



Code of Federal Regulations

3

1999 Compilation

and

Parts 100–102

Revised as of January 1, 2000

The President

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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
1998	7062–7161	13072–13109
1999	7162–7262	13110–13144

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, 2000), 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, 2000.

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 1999 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, 1999 Comp.” Thus, the preferred abbreviated citation for Proclamation 7162 appearing on page 1 of this book, is “3 CFR, 1999 Comp., p. 1.” Chapter I entries may be cited “3 CFR.” Thus, the preferred abbreviated citation for Section 100.1, appearing in Chapter I of this book, is “3 CFR 100.1.”

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, 2000, 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 and Karen A. Thornton, with the assistance of John S. Ashlin, Karen L. Ashlin, and Jennifer S. Mangum.

Cite Presidential documents in this volume
3 CFR, 1999 Comp.
thus: **3 CFR, 1999 Comp., p. 1**

Cite Chapter I entries in this volume
3 CFR
thus: **3 CFR 100.1**

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1999 Compilation— Presidential Documents

PROCLAMATIONS

Proclamation 7162 of January 14, 1999

Religious Freedom Day, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On Religious Freedom Day we commemorate a landmark achievement in the history of our Nation: the adoption in 1786 by the Virginia legislature of a religious freedom statute. This historic legislation, drafted by Thomas Jefferson and co-sponsored by James Madison, was designed to prevent religious discrimination and to protect Virginians from pressure to join or support any church. It served as the model for the First Amendment of our Constitution, the guarantee of freedom of religion that has beckoned so many people fleeing persecution to seek sanctuary in this land.

Americans are a deeply religious people, and our right to worship as we choose, to follow our own personal beliefs, is the source of much of our Nation's strength. Our churches, synagogues, mosques, temples, and other houses of worship are centers of community service and community life. They preserve and promote the values and religious traditions that have infused our efforts to build a civil society based on mutual respect, compassion, and generosity. They provide our children with the moral compass to make wise choices.

America's reverence for religious freedom and religious tolerance has saved us from much of the hatred and violence that have plagued so many other peoples around the world. We have always been vigilant in protecting this freedom, but our efforts cannot stop at our own shores. We cannot ignore the suffering of men and women across the globe today who are harassed, imprisoned, tortured, and executed simply for seeking to live by their own beliefs. Freedom of religion is a fundamental human right that must be upheld by every nation and guaranteed by every government. The pro-

motion of religious freedom for all peoples must continue to serve as a central element of our foreign policy.

Reflecting our steadfast commitment to this goal, last fall the Congress passed, and I was proud to sign into law, the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998. This legislation enhances our ability to advance freedom of religion for men and women of all faiths throughout the world. It also establishes a new position at the Department of State—the Ambassador at Large for International Religious Freedom—to ensure that religious liberty concerns receive consistent and appropriate attention at the highest policy-making levels.

On Religious Freedom Day, let us give thanks for this precious right that has so profoundly shaped and sustained our Nation, and let us strengthen our efforts to share its blessings with oppressed peoples everywhere.

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, 1999, as Religious Freedom Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs, and I urge all Americans to reaffirm their devotion to the fundamental principles of religious freedom and religious tolerance.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7163 of January 15, 1999

Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

January 15 would have marked the 70th birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., a man of great vision and moral purpose whose dream for our Nation set into motion such powerful, sweeping changes that their impact is still being felt today. While he was taken from us too soon, we still have with us the gifts of his vision, convictions, eloquence, and example. We still hear the echo of his voice telling us that “Life’s most persistent and urgent question is, ‘What are you doing for others?’”

We know what Dr. King did for others. He energized and mobilized a generation of Americans, black and white, to join in the struggle for civil rights, to respond to violence, hatred, and unjust incarceration with the spirit of peace, love, and righteousness. He taught us that we could not claim America as the land of justice, freedom, and equality as long as millions of our citizens continually and systematically faced discriminatory and oppressive treatment. He challenged us to recognize that the fundamental rights of all Americans are forever interconnected, for “we are

caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly.”

Martin Luther King, Jr., awakened America’s conscience to the immorality of racism. He was the driving force behind the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968. For African Americans, this landmark legislation meant that the opportunity for a quality education would no longer be impossible, the levers of the voting booth would no longer be out of reach, and the purchase of a dream home would no longer be unattainable. Millions of Americans—of every race and background and culture—live brighter lives today because of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Dr. King’s dream of unity for America did not die with him. Today, as our Nation becomes increasingly multiracial and multiethnic, his compelling vision is more important than ever, and the means for realizing it are now within our reach. This past year, as part of my Initiative on Race, Americans across the country participated in thousands of honest and open conversations about race in a sincere effort to heal our divisions and move toward genuine reconciliation. We learned much about the roots of prejudice; but more important, we learned much about how to overcome it. In community after community, in every field of endeavor from sports and education to business and religion, we discovered organizations and programs that have succeeded in bridging gaps between people of different races and cultures. These promising practices offer us both realistic guidelines for everyday action and genuine hope that we can respect one another’s differences and embrace the values that unite us.

Now it is our turn to answer the question, “What are you doing for others?” As part of our response, each year since 1994 we have made the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday a national day of service, a day on which to honor Dr. King’s legacy through service projects across our country. Instead of taking a day off, millions of our fellow Americans respond to the needs of their communities, through activities like tutoring children, sheltering the homeless, making schoolyards safer, or making public parks more inviting.

Let us make this year’s observance the beginning of a broader effort to improve our communities and the lives of our fellow Americans, to make the personal choices and take the personal actions that will bridge the gaps—racial and otherwise—that keep us from becoming the people we were meant to be. Working together, joining our hearts and our hands, we will succeed in building One America for the 21st century and in fulfilling the dream of Martin Luther King, Jr.

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 18, 1999, as the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday. I call upon all Americans to observe this occasion and to honor Dr. King’s legacy with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

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Title 3—The President

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7164 of January 29, 1999

National Consumer Protection Week, 1999

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

Consumers are too often the target of unfair, deceptive, or fraudulent practices. Modern advances in telecommunications and marketing technology have dramatically increased both the sophistication and the potential threat of such practices. Perpetrators of fraud can reach consumers across the country through the Internet, on television, the telephone, or by direct mail, misrepresenting themselves as legitimate business people. Because their proposals appear legitimate, these unscrupulous operators frequently succeed in cheating vulnerable consumers out of hard-earned dollars.

One of the most damaging fraudulent practices is credit fraud. Credit fraud—stealing credit cards or credit identities and cheating consumers through deceptive or abusive lending practices—can be difficult to recognize. Fraudulent credit transactions are often complicated and can occur when perpetrators hide or fail to disclose essential information to consumers. By stealing consumers' credit identities, criminals can run up huge debts and ruin their victims' credit records. And credit fraud costs all of us in higher interest rates and fees.

The best defense we have against credit fraud is education. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC), the National Association of Consumer Agency Administrators, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, the American Association of Retired Persons, the National Consumers League, the Consumer Federation of America, and the National Association of Attorneys General are working in partnership to inform Americans about the dangers of credit fraud. As part of this effort, the FTC and its partners offer information online, by telephone, and in writing to alert consumers about the warning signs of credit fraud and how to protect themselves against it. The FTC, in cooperation with State Attorneys General and the Internal Revenue Service, is also actively prosecuting credit fraud cases that target some of our most vulnerable citizens.

I encourage all Americans to learn more about credit fraud, to read their credit reports carefully, to protect such personal information as their bank account, credit card, and Social Security numbers, and to know how to recognize the characteristics of fraudulent proposals. By using credit wisely and remaining alert to the possibility of credit fraud, we can better protect the well-being of our families and preserve our financial health and security.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim January 31

through February 6, 1999, as National Consumer Protection Week. I call upon government officials, industry leaders, consumer advocates, and the American people to participate in programs that foster credit literacy and raise public awareness about the dangers of credit fraud and other deceptive and fraudulent practices.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7165 of February 1, 1999

National African American History Month, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The story of African Americans is one of strength, suffering, courage, and triumph. Arriving on these shores more than 350 years ago, African Americans have been a central element of our national identity, and their long journey from the horrors of slavery and oppression through the struggle for equality and justice informs our national experience. By observing African American History Month each year, we not only remember the tragic errors of our past, but also celebrate the achievements of African Americans and the promise they hold for our future as one America.

This year's theme, "The Legacy of African American Leadership for the Present and the Future," is a recognition that we can draw strength and inspiration to face our challenges from the vision, voices, character, and accomplishments of the many extraordinary African Americans who have gone before us. These gifted men and women, from every walk of life and every field of endeavor, were shaped but not defeated by their experience of racism, and their response was to move our Nation closer to our ideals of freedom, justice, and equality.

We remember Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth, whose powerful firsthand accounts of their lives as slaves and the moral strength of their argument helped create the momentum that brought an end to slavery in America. In our own century, we all have benefited from the skills, determination, and indefatigable spirit of such African American leaders as Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. Du Bois, A. Philip Randolph, Ella Baker, Thurgood Marshall, Medgar Evers, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Whether organizing peaceful demonstrations, creating educational and economic opportunities, fighting Jim Crow laws in the courts, or conducting peaceful protests, they awakened the conscience of our Nation and won signal victories for justice and human dignity. We recall the courage of the Little Rock Nine, who opened the doors of American education for so many other deserving young people. We remember the strength of Rosa Parks, who stood up for civil rights by sitting down where she belonged. We continue to draw inspiration from the leadership of Dorothy Height, who has done

so much to strengthen families and communities not only in our own Nation, but also around the world.

These and so many other African American leaders have enriched our national life and shaped our national character. They have challenged us to recognize that America's racial, cultural, and ethnic diversity will be among our greatest strengths 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 February 1999 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 and appreciation of African American history.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7166 of February 3, 1999

American Heart Month, 1999

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

Thanks to the dedicated efforts of scientists and researchers and the strong support of the American public, today we stand at the threshold of a new frontier in the prevention and treatment of heart disease. And in coming years, Americans will reap even greater benefits from our ongoing commitment to heart research.

Already, research has profoundly altered scientists' understanding of heart disease, revealing that the likelihood of heart disease is increased by risk factors such as smoking, high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, diabetes, obesity, physical inactivity, and a family history of early heart disease. Armed with this knowledge, millions of Americans have been able to take steps to reduce their risk of illness. Thanks to scientific discoveries, those already afflicted with heart disease now have access to lifesaving therapies and procedures such as clot-dissolving drugs, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, defibrillation, and balloon angioplasty.

Even greater advances lie ahead. Fields on the verge of delivering major innovations include molecular genetics, gene therapy, biotechnology, immunology, and epidemiology. The next breakthroughs will include better noninvasive diagnostic tools that can help physicians examine the heart and blood vessels without surgery; an implantable mechanical device that can restore heart function to those suffering heart failure; and a drug that can promote the growth of new blood vessels to body tissues and organs with poor circulation.

But technology is not a panacea. Despite the great gains we have made, heart disease remains the leading cause of death in the United States, and millions of Americans have at least one risk factor for heart disease. Moreover, recent data have shown a slight rise in the death rate for stroke and a slowing in the decline of the death rate for coronary heart disease. Some cardiovascular conditions, such as heart failure, as well as two key heart disease risk factors, obesity and physical inactivity, are on the increase among Americans.

We must work together to make all Americans aware of the information science has given us regarding controllable risk factors for cardiovascular disease. It is particularly important that we reach out to African Americans, Hispanic Americans, other minority communities, and women, who often are at high risk for heart disease and stroke, and ensure that they have access to the resources and information they need to guard against these afflictions. We must also encourage families to teach their children the importance of adopting healthy lifestyle practices early and maintaining them into and throughout adulthood.

The Federal Government continues to play a vital role in improving the cardiovascular health of Americans by supporting research and public education through the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute of the National Institutes of Health. The American Heart Association, through its research and education programs and its broad network of dedicated volunteers, also plays a crucial part in bringing about much-needed advances.

As Americans look ahead to a new century and a new millennium, we should use the momentum of past heart research as a springboard to even greater gains. In recognition of the importance of the ongoing fight 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 1999 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 third day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proc. 7167

Title 3—The President

Proclamation 7167 of February 7, 1999

Death of King Hussein

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Today the world mourns one of its great leaders. A man of principle, a powerful force for good, His Majesty King Hussein was the embodiment of courage, dignity, and wisdom. Steadfast in his support for Middle East peace, he was admired by Americans and beloved by his country. King Hussein was an extraordinary statesman and a true friend of the United States.

As a mark of respect for the memory of King Hussein, I hereby order, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, 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 his interment. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff during this 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 seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7168 of February 25, 1999

American Red Cross Month, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

For almost 120 years, the American Red Cross has served as a beacon of hope to those in need. Reaching out to victims of disaster, generations of Red Cross volunteers have provided shelter, food, and other essential services to relieve the sufferings of families and communities and help people begin the process of rebuilding their lives. Today more than a million dedicated men and women volunteer under the banner of the American Red Cross, upholding this extraordinary tradition of service and assisting people across our Nation and around the world to prevent, prepare for, and respond to emergencies.

The strength and scope of the natural disasters that occurred during 1998 made this past year among the most devastating in recent history. Floods, tornadoes, winter storms, and wildfires ravaged communities across the Nation. Hurricanes Georges and Mitch caused record destruction in the Gulf States and Central America. In total, the American Red Cross responded to

more than 62,000 disasters in 1998. Whether it was a fire that destroyed a family's home or a hurricane that destroyed an entire region, the Red Cross reacted immediately with compassion, generosity, and humanity.

Yet the Red Cross does more than cope with emergencies. During the past year, volunteers collected and processed nearly six million units of life-saving blood for our Nation's hospitals and educated more than 11 million Americans through health and safety courses. The Red Cross also reached out to the men and women of our Armed Forces, their families, and our veterans, helping our military personnel keep in touch with home during family emergencies, offering confidential counseling and other support services, and assisting veterans in obtaining their benefits. In the past year alone, the American Red Cross provided more than 840,000 individual services to those who have given so much to protect our Nation and preserve our freedom.

During American Red Cross Month, as we take time to recognize this vital organization and all that it has accomplished, we can and should look forward with hope to the new century. For while we can never know the challenges we may face in the future, whether as individuals or as a national community, we do know that the American Red Cross will continue to serve, enabling us to meet those challenges and to recover from disaster. As Americans, let us sustain our long-standing support of the Red Cross and its humanitarian mission and renew our commitment to the ideals upon which it was founded. By reaching out with compassion and caring to help those in need, we can ensure a brighter future for our Nation and our world in the new millennium.

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 1999 as American Red Cross Month. I urge all the people of the United States to show support for their local Red Cross chapters and to become active participants in advancing the noble mission of the Red Cross.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7169 of March 1, 1999

Irish-American Heritage Month, 1999

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

During the month of March each year, as millions of Americans celebrate St. Patrick's Day, we remember with special pride our Irish heritage. We remember our ancestors who stood on Ireland's western shores, yearning for the promise of America. Fleeing famine and injustice, they longed for

a new world of opportunities. Millions of these courageous men and women set sail from Ireland, leaving behind all that they had ever known to seek the promise of America. They gave to their new homeland their strength and spirit, sinew and determination, eloquence and wit. In return, America offered them the opportunity for a better life, the chance to rise above poverty and discrimination, and a future where they could live out their dreams.

The Irish who came to America endured many hardships, but they prospered and helped to build our country with innumerable physical and intellectual contributions. They gave us Presidents like Woodrow Wilson, John Kennedy, and Ronald Reagan; patriots like John Barry and Stephen Moylan, who fought fiercely for American independence in the Revolutionary War; jurists like Justice William Brennan, who championed justice and equality; suffragists and social reformers like Maria McCreery; journalists, peacekeepers, artists, playwrights, labor leaders, and educators. These and so many other Irish Americans seized the opportunity of freedom America promised. From their grand literary tradition to their deep religious faith, Irish Americans and their descendants have enriched every facet of American history.

But Irish-American Heritage Month is a time to look to the future as well as to the past. Today we rejoice at the promise of peace in Northern Ireland and the resolve of her people to approach their differences not with weapons, but with words. While the path to peace is rarely easy, it is by necessity a community effort. Americans are a vital part of the process in Northern Ireland by virtue of our shared heritage and shared goal of lasting peace and a better future for all God's children. By lending our hearts, minds, and prayers to the work of peace, we can best fulfill our obligation to the generations of Irish men and women who have given so much to our Nation's life and history.

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 1999 as Irish-American Heritage Month. I call upon all the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7170 of March 1, 1999

Women's History Month, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

A little more than a century ago, an editorial in the *Pittsburgh Dispatch* opposing women's suffrage and criticizing women in the work force so infuri-

ated a young reader that she wrote a letter in protest. Her articulate response prompted the newspaper's editor to offer her a job, and thus Elizabeth Cochrane—later known as Nellie Bly—began her career in journalism. A pioneer of investigative reporting, she exposed the brutal conditions in the care of the mentally ill, reported on poor working conditions in factories, and wrote of the indignities suffered by women in prison. This year, as we reflect on America's past in preparation for our celebration of the new millennium, we recognize that the talent, energy, intellect, and determination of countless women like Nellie Bly have shaped our destiny and enriched our society since our earliest days as a Nation.

From the women who organized the East India Company tea boycotts before the Boston Tea Party to Deborah Sampson, who fought as a soldier in the Revolutionary War; from Angelina and Sarah Grimke, who spoke out against slavery to Harriet Tubman, who risked her life as a conductor on the Underground Railroad; from suffragist Carrie Chapman Catt to sharecropper Fannie Lou Hamer, who faced violence and endured intimidation to become a leader of the Civil Rights movement; from environmentalist Rachel Carson, who changed our way of looking at the world, to physicist Chien-Shiung Wu, who changed our way of looking at the universe, women's history is truly America's history. That is why I was pleased to establish in July of last year the President's Commission on the Celebration of Women in American History, whose recommendations will help us to better understand and rejoice to appreciate the role and accomplishments of women.

During Women's History Month, we honor the generations of women who have served our Nation as doctors and scientists, teachers and factory workers, soldiers and secretaries, athletes and mothers. We honor the women who have worked the land, cared for children and the elderly, nurtured families and businesses, served in charitable organizations and public office. And we remember the good friends we have so recently lost—women such as Bella Abzug, Marjory Stoneman Douglas, and Florence Griffith-Joyner—whose achievements and example continue to light our lives.

But we must do more than remember. We must build on the legacy of the millions of women, whether renowned or anonymous, who have contributed so much to the strength and character of our Nation. We must ensure that women have equal access to the education and opportunities they need to excel. We must guarantee that women receive equal pay in the workplace. We must promote policies and programs—including affordable, high-quality child care—that enable working women to succeed both on the job and in their homes. And we must work to ensure that women have the comfort of knowing they can retire in security. Women who have gone before us accomplished so much, often in the face of hardship and discrimination; we can only imagine what women will accomplish in the future if we break down the remaining barriers that prevent them from reaching their full potential.

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 1999 as Women's History Month. I encourage all Americans to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities, and to remember

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throughout the year the many heroic women whose many and varied contributions have enriched our lives.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7171 of March 1, 1999

Save Your Vision Week, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Vision is an extraordinary blessing—one that should be cherished and protected. Complex and remarkable organs, the eyes work in concert with the brain to produce vision, allowing us to experience the beauty and variety of the physical world around us.

Because blindness and vision loss are often avoidable, the maintenance of good vision must be a top health priority and an integral part of every American's overall health care routine. Preventative eye care is particularly important because there are often no warning signs or pain associated with many eye diseases, and, by the time vision loss is identified, it is frequently too late to undo the damage. Periodic dilated pupil eye examinations can reveal the early signs of eye disease and buy precious time for treatment.

It is equally important to protect our eyes from injury, another leading cause of vision loss. Each year, more than 2.4 million eye injuries occur in the United States. By using protective eyewear when working with machinery or chemicals, playing sports, or engaging in other recreational activities, we can help prevent irreparable loss of sight.

Taking measures to prevent vision loss in our children is especially important because their early development and academic achievement can suffer due to vision problems or diseases. Even before they begin school, children should undergo a complete eye examination so that poor vision or eye disorders can be appropriately treated.

As the 21st century fast approaches, our national investment in research to prevent, postpone, and treat eye diseases and disorders has produced substantial results. Laser technology, new medications, gene mapping, innovations in diagnostic techniques, and other sight-saving discoveries are improving the lives of millions of Americans. These advances in medical research, combined with preventative eye care and increased safety measures, can all work to preserve our gift of sight.

To remind our citizens of the importance of safeguarding 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."

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NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim March 7 through March 13, 1999, as Save Your Vision Week. I urge all Americans to participate by making eye care and eye safety an important part of their lives and to ensure that dilated eye examinations are included in their regular health maintenance programs. I invite eye care professionals, the media, and all public and private organizations dedicated to preserving eyesight to join in activities that will raise awareness of the measures we can take to protect and sustain our vision.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7172 of March 4, 1999

Death of Harry A. Blackmun

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

As a mark of respect for the memory of Harry A. Blackmun, retired Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, I hereby order, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, that the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff on the day of his interment. On such day the flag shall be flown at half-staff until sunset 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; and at all U.S. embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7173 of March 11, 1999

National Older Workers Employment Week, 1999

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

One of our Nation's most valuable but least appreciated assets is its workers aged 55 and older. Older Americans bring to the workplace sound judg-

ment, broad knowledge and experience, proven problem-solving abilities, and a strong work ethic. Despite their often impressive qualifications, however, older men and women who attempt to change jobs or seek new careers frequently encounter difficulties. Some employers mistakenly fear that older workers lack the skills and flexibility to learn new technologies and procedures; others think that they no longer have the energy and motivation to compete in today's fast-paced and stressful work environment; still others are unwilling to pay older workers the salaries they deserve and prefer instead to hire younger, less experienced employees at lower rates. Such employers are short-sighted.

Americans are living longer, healthier, more active lives. In the next century, as our economy continues to expand and the demand for skilled workers continues to grow, older citizens will become an increasingly vital resource. If our Nation is to thrive in the 21st century, we must encourage businesses to recognize the rich potential of older workers, to make the most of their knowledge, skills, and experience, and to retain qualified older employees in the workforce.

We must also remain vigilant in protecting the rights and well-being of older Americans. Laws such as the Age Discrimination Act, the Older Americans Act, and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act protect older workers from age bias and discrimination and help assure their fair treatment in the workplace. In addition, the Department of Labor and the Department of Health and Human Services, through such efforts as the Senior Community Service Employment Program and the programs of the Administration on Aging, assist older workers who give their time and energy to contribute to our Nation's economy.

As we observe this special week, let us remember with appreciation the many invaluable contributions older workers make to our country's progress and prosperity, and let us resolve to give older Americans an equal opportunity to participate in the workplace.

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 14 through March 20, 1999, as National Older Workers Employment Week. I urge employers across the Nation to recognize the energy and ability of older workers, and I encourage public officials responsible for job placement, training, and related services to intensify their efforts throughout the year to help older workers find suitable jobs and training.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7174 of March 19, 1999**National Poison Prevention Week, 1999**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

During National Poison Prevention Week, Americans focus on the progress we have made in reducing the number of accidental poisonings that occur each year and reaffirm our commitment to preventing further tragedies.

We can be heartened by the progress we have made. In 1962, when President Kennedy proclaimed the first National Poison Prevention Week, 450 young people died due to poisoning. That number has fallen dramatically. There are many who share the credit for this growing success story: responsible parents and caregivers, who keep medicines, cosmetics, household cleaners, insecticides, and other poisonous substances out of the reach of children; the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, which requires the use of child-resistant packaging on potentially dangerous materials; the Poison Prevention Week Council, which annually distributes poison prevention information to pharmacies, public health departments, and safety organizations; and our Nation's poison control centers, which provide life-saving emergency first aid information. Working together, these dedicated individuals and organizations have saved hundreds of lives each year.

But we cannot relax our efforts, because each life we lose to accidental poisoning is one too many. We must all do our part to protect our Nation's children by selecting and properly using child-resistant packaging, keeping poisonous substances accurately labeled and locked away from children, carefully reading and following all directions and caution labels on packages, and keeping the number of a poison control center close to the telephone. If a poisoning incident does occur, we need to respond quickly by contacting the poison control center, relaying the appropriate information—such as the age and weight of the poisoning victim and the type and amount of substance he or she has ingested—and heeding instructions. These simple safety measures can mean the difference between life and death.

To encourage the American people to learn more about the dangers of accidental poisonings and to take responsible 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 the week beginning March 21, 1999, 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 protect our children from poisons.

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

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7175 of March 24, 1999

Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy, 1999

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

America has deep roots in Greece, and today we celebrate the friendship, values, and aspirations our two countries have shared for more than 2 centuries. Greek thought and the passion for truth and justice deeply influenced many of our Nation's earliest and greatest leaders. The documents our founders wrote to establish our democracy and the political and legal institutions they created to preserve our independence and protect our rights reveal that influence.

Later, recognizing this profound debt to Greek thought and culture and inspired by the struggle of modern Greece in the War of Greek Independence, many Americans left home to join in that distant fight for freedom between 1821 and 1832. In this century, the relationship between the Greek and American peoples deepened as we fought together in two world wars. The U.S. desire to help preserve freedom in Greece after the devastation of World War II moved President Truman to stand firm against isolationism and for postwar engagement abroad. Our nations stood together in Korea and in the Gulf War, and we continue to work shoulder-to-shoulder today in our efforts to find a lasting solution in the Balkans and to promote democracy around the world.

The bonds of family have further reinforced our ties of friendship and shared ideals. All across our Nation, Americans of Greek descent have brought their energy, grace, and determination to every field of endeavor, and they have added immeasurably to the richness and diversity of our national life. The sons and daughters of Greece have flourished in America, and with their help, America too has flourished.

Today, as we celebrate the 178th anniversary of the onset of modern Greece's struggle for independence, let us celebrate as well the great partnership between our nations and the precious heritage of freedom and democracy we share.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim March 25, 1999, 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-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine,

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7176 of March 25, 1999

Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A., 1999

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

Our Nation was founded at a time of extraordinary change, as the world began to move from an agrarian to an industrial economy. Today, as we approach the 21st century, exciting innovations in science and technology are revolutionizing our society, and once again Americans must adapt to the demands of a new era. Beckoning us with exciting new challenges and far-reaching opportunities, our future depends as never before on our Nation's commitment to excellence in education.

Americans have met the dynamic changes in our society not only through education but also by finding strength in our shared goals and values. And, as we prepare for the challenges of a new millennium, these time-honored principles must remain an important part of our children's education. Far more than the accumulation of facts and figures, a well-rounded education that will serve our children throughout their lives must also include the wisdom and insights of past generations. Family members, teachers, administrators, and neighbors should share their experiences and ideals with young people to help them develop into mature, confident, and responsible adults.

An esteemed scholar and inspired religious leader, Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, the Lubavitcher Rebbe, devoted his life to empowering young people through education. His belief in the importance of intellectual and spiritual enlightenment led him to establish more than 2,000 educational and social institutions around the world. Promoting faith, family, and community, his work enriched our society and helped to lay the foundation for our continued progress.

On this day and throughout the year, let us rededicate ourselves to the ideals of education and sharing that were championed by Rabbi Schneerson and are embraced by compassionate leaders across our country. As our society continues to change and evolve, let us work with keen minds and warm hearts to forge a future of peace and prosperity for all our 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 March 28, 1999, as Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A. I invite Government officials, educators, volunteers, and all of the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate activities, programs, and ceremonies.

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-nine, and

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7177 of April 1, 1999

Cancer Control Month, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Each year for more than half a century, our Nation has dedicated the month of April to reaffirming our commitment to developing more effective prevention, detection, and treatment of cancer and to recognizing the progress that we have made in fighting this devastating disease.

Today we are reaping the rewards of our long-standing efforts to combat cancer as researchers make remarkable progress virtually every day. Over the past several years, for example, scientists have identified genes involved in a number of cancers, including cancers of the breast, prostate, kidney, skin, and colon. In the first year of the Cancer Genome Anatomy Project at the National Cancer Institute (NCI), researchers succeeded in identifying more than 300,000 DNA sequences and 12,000 new genes—double the initial expectation. The newly created Cancer Genetics Network will help scientists answer the many clinical questions raised by these discoveries. This national network will link participating cancer research centers and strengthen their efforts not only to identify genes that predispose people to cancer, but also to learn better methods for counseling, testing, and monitoring people for cancer susceptibility. These and other recent advances are providing Americans with our most powerful weapons to defeat cancer: early detection and immediate treatment.

Recognizing the great promise such findings hold for our battle against cancer, my Administration has dedicated unprecedented Federal resources toward cancer research. The omnibus appropriations bill I signed this past October increased funding for the NCI by \$400 million. This increase—the single largest increase in funding for cancer and medical research in history—sets the NCI budget at nearly \$3 billion, enabling it to fund critical new research, including 10 new clinical trials for breast cancer treatment. Last year we saw one of the most significant advances to date in cancer prevention research with the discoveries from the landmark Breast Cancer Prevention Trial. This study, a national clinical trial sponsored by the NCI, found that the incidence of breast cancer fell by 49 percent among women taking the anti-estrogen drug tamoxifen. Based upon this finding, last October, the Food and Drug Administration approved tamoxifen for preventative use by women at risk for breast cancer.

Through the Department of Defense, we are also awarding \$60 million in grants for prostate cancer research. These grants are funding innovative new studies to determine the causes of prostate cancer, develop new methods of prevention and detection, and discover groundbreaking new treatments to save lives. In addition, we have worked to accelerate the approval process for new cancer drugs to ensure that cancer patients have access to

the latest and most effective treatments, all while maintaining the highest of safety standards.

Although these and other recent advances are encouraging, we must not be complacent. The occurrence of cancer is still too common, and the suffering it causes is incalculable. As we stand on the threshold of a new millennium, let us draw strength from the successes of the past and reaffirm our determination to treat, prevent, and ultimately eradicate cancer.

In 1938, the Congress of the United States passed a joint resolution (52 Stat. 148; 36 U.S.C. 150) requesting the President to issue an annual proclamation declaring April to be "Cancer Control Month."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim April 1999 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. I also ask health care professionals, private industry, community groups, insurance and managed care companies, and all other interested organizations and individuals to unite in renewing our Nation's commitment to controlling cancer.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7178 of April 1, 1999

National Child Abuse Prevention Month, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Children bring happiness to our lives and hope to our future; they are our greatest joy and our most important responsibility. Whether as loving parents or concerned citizens, we must do everything we can to nurture them, protect them, raise them in an atmosphere of love and respect, and create for them an environment in which they can grow into healthy, well-adjusted, and productive adults.

Tragically, however, statistics confirm that not all of America's children enjoy the benefits of a safe, loving home. Instead, hundreds of thousands of children each year suffer abuse and neglect, most often at the hands of their own parents or other family members. The horrors of physical or emotional trauma deny these young people their childhood, and our abused children carry the psychological scars of their mistreatment throughout their lives. Worse yet, for some—particularly those under 3 years old—the abuse they endure is fatal.

My Administration is committed to promoting effective policies and innovative programs to protect children from harm and to mitigate the stresses

on families that can ignite violence in the home. We have implemented a comprehensive agenda that includes increased funding at the State level to ensure that maternal and child health programs are expanded to include child protection, family preservation, and support; we have released prevention grants for community-based family services in all 50 States; and we have worked with the Congress to pass the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, and the National Child Protection Act of 1993, all of which support child abuse prevention efforts in State and local jurisdictions.

Yet government programs alone cannot prevent child abuse. As a society that cares about the health and well-being of our children, we must forge caring, cooperative alliances that include government as a partner, but also involve schools, community organizations, businesses, religious groups, and especially parents and family members themselves—indeed, everyone who has a stake in the future of American families. During this special month, as we focus our Nation’s attention on the disturbing problem of child abuse, let us remember that behind every heartbreaking statistic is a child whose health, happiness, and future depend on our ability to recognize the signs of abuse and our refusal to tolerate abuse in our homes and 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 April 1999 as National Child Abuse Prevention Month. I call upon all Americans to observe this month by demonstrating our gratitude to those who work to keep our children safe, and by taking action in our own communities to make them healthier places in which children can grow and thrive.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7179 of April 7, 1999

National Equal Pay Day, 1999

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

We live in a time of remarkable promise. Our Nation’s economy is the strongest we have experienced in a generation, creating more than 18 million new jobs since 1993 and the fastest growth in real wages in more than two decades. American women have contributed greatly to this record of success; unfortunately, they have not enjoyed an equal share in the prosperity they have helped to create.

The typical woman who works full-time year-round earns approximately 75 cents for every dollar the typical man earns. An African American woman earns just 65 cents and a Hispanic woman earns 55 cents for each

dollar that a white man earns. In the course of a week, this pay gap can mean one less bag of groceries, skipping a trip to the doctor, missing a rent payment, or not being able to pay for day care. Over the course of a working lifetime, it can mean thousands of dollars, a smaller pension, and fewer savings to provide for a comfortable retirement. And when a working woman is denied equal pay, it doesn't just hurt her; it also hurts her family. In more than 10 million American households today, the mother is the only breadwinner.

Americans have always believed in justice and equality. We have always believed that those who work hard should be able to provide a decent living for themselves and their children. If we are to live up to those ideals, we must ensure that women do not suffer wage discrimination. We must continue vigorous enforcement of existing laws, such as the Equal Pay Act and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, so that no employer undervalues or underpays the work performed by women. To strengthen Department of Labor and Equal Employment Opportunity Commission efforts to end wage discrimination and expand opportunities in the workplace for women, my Administration has included a \$14 million Equal Pay Initiative in my proposed balanced budget for fiscal year 2000. This initiative will provide more resources to identify wage discrimination, to educate workers and employers about their rights and responsibilities, and to bring more women into better-paying jobs. We will also work with the Congress to pass the proposed Paycheck Fairness Act—legislation designed to strengthen laws that prohibit wage discrimination.

As we observe National Equal Pay Day, let us reaffirm our commitment to justice and equality in the workplace, and let us build a Nation for the 21st century where the talents, efforts, and hard work of American women will be rightly appreciated and fairly rewarded.

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 8, 1999, as National Equal Pay Day. I call upon Government officials, law enforcement agencies, business leaders, educators, and the American people to recognize the full value of the skills and contributions of women in the labor force. I urge all employers to review their wage practices and to ensure that all their employees are paid equitably for their work.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7180 of April 8, 1999

National D.A.R.E. Day, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program, founded in 1983 by the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles Unified School District, helps children across our Nation develop into the bright, talented, and healthy individuals they have the potential to become. The D.A.R.E. curriculum is designed to give children in kindergarten through 12th grade the skills they need to avoid involvement in drugs, gangs, and violence. Taught by community police officers who have the special training and experience necessary to address the difficult issues facing young people, the D.A.R.E. program reaches more than 26 million students each day in nearly 75 percent of our Nation's school districts, encouraging young Americans to resist peer pressure and to lead lives free from the shadows of drugs and violence.

D.A.R.E.'s mission is a crucial one. Drug abuse costs our Nation more than 14,000 lives and billions of dollars each year. A recent study by the Department of Justice confirms that drug use continues to be a factor in crimes such as burglary, auto theft, assault, and murder, and that one in six offenders commits a crime just to get money for drugs. Because of alarming statistics like these, we must focus our efforts not just on those already addicted to drugs, but on all our young people, so that we can reach them before they are exposed to these illegal substances. Working in partnership with parents, teachers, and communities, the D.A.R.E. program conveys to children at an impressionable age a strong message about the dangers of substance abuse and strives to give them the tools and motivation they need to avoid those dangers.

