

Allegations of corruption plague the judicial branch and some elements of the GN. Law enforcement agencies believe that corruption in the GN is a problem, hobbling the effectiveness of counternarcotics efforts. These shortfalls have raised the USG's concern about trafficking through Venezuela to the United States. Venezuela must move swiftly to reform its judicial branch, whose corruption threatens to prevent Venezuela from combatting its drug problem and from protecting its democratic institutions and national territory from international drug traffickers.

Despite such problems, eradication efforts, the elevated rank of the drug czar, Venezuela's first national epidemiological survey, and other counternarcotics efforts reflect the GOV's spirit of cooperation to advance the goals and objectives of the 1988 UN Drug Convention and bilateral agreements with the United States. However, the USG will scrutinize Venezuela's efforts in the coming year and will expect the GOV to be vigorously engaged in increased cooperation on drug interdiction, money laundering, chemical control, anti-corruption efforts and conclusion of a comprehensive bilateral maritime cooperation agreement.

Vietnam

Vietnam's increased trade and tourism have opened new routes for Southeast Asian heroin shipments to such consumer markets as Australia, North America and Europe. The SRV continues to battle against narcotics trafficking but has yet to overcome problems of corruption within the military and police. The SRV does, nonetheless, appear to be actively engaged on the counternarcotics issue, conducting a demand reduction media campaign as well as police operations and crop eradication programs. SRV statistics reflect cultivation of 1800 hectares of opium poppy during 1995/96. USG estimates, however, place the cultivation level at 3,150 hectares.

Vietnam created a Drug Control Master Plan in 1995 which calls for the eradication of opium cultivation by the year 2000. In October of 1996, the SRV promulgated implementing regulations for articles of the criminal code related to narcotics. The new regulations permit asset seizures in narcotics cases. Vietnam joined the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Drug Control Cooperation Program in 1996. Vietnam has also stated that it expects to ratify the 1988 UN Drug Convention in 1997. It is currently drafting a comprehensive narcotics control law, based on the tenets of the 1988 Convention, which is expected to go before the National Assembly in

Title 3—The President

1997. The law will include statutes related to the control of chemical precursors and provide for controlled shipments as an investigative technique.

SRV interdiction efforts resulted in 6,000 narcotics-related arrests in 1996, twice as many as in 1995. SRV law enforcement agencies are working with the UNDCP to create special counternarcotics squads across the country. U.S.–SRV cooperation on narcotics issues expanded throughout 1996. Training initiatives included DEA training for Ministry of Interior narcotics control teams in Hanoi and U.S. Customs Service training for Vietnamese customs officers in Ho Chi Minh City. Several senior Vietnamese narcotics officers also traveled to the United States for consultations with U.S. counterparts. The U.S. hopes to increase the level of its assistance to Vietnam. To that end, it plans to engage the SRV in drafting a Memorandum of Understanding on counternarcotics cooperation; a successful outcome, however, will depend to a great extent on the SRV's coming to grips with the conditionality involved in any expanded U.S. assistance.

VITAL NATIONAL INTERESTS JUSTIFICATIONS

Belize

Because of a significant increase in the detected activities of Colombian drug trafficking organizations in Belize in 1995, Belize was added to the list of major drug producing and transit countries for 1996. Belizean traffickers are also working with Mexican groups to move the Colombian cocaine north to the United States. These criminal activities continued throughout 1996, but the ability of the Government of Belize (GOB) to combat them was severely undermined by deeply-entrenched corruption, which reaches into senior levels of government.

The GOB's accomplishments weighed against those areas where progress was lacking have led to a decision to consider denial of certification of Belize. The GOB's accomplishments in 1996, such as its recent accession to the 1988 UN Drug Convention and passage of money laundering legislation, were achieved only after the United States and other countries exerted intense, coordinated pressure. Belizean cocaine seizures were down 36 percent and marijuana eradication decreased by 4 percent from 1995. Finally, the record of arrests and convictions of major drug dealers was, likewise, disappointing. During 1996, the GOB took no meaningful steps to uncover or punish official corruption.

Bungled investigations, along with several high-profile trials ending in acquittal, including the prosecution of the Home Minister's son-in-law for running an illegal airstrip and two immigration officials fired from their jobs and accused of corruption in an alien smuggling case, have, at a minimum, demonstrated the GOB's deficiencies in its efforts.

The USG urged the GOB to demonstrate its willingness to cooperate with the United States in achieving reasonable counternarcotics goals and objectives. The GOB, however, is not fully cooperating or taking adequate steps to meet the goals and objectives of the 1988 UN Drug Convention, especially promises made by the GOB toward the end of the year to complete a new extradition treaty and a mutual legal assistance treaty. The GOB has been operating under a US–UK extradition treaty.

Other Presidential Documents

Denial of certification would be contrary to U.S. vital national interests because it would require the U.S. to vote against multilateral development bank funding for Belize, an important element in supporting our long-term democracy and economic development goals for the country. Such multilateral support reinforces U.S. counternarcotics assistance which is designed to help Belize develop strong, independent and credible institutions capable of bringing traffickers to justice, stemming the flow of narcotics through the country and better guarding its own borders.

Although Belize's counternarcotics efforts fell short of full cooperation during 1996, the GOB did take steps which demonstrated an effort to work with the USG. It is in the vital national interests of the United States to improve the GOB's counternarcotics efforts and ensure that they are given the attention required.

Lebanon

Lebanon appears to have succeeded in the struggle against illicit crop cultivation due to the joint Lebanese-Syrian eradication efforts since 1992. There appears to be no cultivation of opium and the cannabis cultivation (for hashish production) also has all but disappeared. There are some small farms in the Baalbek-Hermel region which are still engaged in illicit cultivation, but they appear to be few in number. When such farms are discovered, arrests are made immediately and the crops are eradicated. Lebanese Internal Security Forces (LISF) and the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF), with assistance from the Syrian Army, reported eradication of approximately 70,000 square meters of cannabis in the Baalbek-Hermel region of the Bekaa Valley during June and July. There were no other reported eradication efforts during the year.

However, Lebanon remains a significant transit country for the purposes of re-export of cocaine, and many small "home"-type labs for processing opium into heroin are still reported to operate in the Bekaa Valley. Several areas of the Bekaa Valley are not under the effective control the Government of Lebanon (GOL), and these areas are vulnerable to the establishment of illegal labs.

Although local authorities deny money laundering is a serious problem, Lebanon still presents itself to narcotics traffickers as a venue for money laundering due to bank secrecy laws, which do not allow for official discovery. Corruption remains endemic through all levels of Lebanese society, reportedly including law enforcement bodies.

In March 1996, the GOL acceded to the 1988 UN Drug Convention, but with formal reservations regarding certain provisions of the Convention, including those which relate to bank secrecy. The United States has already indicated its intention to formally object to these reservations if Lebanon does not withdraw them. Parliament is studying a draft anti-drug code, which would make money laundering a crime.

The GOL has displayed a willingness to cooperate with USG agencies during 1996. Unfortunately, Lebanon's reservations to some of the provisions of the 1988 UN Drug Convention suggest that the political will is not yet sufficient to comply fully with world standards.

Lebanese trafficking continues to pose a threat to U.S. citizens and interests. On the other hand, the United States considers the provision of assist-

Title 3—The President

ance which encourages the continued development of Lebanon's economy and infrastructure as critical to peace and stability in the Middle East, which is also of vital importance to U.S. interests and stability. These factors, combined with Lebanon's sustained positive performance in eradication and other anti-narcotics efforts, outweigh the threat posed by drug trafficking through Lebanon to the United States.

Pakistan

Pakistan is an important transit country for opiates from Afghanistan, a source country for approximately 75 metric tons of opium, and a processing country for domestic opium and opium from Afghanistan. Most opium poppy cultivation and most laboratory production of morphine base and heroin in Pakistan takes place in the Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP), which borders Afghanistan. Pakistan has a bilateral agreement with the United States that provides funding for law enforcement, roads and crop substitution in the NWFP, and demand reduction activities.

Under the government of Benazir Bhutto, Pakistan's counternarcotics efforts from January through October 1996 were seriously deficient. However, the interim government of Meraj Khalid, which replaced the Bhutto government in November, took a number of significant counternarcotics actions in accordance with the U.S.-Pakistani bilateral agreement and the 1988 UN Drug Convention.

The primary counternarcotics achievement of the Bhutto government was a reduction in the cultivation of opium poppy. USG estimates of land used for opium poppy decreased 51 percent to 3,400 hectares and the estimate of production decreased 52 percent to 75 metric tons from the previous year. The Bhutto government also extradited Sialek Jan, wanted by the USG on narcotics trafficking charges in March. However, under Bhutto, Pakistani authorities failed to act on DEA information on specific cases of trafficking, severely cut the budget of the Pakistani Anti Narcotics Force (ANF), failed to act on recommendations of the UN Drug Control Programs (UNDCP) for improvements to the Narcotics Substances Act, and failed to interdict trafficking caravans in Baluchistan Province. During Bhutto's tenure, corruption was a significant problem, with ANF officials suspected of perpetrating a hoax seizure of opium base in June, and subsequently covering up their actions.

Pakistani President Leghari November 5 dismissed the Bhutto government for corruption and mismanagement, an act subsequently upheld by the Pakistani Supreme Court. Corruption is a severe and chronic problem in the Pakistani government, including the ANF, which has no bureaucratic system, such as an internal affairs section for identifying, investigating and recommending action against corrupt officers. No one in a policy-making position in either the Bhutto or interim government has been accused of narcotics-related corruption. Sufficient legislation exists to control and punish public corruption but it is seldom enforced. The interim government in November initiated a comprehensive process for holding public officials accountable for corrupt practices.

The interim government in November and December 1996 promulgated changes to the Narcotics Substances Act as suggested by UNDCP, restored some funds to the ANF, conducted two major raids on heroin laboratories in NWFP, extradited to the United States accused trafficker Nasrullah

Other Presidential Documents

Henjrah, and arrested another individual on the U.S. extradition request list, Nasir Ali Khan.

During the course of the year, the Government of Pakistan froze \$3.5 million in assets from 21 traffickers and seized 5.4 metric tons of opium and 2.0 metric tons of heroin. These figures represent declines from those of 1995.

Pakistan is a party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention, which it ratified in October 1991, but implementing legislation on money laundering has not yet been drafted. The revisions to the Narcotic Substances Act approved by the interim government bring asset seizure and controlled delivery standards to the levels demanded by the Convention.

Vital U.S. national interests could be damaged if Pakistan, under the newly-elected government of Nawaz Sharif, were to be denied certification. Pakistan is a moderate Islamic state with a nuclear weapons capability. Pakistan is the largest contributor of troops for UN peacekeeping operations and has provided key cooperation in the international fight against terrorism. Denial of certification would be viewed in Pakistan as abandonment of a loyal ally and would endanger U.S.-Pakistani dialogue on vital issues. Denial of certification could also bring to a halt the counternarcotics momentum started in November by the caretaker government, and could negatively prejudice the newly elected government against counternarcotics cooperation with the United States.

Denial of certification would further endanger U.S. interests by requiring the United States to vote against Pakistan in multilateral development banks (MDBs). The United States has an interest in seeing that the MDBs continue their support of activities such as the GOP's Social Action Program and its Financial Sector Reform Project, which are essential to Pakistan's human and economic development. Pakistan is one of the largest beneficiaries of World Bank and Asian Development Bank programs.

These risks to vital U.S. interests outweigh any potential gain from denying certification to Pakistan. Pakistan is a primary conduit for opium and morphine base from Afghanistan, the second largest opium producer in the world. With continuing conflict and no central government in Afghanistan, Pakistan's cooperation is particularly important in stopping Southwest Asian drugs.

During the period of vital national interests certification, the United States will strive to work with senior officials of the new government to achieve the goals of the UN Drug Convention.

STATEMENTS OF EXPLANATION

Afghanistan

Afghanistan is second only to Burma as a producer of illicit opium, producing approximately 30 percent of the world illicit supply. Production flattened in 1996, after steep annual increases earlier in the decade. U.S. satellite surveys indicated a very small decrease in both cultivation and production, to 37,950 hectares and 1230 metric tons, respectively.

Title 3—The President

Civil war not only continued but intensified in Afghanistan during 1996. Between September and December, the Taliban, a movement started by religious students, expanded the territory it controls. The Taliban now control 90 percent of the land on which opium poppy is cultivated. The Taliban have now controlled the province producing the greatest quantity of opium for over two years. Both USG and UN Drug Control Program (UNDCP) surveys indicate that there were no concerted eradication efforts in 1996.

Law enforcement actions were virtually non-existent. None of the factions controlling territory made a serious attempt to disrupt narcotics trafficking. Granted that none of the factions has an effective law enforcement bureaucracy, the ease with which narcotics caravans and refineries continued open operations was nevertheless remarkable. In the few instances the USG knows of where arrests were made, most suspects were released upon payment of a bribe.

Taliban leaders, in particular, expressed a desire to cooperate on counter-narcotics with U.S. and UNDCP officials. However, the major opium refining operations are located in Taliban-controlled territory, and the Taliban appear to have done nothing to date to discourage cultivation of opium poppy. The leaders state they cannot do so until international donors provide crop substitution and other assistance.

Many sources have reported that all major factions require farmers to pay a tax on their opium production. Some reports also indicate that deeper involvement in trafficking is also common among Afghan leaders.

The USG strongly promotes the UN Special Mission to Afghanistan's efforts to develop a broad-based national government that can address the problems of narcotics, terrorism and humanitarian concerns. We assist the peoples of Afghanistan, subject to resource availability, primarily through UN programs aimed at humanitarian relief, reconstruction, and counter-narcotics.

Inasmuch as legislation makes special allowance for continuation of such assistance generally and of assistance for Afghanistan specifically, notwithstanding any other provision of law, denying certification to Afghanistan would have minimal effect in terms of implementation of this policy.

The continued large-scale cultivation and trafficking in Afghanistan, combined with the failure to initiate law enforcement actions, preclude a determination that Afghanistan has taken adequate counternarcotics steps on its own or that it has sufficiently cooperated with the USG in counter-narcotics efforts, although Afghanistan is a party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention. Accordingly, denial of certification is appropriate.

Burma

Burma produced 84% of the opium cultivated in Asia in 1996 and remains the world's largest producer of opium and heroin. Continuing lack of resources and commitment to effective drug control policies led to near record levels of opium cultivation, totaling 163,000 hectares with a potential yield of 2,560 metric tons of opium gum, or enough to produce 250 tons of heroin. While the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) claimed an improvement in its record with regard to drug and precursor chemical seizures, these efforts were marginal, both in terms of results and in view of the overall level of opium production and trafficking

Other Presidential Documents

in Burma. The drug lord Khun Sa continues to be exempt from prosecution or extradition. Ethnic drug trafficking armies such as the United Wa State Army (UWSA) and the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA), having negotiated ceasefires with the SLORC which permit them limited autonomy, remain armed and heavily involved in the heroin trade. Their leaders have used their relationship with Rangoon to increase their wealth, but prosperity has not filtered down to the ordinary people in the areas they control. Lack of enforcement against money laundering and an underdeveloped banking system have created an economic environment increasingly conducive to the use of drug profits in legitimate commerce. While there is no evidence that the government per se encourages or is involved in the drug trade, drug money is beginning to permeate the economy.

The SLORC announced no new drug control policy initiatives in 1996. It did conduct some counternarcotics activities in areas controlled by the Kachin Defense Army, the Kokang Army, the MNDAA and the UWSA, seizing a total of 493 kilos of heroin, over three tons of ephedrine, 5,677,525 amphetamine tablets and 2668.4 gallons of acetic anhydride. These actions did not seriously threaten the drug trafficking activities of the organizations in question. The unprecedented chemical precursor and amphetamine seizures, however, have alarmed Burmese authorities because they signal a possible future stimulants problem for the Burmese.

Negotiations involving the Burmese Government, UNDCP, and Wa leaders on the "Drug Control and Development in the Wa Region of Shan State" project concluded in November. The goal is to bring about a gradual reduction of opium cultivation in the Wa area. The Burmese Cabinet has not yet formally approved the project. While the project is designed to incorporate a monitoring and evaluation component, donors have concerns about implementation.

USG engagement of the Burmese government on counternarcotics issues remains limited. DEA maintains a liaison operation with Burmese police and military units involved in drug enforcement activities. The Burmese have also invited USG participation in a third joint opium yield survey in the Shan State. The U.S. will consider further assistance only upon the Burmese Government's demonstration of a strong commitment to narcotics control, the rule of law and significant political reform.

Colombia

In 1996, as in previous years, Colombia remained the world's leading producer and distributor of cocaine and an important supplier of heroin and marijuana. In the same year, coca cultivation in the country increased by approximately 30 percent.

As in 1995, the Colombian Government made only limited progress in 1996 against the pervasive, narcotics-related corruption from which it suffers. In a process which can only be described as flawed, President Samper was exonerated of charges of corruption by the Colombian Congress. Moreover, Samper remained unwilling to confront fully the drug interests that contributed heavily to his Presidential campaign.

President Samper pledged to push for stricter sentencing laws in 1994, but there was only limited progress in 1996 to advance Congressional passage of legislation which would increase sentences for traffickers and

Title 3—The President

money launderers. As an apparent consequence, the Rodriguez Orejuela brothers—the notorious Cali drug leaders—received very light prison sentences which were not commensurate with their crimes. The Colombian government did not respond to the USG's request for extradition of four major drug traffickers and for most of the year it took no action in response to reliable USG information that narcotics traffickers continue to run their operations from prison. Troubling also was Samper's promotion and public praise for a drug-tainted military general—behavior which reinforces USG concern about the credibility of his stated commitment to serious narcotics control for Colombia.

On the eradication front, the Colombian Government's strong opposition to testing more than one granular herbicide—in an effort to replace less effective liquid herbicides—is especially problematic in light of the significant expansion in coca cultivation.

On the positive side, the serious work on the part of the Colombian National Police (CNP) as well as select elements of the military to confront drug trafficking must be highlighted. Government agreement to expand coca and opium eradication was taken on with determination by the CNP despite significant challenges including physical threats and lack of proper resources. In this regard, the USG was encouraged by evidence of increased cooperation from the Colombian military for the CNP in support of illegal crop eradication. The CNP and military also worked closely to counter narco- and guerrilla-sponsored public demonstrations against eradication.