Expanding on grassroots efforts like D.A.R.E., my Administration's 1999 National Drug Control Strategy provides a comprehensive approach to move us closer to a drug-free America. An important part of this long-term plan is our emphasis on educating children. We know that when children understand the dangers of drugs, their rates of drug use decline. Our National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign and the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program focus on helping young Americans reject illegal drugs and violence. In addition, in recent years, we have protected and increased the funding of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program. Coupled with programs like D.A.R.E., these efforts offer us real hope for freeing America's communities from the tragedy of substance abuse and the crime and violence they spawn. By doing so, we will give our children the safe and healthy future they deserve.

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 8, 1999, as National D.A.R.E. Day. I call upon our youth, parents, educators, and all the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate 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-nine, and of

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7181 of April 9, 1999

Pan American Day and Pan American Week, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Inspired by the powerful words of Thomas Jefferson, the courageous military tactics of Jose de San Martin, and the revolutionary spirit of Simon Bolivar and many other leaders, the peoples of the Americas forged their nations with a profound respect for liberty and justice. Today, a devotion to democratic ideals unifies the countries in our hemisphere. The strengthening of democratic institutions and practices throughout the Americas reflects our enduring commitment to human rights, free and fair elections, and the rule of law. The expansion of open markets illustrates our determination to achieve sustainable economic growth. At the dawn of a new millennium, we must work with a renewed spirit of cooperation to meet the challenges of our future and fulfill the destiny of our region.

In strengthening the ties that bind our nations together, we reaffirm our shared commitment to democracy and to the security of our hemisphere. Last April, the democratically elected leaders of our hemisphere met in Santiago, Chile, for the second Summit of the Americas. Building on the foundation laid at the Miami Summit in 1994, we developed an action plan for the future. Our strategy includes concrete methods to strengthen democracy, protect human rights, increase access to education, expand free and fair trade, and reduce corruption.

Thanks in part to the strong bonds between the nations of the Americas, our region has achieved an unprecedented era of peace and stability. As one of the world's oldest regional alliances, the Organization of American States has served as a guiding institution in that endeavor. Through several vital initiatives, it has worked to foster multilateral cooperation, to bolster hemispheric security, to resolve regional disputes, and to combat corruption, drug trafficking, and international terrorism. Our community of democracies also encouraged the governments of Peru and Ecuador to sign an historic Peace Accord last October that finally put their longstanding border dispute to an end.

As we look to our common future, we must not forget that our vision for the Western Hemisphere also includes Cuba, whose citizens must be allowed the fruits of liberty and the rewards of integration. We must also remember that our commitment to closer cooperation becomes especially important in times of tragedy. As hundreds of thousands of people across the Americas work to rebuild their homes and their lives in the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch and the earthquake in Colombia, we must be there to lend a helping hand and to provide the tools necessary to revitalize the economies of our neighbors and help renew their communities. United by a proud history and a shared interest in deepening political, cultural, and

economic ties, the democracies of our hemisphere can serve as a beacon of peace and prosperity for citizens around 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 Wednesday, April 14, 1999, as Pan American Day and April 11 through April 17, 1999, 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 to honor these observances with appropriate ceremonies and 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-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7182 of April 9, 1999

National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

“We are honored to have had the opportunity to serve our country” With these simple words, Navy Commander Jeremiah Denton, released in 1973 from North Vietnam with his companions after the longest wartime captivity of any group of Americans in our history, summed up the courage, selflessness, and indomitable spirit of generations of American prisoners of war.

For more than two centuries, Americans have risked and lost their own freedom to defend democracy, preserve America’s liberty and values, and protect our national interests around the world. In Andersonville or along the Yalu River, confined in Nazi stalags or enduring torture in the Hanoi Hilton, our prisoners of war have set an extraordinary example of valor, patriotism, and devotion to duty in the face of enormous hardship and adversity. The somber black and white POW/MIA flag serves as a reminder of their sacrifice and symbolizes our Nation’s deep concern for and steadfast commitment to these brave Americans and their families.

But, however dark and trying the ordeal for our prisoners of war, their sacrifices did indeed serve a grand purpose. Inspired by their bravery in captivity, our Nation has been resolute in its defense of liberty. And, because of their sacrifice, the United States today is strong, free, and prosperous, looking forward to a future of limitless possibility.

Today we pay special tribute to our Nation’s former prisoners of war and their families and express our heartfelt gratitude for their many sacrifices. They have embodied the ideals of a strong people and a free Nation. They have represented America at its best, and they have served a grateful Nation with honor, dignity, and distinction. As we honor them, let us also keep foremost in our thoughts and prayers Staff Sergeant Andrew Ramirez,

Staff Sergeant Christopher Stone, and Specialist Steven Gonzales of the United States Army as they endure unjust captivity in Yugoslavia and as we work for their safety and swift release.

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, 1999, as National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day. I call upon all Americans to join me 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 and 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-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7183 of April 14, 1999

Jewish Heritage Week, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Nearly 350 years have passed since the first Jewish settlers arrived in America. The sons and daughters of a proud and ancient heritage, they brought to this new land gifts that have enriched our national life tremendously: a deep faith in God, a strong sense of morality, a devotion to family and community, a thirst for freedom, a reverence for justice, and a long tradition of philanthropy.

Millions of Jews have shared the American immigrant experience. Many came here fleeing poverty and persecution, yearning for religious or political freedom, seeking a better life for themselves and their families. Investing their dreams, ambitions, labor, and love in our country, Jewish immigrants overcame great obstacles to rise as far as their talents and effort could take them. Today their descendants continue to make extraordinary contributions to the cultural, economic, religious, and intellectual life of our Nation. In education, the arts, politics, the law, science, entertainment, technology, philanthropy, industry, and every other field of endeavor, Jewish men and women have excelled in their pursuits and strengthened America with their character and accomplishments.

As we look forward to a new century and a new millennium, let us give thanks for all that the Jewish community in America has done to keep our Nation free, strong, and prosperous. Let us celebrate the freedom of religion guaranteed by our founders in the Bill of Rights, which has done so much to attract men and women of conscience to this land. Let us recognize that our country's great diversity of races, religions, ethnicities, and cultures will prove to be among our greatest strengths in the global community of tomorrow. And let us reaffirm our sacred obligation to build a future based upon a spirit of tolerance, respect, and understanding.

Proc. 7184

Title 3—The President

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 18 through April 25, 1999, as Jewish Heritage Week. I urge all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7184 of April 15, 1999

National Park Week, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America's national parks are truly America's national treasures. Within their borders lie much of what is most precious to us: the breathtaking beauty of mountains, rivers, forests, and valleys; the extraordinary richness and variety of plants and animals; the places and artifacts of the special people and events that have shaped both our history and our destiny.

This week we remember with gratitude one of those special people who played a pivotal role in the creation of our country's National Park System. Conservationist John Muir emigrated to the United States as a child 150 years ago this year. As a young man, he experienced for the first time the high country of California's Sierra Nevada and Yosemite, and for the rest of his life he championed America's wild places. "Everybody needs beauty as well as bread," he wrote, "places to play in and pray in, where nature may heal and cheer and give strength to body and soul alike." He became the driving force behind the creation of such national parks as Yosemite, Sequoia, Mount Rainier, Petrified Forest, and Grand Canyon, and was an early advocate of an agency to manage them in a consistent manner. Although he died two years before the establishment of the National Park Service in 1916, many still regard John Muir as the "Father of our National Park System."

Visitors to our Nation's wondrous national treasures can still experience the scenic grandeur that so inspired John Muir. In Washington State's Mount Rainier National Park, glaciers radiate from the summit and slopes of an ancient volcano, rising above dense green forests and brilliantly flowered meadows. This year, we celebrate the centennial anniversary of this cherished national park, preserved because of the vision and efforts of a coalition of mountaineers, geologists, and conservationists, including John Muir.

Today, the National Park System has grown to 378 sites visited by more than 285 million people each year. Each of these sites is interwoven with America's richly diverse natural and cultural heritage to make up the pattern of our past, the fabric of our present, and the promise of our future.

The two newest additions to our park system reflect this grand tradition. Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site in Arkansas pays tribute to the courage and quiet dignity of nine young African Americans who crossed the color line and changed American society forever. Alabama's Tuskegee Army Airfield National Historic Site celebrates the World War II exploits of the all-black Army Air Corps unit whose members prevailed over prejudice and discrimination in the U.S. Armed Forces to compile a distinguished combat record in defense of freedom.

At these and so many other parks and historic sites across the country, the dedicated men and women of the National Park Service preserve America's heritage and teach a new generation the importance of informed and careful stewardship of our Nation's treasured places. During National Park Week, let us give thanks for the wisdom of all those who established our national parks and for the hard work and generous spirit of all those who continue to preserve them for our benefit. Because of their efforts, Americans will always find in our national parks the beauty, inspiration, knowledge, and renewal of spirit that have blessed our national journey for so long.

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 19 through April 25, 1999, as National Park Week.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7185 of April 16, 1999

National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Organ donation is one of humanity's most noble expressions of compassion and generosity. It reflects the extraordinary selflessness of the donor and gives the recipient a second chance to experience life's abundant blessings.

For many people across our country, receiving an organ or tissue transplant means relief from suffering and a marked improvement in the quality of their lives. For others, it literally means the difference between life and death. And the demand for such donations continues to grow. In the last six years, the number of people on the national organ transplant list has doubled, from more than 30,000 in 1993 to more than 62,000 patients today. A new name is added to that list every 18 seconds.

Fortunately, thanks to remarkable medical breakthroughs, each of us has the power to improve these troubling statistics. In December of 1997, Vice President Gore and Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) Donna Shalala launched the National Organ and Tissue Donation Initiative to raise

awareness of the successes of transplantation and to educate our citizens about the urgent and continuing need for organ and tissue donations. Building on this effort, the Health Care Financing Administration now requires hospitals participating in Medicaid and Medicare to notify organ procurement organizations of all deaths and imminent deaths at their facilities and to train their personnel to discuss donation with the families of potential donors. Judging from the positive impact of similar legislation in Pennsylvania, we anticipate that this new Federal regulation will substantially increase the number of donations throughout the country.

Becoming a donor is simple, requiring only that we complete and carry a donor card and inform our families and friends about our wish to donate. This second step is a critical one because, according to a new study issued by HHS, almost all Americans would agree to donate their loved one's tissue or organs if they knew their loved one had requested it. Fewer than half would consent if they did not know their loved one's wishes.

During National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week, I urge all Americans to become potential donors. By doing so, we can bring new hope and improved lives to thousands of our fellow citizens and hasten the day when no American on the organ transplant waiting list loses the race against time.

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 through April 24, 1999, as National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week. I urge all health care professionals, educators, the media, public and private organizations concerned with organ donation and transplantation, the clergy, and all Americans to join me in promoting greater awareness and acceptance of this humanitarian action.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7186 of April 16, 1999

National Volunteer Week, 1999

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

Helping others—and helping others help themselves—through volunteer work is a great American tradition. Our Nation's dedicated volunteers come from all walks of life, all races, and all ages. Whether they support their communities through their churches, synagogues, or other religious institutions, serve full-time as AmeriCorps members, or spend a few hours a week helping out organizations or individuals in need, America's volunteers are bringing hope and help to their fellow citizens and building a stronger, more compassionate Nation for us all.

Our volunteers know that service is one of the best ways to make a difference in the lives of others—and they are proving that Americans at any stage of life can serve. Thousands of older Americans donate their time to serve as foster grandparents, senior companions, and as part of the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program and other initiatives. As many as 13 million young Americans aged 12 to 17 also volunteer each year, improving their communities, broadening their educational experiences, developing new skills, and increasing their understanding of the responsibilities of citizenship. This week, during National Youth Service Day, young people across our country will participate in service activities and demonstrate with their good works the power of youth to strengthen our Nation.

Volunteers will become increasingly vital to our society as we enter a new millennium. We cannot rely solely on charitable contributions or government programs to address the challenges we see in our communities. Each of us must find our own role and take action as a volunteer, a neighbor, and a citizen. We must work together to ensure that every child has a caring adult in his or her life, a safe place in which to live and grow, a good school to attend, a healthy start in life, and a chance to serve the community. We must continually strive to bring hope and hard work to bear on the human problems we see every day. With warm hearts and willing hands, we can make a lasting difference.

During this week, let us renew our spirit of community, our sense of idealism, and our commitment to service. Let us also honor the invaluable work of the thousands of voluntary, civic, religious, school, and neighborhood groups across our country that are leading the way by serving their fellow Americans and improving the quality of life 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 April 18 through April 24, 1999, as National Volunteer Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities to express appreciation to the volunteers among us for their commitment to service and to encourage the spirit of volunteerism in our families and communities.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7187 of April 22, 1999

National Crime Victims' Rights Week, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Over the past year, in communities across our Nation, Americans have witnessed with shock and disbelief the painful consequences of hatred and

brutality. The beating and murder of Matthew Shepard in Wyoming and the killing of Billy Jack Gaither in Alabama taught us how easily prejudice can erupt into violence. The murder of James Byrd in Texas reminded us in stark terms of the poisonous legacy of racism in America. While the victims of these crimes are known to us because of the particularly heinous nature of the acts that took their lives, there are thousands more Americans unknown to us who become victims of crime each day. Behind each of these tragic statistics is an individual whose rights have been violated, whose life has been taken or irrevocably changed, and whose family, friends, and community have been touched by the shadows of violence and fear.

Recognizing the widespread impact of crime on our Nation, my Administration has worked hard during the past 6 years to strengthen our criminal justice system, to reduce the incidence of crime, and to champion the rights of crime victims. Through such landmark legislation as the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994—which included the Violence Against Women Act, the Brady Bill, and the Community Notification Act—we have put thousands of new police officers into America's communities, given crime victims a greater voice in the criminal justice process, prevented more than a quarter million felons, fugitives, and stalkers from obtaining handguns, and protected women and children from violence and abuse in their homes and communities. With these and other measures, we have provided communities with needed assistance and have helped reduce the violent crime rate in the United States to its lowest level in nearly a quarter century.

But we still have much to do if we are to prevent those crimes motivated by hatred. That is why I have urged the Congress to pass the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1999. This proposed legislation would strengthen existing Federal hate crimes law by covering crimes committed because of the victim's sexual orientation, gender, or disability, and by expanding the situations in which prosecutions can be brought for violent crimes perpetrated because of the victim's race, color, religion, or national origin.

As recent events have made clear, we must address intolerance early in life. We are reaching out to students in middle school—young people who are at an especially impressionable age—through a public-private partnership entitled “Dealing with Our Differences.” This partnership will develop a program to teach tolerance in the classroom, highlight positive ways in which adolescents are dealing with issues of diversity, and show the harmful impact intolerance causes in the daily lives of our youth. In an effort to understand better the problem of hate crimes and prejudice among young Americans, I have asked the Departments of Justice and Education to include in their annual report card on school safety a new section on hate crimes among our youth, whether they occur in school or elsewhere; and these departments will also collect and publish data regarding hate crimes and intolerance on college campuses.

During National Crime Victims' Rights Week, let us remember not only those who have suffered at the hands of criminals, but also those generous men and women who work each day to bring justice and healing to victims and their loved ones. Whether as victims' advocates, counselors, law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, or community volunteers, they reflect America's resolve to protect the rights of every citizen and to build a future

where our differences no longer make us targets of hatred and intolerance. Let us also remember in our prayers the people of Littleton, Colorado. While it is still too early to determine the specific circumstances that led to this week's tragic events, it is never too soon to teach our children that violence and hatred are wrong and have no place in our schools or in our society.

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 25 through May 1, 1999, as National Crime Victims' Rights Week. I urge all Americans to remember crime victims and their families by working to reduce violence, to assist those harmed by crime, and to make our homes and communities safer places in which to live and raise our families.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7188 of April 23, 1999

National Science and Technology Week, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The American experience is deeply rooted in the desire to expand our frontiers and increase our knowledge about ourselves and our world. We stand at the end of a century marked by wondrous advances in science and technology—advances that have immeasurably improved the lives of our citizens. As recently as 100 years ago, space travel, genetic engineering, and telecommunications existed only in the realms of imagination and science fiction. Today, the nascent International Space Station, the nearly complete Human Genome Project, and the flourishing Internet attest to the great strides our civilization and our Nation have made. The scope and speed of our discoveries are truly breathtaking, and each day new applications of science and technology enrich our lives in fields as diverse as medicine, communications, engineering, and the arts.

Recognizing the importance of maintaining America's scientific and technological leadership, my Administration is seeking increased funding in areas like biomedical research and in earth and space sciences. My fiscal year 2000 budget also proposes a 28 percent increase in information technology research to finance a new initiative—Information Technology for the Twenty-First Century (IT²). This initiative will support long-term information technology research that will lead to fundamental advances in communications and improvements in computing.

During National Science and Technology Week, in communities large and small, engineers, scientists, educators, business people, and community leaders will lead observances to help their fellow citizens appreciate the

world's scientific and technological wonders. I encourage all Americans—and especially our young people—to participate in the many educational activities taking place across our Nation. The more we understand and appreciate the extraordinary tools that science and technology place at our fingertips, the more we can accomplish in our efforts to create a cleaner environment, healthier families, better schools, and a brighter future. The only limit on our achievements is our imagination.

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 25 to May 1, 1999, as National Science and Technology Week. I call upon educators and students, the business community, and all the people of the United States to work this week and throughout the year to learn more about the contributions science and technology make to our lives and our future.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7189 of April 30, 1999

Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Seeking America's bright promise of freedom and fairness, millions of men and women of Asian and Pacific descent have immigrated to our Nation through the past 2 centuries to participate in our great experiment in democracy. Although they left behind their native lands and many of their loved ones, they carried in their hearts a rich and ancient history and a proud heritage.

Throughout the decades, the principles and cherished traditions of Asian and Pacific Americans have infused our way of life, and their diligence and determination have helped build and sustain our Nation. Asian immigrants and indigenous U.S. Pacific Islanders have made contributions to every facet of American life. Yet all too often, Asian immigrants and Pacific Islanders had to endure discrimination as our society struggled with its growing diversity. Overcoming prejudice and other hardships, these determined men and women have strengthened our society, our economy, and our national character in the process.

Asian and Pacific Americans today continue to make substantial contributions to our country and our culture, and this year's theme, "Celebrating Our Legacy," calls on us to recognize our common human spirit. Scientists and researchers like David Ho untangle the mysteries of human biology; astronauts like Kalpana Chawla explore the heavens; human rights activists like Dith Pran inspire us with their courage and conviction; athletes like Michele Kwan dazzle us with their grace and endurance; and inspiring

leaders like Daniel Inouye and Bill Lann Lee fight for justice and equality for all our people. These sons and daughters of Vietnam, India, China, Korea, Japan, Cambodia, Fiji, the Philippines, Thailand, and many other nations, as well as the islands of Guam, American Samoa, and Hawaii, have enriched every aspect of our society with their talents, intellect, and determination.

While our Nation has made enormous strides on the path to full equality and inclusion, our work is far from finished. My Administration has strived to empower the Asian and Pacific American community by working to strengthen our economy, enforce our civil rights laws, invest in health and education, and promote racial reconciliation. Thanks in part to our economic initiatives, the median household income for Asian and Pacific Americans has significantly increased since 1993, while the poverty rate has declined by more than 8 percent. We have launched a new initiative to end racial and ethnic health disparities, and we established the first-ever Office of Minority Health Research and Alternative Medicine at the National Institutes of Health. Working to renew our commitment to excellence in education, my Administration also has secured a 35 percent increase in funding for bilingual and immigrant education.

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 1999 as Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this occasion with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7190 of April 30, 1999

Older Americans Month, 1999

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

As we look forward to the 21st century, we honor the millions of older Americans whose contributions have strengthened and sustained our Nation throughout the 20th century. These special citizens have led us through times of conflict, depression, peace, and prosperity and have witnessed firsthand the milestones that have defined this era as the “American Century.” This month, as we salute their achievements, let us also renew our commitment to preserve for older Americans a quality of life that will help them look ahead to the future with peace of mind.

In recent decades, extraordinary advances in science, technology, and medicine, as well as our increased awareness of the importance of good nutrition and physical fitness, have enabled Americans to live longer, healthier lives. Over the course of the past 100 years, the average American's life-span has lengthened by nearly three decades, with the percentage of older Americans in our population more than tripling. By the year 2030, one in five Americans will be aged 65 or older.

As we enter the new millennium with a strong economy and the first budget surpluses since the 1960s, we have a historic opportunity to embrace the challenges and possibilities of a society where men and women will lead longer, more active, more productive lives. My Administration is working to make the most of this opportunity by proposing to set aside more than 75 percent of any budget surplus over the next 15 years to protect Social Security and Medicare; and we will also work to increase our investment in the scientific and medical research and development programs that will continue to lengthen and improve the lives of Americans in the years to come. We must continue to support older Americans—as well as their caregivers and those who provide critical home and community-based services—through a strong, reauthorized Older Americans Act; and we must work to ensure that long-term care needs are met now and in the future.

The theme of this year's celebration, "Honor the Past, Imagine the Future: Towards a Society for all Ages," reminds us of the profound debt of gratitude we owe to the generations of older Americans whose hard work, courage, faith, sacrifice, and patriotism helped to make this Nation great. Through turmoil and triumph, these Americans not only have defended our fundamental values of liberty, justice, and equality, but they also have handed down to younger generations the enduring traditions of community, family, and love of country that bind our society together.

Long life is a gift we must cherish and a wonderful opportunity and responsibility for which we must prepare. I urge all Americans to take time during this month to reaffirm our commitment, as individuals and as a Nation, to meet the challenges of an aging society. Working together, we can improve the lives of our older citizens, their families, and their caregivers and strive to ensure that all Americans enjoy healthy, financially secure, and productive lives.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim May 1999 as Older Americans Month. I urge Government officials, business people, community leaders, educators, volunteers, and all the other people of the United States to celebrate the contributions older Americans have made throughout their lives to the progress of our Nation.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7191 of April 30, 1999**Law Day, U.S.A., 1999**

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

America's founders recognized that the rule of law is the greatest guarantor of freedom and justice, the crucial barricade protecting civilization from chaos, democracy from tyranny. Among the chief grievances they enumerated in the Declaration of Independence were that "the present King of Great Britain . . . has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good. . . . He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries."

The Constitution and Bill of Rights reflect our founders' reverence for and faith in the rule of law, and they stand as an enduring charter of freedom and equality that continues to protect our fundamental rights today. But only the passage of additional laws over time has fulfilled the promise of justice enshrined in that charter. Amendments abolishing slavery and guaranteeing due process and equal protection to everyone came only after the Civil War—nearly 80 years after the ratification of the Constitution. It took almost another century, and the courageous and persistent efforts of lawyers such as Thurgood Marshall, to establish that the equal protection clause prohibits governments from enforcing segregation in schools and other public arenas. Women did not gain the right to vote until the ratification of the 19th Amendment in 1920.

During the past 4 decades, our Nation has continued to pursue the ideals of justice and equality. President Kennedy and President Johnson fought to enact what would become the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, laws that safeguard the rights of citizens to vote, to work, to use public accommodations, and to attend school free from illegal discrimination. In 1967, President Johnson signed the Age Discrimination in Employment Act to protect older Americans against discriminatory treatment in their jobs.

In 1990, President Bush signed into law the Americans with Disabilities Act, landmark legislation that recognizes the right of people with disabilities to have equal opportunity for employment and equal access to public services. Building on the Americans with Disabilities Act, I announced a new initiative in January of this year to remove significant barriers that prevent people with disabilities from joining the work force. We will invest more than two billion dollars over the next 5 years to provide tax credits to offset critical and expensive transportation costs, increased funding for assistive technology research, and greater access to health care for people with disabilities.

In May of 1998, I was proud to sign Executive Order 13087, which amends Federal equal employment opportunity policy to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation in the Federal civilian work force. My Administration is working with congressional leaders to pass the Employment Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA), which would prohibit most private employers from firing good workers solely because they are gay or lesbian.

And we must secure equal pay legislation to ensure that women and minority employees receive fair compensation for their work.

America's trust in the rule of law and our continuing quest for equality under the law have defined our history for more than 200 years. Now, as we look forward to a new century, we must renew our commitment to the spirit of our Constitution and the strong foundation of civil rights laws that guarantee both our freedom and our security. We must reaffirm our goal of building an America where all people have an equal opportunity to reach their full potential and where no American is denied his or her rights because of race, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, religious beliefs, or disability. By doing so, we will fulfill our founders' vision of a Nation where all citizens share equally in the blessings and protections of the law.

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, 1999, as Law Day. I urge the people of the United States 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.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7192 of April 30, 1999

Loyalty Day, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Born in the twilight of the 18th century, our great Nation has grown and flourished, surviving a civil war, the Great Depression, two World Wars, and the Cold War to emerge at the dawn of the 21st century as the world's best hope for freedom. The success of that journey of challenge and change was no accident. In 1787, when our founders came together to sign the Constitution and "secure the Blessings of Liberty," honor individual rights, and guarantee equality, they laid the foundations of a country that would inspire the lasting loyalty and love of its citizens.

The courage and sacrifice of generations of Americans who have served in our Armed Forces have sustained the vision of our Nation's founders. From the fields near Lexington and Concord to the skies over Belgrade, nearly 50 million citizens have placed themselves in harm's way to defend our freedom, promote our values, and advance our interests around the world. Many of them have died in the process, willing to make the ultimate sacrifice out of loyalty and devotion to our beloved country.

Millions of other generous men and women have proved their loyalty here at home. They have enriched the lives of their fellow Americans by volunteering in civic, religious, and school organizations. Throughout the decades, they have worked to expand America's promise of justice and equality to all our people, promoting civil rights, economic and educational opportunity, and political empowerment. In every era, they have worked to address this country's challenges and renew our legacy of citizen service. In doing so, they have strengthened our Nation from within and provided a symbol of hope around the world for those who seek refuge in a land where individual rights are revered and where their children can grow up in peace and freedom.

Recognizing the importance of loyalty to the continued strength of our country and success of our democracy, the Congress, by Public Law 85-529, has designated May 1 of each year as "Loyalty Day." On this day, let us reflect with pride on our great country and remember with gratitude the contributions of the many loyal and courageous Americans who have given so much of themselves both at home and around the world to preserve our freedom.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 1, 1999, as Loyalty Day. I urge all Americans to recognize the heritage of American freedom, to honor the memory of those who have served and sacrificed in defense of that freedom, and to express our loyalty to our Nation through appropriate patriotic programs, ceremonies, and activities. I also call upon Government officials to display the flag of the United States in support of this national observance.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7193 of May 5, 1999

National Day of Prayer, 1999

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

From our earliest days, whether in times of joy or of challenge, Americans have raised their hearts and voices in prayer. On the Great Plains, American Indians prayed for peace and for blessings upon their children and their friends. The Pilgrims prayed from the moment they first set foot on this continent. Our Nation's founders prayed as they forged a democracy based on freedom and respect for human rights. Our military leaders and the millions of men and women who have served in our Armed Forces have prayed in the midst of every conflict in which our Nation has fought. And so it continues to this day, as Americans of every race, background, and creed pray in churches, mosques, synagogues, temples, and their own

homes for guidance, wisdom, and courage in confronting the challenges before us.

We can pray openly thanks to the religious freedom guaranteed for us by the First Amendment to the Constitution. That freedom and the diversity of faiths it has fostered are among America's most important achievements. They have made our Nation a beacon for generations of people from around the world who have traveled here seeking to worship according to their conscience without fear of coercion or constraint.

On this National Day of Prayer, observed so soon after the tragedy in Littleton, Colorado, and the tornadoes that devastated communities in Kansas, Texas, and Oklahoma, we are more keenly aware than ever of the power and solace we find in prayer. Throughout the days that have followed the deaths of and injury to so many of our fellow citizens, Americans have united in prayer for those who died or were harmed, for the comfort and peace of their families, for the wisdom to heal our society, and for the strength to overcome such tragedies. For as Martin Luther King, Jr., so eloquently said, "When our days become dreary with low-hovering clouds of despair, and when our nights become darker than a thousand midnights, let us remember that there is a creative force in this universe . . . a power that is able to make a way out of no way and transform dark yesterdays into bright tomorrows."

The Congress, by Public Law 100-307, has called on our citizens to reaffirm the role of prayer in our society and to honor the religious diversity our freedom permits by recognizing annually a "National Day of Prayer."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 6, 1999, as a National Day of Prayer. I encourage the citizens of this great Nation to pray, each in his or her own manner, seeking strength from God to face the problems of today, requesting guidance for the uncertainties of tomorrow, and giving thanks for the rich blessings that our country has enjoyed throughout its history.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7194 of May 5, 1999

Mother's Day 1999

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

There is nothing more precious than the bond between a mother and her child. With unconditional love and infinite patience, our mothers nurture us throughout our lives, helping us to meet life's challenges and achieve our dreams. Mothers—whether biological or adoptive, foster or stepmothers—are the cornerstones of our families, and our families are the

foundation of our Nation. Mothers are the bridges that link America's best promise to its brightest reality.

The role of women has changed dramatically in the last half-century, bringing exciting new opportunities as well as fresh challenges. Today, our mothers can be mayors and managers, heads of households and homemakers—yet they still make us the center of their lives and the focus of their love. Regardless of whether they work inside or outside the home, we still turn to our mothers when we need reassurance, advice, or comfort. Devotion and love, loyalty and selflessness—these are the traits that define motherhood.

For 85 years, we have reserved the second Sunday in May as a special day to honor our mothers for their strength, nobility, and generosity. In so many ways, we owe our successes—and those of our Nation—to the loving influence of our mothers. Although we can never repay them for their gift of life and love, we can honor them in person or cherish their beloved memory. The Congress, by a joint resolution approved May 8, 1914 (38 Stat. 770), has designated the second Sunday in May of 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 9, 1999, as Mother’s Day. I urge all Americans to express their love and appreciation for their mothers on this day and every day and to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7195 of May 10, 1999

Peace Officers Memorial Day and Police Week, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Whether working in big cities, suburban communities, or small rural towns, America’s law enforcement officers serve each day as a defense against the forces of crime and brutality. These courageous men and women defend our lives with their own. All too often they pay the ultimate price for their dedication, as America saw again this past year when an armed intruder invaded the United States Capitol and gunned down Officer Jacob J. Chestnut and Detective John M. Gibson. These brave men were husbands, fathers, neighbors, and friends. We must honor and remember their sacrifice and the loss of the loved ones they left behind.

We must also remember that the heroes who died defending the U.S. Capitol were just 2 of the 61 law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty last year. Firearms took all but 3 of these lives. In addition, 78 officers died

in tragic accidents. All of their memories live on, not only with their friends and families, but also in the hearts of all of us who enjoy safer, more peaceful lives because of their dedicated service.

This week we honor with special gratitude the nearly 600,000 highly trained law enforcement personnel who serve our Nation each day. Whether working undercover against drug pushers, gang leaders, and terrorists; apprehending fugitives; responding to domestic violence calls; or arresting drunk drivers, these courageous men and women uphold their pledge to preserve the peace and promote the public's safety. In large part because of their skill and determination, crime rates in our Nation have fallen to the lowest point in 25 years, with the murder rate at its lowest level in 30 years. But the war on crime is a constant and dangerous struggle, and during Police Week—and especially on Peace Officers Memorial Day—we honor those who serve on the front lines of that battle.

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. 167), has requested 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, 1999, as Peace Officers Memorial Day and May 9 through 15, 1999, 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 States and of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, as well as the appropriate officials of all units of government, to direct that the flag of the United States 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 tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7196 of May 17, 1999

World Trade Week, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

World Trade Week provides a valuable opportunity to recognize the enormous importance of exports to the United States economy and our way of life. In recent years, exports have contributed to almost one-third of our economic growth, helping to make today's economy the strongest in a generation. Unemployment is at a 30-year low, business investment is booming, and private sector growth is on the rise. Every day, an increasing num-

ber of U.S. companies and farmers realize how crucial exports are to their bottom lines. Every day, more and more American workers benefit from the fact that exporting firms pay higher salaries, experience fewer closings, and generate jobs at a faster rate than do firms that do not export. That is why we must continue to open markets and expand trade opportunities. At the same time, we must work to ensure that increased international trade benefits the world's people, promotes the dignity of work, and protects the environment and the rights of workers.

As important as world trade is to our economy today, we are only beginning to utilize the commercial potential of the newest international marketplace: the World Wide Web. Today the Internet connects nearly 150 million people around the world. Each day 52,000 additional Americans join that number, and users are making as many as 27 million purchases on the Web each day. Forecasts predict that, in just a few years, global electronic commerce—e-commerce—will grow to more than \$300 billion annually. By 2005 Internet usage in countries around the world may account for more than \$1 trillion worth of global commerce.

Recognizing the enormous power and promise that e-commerce holds for American businesses and consumers, my Administration is working to build a framework for global electronic commerce that will keep competition free and vigorous, protect consumers, guarantee privacy, and give users—not governments—the responsibility of supervising Internet trade. Working with the Congress, industry, and State and local officials, we have enacted legislation that places a 3-year moratorium on new and discriminatory taxes on electronic commerce. We also ratified an international treaty to protect intellectual property online. Last year, representatives of 132 countries followed our lead and signed a WTO Ministerial Declaration to refrain from imposing customs duties on electronic commerce.

Working with our trading partners, industry, and consumer advocates, we are extending traditional consumer protections to the arena of electronic commerce. Without imposing burdensome regulations that might stifle growth and innovation, we have offered incentives to online companies to give consumers the protections they need to conduct business on the Internet with security and confidence. Finally, we are working to speed the completion of the global information infrastructure, a series of networks that sends messages and images at the speed of light.

Appropriately, the theme of this year's World Trade Day observance is "Trade, a Worldwide Web of Opportunity." Linking businesses and customers around the clock, 7 days a week, the Web provides even the smallest companies with the opportunity to do business on a global scale. We are about to enter a new and unprecedented era in world trade, and America's businesses, workers, and consumers are poised to embrace this opportunity and continue our leadership of the world 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 May 16 through May 22, 1999, as World Trade Week. I invite the people of the United States to observe this week with events, trade shows, and educational programs that celebrate the benefits of international trade to our economy.

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

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7197 of May 17, 1999

National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week, 1999

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

Throughout America's history, our transportation system has played a profound role in the security and development of our Nation. As early as the Revolutionary War, America's merchant marine carried cargo to help defend our national interests and uphold our democratic ideals. In the 1800's, as many Americans migrated westward, new roads and canals facilitated travel and trade, helping to unify our young country and to bolster our growing economy. And in the 20th century, few innovations have had the same far-reaching effect on our society as the airplane—now a critical part of our national defense and our robust economy.

Representing 11 percent of the U.S. economy and related to one in every seven American jobs, today's transportation industry continues to grow and thrive. Millions of Americans rely on its readiness for business and leisure travel. And we can be pleased by the improved safety of our transportation system. In 1998, the rate of traffic fatalities in America fell to its lowest level since record-keeping began in 1966. Last year also marked a milestone in aviation safety when, for the first time in our history, there were no reported passenger fatalities on scheduled U.S. air carriers.

Securing the continued strength and safety of our transportation system is among my highest priorities as President. My Administration has acted aggressively to improve the security of our rail system, and, by initiating a new program to encourage Americans to buckle their seat belts, we are working to improve the safety of vehicular travel. As we face the challenges of a new century, we must build on these achievements to ensure that our transportation system remains the finest in the world.

Last year, I was proud to sign into law the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), the largest public works legislation in our Nation's history. TEA-21 invests \$198 billion in our transportation infrastructure. The Livable Communities for the 21st Century Initiative represents another integral part of our transportation strategy for the coming century, providing communities with tools and resources to ease traffic congestion, preserve green space, and pursue wise regional growth strategies. These comprehensive programs will help communities across America create a higher quality of living and secure sustainable economic growth as we work to forge more livable communities for ourselves and for the next generation of Americans.

In recognition of the ongoing contributions of our Nation's transportation system and in honor of the devoted professionals who work to sustain its

tradition of excellence, the United States Congress, by joint resolution approved May 16, 1957 (36 U.S.C. 120), 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. 133), 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 21, 1999, as National Defense Transportation Day and May 16 through May 22, 1999, as National Transportation Week. I urge all Americans to observe these occasions with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7198 of May 20, 1999

National Safe Boating Week, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In America, a country bordered by oceans and blessed with numerous lakes and rivers, recreational boating enjoys a long and proud tradition. From generation to generation, families pass on their appreciation of the water and share the pleasures of nature’s beauty and bounty. Annually, more than 74 million Americans take part in recreational boating activities with their families and friends.

While boating is a wonderful form of recreation, it can also present many dangers. Human error and poor judgment contribute to most recreational boating accidents. Recent statistics indicate that 86 percent of all boating accidents are attributable to operator-controlled factors, such as excessive speed, inattention, failure to follow required navigation rules and practices, and lack of knowledge about boats and the boating environment.

Even with adequate training and preparation, boaters can still have accidents. That is why it is crucial for everyone using our waterways to wear a life jacket. Recent U.S. Coast Guard statistics indicate that 90 percent of drowning victims were not wearing life preservers. Most of the victims were small boat users—many in remote areas. In such potentially dangerous circumstances, wearing a life jacket is essential. This message is so important that the National Safe Boating Campaign theme for the second year is “Boat Smart from the Start! Wear Your Life Jacket!”

Many recreational boating organizations, including the National Safe Boating Council and the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators, as well as the U.S. Coast Guard, other Federal agencies, and State and local governments continue to help save lives by reminding us of the importance of wearing life preservers and following safe navigation rules. However, each individual must take responsibility for his or her personal

safety and for the well-being of family and friends. By taking appropriate precautions, we can all enjoy our Nation's waterways safely and securely.

In recognition of the importance of safe boating practices, the Congress, by joint resolution approved June 4, 1958 (36 U.S.C. 131), as amended, has authorized and requested the President to proclaim annually the 7-day period ending on the last Friday before Memorial Day as "National Safe Boating Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 22 through 28, 1999, as National Safe Boating Week. I encourage the governors of the 50 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and officials of other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, to join in observing this occasion 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 twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7199 of May 21, 1999

National Maritime Day, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The history of the United States has always been linked to the sea. For more than 2 centuries, American ships and crews have made enormous contributions to the strength of our economy, the security of our shores, and the success of our efforts to create a more peaceful, prosperous world.

Today's U.S. Merchant Marine is building on that rich maritime heritage. Our commercial ships and marine infrastructure—and the dedicated men and women who are part of our maritime industry and U.S. Merchant Marine—continue to meet the challenges and opportunities of a rapidly changing marketplace and the expanding globalization of trade. Our merchant fleet is a key component of our Nation's intermodal transportation system, carrying more than one billion tons of cargo between domestic ports and supporting our connection to overseas markets. The fleet helps facilitate our engagement in world affairs and helps protect U.S. national security interests.

Recognizing that a strong America requires a strong merchant marine, my Administration has worked closely with the Congress to promote the development and maintenance of a modern, efficient, well-balanced merchant fleet, capable of facilitating international commerce and meeting the military needs of our Armed Forces during times of conflict or national emergency. Through the Maritime Security Program and the Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement, which implement the Maritime Security Act of 1996, we have forged new public-private partnerships to ensure that our

country will maintain a modern commercial fleet owned and operated by U.S. citizens and crewed by well-trained, highly skilled American sailors. We have strengthened U.S. shipyards through the National Shipbuilding Initiative. We also have helped keep our shipbuilding industry competitive in the global marketplace by providing financing guarantees, granting tax deferrals, and making it easier to operate ships under the U.S. flag.

The United States Merchant Marine has served our Nation boldly and well through challenge and change. As we enter a new century, we must reaffirm our commitment to this proud legacy. We must maintain the strength and vitality of our merchant fleet and the skills and training of the men and women who have made America a great maritime Nation. By doing so, we will ensure that U.S.-flag vessels continue to sail the world's oceans, preserving our leadership of the global economy, strengthening our prosperity, and defending our freedom for generations to come.

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

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 22, 1999, 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 in their homes and in their communities. I also request that all merchant 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-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7200 of May 22, 1999

Small Business Week, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

From the Industrial Revolution to the Information Age, small businesses have powered the American economy and created much of our prosperity. Generations of entrepreneurs have found in small businesses an outlet for their creativity, the source of their livelihood, and a chance to share in the American Dream. Millions of American consumers have found in small businesses the innovative products and vital services they need to improve the quality of their lives.

Today, America's 24 million small businesses employ more than half our country's work force and generate more than \$16 trillion in revenue—more than 50 percent of our gross domestic product. Small firms are also a true avenue of opportunity for women and minorities, for older and younger

workers, and for part-time employees and those formerly on public assistance. They provide 67 percent of working Americans with their first job and their initial on-the-job training in basic work skills.

My Administration is deeply committed to creating an environment in which small businesses can thrive. Through programs administered by the Small Business Administration (SBA)—such as the business loan guarantee program, the economic development loan program, the microloan program, the small business investment company program, and the disaster loan and surety bond programs—we have given small business owners access to financial assistance. Last year alone, the SBA guaranteed almost \$11 billion in loans to small businesses, provided technical and management assistance to almost a million people, and helped entrepreneurs compete for more than \$33 billion in Federal contracts. Through tax relief and regulatory streamlining and by opening overseas markets and providing export assistance, we are helping America's small businesses compete successfully in the global marketplace.

The men and women who own and manage America's small businesses have made enormous contributions to the technological innovations, job growth, and prosperity we enjoy today. But those contributions cannot be measured in dollars and cents alone; entrepreneurs give back to their communities in myriad ways, making them better places in which to live and work. During Small Business Week, we have a special opportunity—and obligation—to acknowledge the achievements of small business men and women and to express our appreciation for the vision, energy, and effort they bring to their enterprises.

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 23 through May 29, 1999, as Small Business Week. I call upon Government officials and all the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies, 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 twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7201 of May 26, 1999

Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day, 1999

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

The challenges to our Nation's peace and freedom are as old as American history and as new as today's headlines. They have taken many forms through the years, from the bitter discord of civil war at home to the ag-

gression of tyrants abroad. But the price of peace and freedom has always remained the same: the service and sacrifice of our young men and women in uniform.

Looking back across the decades, we marvel at the valor and determination of these gallant Americans who, in each generation, have stepped forward to preserve our freedom, defend our democracy, uphold our ideals, and protect our interests. The battles in which they fought and died—Brandywine, Gettysburg, San Juan Hill, Belleau Wood, Coral Sea, Inchon, Khe Sahn—are a testament to uncommon courage and indomitable spirit. Those who survived were forever changed. Those who died stay forever young in their loved ones' memories. Their final thoughts most likely were of home and family; their final actions purchased the freedom we enjoy today.

Now, on Memorial Day, our thoughts turn to them. We remember with profound gratitude those who took to the seas and skies in moments of peril for our Nation. We remember those who marched through mud or rice paddies, snow or sand, because they knew, as President Eisenhower reminded us, that "a soldier's pack is not so heavy a burden as a prisoner's chains" and that true peace is won only by those willing to die for it. We remember those in the Normandy American Cemetery overlooking Omaha Beach who, 55 years ago, relit the torch of freedom in a war-weary Europe. We remember those whose final resting place is unknown, but whose sacrifice is known to us all. The passing of time and the blessings of peace and prosperity can never make us forget what these brave Americans endured and what they lost so that right would triumph, freedom would survive, and our Nation would prevail.

In honor of all the courageous men and women who gave their lives in defense of our Nation and our fundamental ideals, I ask that every American say a prayer for lasting peace on this Memorial Day. I ask that every American remember our heroic war dead in some special way, whether by placing flowers on a veteran's grave, lighting a candle, observing a moment of silence, or saying a prayer of thanks. While we can never fully repay our debt to America's fallen warriors, we can remember their service and honor their sacrifice.

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

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Memorial Day, May 31, 1999, as a day of prayer for permanent peace, and I designate the hour beginning at 3:00 p.m. EDT 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 until noon on 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-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7202 of May 28, 1999

**To Eliminate Circumvention of the Quantitative Limitations
Applicable to Imports of Wheat Gluten**

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

1. On March 18, 1998, the United States International Trade Commission (USITC) transmitted to the President a unanimous affirmative determination in its investigation under section 202 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the Trade Act) (19 U.S.C. 2252), with respect to imports of wheat gluten provided for in subheadings 1109.00.10 and 1109.00.90 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS). Under section 202 of the Trade Act, the USITC determined that such wheat gluten is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive article. Further, pursuant to section 311(a) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (NAFTA Implementation Act) (19 U.S.C. 3371(a)), the USITC made negative findings with respect to imports of wheat gluten from Canada and Mexico. Pursuant to section 202(e) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(e)), the USITC also transmitted to the President its recommendation on the action that would address the serious injury to the domestic industry and be most effective in facilitating the efforts of the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition.

2. On May 30, 1998, I issued Proclamation 7103, which implemented action of a type described in section 203(a)(3) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(3)). Pursuant to section 203 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253), and taking into account the considerations specified in section 203(a)(2) of the Trade Act, I determined to establish quantitative limitations on imports of wheat gluten, provided for in HTS subheadings 1109.00.10 and 1109.00.90, imposed for a period of 3 years plus 1 day, with annual increases in such quota limits of 6 percent in the second year and in the third year. These limitations were to apply to imports from all countries, and the quota quantity was to be allocated among such countries, except for products of Canada, Mexico, Israel, beneficiary countries under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act and the Andean Trade Preference Act, and other developing countries that accounted for a minor share of wheat gluten imports that I determined to exclude from any restriction. Pursuant to section 203(a)(1)(A) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(1)(A)), I further determined that these actions would facilitate efforts by the domestic industry to make

a positive adjustment to import competition and provide greater economic and social benefits than costs.

3. Despite the quantitative limitations on imports of wheat gluten, during the first restraint period quantities of wheat gluten the product of the European Community have been entered in excess of the allocated amount.

4. Section 204(b)(2) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2254(b)(2)) authorizes the President to take such additional action under section 203 of the Trade Act as may be necessary to eliminate any circumvention of any action previously taken under such section. Pursuant to section 204(b)(2) of the Trade Act, I have determined it is appropriate and feasible to take additional action pursuant to section 203(a)(3) of the Trade Act. Such action shall take the form of a reduction in the European Community's 1999/2000 wheat gluten quota allotment in the amount of 5,204,000 kg, which represents the amount of wheat gluten that entered the United States in excess of the European Community's 1998 quota allocation. I determine this action is necessary to eliminate circumvention of the safeguard action previously undertaken in Proclamation 7103.

5. Section 604 of the Trade Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, and of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to sections 203, 204, and 604 of the Trade Act, do proclaim that:

(1) The allocation of the quota quantity for wheat gluten for the restraint period from June 1, 1999, through May 31, 2000, inclusive, that was accorded to wheat gluten the product of the European Community by the Annex to Presidential Proclamation 7103 of May 30, 1998, as set forth in subheading 9903.11.06 of subchapter III, chapter 99 of the HTS, is modified by striking the allocated quota quantity set forth for the European Community "25,983,000 kg" from such subheading and by inserting in lieu thereof the new allocated quota quantity for the European Community "20,581,000 kg".

(2) In order to ensure that any imports of wheat gluten the product of any country, or the product of the European Community, having an allocated share of the quantitative restraints set forth in subheadings 9903.11.05 through 9903.11.07, inclusive, of the HTS and superior text thereto, are limited to the specified share during a quota period, the HTS is modified by adding at the end of U.S. Note 7 to subchapter III of chapter 99 the following new paragraph:

"Whenever a quantity is allocated to a country, to 'other countries' or to the European Community under such subheadings, and the quota quantity specified for such country or countries or for the European Community has been entered for the specified restraint period, any shipments of wheat gluten the product of such country or countries or of the European Community entered in excess of such allocated quota quantity shall be charged to the allocation for such country or countries or for the European Community for the subsequent restraint period. If the allocated

quantity for a country or countries or for the European Community under subheading 9903.11.07, including any quantity carried over from the restraint periods provided for in subheadings 9903.11.05 and 9903.11.06 and charged against the appropriate allocation under subheading 9903.11.07, has been entered, any imports in excess of the allocated quota quantity for a country or countries or for the European Community shall be entered into bonded warehouse or shall be exported, and shall not be entered into the customs territory of the United States until 12:00 a.m. e.d.t. June 1, 2001. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to take any necessary action in order to ensure that no shipments in excess of the allocation for a country or countries or for the European Community for the period from June 1, 2000 through June 1, 2001, inclusive, is entered into the customs territory of the United States.”

(3) Subheading 9903.11.06 is modified by inserting after “Other” the word “countries”.

(4) Any provision of any previous proclamation or Executive order that is inconsistent with the actions taken in this proclamation is superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(5) The modifications made in this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. e.d.t. on June 1, 1999, and shall continue in effect as provided until 11:59 p.m. e.d.t. on June 1, 2001, unless such actions are earlier expressly modified or terminated.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7203 of June 11, 1999

Gay and Lesbian Pride Month, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Thirty years ago this month, at the Stonewall Inn in New York City, a courageous group of citizens resisted harassment and mistreatment, setting in motion a chain of events that would become known as the Stonewall Uprising and the birth of the modern gay and lesbian civil rights movement. Gays and lesbians, their families and friends, celebrate the anniversary of Stonewall every June in America as Gay and Lesbian Pride Month; and, earlier this month, the National Park Service added the Stonewall Inn, as well as the nearby park and neighborhood streets surrounding it, to the National Register of Historic Places.

I am proud of the measures my Administration has taken to end discrimination against gays and lesbians and ensure that they have the same rights guaranteed to their fellow Americans. Last year, I signed an Executive order that amends Federal equal employment opportunity policy to prohibit dis-

crimination in the Federal civilian work force based on sexual orientation. We have also banned discrimination based on sexual orientation in the granting of security clearances. As a result of these and other policies, gay and lesbian Americans serve openly and proudly throughout the Federal Government. My Administration is also working with congressional leaders to pass the Employment Non-Discrimination Act, which would prohibit most private employers from firing workers solely because of their sexual orientation.

America's diversity is our greatest strength. But, while we have come a long way on our journey toward tolerance, understanding, and mutual respect, we still have a long way to go in our efforts to end discrimination. During the past year, people across our country have been shaken by violent acts that struck at the heart of what it means to be an American and at the values that have always defined us as a Nation. In 1997, the most recent year for which we have statistics, there were more than 8,000 reported hate crimes in our country—almost one an hour. Now is the time for us to take strong and decisive action to end all hate crimes, and I reaffirm my pledge to work with the Congress to pass the Hate Crimes Prevention Act.

But we cannot achieve true tolerance merely through legislation; we must change hearts and minds as well. Our greatest hope for a just society is to teach our children to respect one another, to appreciate our differences, and to recognize the fundamental values that we hold in common. As part of our efforts to achieve this goal, earlier this spring, I announced that the Departments of Justice and Education will work in partnership with educational and other private sector organizations to reach out to students and teach them that our diversity is a gift. In addition, the Department of Education has issued landmark guidance that explains Federal standards against sexual harassment and prohibits sexual harassment of all students regardless of their sexual orientation; and I have ordered the Education Department's civil rights office to step up its enforcement of anti-discrimination and harassment rules. That effort has resulted in a groundbreaking guide that provides practical guidance to school administrators and teachers for developing a comprehensive approach to protecting all students, including gays and lesbians, from harassment and violence.

Since our earliest days as a Nation, Americans have strived to make real the ideals of equality and freedom so eloquently expressed in our Declaration of Independence and Constitution. We now have a rare opportunity to enter a new century and a new millennium as one country, living those principles, recognizing our common values, and building on our shared strengths.

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 1999 as Gay and Lesbian Pride Month. I encourage all Americans to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities that celebrate our diversity, and to remember throughout the year the gay and lesbian Americans whose many and varied contributions have enriched our national life.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7204 of June 11, 1999

Flag Day and National Flag Week, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Since its adoption in 1777 by the Continental Congress, the Stars and Stripes has symbolized the promise of America. This promise—of equality, justice under the law, freedom from tyranny, and inclusion in a government of the people—beckons immigrants to our shores today just as it has for more than two centuries. Each time the Stars and Stripes is raised over our homes, public buildings, schools, or community gathering places, it proclaims that our Nation’s great experiment in democracy is alive and well.

The stately design of the Stars and Stripes celebrates America’s diversity while proclaiming the unity of our Nation. Its white stars, whose shifting constellation has chronicled the growth of our Nation, are the ancient symbols of a sovereign domain; they lie on a field of blue that represents loyalty, justice, and truth. Thus our flag describes the unique Republic designed by our founders, in which States that vary widely in geography, history, and culture are joined in sustaining the common goals and ideals our Nation holds dear. The Stars and Stripes reminds us that, wherever we come from across our country, we are all first and foremost Americans.

Today, as we stand at the threshold of the 21st century, we have a special opportunity to renew our flag’s heritage and to honor the spirit of resilience in our national character that it signifies. As part of this effort, the White House Millennium Council’s “Save America’s Treasures Project,” created by the First Lady, is helping to restore and preserve the original Star-Spangled Banner at the Smithsonian’s National Museum of American History. This banner, “so gallantly streaming” as the British navy retreated from Baltimore Harbor after a failed assault on Fort McHenry in 1814, is immortalized in the bold and patriotic words of Francis Scott Key that now serve as our National Anthem. From the fledgling Nation of Key’s time, defiantly opposing domination by European powers, the United States has evolved into a Nation of unrivaled influence in the world with an unparalleled commitment to democracy and human rights. During Flag Day and National Flag Week, we honor this incredible journey and the bright future it has made possible.

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

as “National Flag Week” and calling upon all citizens of the United States to display the flag during that week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim June 14, 1999, as Flag Day and the week beginning June 13, 1999, 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 eleventh day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7205 of June 18, 1999

Father’s Day, 1999

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

Each year on Father’s Day, Americans take special joy in remembering the many cherished moments they have shared with their fathers through the years. Reading stories before bedtime, playing catch after dinner, camping out in the backyard, sharing driving lessons—at these moments and countless others throughout a lifetime, devoted fathers are there to guide their sons and daughters, to instill confidence in them, and to provide for them and protect them in times of need.

The impact of these moments on children’s development and future is immeasurable. Although children may not understand it until they become parents themselves, these are the times when fathers impart to their sons and daughters strong values and teach them important lessons about love, responsibility, faith, hard work, and determination. In these moments, fathers imbue in their children the strength and self-esteem they need to achieve their full potential.

As children grow and mature—from toddlers carried on their fathers’ shoulders to teenagers who need help navigating the challenges of adolescence to young men and women who need guidance on life, love, family, and career—their relationships with their fathers change as well. Yet, the need for a father’s friendship and wisdom continues to grow; and throughout all the seasons of life, fathers remain role models, teachers, heroes, and friends.

Vice President Gore and I have challenged fathers to be actively involved in their children's lives and to provide both emotional and financial support. Last June, the Vice President released a report showing that children who grow up without fathers are more likely to do poorly in school, to get into trouble with the law, and to have difficulty in getting and keeping a job. But our fathers cannot always meet their responsibilities to their children without help. That is why it is crucial that we lift up our fathers through efforts like the reauthorization of the Welfare-to-Work program so that more low income fathers can work, pay child support, and become more involved with their children.

We can never truly repay our fathers—whether biological, adoptive, foster, or stepfather—for their many precious gifts to us, for their steadfast faith in our potential and abilities, for their unwavering devotion and unconditional love. We can, however, express our deep appreciation for all they have done and thank them for the many sacrifices they have made to create a better life for us. There is no more fitting national tribute to fathers than reserving a day in their honor, and there is no more appropriate celebration of their profound impact on the lives of their children and the strength of our Nation.

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 20, 1999, as Father's Day. I invite the States, communities across the country, and all the citizens of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities to express our deep appreciation and abiding love for our fathers.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7206 of June 30, 1999

To Modify Duty-Free Treatment 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 502 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the "1974 Act") (19 U.S.C. 2462), the President may designate countries as beneficiary developing countries and least-developed beneficiary developing countries for purposes of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

2. Pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(A)), beneficiary developing countries, except those designated as least-developed beneficiary developing countries, are subject to competitive need limitations on the preferential treatment afforded under the GSP to eligible articles.

3. Pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(C) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(C)), 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 limitations in section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(A)) during the preceding calendar year.

4. Pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(F) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(F)), the President may disregard the competitive need limitation provided in section 503(c)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(A)(i)(II)) with respect to any eligible article from any beneficiary developing country 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) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(F)(ii)).

5. Pursuant to section 503(d) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(d)), the President may waive the application of the competitive need limitations in section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(A)) with respect to any eligible article of any beneficiary developing country if certain conditions are met.

6. Section 507(2) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2467(2)) provides that in the case of an association of countries which is a free trade area or customs union, or which is contributing to comprehensive regional economic integration among its members through appropriate means, including, but not limited to, the reduction of duties, the President may provide that all members of such association other than members which are barred from designation under section 502(b) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(b)) shall be treated as one country for purposes of title V of the 1974 Act.

7. Pursuant to section 502 of the 1974 Act, and having taken account of the eligibility criteria set forth therein, I have determined that Gabon and Mongolia should be designated as beneficiary developing countries for purposes of the GSP. Further, I have determined that the names of two previously designated beneficiary developing countries should be modified.

8. Pursuant to section 502 of the 1974 Act, and having taken account of the eligibility criteria set forth therein, I have determined that the suspension pursuant to Proclamation 6575 of June 25, 1993, of preferential treatment for Mauritania as a least-developed beneficiary developing country under the GSP should be ended.

9. Pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act, I have determined that certain beneficiary developing countries should not receive preferential tariff treatment under the GSP with respect to certain eligible articles imported in quantities that exceed the applicable competitive need limitation.

10. 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 previously had been imported in quantities exceeding the competitive need limitations of section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act.

11. 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 from certain beneficiary developing countries.

12. Pursuant to section 503(d) of the 1974 Act, I have determined that the competitive need limitations of section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act should be waived with respect to certain eligible articles from certain beneficiary developing countries. I have received the advice of the 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) of the 1974 Act, that such waivers are in the national economic interest of the United States.

13. Pursuant to section 507(2) of the 1974 Act, I have determined that Cambodia should be added to the list of countries identified in general note 4(a) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) as members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) that shall be treated as one country for purposes of title V of the 1974 Act.

14. Section 604 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, and of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including but not limited to title V and section 604 of the 1974 Act, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to provide for the designation of Gabon and Mongolia as beneficiary developing countries under the GSP, and to modify the names of two previously designated beneficiary developing countries, general note 4(a) to the HTS is modified as provided in sections A(1), A(2) and A(3) of Annex I to this proclamation and general note 4(b) to the HTS is modified as provided in section B of Annex I to this proclamation.

(2) In order to provide for the addition of Cambodia to the list of members of ASEAN that shall be treated as one country for purposes of title V of the 1974 Act, general note 4(a) to the HTS is modified as provided in section A(4) of Annex I to this proclamation.

(3) In order to provide for the restoration of preferential treatment for Mauritania as a least-developed beneficiary developing country under the GSP, general note 4(a) to the HTS is modified as provided in section C(1) of Annex I to this proclamation and general note 4(b) to the HTS is modified as provided in section C(2) of Annex I to this proclamation.

(4) In order to provide that certain countries that have not been treated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to one or more eligible articles should be designated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to such article or articles for purposes of the GSP, and that certain countries should not be treated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to one or more eligible articles for purposes of the GSP, general note 4(d) to the HTS is modified as provided in section D of Annex I to this proclamation and the Rates of Duty 1—Special subcolumn for the HTS subheadings enumerated in section E of Annex I to this proclamation is modified as provided in such section.

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(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 II to this proclamation.

(6) 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.

(7)(a) The modifications to the HTS made by Annex I to this proclamation shall be effective on the dates specified in such annex.

(b) The action taken in Annex II to this proclamation shall be effective on the date of signature of this proclamation.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Annex I

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

Section A

Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1999, general note 4(a) to the HTS is modified by:

- (1) deleting "Congo" from the list entitled "Independent Countries" and inserting "Congo (Brazzaville)" in lieu thereof.
- (2) deleting "Zaire" from the list entitled "Independent Countries" and inserting in alphabetical order "Congo (Kinshasa)" in lieu thereof.
- (3) adding in alphabetical order "Gabon" and "Mongolia" to the list entitled "Independent Countries".
- (4) deleting "Members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Eligible for GSP except Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia and Singapore" and the countries identified as members thereof from the list entitled "Associations of Countries (treated as one country)" and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Member Countries of the Association
of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)"

Currently qualifying:

Cambodia
Indonesia
Philippines
Thailand"

Section B

Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1999, general note 4(b)(i) to the HTS is modified by deleting "Zaire" and inserting in alphabetical order "Congo (Kinshasa)" in lieu thereof.

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Section C

Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after September 1, 1999:

(1) general note 4(a) to the HTS is modified by adding in alphabetical order "Mauritania" to the list entitled "Independent Countries".

(2) general note 4(b)(i) to the HTS is modified by adding in alphabetical order "Mauritania".

Section D

Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1999, general note 4(d) to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") is modified by:

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

1604.15.00 Chile	7403.19.00 Chile
7403.13.00 Chile	8708.39.50 Brazil

(2) deleting the country set out opposite the following subheadings:

2825.30.00 South Africa
2841.90.10 South Africa
2907.29.25 South Africa
2909.50.40 Indonesia
3817.10.50 Indonesia
8531.20.00 Philippines

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

0712.90.30 Peru	2008.19.30 Pakistan
0713.33.20 El Salvador	2106.90.52 El Salvador
0713.90.60 India	2607.00.00 Peru
0714.20.10 Dominican Republic	3920.63.20 India
0802.31.00 India	5904.92.00 Guatemala
0805.90.00 Turkey	6814.90.00 India
0904.20.76 India	7113.20.29 India
0910.10.40 India	7114.19.00 Peru
1702.30.22 Argentina	7801.99.30 Dominican Republic
1703.90.50 Poland	8517.19.80 Indonesia
1806.10.22 Colombia	8517.90.24 Costa Rica
1806.20.22 Turkey	8540.12.10 India
2005.10.00 Turkey	

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(4) adding, in alphabetical order, the country or countries set out opposite the following subheadings:

0710.29.30 Dominican Republic	3501.90.20 Dominican Republic
1604.14.50 Colombia	4412.92.50 Guyana
1701.91.05 India	7115.90.30 Colombia
1702.90.40 Brazil	7403.12.00 Russia

Section E

Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1999, each enumerated article's preferential tariff treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences ("GSP") in the HTS is modified as provided in this section.

(1) 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	7403.19.00
7403.13.00	8708.39.50

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

0712.90.30	0805.90.00	1806.10.22	2607.00.00	7114.19.00
0713.33.20	0904.20.76	1806.20.22	3920.63.20	7801.99.30
0713.90.60	0910.10.40	2005.10.00	5904.92.00	8517.19.80
0714.20.10	1702.30.22	2008.19.30	6814.90.00	8517.90.24
0802.31.00	1703.90.50	2106.90.52	7113.20.29	8540.12.10

Annex II

**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	
<u>Subheading</u>	<u>Country</u>
2841.70.10	Chile
2916.31.15	Estonia
7403.13.00	Chile
7403.19.00	Chile
7418.19.20	India
8483.10.30	Brazil
8527.39.00	Indonesia
8531.20.00	Philippines
8708.39.50	Brazil

Proclamation 7207 of July 1, 1999

To Extend Nondiscriminatory Treatment (Normal Trade Relations Treatment) to Products of Mongolia and 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. The United States has had in effect a bilateral Agreement on Trade Relations with Mongolia since 1991 and has provided normal trade relations treatment to the products of Mongolia since that time. I have found Mongolia to be in full compliance with the freedom of emigration requirements of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (the “Trade Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2432).

2. Pursuant to section 2424(b)(1) of Public Law 106–36, and having due regard for the findings of the Congress in section 2424(a) of said Law, I hereby determine that title IV of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2431–2441) should no longer apply to Mongolia.

3. On November 13, 1998, members of the World Trade Organization (WTO), including the United States and 21 other major trading countries, announced in the WTO 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 (the “Uruguay Round”). A similar agreement between the United States and 16 other major trading countries eliminating tariffs on enumerated pharmaceuticals and chemical intermediates was implemented for the United States on April 1, 1997, by Proclamation 6982, adding such goods to the scope of the agreement on pharmaceutical products reached at the conclusion of the Uruguay Round and reflected in Schedule XX–United States of America, annexed to the Marrakesh Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (1994) (Schedule XX).

4. 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 reflect such duty treatment in Schedule XX by means of rectifications thereof.

5. On April 29, 1999, 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 sets forth the proposed tariff eliminations, together with the advice received from the appropriate private sector advisory committee and the United States International Trade Commission regarding the proposed tariff eliminations. During the 60-day period thereafter, the USTR consulted with the Committees on the proposed actions.

6. Section 604 of the Trade 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.

7. Pursuant to section 111(b) of the URAA, I have determined that Schedule XX should be modified to reflect the implementation by the United States of the multilateral agreement on certain pharmaceuticals and chemical intermediates negotiated under the auspices of the WTO. In addition, I have determined that the pharmaceuticals appendix to the HTS should be modified to reflect the duty eliminations provided in such agreement, and to make certain minor technical corrections in the identification of particular products in order to ensure that products are accorded the intended duty treatment.

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 2424(b)(2) of Public Law 106–36, section 111(b) of the URAA, and section 604 of the Trade Act, do hereby proclaim that:

(1) Nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) shall be extended to the products of Mongolia, which shall no longer be subject to title IV of the Trade Act.

(2) The extension of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of Mongolia shall be effective as of the date of signature of this proclamation.

(3) 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 make technical corrections in the tariff treatment accorded to such products, the HTS is modified as set forth in the Annex to this proclamation.

(4) Such modifications to the HTS shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates set forth in the Annex for the respective actions taken.

(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 first day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

ANNEX

MODIFICATIONS TO THE HARMONIZED TARIFF
SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES

The Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) is modified as provided herein, effective on the dates set forth for each annex section.

Section A. Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1999, the following products are to be accorded duty-free treatment:

1. For subheadings 2905.22.50, 2910.30.00, 2921.43.40, 2922.19.20, 2924.29.05, and 2933.39.20, 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 for each such subheading.