There were signs that newly appointed members of the cabinet are determined and committed to advance important counternarcotics objectives. A noteworthy achievement—pushed also by private Colombian citizens—was pressure on the Congress which resulted in passage, with retroactivity, of an asset forfeiture law. However, its constitutionality is already being challenged by those who would be affected by its implementation. In November, bilateral agreement was reached to expedite shipboarding procedures and a maritime agreement was signed in February 1997. The CNP and the Prosecutor General continued their efforts against corruption by firing corrupt police and prosecutors and by continuing investigations targetted against official corruption. However, without determined and committed leadership, much-needed legal reform and a supportive political environment, real drug control successes by the CNP and other entities will be thwarted.

Progress observed in some areas holds promise for serious drug control efforts in Colombia in the future. Nevertheless, because of high-level corruption, the privileged treatment accorded to major traffickers currently in jail, light sentencing of traffickers and the government's continued stand against extradition, the USG cannot certify Columbia as fully cooperating with the United States on drug control, or as having taken adequate steps on its own to meet the goals and objectives of the 1988 UN Drug Convention.

Iran

Iran remains an important transit country for opiates from Afghanistan and Pakistan destined primarily for processing in Turkey. The USG has no recent surveys of opium poppy cultivation in Iran, but other sources be-

Other Presidential Documents

lieve cultivation has decreased, possibly as a result of the influx of cheap Afghan opium.

The Government of Iran (GOI) has ratified the 1988 UN Drug Convention, but the USG remains unaware of the passage of implementing legislation that would bring Iran into compliance with the requirements of the Convention. According to UN Drug Control Program (UNDCP) and International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) missions that have visited the country, and reports received from countries with embassies in Iran, the GOI is attempting to meet at least some of the goals and objectives of the Convention. The USG cannot evaluate Iranian claims as we do not have diplomatic relations. There is no bilateral narcotics agreement or cooperation and Iran's performance is measured solely against the standards of the 1988 UN Drug Convention.

The GOI has, according to reports by other nations, begun reaching out to Western countries in a very tentative fashion, seeking to establish a working counternarcotics relationship. There are, however, countervailing pressures and we know of no working law enforcement relationship. The GOI, Pakistan and UNDCP participate in a tripartite UNDCP law enforcement project, to which Iran contributes important resources according to UNDCP. In 1995, the latest year on which Iran reported, it claims to have seized 126 mt of opium, 2 mt of heroin and 11 mt of morphine, as well as lost 133 citizens in battles against traffickers. The USG cannot verify these claims. The level of narcotics arriving in Turkey does not appear to have diminished according to USG sources.

Credible reports have been received that corruption remains a problem. There have been accusations of corruption against individuals with access to very high levels of power. Low-level corruption remains a problem judging by the number of caravans that successfully evade massive physical barriers at Iran's eastern border. We do not know how extensively or how equitably Iran administers its anti-corruption program.

Sentences imposed for narcotics trafficking are very harsh and 1,000 people have been executed for trafficking since 1989.

Nigeria

Nigeria is the focal point of West African narcotics trafficking. Narcotics producing and trafficking organizations in Asia, South America and, increasingly, Nigeria itself either use Nigeria as a transshipment point or rely on Nigerian courier networks to transport Asian heroin and South American cocaine destined for U.S. or European markets. Nigerian trafficking organizations are among the leading carriers of Southeast and Southwest Asian heroin into the United States. In addition, Nigerian traffickers ship cannabis—the only illicit drug produced in Nigeria—to Europe and other West African countries. The Government of Nigeria (GON) has failed to address corruption adequately among law enforcement and other government agencies, hindering counternarcotics efforts.

Although the Nigerian Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), the one positive internal agency working against drug trafficking in Nigeria, has attempted to combat trafficking and corruption, the GON has left it woefully underfunded. Lack of coordination among police, intelligence and other law enforcement agencies also prevents effective progress against narco-traffickers.

Title 3—The President

Nigerian trafficking organizations operate sophisticated money laundering operations in addition to controlling courier networks. These organizations have been quick to adapt in response to vigorous international law enforcement, as well as to efforts made by the NDLEA within Nigeria. They have found new ways to evade detection and to alter and expand their narcotics smuggling routes and markets; as GON counternarcotics efforts have effectively reduced the amount of drugs shipped through international airports within Nigeria, courier networks have increasingly relied on overland shipments to transport narcotics. Nigerian trafficking organizations actively recruit couriers of diverse nationalities, backgrounds and ages.

Perhaps the most glaring omission by the GON is its failure to provide funding for its law enforcement employees, thus making them ever more vulnerable to bribery and related forms of corruption, and to provide funding for implementation of its laws and strategies. Most law enforcement employees are paid far less than is sufficient to feed, clothe and house their families. In addition, the GON has taken no meaningful steps towards cooperation with the United States on extraditions, information sharing or prosecution of arrested fraud suspects; nor has it moved significantly towards meeting the goals and objectives of the 1988 UN Drug Convention.

Syria

For several years, Syria has been an important transit country for drugs flowing into and out of Lebanon and, in many cases, on to Europe and the United States. The increase in seizures in 1996 over 1995 (especially of hashish) points to increased vigilance by Syrian authorities, but could imply as well that the total flow of drugs across Syria is increasing. Additionally, the presence of approximately 25,000 Syrian troops in the Lebanese Bekaa Valley makes Syrian cooperation with Lebanese officials a substantial element in the fight against drug production and trafficking there. Allegations of corruption against Syrian military officials stationed in Lebanon continued in 1996.

The Government of Syria (SARG) restructured its Syrian National Police force in 1996, thus creating a separate and independent Counter-Narcotics Division. The SARG continued to assist anti-narcotics efforts in Lebanon during 1996, donating more than a million fruit trees for the Lebanese crop substitution program. Though widespread reports claim that Syrian military and security personnel continue to profit from the drug trade, the SARG neither initiated corruption investigations nor brought anti-narcotics charges against any of these individuals in 1996.

Syria is a party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention. Though Syria made significant progress in some anti-narcotics efforts in 1996, including more aggressive seizures of hashish and various types of amphetamines, it did not meet some of the other goals and objectives of the 1988 UN Drug Convention; specifically, the SARG did not move aggressively enough against narcotics transiting Syrian territory, especially to and from Lebanon, it did not take sufficient action towards locating and dismantling drug laboratories in Syrian-controlled areas of Lebanon, and it ignored serious allegations against Syrian officials of involvement with drug traffickers. Syria does not have a bilateral narcotics agreement with the United States.

Other Presidential Documents

Notice of March 5, 1997

Continuation of Iran Emergency

On March 15, 1995, by Executive Order 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 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, 1997. 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 12957 constitutes an emergency separate from that declared on November 14, 1979, by Executive Order 12170, this renewal is distinct from the emergency renewal of October 1996. This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 5, 1997.

Presidential Determination No. 97–19 of March 11, 1997

Eligibility of NIS Countries: Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan 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 Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Turkmenistan, Russia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace.

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 11, 1997.

Title 3—The President

Presidential Determination No. 97–20 of March 18, 1997

**U.S. Contribution to KEDO: Certification Under the Heading
“Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related
Programs” in Title II 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 the requirements set forth under the heading “Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs” in title II of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997 (as enacted in Public Law 104–208), I certify that:

(1)(A) the United States is taking steps to assure that progress is made on the implementation of the January 1, 1992, Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and the implementation of the North-South dialogue, and (B) North Korea is complying with the other provisions of the Agreed Framework between North Korea and the United States and with the Confidential Minute;

(2) North Korea is cooperating fully in the canning and safe storage of all spent fuel from its graphite-moderated nuclear reactors and that such canning and safe storage is scheduled to be completed by the end of fiscal year 1997; and

(3) North Korea has not significantly diverted assistance provided by the United States for purposes for which it was not intended.

You are 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, March 18, 1997.

Other Presidential Documents

Memorandum of March 27, 1997

Strengthened Protections for Human Subjects of Classified Research

Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Director of the National Science Foundation, the Chair of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, [and] the Chair of the Consumer Product Safety Commission

I have worked hard to restore trust and ensure openness in government. This memorandum will further our progress toward these goals by strengthening the Federal Government's protections for human subjects of classified research.

In January 1994, I established the Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments (the "Advisory Committee") to examine reports that the government had funded and conducted unethical human radiation experiments during the Cold War. I directed the Advisory Committee to uncover the truth, recommend steps to right past wrongs, and propose ways to prevent unethical human subjects research from occurring in the future. In its October 1995 final report, the Advisory Committee recommended, among other things, that the government modify its policy governing classified research on human subjects ("Recommendations for Balancing National Security Interests and the Rights of the Public," Recommendation 15, Final Report, Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments). This memorandum sets forth policy changes in response to those recommendations.

The Advisory Committee acknowledged that it is in the Nation's interest to continue to allow the government to conduct classified research involving human subjects where such research serves important national security interests. The Advisory Committee found, however, that classified human subjects research should be a "rare event" and that the "subjects of such research, as well as the interests of the public in openness in science and in government, deserve special protections." The Advisory Committee was concerned about "exceptions to informed consent requirements and the absence of any special review and approval process for human research that is to be classified." The Advisory Committee recommended that in all classified research projects the agency conducting or sponsoring the research meet the following requirements:

- obtain informed consent from all human subjects;
- inform subjects of the identity of the sponsoring agency;
- inform subjects that the project involves classified research;

Title 3—The President

—obtain approval by an “independent panel of nongovernmental experts and citizen representatives, all with the necessary security clearances” that reviews scientific merit, risk-benefit tradeoffs, and ensures subjects have enough information to make informed decisions to give valid consent; and

—maintain permanent records of the panel’s deliberations and consent procedures.

This memorandum implements these recommendations with some modifications. For classified research, it prohibits waiver of informed consent and requires researchers to disclose that the project is classified. For all but minimal risk studies, it requires researchers to inform subjects of the sponsoring agency. It also requires permanent recordkeeping.

The memorandum also responds to the Advisory Committee’s call for a special review process for classified human subjects research. It requires that institutional review boards for secret projects include a nongovernmental member, and establishes an appeals process so that any member of a review board who believes a project should not go forward can appeal the boards’ decision to approve it.

Finally, this memorandum sets forth additional steps to ensure that classified human research is rare. It requires the heads of Federal agencies to disclose annually the number of secret human research projects undertaken by their agency. It also prohibits any agency from conducting secret human research without first promulgating a final rule applying the Federal Policy for the Protection of Human Subjects, as modified in this memorandum, to the agency.

These steps, set forth in detail below, will preserve the government’s ability to conduct any necessary classified research involving human subjects while ensuring adequate protection of research participants.

1. *Modifications to the Federal Policy for the Protection of Human Subjects as it Affects Classified Research.* All agencies that may conduct or support classified research that is subject to the 1991 Federal Policy for the Protection of Human Subjects (“Common Rule”) (56 Fed. Reg. 28010–28018) shall promptly jointly publish in the **Federal Register** the following proposed revisions to the Common Rule as it affects classified research. The Office for Protection from Research Risks in the Department of Health and Human Services shall be the lead agency and, in consultation with the Office of Management and Budget, shall coordinate the joint rulemaking.

(a) The agencies shall jointly propose to prohibit waiver of informed consent for classified research.

(b) The agencies shall jointly propose to prohibit the use of expedited review procedures under the Common Rule for classified research.

(c) The joint proposal should request comment on whether all research exemptions under the Common Rule should be maintained for classified research.

(d) The agencies shall jointly propose to require that in classified research involving human subjects, two additional elements of information be provided to potential subjects when consent is sought from subjects:

(i) the identity of the sponsoring Federal agency. Exceptions are allowed if the head of the sponsoring agency determines that provid-

Other Presidential Documents

ing this information could compromise intelligence sources or methods and that the research involves no more than minimal risk to subjects. The determination about sources and methods is to be made in consultation with the Director of Central Intelligence and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. The determination about risk is to be made in consultation with the Director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy.

- (ii) a statement that the project is “classified” and an explanation of what classified means.
- (e) The agencies shall jointly propose to modify the institutional review board (“IRB”) approval process for classified human subjects research as follows:
 - (i) The Common Rule currently requires that each IRB “include at least one member who is not otherwise affiliated with the institution and who is not part of the immediate family of a person who is affiliated with the institution.” For classified research, the agencies shall define “not otherwise affiliated with the institution,” as a nongovernmental member with the appropriate security clearance.
 - (ii) Under the Common Rule, research projects are approved by the IRB if a “majority of those (IRB) members present at a meeting” approved the project. For classified research, the agencies shall propose to permit any member of the IRB who does not believe a specific project should be approved by the IRB to appeal a majority decision to approve the project to the head of the sponsoring agency. If the agency head affirms the IRB’s decision to approve the project, the dissenting IRB member may appeal the IRB’s decisions to the Director of OSTP. The Director of OSTP shall review the IRB’s decision and approve or disapprove the project, or, at the Director’s discretion, convene an IRB made up of nongovernmental officials, each with the appropriate security clearances, to approve or disapprove the project.
 - (iii) IRBs for classified research shall determine whether potential subjects need access to classified information to make a valid informed consent decision.

2. *Final Rules.* Agencies shall, within 1 year, after considering any comments, promulgate final rules on the protection of human subjects of classified research.

3. *Agency Head Approval of Classified Research Projects.* Agencies may not conduct any classified human research project subject to the Common Rule unless the agency head has personally approved the specific project.

4. *Annual Public Disclosure of the Number of Classified Research Projects.* Each agency head shall inform the Director of OSTP by September 30 of each year of the number of classified research projects involving human subjects underway on that date, the number completed in the previous 12-month period, and the number of human subjects in each project. The Director of OSTP shall report the total number of classified research projects and participating subjects to the President and shall then report to the congressional armed services and intelligence committees and further shall publish the numbers in the **Federal Register**.

Title 3—The President

5. *Definitions.* For purposes of this memorandum, the terms “research” and “human subject” shall have the meaning set forth in the Common Rule. “Classified human research” means research involving “classified information” as defined in Executive Order 12958.

6. *No Classified Human Research Without Common Rule.* Beginning one year after the date of this memorandum, no agency shall conduct or support classified human research without having proposed and promulgated the Common Rule, including the changes set forth in this memorandum and any subsequent amendments.

7. *Judicial Review.* This memorandum 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 other persons.

8. The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 27, 1997.

Memorandum of April 1, 1997

Delegation of Authority on Rates of Compensation for U.S. Representatives to the United Nations

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 the President by section 2(g) of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (Public Law 79–264, 22 U.S.C. 287(g)).

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 1, 1997.

Memorandum of April 14, 1997

Delegation of Responsibilities Concerning FBI Employees Under the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978

Memorandum for the Attorney General

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby delegate to the Attorney General the functions concerning employ-

Other Presidential Documents

ees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation vested in the President by section 101(a) of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-454), as amended by the Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-12), and codified at section 2303(c) of title 5, United States Code, and direct the Attorney General to establish appropriate processes within the Department of Justice to carry out these functions. Not later than March 1 of each year, the Attorney General shall provide a report to the President stating the number of allegations of reprisal received during the preceding calendar year, the disposition of each allegation resolved during the preceding calendar year, and the number of unresolved allegations pending as of the end of the calendar year.

All of the functions vested in the President by section 2303(c) of title 5, United States Code, and delegated to the Attorney General, may be redelegated, as appropriate, provided that such functions may not be redelegated to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 14, 1997.

Memorandum of April 24, 1997

Delegation to the Secretary of State of the Responsibilities Vested in the President by Section 564 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236), as Amended

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 you the functions vested in the President by section 564 of the Anti-Economic Discrimination Act of 1994 (AEDA) (title V of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, Public Law 103-236, as amended).

Any reference in this memorandum to section 564 of the AEDA shall be deemed to include references to any hereafter-enacted provision of law that is the same or substantially the same as such section.

The functions delegated by this memorandum may be redelegated as appropriate.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 24, 1997.

Title 3—The President

Presidential Determination No. 97–21 of April 24, 1997

Use of Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related 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), I hereby determine that it is important to the security interests of the United States to furnish up to \$25 million in funds made available under heading “Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs” in title II of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997 (as enacted in Public Law 104–208) 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, April 24, 1997.

Presidential Determination No. 97–22 of May 5, 1997

Bosnian Compliance on Withdrawal of Foreign Forces and Terminating Intelligence Cooperation With Iran

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to Public Law 104–208, 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 transmit this determination and certification to Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, May 5, 1997.

Other Presidential Documents

Presidential Determination No. 97-23 of May 5, 1997

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 the 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, May 5, 1997.

Presidential Determination No. 97-24 of May 23, 1997

Waiver of Statutory Restrictions To Permit Assistance to Turkey

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to subsection (b) of section 620I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby determine that it is in the national security interest of the United States that assistance be furnished to Turkey without regard to the restriction in subsection (a) of section 620I.

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 23, 1997.

MEMORANDUM OF JUSTIFICATION REGARDING DETERMINATION UNDER SECTION 620I OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961, AS AMENDED

The Administration fully supports the goal of maintaining open humanitarian aid corridors and has actively worked through diplomatic channels to encourage the speedy and efficient flow of humanitarian goods. The application of section 620I requires a careful consideration of the circumstances in each case. This is particularly true with respect to Turkey.

Title 3—The President

Strong feelings of ethnic kinship exist between the Turks and Azerbaijanis, and the Turkish government has resisted public pressures to become directly involved in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Until March, 1993, Turkey permitted U.S. humanitarian and other non-military shipments destined for Yerevan to transit Turkish territory in response to the grave situation in Armenia. However, Turkey closed its land borders to Armenia in 1993 when local Armenian forces seized large areas of Azerbaijan despite UN Security Council resolutions calling for the withdrawal of all occupying forces and cessation of hostilities.