2. The Pharmaceutical Appendix to the HTS is modified as provided below:

(a). Table 1 of the Appendix is modified by adding the following new INNs, in alphabetical order, in the "Product" column and their CAS numbers in the "CAS No." column:

Product	CAS Number	Product	CAS Number
*abacavir	136470-78-5	eperezolid	165800-04-4
abafungin	129639-79-8	epiprenone	107724-20-9
abarelix	183552-38-7	epitilbamide	148031-34-9
abiraterone	154229-19-3	fabesetron	129300-27-2
acrezast	123548-56-1	fandofloxacin	164150-99-6
agomelatine	138112-76-2	faralimomab	167816-91-3
alatrofloxacin	157182-32-5	fasidotril	135038-57-2
alinastine	154541-72-7	fasoracetam	110958-19-5
almotriptan	154323-57-6	felvizumab	167747-20-8
almuride	61136-12-7	fenofenadine	83799-24-0
amelomelastone	123013-22-9	fidarestat	136087-85-9
amlintide	122384-88-7	filaminast	141184-34-1
apadoline	135003-30-4	flibanserlin	167933-07-5
arctumomab	154361-48-5	folitropin beta	150490-84-9
aripiprazole	129722-12-9	fomivirsen	144245-52-3
arolyne	136145-07-8	forasartan	145216-43-9
aseripide	153242-02-5	foropafant	136468-36-5
asimadoline	153205-46-0	frovatriptan	158747-02-5
atiprimod	123018-47-3	fudosteine	13189-98-5
atizoram	136537-46-6	fulvestrant	129453-61-8
atipirofen	108912-17-0	furomine	142996-66-5
atreleuton	154355-76-7	gacyclidine	68134-81-6
aviptadil	40077-57-4	ganaxolone	38398-32-2
aviriptan	151140-96-4	gatifloxacin	160738-57-8
avorelin	140703-49-7	gavestinel	153436-22-7
avotermin	182212-66-4	glaspimod	134143-28-5
bamaquimast	135779-82-7	glutofamide	132682-98-5
basiliximab	179045-86-4	hemoglobin crosfumaryl	142261-03-8
becaplermin	165101-51-9	ibutamoren	159634-47-6
bectumomab	158318-63-9	icopezil	145508-78-7
belaperidone	156862-51-0	igovomab	171656-50-1
beloxepin	135628-30-2	indinavir	150378-17-9
bepotastine	126602-71-3	indisectron	141549-75-9
bibapcicite	153507-46-1	infiximab	170277-31-3
biricodar	159997-94-1	insulin aspart	116094-23-6
blonanserin	132810-10-7	insulin glargine	160337-95-1
bracofensine	171655-91-7	interferon alfacon-1	118390-30-0
brinzolamide	138890-62-7	iocanilic acid (123 I)	74855-17-7
carafiban	177563-40-5	ioflupane (123 I)	155798-07-5
cariporide	159138-80-4	iometopane (123 I)	136794-86-0
cedelizumab	156586-90-2	ipamorelin	170851-70-4
ceftiozime alapivoxil	135821-54-4	iroplact	154248-96-1
celgospir	121104-96-9	israpafant	117279-73-9
cemadotin	159776-69-9	ivabradine	155974-00-8
cervasiatin	145598-86-6	keliximab	174722-30-6
cetermin	157238-32-0	lagatide	157476-77-2
cevimeline	107233-08-9	landiolol	133242-30-5
choriogonadotropin alfa	177073-44-8	lanepitant	170566-84-4
cizoltrine	142165-43-9	lasinavir	175385-62-3
clenoliximab	162912-58-9	ledoxantrone	113457-05-9
clevidipine	166432-28-6	lefradafiban	149503-79-7
clevudine	163252-36-6	levocetirizine	130018-77-8
colessevelam	182815-43-6	levosalbutamol	34391-04-3
dabelotene	118976-38-8	licostinel	153504-81-5
daicolidine	120958-90-9	linetastine	159776-68-8
danaparoid sodium	83513-48-8	linezolid	165800-03-3
daniplestim	161753-30-6	linitript	136381-85-6
dapilant	153438-48-4	lintuzumab	166089-32-3
declopramide	891-60-1	lirexapride	145414-12-6
delibant	140661-97-8	lodenosine	110143-10-7
dexefaroxan	143249-88-1	lotrafiban	171049-14-2
dexsotalol	30238-32-9	lumefantrine	82186-77-4
dionepezil	120014-06-4	lurtotecan	149882-10-0
dronedarone	141626-36-0	mazokalm	164178-54-5
droxinavir	159910-86-8	melagatran	159776-70-2
dutasteride	164656-23-9	meluadrine	134865-33-1
ecenofloxacin	162301-05-5	mespiperone (11 C)	94153-50-1
edrecolomab	156586-89-9	metesind	138384-68-6
efavirenz	154598-52-4	milacinamide	141725-10-2
elaclidar	143664-11-3	milameline	139886-32-1
eldacimibe	141993-70-6		
elotriptan	143322-58-1		
elinafide	162706-37-8		
embusartan	156001-18-2		
emoctakin	142298-00-8		
eniluracil	59989-18-3		
enlimomab pegol	169802-84-0		
ensaculin	155773-59-4		

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Product	CAS Number	Product	CAS Number
milfasartan	148564-47-0	ritonavir	155213-67-5
milodisim	137463-76-4	rituximab	74722-31-7
minalrestat	129688-50-2	rivastigmine	123441-03-2
minodronic acid	127657-42-5	rizatriptan	144034-80-0
miproxifene	129612-87-9	robalzotan	169758-66-1
mitiglinide	145375-43-5	roflumilast	162401-32-3
mivobulin	122332-18-7	rosiglitazone	122320-73-4
moxifloxacin	151096-09-2	roxifiban	170902-47-3
moxilubant	146978-48-5	rupatadine	158876-82-5
nagrestipen	166089-33-4	sabcomeline	59912-53-5
nateglinide	105816-04-4	samarium (153 Sm) lexidronam	154427-83-5
nelfinavir	159989-64-7	sampatrilat	129981-36-8
nelzarabine	121032-29-9	saredutant	142001-63-6
nepadutant	183747-35-5	scopinast	145574-90-9
nepafenac	78281-72-8	seocalcitol	134404-52-7
nepaprazole	156601-79-5	sevelamer	32757-95-6
nepicastat	173997-05-2	sibrafiban	172927-65-0
nerelimomab	162774-06-3	sildenafil	139755-83-2
nifekalant	130636-43-0	silperisone	140944-31-6
nolatrexed	147149-76-6	sinapultide	138531-07-4
nolpitanium besilate	155418-06-7	sinitroil	143248-63-9
nonacog alfa	113478-33-4	sipatrigine	130800-90-7
oberadilol	114856-44-9	sitafloxacin	127254-12-0
omapatrilat	167305-00-2	sivelestat	127373-66-4
omiloxetine	176894-09-0	sorbetolide	130403-08-6
opanaxil	152939-42-9	sulesomab	167747-19-5
opratonium iodide	146919-78-0	sunepitron	148408-65-5
oprelvekin	145941-26-0	taltirelin	103300-74-9
orazipone	137109-78-5	talviraline	169312-27-0
orbofiban	163250-90-6	targinine	17035-90-4
osanetant	160492-56-8	tasonermin	94948-59-1
osutidine	140695-21-2	tazomeline	131987-54-7
pagoclone	133737-32-3	technetium (99m Tc) nofetumomab	165942-79-0
palinavir	154612-39-2	merpentan	157476-76-1
palonosetron	135729-56-5	technetium (99m Tc) pintumomab	178959-14-3
pamaqueside	150332-35-7	technetium (99mTc) apcitide	173324-94-2
pamiteplase	151912-42-4	temiverine	110221-53-9
paricalcitol	131918-61-1	temocaprilat	49979-74-8
pegmusirudin	186638-10-8	terbogrel	147650-57-5
peldesine	133432-71-0	tererstigmine	154413-61-3
pelubiprofen	69956-77-0	ticolubant	148883-56-1
pemetrexed	137281-23-3	tifacogin	159098-79-0
perifosine	157716-52-4	tilnoprofen arbamsi	137332-54-8
pexiganan	172820-23-4	tivirapine	151287-22-8
pibutidine	103922-33-4	tobacillin	131094-16-1
pifonakin	112721-39-8	trafermin	80288-69-1
pleconaril	153168-05-9	trastuzumab	148998-94-1
pralmorelin	158861-67-7	trecovirsen	160677-67-8
pramlintide	151126-32-8	tresperimus	95268-62-5
pranazepide	150408-73-4	upenazime	99821-47-3
pregabalin	148553-50-8	urokinase alfa	175865-60-8
prucalopride	179474-81-8	valganciclovir	101312-92-9
pumaprazole	158364-59-1	valnemulin	121584-18-7
quetiapine	111974-69-7	valsopodar	116308-55-5
quilostigmine	139314-01-5	vatanidipine	141575-50-0
ralitrexed	112887-68-0	vedacilidine	162652-95-1
ranelic acid	135459-90-4	vinflunine	135354-02-8
rapacuronium bromide	156137-99-4	xaliproden	149820-74-6
resocortol	76675-97-3	xemilofiban	107452-89-1
retigabine	150812-12-7	ziconotide	123760-07-6
revatropate	149926-91-0	zinostatin stimalamer	139264-17-8
rifalazil	129791-92-0	zolmitriptan	
rismorelin	146706-68-5		

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

*BENZOATE	MONOBENZOATE
DIFUMARATE	TETRAISOPROPYL*
DIPIVOXIL	

(c). Table 3 of the Appendix is modified by adding the following product names, in alphabetical order, along with their CAS numbers:

Product	CAS Number
*(S)-but-3-yn-2-ol	2914-69-4
2-(4-fluorobenzyl)thiophene	63877-96-3
5-amino-N,N'-bis[2-(acetoxymethyl)ethyl]-2,4,6-triiodoisophthalamide	148051-08-5
5-amino-N,N'-bis(2,3-dihydroxypropyl)-2,4,6-triiodoisophthalamide	76801-93-9
(S)-alpha-chloroformylethyl acetate	36394-75-9
diethyl dipropylmalonate	6065-53-0
5-methyl-N-(4-(sulfamoyl)phenethyl)pyrazine-2-carboxamide	33288-71-0
(5aR,11bS)-9,10-dimethoxy-2-propyl-4,5,5a,6,7,11b-hexahydrobenzo[fl]thieno[2,3-c]-quinoline hydrochloride	178357-37-4
methyl N-(phenoxycarbonyl)-L-valinate	153441-77-1
(+)-6-fluoro-1-methyl-4-oxo-7-(piperazin-1-yl)-4H-[1,3]thiazeto-[3,2-a]quinoline-3-carboxylic acid	112984-60-8
methyl 3-amino-4,6-dibromo-o-toluate	119916-05-1
4,6-dibromo-3-fluoro-o-toluic acid	119916-27-7
7-bromo-1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-5-methyl-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid	119916-34-6

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2. (con.)

(c). (con.)

ProductCAS Number

2-mercapto-5-(trifluoromethyl)anilinium chloride	4274-38-8
2-(3-bromophenoxy)tetrahydropyran	57999-49-2
6-chloro-5-(2-chloroethoxy)indol-2(3H)-one	118289-55-7
6-chloroindol-2(3H)-one	56341-37-8
6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthone	1078-19-9
N-[N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-L-alanyl]-L-alanine hydrate	90303-36-9
2,2'-dithiodibenzonitrile	33174-74-2
2-ethoxy-5-[(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)sulfonyl]benzoic acid	194602-23-8
1-methyl-4-nitro-3-propylpyrazol-5-carboxamide	139756-01-7
(S)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-methylbutyric acid	55332-37-1
(3-benzimidazol-2-yl)propylmethylamine	64137-52-6
7-chloro-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2(3H)-one	2886-65-9
2-bromo-4-chloro-2-(2-fluorobenzoyl)acetanilide	1584-62-9
2-benzoyl-2-bromo-4-chloroacetanilide	41526-21-0
(RS)-serinohydrazide hydrochloride	55819-71-1
2,3,4-trihydroxybenzaldehyde	2144-08-3
dimethyl chloromalonate	28568-76-0
4,6-dichloro-5-(2-methoxyphenoxy)-2,2'-bipyrimidinyl	150728-13-5
4-tert-butylbenzenesulfonamide	6292-59-7
methyl 3-[(methoxycarbonylmethyl)sulfamoyl]thiophene-2-carboxylate	106820-63-7
methyl 4-hydroxy-2-methyl-2H-thieno[2,3-e][1,2]thiazine-3-carboxylate 1,1-dioxide	59804-25-0
tert-butyl (1S,9S)-6,10-dioxo-9-phthalimidooctahydropyridazo[1,2-a][1,2]diazepine-1-carboxylate	106628-72-7
ethyl (R)-2-hydroxy-4-phenylbutyrate	90315-82-5
1-benzyl hydrogen (S)-4-phthalimidoglutarate	88784-33-2
(S)-1-(benzyloxycarbonyl)hexahydropyridazine-3-carboxylic acid	65632-62-4
methyl ((1S,2R)-1-benzyl-3-[(3S,4aS,8aS)-3-(tert-butylcarbamoyl)decahydro-2-isquinolyl]-2-hydroxypropyl)carbamate	178680-13-2
(3S,4aS,8aS)-2-[(2R,3S)-3-amino-2-hydroxy-4-phenylbutyl]-N-tert-butyldecahydroisquinoline-3-carboxamide	
136522-17-3	
4-[(S)-3-amino-2-oxopyrrolidin-1-yl]benzonitrile hydrochloride	175873-08-2
ethyl 3-(3-[(S)-1-(4-(N-2-hydroxyamidino)phenyl)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl]ureido)propionate	175873-10-6
4-[5-(p-tolyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]benzenesulfonamide	169590-42-5
4-hydrazonobenzenesulfonamide hydrochloride	17852-52-7
4-aminosuccinamic acid hydrochloride	149177-92-4
ethyl (S)-3-aminopent-4-ynoate hydrochloride	154772-45-9
11-alpha-hydroxy-7-alpha-(methoxycarbonyl)-3-oxopregn-4-ene-21,17-alpha-carbolactone	192704-56-6
11-alpha-hydroxy-3-oxopregna-4,6-diene-21,17-alpha-carbolactone	73726-56-4
4-(5-methyl-3-phenylisoxazol-4-yl)benzenesulfonamide	181695-72-7
5-methyl-3,4-diphenyl-4,5-dihydroisoxazol-5-ol	181695-73-1
N-[4-(5-methyl-3-phenylisoxazol-4-yl)phenylsulfon]propionamide, sodium salt	198470-85-8
pivaloyloxymethyl 7-[(Z)-2-[2-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)thiazol-4-yl]pent-2-enamido]-3-(carbamoyloxymethyl)-3-cephem-4-carboxylate	105989-80-3
benzhydriol 6-(4-methylbenzamido)penicillanic acid 4-oxide	77887-68-4
benzhydriol 7-[(Z)-2-[2-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)thiazol-4-yl]-4-(3-methylbut-2-enyloxycarbonyl)but-2-enamido]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate	174781-17-2
N-(2-quinolylcarbonyl)-L-asparagine	136485-98-0
methyl N-(methoxycarbonyl)-L-phenylalaninate	41844-1-7
N-[(2,6-diisopropylphenoxy)sulfonyl]-2-(2,4,6-trisopropylphenyl)acetamide	166518-60-1
(2S,3S)-3-methyl-2-(3-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1,2-benzisothiazol-2-yl)valeric acid	177785-47-6
(1S,4R)-1-azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-3-one O-[(Z)-(3-methoxyphenyl)ethynyl]oxime-maleic acid (1:1)	180050-34-4
N-[R]-9-methyl-4-oxo-1-phenyl-3,4,6,7-tetrahydro[1,4]diazepino[6,7,1-h]indol-3-yl]isonicotinamide	179024-48-7
4-acetamido-2-aminobenzanilide	112527-64-2
N,N-bis(3-(ethylamino)propyl)propane-1,3-diamine tetrahydrochloride	156886-85-0
ethyl 5-(but-3-enyl)thiophene-2-carboxylate	208337-82-0
ethyl 5-(3R)-3,4-dihydroxybutylthiophene-2-carboxylate	208337-83-1
ethyl 5-(3R)-4-amino-3-hydroxybutylthiophene-2-carboxylate	208337-84-2
ethyl 5-(3R)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-3-hydroxybutylthiophene-2-carboxylate	186521-38-0
ethyl 5-(3R)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-3-(mesyloxy)butylthiophene-2-carboxylate	186521-39-1
ethyl 5-(3S)-3-(acetylthio)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)butylthiophene-2-carboxylate	186521-40-4
dimethyl 2-[(S)-1-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)methyl]-2-(5-ethoxycarbonyl-2-thienyl)propylthio]malonate	186521-41-5
methyl (S)-6-[2-[5-ethoxycarbonyl]-2-thienyl]ethyl-3-oxo-1,4-thiazinane-2-carboxylate	186521-42-6
ethyl (6S)-5-[2-(2-amino-4-oxo-4,6,7,8-tetrahydro-3H-pyrimido[5,4-b][1,4]thiazin-6-yl)ethyl]thiophene-2-carboxylate	186521-44-8
(6S)-5-[2-(2-amino-4-oxo-4,6,7,8-tetrahydro-3H-pyrimido[5,4-b][1,4]thiazin-6-yl)ethyl]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid	186521-45-9
diethyl N-[5-[2-[(6S)-2-amino-4-oxo-4,6,7,8-tetrahydro-3H-pyrimido[5,4-b][1,4]thiazin-6-yl)ethyl]-2-phenyl]-L-glutamate	177575-19-8
4-chloropyridine hydrochloride	7379-35-3
4-phenoxypyridine	4783-86-2
4-(4-pyridyloxy)benzenesulfonic acid	192329-80-9
4-(4-pyridyloxy)benzenesulfonyl chloride hydrochloride	192330-49-7
(3S)-2,2-dimethyl-1,4-thiazinane-3-carboxylic acid	84915-43-5
(3S)-2,2-dimethyl-4-[4-(4-pyridyloxy)phenylsulfonyl]-1,4-thiazinane-3-carboxylic acid	192329-83-2
2-amino-5-bromo-6-methylquinazolin-4(1H)-one	147149-89-1
3-acetoxy-o-toluic acid	168899-58-9
(4R,5R)-4,5-bis(mesyloxymethyl)-1,3,2-dioxathiolane 2,2-dioxide	208338-09-4
(2R,3R)-1,4-bis(mesyloxymethyl)butane-2,3-diol	1947-02-2
3,7,11-trimethyldodeca-1,6,10-trien-3-ol	7212-44-4
(6E,10E,14E)-3,7,11,15-tetramethylhexadeca-1,6,10,14-tetraen-3-ol	1113-21-9
methyl 4-amino-5-nitro-o-anisate	59338-84-0
methyl 5-(ethylsulfonyl)-o-anisate	62140-67-4
methyl 5-sulfamoyl-o-anisate	33045-53-2
3-methoxy-5-sulfamoyl-o-anisic acid	66644-80-2
1-benzylpiperidine-4-carbaldehyde	22065-85-6
[(E)-3-[(6R,7R)-7-amino-2-carboxylato-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-en-3-yl]allyl]-3-(carbamoyloxymethyl)ethylmethylammonium	160115-08-2
[4-(3-methoxypropoxy)-3-methyl-2-pyridyl]methanol	118175-10-3
(Z)-2-(5-amino-1,2,4-thiadiazol-3-yl)-2-[(fluoromethoxy)imino]acetic acid	116833-10-4
2-(ethylmethylamino)acetamide	116833-20-6
4-chloro-2-[(Z)-(methoxycarbonyl)methoxyimino]-3-oxobutyric acid	84080-70-6
2-(5-ethyl-2-pyridyl)ethanol	5223-06-3
2-(4-aminophenoxy)ethyl-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-4-oxochroman-6-yl acetate	107188-37-4
chloromethyl pivalate	18997-19-8
7-ethyl-3-[2-(trimethylsilyloxy)ethyl]indole	186453-89-8
5-amino-2,4,6-triodosophtalic acid	35453-19-1
4-hydroxyindole	2380-94-1
thiazolidine 2,4-dione	7295-31-0
2-bromo-3-methylthiophene	14282-76-9
5-methyluracil	65-71-4

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Section A. (con.)

2. (con.)

(c). (con.)

Product	CAS Number
thymidine	50-89-5
3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridylmethanol	103577-66-8
3-(cyanoimino)-3-piperidinopropionitrile	56488-00-7
N-acetyl-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-DL-alanine	27313-65-1
2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-(4-nitrophenoxy)methyl-4-oxochroman-6-yl acetate	107188-34-1
methyl 4-(bromomethyl)-m-anisate	70264-94-7
9-bromononyl 4,4,5,5-pentafluoropentyl sulfide	148757-89-5
2-(phenylthio)aniline	1134-84-7
4,4,5,5,5-pentafluoropentan-1-ol	148043-73-6
methyl (S)-2-amino-4-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)butyrate	127105-49-1
(3-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)(7-methoxy-6-(3-morpholinopropoxy)quinazolin-4-yl)amine	184475-35-2
5-hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthone	28315-83-7
(R)-1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane	51594-55-9
methyl 4-acetamido-o-anisate	4093-29-2
4-acetamido-5-chloro-o-anisic acid	24201-13-6
methyl (1S,2S)-1-benzyl-3-chloro-2-hydroxypropylcarbamate	176972-62-6
ethyl 2-chloronicotinate	1462-94-4
ethyl 6-chloronicotinate	49608-01-7
6-hydroxynicotinic acid	5006-66-6
6-chloronicotinic acid	5326-23-8
1-acetyl-piperazine	13869-98-0
8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-7,9-dione	1075-89-4
(S)-2-(4-((2,7-dimethyl-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinazolin-6-yl)methyl)(prop-2-ynyl)amino)-2-fluorobenzamido)-4-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)butyric acid	153537-73-6
SC-59735	116638-33-6
SC-70935	193700-51-5
6,7-dichloro-2,3-dimethoxyquinoxalin-5-ylamine	178619-89-1
4-(2-methyl-1H-imidazol-4,5-c[pyridin-1-yl])benzoic acid	132026-12-1
methyl(4-nitrophenethyl)amine hydrochloride	166943-39-1
2-chloroethyl 4-nitrophenyl ether	3363-72-0
(2R,3S)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-3-(5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-ol (1R,4S)-2-oxobornane-10-sulfonic acid (1:1)	188416-34-4
6-ethyl-5-fluoropyrimidin-4(1H)-one	137234-87-8
diphenyl[(S)-pyrrolidin-3-yl]acetone nitrile hydrobromide	194602-27-2
(2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-yl)acetic acid	69999-16-2
cyclohexylammonium 1-[(S)-2-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-3-(2-methoxyethoxy)propyl]-cyclopentanecarboxylate	167944-94-7
cis-4-(benzyloxycarbonyl)cyclohexylammonium tosylate	87299-45-0
5-bromo-3-[(R)-1-methylpyrrolidin-2-ylmethyl]indole	143322-57-0
meso-3-benzyl-6-nitro-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane	151860-18-1
diethyl (6-chloro-9H-carbazol-2-yl)methylmalonate	171208-55-4
beta-cyclodextrin sulfolbutyl ethers, sodium salts	182410-00-0
N-(2-chloroethyl)pyrrolidine hydrochloride	7250-67-1
6,7-bis(2-methoxyethoxy)quinazolin-4(1H)-one	179688-29-0
ethyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate	3943-89-3
3-[(2,1,4-(2-dimethylaminoethoxy)phenyl]-2-phenylbut-1-enyl]phenol	83647-29-4
2-[1-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-4-piperidyl]acetic acid	157688-46-5
4-pyridylacetic acid hydrochloride	6622-91-9
a,a,a-trifluoro-4-nitro-m-toluidine	393-11-3
methyl 1-(2,3,5-tri-O-acetyl-beta-D-ribofuranosyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-3-carboxylate	39925-10-5
Na-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N'-nitro-L-arginine	2188-18-3
Na-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-methoxy-N-methyl-N'-nitro-L-argininamide	139976-34-4
(2S,3S)-3-amino-2-ethoxy-N-nitropiperidine-1-carboxamide hydrochloride	180250-77-5
(S)-O-benzyl-lactaldehyde-N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)hydrazone	192802-28-1
phenyl (4-[4-(4-hydroxyphenyl)piperazin-1-yl]phenyl)carbamate	184177-81-9
[(3S,5S)-5-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-5-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)tetrahydrofuran-3-yl]methyl-4-chlorobenzenesulfonate	175712-02-4
8-chloro-11-(4-piperidylidene)-5,6-dihydro-11H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine	100643-71-8
2-hydroxy-2-methyl-4-nitro-3-(trifluoromethyl)propionanilide	52806-53-8
5-acetyl-salicylamide	40187-51-7
8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-one	31251-41-9
1-nitro-4-(1,2,2,2-tetrachloroethyl)benzene	4714-32-3
3-chloropropyl dimethylammonium chloride	5407-04-5
3-(trichlorovinyl)aniline hydrochloride	81972-27-2
2-[1-(mercaptomethyl)cyclopropyl]acetic acid	162515-68-6
3-(4-bromobenzyl)-2-butyl-4-chloro-1H-imidazol-5-ylmethanol	151015-31-6
4-chloro-1-methylpiperidine hydrochloride	5382-23-0
methyl 2-[(S)-3-[(E)-3-(2-(7-chloro-2-quinolyl)vinyl)phenyl]-3-hydroxypropyl]benzoate	181159-72-0
methyl 2-[(S)-3-[(E)-3-(2-(7-chloro-2-quinolyl)vinyl)phenyl]-3-oxopropyl]benzoate	148968-11-6
2-(2-trityl-2H-tetrazol-5-yl)phenylboronic acid	143722-25-2
(3aS,8aR)-3-[(2R,4S)-2-benzyl-4,5-epoxyvaleryl]-2,2-dimethyl-3,3a,8a-tetrahydro-2H-indeno[1,2-d]oxazole	158512-24-4
N[(4S,6S)-6-methyl-7,7-dioxo-5,6-dihydro-4H-thieno[2,3-b]thiopyran-4-yl]acetamide	147086-83-7
N[(4S,6S)-6-methyl-7,7-dioxo-5,6-dihydro-4H-thieno[2,3-b]thiopyran-4-yl]acetamide	147200-03-1
5-iodouracil	696-07-1
N'-methyl-1H-pyrazole-1-carboxamide hydrochloride	59184-35-3
(S)-tetrahydrofuran-3-ol	86087-23-2
ethyl 4,6-dichloro-3-formylindole-2-carboxylate	153435-96-2
3-oxoandrost-4-ene-17-beta-carboxylic acid	302-97-6
alpha, alpha, alpha, alpha', alpha', alpha'-hexafluoro-2,5-xylidine	328-93-8
(1'-2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-3-one	61865-48-3
(1R,4S)-2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-3-one	79200-56-9
((1S,4R)-4-(2-amino-6-chloro-9H-purin-9-yl)cyclopent-2-enyl)methanol hydrochloride	172015-79-1
N-(2-amino-4,6-dichloropyrimidin-5-yl)formamide	171887-03-9
4-fluorobenzyl 4-methylthio phenyl ketone	87483-29-2
2-amino-3-pyridyl methyl ketone	65326-33-2
6-methoxy-1H-purin-2-ylamine	20535-83-5
1-(beta-D-arabinofuranosyl)pyrimidine-2,4-(1H,3H)-dione	3083-77-0
(2R)-4-methyl-2-[(S)-2,2-dimethyl-5-oxo-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl]valeric acid	157918-70-2
(S)-2-amino-3,3-dimethyl-N-2-pyridylbutylamide	171764-07-1
3-nitro-4-pyridone	5435-54-1
2,6-difluorobenzylamine	69385-30-4
L-ribose	24259-69-4
(5,6-dichloro-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)isopropylamine	175161-55-0
(R)-2-amino-2-ethylhexan-1-ol	151851-75-1
3-methylencyclobutanecarbonitrile	15760-35-7
4-tert-butylbenzyl 2-((2R,3S)-3-[(R)-1-(tert-butylidimethylsilyloxy)ethyl]-2-[(1R,3S)-3-methoxy-2-oxocyclohexyl]-4-oxoazetidin-1-yl)-2-oxoacetate	159593-17-6
methyl (3aR,4R,7aR)-2-methyl-4-[(1S,2R)-1,2,3-triacetoxypropyl]-3a,7a-dihydro-4H-pyrano-[3,4-d]oxazole-6-carboxylate	78850-37-0
(4S,5R,6R)-5-acetamido-4-amino-6-[(1R,2R)-1,2,3-trihydroxypropyl]-5,6-dihydropyran-2-carboxylic acid	130525-62-1

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(c). (con.)

Product	CAS Number
pyrazole-1-carboxamide hydrochloride	4023-02-3
2-acetoxy-5-acetylbenzyl acetate	24085-06-1
(R)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropapaverine hydrochloride	54417-53-7
trans-2-chloro-3-[4-(4-chlorophenyl)cyclohexyl]-1,4-naphthoquinone	153977-22-1
1,3-dichloroacetone	534-07-6
3,5-dimethylpiperidine	35794-11-7
2,6-diaminopyrimidin-4-ol	56-06-4
1-(2-chloroethyl)piperidinium chloride	2008-75-5
diethyl L-glutamate hydrochloride	1118-89-4
tert-butyl 1-(R,4S)-4-(hydroxymethyl)cyclopent-2-enylcarbamate	168960-18-7
2-butyl-1,3-diazaspiro[4.4]non-1-en-4-one hydrochloride	151257-01-1
tert-butyl 2-[[1-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-(benzothiazol-2-ylthio)-2-oxoethylidene] aminoxy]-2-methylpropionate	89604-92-2
bis[(isopropoxy)carbonyloxy]methyl [(R)-2-(6-amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-1-methylethoxy]methyl phosphonate-fumaric acid (1:1)	202138-50-9
(R)-[2-(6-amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-1-methylethoxy]methylphosphonic acid	147127-20-6
(R)-propylene carbonate	16806-55-6
6-amino-9H-purin-9-ylethanol	7051-34-5
(R)-2-(6-amino-9H-purin-9-yl)-1-methylethanol	14047-28-0
chloromethyl isopropyl carbonate	35180-01-9
diethyl (tosyloxy)methylphosphonate	31618-90-3
(R)-5-chloropropane-1,2-diol	57090-45-6
(S)-[[trityloxy]methyl]oxirane	129940-50-7
(S)-2-(2-amino-5-chlorophenyl)-4-cyclopropyl-1,1,1-trifluorobut-3-yn-2-ol	154598-58-0
10,10-bis[(2-fluoro-4-pyridyl)methyl]anthrone	160588-45-4
(S)-N-[(1S,2R)-3-[[1-(3-benzodioxol-5-ylsulfonyl)(isobutyl)amino]-1-benzyl-2-hydroxypropyl]-3,3-dimethyl-2-(sarcosylamino)butylamide	183556-68-5
(4R,5S,6S,7R)-1-[(3-amino-1H-indazol-5-yl)methyl]-4,7-dibenzyl-3-butyl-5,6-dihydroxyhexahydro-2H-1,3-diazepin-2-one	188978-02-1
(2S)-N-[(R)-1-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)butyl]-3,3-diethyl-2-[4-[[4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-carbonyl]phenoxy]-4-oxoazetidine-1-carboxamide	157341-41-8
2-(piperazin-1-yl)pyrimidine	20980-22-7
4-bromo-2,2-diphenylbutanenitrile	39186-58-8
bromomethylcyclopropane	7051-34-5
cyclobutanecarboxylic acid	3721-95-7
2-phenyl-2-pyridylacetoneitrile	5005-36-7
5-methyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-pyrido[4,3-b]indol-1-one	122852-75-9
4-(2-methyl-2-phenylhydrazino)-5,6-dihydro-2-pyridone	138122-76-2
4,5,6,7-tetrahydrothieno[3,2-c]pyridine hydrochloride	28783-41-7
methyl 2-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(4,5,6,7-tetrahydrothieno[3,2-c]pyridin-5-yl)acetate hydrochloride	130209-90-4
2-bromo-2-(2-chlorophenyl)acetic acid	141109-25-3
disodium (2S,3R)-2-hydroxy-3-isobutylsuccinate	157604-22-3
7-amino-3-(2-furoylthiomethyl)-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid	80371-59-8
methyl 5-chloro-o-anisate	33924-48-0
4-[(4-mesylamino)phenyl]-4-oxobutyric acid	100632-57-3
benzyl 3-fluoro-4-morpholinophenylcarbamate	168828-81-7
(3R)-3-[(S)-1-(methylamino)ethyl]pyrrolidine	155322-92-2
(4-carboxybutyl)triphenylphosphonium bromide	17814-85-6
(3aS,9aS,9bR)-3a-methyl-6-[2-(2,5,5-trimethyl-1,3-dioxan-2-yl)ethyl]-1,2,4,5,8,9,9a,9b-octahydro-3aH-cyclopenta[1,4]naphthalene-3,7-dione	88128-61-4
2-amino-2',5'-dichlorobenzophenone	2958-36-3
21-chloro-16- α -methylpregna-1,4,9(11)-triene-3,20-dione	151265-34-8
3,20-dioxopregna-1,4,9(11),16-tetraen-21-yl acetate	37413-91-5
uracil	66-22-8
tetrabutylammonium (6-iodo-1H-purin-2-yl)amide	156126-48-6
(1S,2S,3S)-2,3-bis(benzoyloxymethyl)cyclobutanol	132284-17-8
5-methyluridine	1463-10-1
benzyl (1-carbamoyl-2-hydroxypropyl)carbamate	91558-42-8
5,8-dihydro-1-naphthol	27673-48-9
potassium (R)-N-(3-ethoxy-1-methyl-3-oxoprop-1-enyl)-2-phenylglycine	961-69-3
triethylamine	33881-72-0
1-[4-(2-dimethylaminoethoxy)[14C]phenyl]-1,2-diphenylbutan-1-ol	82407-94-1
o-chlorothiophenol	6320-03-2
cytidine 5-(dihydrogen phosphate)	63-37-6
2-[benzyl(methyl)amino]ethyl acetoacetate	54527-65-0
2-methyl-1-nitrosoindoline	85440-79-5
inosine 5'-disodium phosphate	4691-65-0
4-[1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl]phenol-L-tartaric acid (2:1)	16589-24-5
4-phenylpiperidin-4-ol	40807-61-2
1-(4-benzoyloxyphenyl)-2-(4-hydroxy-4-phenyl-1-piperidyl)propan-1-one	188591-61-9
7-chloro-2-(4-methoxy-2-methylphenyl)-2,3-dihydro-5H-pyridazino[4,5-b]quinoline-1,4,10-trione, sodium salt	170142-29-7
N-[N-methoxycarbonyl-L-valyl]-N-[(S)-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-isopropyl-2-oxopropyl]-L-prolinamide	182073-77-4
3-methyl hydrogen 7-chloro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-2,3-dicarboxylate	170143-39-2
(S)-N-[5-[2-(2-amino-4-oxo-6,7,8-tetrahydro-1H-pyrimido[5,4-b][1,4]thiazin-6-yl)ethyl]-2-thenoyl]-L-glutamic acid	177575-17-6
(S)-2,2-dimethyl-N-hydroxy-4-[4-(4-pyridyloxy)phenylsulfonyl]-1,4-thiazinane-3-carboxamide urate oxidase	192329-42-3
(Z)-1-[3-(3-chloro-4-cyclohexylphenyl)prop-2-enyl]hexahydro-1H-azepine hydrochloride	9002-12-4
(Z)-N-[3-(3-chloro-4-cyclohexylphenyl)prop-2-enyl]-N-ethylcyclohexylamine hydrochloride	139592-99-7
trans-2-fluoro-4-hydroxybaldone O-[(2Z)-2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]oxime-fumaric acid (2:1)	132173-07-0
N,N-diethyl-2-methyl-N-(6-phenyl-5-propylpyridazin-3-yl)propane-1,2-diamine-fumaric acid (2:3)	130550-02-8
2-[[1-(7-chloro-4-quinolyl)-5-(2,6-dimethoxyphenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]carbonylamino]-adamantane-2-carboxylic acid	137733-33-6
(S)-N-[4-(4-acetamido-4-phenyl-1-piperidyl)-2-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)butyl]-N-methylbenzamide-fumaric acid (1:1)	146362-70-1
N-[(2R,3S)-5-chloro-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-1-[(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-3-hydroxy-2,3-dihydro-1H-indol-2-ylcarbonyl]-L-prolinamide	176381-97-8
1-(6-chloro-2-pyridyl)-4-piperidylamine hydrochloride	150375-75-0
ethyl [(7S)-7-[(2R)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]amino]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl)-acetate hydrochloride	77145-61-0
methyl O-2-deoxy-6-O-sulfo-2-(sulfoamino)- α -D-glucopyranosyl-(1,4)-O-beta-D-glucopyranuronosyl-(1,4)-O-2-deoxy-3,6-di-O-sulfo-2-(sulfoamino)- α -D-glucopyranosyl-(1,4)-O-2-O-sulfo- α -D-glucopyranuronosyl-(1,4)-2-deoxy-2-(sulfoamino)-6-(hydrogensulfate)- α -D-glucopyranoside, decasodium salt	121524-09-2
3-[[4-(4-amidinophenyl)thiazol-2-yl][1-(carboxymethyl)-4-piperidyl]amino]propionic acid	114870-03-0
ethyl 3-[(4-[4-(N-ethoxycarbonylamidino)phenyl]thiazol-2-yl)[1-(ethoxycarbonylmethyl)-4-piperidyl]amino]propionate	180144-61-0
(S)-1-[2-[3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-(3-isopropoxyphenacyl)-3-piperidyl]ethyl]-4-phenyl-1-azoniabicyclo[2.2.2]octane chloride	190841-79-3
5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-N-piperidino-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide	153050-21-6
(R)-N-[1-[3-(1-benzoyl-3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-piperidyl)propyl]-4-phenyl-4-piperidyl]-N-methyl-	168273-06-1

Proclamations

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2. (con.)

(c). (con.)