Since 1994, Turkey has taken several unilateral steps to improve its bilateral ties with Armenia while balancing its relations with Azerbaijan and supporting the OSCE's Minsk Group talks on resolving the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Most notably, Turkey reopened an air corridor to Armenia in 1995. In another positive step, in March, 1996 Turkish Prime Minister Yilmaz publicly expressed willingness to reopen the land border with Armenia once Armenia and Azerbaijan agree upon a statement of principles for a settlement of the conflict. Turkey's land border with Armenia, however, remains closed for the present. A large volume of assistance—mostly food and oil—as well as an increasing volume of commercial traffic flow by ship through the Turkish Straits to Georgian ports for shipment by rail to Armenia. Should the border be reopened, we are likely to continue to ship most assistance to Armenia through Georgia to take advantage of its more developed rail network.

It is very much in our national security interests not to terminate U.S. assistance programs for Turkey. Such a termination would create significant difficulties in our bilateral relations, affecting a broad range of national security interests. Such a termination would also reduce prospects for the successful resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

Turkey is at the nexus of a number of issues that are critical for the U.S. on the Eurasian continent: securing peace in the Balkans, advancing a settlement in Cyprus and resolution of Aegean issues, containing Iraq and Iran, bringing stability to the Caucasus, implementing the CFE treaty, addressing the future of NATO and bringing Caspian Basin oil to the West. Turkey hosts the continuing U.S.-led coalition effort to protect the Kurdish populations of northern Iraq, and has increasingly important and useful relationships with Israel and the moderate Arab states of the Middle East. Finally, Turkey is important for U.S. trade and investment, and has been designated as one of the ten big emerging markets for U.S. companies by the Department of Commerce.

There are over 3,000 uniformed military and civilian DoD personnel (excluding dependents) stationed in Turkey, a democratic, secular nation in a region with weak democratic traditions, and widespread political instability. Incirlik, the easternmost NATO Air Base, and other NATO-dedicated bases in Turkey are essential for the projection of U.S./NATO power into an unstable region having critical oil resources. Some 2,700 sorties were flown out of Incirlik during the Gulf War.

Other Presidential Documents

Notice of May 28, 1997

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 by issuing Executive Order 12934 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 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 initialed by the parties in Dayton 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 the Resolution. Sanctions against both the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Bosnian Serbs were subsequently terminated by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1074 of October 1, 1996. This termination, however, did not end the requirement of the Resolution that blocked funds and assets that are subject to claims and encumbrances remain blocked, until unblocked in accordance with applicable law.

Title 3—The President

In the last year, substantial progress has been achieved to bring about a settlement of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia acceptable to the parties. Elections occurred in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as provided for in the Peace Agreement, and the Bosnian Serb forces have continued to respect the zones of separation as provided in the Peace Agreement. The ultimate disposition of the various remaining categories of blocked assets is now being addressed, beginning with the unblocking of five Yugoslav vessels located in various United States ports effective May 19, 1997.

Until the status of all remaining blocked property is resolved, the Peace Agreement implemented, and the terms of the Resolution 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, 1997.

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. This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 28, 1997.

Presidential Determination No. 97–25 of May 29, 1997

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 29, 1997.

Other Presidential Documents

Presidential Determination No. 97–26 of May 30, 1997

Presidential Certification to Waive Prohibition on Assistance to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the laws of the United States, including section 1511 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Public Law 103–160) and section 540 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997 (contained in Public Law 104–208 (the “Act”)), I hereby certify to the Congress that I have determined that the waiver of the application of the prohibition in section 1511(b) of Public Law 103–160 and of the application of section 540(a) of the Act is necessary to achieve a negotiated settlement of the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina that is acceptable to the parties, to the extent that such provisions apply to the furnishing of assistance to facilitate destruction of military equipment.

Therefore, I hereby waive the application of these provisions with respect to such assistance.

You are authorized and directed to transmit a copy of this determination to the Congress and arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 30, 1997.

Presidential Determination No. 97–27 of June 3, 1997

Presidential Determination Under Subsections 402(a) and 409(a) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Emigration Policies of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine

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 Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine are 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.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 3, 1997.

Title 3—The President

Presidential Determination No. 97–28 of June 3, 1997

Presidential 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, Belarus, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, 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, 1997.

Presidential Determination No. 97–29 of June 13, 1997

Report to Congress Regarding Conditions in Burma and U.S. Policy Toward Burma

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the requirements set forth under the heading “Policy Toward Burma” in section 570(d) of the FY 1997 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, as contained in the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 104–208), a report is required every six months following enactment concerning:

- 1) progress toward democratization in Burma;
- 2) progress on improving the quality of life of the Burmese people, including progress on market reforms, living standards, labor standards, use of forced labor in the tourism industry, and environmental quality; and
- 3) progress made in developing a comprehensive, multilateral strategy to bring democracy to and improve human rights practices and the quality of life in Burma, including the development of a dialogue between the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) and democratic opposition groups within Burma.

Other Presidential Documents

You are hereby authorized and directed to transmit the attached report fulfilling this requirement to the appropriate committees of the Congress and to arrange for publication of this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 13, 1997.

Memorandum of July 16, 1997

Implementation of Revised Air Quality Standards for Ozone and Particulate Matter

Memorandum for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency

I have approved the issuance of new air quality standards to provide important new health protection for all Americans by further controlling pollution from ozone and particulate matter. These new standards promise to improve the lives of millions of Americans in coming years.

Consistent with my Administration's approach to regulatory decision making, I also want to ensure that these new standards are implemented in a common sense, cost-effective manner. It is critically important that these standards be implemented in the most flexible, reasonable, and least burdensome manner, and that the Federal Government work with State and local governments and other interested parties to this end.

I have determined that there are certain essential elements of an approach to implementation that will accomplish these goals. I direct you to use the following elements when implementing the new air quality standards:

1. Implementation of the air quality standards is to be carried out to maximize common sense, flexibility, and cost effectiveness;
2. Implementation shall ensure that the Nation continues its progress toward cleaner air by respecting the agreements already made by States, communities, and businesses to clean up the air, and by avoiding additional burdens with respect to the beneficial measures already underway in many areas. Implementation also shall be structured to reward State and local governments that take early action to provide clean air to their residents; and to respond to the fact that pollution travels hundreds of miles and crosses many State lines;
3. Implementation shall ensure that the Environmental Protection Agency ("Agency") completes its next periodic review of particulate matter, including review by the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee, within 5 years of issuance of the new standards, as contemplated by the Clean Air Act. Thus, by July 2002, the Agency will have determined, based on data available from its review, whether to revise or maintain the standards. This determination will have been made before any areas have been designated as "nonattainment" under the PM_{2.5} standards and before imposition of any new controls related to the PM_{2.5} standards; and

Title 3—The President

4. Implementation is to be accomplished with the minimum amount of paperwork and shall seek to reduce current paperwork requirements wherever possible.

Excellent preliminary work on the strategy for carrying out these implementation principles has been accomplished by an interagency Administration group and I commend that group for these important efforts. The group's work is set out in the attached plan, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

In order for the implementation of these standards to proceed in accordance with the goals I have established, I hereby direct you, in consultation with all affected agencies and parties, to undertake the steps appropriate under law to carry out the attached plan and to complete all necessary guidance and rulemaking no later than December 31, 1998.

This memorandum is for the purposes of internal Administration management only, and is not judicially reviewable.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination and plan in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, July 16, 1997.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR REVISED AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

An interagency Administration group has discussed and evaluated approaches for the common sense, flexible, and cost effective implementation of the revised National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone and particulate matter (PM). This document reflects the preliminary work by that group on a strategy for implementing these health-based standards consistent with the principles discussed by President Clinton in his announcement of the standards. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will continue to work with other Federal agencies, State and local governments, small businesses, industry, and environmental and public health groups to fully develop and implement this strategy.

This implementation plan provides a road map for areas to attain the standards and protect public health without sacrificing economic growth. The goals of the plan are to: 1) maintain the progress currently being made toward cleaner air and respect the agreements and technological progress already made by communities and businesses to pursue clean air; 2) reward State and local governments and businesses that take early action to reduce air pollution levels through cost-effective approaches; 3) respond to the fact that pollution can travel hundreds of miles and cross many State lines; 4) work with the States to develop control programs which employ regulatory flexibility to minimize economic impacts on businesses large and small to the greatest possible degree consistent with public health protection; 5) minimize planning and regulatory burdens for State and local governments and businesses where air quality problems are regional, not local, in nature; 6) ensure that air quality planning and related Federal, State, and local planning are coordinated; and 7) recognize the substantial lead time necessary for State and local governments and businesses to plan for and meet standards for a new indicator of PM.

Other Presidential Documents

The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires the EPA to set air quality standards to protect the public health and the environment without consideration of costs. The 1997 revisions to the NAAQS for ground level ozone and PM fulfill this requirement. However, the Act recognizes that the EPA and the States must work together to develop cost-effective, flexible, and fair implementation plans if the standards are to be met as expeditiously as practicable.

There are a number of important linkages between these pollutants. There is also a linkage between these pollutants and their precursors and regional haze problems. Promulgation of the two standards simultaneously provides a more complete description of the health and environmental effects associated with two of the major components of air pollution. It can help States and local areas better manage their air quality by focusing on the common precursors of both pollutants and provides the opportunity to work jointly with industry to address common sources of multiple air pollutants in a comprehensive manner. This will lead to more effective and efficient protection of public health and the environment.

In addition to the interagency process, the EPA has been soliciting other input. While the review of the ozone and PM NAAQS was underway, the EPA convened a group of air quality experts representing industry, environmental, and public health groups; State and local governments; other Federal agencies; and academia under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA). This group was charged by the Administrator of the EPA to develop innovative, flexible, and cost-effective implementation strategies that utilize a mix of control measures to address ozone, PM, and regional haze. This group will continue working with the EPA to further develop this strategy.

In addition, all Federal agencies will continue to do their part in carrying out the Federal responsibilities in the State/Federal partnership that has been so successful in improving air quality in the United States. In addition, the EPA, in partnership with the other Federal agencies, has developed an interagency research program that is described in Appendix 1 for the coordination of future research on both ground level ozone and PM.

IMPLEMENTATION OF OZONE STANDARD

Phase-out of 1-hour standard

The revised ozone standard is intended to replace the current 1-hour standard with an 8-hour standard. However, the 1-hour standard will continue to apply to areas not attaining it for an interim period to ensure an effective transition to the new 8-hour standard.

Subpart 2 of part D of Title I of the CAA addresses the requirements for different classifications of nonattainment areas that do not meet the current 1-hour standard (i.e., marginal, moderate, serious, and severe). These requirements include such items as mandatory control measures, annual rate of progress requirements for emission reductions, and offset ratios for the emissions from new or modified stationary sources. These requirements have contributed significantly to the improvements in air quality since 1990. Although the EPA initially offered an interpretation of the CAA in

Title 3—The President

the proposed Interim Implementation Policy (IIP) (61 FR 65764, December 13, 1996) under which the provisions of Subpart 2 would not apply to existing ozone nonattainment areas once a new ozone NAAQS is promulgated, the EPA has reconsidered that interpretation after receiving comments on the proposed IIP. Based on EPA's legal review, the Agency has concluded that Subpart 2 should continue to apply as a matter of law for the purpose of achieving attainment of the current 1-hour standard. Once an area attains the 1-hour standard, those provisions will no longer apply and the area's implementation of the new 8-hour standard would be governed only by the provisions of Subpart 1 of Part D of Title I.

To streamline the process and minimize the burden on existing nonattainment areas, the 1-hour standard will cease to apply to an area upon a determination by the EPA that an area has attained air quality that meets the 1-hour standard. In light of the implementation of the new 8-hour standard, which is more stringent than the existing 1-hour standard, States will not have to prepare maintenance plans for those areas that attain the 1-hour standard. Within 90 days, the EPA will publish an action identifying existing nonattainment areas and maintenance areas to which the 1-hour standard will cease to apply because they have attained the 1-hour standard.

For areas where the air quality does not currently attain the 1-hour standard, the 1-hour standard will continue in effect. The provisions of Subpart 2 would also apply to designated nonattainment areas until such time as each area has air quality meeting the 1-hour standard. At that time, the EPA will take action so that the 1-hour standard no longer applies to such areas. In any event, the "bump-up" provisions of Subpart 2, which require areas not attaining the standard by the applicable attainment date to be reclassified to the next higher classification, will not be triggered by the failure of any area to meet the new 8-hour standard. The purpose of retaining the current standard is to ensure a smooth legal and practical transition to the new standard.

Implementation of New 8-hour Ozone standard

This section discusses the general timeline for implementing the 8-hour standard, the importance of regional approaches to address ozone and options for classifying and designating areas relative to the 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

General Timeline

Following promulgation of a revised NAAQS, the Clean Air Act provides up to 3 years for State governors to recommend and the EPA to designate areas according to their most recent air quality. In addition, States will have up to 3 years from designation to develop and submit State Implementation Plans (SIPs) to provide for attainment of the new standard. Under this approach, areas would be designated as nonattainment for the 8-hour standard by 2000 and would submit their nonattainment SIPs by 2003. The Act allows up to 10 years plus two 1-year extensions from the date of designation for areas to attain the revised NAAQS.

Regional Strategy

Ozone is a pollutant that travels great distances and it is increasingly clear that it must be addressed as a regional problem. For the past 2 years the EPA has been working with the 37 most eastern States through the Ozone Transport Assessment Group (OTAG) in the belief that reducing interstate

Other Presidential Documents

pollution will help all areas in the OTAG region attain the NAAQS. A regional approach can reduce compliance costs and allow many areas to avoid most traditional nonattainment planning requirements. The OTAG was sponsored by the Environmental Council of States, with the objective of evaluating ozone transport and recommending strategies for mitigating interstate pollution. The OTAG completed its work in June 1997 and forwarded recommendations to the EPA. Based on these recommendations, in September 1997, the EPA will propose a rule requiring States in the OTAG region that are significantly contributing to nonattainment or interfering with maintenance of attainment in downwind States to submit SIPs to reduce their interstate pollution. The EPA will issue the final rule by September 1998.

If the States choose to establish a regional emission cap-and-trade system, modeled on the current acid rain program, reductions can be obtained at a lower cost. The EPA will encourage and assist the States to develop and implement such a program. Most important, based on the EPA's review of the latest modeling, a regional approach, coupled with the implementation of other already existing State and Federal Clean Air Act requirements, will allow the vast majority of areas that currently meet the 1-hour standard but would not otherwise meet the new 8-hour standard to achieve healthful air quality without additional local controls.

Areas in the OTAG region that would exceed the new standard after the adoption of the regional strategy, including areas that do not meet the current 1-hour standard, will benefit as well because the regional NO_x program will reduce the extent of additional local measures needed to achieve the 8-hour standard. In many cases these regional reductions may be adequate to meet CAA progress requirements for a number of years, allowing areas to defer additional local controls.

Transitional Classification

For areas that attain the 1-hour standard but not the new 8-hour standard, the EPA will follow a flexible implementation approach that encourages cleaner air sooner, responds to the fact that ozone is a regional as well as local problem, and eliminates unnecessary planning and regulatory burdens for State and local governments. A primary element of the plan will be the establishment under Section 172(a)(1) of the CAA of a special "transitional" classification for areas that participate in a regional strategy and/or that opt to submit early plans addressing the new 8-hour standard. Because many areas will need little or no additional new local emission reductions to reach attainment, beyond those reductions that will be achieved through the regional control strategy, and will come into attainment earlier than otherwise required, the EPA will exercise its discretion under the law to eliminate unnecessary local planning requirements for such areas. The EPA will revise its rules for new source review (NSR) and conformity so that States will be able to comply with only minor revisions to their existing programs in areas classified as transitional. During this rulemaking, the EPA will also reexamine the NSR requirements applicable to existing nonattainment areas, in order to deal with issues of fairness among existing and new nonattainment areas. The transitional classification will be available for any area attaining the 1-hour standard but not attaining the 8-hour standard as of the time the EPA promulgates designa-

Title 3—The President

tions for the 8-hour standard. Areas will follow the approaches described below based on their status.

(1) Areas attaining the 1-hour standard, but not attaining the 8-hour standard, that would attain the 8-hour standard through the implementation of the regional NO_x transport strategy for the East.

Based on the OTAG analyses, areas in the OTAG region that can reach attainment through implementation of the regional transport strategy would not be required to adopt and implement additional local measures. When the EPA designates these areas under section 107(d), it will place them in the new transitional classification if they would attain the standard through implementation of the regional transport strategy and are in a State that by 2000 submits an implementation plan that includes control measures to achieve the emission reductions required by the EPA's rule for States in the OTAG region. This is 3 years earlier than an attainment SIP would otherwise be required. The EPA anticipates that it will be able to determine whether such areas will attain based on the OTAG and other regional modeling and that no additional local modeling would be required.

(2) Areas attaining the 1-hour standard but not attaining the 8-hour standard for which a regional transport strategy is not sufficient for attainment of the 8-hour standard.

To encourage early planning and attainment for the 8-hour standard, the EPA will make the transitional classification available to areas not attaining the 8-hour standard that will need additional local measures beyond the regional transport strategy, as well as to areas that are not affected by the regional transport strategy, provided they meet certain criteria. To receive the transitional classification, these areas must submit an attainment SIP prior to the designation and classification process in 2000. The SIP must demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour standard and provide for the implementation of the necessary emissions reductions on the same time schedule as the regional transport reductions. The EPA will work with affected areas to develop a streamlined attainment demonstration. By submitting these attainment plans earlier than would have otherwise been required, these areas would be eligible for the transitional classification and its benefits and would achieve cleaner air much sooner than otherwise required.

(3) Areas not attaining the 1-hour standard and not attaining the 8-hour standard

The majority of areas not attaining the 1-hour standard have made substantial progress in evaluating their air quality problems and developing plans to reduce emissions of ozone-causing pollutants. These areas will be eligible for the transitional classification provided that they attain the 1-hour standard by the year 2000 and comply with the appropriate provisions of section (1) or (2) above depending upon which conditions they meet.

Areas not Eligible for the Transitional Classification

For these areas, their work on planning and control programs to meet the 1-hour standard by their current attainment date (e.g., 2005 for Philadelphia and 2007 for Chicago) will take them a long way toward meeting the 8-hour standard. While the additional local reductions that they will need to achieve the 8-hour standard must occur prior to their 8-hour attainment date (e.g., 2010), for virtually all areas the additional reductions needed to achieve the 8-hour standard can occur after the 1-hour attainment date.