Product

CAS Number

acetamide hydrochloride	173050-51-6
dibenzyl 1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-((1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)ethyl phosphate	194602-25-0
(S)-2-(3-(2-fluorobenzyl)sulfonylamino)-2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1-pyridyl-N-(1-formyl-4-quinidinobutyl)acetamide	179524-67-5
4-(4-(4-((3R,5R)-5-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-5-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)tetrahydrofuran-3-ylmethoxy)phenyl)piperazin-1-yl)phenyl-1-((1S,2S)-1-ethyl-2-hydroxypropyl)-1,2,4-triazol-5(4H)-one	171228-49-2
4-(4-((11R)-3,10-dibromo-8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-yl)piperidinocarbonylmethyl)piperidine-1-carboxamide	193275-84-2
4-(4-((11S)-3,10-dibromo-8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-yl)piperidinocarbonylmethyl)piperidine-1-carboxamide	193275-85-3
N-(1-ethyl-1,4-diphenylbut-3-enyl)cyclopropanecarboxamide	137246-21-0
(1S,3S,4S)-1-azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-3-ol	142034-92-2
(±)-1-azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-3-one	21472-89-9
ethyl 3-(4-bromo-2-fluorobenzyl)-7-chloro-2,4-dioxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinazolin-1-yl acetate	112733-28-5
2,6-diisopropylphenyl sulfamate	92050-02-7
diethyl (1-cyano-3-methylbutyl)malonate	186038-82-4
2-imino-1,3-thiazol-4-one	556-90-1
3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde	1620-99-0
N-(biphenyl-2-yl)-4-(2-methyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-d][1]benzazepin-6-yl)carbonylbenzamide	79528-39-3
3-(aminomethyl)-5-methylhexanoic acid	128013-69-4
2-(2,4,6-trisopropylphenyl)acetic acid	4276-85-1
N,N-[dithiobis(o-phenylene)carbonyl]bis-L-isoleucine	182149-25-3
(1R,4S)-1-azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-3-one	142034-97-7
3-amino-7-methyl-5-phenyl-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2(3H)-one	70890-50-5
1-ethyl-1,4-diphenylbut-3-enylamine	129140-12-1
sodium 1,2,3-triazole-5-thiolate	59032-27-8
(3-ethynylphenyl)[6,7-bis(2-methoxyethoxy)quinazolin-4-yl]amine hydrochloride	183319-69-9
1-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]-4-phenylpiperidin-4-ol methanesulfonate trihydrate	189894-57-3
(5R,6S)-6-phenyl-5-[4-(2-pyrrolidinoethoxy)phenyl]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthol-(1)-tartaric acid (1:1)	190791-29-8
1-[(S)-3-(acetylthio)-2-methylpropionyl]-L-proline	64838-55-7
4-benzoyloxy-2-[(1-methyl-2-phenoxyethyl)amino]propiophenone hydrochloride	35205-50-6
5-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-10,11-dihydrodibenz[a,d]cyclohepten-5-ol	1159-03-1
2-aminoethylmethylamine	100-36-7
isopropyl (Z)-7-[(1R,2R,3R,5S)-3,5-dihydroxy-2-[(E)-(3R)-3-hydroxy-4-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy] but-1-enyl]-cyclopentyl]hept-5-enoate	157283-68-6
21-benzoyloxy-9-α-fluoro-11-β,17-α-dihydroxy-16-α-methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione	150587-07-8
pilocarpine	92-13-7
atropine	51-55-8
4-nitrobenzyl (4R,5R,6S)-3-(diphenoxyposphoryloxy)-6-[(R)-1-hydroxyethyl]-4-methyl-7-oxo-1-azabicyclo[3.2.0]hept-2-ene-2-carboxylate	90776-59-3
2-aminopropane-1,3-diol	534-03-2
methyl 4-(bromomethyl)benzoate	2417-72-3
2-butylimidazole-5-carbaldehyde	68282-49-5
ethyl hydrogen (2-phenylmethyl)malonate	143468-96-6
4-(2-butyl-5-formylimidazol-1-ylmethyl)benzoic acid	152146-59-3
2,6-dichloro-4-methylnicotinonitrile	875-35-4
3,5-diacetamido-2,4,6-triiodobenzoic acid dihydrate	50978-11-5
2,2,2-trifluoroethanol	75-99-8
13-ethyl-17-α-hydroxy-18,19-dinorpregn-4-en-20-yn-3-one oxime	53016-31-2
estropipate	7280-37-7
4-(4-cyclohexyl-2-methyloxazol-5-yl)-2-fluorobenzenesulfonamide	180200-68-4
17-α-hydroxy-3,20-dioxopregna-4,9(11)-diene-21-yl acetate	7753-60-8
hemocyanins, megathura crenulata, reaction products with 1-O-[O-2-acetamido-2-deoxy-beta-D-galactopyranosyl-(1,4)-O-(N-acetyl-alpha-neuraminosyl)-(2,3)-O-beta-D-galactopyranosyl-(1,4)-O-beta-D-glucopyranose	195993-11-4
1-(28-[O-D-apio-beta-D-furanosyl-(1,3)-O-beta-D-xylopyranosyl-(1,4)-O-6-deoxy-alpha-L-mannopyranosyl-(1,2)-4-O-5-[5-α-L-arabinofuranosyloxy-3-hydroxy-6-methyloctanoyloxy]-3-hydroxy-6-methyloctanoyl]-6-deoxy-beta-D-galactopyranosyloxy]-16-α-hydrox	141256-04-4
1-O-[O-(N-acetyl-alpha-neuraminosyl)-(2,3)-O-[O-beta-D-galactopyranosyl-(1,3)-2-acetamido-2-deoxy-beta-D-galactopyranosyl-(1,4)]-O-beta-D-galactopyranosyl-(1,4)]-beta-D-glucopyranosylceramide	104443-62-1
1-O-[O-2-acetamido-2-deoxy-beta-D-galactopyranosyl-(1,4)-O-(N-acetyl-alpha-neuraminosyl)-(2,3)-O-beta-D-galactopyranosyl-(1,4)-beta-D-glucopyranosyl]ceramide	104443-57-4
N-[(1R,2R)-1-[O-(N-acetyl-alpha-neuraminosyl)-(2,3)-O-2-acetamido-2-deoxy-beta-D-galactopyranosyl-(1,4)-O-beta-D-galactopyranosyl-(1,4)-beta-D-glucopyranosyloxymethyl]-2-hydroxy-3-formylpropyl]stearamide	196085-62-8
ferristene	155773-56-1
codeine phosphate hemihydrate	41444-52-6
trans-1-benzoyl-4-phenyl-L-proline	120851-71-0
5-methyluridine hemihydrate	26954-21-6
5-benzoyl-2',3'-didehydro-3'-deoxythymidine	122567-97-9
3',5'-anhydrothymidine	35313-48-3
4-(benzoyloxycarbonyl)-4'-demethylepipodophyllotoxin	23363-33-9
2,3,4,6-tetra-O-benzyl-1-O-(trimethylsilyl)-β-D-glucose	80312-55-6
2,3,4,6-tetra-O-benzyl-D-glucose	4132-28-9
6-iodo-1H-purin-2-ylamine	19690-23-4
(1R,2R,3S)-2-amino-9-[2,3-bis(benzoyloxymethyl)cyclobutyl]-9H-purin-6-one	156126-12-3
(1RS,2RS,3SR)-2,3-bis(benzoyloxymethyl)cyclobutylamine	151807-53-3
(1RS,2RS,3RS)-2,3-bis(benzoyloxymethyl)cyclobutanol	127759-90-4
(1R,2R,3S)-9-[2,3-bis(benzoyloxymethyl)cyclobutyl]-6-iodo-9H-purin-2-ylamine	156126-89-3
(2S,3S)-2,3-bis(benzoyloxymethyl)cyclobutanone	132294-16-7
(S)-5-(1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)-2-aminovaleic acid	170242-34-9
N,N-bis(trifluoroacetyl)-DL-homocystine	105996-54-1
(S)-2-(acetylthio)-3-phenylpropionic acid-dicyclohexylamine (1:1)	157521-26-1
methyl (4S,7S,10aS)-4-amino-5-oxocahydro-7H-pyrido[2,1-b][1,3]thiazepine-7-carboxylate	167304-98-5
4-(2-butyl-4-oxo-1,3-diazaspiro[4.4]non-1-en-3-ylmethyl)biphenyl-2-carbonitrile	136401-24-6
DL-5-(1,2-dithiolan-3-yl)valeramide	3206-73-3
4-(4-methoxyphenyl)butan-2-one	104-20-1
tetraisopropyl methylenediphosphonate	1660-85-3
(S)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid	74163-81-8
(S)-N-tert-butyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-3-carboxamide hydrochloride	149057-17-0
(S)-N-tert-butyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-3-carboxamide sulfate	186537-30-4
(3S)-tetrahydrofuran-3-yl (1S,2R)-3-[(4-aminophenylsulfonyl)(isobutyl)amino]-1-benzyl-2-hydroxypropylcarbamate	161814-49-9
6-benzyl-1-(ethoxymethyl)-5-isopropylpyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione	149950-60-7
(2R,5S)-4-amino-5-fluoro-1-[2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-oxathiolan-5-yl]pyrimidin-2(1H)-one	143491-57-0
3'-azido-2',3'-dideoxy-5-methylcytidine hydrochloride	108895-45-0

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Section A. (con.)

2. (con.)

(c). (con.)

Product

CAS Number

(2R,4R)-4-(2,6-diamino-9H-purin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethanol

145514-04-1

(4R,5S,6S,7R)-1,3-bis(3-aminobenzyl)-4,7-dibenzyl-5,6-dihydroxyhexahydro-2H-1,3-diazepin-2-one dimethanesulfonate

177932-89-7"

Section B. Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after April 1, 1997, the following technical corrections are made to the enumerated subheading:

1. For subheading 2918.13.50, 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.

2. The Pharmaceutical Appendix to the HTS is modified by adding to Table 3 of the Appendix the following product, with the product name inserted in alphabetical order in the "Product" column and its Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number in the "CAS No." column:

"1-(N2-[(S)-1-ethoxycarbonyl-3-phenylpropyl]-N6-trifluoroacetyl)proline

103300-91-0"

Section C. Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1995, the following technical corrections are made to the enumerated subheadings:

For subheadings 2904.90.47, 2917.39.30, 2918.29.20, 2935.00.05, and 3402.20.10, 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 for each such subheading.

Proclamation 7208 of July 7, 1999**To Facilitate Positive Adjustment to Competition From Imports of Lamb Meat**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. On April 5, 1999, the United States International Trade Commission (USITC) transmitted to the President a unanimous affirmative determination in its investigation under section 202 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the “Trade Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2252), with respect to imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen lamb meat, provided for in heading 0204 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS). Under section 202 of the Trade Act, the USITC determined that such lamb meat is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of the threat of serious injury to the domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive article. Further, the USITC, pursuant to section 311(a) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (the “NAFTA Implementation Act”) (19 U.S.C. 3371(a)), made negative findings with respect to imports of lamb meat from Canada and Mexico. The USITC also transmitted to the President its recommendation made pursuant to section 202(e) of the Trade Act with respect to the action that would address the threat of serious injury to the domestic industry and be most effective in facilitating the efforts of the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition.

2. Pursuant to section 203 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253), and after taking into account the considerations specified in section 203(a)(2) of the Trade Act, I have determined to implement action of a type described in section 203(a)(3). However, pursuant to section 312(a) of the NAFTA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3372(a)), I have determined that imports from Canada and Mexico, considered individually, do not account for a substantial share of total imports and do not contribute importantly to the threat of serious injury found by the USITC. Accordingly, pursuant to section 312(b) of the NAFTA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3372(b)), I have excluded lamb meat the product of Canada or Mexico from the action I am taking under section 203 of the Trade Act.

3. Such action shall take the form of a tariff-rate quota on imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen lamb meat, provided for in HTS subheadings 0204.10.00, 0204.22.20, 0204.23.20, 0204.30.00, 0204.42.20, and 0204.43.20, imposed for a period of 3 years plus 1 day, with annual increases in the within-quota quantities in the second and third years, as provided for in the annex to this proclamation.

4. Except for products of Canada, Mexico, Israel, beneficiary countries under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) and the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA), and other developing countries that have accounted for a minor share of lamb meat imports, which shall all be excluded from this restriction, such tariff-rate quota shall apply to imports of lamb meat from all other countries and the in-quota quantity in each year shall be allocated among such countries. Pursuant to section 203(a)(1)(A) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(1)(A)), I have further determined that these actions will facilitate efforts by the domestic industry to make a posi-

tive adjustment to import competition and provide greater economic and social benefits than costs.

5. Section 604 of the Trade Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, and of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including but not limited to sections 203 and 604 of the Trade Act, and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to establish a tariff-rate quota on imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen lamb meat classified in HTS subheadings 0204.10.00, 0204.22.20, 0204.23.20, 0204.30.00, 0204.42.20, and 0204.43.20, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTS is modified as provided in the annex to this proclamation.

(2) Such imported lamb meat that is the product of Canada, Mexico, Israel, and of beneficiary countries under the CBERA and the ATPA, and of developing countries listed in general note 4(a) to the HTS, shall be excluded from the tariff-rate quota established by this proclamation, and such imports shall not be counted toward the tariff-rate quota limits that trigger the over-quota rates of duty.

(3) In the event that a quota quantity established by this proclamation and allocated to a country or to “other countries” is significantly underutilized, the United States Trade Representative is authorized to reallocate all or part of the unfilled portion of such quota quantity to any other country or countries and, upon publication of notice in the **Federal Register**, to modify the HTS provisions created by the annex to this proclamation to reflect any such reallocation.

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

(5) The modifications to the HTS made by this proclamation, including the annex hereto, shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. e.d.t. on July 22, 1999, and shall continue in effect as provided in the annex to this proclamation, unless such actions are earlier expressly modified or terminated.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

ANNEX
Modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule
of the United States

(a) Effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 22, 1999, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is modified by inserting in numerical sequence the following new U.S. note, subheadings and superior text thereto, with the language inserted in the columns entitled "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", "Rates of Duty 1-General", "Rates of Duty 1-Special", and "Rates of Duty 2", respectively.

- "8. For purposes of the subheadings enumerated below, the in-quota quantities for fresh, chilled or frozen lamb meat shall be allocated as follows:

<u>Subheadings</u>	<u>Country or Countries</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
9903.02.01	Australia.....	17,139,582
	New Zealand.....	14,481,603
	Other countries.....	229,966
9903.02.03	Australia.....	17,600,931
	New Zealand.....	14,871,407
	Other countries.....	236,155
9903.02.05	Australia.....	18,062,279
	New Zealand.....	15,261,210
	Other countries.....	242,346

Carcasses and half-carcasses of lamb (provided for in subheading 0204.10.00 or 0204.30.00), other lamb cuts with bone in (provided for in subheading 0204.22.20 or 0204.42.20), and boneless lamb meat (provided for in subheading 0204.23.20 or 0204.43.20), all the foregoing fresh, chilled or frozen, except products of Canada, of Mexico, of Israel, of developing countries enumerated in general note 4(a) to this schedule, of beneficiary countries under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (as enumerated in general note 7(a) to this schedule) or of beneficiary countries under the Andean Trade Preference Act (as enumerated in general note 11(a) to this schedule):

If entered during the period from July 22, 1999, through July 21, 2000 inclusive:		
9903.02.01	In quantities not in excess of	
	31,851,151 kg.....	9% 15.4¢/kg
9903.02.02	Other.....	40% 15.4¢/kg + 40%

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[Carcasses....]		
If entered during the period from July 22, 2000, through July 21, 2001, inclusive:		
9903.02.03	In quantities not in excess of 32,708,493 kg.....	6% 15.4¢/kg
9903.02.04	Other.....	32% 15.4¢/kg + 32%
If entered during the period from July 22, 2001, through July 22, 2002, inclusive:		
9903.02.05	In quantities not in excess of 33,565,835 kg.....	3% 15.4¢/kg
9903.02.06	Other.....	24% 15.4¢/kg + 24%*

Proclamation 7209 of July 16, 1999**Captive Nations Week, 1999**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

This month Americans mark 223 years of freedom from tyranny. We celebrate the vision of our founders who, in signing the Declaration of Independence, proclaimed the importance of liberty, the value of human dignity, and the need for a new form of government dedicated to the will of the people. As heirs to that legacy and the fortunate citizens of a democratic Nation, we continue to cherish the values of freedom and equality. Many people across the globe, however, are still denied the rights we exercise daily and too often take for granted. During Captive Nations Week, we reaffirm our solidarity with those around the world who suffer under the shadow of dictators and tyrants.

Americans have expressed their devotion to freedom and human rights through actions as well as words, having fought and died for these ideals time and again. In World War II, we battled the brutality of fascism. In Korea, Vietnam, and throughout the Cold War, we stood up to the despotism of communism. In the Persian Gulf, and in partnership with our NATO allies in the skies over Serbia and Kosovo, we have fought brutal and oppressive regimes.

Thanks to our strength and resolve and the courage of countless men and women in countries around the world, we can be proud that the list of captive nations has grown smaller. The fall of the Berlin Wall a decade ago finally enabled us to pursue democratic reform in Central and Eastern Europe and to lay the firm foundations of freedom, peace, and prosperity. And in countries around the world, from South Africa to South Korea to South America, democracy is flourishing, and citizens enjoy the liberty to seek their own destiny.

The post-Cold War world, however, confronts us with a new set of dangers to freedom—threats such as civil wars, terrorism, and ethnic cleansing. There are still rulers in the world who refuse to join the march toward freedom, who believe that the only way to govern is with an iron fist, and who rely on reprehensible practices like arbitrary detention, forced labor, torture, and execution to subjugate their people.

As we observe this Captive Nations Week, let us once again reaffirm our profound commitment to freedom and universal human rights. Let us continue to promote tolerance, justice, and equality and to speak out for those who have no voice. Let us rededicate ourselves to the growth of democracy and the rule of law; and let us resolve that in the next century we will foster the further expansion of the rights and freedoms with which Americans have been blessed for so long.

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

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim July 18 through July 24, 1999, as Captive Nations Week. I call upon the people of the United States to ob-

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serve this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities and to rededicate ourselves to supporting the cause of freedom, human rights, and self-determination for all the peoples of the world.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7210 of July 22, 1999

Imposition of Restraints on Imports of Certain Steel Products From the Russian Federation

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

1. Article XI of the June 1, 1990, Agreement between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Trade Relations (“the 1990 Agreement”), which was entered into pursuant to title IV of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (“the Trade Act”), provides that the Parties will consult with a view toward finding means of preventing market disruption, and authorizes the Parties to take action, including the imposition of import restrictions, to achieve this goal.
2. The Government of the United States and the Government of the Russian Federation (“Russia”) have mutually agreed that the conditions of Article XI of the 1990 Agreement have been met with respect to U.S. imports of certain steel products from Russia described in the Annex to this proclamation. Further, the Governments have concluded an Agreement Concerning Trade in Certain Steel Products from the Russian Federation (“the 1999 Agreement”) on remedial and preventative measures to address market conditions with respect to such products.
3. Section 125(c) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2135(c)) provides that whenever the United States, acting in pursuance of any of its rights or obligations under any trade agreement entered into pursuant to the Trade Act, withdraws, suspends, or modifies any obligation with respect to the trade of any foreign country or instrumentality, the President is authorized to proclaim increased duties or other import restrictions, to the extent, at such times, and for such periods as he deems necessary or appropriate, in order to exercise the rights or fulfill the obligations of the United States.
4. In pursuance of its rights under the 1990 Agreement, the United States Government is withdrawing, suspending, or modifying its obligations under Article I of the 1990 Agreement with respect to the certain steel products described in the Annex to this proclamation by establishing import restrictions to address market conditions with respect to these products.
5. I have determined that, effective immediately and continuing so long as the 1999 Agreement remains in effect, it is appropriate to proclaim import restrictions as set forth in the Annex to this proclamation in order to exer-

cise the rights and fulfill the obligations of the United States under the 1990 Agreement.

6. Section 125(f) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2135(f)) requires the President to provide an opportunity for interested parties to present views at a public hearing prior to taking action pursuant to section 125(b), (c), or (d) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2135(b), (c), or (d)). Interested parties presented their views at a hearing held on March 2, 1999.

7. Section 301 of title 3, United States Code, authorizes the President to delegate his authority to the head of any department or agency in the executive branch to perform without approval, ratification, or other action by the President any function that is vested in the President by law.

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 125(c) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2135(c)) and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, do proclaim that:

(1) Pursuant to U.S. rights under the 1990 Agreement and to implement and enforce the 1999 Agreement, imports of certain steel products from Russia are restricted as provided in the Annex to this proclamation.

(2) The Secretary of Commerce ("the Secretary") is authorized to exercise my authority to administer the import restrictions on certain steel products consistent with the 1999 Agreement as proclaimed herein. The Secretary shall provide instructions and any necessary interpretive guidance to the Commissioner, U.S. Customs Service, concerning the import restrictions set forth in this proclamation.

(3) Such restrictions shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date set forth in the Annex and shall remain in effect during the period of the 1999 Agreement.

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

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Annex

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

Section A: Export Limits

Effective July 12, 1999, the United States Customs Service shall deny entry to any imports of certain steel products from Russia, in excess of the export limits established below, or which otherwise fail to comply with the instructions issued by the Secretary of Commerce.

The export limits for the certain steel products from Russia to the United States for the calendar year 1999 are as follows:

<u>Certain Steel Product</u>	<u>Quantity (in metric tons)</u>
Cold-Rolled Flat-Rolled Carbon Quality Steel	340,000
Certain Cold-Rolled Stainless, Alloy and Other Carbon Steel Products	15,356
Semifinished Steel Products	950,000
Galvanized Sheet Products	55,000
Other Metallic Coated Flat-Rolled Products	0
Certain Tin Mill Products	0
Electrical Sheet Products	15,356
Heavy Structural Shapes	65,000
Rails	0
Hot-Rolled Bars (hot-rolled bars, reinforcing bar, and light shapes)	85,000
Cold-Finished Bars	36,000
Pipe and Tube Products	40,000
Wire Rod Products	0
Hot-Rolled Steel Stainless and Alloy Prods.	25,073
Pig Iron	575,000

Section B: Definitions

References to the provisions of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, annotated ("HTSUS"), as of June 30, 1999.

(1) Certain Cold-Rolled Stainless, Alloy and Other Carbon Steel Products are defined as the following:

Certain stainless, alloy, and iron or non-alloy cold-rolled (cold-reduced) flat-rolled steel products, of rectangular shape, neither clad, plated, nor coated with metal, but whether or not annealed, painted, varnished, or coated with plastics or other non-metallic substances, both in coils, 0.5 inch wide or wider, (whether or not in successively superimposed layers and/or otherwise coiled, such as spirally oscillated coils), and also in straight lengths, which, if less than 4.75 mm in thickness having a width that is 0.5 inch or greater and that measures at least 10

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times the thickness; or, if of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more, having a width exceeding 150 mm and measuring at least twice the thickness. The products described above may be rectangular, square, circular or other shape, and include products of either rectangular or non-rectangular cross-section where such cross-section is achieved subsequent to the rolling process (i.e. products which have been "worked after rolling") -- for example, products which have been beveled or rounded at the edges.

Specifically excluded from this scope are vacuum degassed, fully stabilized (commonly referred to as interstitial-free ("IF")) steels, high strength low alloy ("HSLA") steels, and motor lamination steels if in coils and of a width greater than 0.5 inches, regardless of thickness, and if less than 4.75 mm; if in straight lengths, 4.75 mm or more in thickness and of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness. IF steels are recognized as low carbon steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as titanium and/or niobium added to stabilize carbon and nitrogen elements. HSLA steels are recognized as steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as chromium, copper, niobium, titanium, vanadium, and molybdenum. Motor lamination steels contain micro-alloying levels of elements such as silicon and aluminum.

Steel products to be excluded from the scope of this action, unless otherwise provided, regardless of definitions in the HTSUS, are products in which: (1) iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements; (2) the carbon content is 2 percent or less, by weight, and; (3) none of the elements listed below exceeds the quantity, by weight, respectively indicated:

- 1.80 percent of manganese, or
- 2.25 percent of silicon, or
- 1.00 percent of copper, or
- 0.50 percent of aluminum, or
- 1.25 percent of chromium, or
- 0.30 percent of cobalt, or
- 0.40 percent of lead, or
- 1.25 percent of nickel, or
- 0.30 percent of tungsten, or
- 0.10 percent of molybdenum, or
- 0.10 percent of niobium (also called columbium), or
- 0.15 percent of vanadium, or
- 0.15 percent of zirconium.

All products that meet the written physical description, and in which the chemistry quantities do not exceed any one of the noted element levels listed above, are excluded from the scope of this action unless specifically included. The following products, by way of example, are included in the scope of this action:

- I. SAE grades (formerly also called AISI grades) above 2300;

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- II. Ball bearing steels, as defined in the HTSUS;
- III. Tool steels, as defined in the HTSUS;
- IV. Silico-manganese steel, as defined in the HTSUS;
- V. Silicon-electrical steels, as defined in the HTSUS, that are grain-oriented;
- VI. Silicon-electrical steels, as defined in the HTSUS, that are not grain-oriented and that have a silicon level exceeding 2.25 percent;
- VII. All products (proprietary or otherwise) based on an alloy ASTM specification (sample specifications: ASTM A506, A507).

The covered merchandise may be reported under the following HTSUS categories: 7217.10.1000, 7217.10.2000, 7217.10.3000, 7217.10.7000, 7217.90.1000, 7217.90.5030, 7217.90.5060, 7217.90.5090, 7219.31.0010, 7219.31.0050, 7219.32.0005, 7219.32.0020, 7219.32.0025, 7219.32.0035, 7219.32.0036, 7219.32.0038, 7219.32.0042, 7219.32.0044, 7219.32.0045, 7219.32.0060, 7219.33.0005, 7219.33.0020, 7219.33.0025, 7219.33.0035, 7219.33.0036, 7219.33.0038, 7219.33.0042, 7219.33.0044, 7219.33.0045, 7219.33.0070, 7219.33.0080, 7219.34.0005, 7219.34.0020, 7219.34.0025, 7219.34.0030, 7219.34.0035, 7219.34.0050, 7219.35.0005, 7219.35.0015, 7219.35.0030, 7219.35.0035, 7219.35.0050, 7219.90.0010, 7219.90.0020, 7219.90.0025, 7219.90.0060, 7219.90.0080, 7220.20.1010, 7220.20.1015, 7220.20.1060, 7220.20.1080, 7220.20.6005, 7220.20.6010, 7220.20.6015, 7220.20.6060, 7220.20.6080, 7220.20.7005, 7220.20.7010, 7220.20.7015, 7220.20.7060, 7220.20.7080, 7220.20.8000, 7220.20.9030, 7220.20.9060, 7220.90.0010, 7220.90.0015, 7220.90.0060, 7220.90.0080, 7223.00.5000, 7225.11.0000, 7225.19.0000, 7225.99.0010, 7225.50.6000, 7225.50.7000, 7225.50.8010, 7225.50.8015, 7225.50.8085, 7225.90.0090, 7226.11.1000, 7226.11.9030, 7226.11.9060, 7226.19.1000, 7226.19.9000, 7226.92.5000, 7226.92.7005, 7226.92.7050, 7226.92.8005, 7226.92.8050, 7226.99.0000, 7229.90.1000.

Cold-rolled steel is equivalent to AISI categories 32 (cold-rolled sheet), 37 (cold-rolled strip), and 28 (black plate).

(2) Semifinished Steel Products are defined as the following:

Certain iron and steel products (whether or not stainless, other alloy, or non-alloy) in the following forms: ingots and other primary forms; semifinished products (whether or not of rectangular cross-section, and whether or not with a width measuring at least twice the thickness).

The merchandise is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7206.10.0000, 7206.90.0000, 7207.11.0000, 7207.12.0010, 7207.12.0050, 7207.19.0030, 7207.19.0090, 7207.20.0025, 7207.20.0045, 7207.20.0075, 7207.20.0090, 7218.10.0000,

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7218.91.0015, 7218.91.0030, 7218.91.0060, 7218.99.0015, 7218.99.0030, 7218.99.0045, 7218.99.0060, 7218.99.0090, 7224.10.0005, 7224.10.0045, 7224.10.0075, 7224.90.0005, 7224.90.0015, 7224.90.0025, 7224.90.0035, 7224.90.0045, 7224.90.0055, 7224.90.0065, and 7224.90.0075.

Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and Customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise is dispositive.

Semifinished steel is equivalent to AISI categories 1A (ingots and steel for castings) and 1B (blooms, billets, and slabs).

(3) Galvanized Sheet Products are defined as the following:

Hot-rolled or cold-rolled flat-rolled products, either in coils (regardless of dimension) or in straight flat-rolled lengths (if of a thickness less than 4.75 mm are of a width measuring at least 10 times the thickness or if of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more are of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness), with a metallic coating of zinc, regardless of any additional coatings (e.g., paint, varnish, or plastics).

The merchandise subject to this action is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0090, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7226.93.0000, and 7226.94.0000.

Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and Customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise under this action is dispositive.

Galvanized Sheet Products reflect AISI categories 33A (hot-dipped galvanized sheet/strip) and 33B (electrolytic galvanized sheet/strip).

(4) Other Metallic Coated Flat Rolled Products are defined as the following:

Hot-rolled or cold-rolled flat-rolled products, either in coils (regardless of dimension) or in straight lengths (if of a thickness less than 4.75 mm are of a width measuring at least 10 times the thickness or if of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more are of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness), with a metallic coating (other than zinc, tin, chromium oxides, or chromium and chromium oxides), or clad, with metals such as aluminum, lead, aluminum-zinc alloys, and nickel, regardless of any additional coatings (e.g., paint, varnish, or plastics).

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The merchandise subject to this action is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7210.20.0000, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, 7212.60.0000, 7225.99.0090, and 7226.99.0000.

Other Metallic Coated Flat-Rolled Products reflect AISI category 34 (metallic sheet and strip).

(5) Rails are defined as the following:

Rails, whether or not used, for railway and tramway construction and replacement. This includes load-bearing rails such as standard T, light, crane, and girder rails, and conductor or electrical rails.

The merchandise subject to this action is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7302.10.1010, 7302.10.1015, 7302.10.1025, 7302.10.1035, 7302.10.1045, 7302.10.1055, 7302.10.1065, 7302.10.1075, 7302.10.5020, 7302.10.5040, and 7302.10.5060.

Rails reflect AISI categories 7 (standard rails), 8 (other rails), and 41 (used rails).

(6) Certain Tin Mill Products are defined as the following:

Hot-rolled or cold-rolled flat-rolled products, either in coils (regardless of dimension) or in straight lengths (if of a thickness less than 4.75 mm are of a width measuring at least 10 times the thickness or if of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more are of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness), with a metallic plating of tin, chromium oxides, or chromium and chromium oxides, regardless of any additional coatings (e.g., paint, varnish, or plastics).

The merchandise subject to this action is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7210.11.0000, 7210.12.0000, 7210.50.0000, and 7212.10.0000.

Certain Tin Mill Products reflect AISI categories 29 (tin plate) and 29A (tin-free sheet).

(7) Electrical Sheet Products are defined as the following:

Cold-rolled flat-rolled alloy steels, or that contain by weight at least 0.6 percent of silicon but not more than 6 percent of silicon and not more than 0.08 percent of carbon. They may also contain by weight not more than 1 percent of aluminum but no other element in a proportion that would give the steel the characteristics of another alloy steel.

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The merchandise subject to this action is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7225.11.0000, 7225.19.0000, 7226.11.1000, 7226.11.9030, 7226.11.9060, 7226.19.1000, and 7226.19.9000. Electrical Sheet Products reflect AISI category 35 (electrical sheet).

(8) Heavy Structural Shapes are defined as the following:

Angles, shapes, and sections having a uniform cross section across their length, of alloy (other than tool steel as defined by the HTS) or non-alloy steel, whether hot-rolled, hot-formed, or hot-extruded, with a height of at least 80 mm. Included are shapes such as U, I, H, and T.

The merchandise subject to this action is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7216.31.0000, 7216.32.0000, 7216.33.0030, 7216.33.0060, 7216.33.0090, 7216.40.0010, 7216.40.0050, 7216.50.0000, 7216.99.0000, 7222.40.3020, 7222.40.3040, 7228.70.3020, 7228.70.3040, and 7301.10.0000.

Heavy Structural Shapes reflect AISI categories 4 (structural heavy shapes) and 5 (steel piling).

(9) Hot-Rolled Bars are defined as the following:

Hot-rolled products, not in coils, whether of alloy (other than tool steel as defined by the HTSUS) or non-alloy steel, with a uniform solid cross section along their whole length, that do not meet the definition for flat-rolled products outlined in the HTSUS, in the following shapes:

- a. circles, segments of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), triangles, or other convex polygons, which do not include indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process ("hot-rolled bars");
- b. circles, segments of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), triangles, or other convex polygons, which include indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process ("reinforcing bars" or "rebars");
- c. angles, shapes, and sections such as U, I, H, L, and T with a height of less than 80 mm ("light shapes").

The merchandise subject to this action is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7213.10.0000, 7213.20.0000, 7213.99.0060, 7214.10.0000, 7214.20.0000, 7214.30.0000, 7214.91.0015, 7214.91.0060, 7214.91.0090, 7214.99.0015, 7214.99.0030, 7214.99.0045, 7214.99.0060, 7214.99.0075, 7214.99.0090, 7215.90.1000, 7216.10.0010, 7216.10.0050, 7216.21.0000,

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7216.22.0000, 7221.00.0005, 7221.00.0045, 7221.00.0075,
7222.11.0005, 7222.11.0050, 7222.19.0005, 7222.19.0050,
7222.40.3060, 7222.40.3080, 7227.20.0000, 7227.90.6005,
7227.90.6050, 7228.20.1000, 7228.30.8005, 7228.30.8050,
7228.40.0000, 7228.60.6000, 7228.70.3060, 7228.70.3080, and
7228.80.0000.

Hot-Rolled Bars reflect AISI categories 14 (hot-rolled bars), 15 (reinforcing bars), and 14A (light shapes).

(10) Cold Finished Bars are defined as the following:

Cold-finished (e.g. cold-rolled, cold-drawn, turned) products, not in coils, whether of alloy (other than tool steel as defined by the HTS) or non-alloy steel, with a uniform solid cross section along their whole length, that do not meet the definition for flat-rolled products outlined in the HTS, in the shape of circles, segments of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), triangles, or other convex polygons, regardless of whether they include indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process (rebar).

The merchandise subject to this action is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7215.10.0000, 7215.50.0015, 7215.50.0060, 7215.50.0090, 7215.90.3000, 7215.90.5000, 7222.20.0005, 7222.20.0045, 7222.20.0075, 7222.30.0000, 7228.20.5000, 7228.50.5005, 7228.50.5050, and 7228.60.8000.

Cold-Finished Bars reflect AISI category 16 (cold-finished bars).

(11) Pipe and Tube Products are defined as the following:

Hollow steel products of either circular or non-circular cross section, of alloy (e.g. stainless) or non-alloy steel, whether seamless or not seamless (e.g. welded, open seam), whether plain end or finished (e.g. upset, threaded, coupled), regardless of size.

The merchandise subject to this action is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7304, 7305, and 7306.

Pipe and Tube Products reflect AISI categories 18 (standard), 19 (oil country tubular goods), 20 (line pipe), 21A (mechanical tubing), 21B (pressure tubing), 21C&D (stainless pipe and tubing), 21E (pipe and tube, not classified), 22A (structural pipe and tubing), and 22B (structural pipe and tubing for piling).

(12) Wire Rod Products are defined as the following:

Hot-rolled bars and rods, whether of alloy (other than tool steel as defined by the HTSUS) or non-alloy steel, in irregularly wound

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coils, which have a solid cross section, generally round in cross-sectional shape.

The merchandise subject to this action is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7213.91.3000, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7213.99.0090, 7221.00.0015, and 7221.00.0030.

Wire Rod Products reflect AISI category 3 (wire rod).

(13) Pig Iron is defined as the following:

Iron-carbon alloys that are not usefully malleable, containing more than 2% by weight of carbon.

The merchandise subject to this action is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7201.10.0000, 7201.20.0000, 7201.50.3000, and 7201.50.6000.

Pig Iron is equivalent to AISI categories 65 (pig iron).

Proclamation 7211 of July 23, 1999

Parents' Day, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Parents are the foundation of the family and a cornerstone of community life in America. They instill the values, attitudes, and guidance children need to become strong individuals and caring citizens; we turn to our parents for the unconditional love and encouragement we need to make the most of our lives and to contribute to the life of our Nation. On Parents' Day, we pay tribute to the millions of parents whose care has nurtured us, whose vigilance has protected us, and whose selfless devotion has blessed our lives.