Other Presidential Documents

This approach allows them to make continued progress toward attaining the 8-hour standard throughout the entire period without requiring new additional local controls for attaining the 8-hour standard until the 1-hour standard is attained. These areas, however, will need to submit an implementation plan within 3 years of designation as nonattainment for the new standard for achieving the 8-hour standard. Such a plan can rely in large part on measures needed to attain the 1-hour standard. For virtually all of these areas, no additional local control measures beyond those needed to meet the requirements of Subpart 2 and needed in response to the regional transport strategy would be required to be implemented prior to their applicable attainment date for the 1-hour standard. Nonattainment areas that do not attain the 1-hour standard by their attainment date would continue to make progress in accordance with the requirements of Subpart 2; the control measures needed to meet the progress requirements under Subpart 2 would generally be sufficient for meeting the control measure and progress requirements of Subpart 1 as well.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTICULATE MATTER STANDARDS

As required under the Act, within the next 5 years the EPA will complete the next periodic review of the PM criteria and standards, including review by the CASAC. As with all NAAQS reviews, the purpose is to update the pertinent scientific and technical information and to determine whether it is appropriate to revise the standards in order to protect the public health with an adequate margin of safety or to protect the public welfare. Although the EPA has concluded that the current scientific knowledge provides a strong basis for the revised PM₁₀ and new PM_{2.5} standards, there remain scientific uncertainties associated with the health and environmental effects of PM and the means of reducing them.

The following steps discussed below and in Appendix 1, Interagency Research Program, will address these concerns. First, recognizing the importance of developing a better understanding of the effects of fine particles on human health, including their causes and mechanisms, as well as the species and sources of PM_{2.5}, the EPA will continue to sponsor research, particularly in these areas. Second, the Administrator of the EPA will promptly initiate a new review of the scientific criteria on the effects of airborne particles on human health and the environment. Within 90 days, the EPA will develop and provide to CASAC a plan and proposed schedule for this review to assure that the review is completed within 5 years. The plan and schedule will be published in the **Federal Register**. Thus, by July 2002, the Agency will have determined, based on data available from its review, whether to revise or maintain the standards. This determination will have been made before any areas have been designated nonattainment under the PM_{2.5} standards and before imposition of any new controls related to the PM_{2.5} standards.

Implementation of New PM_{2.5} NAAQS

As set forth in the EPA's final action regarding PM, the EPA is establishing a new indicator for fine particles (i.e., PM_{2.5}) and promulgating new PM_{2.5} standards. Monitoring and planning will be required before control measures to address these standards would be required. Therefore, the first pri-

Title 3—The President

ority for implementing them is establishment of a comprehensive monitoring network to determine ambient fine particle concentrations across the country. The monitoring network will help the EPA and the States determine which areas do not meet the new air quality standards, what are the major sources of PM_{2.5} in various regions, and what action is needed to clean up the air. The EPA and the States will consult with affected stakeholders on the design of the network and will then establish the network, which will consist of approximately 1,500 monitors. All monitors will provide for limited speciation, or analysis of the chemical composition, of the particles measured. At least 50 of the monitors will provide for a more comprehensive speciation of the particles. The EPA will work with states to deploy the PM_{2.5} monitoring network. Based on the ambient monitoring data we have seen to date, these would generally not include agricultural areas. The EPA will fund the cost of purchasing the monitors, as well as the cost of analyzing particles collected at the monitors to determine their chemical composition.

Because the EPA is establishing standards for a new indicator for PM (i.e., PM_{2.5}), it is critical to develop the best information possible before attainment and nonattainment designation decisions are made. Three calendar years of Federal reference method monitoring data will be used to determine whether areas meet or do not meet the PM_{2.5} standards. Three years of data will be available from the earliest monitors in the spring of 2001, and 3 years of data will be available from all monitors in 2004. Following this monitoring schedule and allowing time for data analysis, Governors and the EPA will not be able to make the first determinations as to which areas should be designated nonattainment until at least 2002, 5 years from now. The Clean Air Act, however, requires that the EPA make designation determinations (i.e., attainment, nonattainment, or unclassifiable) within 2 to 3 years of revising a NAAQS. To fulfill this requirement, in 1999 the EPA will issue “unclassifiable” designations for PM_{2.5}. These designations will not trigger the planning or control requirements of part D of Title I of the Act.

When the EPA designates PM_{2.5} nonattainment areas pursuant to the Governors’ recommendations beginning in 2002, areas will be allowed 3 years to develop and submit to the EPA pollution control plans showing how they will meet the new standards. Areas will then have up to 10 years from their redesignation to nonattainment to attain the PM_{2.5} standards with the possibility of two 1-year extensions.

In developing strategies for attaining the PM_{2.5} standards, it is important to focus on measures that decrease emissions that contribute to regional pollution. Available information indicates that nearly one-third of the areas projected not to meet the new PM_{2.5} standards, primarily in the Eastern United States, could come into compliance as a result of the regional SO₂ emission reductions already mandated under the Clean Air Act’s acid rain program, which will be fully implemented between 2000 and 2010. Similarly, the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission, consisting of Western States and tribes, committed to reducing regional emissions of PM_{2.5} precursors (sulfates, nitrates, and organics) to improve visibility across the Colorado Plateau.

As detailed PM_{2.5} air quality data and data on the chemical composition of PM_{2.5} in different areas become available, the EPA will work with the

Other Presidential Documents

States to analyze regional strategies that could reduce PM_{2.5} levels. If further cost-effective regional reductions will help areas meet the new standard, the EPA will encourage States to work together to use a cap-and-trade approach similar to that used to curb acid rain. This acid rain program delivered environmental benefits at a greatly reduced cost.

Given the regional dimensions of the PM_{2.5} problem, local governments and local businesses should not be required to undertake unnecessary planning and local regulatory measures when the problem requires action on a regional basis. Therefore, as long as the States are doing their part to carry out regional reduction programs, the areas that would attain the PM_{2.5} standards based on full implementation of the acid rain program would not face new local requirements. Early identification of other regional strategies could also assist local areas in completing their programs to attain the PM_{2.5} standards after those areas have been designated nonattainment.

The EPA will also encourage States to coordinate their PM_{2.5} control strategy development and efforts to protect regional visibility. Visibility monitoring and data analysis will support both PM_{2.5} implementation and the visibility program.

Implementation of Revised PM₁₀ NAAQS

In its rule, the EPA is revising the current set of PM₁₀ standards. Given that health effects from coarse particles are still of concern, the overall goal during this transition period is to ensure that PM₁₀ control measures remain in place to maintain the progress that has been achieved toward attainment of the current PM₁₀ NAAQS (and which provides benefits for PM_{2.5}) and protection of public health.

To ensure that this goal is met, the existing PM₁₀ NAAQS will continue to apply until certain critical actions by the EPA, and by States and local agencies, have been taken to sustain the progress already made. For areas not attaining the existing PM₁₀ NAAQS when the revised standards go into effect, those standards remain in effect until the EPA has completed a section 172(e) rulemaking to prevent backsliding. The EPA will propose this rulemaking in the Fall of 1997. For areas attaining the existing PM₁₀ NAAQS, the EPA will retain the existing PM₁₀ NAAQS until the State submits and the EPA approves the section 110 SIP which States are required to submit within 3 years of a NAAQS revision. Once those areas have an approved SIP, the EPA will take action so the standard no longer applies. In addition, the EPA will take action within 3 years to designate areas for the revised PM₁₀ standards.

COST-EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

There is a strong desire to drive the development of new technologies with the potential of greater emission reduction at less cost. It was agreed that \$10,000 per ton of emission reduction is the high end of the range of reasonable cost to impose on sources. Consistent with the State's ultimate responsibility to attain the standards, the EPA will encourage the States to design strategies for attaining the PM and ozone standards that focus on getting low cost reductions and limiting the cost of control to under \$10,000 per ton for all sources. Market-based strategies can be used to re-

Title 3—The President

duce compliance costs. The EPA will encourage the use of concepts such as a Clean Air Investment Fund, which would allow sources facing control costs higher than \$10,000 a ton for any of these pollutants to pay a set annual amount per ton to fund cost-effective emissions reductions from non-traditional and small sources. Compliance strategies like this will likely lower the costs of attaining the standards through more efficient allocation, minimize the regulatory burden for small and large pollution sources, and serve to stimulate technology innovation as well.

ADDITIONAL FUTURE ACTIVITIES AND COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

The approaches outlined above for implementation of the current and new ozone standards will be developed in the future in much greater detail. In order to ensure that the final details are practical, incorporate common sense, and provide the appropriate steps toward cleaning the air, input is needed from many stakeholders such as representatives of State and local governments, industry, environmental groups, and Federal agencies. The EPA will continue seeking such advice from a range of stakeholders and, after evaluating their input, propose the necessary guidance to make these approaches work. Moreover, the EPA will continue to work with a number of Federal agencies to ensure that those agencies comply with these new standards in cost-effective, common sense ways. The guidance and rules (e.g., revisions to NSR and conformity) will be completed by the end of 1998.

The EPA will continue to work with the Small Business Administration (SBA) because small businesses are particularly concerned about the potential impact resulting from future control measures to meet the revised PM and ozone standards. The EPA, in partnership with SBA, will work with the States to include in their SIPs flexible regulatory alternatives that minimize the economic impact and paperwork burden on small businesses to the greatest possible degree consistent with public health protection.

The EPA and the Department of Defense will continue to work towards assuring that the CAA's general conformity provisions are applied appropriately so as to maintain the air quality benefits of this requirement consistent with the Department's goals for cost-saving consolidation of the defense infrastructure and the economic viability for civilian use of former military bases, in support of base realignment and closure activities.

In addition, understanding that critical training using smoke and obscurants must continue to ensure the training and readiness of the military, the EPA will work with the Department of Defense to develop a policy that ensures that a local area will not be redesignated to nonattainment solely on the basis of the use of obscurants or smoke for such purposes. While there is a need to keep the public informed of violations of air quality standards, if any were to occur, there is no need to curtail the training or limit it to certain weather conditions.

The EPA will also work closely with the Department of Agriculture and the Agriculture Air Quality Task Force on any agricultural issues associated with the ozone and PM standards. By establishing new standards for particulate matter smaller than 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM_{2.5}), as opposed

Other Presidential Documents

to tightening the existing standards for particles smaller than 10 micrometers (PM_{10}), the EPA is actually focusing regulatory attention away from farming and tilling issues. Indeed, soils and agriculture comprise a much smaller portion of the $PM_{2.5}$ problem than they do of the PM_{10} problem. The EPA will issue guidance to the States to ensure that in meeting the $PM_{2.5}$ standards they focus their control strategies on sources of fine particles, rather than coarse particles (those particles larger than $PM_{2.5}$).

Finally, the EPA will continue to work with the interagency group addressing fire and air quality issues. The EPA recognizes the inevitability of fire, and the important role of fire in natural systems. The interagency group will develop policies and practices to assure compatibility between fire and air quality programs consistent with public health, safety, and environmental protection.

Appendix 1

Interagency Research Program

The EPA has concluded that the current scientific knowledge provides a strong basis for the revised ozone and PM_{10} standards and the new $PM_{2.5}$ standards. However, for both pollutants there exist uncertainties about the health effects and their causes that can benefit from further study. The complex chemistry of their formation and the potential for the regional transport of their precursor pollutants and ozone and PM also needs to be better understood to design effective control strategies to reduce their concentrations in the ambient air. The research program is structured to prioritize those projects that ensure research activities are focused on high-priority topics and that the research carried out by various agencies is both complementary and timely. The EPA will reach out to form partnerships with the private sector and State and local governments in performing the research wherever possible.

Particulate Matter Research

As discussed elsewhere, the EPA will complete another full scientific and technical review of the PM standards by 2002. Simultaneous with the planning for the current criteria review in 1993, the EPA began a process of increasing emphasis on PM research. As discussed above, commenters on the proposed PM NAAQS also expressed significant concerns about the science. The steps discussed below are intended to address the concerns raised by the commenters.

Based on the recently completed comprehensive scientific review, the EPA is again reassessing its research priorities to address the most recent understanding of these uncertainties with the development of two documents, entitled PM Research Needs for Human Health Risk Assessment and ORD PM Research Program Strategy. These documents are designed to highlight significant health research needs and EPA/ORD's strategy to address a subset of those needs as well as research needs for implementing the standards. Both documents were reviewed by the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC) in a November 1996 meeting, and are currently undergoing revisions to address CASAC comments.

These documents, in turn, will help to guide an expansion of an ongoing government-wide effort to target and coordinate Federal research on particulate matter. The EPA, in partnership with other Federal agencies, will de-

Title 3—The President

velop a greatly expanded coordinated interagency PM research program. The program will contribute to expanding the science associated with particulate matter health effects, as well as developing improved monitoring methods and cost-effective mitigation strategies. For example, the Department of Health and Human Services is conducting research on respiratory disease and could undertake surveillance of PM-related health effects. Significant emphasis will be placed on coordinating research on health effects, biological mechanism causing effects, monitoring, source-receptor relationships, speciation of PM, identification of sources, control technologies and regional transport for particulate matter with corresponding research on ozone and other related pollutants including regional haze. To assist State and local efforts in completing planning requirements and reducing PM, the EPA will work cooperatively with the Department of Agriculture, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, Department of Transportation, and other affected Federal agencies to refine existing, limited analytical models for PM₁₀ and to develop new reliable predictive models for PM_{2.5}.

Tropospheric (Ground Level) Ozone Research

To ensure that the ozone NAAQS and their implementation continue to be based on the best available science, the EPA will continue its research efforts on tropospheric or ground level ozone. As with the setting and implementation of virtually all health-based environmental standards, there remain scientific uncertainties associated with the effects of ozone and the means of reducing them. The EPA has participated in an intergovernmental public/private partnership called the North American Research Strategy for Tropospheric Ozone (NARSTO) that involves a coordinated effort to identify and address key issues in the emissions, transport, and mitigation of photochemical pollutants. Further, with the completion of the ozone Criteria Document, the EPA has reassessed the uncertainties and research needs on the health and ecological effects of ozone at workshops held in March and May 1997, respectively. The EPA is currently developing a health and ecological effects research needs document for ozone, which will be submitted for review by CASAC.

In addition, the EPA will continue broader efforts to coordinate Federal research on tropospheric ozone. The public/private NARSTO partnership is a model cooperative effort already begun in the area of atmospheric processes and risk management. NARSTO's membership spans government, utilities and other industries, and the academic community—all following a single national research agenda. The EPA will also work in partnership with other Federal agencies to address research needs on ozone health and ecological effects. For example, the Department of Health and Human Services is conducting research on respiratory disease and could undertake surveillance of ozone-related health effects. These research efforts will be coordinated to ensure research activities are focused on high-priority topics and that the research carried out by various agencies is complementary. Significant emphasis will be placed on coordinating both health effects, monitoring, source-receptor, and control technologies for ozone with corresponding research on particulate matter and other related pollutants subject to significant regional transport.

Other Presidential Documents

Memorandum of July 24, 1997

Delegation of Authority Under Section 1424 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997

Memorandum for 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 you, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the authority vested in the President under section 1424(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (Public Law 104-201).

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 24, 1997.

Notice of July 31, 1997

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 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, 1997. 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.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 31, 1997.

Title 3—The President

Memorandum of August 5, 1997

Delegation of Authority Under Section 803(a) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997

Memorandum for Director of Central Intelligence

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 conferred upon the President by section 803(a) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997, 50 U.S.C. section 404d, to the Director of Central Intelligence.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 5, 1997.

Presidential Determination No. 97–30 of August 7, 1997

Creation of a Middle East Peace and Stability Fund Using Current- and Prior-Year Economic Support Funds Appropriated for Egypt

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 \$50 million in current- and prior-year funds to Jordan under chapter 4 of part II of the Act without regard to any provision of the law within the scope of section 614(a)(1). I hereby authorize the furnishing of such assistance.

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, August 7, 1997.

Notice of August 13, 1997

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

Other Presidential Documents

issued Executive Order 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, 1997. 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 12924.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

August 13, 1997.

Presidential Determination No. 97-31 of August 16, 1997

Use of Section 614 To Provide Assistance to Colombia

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 614(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2364(a)(2) (the "Act"), I hereby determine that it is vital to the national security interests of the United States to make sales and extend credits to Colombia of up to \$30 million in Foreign Military Financing under the Arms Export Control Act, without regard to any provision of the law within the scope of section 614. I hereby authorize such making of sales and extensions of credit, including the expenditure of previously obligated Foreign Military Financing funds needed to finance such sales.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 614(a)(1) of the Act, 22 U.S.C. 2364(a)(1), I hereby determine that it is important to the security interests of the United States to furnish up to \$600,000 in Fiscal Year 1997 funds under Chapter 5 of part II of the Act for Colombia, without regard to any provision of the law within the scope of section 614. I hereby authorize the furnishing of such assistance.

You are 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, August 16, 1997.

Title 3—The President

Memorandum of August 20, 1997

Determination Under Section 610(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended, To Transfer \$17.5 Million to the Operating Expenses Appropriation

Memorandum for the Administrator of the Agency for International Development

Pursuant to the authorities vested in me by sections 109 and 610(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (the “Act”), I hereby determine that it is necessary for the purposes of the Act that \$17.5 million appropriated for fiscal year 1997 to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Act be transferred to, and consolidated with, appropriations made to carry out section 667(a) of the Act. I hereby authorize such transfer and consolidation.

This determination shall be effective immediately, and you are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 20, 1997.

Presidential Determination No. 97–32 of September 12, 1997

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 August 27, 1996 (61 Fed. Reg. 46529), the exercise of certain authorities under the Trading With the Enemy Act is scheduled to terminate on September 14, 1997.

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, 1998, 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.

Other Presidential Documents

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to publish this determination in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 12, 1997.

Presidential Determination No. 97–33 of September 22, 1997

Presidential Determination To Permit U.S. Contributions to the International Fund for Ireland With Fiscal Year 1996 and 1997 Funds

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to section 5(c) of the Anglo-Irish Agreement Support Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–415), I hereby certify that I am satisfied that: (1) the Board of the International Fund for Ireland as established pursuant to the Anglo-Irish Agreement of November 15, 1985, is, as a whole, broadly representative of the interests of the communities in Ireland and Northern Ireland; and (2) disbursements from the International Fund for Ireland (a) will be distributed in accordance with the principle of equality of opportunity and nondiscrimination in employment, without regard to religious affiliation, and (b) will address the needs of both communities in Northern Ireland.

You are authorized and directed to transmit this determination, together with the attached statement setting forth a detailed explanation of the basis for this certification, to the Congress.

This determination shall be effective immediately and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 22, 1997.

Presidential Determination No. 97–34 of September 22, 1997

Transfer of \$4 Million in FY 1997 Economic Support Funds to the Peacekeeping Operations Account To Support the African Crisis Response Initiative

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 610(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (the “Act”), I hereby determine that it is necessary for the purposes of the Act that \$4 million of funds made available under Chapter 4 of Part II of the Act for fiscal year 1997 be transferred to, and consolidated with, funds made available under Chapter 6 of Part II of the Act.

Title 3—The President

I hereby authorize the use in fiscal year 1997 of the aforesaid \$4 million in funds made available under Chapter 4 of Part II of the Act to provide peacekeeping assistance to support countries participating in the African Crisis Response Initiative.

You are hereby authorized and directed to report this determination immediately to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 22, 1997.

Notice of September 24, 1997

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 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, 1997. 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 24, 1997.

Other Presidential Documents

Presidential Determination No. 97-35 of September 26, 1997

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 26, 1997.

Notice of September 30, 1997

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, foreign 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 October 31, 1996. 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, 1997. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C.

Title 3—The President

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,
September 30, 1997.

Presidential Determination No. 97–36 of September 30, 1997

Presidential Determination on Ex-Im Loan to China for Shanghai Metro

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 approximate amount of \$60 million to the People's Republic of China to finance the export of U.S. goods and services for the construction of Shanghai Metro Phase II, Line I, located in the city of Shanghai, China.

You are 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 30, 1997.

Presidential Determination No. 97–37 of September 30, 1997

Presidential Determination on FY 1998 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 83,000 refugees to the United States during FY 1998 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

Other Presidential Documents

1998 with Federal refugee resettlement assistance under the Amerasian immigrant admissions program, as provided below.

The 83,000 admissions shall be allocated among refugees of special humanitarian concern to the United States 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 1998 with Federal refugee resettlement assistance under section 584 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 1988, 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	14,000
Europe	51,000
Latin America/Caribbean	4,000
Near East/South Asia	4,000
Unallocated	3,000

Within the Europe ceiling are 5,000 unfunded reserve numbers allocated to the former Soviet Union for use as needed provided that resources within existing appropriations are available to fund the cost of their admission. The 3,000 unfunded unallocated numbers shall be allocated as needed if resources within existing appropriations are available to fund the cost of their admission. Unused admissions numbers allocated to a particular region within the 75,000 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 1998 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 1998, 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

Title 3—The President

b. Persons in Cuba

c. Persons in the former Soviet Union

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, 1997.

Presidential Determination No. 97–38 of September 30, 1997

Drawdown Under Section 506(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act To Provide Counternarcotics Assistance to Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, and the Countries of the Eastern Caribbean

Memorandum for the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense [and] the Secretary of Transportation

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, military education and training from the Department of Defense, and articles and services from the inventory and resources of the Department of Transportation for the purpose of providing international narcotics assistance to Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, and the countries of the Eastern Caribbean Regional Security System (RSS), including: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Therefore, I direct the drawdown of up to \$20 million of articles and services from the inventory and resources of the Departments of Defense and Transportation, and military education and training from the Department of Defense, for the Governments of Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, and the countries of the RSS, 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, 1997.

Other Presidential Documents

Presidential Determination No. 97–39 of September 30, 1997

Delegation of Authority Under Section 1322(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104–106)

Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, I hereby delegate to the Secretary of Defense the duties and responsibilities vested in the President by section 1322(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (“the Act”) (Public Law 104–106, 110 Stat. 478–479 (1996)).

The reporting requirement delegated by this memorandum may be redelegated not lower than the Under Secretary level. The Department of Defense shall obtain concurrence on the report from the following agencies: the Department of Commerce, the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, and the Director of Central Intelligence on behalf of the intelligence community prior to submission to the Congress.

Any reference in this memorandum to the provisions of any Act shall be deemed to be a reference to such Act or its provisions as may be amended from time to time.

The Secretary of Defense is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 30, 1997.

Presidential Determination No. 98–1 of October 8, 1997

Presidential Determination on the Proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Swiss Federal Council 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 Government of the United States of America and the Swiss Federal Council 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.

Title 3—The President

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this determination in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, October 8, 1997.

Presidential Determination No. 98–2 of October 9, 1997

Presidential Determination on the Proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil 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 Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil 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, October 9, 1997.

Notice of October 17, 1997

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 nar-

Other Presidential Documents

cotics 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, 1997. 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 17, 1997.

Memorandum of November 4, 1997

Authorization To Redelegate Certain Responsibilities Vested in the President and Delegated to the Secretary of State

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, to the extent that you consider doing so appropriate to facilitate the consolidation of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the Department of State, I hereby authorize you to redelegate to any officer of the executive branch any or all authorities vested in the President that are delegated to the Secretary of State by any act, order, determination, delegation of authority, regulation, or Executive order heretofore or hereinafter enacted or issued and that have been or may be redelegated to the Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security Affairs.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 4, 1997.

Title 3—The President

Notice of November 12, 1997

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 continue 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 and November 14, 1996, must continue in effect beyond November 14, 1997. 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, 1997.

Presidential Determination No. 98–4 of November 14, 1997

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 14, 1997.

Other Presidential Documents

Presidential Determination No. 98-5 of November 17, 1997

Presidential Determination on the Proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Republic of Kazakhstan 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 Government of the United States of America and the Republic of Kazakhstan 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, November 17, 1997.

Presidential Determination No. 98-6 of December 2, 1997

Report to Congress Regarding Conditions in Burma and U.S. Policy Toward Burma

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the requirements set forth under the heading "Policy Toward Burma" in section 570(d) of the FY 1997 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, as contained in the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 104-208), a report is required every 6 months following enactment concerning:

- 1) progress toward democratization in Burma;
- 2) progress on improving the quality of life of the Burmese people, including progress on market reforms, living standards, labor standards, use of forced labor in the tourism industry, and environmental quality; and
- 3) progress made in developing a comprehensive, multilateral strategy to bring democracy to and improve human rights practices and the quality of life in Burma, including the development of a dialogue between the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) and democratic opposition groups in Burma.

Title 3—The President

You are hereby authorized and directed to transmit the attached report fulfilling this requirement to the appropriate committees of the Congress and to arrange for publication of this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, December 2, 1997.

Presidential Determination No. 98–7 of December 5, 1997

Presidential Determination Under Subsections 402(a) and 409(a) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Emigration Policies of Albania, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan

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 Albania, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan are 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.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, December 5, 1997.

Presidential Determination No. 98–8 of December 5, 1997

Presidential Determination on Waiver and Certification of Statutory Provisions Regarding the Palestine Liberation Organization

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me under section 539(d) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1998, Public Law 105–118, I hereby determine and certify that it is important to the national security interests of the United States to waive the provisions of section 1003 of the Anti-Terrorism Act of 1987, Public Law 100–204, through June 4, 1998.

Other Presidential Documents

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, December 5, 1997.

Memorandum of December 19, 1997

Delegation of Authority Under Section 1212 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105–85)

Memorandum for the Secretary of Commerce

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 1212 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105–85) to the Secretary of Commerce, 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.

You are authorized and directed to published this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 19, 1997.

APPENDICES—OTHER PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

EDITORIAL NOTE: The following tables include documents issued by the Executive Office of the President and published in the *Federal Register* but not included in title 3 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*.

Appendix A—List of Messages to Congress Transmitting Budget Rescissions and Deferrals

<i>Date of Message</i>	<i>62 FR Page</i>
February 10, 1997	8045
March 19, 1997	14478

Appendix B—List of Messages to Congress Transmitting Cancellations Under the Line Item Veto Act

<i>Date of Message</i>	<i>62 FR Page</i>
August 11, 1997	43262
	43265
October 6, 1997	52452
October 14, 1997	53704
October 16, 1997	54338
October 17, 1997	54564
November 1, 1997	59766
November 20, 1997	62682
December 2, 1997	64130

CHAPTER I—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

<i>Part</i>		<i>Page</i>
100	Standards of conduct	326
101	Public information provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act	337
102	Enforcement of nondiscrimination on the basis of handicap in programs or activities conducted by the Executive Office of the President	338

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 (1-1-98 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

§ 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-

3 CFR Ch. I (1-1-98 Edition)

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

3 CFR Ch. I (1-1-98 Edition)

§ 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.

(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 PRO- GRAMS OR ACTIVITIES CON- DUCTED BY THE EXECUTIVE OF- FICE 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 dis-
crimination.

102.131–102.139 [Reserved]

102.140 Employment.

102.141–102.148 [Reserved]

102.149 Program accessibility: Discrimina-
tion prohibited.

102.150 Program accessibility: Existing fa-
cilities.

102.151 Program accessibility: New con-
struction 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 (1–1–98 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 (1–1–98 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 (1–1–98 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 1997

Table 5—Statutes Cited as Authority for Presidential Documents

List of CFR Sections Affected

Index

Table 1—PROCLAMATIONS

No.	Signature Date	Subject	62 FR Page
1997			
6966	Jan. 16	Religious Freedom Day, 1997	3191
6967	Jan. 17	Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday, 1997	3441
6968	Jan. 20	National Day of Hope and Renewal, 1997	3443
6969	Jan. 27	To Modify Application of Duty-Free Treatment of Certain Articles Under the Generalized System of Preferences, and for Other Purposes.	4415
6970	Jan. 30	National African American History Month, 1997	5287
6971	Feb. 1	American Heart Month, 1997	5291
6972	Feb. 8	National Child Passenger Safety Week, 1997	6443
6973	Feb. 24	American Red Cross Month, 1997	9065
6974	Feb. 27	Irish-American Heritage Month, 1997	9677
6975	Mar. 3	Women's History Month, 1997	9905
6976	Mar. 3	Save Your Vision Week, 1997	9907
6977	Mar. 5	National Poison Prevention Week, 1997	11067
6978	Mar. 7	National Older Workers Employment Week, 1997	11069
6979	Mar. 25	Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Cele- bration of Greek and American Democracy, 1997.	14771
6980	Apr. 1	Cancer Control Month, 1997	16033
6981	Apr. 1	National Child Abuse Prevention Month, 1997	16035
6982	Apr. 1	To Implement an Agreement to Eliminate Tariffs on Certain Pharmaceuticals and Chemical Inter- mediates.	16039
6983	Apr. 8	National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day, 1997.	17681
6984	Apr. 9	National D.A.R.E. Day, 1997	18015
6985	Apr. 10	National Pay Inequity Awareness Day, 1997	18497
6986	Apr. 11	National Service and Volunteer Week, 1997	18501
6987	Apr. 11	Pan American Day and Pan American Week, 1997.	18503
6988	Apr. 11	To Modify Application of Duty-Free Treatment Under the Generalized System of Preferences.	19017
6989	Apr. 15	National Crime Victims' Rights Week, 1997	19021
6990	Apr. 17	Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A., 1997	19471
6991	Apr. 18	National Day of Prayer, 1997	19663
6992	Apr. 19	National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week, 1997.	19891
6993	Apr. 19	National Wildlife Week, 1997	19893
6994	Apr. 19	National Park Week, 1997	19895
6995	Apr. 22	Law Day, U.S.A., 1997	19897
6996	May 1	Older Americans Month, 1997	24555
6997	May 1	Loyalty Day, 1997	24557
6998	May 5	Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month, 1997	25105
6999	May 7	Mother's Day, 1997	25421
7000	May 7	Peace Officers Memorial Day and Police Week, 1997.	26201

Title 3—The President

No.	Signature Date	Subject	62 FR Page
1997			
7001	May 8	Jewish Heritage Week, 1997	26203
7002	May 9	National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week, 1997.	26379
7003	May 14	National Safe Boating Week, 1997	27167
7004	May 19	World Trade Week, 1997	27927
7005	May 21	National Maritime Day, 1997	28605
7006	May 22	Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day, 1997	28793
7007	May 30	To Modify Duty-Free Treatment Under the Generalized System of Preferences.	30415
7008	May 30	Small Business Week, 1997	30427
7009	June 6	Flag Day and National Flag Week, 1997	31699
7010	June 12	Father's Day, 1997	32983
7011	June 30	To Implement the World Trade Organization Ministerial Declaration on Trade in Information Technology Products and the Agreement on Distilled Spirits.	35909
7012	July 18	Captive Nations Week, 1997	39413
7013	July 24	Death of William J. Brennan, Jr.	40719
7014	July 25	National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day, 1997.	40723
7015	July 25	Parents' Day, 1997	40725
7016	July 31	To Implement an Accelerated Schedule of Duty Elimination Under the North American Free Trade Agreement.	42033
7017	Aug. 19	Women's Equality Day, 1997	44529
7018	Sept. 8	America Goes Back to School, 1997	47911
7019	Sept. 12	National Week of Food Recovery, 1997	48929
7020	Sept. 12	National Hispanic Heritage Month, 1997	48931
7021	Sept. 15	50th Anniversary of the National Security Act of 1947.	48933
7022	Sept. 16	Citizenship Day and Constitution Week, 1997	49121
7023	Sept. 16	National POW/MIA Recognition Day, 1997	49123
7024	Sept. 19	Minority Enterprise Development Week, 1997	50469
7025	Sept. 19	National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week, 1997.	50471
7026	Sept. 19	National Farm Safety and Health Week, 1997	50473
7027	Sept. 25	Austrian-American Day, 1997	51363
7028	Sept. 25	Gold Star Mother's Day, 1997	51365
7029	Oct. 1	National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, 1997 ..	52005
7030	Oct. 1	National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, 1997.	52007
7031	Oct. 2	National Disability Employment Awareness Month, 1997.	52223
7032	Oct. 3	Fire Prevention Week, 1997	52471
7033	Oct. 6	Child Health Day, 1997	52473
7034	Oct. 6	German-American Day, 1997	52645
7035	Oct. 9	Leif Erikson Day, 1997	53525
7036	Oct. 9	General Pulaski Memorial Day, 1997	53527
7037	Oct. 10	White Cane Safety Day, 1997	53529
7038	Oct. 10	National School Lunch Week, 1997	53695
7039	Oct. 10	Columbus Day, 1997	53697
7040	Oct. 10	National Children's Day	53701
7041	Oct. 15	International Rural Women's Day, 1997	54335
7042	Oct. 17	National Forest Products Week, 1997	54751

Table 1—Proclamations

No.	Signature Date	Subject	62 FR Page
1997			
7043	Oct. 17	National Character Counts Week, 1997	54755
7044	Oct. 23	United Nations Day, 1997	55723
7045	Oct. 24	National Consumers Week, 1997	56047
7046	Oct. 30	National Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Week, 1997.	59559
7047	Nov. 1.	National American Indian Heritage Month, 1997	59773
7048	Nov. 3	National Adoption Month, 1997	60153
7049	Nov. 6	National Day of Concern About Young People and Gun Violence, 1997.	60637
7050	Nov. 7	Veterans Day, 1997	60761
7051	Nov. 20	National Great American Smokeout Day, 1997	62679
7052	Nov. 21	Thanksgiving Day, 1997	62687
7053	Nov. 21	National Farm-City Week, 1997	62939
7054	Nov. 21	National Family Week, 1997	62941
7055	Nov. 22	National Family Caregivers Week, 1997	62843
7056	Dec. 1	World AIDS Day, 1997	64127
7057	Dec. 1	National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month, 1997.	64131
7058	Dec. 5	National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day, 1997 ...	65003
7059	Dec. 9	Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week, 1997.	65309
7060	Dec. 12	Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Non-immigrants of Persons Who Are Senior Officials of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (“UNITA”) and Adult Members of Their Immediate Families.	65987
7061	Dec. 16	Wright Brothers Day, 1997	66251

Table 2— EXECUTIVE ORDERS

No.	Signature Date	Subject	62 FR Page
1997			
13034	Jan. 30	Extension of Presidential Advisory Committee on Gulf War Veterans' Illnesses.	5137
13035	Feb. 11	Advisory Committee on High-Performance Computing and Communications, Information Technology, and the Next Generation Internet.	7131
13036	Feb. 15	Establishing an Emergency Board To Investigate a Dispute Between American Airlines and its Employees Represented by the Allied Pilots Association.	7653
13037	Mar. 3	Commission To Study Capital Budgeting	10185
13038	Mar. 11	Advisory Committee on Public Interest Obligations of Digital Television Broadcasters.	12065
13039	Mar. 11	Exclusion of the Naval Special Warfare Development Group From the Federal Labor-Management Relations Program.	12529
13040	Mar. 25	Amendment to Executive Order 13017, Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry.	14773
13041	Apr. 3	Further Amendment to Executive Order 13010, as Amended.	17039
13042	Apr. 9	Implementing for the United States Article VIII of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization Concerning Legal Capacity and Privileges and Immunities.	18017
13043	Apr. 16	Increasing Seat Belt Use in the United States	19217
13044	Apr. 18	Amending Executive Order 12752, Implementation of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as Amended, and the Food for Progress Act of 1985, as Amended.	19665
13045	Apr. 21	Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks.	19885
13046	May 16	Further Amendment to Executive Order 12975, Extension of the National Bioethics Advisory Commission.	27685, 28109
13047	May 20	Prohibiting New Investment in Burma	28301
13048	June 10	Improving Administrative Management in the Executive Branch.	32467
13049	June 11	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.	32471
13050	June 13	President's Advisory Board on Race	32987
13051	June 24	Internal Revenue Service Management Board	34609
13052	June 30	Hong Kong Economic Trade Offices	35659
13053	June 30	Adding Members to and Extending the President's Council on Sustainable Development.	39945
13054	July 7	Eligibility of Certain Overseas Employees for Noncompetitive Appointments.	36965