The challenges of parenthood have changed as our society has changed. In many American families, both parents work outside the home and struggle to balance the competing demands of job, home, and family. In others, a single parent bears these responsibilities.

My Administration continues to support parents through initiatives such as the Children's Health Insurance Program and Head Start and by advocating child care, adoption, and child welfare expansion. We have worked hard to help parents support their families financially by creating new jobs, raising the minimum wage, expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit, preserving the national guarantee of health care for poor children, and increasing child support collections to record heights. We have helped parents balance work and family by enacting the Family and Medical Leave Act and releasing funds for after-school grants so that parents do not have to choose between keeping their jobs and ensuring that their children receive quality care and supervision.

Though helping parents do their job has always been a top priority of my Administration, we recognize that government programs alone cannot solve all the problems that families face today. For example, I am heartened by the passionate commitment of parents across America in response to our call for a national campaign to prevent youth violence. This campaign will ask all sectors of society to focus on this crucial issue, to discover what measures work, and to share that knowledge with other families in communities across our country.

There is no single cause or solution to ending the violence that has cut short too many young lives. But, by working together, we can change the values of our culture and influence the marketing strategies of media industries so that our children are not continually exposed to violent or other inappropriate materials in the games they play, the programs and movies they watch, or the music they hear. We also must continue our efforts to ensure that our young people do not gain unauthorized access to guns. Parents play a crucial role in all of these endeavors by remaining involved in the lives of their sons and daughters.

The First Lady and I have issued a challenge to our Nation to celebrate the coming of the new millennium by honoring the past and imagining the future. As we prepare to enter the 21st century, let us remember that, just as parents remain a treasured link to our past, they also influence the fu-

ture by raising their children to become the responsible citizens of tomorrow. On this day and throughout the year, let us honor the millions of devoted mothers and fathers who have fulfilled this solemn responsibility with extraordinary compassion, generosity, and love.

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 25, 1999, 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-third day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7212 of July 26, 1999

25th Anniversary of the Legal Services Corporation, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The Bill of Rights guarantees that no American shall be “deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.” This promise lies at the heart of our free society and reflects our reverence for impartial justice and the rule of law. In a few simple words, it cements the fundamental covenant between our government and the people it serves.

Our Nation’s founders understood that true justice cannot exist unless it is accessible to all. In this same spirit, Congress established the Legal Services Corporation (LSC) 25 years ago to secure equal access to justice under the law for all Americans by making available high-quality legal assistance in civil matters to citizens who otherwise would be unable to afford it.

Designed as a private, nonprofit, independent entity, the LSC focuses its efforts on funding local legal services programs that are rooted in and accountable to the communities they serve. The dedicated staffs of these programs, and the many private attorneys who donate their time and expertise, strive to protect and defend the interests of their clients and to maintain the highest standards of the legal profession. In recent years, the LSC has provided grants to legal services programs serving every county in our Nation, as well as the U.S. territories. Each year, almost 60 thousand private attorneys participate by performing pro bono legal services, and almost 2 million people benefit from LSC-funded efforts.

The extraordinary success of the LSC highlights the importance of the legal profession’s long-standing tradition of community service. It also reminds us of how much our society has been strengthened by the conscience and conviction of lawyers standing up for what is right. As part of my Call to Action to the American Legal Community, I hope to build on this tradition

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of service by challenging all attorneys across our Nation to donate some of their time and apply their skills to help those among us who cannot afford to pay for the representation they need.

As we mark the 25th Anniversary of the Legal Services Corporation, I salute the dedicated members of the Board of Directors, attorneys, paralegals, support staff, and volunteers associated with the LSC who have worked with talent, generosity, and determination to uphold America's fundamental commitment to justice for all.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim July 25, 1999, as the 25th Anniversary of the Legal Services Corporation. I urge all Americans to join me in recognizing the contributions that the Legal Services Corporation, and the local programs that it supports, have made in fulfilling the promise of equal justice under the law.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7213 of July 26, 1999

National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day, 1999

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

In 1950, North Korea invaded its free neighbor to the south, raising the specter of armed communist expansion as a threat to democracies around the world. During the next 3 years of bitter struggle, more than 54,000 Americans gave their lives for the cause of freedom. With the signing of a negotiated armistice in 1953, the Korean War became for a time the "Forgotten War." But each year on National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day, we pledge never to forget the lessons of that savage and costly conflict nor the members of our Armed Forces who risked their lives to defend democracy, human dignity, and the right to self-determination.

The Korean War taught us that we have many allies in our ongoing crusade for human freedom and democratic rule. Under the auspices of the United Nations, 22 countries joined the United States and South Korea in resisting communist aggression by sending troops and providing medical support. Etched in stone on the Korean War Veterans Memorial in our Nation's capital, the names of these countries remind us that free nations everywhere share a profound responsibility to assist those who seek to defend themselves from the aggression of brutal and oppressive regimes. The Korean War also taught us the importance of vigilance in recognizing threats to freedom and the need for vigorous and decisive action in resisting such encroachments. Though the dark shroud of the Cold War has lifted from our world, new regional and ethnic conflicts remain a threat to international

peace and human rights. Whether in Iraq, Bosnia, Kosovo, or elsewhere, we will continue to defend the same eternal values for which so many courageous Americans fought in Korea.

The Congress, by Public Law 104–19 (36 U.S.C. 127), has designated July 27, 1999, 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, 1999, 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 distinguished Korean War veterans. I also ask Federal departments and agencies and interested groups, organizations, and individuals to fly the flag of the United States at half-staff on July 27, 1999, 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-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7214 of July 30, 1999

To Provide for the Efficient and Fair Administration of Action Taken With Regard to Imports of Lamb Meat and for Other Purposes

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

1. On July 7, 1999, I issued Proclamation 7208, which implemented action of a type described in section 203(a)(3) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(3)) (the “Trade Act”), with respect to imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen lamb meat, provided for in subheadings 0204.10.00, 0204.22.20, 0204.23.20, 0204.30.00, 0204.42.20, and 0204.43.20 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS). Proclamation 7208 took effect on July 22, 1999.

2. Proclamation 7208 established import relief in the form of tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) and increased duties but did not make specific provision for their administration. I have determined under section 203(g)(1) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(g)(1)) that it is necessary for the efficient and fair administration of the action undertaken in Proclamation 7208 to exempt from the measure goods that were exported prior to July 22, 1999.

3. I have further determined under section 203(g)(1) of the Trade Act that in order to provide for the efficient and fair administration of the TRQs established in Proclamation 7208 it is necessary to delegate my authority to administer the TRQs under that section to the United States Trade Representative.

4. On May 28, 1999, I issued Proclamation 7202, which took certain actions to eliminate circumvention of the quantitative limitations applicable to imports of wheat gluten that were proclaimed in Proclamation 7103. I have determined that a technical correction in the description of an action taken in Proclamation 7202 is appropriate.

5. Section 604 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, and of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including but not limited to sections 203 and 604 of the Trade Act, and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to provide for the efficient and fair administration of the TRQs on imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen lamb meat classified in HTS subheadings 0204.10.00, 0204.22.20, 0204.23.20, 0204.30.00, 0204.42.20, and 0204.43.20, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTS is modified as provided for in the Annex to this proclamation.

(2) The United States Trade Representative is authorized to exercise my authority pursuant to section 203(g) of the Trade Act to take all action necessary, including the promulgation of regulations, to administer the TRQs relating to imports of lamb meat provided for in HTS subheadings 0204.10.00, 0204.22.20, 0204.23.20, 0204.30.00, 0204.42.20, and 0204.43.20.

(3) The third sentence of initial paragraph 4 of Proclamation 7202 is hereby stricken and the following sentence is inserted in lieu thereof: “Such action shall take the form of a reduction in the European Community’s 1999/2000 wheat gluten quota allotment in the amount of 5,402,000 kg., which represents the amount of wheat gluten that entered the United States in excess of the European Community’s 1998 quota allocation.”

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

(5) The actions taken in this proclamation shall be effective on the date of signature of this proclamation and shall continue in effect through the close of the dates on which actions proclaimed in Proclamation 7202 and Proclamation 7208 cease to be effective, unless such actions are earlier expressly modified or terminated.

(6) The modifications to the HTS shall be effective with respect to goods exported on or after July 22, 1999, and shall continue in effect as provided in the Annex to this proclamation, unless such actions are earlier expressly modified or terminated.

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

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

ANNEX

Modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States

(a) Effective with respect to goods that are exported on or after July 22, 1999, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is modified to read as follows:

“8. For purposes of the subheadings enumerated below, the in-quota quantities for fresh, chilled or frozen lamb meat shall be allocated as follows:

Subheadings	Country or Countries	Allocation (kg)
9903.02.01	Australia.....	17,139,582
	New Zealand.....	14,481,603
	Other countries.....	229,966
9903.02.03	Australia.....	17,600,931
	New Zealand.....	14,871,407
	Other countries.....	236,155
9903.02.05	Australia.....	18,062,279
	New Zealand.....	15,261,210
	Other countries.....	242,346

Carcasses and half-carcasses of lamb (provided for in subheading 0204.10.00 or 0204.30.00), other lamb cuts with bone in (provided for in subheading 0204.22.20 or 0204.42.20), and boneless lamb meat (provided for in subheading 0204.23.20 or 0204.43.20), all the foregoing fresh, chilled or frozen, except products of Canada, of Mexico, of Israel, of developing countries enumerated in general note 4(a) to this schedule, of beneficiary countries under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (as enumerated in general note 7(a) to this schedule) or of beneficiary countries under the Andean Trade Preference Act (as enumerated in general note 11(a) to this schedule):

If exported on or after July 22, 1999, through July 21, 2000, inclusive:			
9903.02.01	In quantities not in excess of 31,851,151 kg.....	99%	15.4¢/kg
9903.02.02	Other.....	40%	15.4¢/kg + 40%
[Carcasses...:]			
If exported on or after July 22, 2000, through July 21, 2001, inclusive:			
9903.02.03	In quantities not in excess of 32,708,493 kg.....	6%	15.4¢/kg
9903.02.04	Other.....	32%	15.4¢/kg + 32%
If exported on or after July 22, 2001, through July 22, 2002, inclusive:			
9903.02.05	In quantities not in excess of 33,565,835 kg.....	3%	15.4¢/kg
9903.02.06	Other.....	24%	15.4¢/kg + 24%”

Proclamation 7215 of August 24, 1999

Women's Equality Day, 1999

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

The theme for America's celebration of the coming millennium is "honor the past—imagine the future," a theme that could also describe our annual observance of Women's Equality Day. On this special day, we honor the past by remembering the decades-long struggle of visionary and determined women and men who fought for women's suffrage. Seventy-nine years ago, their efforts were rewarded with the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, which guaranteed women the right to vote and moved our Nation forward on the path toward equal civil and political rights for all Americans.

This year we also mark the 35th anniversary of another hard-fought victory for women's equality: the enactment of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which—among other things—prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of gender. Title VII guarantees women equal access to jobs, promotions, pay, and benefits, empowering them to provide for themselves and their families and to achieve their highest aspirations. This historic legislation benefits our entire Nation by strengthening America's workforce and economy through the contributions of millions of Americans whose talents in the past had too often been ignored or excluded.

We also celebrate Women's Equality Day by imagining the future—a future where women will receive equal pay for equal work, where our social structures will help women and men to balance better the responsibilities of job and family, where there will be no ceilings to prevent women from rising as far and as fast as their talents will take them. Such a future seems possible when we reflect on the extraordinary feats women have achieved this summer alone. The entire world was captivated by the energy, skill, teamwork, and determination of the women soccer players from around the globe who competed in the Women's World Cup; and all America rejoiced when the U.S. team won a breathtaking victory. Just 13 days later, Air Force Colonel Eileen Collins, commander of Space Shuttle Mission STS-93, became the first woman to command a mission in space.

With a rich past, an exciting present, and a future of limitless possibilities, women have much to celebrate on this Women's Equality Day, and all Americans have much to be grateful for as we reflect on the countless contributions women make to the quality of our lives and the well-being 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 August 26, 1999, as Women's Equality Day. I call upon the citizens of our great Nation to observe this day with appropriate programs and activities.

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

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7216 of August 25, 1999

Minority Enterprise Development Week, 1999

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

Throughout our history, America's minority entrepreneurs have contributed to the strength of our economy and the quality of our national life. In the 18th and 19th centuries, as farmers and fur traders, shipwrights and sea captains, barbers and bankers, they forged better lives for themselves, their families, and their neighbors. Often facing prejudice and discrimination, they nonetheless succeeded in creating businesses that energized their communities and helped to build a dynamic new society.

Today, minority business owners are branching out from predominantly retail and service industries into the fields of manufacturing, transportation, construction, energy, and technology, helping to power the longest peacetime economic expansion in our Nation's history. Producing goods and services that generate new jobs and spur investment, minority business owners have played a vital role in building an economy with nearly 19 million new jobs, wages rising at twice the rate of inflation, and the lowest peacetime unemployment rate since 1957.

All Americans can be proud that we have eliminated many of the obstacles that in the past hindered minority entrepreneurs from contributing the full value of their talents to our society. However, while many minority business owners are enjoying success, many still face barriers that keep them from competing on a level playing field. We must continue to build on the combined efforts of the private sector and government to ensure that minority-owned businesses have access to the capital, customers, and services that will enable them to succeed in high technology and other rapidly growing sectors.

Through my Administration's New Markets Initiative, we are building partnerships between business and government to encourage investments in areas that have not attracted investments in the past: inner cities, rural regions, and Indian reservations. We are striving to ensure that our Nation's economic expansion—which has benefited millions of Americans—will reach people who have been left behind for decades.

We are also working to help minority-owned firms harness the enormous power of the Internet. The Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) at the Department of Commerce, together with the Small Business Administration (SBA), provide minority-owned businesses with the tools they need to succeed in the Information Age. These efforts range from interactive educational courses on the fundamentals of E-commerce to the creation of Phoenix-Opportunity, an automatic electronic bid-matching system that notifies firms of opportunities through the Internet. Similarly, SBA's Pro-Net

system provides contracting officers and small and minority-owned businesses with an electronic gateway to procurement opportunities and information.

During Minority Enterprise Development Week, as we honor the many minority businessmen and women whose energy, spirit, and creativity have strengthened our economy and enriched our country, let us rededicate ourselves to nurturing the dreams and talents of all Americans and to realizing the limitless possibilities of our free enterprise system.

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 19 through September 25, 1999, as Minority Enterprise Development Week, and I call on all Americans to join together with minority business entrepreneurs across the country in appropriate observances.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7217 of August 25, 1999

Small Manufacturing Week, 1999

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

America's free enterprise system is continually energized by the skill, vision, and exceptional performance of our Nation's small manufacturers—those who employ fewer than 500 employees. Though small in size, these companies make enormous contributions to our economy and provide our society and the world with high-quality manufactured goods. More important, small manufacturers are a vital source of new jobs—almost 1 million between 1992 and 1996—and provide a livelihood for nearly 12 million Americans.

We live in an age dominated by information and technology, where the global marketplace grows ever more complex and interdependent. As large manufacturers expand their reliance on smaller firms for parts and services, the performance of small manufacturers becomes increasingly important to the competitiveness of America's manufacturing sector.

My Administration, working with the Congress and State governments, has strived to ensure that these small firms have access to the resources, technology, expertise, and training they need to realize their highest potential. By passing two consecutive balanced budgets and signing into law the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, we have helped to reduce interest rates, ease the tax burden on small firms, and encourage investment and growth. The Small Business Administration, through its vigorous lending and loan guaranty efforts, has improved access to capital so that small manufacturing

firms and other small businesses can modernize, expand, and invest in worker training.

The Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) of the Department of Commerce, which is celebrating its tenth anniversary this year, gives small manufacturers a solid foundation on which to build innovative ideas and products. With a network of more than 70 nonprofit centers, the MEP serves small manufacturers in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, providing access to the newest technology, manufacturing processes, and business practices. The MEP's local centers offer personalized guidance to manufacturers on issues ranging from business to technology solutions. And because these centers are linked together through the Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology, even the smallest manufacturing firms can enjoy instant access to the most advanced national resources.

Most important, we are continuing to invest in education and training to give America's working men and women the skills and knowledge they need to succeed in the jobs of the 21st century. The Workforce Investment Act of 1998, which I was pleased to sign into law last year, provides skill grants directly to workers so they can choose the kind of training they want and where they want to obtain it.

As we observe Small Manufacturing Week, let us pay tribute to America's more than 385,000 small manufacturing firms whose commitment to hard work and excellence has helped set our country on a steady course for continued growth and prosperity.

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 19 through September 25, 1999, as Small Manufacturing Week, 1999. I invite all Americans to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs that recognize the achievements of our Nation's small manufacturers.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7218 of August 27, 1999

America Goes Back to School, 1999

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

Education has always been at the heart of opportunity in America. It opens doors for our young people, gives them the tools they need to succeed, and instills in them a sense of responsibility as they strive to make the most of their lives. However, while the importance of education is unchanging, the challenges facing America's schools and students are not. There are

now more children, from more diverse backgrounds, in our public schools than at any time in our country's history. We must ensure that their education gives them the knowledge and skills they need to help our Nation thrive in the new century.

America's current prosperity offers us an unprecedented opportunity to invest in our children's education. I am proud that we have begun that task by opening the doors of college to all our young people with tax credits and more affordable student loans, more Pell grants and work-study jobs, education IRAs, and the new HOPE Scholarship tax cut that more than 5 million Americans will have received by the end of this year. I have also announced \$43 million in grants to help States and communities to recruit talented people into teaching jobs and improve the quality of teaching nationwide.

These are important accomplishments, but we must build on them. The goal of the America Goes Back to School initiative is to support family and community involvement in childhood learning and to build strong community support for our schools, teachers, and students.

This year's theme—"Challenge Our Students and They Will Soar"—reflects our faith in America's youth and our commitment to providing them with the tools they need to succeed in our rapidly changing world. We must turn around failing schools, hold States and school districts accountable for helping all children reach high academic standards, support charter schools and other forms of public school choice, expand after-school and summer programs, develop pathways to college and careers, and provide safe, drug-free schools for all our children. We must ensure that all our students have access to computers and that every classroom and library is connected to the Internet. If we want our children to compete at a world-class level, they must have modern, world-class schools. I am therefore challenging the Congress to enact my proposals to build and modernize 6,000 public schools; and I am also asking the Congress to continue funding to hire 100,000 well-prepared teachers to reduce class size in the early grades, the years that we know—intuitively and through research—are critical to the development of children's learning and thinking skills.

My Administration is working hard to improve our Nation's education system, but no government effort can replace the vision, encouragement, and dedication of our families and communities. As America's students go back to school this year, let us pledge to provide every child with a safe and supportive environment in which to learn and grow, and let us ensure that every segment of our society is involved in the effort. Let us also resolve that our young people will return to schools that are genuine places of learning, where they receive the care, attention, and education they need to reach their full potential.

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 29 through September 11, 1999, 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 period with appropriate ceremonies and activities expressing support for high academic standards and promoting family and community involvement in providing a quality education for every child.

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Title 3—The President

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7219 of September 2, 1999

Contiguous Zone of the United States

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

International law recognizes that coastal nations may establish zones contiguous to their territorial seas, known as contiguous zones.

The contiguous zone of the United States is a zone contiguous to the territorial sea of the United States, in which the United States may exercise the control necessary to prevent infringement of its customs, fiscal, immigration, or sanitary laws and regulations within its territory or territorial sea, and to punish infringement of the above laws and regulations committed within its territory or territorial sea.

Extension of the contiguous zone of the United States to the limits permitted by international law will advance the law enforcement and public health interests of the United States. Moreover, this extension is an important step in preventing the removal of cultural heritage found within 24 nautical miles of the baseline.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution of the United States, and in accordance with international law, do hereby proclaim the extension of the contiguous zone of the United States of America, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession over which the United States exercises sovereignty, as follows:

The contiguous zone of the United States extends to 24 nautical miles from the baselines of the United States determined in accordance with international law, but in no case within the territorial sea of another nation.

In accordance with international law, reflected in the applicable provisions of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea, within the contiguous zone of the United States the ships and aircraft of all countries enjoy the high seas freedoms of navigation and overflight and the laying of submarine cables and pipelines, and other internationally lawful uses of the sea related to those freedoms, such as those associated with the operation of ships, aircraft, and submarine cables and pipelines, and compatible with the other provisions of international law reflected in the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Nothing in this proclamation:

- (a) amends existing Federal or State law;

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- (b) amends or otherwise alters the rights and duties of the United States or other nations in the Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States established by Proclamation 5030 of March 10, 1983; or
- (c) impairs the determination, in accordance with international law, of any maritime boundary of the United States with a foreign jurisdiction.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7220 of September 14, 1999

National Hispanic Heritage Month, 1999

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

During National Hispanic Heritage Month, we reflect on the history of a people who were part of this land long before the birth of the United States. Hispanics were among the earliest European settlers in the New World, and Hispanics as a people—like their many cultures—share a rich history and great diversity. Hispanic Americans have roots in Europe, Africa, and South and Central America and close cultural ties to Mexico, the Caribbean, Central America, South America, and Spain. This diversity has brought variety and richness to the mosaic that is America and has strengthened our national character with invaluable perspective, experiences, and values.

Through the years, Hispanic Americans have played an integral role in our Nation's success in science, the arts, business, government, and every other field of endeavor, and their talent, creativity, and achievements continue to energize our national life. For example, Hispanic Americans serve as NASA astronauts, including Dr. Ellen Ochoa, the first Hispanic woman in space. Mario Molina of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology shared a Nobel Prize in chemistry for research that raised awareness of the threat that chlorofluorocarbons pose to the earth's protective ozone layer. Cuban-American writer Oscar Hijuelos earned a Pulitzer Prize for fiction.

The achievements of today's Hispanic Americans build upon a long tradition of contributions by Hispanics in many varied fields. Before Dr. Ochoa and other Hispanic Americans began to explore the frontiers of space, Hernando de Soto and Francisco Vasquez de Coronado ventured into the vast uncharted land of the New World. A thousand years before Mario Molina calculated the effects of human actions on the atmosphere, Mayan priests accurately predicted solar and lunar eclipses. And before Oscar Hijuelos described a Cuban family's emigration to 1940s America, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra gave us the classic adventures of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza.

Today, people of Hispanic heritage are an increasingly important and growing segment of our Nation's population. Studies show that, in just a few years, Hispanics will form the largest minority group in the United States. In little more than a decade, Hispanic Americans will wield buying power of nearly \$1 trillion per year. And by the middle of the next century, if population trends continue, almost one-fourth of our population will be Spanish-speaking. The success of these citizens is vital to our continued national prosperity, and we must ensure that they are empowered with the tools and opportunities they need to thrive in the next century.

That is why my Administration has worked to widen the circle of economic opportunity, enforce our civil rights laws, invest in health and education, and promote racial reconciliation. We have launched a major initiative to mobilize the resources and expertise of the Federal Government, the private sector, and local communities to end racial and ethnic disparities in health conditions and health care. We established the first-ever Office of Minority Health Research and Alternative Medicine at the National Institutes of Health. We also have sought to expand our Hispanic Education Action Plan with an additional \$480 million for improving educational programs and institutions serving high concentrations of Hispanic students. We cannot seize the enormous opportunities of the 21st century if a large percentage of our children lack the skills and knowledge they need to reach their full potential.

In honor of the many contributions that Hispanic Americans have made and continue to make 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, 1999, as National Hispanic Heritage Month. I call upon government officials, educators, and the people of the United States to honor this observance with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs, and I encourage all Americans to rededicate themselves to the pursuit of equality.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7221 of September 15, 1999

National POW/MIA Recognition Day, 1999

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

As we look back over this century that is swiftly drawing to a close, we recognize that the light of freedom still burns brightly in our world today because of the service and sacrifice of America's men and women in uni-

form. Through the devastation of two world wars and the brutality of numerous regional conflicts; on peacekeeping assignments and humanitarian missions; from the darkest days of the Cold War to the fall of the Berlin Wall, our Nation's service men and women have fought the forces of tyranny and won signal victories for liberty, human dignity, and the ideals of democracy. On every continent, on the seas, and in the air, gallant young Americans have paid for our future with their own, and many have preserved our freedom by sacrificing their own.

On National POW/MIA Recognition Day, we remember with profound gratitude those who suffered captivity and those whose fate remains unknown. Many American POWs were tortured at the hands of their captors; all experienced the ordeal of being held against their will and the anguish of indefinite separation from their families and their homeland.

Today we also honor the valiant families of our fellow citizens who remain missing—families who have had to suffer not only the absence of their loved ones, but also the uncertainty of their fate. As Americans, we remain unshakable in our resolve to achieve the fullest possible accounting of those missing and to strive to bring home the remains of those who have died. Only by doing so can we begin to acknowledge the debt we owe to these patriots and assuage the grief of the families they left behind for the sake of our Nation.

On September 17, 1999, the flag of the National League of Families of American Prisoners of War and Missing in Southeast Asia, a black and white banner symbolizing America's missing and our unwavering determination to account for them, 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, national cemeteries, and other locations across 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 17, 1999, 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 compassion and concern the courageous families who persevere in their quest to know the fate of their missing loved ones. Finally, I urge Federal, State, and local officials and private organizations to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7222 of September 16, 1999

Citizenship Day and Constitution Week, 1999

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

The Constitution is perhaps our Nation's most cherished document, the compass that has helped us chart America's course toward freedom, human dignity, and democracy for more than 200 years. Its text, born of the genius and idealism of our Founders and hammered out through hard effort and compromise by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, established a system of government capable of responding to the pressures of social and political change. It created a sacred covenant that continues to bind all our citizens by a set of principles based on the ideals of equality, inclusion, and independence and by a delicate balance of powers, rights, and responsibilities among citizens and their State and Federal Governments. Today, sustained by the efforts and sacrifices of generations of Americans, the U.S. Constitution remains as strong and vibrant a charter of freedom as it was at the time of its signing 212 years ago.

The 20th century has witnessed a great wave of migration of men and women to our Nation from all parts of the globe, attracted by the freedom, justice, and rule of law guaranteed by our Constitution. As they assume the responsibilities of American citizenship, they infuse our political process with fresh perspectives and enthusiasm and prove to the world that a diverse people can live in peace and progress. Today we are a Nation with new hopes, new dreams, and new people, but we are united by a devotion to the same democratic ideals that have guided us for over 200 years.

As we reflect upon America's past, we recognize that our country is still in the act of becoming the "more perfect union" envisioned by our Founders. Every generation of Americans has struggled to live up to our Nation's promise, working to overcome forces of fear or ignorance or prejudice that would seek to deny the rights of others because of their gender, race, religion, sexual orientation, or disability. The 21st century may bring new challenges to the rights and liberties of American citizens, but we can be confident that the Constitution will still light a clear and shining path of freedom and justice into the future.

During Citizenship Day and Constitution Week, let us recognize the great efforts not only of our leaders, but also of ordinary Americans who labor daily to uphold and strengthen the ideals embodied in our Constitution. Whether citizens by birth or choice, we share the blessings guaranteed to us by the Constitution and the responsibility of ensuring that those blessings are extended to all our people equally.

In commemoration of the signing of the Constitution and in recognition of the importance of active, responsible citizenship in preserving the Constitution's 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 (U.S.C. 159), requested that the President proclaim the week beginning September 17 and ending September 23 of each year as "Constitution Week."

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NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 17, 1999, as Citizenship Day and September 17 through September 23, 1999, 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, houses of worship, and other community centers to foster a greater understanding and appreciation of the Constitution and the rights and duties of citizenship. I also call on all citizens to rededicate themselves to the principles of the Constitution.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7223 of September 17, 1999

Ovarian Cancer Awareness Week, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Ovarian cancer is a devastating disease that takes the lives of thousands of women in our Nation each year. Since 1985, there has been a dramatic increase in the incidence of ovarian cancer, with a 30 percent increase in the number of women diagnosed with the disease and an 18 percent increase in the number of fatalities. Ovarian cancer is particularly deadly, killing nearly 15,000 women each year. It is often not diagnosed until the cancer is in the late stages of development, limiting the effectiveness of treatment and reducing the chances of survival. In its late stages, the chances of survival from ovarian cancer are just 25 percent; when it is detected early, before the cancer spreads, the survival rate exceeds 90 percent.

Our most effective weapon in the battle against ovarian cancer is early detection. Subtle but recognizable symptoms, such as bloating, vague abdominal pain and discomfort, gastrointestinal problems, back pain, and fatigue can also be symptoms of other less serious illnesses, but women who are experiencing such early warning signs should consult their doctors immediately for appropriate tests.

Doctors and researchers have identified factors that put women at higher risk of developing ovarian cancer, including a family history of breast and ovarian cancer, a high fat diet, never having had children, or infertility. It is vital that women learn about risk factors and visit their doctors regularly.

As we observe Ovarian Cancer Awareness Week, let us build on our efforts to eradicate this serious disease and urge all American women and their families to learn more about ovarian cancer, its symptoms, and available methods that may reduce the risk of developing it. By increasing awareness of early warning signs and risk factors, maintaining a healthy diet, and consulting regularly with health care professionals, women across America can lead healthier and longer lives and help our Nation win the fight against ovarian cancer.

Proc. 7224

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 September 19 through September 25, 1999, as Ovarian Cancer Awareness Week. I encourage the American people to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7224 of September 17, 1999

National Farm Safety and Health Week, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

President Franklin Roosevelt once called America's farmers and ranchers "the source from which the reservoirs of our nation's strength are constantly renewed." It was during his Administration, in the critical years of World War II, that Americans began to realize that thousands of agricultural workers and their families suffered disabling and fatal injuries each year in their work of producing food for our Nation and the world. The tragic statistics were so troubling that President Roosevelt, with the encouragement of his Secretary of Agriculture and the President of the National Safety Council, signed the initial proclamation for National Farm Safety Week in 1944.

We have achieved substantial progress in the decades since that first proclamation. Farm equipment manufacturers have engineered safety features into their machinery that have decreased the likelihood of severe injuries among operators. Chemical manufacturers have reformulated pest control products to reduce the potential for poisoning incidents. Personal protective equipment is now available to protect farm and ranch workers. And safety and health professionals have made great strides in the development and implementation of educational initiatives that raise awareness among agricultural workers of measures and equipment they can use to reduce on-the-job injuries and health risks.

But we cannot afford to become complacent. Children continue to be the most vulnerable members of farming and ranching families. Those who work with livestock and around farm machinery should be carefully supervised and should be assigned chores that are commensurate with their level of awareness, knowledge, and ability to perform the job safely. Older Americans working in agriculture also are at risk; farmers and ranchers often work well past retirement age in a determined effort to maintain the farming heritage of their families and to continue contributing to the vocation they love. Many of these older men and women have suffered work-related hearing impairment over the years, and many also have limited mobility due to previous injuries or arthritis. Their families and coworkers should

be vigilant in overseeing the activities of these older workers to help ensure their safety as they carry out their daily responsibilities.

America's farmers and ranchers are the backbone of our economy and the lifeblood of our land, and their skill, effort, and determination provide food and fiber for our country and the world. Our farming and ranching families stand for the values that have kept America strong for more than 220 years—hard work, faith and family, perseverance and patience. We all have a vital interest in their success, and we can all play an important role in ensuring their continued well-being. As we observe this year's theme of "Protecting Agriculture in the Next Century," I urge all Americans to show their appreciation for the dedication and sacrifices of our Nation's farmers and ranchers by renewing our efforts to protect their safety and health. Together, we can ensure that the time-honored traditions of American farming and ranching will flourish in the new 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 September 19 through September 25, 1999, as National Farm Safety and Health Week. I call upon government agencies, businesses, and professional associations that serve our agricultural sector to strengthen their efforts to promote safety and health programs among our Nation's farm and ranch workers. I ask agricultural workers to take advantage of the many diverse education and training programs and technical advancements that can help them avoid injury and illness. I also call upon our Nation to recognize Wednesday, September 22, 1999, as a day to focus on the risks facing young people on farms and ranches. Finally, I call upon the citizens of our Nation to reflect on the bounty we enjoy thanks to the labor and dedication of agricultural workers across our land.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7225 of September 17, 1999

**National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week,
1999**

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

America's Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) have provided a crucial avenue to educational and economic advancement for African American youth for more than 150 years. These institutions, dedicated to equality and excellence in higher education, have their roots in a segregated society; their survival in the face of limited financial resources or outside support stood as a beacon of hope for generations of African Americans.

While our society has changed in the intervening decades, the need for these institutions has not. Our Nation's HBCUs have assisted African American and other students from low-income communities in achieving their educational goals and reaching their full potential, while keeping tuition costs affordable. The vast majority of African Americans with bachelor's degrees in engineering, computer science, life science, business, and mathematics have graduated from one of the 105 Historically Black Colleges and Universities. According to the Department of Education's National Center for Educational Statistics, HBCUs conferred 28 percent of all bachelor's degrees awarded to African American graduates in 1996, although enrollment at HBCUs constituted only 16 percent of all African American college students.

In addition to giving students the knowledge and skills they need to succeed in today's challenging global economy, HBCUs also offer students leadership opportunities that build self-confidence, a nurturing learning and social environment, and networks of successful alumni who serve as positive role models and mentors for graduates. Cultural programs and educational outreach to minority- and low-income areas in our Nation help preserve African American heritage and make HBCUs a source of pride and knowledge for the communities they serve.

By serving the African American community, HBCUs serve all Americans. These institutions embody many of our most deeply cherished values—equality, diversity, opportunity, and hard work. HBCUs prepare talented young men and women to succeed in every sector of our economy. And the alumni of HBCUs have contributed immeasurably to our Nation's success—as scientists, businesspeople, educators, public servants, and so much more. As education and diversity become increasingly important in the 21st century, graduates of HBCUs will continue to be at the vanguard of America's progress.

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 19 through 25, 1999, 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 seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7226 of September 24, 1999**Gold Star Mother's Day, 1999**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

For generations, the brave men and women of our Armed Forces have answered our Nation's call to service. In the air, on the sea, and across the world's battlefields, they have fought with valor and determination so that we might continue to live in freedom. The blessings of liberty and peace we know today have been paid for with the lives of those who never returned home.

The Gold Star Mothers of America know the price of freedom all too well. They have experienced one of life's greatest joys in becoming a parent and have endured one of life's greatest sorrows in losing a son or daughter. The spirit of sacrifices made by our fallen warriors lives on in the hearts of our Gold Star Mothers.

Their sacrifice lives on as well in the work Gold Star Mothers perform in communities throughout our country, working with disabled veterans and their families, nurturing patriotism in a new generation of young Americans, reaching out to others who have lost a child in the service of our Nation, and ensuring that the contributions of their own sons and daughters are never forgotten. The generous and compassionate work of Gold Star Mothers is a powerful legacy of service that they carry on in loving memory of their children.

We have a profound obligation to honor the service and sacrifice of these remarkable women as we honor their children. That is why 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 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 September 26, 1999, as Gold Star Mother's Day. I call on all government officials to display the United States flag on government buildings on this day. I also urge the American people 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 the respect that our Nation holds for its Gold Star Mothers.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7227 of September 29, 1999

100th Anniversary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars

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

As a free Nation, we must always remember that our achievements in peace have been built on the sacrifices of our veterans in war. We owe a profound debt to brave Americans like the members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States who knew their duty and did it well—even at the risk of their freedom and their lives, and we are proud to honor the VFW as it celebrates its 100th anniversary.