Title 3—The President

No.	Signature Date	Subject	62 FR Page
	1997		
13055	July 15	Coordination of United States Government International Exchanges and Training Programs.	39099
13056	July 21	Further Amendment to Executive Order 13017, Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry.	39415
13057	July 26	Federal Actions in the Lake Tahoe Region	41249
13058	Aug. 9	Protecting Federal Employees and the Public From Exposure to Tobacco Smoke in the Workplace.	43451
13059	Aug. 19	Prohibiting Certain Transaction With Respect to Iran.	44531
13060	Aug. 21	Establishing an Emergency Board To Investigate Disputes Between Amtrak and its Employees Represented by the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.	45139
13061	Sept.11	Federal Support of Community Efforts Along American Heritage Rivers.	48445
13062	Sept. 29	Continuance of Certain Federal Advisory Committees and Amendments to Executive Orders 13038 and 13054.	51755
13063	Sept. 30	Level V of the Executive Schedule: Removal of the Executive Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Cooperation, Department of Labor.	51757
13064	Oct. 11	Further Amendment to Executive Order 13010, as Amended, Critical Infrastructure Protection.	53711
13065	Oct. 22	Further Amendment to Executive Order 13038 Advisory Committee on Public Interest Obligations of Digital Television Broadcasters.	55329
13066	Oct. 29	Amendment to Executive Order 13037, Commission To Study Capital Budgeting.	59273
13067	Nov. 3	Blocking Sudanese Government Property and Prohibiting Transactions With Sudan.	59989
13068	Nov. 25	Closing of Government Departments and Agencies on Friday, December 26, 1997.	63247
13069	Dec. 12	Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Respect to UNITA.	65989
13070	Dec. 15	The Intelligence Oversight Board, Amendment to Executive Order 12863.	66493
13071	Dec. 29	Adjustments to Certain Rates of Pay	68521

Table 3—OTHER PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Signature Date	Subject	62 FR Page
1997		
Jan. 2	Notice: Continuation of Libyan Emergency	587
Jan. 21	Notice: Continuation of Emergency Regarding Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process.	3439, 3739
Feb. 10	Message to Congress transmitting budget rescissions and deferrals.	8045
Feb. 12	Presidential Determination No. 97-16: Immigration Emergency Resulting From Alien Smuggling.	13981
Feb. 21	Presidential Determination No. 97-17: Suspending Restrictions on U.S. Relations With the Palestine Liberation Organization.	9903
Feb. 26	Order: Designation Under Executive Order 12958	9349
Feb. 27	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency Relating to Cuba and of the Emergency Authority Relating to the Regulation of the Anchorage and Movement of Vessels.	9347
Feb. 28	Presidential Determination No. 97-18: Certification for Major Narcotics Producing and Transit Countries.	11589
Mar. 5	Notice: Continuation of Iran Emergency	10409
Mar. 11	Presidential Determination No. 97-19: Eligibility of NIS Countries: Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan To Be Furnished Defense Articles and Services Under the Foreign Assistance Act and the Arms Export Control Act.	13531
Mar. 18	Presidential Determination No. 97-20: U.S. Contribution to KEDO: Certification Under the Heading "Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs" in Title II of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997 (as Enacted in Public Law 104-208).	15353
Mar. 19	Message to Congress transmitting budget rescissions and deferrals.	14478
Mar. 27	Memorandum: Strengthened Protections for Human Subjects of Classified Research.	26369
Apr. 1	Memorandum: Delegation of Authority on Rates of Compensation for U.S. Representatives to the United Nations.	18261
Apr. 14	Memorandum: Delegation of Responsibilities Concerning FBI Employees Under the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978.	23123
Apr. 24	Memorandum: Delegation to the Secretary of State of the Responsibilities Vested in the President by Section 564 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236), as Amended.	24797
Apr. 24	Presidential Determination No. 97-21: Use of Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs Account Funds for the U.S. Contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO).	23939

Title 3—The President

Signature Date	Subject	62 FR Page
1997		
May 5	Presidential Determination No. 97-22: Bosnian Compliance on Withdrawal of Foreign Forces and Terminating Intelligence Cooperation With Iran.	28295
May 5	Presidential Determination No. 97-23: Assistance Program for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union.	28297
May 23	Presidential Determination No. 97-24: Waiver of Statutory Restrictions To Permit Assistance to Turkey.	30737
May 28	Notice: Continuation of Emergency With Respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Bosnian Serbs.	29283
May 29	Presidential Determination No. 97-25: Determination Under Subsection 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Continuation of Waiver of Authority.	31313
May 30	Presidential Determination No. 97-26: Presidential Certification To Waiver Prohibition on Assistance to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).	32015
June 3	Presidential Determination No. 97-27: Presidential Determination Under Subsections 402(a) and 409(a) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Emigration Policies of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine.	32017
June 3	Presidential Determination No. 97-28: Presidential Determination Under Subsections 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Continuation of Waiver Authority.	32019
June 13	Presidential Determination No. 97-29: Report to Congress Regarding Conditions in Burma and U.S. Policy Toward Burma.	34157
July 16	Memorandum: Implementation of Revised Air Quality Standards for Ozone and Particulate Matter.	38421
July 24	Memorandum: Delegation of Authority Under Section 1424 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997.	40727
July 31	Notice: Continuation of Iraqi Emergency	41803
Aug. 5	Memorandum: Delegation of Authority Under Section 803(a) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal 1997.	51367
Aug. 7	Presidential Determination No. 97-30: Creation of a Middle East Peace and Stability Fund Using Current- and Prior-Year Economic Support Funds Appropriated for Egypt.	44065
Aug. 11 ...	Messages to Congress transmitting cancellation of items under Line Item Veto Act.	43262
Aug. 13 ...	Notice: Continuation of Emergency Regarding Export Control Regulations.	43629
Aug. 16 ...	Presidential Determination No. 96-31: Use of Section 614 To Provide Assistance to Colombia.	47907
Aug. 20 ...	Memorandum: Determination Under Section 610(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended, To Transfer \$17.5 million to the Operating Expenses Appropriation.	44879
Sept. 12 ...	Presidential Determination No. 97-32: Extension of the Exercise of Certain Authorities Under the Trading With the Enemy Act.	48729

Table 3—Other Presidential Documents

Signature Date	Subject	62 FR Page
1997		
Sept. 22 ...	Presidential Determination No. 97-33: Presidential Determination To Permit U.S. Contributions to the International Fund for Ireland With Fiscal Year 1996 and 1997 Funds.	53217
Sept. 22 ...	Presidential Determination No. 97-34: Transfer of \$4 Million in FY 1997 Economic Support Funds to the Peacekeeping Operations Account To Support the African Crisis Response Initiative.	52009
Sept. 24 ...	Notice: Continuation of Emergency With Respect to UNITA	50477
Sept. 26 ...	Presidential Determination No. 97-35: Presidential Determination on Classified Information Concerning the Air Force's Operating Location Near Groom Lake, Nevada.	52647
Sept. 30 ...	Notice: Continuation of Iran Emergency	51591
Sept. 30 ...	Presidential Determination No. 97-36: Presidential Determination on Ex-Im Loan to China for Shanghai Metro.	52475
Sept. 30 ...	Presidential Determination No. 97-37: Presidential Determination on FY 1998 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.	53221
Sept. 30 ...	Presidential Determination No. 37-38: Drawdown Under Section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act To Provide Counternarcotics Assistance to Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, and the Countries of the Eastern Caribbean.	53221
Sept. 30 ...	Presidential Determination No. 97-39: Delegation of Authority Under Section 1322(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104-106).	52477
Oct. 6	Message to Congress transmitting cancellation of items under Line Item Veto Act.	52452
Oct. 8	Presidential Determination No. 98-1: Presidential Determination on the Proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Swiss Federal Council Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.	55139
Oct. 9	Presidential Determination No. 98-2: Presidential Determination on the Proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.	54569
Oct. 17	Notice: Continuation of Emergency With Respect to Significant Narcotics Traffickers Centered in Colombia.	54561
Nov. 4	Memorandum: Authorization To Redesignate Certain Responsibilities Vested in the President and Delegated to the Secretary of State.	60995
Nov. 12 ...	Notice: Continuation of Emergency Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction.	60993
Nov. 14 ...	Presidential Determination No. 94-4: Assistance Program for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union.	63823

Title 3—The President

Signature Date	Subject	62 FR Page
1997		
Nov. 17 ...	Presidential Determination No. 98-5: Presidential Determination on the Proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Republic of Kazakhstan Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.	63619
Dec. 2	Presidential Determination No. 98-6: Report to Congress Regarding Conditions in Burma and U.S. Policy Toward Burma.	65005
Dec. 5	Presidential Determination No. 98-7: Presidential Determination Under Subsections 402(a) and 409(a) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Emigration Policies of Albania, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.	66253
Dec. 5	Presidential Determination No. 98-8: Presidential Determination on Waiver and Certification of Statutory Provisions Regarding the Palestine Liberation Organization.	66255
Dec. 19	Memorandum: Delegation of Authority Under Section 1212 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85).	67547

Table 4—PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS AFFECTED
DURING 1997

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>
1322	See Pub. L. 105–85 (111 Stat. 2050)
6641	See Proc. 7011
6763	See Procs. 6969, 7011
6857	See Proc. 6969
6867	See Notice of Feb. 27, 1997, p. 248
6948	Amended by Proc. 6969
6961	Amended by Proc. 6969

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
June 8, 1866	Revoked in part by PLO 7265 (62 FR 32367)
July 24, 1875	Revoked in part by PLO 7249 (62 FR 12836)
July 2, 1910	Revoked by PLO 7236 (62 FR 3053)
July 9, 1910	Revoked in part by PLO 7272 (62 FR 35221)
Jan. 17, 1911	Revoked by PLO 7277 (62 FR 40540)
Jan. 22, 1912	Revoked by PLO 7230 (62 FR 3519)
Apr. 13, 1912	Revoked in part by PLO 7268 (62 FR 33104)
Feb. 21, 1913	Revoked by PLO 7252 (62 FR 17633)
May 27, 1913	Revoked by in part by PLO 7297 (62 FR 63379)
Aug. 11, 1913	Revoked by PLO 7278 (62 FR 45266)
Dec. 5, 1913	Modified and revoked in part by PLO 7261 (62 FR 27773)
Dec. 15, 1913	Revoked by PLO 7250 (62 FR 14438)
Mar. 21, 1914	Modified and revoked in part by PLO 7261 (62 FR 27773); re- voked in part by PLO 7288 (62 FR 52767)
June 24, 1914	Modified and revoked in part by PLO 7261 (62 FR 27773)
Feb. 6, 1915	Revoked by PLO 7239 (62 FR 5244)
Feb. 11, 1915	Revoked in part by PLO 7289 (62 FR 63380)
Feb. 29, 1916	Revoked in part by PLO 7261 (62 FR 27773)

Title 3—The President

EXECUTIVE ORDERS—*Continued*

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Aug. 2, 1916	Modified by PLO 7261 (62 FR 27773)
Oct. 24, 1916	Revoked by PLO 7237 (62 FR 3911)
Jan. 3, 1917	Revoked in part by PLO 7261 (62 FR 27773)
Apr. 30, 1917	Revoked by PLO 7303 (62 FR 65284)
July 24, 1917	Revoked in part by PLO 7278 (62 FR 45266)
Aug. 31, 1917	Revoked in part by PLO 7298 (62 FR 63380)
Nov. 26, 1917	Revoked by PLO 7303 (62 FR 65284)
May 4, 1918	Revoked by PLO 7245 (62 FR 7796)
Feb. 25, 1919	Modified by PLO 7261 (62 FR 27773)
Mar. 25, 1919	Revoked in part by PLO 7297 (62 FR 63379)
Oct. 24, 1920	Revoked in part by PLO 7261 (62 FR 27773)
May 25, 1921	Revoked in part by PLO 7261 (62 FR 27773)
Apr. 17, 1926	Modified by PLO 7261 (62 FR 27773)
3406	Revoked in part by PLO 7269 (62 FR 33103)
4525	Revoked by Pub. L. 105–85, 111 Stat. 2009
5327	Revoked in part by PLO's 7276 (62 FR 40541), 7283 (62 FR 49024)
5449	See PLO 7263 (62 FR 31450)
5672	Modified by PLO 7261 (62 FR 27773)
5947	See PLO 7263 (62 FR 31450)
6025	Revoked in part by PLO 7261 (62 FR 27773)
6544	Revoked in part by PLO 7289 (62 FR 52766)
11145	Continued by EO 13062
11183	Continued by EO 13062
11246	See Final rule of Aug. 12, 1997 (62 FR 44174)
11287	Continued by EO 13062
12131	Continued by EO 13062
12154	Amended by EO 13063
12170	Continued by Notice of Sept. 30, 1997, p. 311
12171	Amended by EO 13039
12196	Continued by EO 13062
12216	Continued by EO 13062
12345	Continued by EO 13062
12367	Continued by EO 13062
12382	Continued by EO 13062
12543	Continued by Notice of Jan. 2, 1997, p. 245
12544	Continued by Notice of Jan. 2, 1997, p. 245
12552	Revoked by EO 13048
12566	Revoked by EO 13043
12606	Revoked by EO 13045
12613	Revoked in part by EO 13059
12637	Revoked by EO 13048
12721	See EO's 13054, 13062
12722	See Notice of July 31, 1997, p. 305
12752	Amended by EO 13044
12808	See Notice of May 28, 1997, p. 289
12810	See Notice of May 28, 1997, p. 289
12816	Revoked by EO 13048
12831	See Notice of May 28, 1997, p. 289
12846	See Notice of May 28, 1997, p. 289
12852	Amended by EO 13053
12863	Amended by EO 13070
12864	Revoked by EO 13062
12865	See EO 13069; Notice of Sept. 24, 1997, p. 310
12871	Continued by EO 13062
12876	Continued by EO 13062

Table 4—Presidential Documents Affected

EXECUTIVE ORDERS—*Continued*

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
12882	Continued by EO 13062
12890	Revoked by EO 13062
12891	Revoked by EO 13062
12900	Continued by EO 13062
12905	Continued by EO 13062
12921	Revoked by EO 13062
12924	Continued by Notice of Aug. 13, 1997, p. 306
12933	See Final rule of May 16, 1997 (62 FR 28177)
12934	See Notice of May 28, 1997, p. 289
12938	See Notice of Nov. 12, 1997, p. 318
12946	Revoked by EO 13062
12947	Continued by Notice of Jan. 21, 1997, p. 246
12957	Continued by Notice of Mar. 5, 1997, p. 279; revoked in part by EO 13059
12958	See Order of Feb. 26, 1997, p. 248; Final rules of March 26, 1997 (62 FR 17683); July 1, 1997 (62 FR 36984)
12959	Revoked in part by EO 13059; see Notice of Mar. 5, 1997, p. 279
12961	Continued by EO 13034
12964	Revoked by EO 13062
12968	See Final rules of March 26, 1997 (62 FR 17683); July 1, 1997 (62 FR 36984)
12970	Revoked by EO 13062
12974	Superseded by EO 13062
12975	Amended by EO 13046
12978	Continued by Notice of Oct. 17, 1997, p. 316
12982	See Department of Defense Notice of Feb. 11, 1997 (62 FR 6953)
12987	Revoked by EO 13062
12994	Continued by EO 13062
13010	Amended by EO's 13041, 13064
13015	Revoked by EO 13062
13017	Amended by EO's 13040, 13056
13032	Revoked by EO 13062
13033	Superseded by EO 13071
13037	Amended by EO 13066
13038	Amended by EO's 13062, 13065
13054	Amended by EO 13062
13062	Amended by EO 13065

**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 of these headings. For authority cites for hortatory proclamations, see the text of each proclamation:

United States Code
United States Statutes at Large
Public Laws
Short Title of Act

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.

UNITED STATES CODE

<i>U.S. Code Citation</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
2 U.S.C. 31	EO 13071
3 U.S.C. 104	EO 13071
3 U.S.C. 301	Procs. 6969, 7060; EO's 13047, 13054, 13059, 13067, 13069; Memorandums of Apr. 1, p. 284; Apr. 14, p. 284; Apr. 24, p. 285; July 24, p. 305; Aug. 5, p. 306; Nov. 4, p. 317; Dec. 19, p. 321
5 U.S.C. 3301, 3302	EO 13054
5 U.S.C. 5304, 5304a ..	EO 13071
5 U.S.C. 5312–5318	EO 13071
5 U.S.C. 5317	EO 13063
5 U.S.C. 5332(a)	EO 13071
5 U.S.C. 7103(b)(1)	EO 13039
5 U.S.C. 7902(c)	EO 13043
5 U.S.C. App.	EO's 13037, 13038, 13050, 13062
7 U.S.C. 1691 <i>et seq.</i> ..	EO 13044
8 U.S.C. 1157	Presidential Determination No. 97–37, p. 312
8 U.S.C. 1182(f), 1185	Proc. 7060
19 U.S.C. 2432(a)	Presidential Determination Nos. 97–27, p. 291; 98–7, p. 320
19 U.S.C. 2432(d)(1) ...	Presidential Determination No. 97–25, p. 290
19 U.S.C. 2439(a)	Presidential Determination Nos. 97–27, p. 291; 98–7, p. 320
19 U.S.C. 2461–2466 ..	Proc. 7007
19 U.S.C. 2462	Proc. 6988
19 U.S.C. 2463	Proc. 6988
19 U.S.C. 2483	Procs. 6982, 6988, 7007, 7011, 7016
19 U.S.C. 2703	Proc. 6969

Title 3—The President

UNITED STATES CODE—*Continued*

<i>U.S. Code Citation</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
19 U.S.C. 3203	Proc. 6969
19 U.S.C. 3331(b)	Proc. 7016
19 U.S.C. 3521(b)	Procs. 6982, 7011
19 U.S.C. 3524	Proc. 6982
22 U.S.C. 287c	EO 13069
22 U.S.C. 288	EO's 13042, 13049
22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(2) ..	Presidential Determination No. 97–38, p. 314
22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9	EO 13059
22 U.S.C. 2364(a)	Presidential Determination Nos. 97–21, p. 286; 97–30, p. 306; 97–31, p. 307
22 U.S.C. 3963	EO 13071
23 U.S.C. 402, 403	EO 13043
26 U.S.C. 7801(a)	EO 13051
28 U.S.C. 5, 44(d), 135, 252, 461(a).	EO 13071
29 U.S.C. 668	EO 13043
31 U.S.C. 301	EO 13051
36 U.S.C. 175	Proc. 7013
37 U.S.C. 203(a), (c) ..	EO 13071
38 U.S.C. 7306, 7404 ..	EO 13071
42 U.S.C. 2153(b)	Presidential Determination Nos. 98–1, p. 315; 98–2, p. 316; 98–5, p. 319
42 U.S.C. 6961(a)	Presidential Determination No. 97–35, p. 311
45 U.S.C. 160	EO's 13036, 13060
45 U.S.C. 181	EO 13036
50 U.S.C. 1601 <i>et seq.</i>	EO's 13047, 13059, 13067, 13069
50 U.S.C. 1622(d)	Notices of Jan. 2, p. 245; Jan. 21, p. 246; Feb. 27, p. 248; Mar. 5, p. 279; May 28, p. 289; July 31, p. 305; Aug. 13, p. 306; Sept. 24, p. 310; Sept. 30, p. 311; Oct. 17, p. 316; Nov. 12, p. 318
50 U.S.C. 1701 <i>et seq.</i>	EO's 13047, 13059, 13067, 13069

PUBLIC LAWS

<i>Law Number</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
91–148	EO 13057
91–190	EO 13061
95–223	Presidential Determination No. 97–32, p. 308
99–415	Presidential Determination No. 97–33, p. 309
102–40	EO 13071
102–194	EO 13035
103–160	Presidential Determination No. 97–26, p. 291
103–465	EO 13042
104–106	Presidential Determination No. 97–39, p. 315
104–107	Presidential Determination Nos. 97–17, p. 247; 97–23, p. 287; 98–4, p. 318
104–208	EO 13047; Presidential Determination Nos. 97–20, p. 280; 97–22, p. 286; 97–23, p. 287; 97–26, p. 291; 97–29, p. 292; 98–4, p. 318; 98–6, p. 319
105–22	EO 13052
105–85	EO 13071
105–118	Presidential Determination No. 98–8, p. 320

Table 5—Statutes Cited As Authority

SHORT TITLE OF ACT	
<i>Title</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
Arms Export Control Act (sec. 3(a)(1)).	Presidential Determination No. 97–19, p. 279
Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (sec. 2(b)(2)(D)(ii)).	Presidential Determination No. 97–36, p. 312
Foreign Assistance Act of 1961	
Sec. 109	Memorandum of Aug. 20, p. 308
Sec. 490(b)(1)(A)	Presidential Determination No. 97–18, p. 249
Sec. 503(a)	Presidential Determination No. 97–19, p. 279
Sec. 610(a)	Memorandum of Aug. 20, p. 308; Presidential Determination No. 97–34, p. 309
Sec. 620I	Presidential Determination No. 97–24, p. 287
Immigration and Nationality Act (sec. 404(b)(1)).	Presidential Determination No. 97–16, p. 246
Trade Act of 1974.	
Sec. 402(d)(1)	Presidential Determination No. 97–28, p. 292
Secs. 503, 604	Proc. 6969

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 1997 are set forth in Table 4 on page 357.

365

Index

A

Administrative Management, Interagency Council on; establishment (EO 13048)
Adoption Month, National (Proc. 7048)
Advisory commission, committee, council. *See* other part of title
Afghanistan; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-18, p. 249)
African American History Month, National (Proc. 6970)
African Crisis Response Initiative; U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination No. 97-34, p. 309)
Agricultural assistance, foreign (EO 13044)
Air Force, operating location near Groom Lake, NV; classified information (Presidential Determination No. 97-35, p. 311)
Air quality standards; implementation (Memorandum of July 16, p. 293)
Airlines, labor dispute emergency board; establishment (EO 13036)
Albania, trade with U.S. (Presidential Determination Nos. 97-28, p. 292; 98-7, p. 320)
Alien smuggling; continuation of emergency (Presidential Determination No. 97-16, p. 246)
Allied Pilots Association, labor dispute emergency board; establishment (EO 13036)
American Airlines, labor dispute emergency board; establishment (EO 13036)
Amtrak, labor dispute emergency board; establishment (EO 13060)
Angola, National Union for the Total Independence of (UNITA)
 Certain transactions prohibited (EO 13069)
 State of emergency with U.S. (Notice of Sept. 24, p. 310)
 Suspension of entry of persons who are senior officials and adult members of their immediate families (Proc. 7060)

Anti-Economic Discrimination Act of 1994; delegation of authority (Memorandum of Apr. 24, p. 285)
Antigua; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-38, p. 314)
Arab League; boycott of Israel (Memorandum of Apr. 24, p. 285)
Argentina; Generalized System of Preferences, modification (Proc. 6988)
Armenia; emigration policies (Presidential Determination No. 97-27, p. 291)
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; delegation of authority (Memorandum of Nov. 4, p. 317)
Arms Proliferation Policy, President's Advisory Board; termination (EO 13062)
Arts and the Humanities, President's Committee on; continuation (EO 13062)
Aruba; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-18, p. 249)
Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month (Proc. 6998)
Austrian-American Day (Proc. 7027)
Aviation Safety and Security, White House Commission on; termination (EO 13062)
Azerbaijan; emigration policies (Presidential Determination No. 97-27, p. 291)

B

Bahamas, The; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-18, p. 249)
Barbados; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-38, p. 314)
Barbuda; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-38, p. 314)
Belarus; trade with U.S. (Presidential Determination No. 97-28, p. 292)
Belize; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-18, p. 249)
Bill of Rights Day (Proc. 7059)

Title 3—The President

- Bioethics Advisory Commission, National; extension (EO 13046)
 - Black Colleges and Universities, President's Board of Advisors on Historically; continuation (EO 13062)
 - Black Colleges and Universities Week, National Historically (Proc. 7025)
 - Boards. *See* other part of title
 - Boating Week, National Safe (Proc. 7003)
 - Bolivia; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97–18, p. 249)
 - Bosnia and Herzegovina
 - Troop withdrawal and termination of intelligence cooperation with Iran (Presidential Determination No. 97–22, p. 286)
 - State of emergency in areas under Bosnian Serb control (Notice of May 28, p. 289)
 - Brazil
 - Narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97–18, p. 249)
 - Proposed nuclear energy agreement (Presidential Determination No. 98–2, p. 316)
 - Breast Cancer Awareness Month, National (Proc. 7029)
 - Brennan, William J., Jr.; death (Proc. 7013)
 - Broom corn brooms; imports (Proc. 6969)
 - Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, labor dispute emergency board; establishment (EO 13060)
 - Budgeting, Commission to Study Capital Amendment (EO 13066)
 - Establishment (EO 13037)
 - Burma
 - U.S. policy (Presidential Determination Nos. 97–29, p. 292; 98–6, p. 319)
 - Narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97–18, p. 249)
 - New investments prohibited (EO 13047)
 - Business and industry. *See* Trade; specific country
- C**
- Cambodia
 - Generalized System of Preferences (Proc. 7007)
 - Narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97–18, p. 249)
 - Cancer Control Month (Proc. 6980)
 - Capital Budgeting, Commission To Study Amendment (EO 13066)
 - Establishment (EO 13037)
 - Captive Nations Week (Proc. 7012)
 - Central Intelligence Agency; delegation of authority (Memorandum of Aug. 5, p. 306)
 - Character Counts Week, National (Proc. 7043)
 - Chemical Weapons, Organization for the Prohibition of (EO 13049)
 - Child Abuse Prevention Month, National (Proc. 6981)
 - Child Health Day (Proc. 7033)
 - Child Passenger Safety Week, National (Proc. 6972)
 - Children's Day, National (Proc. 7040)
 - Children, Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to; establishment (EO 13045)
 - China
 - Export-Import Bank loan for Shanghai Metro (Presidential Determination No. 97–36, p. 312)
 - Narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97–18, p. 249)
 - Trade with U.S. (Presidential Determination No. 97–25, p. 290)
 - Citizenship Day (Proc. 7022)
 - Civil Service Reform Act of 1978; delegation of authority (Memorandum of Apr. 14, p. 284)
 - Colombia
 - Defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 97–31, p. 307)
 - Narcotics control (Notice of Oct. 17, p. 316; Presidential Determination Nos. 97–18, p. 249; 97–38, p. 314)
 - Columbus Day (Proc. 7039)
 - Commissions, boards, committees, etc.
 - Administrative Management, Interagency Council; establishment (EO 13048)
 - Advisory committees; continuation and termination of certain (EO 13062)
 - American Airlines; labor dispute emergency board; establishment (EO 13036)
 - Amtrak; labor dispute emergency board; establishment (EO 13060)
 - Bioethics Advisory Commission, National; extension (EO 13046)
 - Capital Budgeting, Commission To Study Amendment (EO 13066)
 - Establishment (EO 13037)
 - Computing and Communications, Information Technology, and the Next Generation Internet, Advisory Committee on High-Performance; establishment (EO 13035)

Index

Critical Infrastructure Protection, President's Commission on; amendments (EO's 13041, 13064)

Digital Television Broadcasters, Advisory Committee on Public Interest Obligations of
Amendment (EO 13065)
Establishment (EO 13038)

Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children, Task Force on; establishment (EO 13045)

Gulf War Veterans' Illnesses, Presidential Advisory Commission on; extension (EO 13034)

Health Care Industry, Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality; amendments (EO's 13040, 13056)

Heritage Rivers Interagency Committee, American; establishment (EO 13061)

Intelligence Oversight Board, The; amendment (EO 13070)

Internal Revenue Service Management Board; establishment (EO 13051)

International Exchanges and Training, Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored; establishment (EO 13055)

Lake Tahoe Ecosystem, Federal Interagency Partnership on the; establishment (EO 13057)

Race, President's Advisory Board on; establishment (EO 13050)

Sustainable Development, President's Council on; expansion and extension (EO 13053)

Computing and Communications, Information Technology, and the Next Generation Internet, Advisory Committee on High-Performance; establishment (EO 13035)

Constitution Week (Proc. 7022)

Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry, Advisory Commission on; amendments (EO's 13040, 13056)

Consumers Week, National (Proc. 7045)

Cotton, upland; imports (Proc. 6969)

Crime Victims' Rights Week, National (Proc. 6989)

Critical Infrastructure Protection, President's Commission on; amendments (EO's 13041, 13064)

Cuba; state of emergency with U.S. and vessels' regulation (Notice of Feb. 27, p. 248)

D

D.A.R.E. Day, National (Proc. 6984)

Defense and national security
Classification of national security information (Order of Feb. 26, p. 248)
Foreign assistance. *See* specific country.
Terrorists threatening Middle East peace process (Notice of Jan. 21, p. 246)

Defense Authorization Act, National; delegation of authority
Fiscal Year 1996 (Presidential Determination No. 97-39, p. 315)
Fiscal Year 1997 (Memorandum of July 24, p. 305)
Fiscal year 1998 (Memorandum of Dec. 19, p. 321)

Defense Transportation Day, National (Proc. 7002)

Developing countries; agricultural assistance (EO 13044)

Digital Television Broadcasters, Advisory Committee on Public Interest Obligations of
Amendment (EO 13065)
Establishment (EO 13038)

Disability Employment Awareness Month, National (Proc. 7031)

Distilled spirits; World Trade Organization agreement (Proc. 7011)

Domestic Violence Awareness Month, National (Proc. 7030)

Dominican Republic; narcotics control (Presidential Determination Nos. 97-18, p. 249; 97-38, p. 314)

Drugs (*See* Narcotics and drugs; specific country)

Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month, National (Proc. 7057)

E

Eastern Caribbean Regional Security System; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-38, p. 314)

Ecuador; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-18, p. 249)

Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A. (Proc. 6990)

Education Excellence for Hispanic Americans, President's Advisory Commission on; continuation (EO 13062)

Egypt; U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination No. 97-30, p. 306)

Environment
Air quality standards (Memorandum of July 16, p. 293)

Title 3—The President

Heritage Rivers, American; initiative (EO 13061)
Lake Tahoe ecosystem (EO 13057)
Risks to children (EO 13045)
Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children, Task Force on; establishment (EO 13045)
Erikson, Leif (Proc. 7035)
Export control regulations; continuation of emergency (Notice of Aug. 13, p. 306)
Export Council; President's; continuation (EO 13062)

F

Family Caregivers Week, National (Proc. 7055)
Family Week, National (Proc. 7054)
Farm-City Week, National (Proc. 7053)
Farm Safety and Health Week, National (Proc. 7026)
Father's Day (Proc. 7010)
Federal. *See* other part of title
Fire Prevention Week (Proc. 7032)
Flag Day and National Flag Week (Proc. 7009)
Food Recovery, National Week of (Proc. 7019)
Foreign assistance (*See also* specific country; organization)
Agricultural assistance (EO 13044)
Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (*See also* specific country)
Defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 97-19, p. 279)
Transfer of funds (Memorandum of Aug. 20, p. 308)
Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995; delegation of authority (Memorandum of Apr. 24, p. 285)
Forest Products Week, National (Proc. 7042)

G

Generalized System of Preferences. *See* Trade
Georgia
Defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 97-19, p. 279)
Emigration policies (Presidential Determination No. 97-27, p. 291)
German-American Day (Proc. 7034)
Gold Star Mother's Day (Proc. 7028)
Government agencies and employees (*See also* Commissions, boards, committees, etc.)

Central Intelligence Agency; delegation of authority (Memorandum of Aug. 5, p. 306)
Classification of national security information (Order of Feb. 26, p. 248)
Closing of Departments and Agencies on December 26, 1997 (EO 13068)
Federal Bureau of Investigation; employees under Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Memorandum of Apr. 14, p. 284)
Management improvement in the executive branch (EO 13048)
Naval Special Warfare Development Group; exclusion from Federal labor-management relations program (EO 13039)
Overseas employees, certain; eligibility for noncompetitive appointments (EO 13054)
Pay and allowances; rate adjustment (EO 13071)
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation; Executive Director (EO 13063)
Seat belt use (EO 13043)
Tobacco smoke protections in Federal workplace (EO 13058)
Greek Independence Day (Proc. 6979)
Grenada; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-38, p. 314)
Grenadines; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-38, p. 314)
Groom Lake, NV, Air Force's operating location near; classified information (Presidential Determination No. 97-35, p. 311)
Guard and Reserve Week, National Employer Support of the (Proc. 7046)
Guatemala; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-18, p. 249)
Gulf War Veterans' Illnesses, Presidential Advisory Committee on; extension (EO 13034)
Gun Violence, National Day of Concern About Young People and (Proc. 7049)

H

Haiti; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-18, p. 249)
Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the U.S. *See* Trade
Health and safety (*See also* special observances)
Children (EO 13045)
Human research subjects; protection (Memorandum of Mar. 27, p. 281)

Index

- Seat belt use (EO 13043)
 - Tobacco smoke in the Federal workplace (EO 13058)
 - Health Care Industry, Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the; amendments (EO's 13040, 13056)
 - Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children, Task Force on Environmental; establishment (EO 13045)
 - Heart Month, American (Proc. 6971)
 - Heritage Rivers Interagency Committee, American; establishment (EO 13061)
 - High-Performance Computing and Communications, Information Technology, and the Next Generation Internet; establishment (EO 13035)
 - Hispanic Americans, President's Advisory Commission for Education Excellence for; continuation (EO 13062)
 - Hispanic Heritage Month, National (Proc. 7020)
 - Hong Kong
 - Economic and trade offices; extension of privileges, exemptions, and immunities under the International Organizations Immunities Act (EO 13052)
 - Narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-18, p. 249)
 - Hope and Renewal, National Day of (Proc. 6968)
 - Human Radiation Experiments, Advisory Committee on; termination (EO 13062)
 - Human research subjects, protections (Memorandum of Mar. 27, p. 281)
 - Human Rights Day and Human Rights Week (Proc. 7059)
- I**
- Immigration
 - Illegal (Presidential Determination No. 97-16, p. 246)
 - Refugee admissions to U.S. (Presidential Determination No. 97-37, p. 312)
 - India; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-18, p. 249)
 - Indian Heritage Month, National American (Proc. 7047)
 - Information Infrastructure, United States Advisory Council on the National; termination (EO 13062)
 - Information Technology, and the Next Generation Internet, Advisory Committee on High-Performance Computing and Communications; establishment (EO 13035)
 - Information technology products; World Trade Organization agreement (Proc. 7011)
 - Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997; delegation of authority (Memorandum of Aug. 5, p. 306)
 - Intelligence Oversight Board, The; amendment (EO 13070)
 - Internal Revenue Service Management Board; establishment (EO 13051)
 - International entities
 - Exchanges and training programs; coordination (EO 13055)
 - Public organizations; designations (EO's 13049, 13052)
 - International Rural Women's Day (Proc. 7041)
 - Internet, Advisory Committee on High-Performance Computing and Communications, Information Technology, and the Next Generation; establishment (EO 13035)
 - Investigation, Federal Bureau of; employees under Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Memorandum of Apr. 14, p. 284)
 - Iran
 - Certain transactions prohibited (EO 13059)
 - Troop withdrawal and termination of intelligence cooperation with Bosnia and Herzegovina (Presidential Determination No. 97-22, p. 286)
 - Narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-18, p. 249)
 - State of emergency with U.S. (Notices of Mar. 5, p. 279; Sept. 30, p. 311)
 - Iraq; state of emergency with U.S. (Notice of July 31, p. 305)
 - Ireland, International Fund for; U.S. contributions (Presidential Determination No. 97-33, p. 309)
 - Irish-American Heritage Month (Proc. 6974)
- J**
- Jamaica; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-18, p. 249)
 - Jewish Heritage Week (Proc. 7001)
 - Jordan; U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination No. 97-30, p. 306)
- K**
- Kazakhstan
 - Defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 97-19, p. 279)
 - Proposed nuclear energy agreement (Presidential Determination No. 98-5, p. 319)