Each VFW member has given double service to our Nation by answering the call to duty in the Armed Forces and by joining the VFW. Whether raising the morale of our men and women in uniform, helping veterans receive their much-deserved benefits, providing scholarships for our youth, or bringing hope and help to families and communities in need, these veterans have upheld the highest standards of service and citizenship. Perhaps most important, they are the living reminder of the countless men and women who have served and sacrificed throughout past decades to defend our Nation and preserve the liberties we hold so dear. VFW members and their fallen comrades have carried the torch of freedom both at home and in distant lands, and America remains forever grateful.

We have a solemn responsibility to ensure that all our veterans enjoy the quality of life they deserve. On Veterans Day last year, I was proud to sign into law the Veterans Programs Enhancement Act. This legislation improves a wide range of benefits and programs, including an increase in compensation payments to veterans with disabilities as well as benefits to the survivors of Americans who died serving our country.

The small groups of Spanish-American War veterans who first banded together in 1899 could not have envisioned that their numbers would grow to more than two million strong, or that the VFW would come to have such an enormous positive influence on the lives of generations of veterans, their families, and communities throughout our Nation. As we celebrate the centennial of the VFW, we honor these veterans for all they have done to build a proud past for our Nation and to ensure a brighter future for us all.

Recognizing the contribution of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to the continued strength of our country and success of our democracy, the Congress, by H.J. Res. 34, has called on the President to issue a proclamation in observance of September 29, 1999, as the “100th Anniversary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.” On this day, let us reflect with pride on our great country and remember with gratitude the contributions of the many loyal and courageous veterans who have given so much of themselves both at home and around the world to preserve our freedom.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 29, 1999, as the 100th Anniversary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. I urge all Americans to recognize this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7228 of September 30, 1999

National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, 1999

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

Across America today, women are living challenging, fulfilling lives, skillfully balancing the responsibilities of work, family, and community, and making plans for a bright future. But for thousands of these women each year, the diagnosis of breast cancer shatters the pattern of everyday existence. For millions more, the fear of such a diagnosis casts a shadow across their lives. This year alone, an estimated 175,000 new cases will be diagnosed, and more than 43,000 women will die from breast cancer.

Despite these tragic statistics, we are beginning to see real progress in our national crusade against this disease. The breast cancer mortality rate in the United States has steadily declined over the past 10 years, and currently 2 million American women are winning the battle against this cancer.

Our steadfast commitment to breast cancer research is finally bearing fruit and has led the way to new preventative treatments. Last year, the National Cancer Institute's (NCI) landmark Breast Cancer Prevention Trial revealed that there were 49 percent fewer reported diagnoses among women who took tamoxifen. In another promising effort, researchers are looking at an alternate drug to see if we can achieve the same results but with fewer side effects.

Researchers are also conducting studies to determine if other medications can provide an effective weapon in our war against breast cancer. The Food and Drug Administration has recently approved the use of a new drug that has proved to be effective in the treatment of patients already in the advanced stages of this disease. Studies indicate that the drug may benefit 25 to 30 percent of women with advanced breast cancer. Encouraged by these findings, the NCI has rapidly expanded its study to include earlier stages of breast cancer and the treatment of other cancers, such as ovarian cancer.

We have also made promising strides in promoting the early detection of breast cancer, which is critical to prolonging patients' lives. A recent survey conducted by the NCI and the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) showed that 88 percent of women 65 years of age and older had undergone at least one mammogram during their lifetime—a 25 percent increase from 1992. Of the women who had a mammogram, 80 percent received their most recent test within the past 2 years, and more than 75 percent knew of Medicare's mammography coverage. The NCI and HCFA hope to build on this progress through their joint campaign to raise women's awareness of the importance of regularly scheduled mammograms and the availability of Medicare mammography benefits.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has also played a vital role in combating breast cancer by providing access to screenings for medically underserved women. Authorized by the Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act of 1990, the CDC's early detection program provides breast and cervical cancer screening services for women who might otherwise not receive them, such as older women, women with lower incomes, and women of color. This program has provided nearly 1 million mammograms, resulting in the diagnosis of more than 5,800 breast cancer cases.

Having lost my own mother to this devastating disease, I know all too well the pain and hardship that breast cancer inflicts on women and their families. I urge all Americans to join me in the crusade to prevent, treat, and ultimately eradicate breast cancer. By building on the breakthroughs we have achieved in research, prevention, and treatment and by promoting continued education and awareness, we can ensure that millions of women can look forward to longer lives and a brighter 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 October 1999 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 publicly reaffirm our Nation's strong and continuing commitment to controlling and curing breast cancer.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7229 of September 30, 1999

National Disability Employment Awareness Month, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As Americans, we define ourselves in many ways—not only by our families and communities, but also by our work; not only by who we are, but also by what we do for a living. Millions of Americans with disabilities, however, do not share that experience because their path to the world of work has been strewn with barriers. At a time when the unemployment rate in our Nation is at the lowest level in a generation—4.2 percent—a staggering 75 percent of Americans with disabilities remain unemployed, even though the vast majority of them want to work.

One of the greatest barriers to employment for people with disabilities is that, under current law, they often become ineligible for Medicaid or Medicare if they work. That is why I have challenged the Congress to pass the bipartisan Work Incentives Improvement Act. This proposed legislation would extend Medicare coverage for people with disabilities who return to

work and improve access to health care through Medicaid. No American should ever be forced to choose between health care coverage and employment, and this legislation will help ensure that no one has to make that choice.

In addition to fully funding the Work Incentives Improvement Act, my Administration's proposed budget includes a \$1,000 tax credit to help people with disabilities offset the cost of special transportation and other work-related expenses. We are also seeking to double our investment in such assistive technology as braille translators, mobile phones, and voice recognition software that give disabled citizens the tools they need to make the transition to work. And in June of this year, I signed an Executive order to expand employment opportunities for people with psychiatric disabilities and set an example for the private sector by ensuring that the Federal Government's hiring and promotion standards are the same for these workers as they are for people with mental retardation or severe physical disabilities.

Next year our Nation will celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act and the 25th anniversary of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act—the two landmark pieces of legislation that transformed our country's disability policy and set a standard for other nations around the world. However, putting an end to negative attitudes and shattering destructive stereotypes will require the concerted efforts of all sectors of society. Until we integrate Americans with disabilities as full participants in our social fabric, we will never reach our employment goals.

This year, in addition to rededicating ourselves to breaking down employment barriers, we will highlight the achievements of people with disabilities in areas such as journalism, entertainment, and the arts. People like journalist John Hockenberry prove that a wheelchair need not be an obstacle to traveling the world to report breaking news. Artists like blind sculptor Michael Naranjo and deaf painter Alex Wilhite illustrate that having a disability can be the vehicle for advancing the arts in novel ways. Performers like Laurie Rubin, a classically trained vocalist, show us that blindness need not prevent one from taking the great stage of the opera.

To recognize the enormous potential of individuals with disabilities and to encourage all Americans to work toward their full integration into the workforce, the Congress, by joint resolution approved August 11, 1945, as amended (36 U.S.C. 121), 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 1999 as National Disability Employment Awareness Month. I call upon Government officials, educators, labor leaders, employers, and the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities that reaffirm our determination to fulfill both the letter and spirit of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7230 of September 30, 1999

National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, 1999

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

Most families provide a nurturing web of relationships where children learn to love and respect others and themselves and absorb the values that will shape them as adults and citizens. But for millions of Americans, family life has become a battlefield where women, children, and sometimes the elderly become casualties. The tragedy of domestic violence touches all our lives by weakening families, leaving emotional scars as devastating as physical ones, and creating a destructive cycle of violence where those who were abused as children may become abusers themselves.

My Administration has taken important steps to reduce domestic violence by creating a system that punishes offenders and provides victims with the information and assistance they need to escape destructive family environments. The cornerstone of this effort has been the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which was part of the historic Crime Bill I signed into law in 1994. This landmark legislation combined tough new penalties for offenders with funding for much-needed shelters, counseling services, public education, and research to help the victims of violence.

We also have established a toll-free National Domestic Violence Hotline (1-800-799-SAFE) where staff responds to as many as 10,000 calls each month; worked to raise awareness in the workplace and among health care providers about domestic violence; and more than tripled resources for programs to combat violence against women. To build on the success of the VAWA and the Crime Bill, in May of this year I unveiled my proposal for additional legislation—the 21st Century Crime Bill—that will reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act and toughen penalties for those who commit violent crimes in the presence of children.

We have increased funding for State maternal and child health programs that include child protection and family preservation services. We have worked with the Congress to pass legislation that strengthens law enforcement, enhances child predator tracking and protection mechanisms, and supports child abuse prevention efforts in State and local jurisdictions. And, at the end of last year, we launched the Children Exposed to Violence Initiative (CEVI), designed in part to reform Federal and State laws to provide swift and certain punishment for those who commit child abuse and neglect. CEVI will also strengthen local programs in hopes of reducing the number of children who are exposed to violence or become victims of violence themselves; it will also encourage alliances that include government as a partner with schools, communities, parents, and other family members in an effort to prevent child abuse.

We can take heart in our progress and at the outpouring of concern and compassion we see for the victims of domestic violence. Whether members of the law enforcement community, health care professionals, educators, religious and community leaders, policymakers, or concerned private citizens, Americans have united in the crusade against domestic violence. With increased awareness, strengthened prevention, and communities

united in common cause, we are making the reduction of domestic violence a reality and the dream of ending it one day a possibility.

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 1999 as National 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 thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7231 of October 1, 1999

Fire Prevention Week, 1999

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

Of the many disasters that affect our communities in a given year, fire is one that Americans can actually prevent; and, through early warning and appropriate response, we can minimize the havoc fire wreaks when it does occur. In 1998, U.S. fire departments responded to nearly 1.8 million fires, with three-quarters of them occurring in residences. Fire cost our Nation some \$8.6 billion in property loss last year, and it took a staggering human toll: more than 4,000 civilians died, and 91 firefighters lost their lives in the line of duty.

The place where Americans feel safest—at home—is the very place where we are at greatest risk from fire. Eighty percent of all U.S. fire deaths occur at home. If Americans knew more about fire prevention and better understood how to react quickly and sensibly when fire breaks out, we could greatly reduce such deaths.

Because knowledge of simple fire safety precautions is so vital to saving lives, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) launched a 3-year initiative to teach the importance of planning and practicing how to escape from fire. In partnership with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, through its United States Fire Administration, and our Nation's fire services, NFPA has again selected, "Fire Drills: The Great Escape!" as the theme of this year's Fire Prevention Week.

Fire spreads quickly, making a fast response essential to survival. I urge every family to develop a home fire escape plan and to practice it at least twice a year. The elements of a good plan include installing working smoke alarms on every level of the home, establishing two ways out of each room, and establishing a meeting place outside the home.

Each of us can take these simple steps to plan and practice our own "great escape" from fire and significantly improve our chance of survival if fire

occurs. By doing so, we can pay fitting tribute to the selfless service of our Nation's firefighters. The extraordinary personal sacrifice made by firefighters throughout America, and the dedication of all men and women who serve in our Nation's fire services, will be honored on Sunday, October 10, 1999, 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 Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 3 through October 9, 1999, 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 also throughout the year. I also call upon every citizen to pay tribute to the members of our fire and emergency services who have lost their lives or been injured in service to their communities, and to those men and women who carry on their noble tradition.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7232 of October 1, 1999

Child Health Day, 1999

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

As America's children begin their exciting journey into the 21st century, one of the greatest gifts we can give them is a healthy start; and we should recognize that the well-being of our young people includes both their physical and mental health.

We have already made great strides in addressing children's physical health care needs through the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), which funds State efforts to provide affordable health insurance to millions of uninsured children. Sadly, however, as many as one in ten American children and adolescents today may have behavioral or mental health problems; and parents, teachers, and health care professionals need to realize that even very young children can experience serious clinical depression. The majority of children who commit suicide are profoundly depressed, and the majority of parents whose children took their own lives did not recognize that depression until it was too late.

My Administration is working to increase children's access to mental health care and to help communities expand counseling, mentoring, and mental health services in our schools. In addition, we fought to ensure that funding for CHIP contains a strong mental health benefits component. While there is no substitute for parents becoming and remaining involved in their children's lives, we must give families the tools they need to meet the challenges they face.

Perhaps the most vital step we can take to ensure that every child reaches his or her full potential is to fight the stigma that prevents so many Americans with mental illness from making the most of their lives. In June of this year, under the leadership of Tipper Gore, we convened the first-ever White House Conference on Mental Health, where, among other important issues, we discussed how to reach out to troubled young people and put them on the path to mental and emotional health. The first and most crucial effort we can make is to talk honestly about mental illness and begin to dispel the myths that surround it. I am pleased that the Surgeon General and Mrs. Gore have committed to a major new campaign with these goals in mind. With powerful public service announcements and strong partners in the private sector, we can reach millions of Americans with a simple but life-changing message: Mental illness is nothing to be ashamed of, but bias and discrimination shame us all.

To acknowledge the importance of our children's health, 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 4, 1999, as Child Health Day. I call upon families, schools, communities, and governments to dedicate themselves to protecting the health and well-being of all our children.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7233 of October 5, 1999

German-American Day, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Throughout America's history, we have drawn strength from the diversity of our people. Men and women from many different countries and cultures have arrived here, determined to forge a new life in a new land, and their talents have contributed to our national life. Germans were among the earliest ethnic groups to emigrate to America, arriving at William Penn's invitation more than 300 years ago. Whether motivated by the pursuit of religious liberty, intellectual freedom, or economic opportunity, the millions of Germans who have made their home in America have played an important part in advancing the peace and prosperity that our country enjoys today.

The achievements of notable German Americans have enriched every aspect of our society. The leadership of statesmen such as President Eisen-

hower and Henry Kissinger helped guide our Nation securely through the difficult Cold War years. The military acumen of German Americans has benefited us—from the Revolutionary War, when Baron Friedrich von Steuben's training programs brought discipline and organization to the Continental Army, to the Gulf War, when General Norman Schwarzkopf helped lead our troops to victory over Saddam Hussein. Prominent authors H. L. Mencken and Theodore Dreiser have enlightened our literary tradition, while inventors George Westinghouse and Charles Steinmetz have fueled our technological advancement. The world of American sports has been energized by outstanding athletes of German descent, providing a showcase for the talents of such greats as Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig.

But by focusing on the achievements of prominent individuals, we risk understating the overall importance of the German heritage to our Nation's strength and development. Today, nearly one-quarter of all Americans can trace their ancestry to Germany, just as our English language finds its roots in the Germanic tongues of centuries past. German Americans honor the traditions of their lineage in the way they live, reflecting the sense of personal honor and strong work ethic passed down to them by their forebears.

As Americans seek to become a more united people, we must not forget our roots, for they remind us of who we are and of what we have to share with others. German-American Day offers us an invaluable opportunity not only to honor the contributions of German Americans, but also to celebrate the close relationship that we enjoy today with our German friends across the Atlantic. Next month, we will join them in commemorating the 10th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall—a symbolic triumph of democracy and self-determination. As we look back on half a century of joint accomplishments with Germany that reflect our shared respect for the rule of law, human rights, and social justice, we can look ahead to a new era of cooperation, whether working together to restore peace to the war-torn Balkans or assisting the former Eastern Bloc nations on their own road to democratization and economic recovery.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Wednesday, October 6, 1999, as German-American Day. I encourage all Americans to applaud the important contributions made to our country by our millions of citizens of German descent and to celebrate our close ties to the people of Germany.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7234 of October 6, 1999**General Pulaski Memorial Day, 1999**

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

In the more than two centuries that have passed since the signing of our Declaration of Independence, America has grown from a struggling democracy into the most powerful Nation on earth. But today, even as we enter the new century as a proud, prosperous, and free people, we must never forget those friends who cast their lot with us when the outcome of our bid for independence was unclear. Among those to whom we owe such a debt of gratitude is General Casimir Pulaski of Poland, who gave his life for our freedom on a Revolutionary War battlefield 220 years ago this month.

Casimir Pulaski had scarcely reached adulthood when he joined his father and brothers in the struggle for sovereignty for their native Poland. Though the Polish forces were skilled in battle, neighboring empires outnumbered and defeated them, and Pulaski himself was forced into exile. But soon the young soldier answered another call for freedom—this time on behalf of the fledgling United States of America. He distinguished himself in his first military engagement in our War for Independence, and the Continental Congress immediately commissioned him as a brigadier general and assigned him to command the cavalry of the Continental Army. Fighting with characteristic valor and distinction, General Pulaski was killed during the Battle of Savannah and earned an enduring place in our Nation's history.

As we honor Casimir Pulaski this year, we give thanks that for the first time, Poles and Americans can proudly observe the anniversary of General Pulaski's death as NATO allies. In the years to come, both our peoples will continue to draw strength from the memory of Casimir Pulaski and from the courage and sacrifice of so many Poles and Polish Americans who have helped ensure the freedom, peace, and prosperity our two countries enjoy today.

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 11, 1999, as General Pulaski Memorial Day. I encourage all Americans to commemorate this occasion with appropriate programs and activities.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7235 of October 7, 1999

**To Delegate Authority for the Administration of the
Tariff-Rate Quotas on Sugar-Containing Products and Other
Agricultural Products to the United States Trade
Representative and the Secretary of Agriculture**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. On April 15, 1994, the President entered into trade agreements resulting from the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations (“Uruguay Round Agreements”). As part of those agreements, the United States converted quotas on imports of beef, cotton, dairy products, peanuts, peanut butter and peanut paste, sugar, and sugar-containing products (as defined in additional U.S. notes 2 and 3 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States) into tariff-rate quotas. In section 101(a) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (the “URAA”) (Public Law 103–65; 108 Stat. 4809), Congress approved the Uruguay Round Agreements listed in section 101(d) of that Act, including the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994.

2. On December 23, 1994, the President issued Presidential Proclamation 6763, implementing the Uruguay Round Agreements consistent with the URAA. Presidential Proclamation 6763 included a delegation of the President’s authority under the statutes cited in the proclamation, including section 404(a) of the URAA, 19 U.S.C. 3601(a), to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the United States Trade Representative, as necessary to perform functions assigned to them to implement the proclamation. Section 404(a) directs the President to take such action as may be necessary in implementing the tariff-rate quotas set out in Schedule XX - United States of America, annexed to the Marrakesh Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994, to ensure that imports of agricultural products do not disrupt the orderly marketing of commodities in the United States.

3. I have determined that it is necessary to delegate my authority under section 404(a) to administer the tariff-rate quotas relating to cotton, dairy products, peanuts, peanut butter and peanut paste, sugar, and sugar-containing products to the United States Trade Representative and to delegate to the Secretary of Agriculture authority to issue licenses governing the importation of such products under the applicable tariff-rate quotas. The Secretary of Agriculture shall exercise such licensing authority in consultation with the United States Trade Representative.

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 301 of title 3, United States Code, and section 404(a) of the URAA, do hereby proclaim:

(1) The United States Trade Representative is authorized to exercise my authority pursuant to section 404(a) of the URAA to take all action necessary, including the promulgation of regulations, to administer the tariff-rate quotas relating respectively, to cotton, dairy products, peanuts, peanut butter and peanut paste, sugar, and sugar-containing products, as the latter

products are defined in additional U.S. notes 2 and 3 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States. The Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the United States Trade Representative, is authorized to exercise my authority pursuant to section 404(a) to issue import licenses governing the importation of such products within the applicable tariff-rate quotas.

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

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7236 of October 8, 1999

Leif Erikson Day, 1999

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

In preparing for the new millennium, Americans have become increasingly aware of the richness of our Nation's history and heritage and of the generations of men and women whose contributions have brought us safely to this moment in our American journey.

One of those remarkable individuals was Leif Erikson, who led a small, intrepid band on a voyage of discovery across the North Atlantic from Greenland, arriving on the coast of North America almost a thousand years ago. The courage, resourcefulness, and fortitude of Leif Erikson and the other Viking seafarers foreshadowed the strength and character of the many Nordic pioneers who would make their own voyage to America centuries later. Building new lives through hard work, they also helped build our Nation and sustain our fundamental values of freedom, justice, and democracy.

The millions of Nordic Americans who have contributed so much to our peace and prosperity through the decades have also strengthened the bonds of friendship between the United States and the people of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Sweden, and Norway. With a shared past and common ideals, we have worked in partnership to promote democracy and opportunity around the world. Through our Northern European Initiative, the Nordic countries and the United States continue to promote our common values in the region and to facilitate Baltic and Russian integration into Western institutions.

The next millennium will hold great challenge and great promise for our Nation and for the people of the Nordic countries. We have only to look back on the achievements of Leif Erikson to rekindle our spirit of adventure and to inspire us as we embark on our own exploration of the uncharted territory of the future.

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Title 3—The President

In honor of Leif Erikson, son of Iceland, grandson of Norway, the Congress, by joint resolution approved on September 2, 1964 (Public Law 88–566), has authorized and requested the President to 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, 1999, 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 eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7237 of October 8, 1999

National School Lunch Week, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

For more than 50 years, the National School Lunch Program has been at the forefront of our Nation’s effort to promote the health and well-being of our children. Created to ensure that all children in our Nation receive the nourishment they need to develop into healthy and productive adults, the program provides nutritious lunches to more than 26 million children each day in 95,000 schools and residential child care institutions across the country. For many children, this free or reduced-price meal is often the most nutritious meal of their day.

Equally important, the National School Lunch Program provides our children with the fuel they need to remain alert and attentive in the classroom. Common sense tells us—and scientific research confirms—that a hungry child cannot focus on learning and that a child who does not eat properly is more likely to be sick and absent from school. Day in and day out, school lunches give our children the energy to learn today, while helping them prepare for the challenges of the future.

An array of nutrition programs now supplements the National School Lunch Program. Whether providing schoolchildren with a good breakfast or a healthy afternoon snack, the School Breakfast Program, the Summer School Food Service Program, the Special Milk Program, and the Child and Adult Care Food Program help ensure that our children eat nutritious and healthy meals throughout the day. As we observe this special week, let us reaffirm the belief of President Harry Truman, founder of the school lunch program, that “Nothing is more important in our national life than the welfare of our children, and proper nourishment comes first in attaining this welfare.”

In recognition of the contributions of the National School Lunch Program to the health, education, and well-being of our Nation’s children, the Con-

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gress, by joint resolution of October 9, 1962 (Public Law 87-780), has designated the week beginning on 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 this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 10 through October 16, 1999, as National School Lunch Week. I call upon all Americans to recognize all those individuals whose efforts contribute so much to the success of our national child nutrition programs, whether at the Federal, State, or local level.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7238 of October 8, 1999

National Children’s Day, 1999

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

The children of America are our most precious gift and our greatest responsibility. Their well-being is one of the greatest measures of our success as a society, and our ability to provide them with a loving, safe, and supportive environment will help determine the character of our Nation.

We can be proud of the progress we have made in creating such environments. To strengthen families and homes, we have provided tax relief to working families, raised the minimum wage, and enacted the Family and Medical Leave Act so that parents can take time off to be with a sick child or new baby without putting their jobs at risk. To give more children a healthy start in life, we have extended health care coverage to millions of previously uninsured children. To help America’s youth reach their full potential, my Administration has urged the Congress to pass legislation to provide our students with a first-rate education by ensuring that they are educated by well-prepared teachers, in smaller classes, in modern and safe buildings, and with the latest in information technology.

On National Children’s Day, however, we must also reflect soberly on how far we still have to go to make our communities safe and nurturing places for our children. One of our greatest challenges is to provide health coverage for the almost 11 million American children who are still uninsured. Many of these children are eligible for Medicaid or qualify for coverage under the Children’s Health Insurance Programs that are now operating in every State across our Nation. Educators, policymakers, health care professionals, and business, community, and media leaders have a vital role to play in raising parents’ awareness of their children’s eligibility for this important coverage and making sure that these children are enrolled.

America must also confront the recent senseless acts of violence that have taken the lives and the innocence of so many young people. Places where they once felt safe—schools and churches and day care facilities—have been shaken by violence. Addressing this assault on our society's values and our children's future is a top priority of my Administration. We must work together—parents, students, educators, public officials, and religious, community, and industry leaders—to instill in our youth a sense of compassion, tolerance, and self-respect, so that they may find their way in a troubled world. We must also help them develop the strength to express their own anger and alienation with words, not weapons.

One of the most powerful tools we have in this endeavor is youth mentoring. A recent Department of Justice study showed that mentoring programs help young people resist violence and substance abuse, perform better academically, and interact more positively with their families and with other youth. Recognizing the value of mentoring programs, particularly to the well-being of millions of at-risk youth, my Administration announced earlier this year several public and private initiatives to encourage mentoring, and we set aside \$14 million in grants for the Justice Department's Juvenile Mentoring Program.

Children bring so much hope, joy, and love to our lives; in return, we owe them our time, our attention, the power of our example, and the comfort of our concern. It is a fair trade, and one that enriches the lives of 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 October 10, 1999, as National Children's Day. I urge all Americans to express their love and appreciation for the children of our Nation on this day and on every day throughout the year. I invite Federal officials, local governments, communities, and all American families to join in observing this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities. I also urge all Americans to reflect upon the importance of children to our families, the importance of strong families to our children, and the importance of both to America.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7239 of October 8, 1999

Columbus Day, 1999

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

Although Christopher Columbus' first voyage to the New World took place more than 500 years ago, the momentous changes it brought about still resonate today. His journey triggered a historic encounter between Europe and the native peoples of the New World; helped open new continents to ex-

ploration, trade, and development; established a reliable route to the Americas; and was a major milestone in the inexorable trend toward expansion and globalization.

Columbus could not have imagined the full impact of his arrival in 1492 or how his journey would shape human history. The zeal for trade that motivated the Spanish crown to fund Columbus' voyages still exists today as we work to strengthen our commercial ties with other nations and to compete in an increasingly global economy. Columbus' own passion for adventure survives as an integral part of our national character and heritage, reflected in our explorations of the oceans' depths and the outer reaches of our solar system. A son of Italy, Columbus opened the door to the New World for millions of people from across the globe who have followed their dreams to America. Today, Americans of Italian and Spanish descent can take special pride, not only in Columbus' historic achievements, but also in their own immeasurable contributions to our national life. From business to the arts, from government to academia, they have played an important part in advancing the peace and prosperity our country enjoys today.

We are about to embark on our own journey into a new millennium of unknown challenges and possibilities. As we ponder that future, Columbus' courage and daring still capture the American imagination, inspiring us to look to the horizon, as he did, and see, not a daunting boundary, but a new world full of opportunity.

In tribute to Columbus' many achievements, 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 11, 1999, 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 eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7240 of October 15, 1999

White Cane Safety Day, 1999

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

The white cane is widely recognized as a symbol of independence for people who are blind or visually impaired. This simple device has given freedom to generations of blind Americans by enabling them to move through their communities with greater ease, confidence, and safety.

Dr. Kenneth Jernigan, former President of the National Federation of the Blind who died just a year ago this month, was an early advocate of the white cane and the full integration of blind people into every aspect of society. Dr. Jernigan used the white cane himself and recognized its power as a means to allow blind people to leave the confines of their homes for the outside world—to go to school and to work and to make ever-greater contributions to their communities.

Thanks to enormous advances in technology, people who are blind or visually impaired now have additional tools—such as voice recognition software, computer screen readers, and braille translators—to assist them in carrying out their responsibilities on the job. My Administration has proposed increased investment in such assistive technology as well as a \$1,000 tax credit to help people with disabilities offset the cost of special transportation requirements and work-related expenses. I have also strongly urged the Congress to pass the Work Incentives Improvement Act so that Americans with disabilities can go to work without jeopardizing their Medicare or Medicaid coverage.

We can be heartened today that many barriers to full inclusion for blind Americans have been dismantled. But the greatest barrier still remains: the attitude of too many sighted people that those who are blind or visually impaired are incapable of holding their own in the working world. On White Cane Safety Day, let us reaffirm our national commitment to providing equal opportunity for all Americans, regardless of disability.

To honor the many achievements of blind and visually impaired citizens and to recognize the white cane's significance 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, 1999, 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 fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7241 of October 15, 1999

National Forest Products Week, 1999

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

From our earliest days as a Nation, America's forests have played a vital role in fostering our country's economic strength and enhancing the quality of our lives. American Indians and European settlers alike found in our forests the fuel and material for shelter to sustain their families and commu-

nities. From those same forests came timber for our fleets of sailing ships and the ties for our railroads that span the continent. Whether working in lumber mills or paper mills, for furniture manufacturers or the building industry, generations of Americans have earned their livelihood from the bounty of our forests.

Forests bring more, however, to our lives than economic prosperity. They provide invaluable habitat for a variety of plants and animals, help to keep our air and water clean, and promote soil stability. They also renew our spirits by offering us a place to experience the beauty, peace, and diversity of the natural world.

As our Nation has grown and developed, so too have our demands on our forests. We can be grateful that, despite decades of exploitation, forests still comprise as much as one-third of our country's land area today. Thanks to innovative management techniques, individual and corporate commitment to recycling, and close cooperation between Federal, State, and private land owners, we are succeeding in sustaining the health and productivity of these precious natural resources. Through continued wise stewardship, we can ensure that future generations of Americans will have the same opportunities to share the beauty and bounty of our forests as we enjoy today.

To recognize the importance of our forests in ensuring the long-term welfare of our Nation, the Congress, by Public Law 86-753 (36 U.S.C. 123), 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 17 through October 23, 1999, 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 fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7242 of October 16, 1999

National Character Counts Week, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The character of our citizens has enriched every aspect of our national life and has set an example of civic responsibility for people around the world. The diligence and determination that are part of our Nation's work ethic have strengthened our economy, and the firm convictions of our spiritual leaders have helped guide our communities, fostering unity, compassion, and humility.

In this dynamic time of unparalleled opportunity and possibility, our children will encounter a variety of new challenges that will test the strength

of their character and convictions. As the dawn of the new millennium fast approaches, we must work together—parents, public officials, educators, entertainers, and business and religious leaders—to impart to our youth the core values they need to be good citizens.

We know that parents play a critical role in imparting moral values to their children. But in today's complex and fast-paced society, when parents must spend longer hours at work and more families are headed by a single parent, parents have less time to spend with their children—an average decrease of 22 hours a week over the past 30 years, according to a report released this spring by my Council of Economic Advisers. We must seek innovative ways to address this problem and to promote stronger families, including greater flexibility in paid work hours, more affordable child care, and increased support for low-income families.

My Administration is committed to providing families with the tools they need to fulfill their responsibilities at home and at work. Our agenda includes tripling our investment in after-school programs through the 21st Century Community Learning Center program and a historic initiative to make child care better, safer, and more affordable for working families. We are also working to expand the Family and Medical Leave Act to cover more workers and to allow leave for more parental activities, such as parent-teacher conferences and routine doctor visits.

While Americans are striving to seize the opportunities presented by this exciting new era, we must continue to preserve the fundamental ideals and ethics that have sustained our country for more than two centuries. By sustaining these shared values and passing them on to our children, we can realize our common hope for a more just and honorable society and a brighter future for the generations to come.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 17 through October 23, 1999, 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 sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7243 of October 21, 1999

National Day of Concern About Young People and Gun Violence, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Events of the past year have dramatically demonstrated the continuing need for a National Day of Concern About Young People and Gun Violence. In communities across our country, we saw young lives cut short by gunfire. We watched, horrified, as the same scene played out repeatedly in classrooms, school yards, and places of worship. Out of cities like Fort Worth, Texas; Conyers, Georgia; Granada Hills, California; and Littleton, Colorado, came the images that have become painfully familiar—racing ambulances, terrified children, grieving families. As a national community, we shared a sense of devastating loss too immediate to comprehend. Behind these headlines, every day in our Nation 12 young people die as a result of gun violence.

In response to this disturbing cycle, my Administration has taken comprehensive action against youth violence. Last October, we held the first-ever White House Conference on School Safety, where I launched a new initiative to increase the number of safety officers in schools and unveiled a new plan to help schools respond to violence. After the tragedy in Littleton, we held a Summit on Youth Violence at which we launched a national campaign to end youth violence.

Earlier this month, I established the White House Council on Youth Violence to ensure the effective coordination of the many agencies and programs of the Federal Government that address youth violence issues. In addition, we have selected 54 communities to receive more than \$100 million in Safe Schools/Healthy Students grants in an effort to find and fund the best ideas to reduce youth violence through community-based collaborative efforts. These funds will allow communities to implement important measures such as hiring more security personnel, installing security equipment, and improving student mental health services.

I have also called upon the Congress to do its part by passing a juvenile crime bill that closes the dangerous gun show loophole, requires child safety locks for guns, and bans the importation of large-capacity ammunition clips. I will continue to fight hard to win passage of these commonsense measures to keep guns out of the wrong hands.

As we observe this year's National Day of Concern About Young People and Gun Violence, I encourage every student in America to sign a Student Pledge Against Gun Violence, a solemn oath never to bring a gun to school and never to use a gun to settle a dispute. More than one million students signed the pledge last year, and I hope that many more will participate this year. I also urge all Americans to make their voices heard and support efforts to reduce gun violence. We need every sector of our society—families, educators, communities, businesses, religious leaders, policymakers, and members of law enforcement—to join together in this crusade to end the cycle of violence and create a brighter, safer future for our children.

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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 21, 1999, as a National Day of Concern About Young People and Gun Violence. On this day, I call upon all Americans to commit themselves anew to helping our young people avoid violence, to setting a good example, and to restoring our schools and neighborhoods as safe havens for learning and recreation.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7244 of October 22, 1999

United Nations Day, 1999

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

As the 20th century draws to a close, Americans are taking time to reflect on the institutions that have shaped our past and that hold great hope for our future. One of the most important of these institutions is the United Nations. A dream of peace rising from the ashes of World War II, the U.N. has made great strides toward fulfilling the goals of its founders by saving lives, enhancing the security of law-abiding nations, and improving living conditions across the globe. This year, in marking the 54th anniversary of the founding of the U.N., we celebrate not only the organization's many accomplishments, but also its potential to bring the family of nations together to work toward a more peaceful, democratic, just, and prosperous world.

Since the U.N.'s founding more than half a century ago, humankind has learned a great deal—how to produce enough food for growing populations, how human activity affects the environment, how telecommunications can link the countries of the world into a single global community. But one of the most important lessons humanity has learned is one that Americans have always known: open societies are more just and open markets create more wealth.

Through the United Nations, America has access to a powerful forum where we can join with the other peoples of the world to raise awareness of these truths and to advance common interests and shared values. During the past decade, U.N. conferences have brought together nearly 50,000 people in Beijing to advance the rights and well-being of women; 47,000 in Rio de Janeiro to discuss ways to promote development while protecting the environment; and 30,000 people in Istanbul to seek solutions to urban problems.