Title 3—The President

Trade with U.S. (Presidential Determination Nos. 97–28, p. 292; 98–7, p. 320)
King, Martin Luther, Jr., Federal Holiday (Proc. 6967)
Korea, North; nuclear facilities (Presidential Determination No. 97–20, p. 280)
Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization; U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination Nos. 97–20, p. 280; 97–21, p. 286)
Korean War Veterans Armistice Day, National (Proc. 7014)
Kyrgyzstan
 Defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 97–19, p. 279)
 Trade with U.S. (Presidential Determination Nos. 97–28, p. 292; 98–7, p. 320)

L

Labor
 Disputes. *See* specific company or union
 Federal Labor-Management Relations Program (EO 13039)
Labor Organization, President's Committee on the International; continuation (EO 13062)
Lake Tahoe Ecosystem, Federal Inter-agency Partnership on the; establishment (EO 13057)
Laos; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97–18, p. 249)
Law Day, U.S.A. (Proc. 6995)
Law enforcement and crime (*See* specific country; Narcotics and drugs; Special observances)
Lebanon; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97–18, p. 249)
Leif Erikson Day (Proc. 7035)
Libya; state of emergency with U.S. (Notice of Jan. 2, p. 245)
Loyalty Day (Proc. 6997)

M

Malaysia; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97–18, p. 249)
Maritime Day, National (Proc. 7005)
Medal of Science, President's Committee on the National; continuation (EO 13062)
Memorial Day (Proc. 7006)
Mental Retardation, President's Committee on; continuation (EO 13062)
Mexico; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97–18, p. 249)

Middle East (*See also* specific country)
 Peace and stability fund; creation (Presidential Determination No. 97–30, p. 306)
 Terrorists threatening peace process (Notice of Jan. 21, p. 246)
Minority Enterprise Development Week (Proc. 7024)
Moldova
 Defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 97–19, p. 279)
 Emigration policies (Presidential Determination No. 97–27, p. 291)
Mother's Day (Proc. 6999)

N

Narcotics and drugs (*See also* specific country)
 Certification for major producing and transit countries (Presidential Determination No. 97–18, p. 249)
National. *See* other part of title
Naval Special Warfare Development Group; exclusion from the Federal labor-management relations program (EO 13039)
Nevis; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97–38, p. 314)
New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (*See* Soviet Union, New Independent States of the Former)
Nigeria; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97–18, p. 249)
North American Free Trade Agreement; accelerated schedule of duty elimination (Proc. 7016)
Nuclear energy
 Brazil (Presidential Determination No. 98–2, p. 316)
 Kazakhstan (Presidential Determination No. 98–5, p. 319)
 North Korea (Presidential Determination No. 97–20, p. 280)
 Switzerland (Presidential Determination No. 98–1, p. 315)

O

Occupational Safety and Health, Federal Advisory Council on; continuation (EO 13062)
Office. *See* other part of title
Older Americans Month (Proc. 6996)
Older Workers Employment Week, National (Proc. 6978)
Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week, National (Proc. 6992)

Index

P

Pacific Trade and Investment Policy, Commission on United States-; termination (EO 13062)
 Pakistan; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-18, p. 249)
 Palestine Liberation Organization; suspending restrictions on U.S. relations (Presidential Determination Nos. 97-17, p. 247; 98-8, p. 320)
 Pan American Day and Pan American Week (Proc. 6987)
 Panama; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-18, p. 249)
 Paraguay; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-18, p. 249)
 Parents' Day (Proc. 7015)
 Park Week, National (Proc. 6994)
 Partnership Council, National; continuation (EO 13062)
 Pay Inequity Awareness Day, National (Proc. 6985)
 Peace Officers Memorial Day (Proc. 7000)
 Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day, National (Proc. 7058)
 Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation; Executive Director (EO 13063)
 Peru; narcotics control (Presidential Determination Nos. 97-18, p. 249; 97-38, p. 314)
 Pharmaceuticals and chemical intermediates; tariff agreement (Proc. 6892)
 Physical Fitness and Sports, President's Council on; continuation (EO 13062)
 Poison Prevention Week, National (Proc. 6977)
 Police Week (Proc. 7000)
 Pollution; air quality standards (Memorandum of July 16, p. 293)
 POW/MIA Recognition Day, National (Proc. 7023)
 Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day (Proc. 7006)
 Prayer, National Day of (Proc. 6991)
 President's; Presidential. *See* other part of title
 Prisoner of War Recognition Day, National Former (Proc. 6983)
 Public international organization designation
 Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices (EO 13052)
 Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (EO 13049)
 Pulaski Memorial Day, General (Proc. 7036)

R

Race, President's Advisory Board on; establishment (EO 13050)
 Railroads, labor dispute emergency board; establishment (EO 13060)
 Red Cross Month, American (Proc. 6973)
 Refugees; admissions to U.S. (Presidential Determination No. 97-37, p. 312)
 Religious Freedom Day (Proc. 6966)
 Rivers, American Heritage, initiative (EO 13061)
 Russia; defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 97-19, p. 279)

S

Safety Risks to Children, Tasks Force on Environmental Health Risks and; establishment (EO 13045)
 School, America Goes Back to (Proc. 7018)
 School Lunch Week, National (Proc. 7038)
 Science and Technology, President's Committee of Advisors on; continuation (EO 13062)
 Seat belt use (EO 13043)
 Security, national. *See* Defense and national security
 Security Act of 1947, National, 50th Anniversary (Proc. 7021)
 Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee, President's National; continuation (EO 13062)
 Serbia and Montenegro (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia)
 State of emergency with U.S. (Notice of May 28, p. 289)
 U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination No. 97-26, p. 291)
 Service and Volunteer Week, National (Proc. 6986)
 Small Business Week (Proc. 7008)
 Smokeout Day, National Great American (Proc. 7051)
 Soviet Union, New Independent States of the Former; assistance (Memorandum of July 24, p. 305; Presidential Determination Nos. 97-19, p. 279; 97-23, p. 287; 98-4, p. 318)
 Special observances
 50th Anniversary of the National Security Act of 1947 (Proc. 7021)
 America Goes Back to School (Proc. 7018)
 American Heart Month (Proc. 6971)
 American Red Cross Month (Proc. 6973)

Title 3—The President

Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month (Proc. 6998)	National Day of Hope and Renewal (Proc. 6968)
Austrian-American Day (Proc. 7027)	National Day of Prayer (Proc. 6991)
Bill of Rights Day (Proc. 7059)	National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week (Proc. 7002)
Cancer Control Month (Proc. 6980)	National Disability Employment Awareness Month (Proc. 7031)
Captive Nations Week (Proc. 7012)	National Domestic Violence Awareness Month (Proc. 7030)
Child Health Day (Proc. 7033)	National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month (Proc. 7057)
Citizenship Day and Constitution Week (Proc. 7022)	National Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Week (Proc. 7046)
Columbus Day (Proc. 7039)	National Family Caregivers Week (Proc. 7055)
Death of William J. Brennan, Jr. (Proc. 7013)	National Family Week (Proc. 7054)
Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A. (Proc. 6990)	National Farm-City Week (Proc. 7053)
Father's Day (Proc. 7010)	National Farm Safety and Health Week (Proc. 7026)
Fire Prevention Week (Proc. 7032)	National Forest Products Week (Proc. 7042)
Flag Day and National Flag Week (Proc. 7009)	National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day (Proc. 6983)
General Pulaski Memorial Day (Proc. 7036)	National Great American Smokeout Day (Proc. 7051)
German-American Day (Proc. 7034)	National Hispanic Heritage Month (Proc. 7020)
Gold Star Mother's Day (Proc. 7028)	National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week (Proc. 7025)
Greek Independence Day (Proc. 6979)	National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day (Proc. 7014)
Human Rights Day and Human Rights Week (Proc. 7059)	National Maritime Day (Proc. 7005)
International Rural Women's Day (Proc. 7041)	National Older Workers Employment Week (Proc. 6978)
Irish-American Heritage Month (Proc. 6974)	National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week (Proc. 6992)
Jewish Heritage Week (Proc. 7001)	National Park Week (Proc. 6994)
Law Day, U.S.A. (Proc. 6995)	National Pay Inequity Awareness Day (Proc. 6985)
Leif Erikson Day (Proc. 7035)	National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day (Proc. 7058)
Loyalty Day (Proc. 6997)	National Poison Prevention Week (Proc. 6977)
Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday (Proc. 6967)	National POW/MIA Recognition Day (Proc. 7023)
Minority Enterprise Development Week (Proc. 7024)	National Safe Boating Week (Proc. 7003)
Mother's Day (Proc. 6999)	National School Lunch Week (Proc. 7038)
National Adoption Month (Proc. 7048)	National Service and Volunteer Week (Proc. 6986)
National African American History Month (Proc. 6970)	National Week of Food Recovery (Proc. 7019)
National American Indian Heritage Month (Proc. 7047)	National Wildlife Week (Proc. 6993)
National Breast Cancer Awareness Month (Proc. 7029)	Older Americans Month (Proc. 6996)
National Character Counts Week (Proc. 7043)	Pan American Day and Pan American Week (Proc. 6987)
National Child Abuse Prevention Month (Proc. 6981)	
National Child Passenger Safety Week (Proc. 6972)	
National Children's Day (Proc. 7040)	
National Consumers Week (Proc. 7045)	
National Crime Victims' Rights Week (Proc. 6989)	
National D.A.R.E. Day (Proc. 9984)	
National Day of Concern About Young People and Gun Violence (Proc. 7049)	

Index

- Parents' Day (Proc. 7015)
 - Peace Officers Memorial Day and Police Week (Proc. 7000)
 - Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day (Proc. 7006)
 - Religious Freedom Day (Proc. 6966)
 - Save Your Vision Week (Proc. 6976)
 - Small Business Week (Proc. 7008)
 - Thanksgiving Day (Proc. 7052)
 - United Nations Day (Proc. 7044)
 - Veterans Day (Proc. 7050)
 - White Cane Safety Day (Proc. 7037)
 - Women's Equality Day (Proc. 7017)
 - Women's History Month (Proc. 6975)
 - World AIDS Day (Proc. 7056)
 - World Trade Week (Proc. 7004)
 - Wright Brothers Day (Proc. 7061)
 - St. Kitts; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-38, p. 314)
 - St. Lucia; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-38, p. 314)
 - St. Vincent; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-38, p. 314)
 - Sudan; state of emergency with U.S. (EO 13067)
 - Sustainable Development, President's Council on, expansion and extension (EO 13053)
 - Switzerland; proposed nuclear energy agreement (Presidential Determination No. 98-1, p. 315)
 - Syria; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-18, p. 249)
- T**
- Taiwan
 - American Institute employees (EO 13054)
 - Narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-18, p. 249)
 - Tajikistan, trade with U.S. (Presidential Determination Nos. 97-28, p. 292; 98-7, p. 320)
 - Technology, and the Next Generation Internet, Advisory Committee on High-Performance Computing and Communications, Information; establishment (EO 13035)
 - Television Broadcasters, Advisory Committee on Public Interest Obligations of Digital
 - Amendment (EO 13065)
 - Establishment (EO 13038)
 - Thailand; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97-18, p. 249)
 - Thanksgiving Day (Proc. 7052)
 - Tobacco smoke in Federal workplace (EO 13058)
 - Trade (*See also* specific commodity, country, or region)
 - Export control regulations; continuation of emergency (Notice of Aug. 13, p. 306)
 - Generalized System of Preferences (Procs. 6969, 6988, 7007)
 - Harmonized Tariff schedule (Procs. 6969, 6982, 6988, 7007, 7011, 7016)
 - Most-favored nation status. *See* specific country.
 - North American Free Trade Agreement; duty elimination (Proc. 7016)
 - Pharmaceuticals and chemical intermediates, tariff agreement (Proc. 6982)
 - World Trade Organization, implementing agreements (Proc. 7011; EO 13042)
 - Trade and Environment Policy Advisory Committee, President's; continuation (EO 13062)
 - Trade Week, World (Proc. 7004)
 - Trading With the Enemy Act; authorities extension (Presidential Determination No. 97-32, p. 308)
 - Transportation (*See also* Special observances)
 - Seat belt use (EO 13043)
 - Transportation Week, National (Proc. 7002)
 - Turkey; U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination No. 97-24, p. 287)
 - Turkmenistan
 - Defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 97-19, p. 279)
 - Trade with U.S. (Presidential Determination Nos. 97-28, p. 292; 98-7, p. 320)
- U**
- Ukraine
 - Defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 97-19, p. 279)
 - Emigration policies (Presidential Determination No. 97-27, p. 291)
 - UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola)
 - Certain transactions prohibited (EO 13069)
 - State of emergency with U.S. (Notice of Sept. 24, p. 310)
 - Suspension of entry of persons who are senior officials and adult members of their immediate families (Proc. 7060)
 - United Nations Day (Proc. 7044)

Title 3—The President

United Nations; rates of compensation for U.S. representatives (Memorandum of Apr. 1, p. 284)

Uzbekistan

Defense assistance (Presidential Determination No. 97–19, p. 279)

Trade with U.S. (Presidential Determination Nos. 97–28, p. 292; 98–7, p. 320)

V

Venezuela; narcotics control (Presidential Determination Nos. 97–18, p. 249; 97–38, p. 314)

Veterans Day (Proc. 7050)

Vietnam; narcotics control (Presidential Determination No. 97–18, p. 249)

Vision Week, Save Your (Proc. 6967)

W

Weapons of mass destruction, continuation of emergency (Notice of Nov. 12, p. 318)

White Cane Safety Day (Proc. 7037)

White House, Committee for the Preservation of the; continuation (EO 13062)

White House Fellowships, President's Commission on; continuation (EO 13062)

Wildlife Week, National (Proc. 6993)

Women's Equality Day (Proc. 7017)

Women's History Month (Proc. 6975)

World AIDS Day (Proc. 7056)

World Trade Organization; implementing agreements (Proc. 7011; EO 13042)

World Trade Week (Proc. 7004)

Wright Brothers Day (Proc. 7061)

Y

Young People and Gun Violence, National Day of Concern About (Proc. 7049)

Yugoslavia, Federal Republic. *See* Serbia and Montenegro

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 345.

Table of CFR Titles and Chapters

(Revised as of January 1, 1998)

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 3201)
- XXIII Department of Energy (Part 3301)

Title 5—Administrative Personnel—Continued

Chap.	
XXIV	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Part 3401)
XXV	Department of the Interior (Part 3501)
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)
XLI	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)
LXI	National Labor Relations Board (Part 7101)
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)

Title 7—Agriculture—Continued

Chap.	
III	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 300—399)
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)
XIII	Northeast Dairy Compact Commission (Parts 1300—1399)
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 the Chief Financial Officer, 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)

Title 7—Agriculture—Continued

Chap.	
XXXVI	National Agricultural Statistics Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3600—3699)
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)

Title 12—Banks and Banking—Continued

Chap.	
VIII	Federal Financing Bank (Parts 800—899)
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)

Title 15—Commerce and Foreign Trade—Continued

Chap.

SUBTITLE C—Regulations Relating to Foreign Trade Agreements

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 25—Indians—Continued

Chap.

- VII Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians, Department of the Interior (Part 1200)

Title 26—Internal Revenue

- 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 Standards, 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)
- XXVII 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

Chap.

- I Mine Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor (Parts 1—199)
- II Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior (Parts 200—299)
- 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)

Chap.

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)
- 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

Chap.

- I Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce (Parts 1—199)
- II Copyright Office, Library of Congress (Parts 200—299)
- 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)

Title 41—Public Contracts and Property Management—Continued

Chap.

- 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

- 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 (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)

Title 45—Public Welfare—Continued

Chap.	
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)
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	United States 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)

Title 48—Federal Acquisition Regulations System—Continued

Chap.

- 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 Benefits Acquisition Regulation (Parts 1600—1699)
- 17 Office of Personnel Management (Parts 1700—1799)
- 18 National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Parts 1800—1899)
- 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)

Title 49—Transportation—Continued

Chap.

- 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)
- 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

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, 1998)

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, United States	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
Chief Financial Officer, Office of	7, XXX
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
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
American Indians, Office of the Special Trustee	25, VII

Agency	CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	7, III; 9, I
Appalachian Regional Commission	5, IX
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	36, XI
Arctic Research Commission	45, XXIII
Armed Forces Retirement Home	5, XI
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
Chief Financial Officer, Office of	7, XXX
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

Agency	CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter
Army Department	32, V; 33, II; 36, III, 48, 51
Defense Intelligence Agency	32, I
Defense Logistics Agency	32, I, XII; 48, 54
Engineers, Corps of	33, II; 36, III
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 2
National Imagery and Mapping Agency	32, I
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 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

Agency	CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 1
Federal Aviation Administration	14, I
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
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	24, IX
Secretary, Office of	24, Subtitle A, VII
Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Office of Assistant Secretary for	24, II, VIII, X, XX
Human Development Services, Office of	45, XIII
Immigration and Naturalization Service	8, I
Independent Counsel, Office of	28, VII
Indian Affairs, Bureau of	25, I, V
Indian Affairs, Office of the Assistant Secretary	25, VI
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	25, II
Indian Health Service	25, V
Information Agency, United States	22, V
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 19
Information Resources Management, Office of	7, XXVII
Information Security Oversight Office, National Archives and Records Administration	32, XX
Inspector General	
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	
American Indians, Office of the Special Trustee	25, VII
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

Agency	CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter
Mines, Bureau of	30, VI
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, United States Agency for	22, II
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 7
International Development Cooperation Agency, United States	22, XII
International Development, United States 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 Standards, Office of	29, II, 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 Standards, Office of	29, II, 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
Micronesia Status Negotiations, Office for	32, XXVII
Mine Safety and Health Administration	30, I
Minerals Management Service	30, II

Agency	CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter
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, XL1
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 Imagery and Mapping Agency	32, I
National Indian Gaming Commission	25, III
National Institute for Literacy	34, XI
National Institute of Standards and Technology	15, II
National Labor Relations Board	5, LXI; 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
Northeast Dairy Compact Commission	7, XIII
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