In the last year alone, we have seen abundant evidence of the ways in which the United Nations benefits America and the world. The United Nations is the primary multilateral forum to press for international human

rights and lead governments to improve their relations with their neighbors and their own people. As we saw during the Kosovo conflict, and more recently with regard to East Timor, the perpetrators of ethnic cleansing and mass murder can find no refuge in the United Nations and no source of comfort in its charter. It is the institution the international community turns to in pursuit of solutions to armed conflict. It is the primary vehicle for broad international cooperation in addressing the needs of refugees and of the tens of millions of people around the world who remain mired in abject poverty. The United Nations and its affiliated agencies also provide a powerful voice for upholding and furthering the development of the rule of law and standards of international commerce—rules and standards that are crucial to global and economic stability and progress.

In acknowledging the far-reaching contributions of the United Nations to the international community, we must renew our commitment to work with our fellow U.N. members to advance international peace and prosperity and to champion human rights. In achieving these goals, the United Nations should make wise use of the international resources at its disposal; and the United States should meet its obligation to provide our share of these resources. By doing so, we can ensure that the United Nations will be an integral player in making the next millennium an era of unprecedented global peace, security, and prosperity.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 24, 1999, 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-second day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7245 of October 28, 1999

National Adoption Month, 1999

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

This month, as families across America look forward to the holiday season that is fast approaching, we remember with special concern the thousands of children in our Nation who are growing up without the unconditional love and security of a permanent home. Our Nation's foster care system plays an invaluable role in providing temporary safe and caring homes to children who need them, but permanent homes and families are vital to giving these children the stability and sustained love they need to reach their full potential.

My Administration has worked hard to promote adoption by assisting adoptive families and breaking down barriers to adoption. We have helped remove many economic barriers to adoption by providing tax credits to families adopting children, and the Family and Medical Leave Act that I signed into law in 1993 gives workers job-protected leave to care for their newly adopted children. The Adoption and Safe Families Act I signed in 1997 reformed our Nation's child welfare system, made clear that the health and safety of children must be the paramount concern of State child welfare services, and expedited permanent placement for children. It also ensured health coverage for children with special needs and created new financial incentives for States to increase adoption. We also took important steps to help ensure that the adoption process remains free from discrimination and delays on the basis of race, culture, and ethnicity. We are now working to break down geographic barriers to adoption by using the Internet to link children in foster care to possible adoptive families.

We have new evidence that our efforts are bearing fruit: the first significant increase in adoptions since the National Foster Care Program was created almost 20 years ago. A new report from the Department of Health and Human Services shows that from 1996 to 1998, the number of adoptions nationwide rose 29 percent—from 28,000 to 36,000—and should meet our national goal of 56,000 adoptions by the year 2002. In addition, the First Lady and I were pleased to announce this past September the first-ever bonus awards to States that have increased the number of adoptions from the public foster care system. We also announced additional grants to public and private organizations that remove barriers to adoption.

To follow through on this record of achievement, I have urged the Congress to safeguard the interests and well-being of young people who reach the age of 18 without being adopted or placed in a permanent home. Under the current system, Federal financial assistance for young people in foster care ends just as they are making the critical transition to independence. We must ensure that when these young people are old enough to leave the foster care system, they have the health care, life skills training, and educational opportunities they need to succeed personally and professionally.

As we observe National Adoption Month this year, we can take pride in our progress, but we know there is more work to be done. Let us take this opportunity to rededicate ourselves to meeting those challenges, and let us honor the many adoptive parents whose generosity and love have made such an extraordinary difference in the lives of thousands of our Nation's 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 November 1999 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, loving homes for waiting children.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7246 of October 30, 1999**Child Mental Health Month, 1999**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As a Nation, we have made much progress in ensuring the physical health of our young people. But we are only beginning to make similar strides in protecting their mental health. The symptoms of mental illness in children and adolescents too often go unrecognized and therefore untreated—a tragic failing that can lead to profound effects on their development. Even very young children can experience anxiety and depressive disorders that can have a long-term negative impact on their social interactions at home and at school.

Unfortunately, our attitudes regarding mental illness have compounded this problem. While we now know that more than one in five Americans experiences some form of mental illness each year, that many mental disorders are biological, and that they can be treated medically, too many people still believe that mental illness is a personal failure. Because of this widespread misconception, many parents are reluctant to acknowledge that their children need help, and many children who need help are afraid to ask for it.

During Child Mental Health Month, I encourage all parents, teachers, pediatricians, school nurses, other health care professionals, and concerned citizens across our country to learn more about children's mental health. By doing so, we can recognize more quickly the early warning signs of mental illnesses and disorders. We can detect depression before it deepens into serious illness, raise awareness of risk factors for suicide, and work to prevent more acts of youth violence.

We must do all we can to intervene in the lives of young people who are mentally or emotionally unstable before they cause harm to themselves or to others. I am pleased that some schools have responded to the recent youth violence tragedies by improving mental health services, expanding after-school and mentoring programs, and offering in-home counseling for vulnerable families. To ensure the success of these efforts, we must work to fight the stigma and dispel the myths that surround mental illness. By engaging in efforts that raise public awareness of our children's mental health, we can replace stigma with acceptance, ignorance with understanding, and fear with new 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 November 1999 as Child Mental Health Month. I call upon families, schools, communities, and governments to dedicate themselves to promoting the mental health and well-being of all our children.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7247 of November 1, 1999

National American Indian Heritage Month, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Ours is a nation inextricably linked to the histories of the many peoples who first inhabited this great land. Everywhere around us are reminders of the legacy of America's first inhabitants. Their history speaks to us through the names of our cities, lakes, and rivers; the food on our tables; the magnificent ruins of ancient communities; and, most important, the lives of the people who retain the cultural, spiritual, linguistic, and kinship bonds that have existed for millennia.

As we reflect on the heritage of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians, we also reaffirm our commitment to fostering a prosperous future for native youth and children. At the foundation of these efforts is our work to provide a quality education to all Native American children. In particular, we have sought significantly increased funding to support Bureau of Indian Affairs school construction and 1,000 new teachers for American Indian youth. My 1998 Executive order on American Indian and Alaska Native Education sets goals to improve high school completion rates and improve performance in reading and mathematics. And we are working to get computers into every classroom and to expand the use of educational technology.

We are also seeking ways to empower Native American communities and help them prosper. My Administration is expanding consultation and collaborative decision-making with tribal governments to promote self-determination. We also support tribal government economic development initiatives, particularly those that increase or enhance the infrastructure necessary for long-term economic growth. My New Markets Initiative seeks to leverage public and private investment to boost economic development in areas that have not shared in our recent national prosperity. In July, I visited the Pine Ridge Reservation of the Oglala Sioux, as part of my New Markets Tour, to explore opportunities for economic development in Indian Country.

Among the most serious barriers to economic growth facing tribal communities is a lack of housing, physical infrastructure, and essential services. My Administration is working with tribal leaders to build and renovate affordable housing on tribal lands, bring quality drinking water to economically distressed Indian communities, and improve public safety. We are moving to assist tribal governments in developing the physical infrastructure needed for economic development, including roads, fiber-optic cabling, and electric power lines.

In working together to shape a brighter future for Indian Country, we must not lose sight of the rich history of Native Americans. Just weeks ago, the

Smithsonian Institution broke ground on the National Mall for the National Museum of the American Indian. This wonderful facility will preserve and celebrate the art, history, and culture of America's indigenous peoples. It is also fitting that the first U.S. dollar coin of the new millennium will bear the likeness of Sacajawea and her infant son—an image that captures the importance of our shared history.

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 1999 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-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7248 of November 8, 1999

Veterans Day, 1999

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

Throughout U.S. history, Americans have kept a special place of honor in their hearts for our veterans; and for more than 70 years, we have set aside each November 11 to recognize the men and women who have so valiantly served America. On this day, we remember and pay tribute to the millions of patriots whose courage and sacrifice have secured our freedom—from those who suffered through the harsh winter at Valley Forge to those who preserved our Union on the battlefields of Gettysburg to those who turned back the tide of tyranny and hatred on the beaches of Normandy to those who have kept the peace and defended our values around the globe.

Since the first days of our independence, brave Americans have stepped forward to protect our country and promote our ideals. Some 48 million men and women from every corner of our country and from every walk of life have served in our Nation's Armed Forces, and 41 million of them have done so under hostile conditions. Their service often put them in harm's way, far from home and family, and too often it cost them their lives.

Time and again, America has called on her men and women in uniform to protect our national security, to advance our national interests, and to preserve our rights and freedoms. And time and again, our Armed Forces have responded by overcoming daunting challenges to achieve hard-fought victories. In battles that would determine our Nation's destiny, in wars that would decide the fate of the free world, in peacekeeping missions that would change forever the lives and futures of peoples fighting oppression, they have persevered in the face of adversity and have prevailed.

Such victories do not come easily. They exact a heavy toll in lives cut short, in families bereft, in human potential unfulfilled. It is a toll paid by the 25 million veterans still living among us, who every day carry with them the indelible memories of sacrifices made, battles fought, and comrades lost.

To pay tribute to 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. For all their sacrifices and for the peace, prosperity, and liberty their service has secured for us, our Nation owes our veterans a profound debt of gratitude. In commemorating this solemn day, we express our deep appreciation for the duties they have discharged.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Thursday, November 11, 1999, as Veterans Day. I urge all Americans to honor our veterans through appropriate public ceremonies and private prayers. I call upon Federal, State, and local government 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 eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7249 of November 12, 1999

Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Nonimmigrants of Persons Responsible for Repression of the Civilian Population in Kosovo or for Policies That Obstruct Democracy in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) ("FRY") or Otherwise Lend Support to the Current Governments of the FRY and of the Republic of Serbia

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

In light of the actions of President Slobodan Milosevic and other officials of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) ("FRY") and the Republic of Serbia against elements of the civilian population of Kosovo, including actions within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia; in light of actions being taken by the Milosevic regime to obstruct democracy and to suppress an independent media and freedom of the press in the FRY, Serbia, Montenegro, and Kosovo; and in light of the ongoing efforts of the Milosevic regime and

its supporters to thwart the economic sanctions imposed by the United States and other countries against the FRY, I have determined that it is in the interests of the United States to suspend the entry into the United States of certain officials of the FRY Government and the Government of the Republic of Serbia and of other persons who either act in support of such officials' policies or who are closely associated with such officials.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, by the powers vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 212(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1182(f)), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, hereby find that the unrestricted immigrant and nonimmigrant entry into the United States of persons described in section 1 of this proclamation would, except as provided for in sections 2 through 4 of this proclamation, be detrimental to the interests of the United States. I do therefore hereby proclaim that:

Section 1. The immigrant and nonimmigrant entry into the United States of the following persons is hereby suspended:

(a) Slobodan Milosevic and other persons who, as senior FRY or Serbian officials or as members of the FRY and/or Serbian military or paramilitary forces, formulated, implemented, or carried out repressive actions against the civilian population in Kosovo;

(b) Officials of the Government of the FRY or of the Republic of Serbia and FRY nationals who formulate, implement, or carry out policies obstructing or suppressing freedom of speech or of the press in the FRY, Serbia, Montenegro, or Kosovo, or who otherwise are obstructing efforts to establish a peaceful and stable democracy in these areas;

(c) Officials of the Government of the FRY or of the Republic of Serbia and FRY nationals who, individually or as officers or employees of business or financial entities, engage in financial transactions that materially support the Government of the FRY, the Government of the Republic of Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic, or members of the Milosevic regime; and

(d) Any spouse, minor child, close relative, or close personal associate of any person described in subsections (a) through (c) above, if the entry into the United States of such spouse, minor child, close relative, or close personal associate would not be in the interests of the United States in light of the objectives of this proclamation.

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 sections 1 and 2 shall be identified by the Secretary of State, or the Secretary's designee, in the Secretary or the Secretary's designee's sole discretion, pursuant to such procedures as the Secretary may establish under section 5 below.

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

Sec. 5. The Secretary of State shall have responsibility to implement this proclamation pursuant to procedures the Secretary may establish.

Sec. 6. This proclamation is effective immediately and shall remain in effect, in whole or in part, until such time as the Secretary of State determines that it is no longer necessary and should be terminated, in whole or in part.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7250 of November 15, 1999

America Recycles Day, 1999

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

Recycling is one of the great success stories in America's crusade to protect our environment and preserve our natural resources. Americans have undergone a fundamental change in attitude about recycling during the past 4 decades. Where most Americans and many industries were once unmindful of our resources and careless in disposing of waste materials, people across our country now recognize the importance of recycling and have made it part of their daily routines. In 1996 alone, recycling nationwide diverted a total of 57 million tons of material away from landfills and incinerators—more than a quarter of our country's annual municipal solid waste.

Nonetheless, the recycling process is complete only when recovered materials return to the market as new products for purchase by consumers. The most effective way we can ensure the continued success of recycling in America is to expand markets for products that contain recycled materials. Buying recycled products conserves resources, reduces water and air pollution, saves energy, and creates jobs. Producing 1 ton of paper from recycled pulp saves 17 trees, 3 cubic yards of landfill space, and 7000 gallons of water. It also reduces air pollutants by 60 pounds, saves 390 gallons of oil, and conserves 4200 kilowatt hours of energy—enough to heat a home for half a year. Estimates show that 9 jobs are created for every 15,000 tons of solid waste recycled into new products.

The U.S. Government has helped promote recycling by purchasing recycled-content products—in fiscal 1997 alone, we purchased \$354 million worth of such products. In September of 1998, I was proud to sign Executive Order 13101—Greening the Government Through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition—which directed all Federal agencies to expand and strengthen the Federal Government's dedication to recycling and to buying products made with recycled content. This responsible use of Government purchasing power will not only help the environment, but will also stimulate the growth of clean industries in the 21st century.

America Recycles Day unites business and industry, environmental and civic groups, and local, State, and Federal Government agencies to encourage recycling. This partnership challenges all businesses and consumers in

America to increase their purchases of recycled products, to boost their recycling efforts, and to start new recycling programs. The theme for this year's observance—"For Our Children's Future . . . Buy Recycled Today"—reminds us of the profound and long-term implications of the actions we take today. By using products with recycled content and creating new markets for such products, we will conserve America's precious natural resources for the benefit of generations to come.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim November 15, 1999, as America Recycles Day. I urge all Americans to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities and to take personal responsibility for the environment not only by recycling, but also by choosing to purchase and use products made from recycled materials.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7251 of November 18, 1999

National Great American Smokeout Day, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Tobacco use continues to be the leading preventable cause of death and disease in the United States, costing more than 400,000 lives and \$50 billion in medical expenses each year. Some 3,000 Americans under the age of 18 become regular smokers every day, and we know that at least 1,000 of these new smokers will die prematurely from a tobacco-related disease. As caring adults and responsible citizens, we must do all we can to keep another generation of Americans from succumbing to the lure of tobacco. Each year, the Great American Smokeout provides people across our Nation with an opportunity to stand united in our efforts to help smokers quit and to convince our fellow citizens who don't smoke that they should not start.

Some positive statistics reinforce this message. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, each year an estimated 1.2 million adult smokers successfully quit smoking—permanently. Smokers who quit before age 50 substantially increase their expected lifespan, compared with those who continue smoking after they turn 50. Former smokers also reduce their risk for coronary heart disease, cardiovascular disease, lung cancer, emphysema, and stroke.

My Administration has worked hard to identify the best practices for preventing tobacco use among our young people and encouraging those who do smoke to quit. I have asked the Congress to discourage young people from smoking by funding important health programs and raising the price of cigarettes. I have also urged the States to invest a portion of the substan-

tial funds they acquired in last year's settlement with tobacco companies in programs that help reduce youth smoking while not abandoning tobacco farmers and their communities.

During this 23rd Great American Smokeout, I encourage all Americans to create a healthy, tobacco-free environment for themselves, their children, and their fellow citizens. I also ask that part of this special day be spent engaging youth in discussions about the dangers of tobacco use, teaching them how to establish healthy lifestyles, and helping them to develop effective measures for becoming or remaining tobacco-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 18, 1999, 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 practice a healthy lifestyle that sets a positive example for young people.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7252 of November 18, 1999

National Farm-City Week, 1999

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

As we gather with family and friends to celebrate Thanksgiving and to express our gratitude for the many blessings bestowed on ourselves and our Nation, we must also give thanks for the special relationship between America's farms and cities—a relationship that has strengthened our economy and helped to sustain people across America and around the world.

Throughout our Nation's history, America's farmers and ranchers have provided us with an abundant, affordable supply of food and fiber. As we prepare to enter the 21st century, we recognize that rural America will continue to be a cornerstone of our national prosperity. Generating more than 22 million jobs and contributing a trillion dollars each year to our economy, American agriculture is one of our most important and productive industries.

However, farmers and ranchers do not live or work in isolation; the labor of many people, both rural and urban Americans, helps provide the agricultural products so vital to our health, our prosperity, and our quality of life. What connects farms and ranches with urban stores and consumers is a network of farmers, ranchers, agribusiness industries, scientists, inspectors, shippers, retail distributors, and others who work together to grow, process, and share the bounty of our great land.

During National Farm-City Week, let us pause to give thanks for that bounty. Let us acknowledge the efforts of the many hardworking men and women across our country who dedicate their lives to producing the world's safest, most abundant supply of food and fiber. And let us be thankful for the strength and productivity of the working relationship between America's rural and urban 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 November 19 through November 25, 1999, as National Farm-City Week. I call upon all Americans, in rural and urban communities alike, to recognize the achievements of all those who work together to promote America's agricultural abundance.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7253 of November 19, 1999

National Family Week, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Families are the foundation of our individual lives and the life of our Nation. We turn to our families for the nurturing, guidance, and unconditional love that sustain us; from them we learn the values and convictions that sustain our society.

I am proud of my Administration's commitment to providing families with the resources they need to flourish. We have strengthened family incomes through the Child Tax Credit and by increasing the minimum wage and expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit, and today the yearly income of a typical American family is higher than it has ever been in our Nation's history. We have opened the doors of higher education by making student loans less expensive and easier to repay and by providing new tax credits and larger Pell Grant scholarships. We are also working to ensure that parents have access to quality and affordable child care for their children. These and other family-friendly policies, such as the Family and Medical Leave Act I signed into law in 1993, have helped parents to balance the demands of work and family and have brought increased financial security, expanded opportunity, and renewed hope for the future to families across America.

As we look to that future, we must not forget our rich history. We are fast approaching the dawn of a new millennium, and my Administration is marking this historic milestone with family-oriented programs that honor the past and imagine the future. Through "My History is America's History," a project sponsored by the White House Millennium Council and the

National Endowment for the Humanities, we are encouraging our Nation's families to rediscover America's history by recording and preserving their own stories and passing them on to the next generation. Through remembered conversations, restored photographs, treasured letters, diaries, or other keepsakes, each family can recognize and preserve its part in America's rich and complex story and give a priceless gift to the future.

As we gather in our homes once again at this time of thanksgiving, let us recognize that the family members who surround us are among the most precious blessings in our lives, and let us pledge to keep their stories alive for the benefit of generations to come.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim November 21 through November 27, 1999, as National Family Week. I call upon Federal, State, and local officials to honor American families with appropriate programs and activities, and I urge all the people of the United States to reaffirm their family ties and to share their family histories.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7254 of November 19, 1999

National Family Caregivers Week, 1999

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

During this season when we give thanks for the many blessings in our lives, let us take time to acknowledge the loving support of the millions of family caregivers across our country who provide for the needs of parents, spouses, and other loved ones who are no longer able to care for themselves. These remarkable individuals give their utmost to ensure that their relatives can remain in the comforting, familiar surroundings of their homes and communities.

Family caregivers embody the finest of American values. With compassion and a deep sense of responsibility, they devote their time and energy and often their own financial resources to care for family members in need. In many ways, family caregivers are mainstays in the provision of long-term care in our country. Today, more than 7 million Americans are informal caregivers who provide unpaid help to older persons, and 95 percent of older Americans with limitations on their daily living activities depend on family members for some portion of their care. That number will continue to grow during the next three decades as our elderly population doubles, with the aging of 76 million baby boomers. Recognizing the important role family caregivers play in the lives of so many, we must continue to strongly support efforts to provide them with the assistance, information, and en-

couragement they need to fulfill their vital responsibilities to older family members, and to those who are chronically ill or disabled.

Millions of lives have been enriched by the hard work and generosity of family caregivers; many older, ill, or disabled Americans enjoy a greater measure of comfort, dignity, and independence thanks to the loving care of family members. During National Family Caregivers Week, let us honor the many devoted men and women whose efforts do so much to strengthen the bonds of family 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 November 21 through November 27, 1999, as National Family Caregivers Week. I call upon all Americans to pay tribute to and acknowledge the contributions of caregivers to the quality of our national life.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7255 of November 20, 1999

Thanksgiving Day, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Well over three and a half centuries ago, strengthened by faith and bound by a common desire for liberty, a small band of Pilgrims sought out a place in the New World where they could worship according to their own beliefs. Surviving their first harsh winter in Massachusetts and grateful to a merciful God for a sustaining harvest, the men and women of Plymouth Colony set aside three days as a time to give thanks for the bounty of their fields, the fruits of their labor, the chance to live in peace with their Native American neighbors, and the blessings of a land where they could live and worship freely.

We have come far on our American journey since that early Thanksgiving. In the intervening years, we have lived through times of war and peace, years of poverty and plenty, and seasons of social and political upheaval that have shaped and forever changed our national character and experience. As we gather around our Thanksgiving tables again this year, it is a fitting time to reflect on how the events of our rich history have affected those we care about and those who came before us. As we acknowledge the past, we do so knowing that the individual blessings for which we give thanks may have changed, but our gratitude to God and our commitment to our fellow Americans remain constant.

Today we count among our national blessings a time of unprecedented prosperity, with an expanding economy, record low rates of poverty and unemployment among our people, and the limitless opportunities to im-

prove the quality of life that new technologies present to us. We can give thanks today that for the first time in history, more than half the world's people live under governments of their own choosing. And we remain grateful for the peace and freedom America continues to enjoy thanks to the courage and patriotism of our men and women in uniform.

But the spirit of Thanksgiving requires more than just an acknowledgement of our blessings; it calls upon us to reach out and share those blessings with others. We must strive to fulfill the promise of the extraordinary era in which we live and enter the new century with a commitment to widen the circle of opportunity, break down the prejudices that alienate us from one another, and build an America of understanding and inclusion, strong in our diversity, responsible in our freedom, and generous in sharing our bounty with those in need.

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 25, 1999, as a National Day of Thanksgiving. I encourage all the people of the United States to assemble in their homes, places of worship, or community centers to share the spirit of fellowship and prayer and to reinforce the ties of family and community; to express heartfelt thanks to God for the many blessings He has bestowed upon us; and to reach out in true gratitude and friendship to our brothers and sisters in the larger family of humankind.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7256 of November 29, 1999

World AIDS Day, 1999

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

As this year draws to a close, the world looks with hope to a new century and a new millennium. But in that new century, we will still face a familiar and deadly enemy: HIV and AIDS. Already, more than 33 million people around the world have been infected with HIV; by the year 2005, that figure will likely soar to more than 100 million.

The theme of World AIDS Day this year is “AIDS—End the Silence. Listen, Learn, Live!” This simple message challenges us all to become better informed about this global pandemic and to serve as strong and vocal advocates for HIV/AIDS education, prevention, and care. When we fail to tell our children the truth about how HIV is transmitted, we put them at risk for infection. When we are silent about the need for compassionate care for the ill and dying, we allow too many of those infected with AIDS to spend their final days unloved and alone.

Throughout my Presidency, I have strived to break the silence surrounding HIV/AIDS, and my Administration has worked hard to eradicate this devastating global threat. We can take heart that many people with HIV/AIDS today are living longer and more fulfilling lives and that new drugs are showing promising results in halting the progression of the disease. However, AIDS has exposed the tremendous gulf that exists between those who share in the prosperity of our global economy and those who do not. Of the millions of people around the world coping with HIV and AIDS, most are living in poverty, without access to new treatments or even the basic care that could increase the quality and length of their lives.

Nowhere is the impact of this disease more devastating than in Africa, where 13 million men, women, and children have already died of AIDS, and 11,000 more are becoming infected each day. In response to this health catastrophe, this year my Administration sought and attained the largest-ever U.S. budget commitment to the global fight against AIDS. This increase of \$100 million will more than double our support for AIDS awareness and prevention, home and community-based care, care of children orphaned by AIDS, and development of the infrastructure necessary to support these efforts. I invite other G-8 nations to join us, and I urge other foreign governments, corporate leaders, nongovernmental organizations, faith communities, foundations, AIDS organizations, and citizens around the globe to make their own contributions to the crusade against HIV/AIDS.

To fight HIV/AIDS on the home front, this year's budget includes a \$73 million increase in funding for HIV prevention activities; an increase of \$183 million in the Ryan White CARE Act, which helps provide primary care and support for those living with HIV/AIDS; an additional \$80 million in funding to the Minority AIDS Initiative, which uses existing programs to reach African Americans, Latinos, and other racial and ethnic minorities disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS; and an estimated \$300 million in additional funds for AIDS-related research at the National Institutes of Health. I have given high priority to the development of a vaccine for AIDS, and our scientists and researchers remain committed to developing a vaccine that works for all who need it.

Until they achieve that goal, we must work together to break the silence and increase dialogue; to fight the stigmatization and protect the rights of those living with HIV and AIDS; and to help those infected find the care and treatment they need. As we usher in a new century, we must pledge to stay the course in our crusade until the world is finally freed from the shadow of this devastating epidemic.

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, 1999, as World AIDS Day. I invite the Governors of the States and 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. I encourage every American to participate in appropriate commemorative programs and ceremonies in workplaces, houses of worship, and other community centers, to reach out to protect and educate our children, and to help and comfort all people who are living with HIV and AIDS.

Proc. 7257

Title 3—The President

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7257 of November 30, 1999

**National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month,
1999**

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

Drivers who operate motor vehicles while under the influence of alcohol or drugs are one of our Nation's greatest public safety risks; those drivers take advantage of the privilege of driving without assuming the corresponding responsibility of driving safely. In 1996 alone, more than 46 million Americans drove their cars within 2 hours of using drugs, alcohol, or both, causing death or injury to themselves and thousands of others each year.

Thanks to the grassroots activism of organizations such as Mothers Against Drunk Driving, greater public awareness of the dangers of impaired driving, and stronger laws and stricter enforcement, we have made progress in our efforts to keep drunk and drugged drivers off the road and reduce alcohol-related fatalities. Last year, the number of people killed in alcohol-related crashes reached a record low, and the number of young people killed in such accidents fell to the lowest rate ever recorded. But as anyone who has lost a loved one to an alcohol-related crash will attest, one impaired driver on the road is one too many.

That is why safety continues to be my Administration's top transportation priority, and that is why we remain committed to eliminating drunk and drugged driving. Because research shows that the risk of a fatal car crash significantly increases when a driver's blood alcohol content (BAC) exceeds .08, I continue to challenge the Congress to enact a tough national standard of impaired driving at .08 BAC. In support of this goal, last July Vice President Gore announced incentive grants totaling \$57 million to 17 States and the District of Columbia for lowering the legal threshold for drunk driving to .08 BAC. These grants make up part of the more than \$500 million in Federal grants authorized under the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century, which I signed into law June 9, 1998, to offer States incentives to enact and enforce laws that make driving with .08 BAC or greater a drunk driving offense.

I am pleased that today, thanks to legislation I signed in 1995, every State in our Nation and the District of Columbia has enacted zero tolerance laws for underage drinking and driving. I urge leaders and policymakers at the State and local level to continue to focus resources and public attention on drunk- and drugged-driving prevention and enforcement programs. Using these three powerful tools—increased public awareness, stronger laws, and

tougher enforcement—we can make our neighborhoods and highways safer and continue to reduce deaths and injuries.

In memory of the thousands of people who have lost their lives to alcohol- and drug-impaired driving, I ask that all motorists participate once again this year in a “National Lights on for Life Day.” By driving with car headlights illuminated on Friday, December 17, 1999, we will underscore the profound responsibility each of us has to drive free from the influence of alcohol or drugs.

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 1999 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 of safe driving.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7258 of December 6, 1999

Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week, 1999

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

President Carter once said, “America did not invent human rights. In a very real sense, it’s the other way around. Human rights invented America.” Human rights have been an integral part of America’s history since the birth of our Nation more than two centuries ago. Refusing to accept tyranny and oppression, our founders secured a better way of life with our Constitution and Bill of Rights. These revolutionary documents have continued to protect our cherished freedoms of religion, speech, press, and assembly and to preserve the principles of equality, liberty, and justice that lie at the heart of our national identity.

As Americans, we have always strived to advance these rights and values both at home and abroad, and just as our founders sought a brighter future for our Nation, we envision a better future for our world. One of our most powerful tools in realizing that vision has been the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which the United Nations General Assembly approved in December of 1948. It is not surprising that this document, which owed so much to the courage, imagination, and leadership of Eleanor Roosevelt, reaffirms in tone, thought, and language our own great charters of freedom. To honor Mrs. Roosevelt’s legacy, and to acknowledge those who follow

her example of commitment to human rights around the world, last year we established the Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights.

In the 51 years since the adoption of the Universal Declaration, the United Nations has developed numerous legal instruments that specify the rights and obligations contained in the document, and the international community has made encouraging progress toward improving human rights for people of all nations. Today, more individuals than ever before are living in representative democracies where they can exercise their right to freely choose their own government. The international community responded vigorously to halt ethnic cleansing in Kosovo and is helping the people of East Timor not only to achieve legal recognition of their independence but also to develop the institutions they need to thrive as an independent and secure state. But despite this heartening progress, there are still many regions of the world where human rights are daily denied and aspirations to freedom routinely crushed. Our work is still far from complete.

Rising to these challenges, we in the United States have strengthened our commitment to improving international human rights. To enable the world community to react more quickly to genocidal conditions, we have established a genocide early warning system. We continue to fund nongovernmental organizations that respond rapidly to human rights emergencies. And we have created an interagency working group to help implement the human rights treaties we have already ratified and to make recommendations on treaties we have yet to ratify.

We also continue to be a world leader in the fight to eliminate exploitative and abusive child labor. Last week, I signed the instrument of ratification of the International Labor Organization's Convention on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, declaring on behalf of the American people that we simply will not tolerate child slavery, the sale or trafficking of children, child prostitution or pornography, forced or compulsory child labor, and hazardous work that harms the health, safety, and morals of children. Through these and other initiatives, America continues to reaffirm both at home and across the globe our fundamental belief in human dignity and our unchanging reverence for 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 December 10, 1999, as Human Rights Day; December 15, 1999, as Bill of Rights Day; and the week beginning December 10, 1999, as Human Rights Week. I call upon the people of the United States to celebrate these observances with appropriate activities, ceremonies, and programs that demonstrate our national commitment to the Bill of Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and promotion and protection of human rights for all people.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7259 of December 7, 1999**National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day, 1999**

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

Early on Sunday morning, December 7, 1941, the 130 vessels of the U.S. Pacific Fleet lay quiet and serene in Pearl Harbor. American sailors were preparing to raise colors, unaware that the worst naval disaster in American history was about to unfold. As the first wave of Japanese planes dropped torpedo bombs on the fleet, all eight battleships along with three destroyers and three light cruisers were hit. Two hours after the first Japanese bomber hit its target, 21 ships of the U.S. Pacific Fleet lay sunk or badly damaged. U.S. aircraft losses included 188 planes destroyed and another 159 damaged. Before the bombing was over, some 3,500 Americans had been killed or injured. The sinking of the battleship *USS ARIZONA* remains the most recognized symbol of that tragic day. Of the *ARIZONA*'s crew, 1,177 were killed, nearly half of all the deaths suffered at Pearl Harbor.

Time has not dimmed our memory of the ferocity of that attack 58 years ago or the pain of the losses we suffered. The assault brought shock and grief not only to the families and loved ones of those who were injured or lost their lives, but also to our entire country.

The attack on Pearl Harbor shook our Nation but strengthened our resolve. Two days later, in a Fireside Chat, President Roosevelt affirmed that resolve in explaining America's sudden thrust into World War II: "We don't like it—we didn't want to get in it—but we are in it and we're going to fight it with everything we've got. We are going to win the war and we are going to win the peace that follows." Just as the American forces at Pearl Harbor responded to the attack with great courage, the United States responded with determination that this assault would not keep us from victory over the Axis powers. Union leaders agreed not to strike for the duration of the war as President Roosevelt garnered the support of our working men and women to increase war production and build our "Arsenal of Democracy." Millions of American patriots joined the Armed Forces, willing to serve and sacrifice in the cause of freedom.

Rising from the destruction at Pearl Harbor, all but three of the ships sunk there were repaired and put back into service. Less than 4 years later, the Pacific Fleet sailed victoriously into Tokyo Bay. Today, the Battleship Missouri Memorial is docked on Pearl Harbor's Battleship Row, a fitting tribute to our triumph in World War II. It was Pearl Harbor that cemented the United States resolve to win the war, and it was aboard the "Mighty Mo" that the Japanese signed surrender documents in 1945, and peace in the Pacific was finally realized.

Pearl Harbor is both a reminder of what can happen when we are unprepared and a call for continuing vigilance in defense of our Nation. The world has changed greatly since that dark day more than half a century ago, but our need to remain engaged is more crucial than ever. We must never forget the lessons of Pearl Harbor or the courage, determination, and indomitable spirit of that generation of Americans who recovered from a

devastating defeat to win the ultimate victory for freedom, democracy, and peace.

The Congress, by Public Law 103–308, has designated December 7, 1999, as “National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 7, 1999, 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 seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7260 of December 13, 1999

Bicentennial Commemoration of the Death of George Washington

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

Few individuals in history have had a more profound and lasting effect on a nation and its people than has George Washington. His character, convictions, and vision shaped our Republic in its crucial formative years and started us on the great American journey that continues to this day.

At every moment of challenge or peril in the early history of our Nation, George Washington emerged as a leader of uncommon wisdom and steadfast dedication to the ideals of service. A brilliant warrior, he held together a small, undisciplined army with the force of his personality and the trust he inspired in his men, ultimately leading them to victory in the American Revolution. When the Constitutional Convention began in Philadelphia in 1787, the delegates turned to George Washington to lead their efforts to create a Constitution for the American people. Elected unanimously to preside over the Convention, Washington helped to craft the blueprint for our democracy that has inspired freedom-loving peoples across the globe for more than 2 centuries.

As the first President of the United States, George Washington used his power wisely and with restraint, recognizing that his actions would set enduring precedents and traditions for the leaders who would follow him. He set a steady course for our fledgling Nation, keeping us free from entanglement in foreign conflicts, laying the foundations for financial stability and economic prosperity, maintaining a strong defense to preserve our independence and security, and ensuring above all the protection of Americans' rights and freedoms. And, in relinquishing his office at the appointed time,

he established by example the peaceful transition of power that has become the hallmark of our democracy.

Near midnight on December 14, 1799, America's great warrior, statesman, and leader took his final breath. His last words were, "'Tis well." Due in large part to the early guiding hand of George Washington, it has been well for our Nation ever since. Now, 200 years later, as America continues its journey into a new century, it is fitting that we acknowledge our enduring debt to this great man.

The Congress, by Senate Concurrent Resolution 83, has requested the President to proclaim December 14, 1999, as a day to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the death of George Washington.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 14, 1999, as the Bicentennial Commemoration of the Death of George Washington. I call upon the people of the United States to mark this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities, paying tribute to the life and achievements of George Washington and his contributions to our Nation. As a further mark of respect, I hereby order that the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff upon all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions on Tuesday, December 14, 1999. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff on that day at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7261 of December 16, 1999

55th Anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge

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

By the winter of 1944, the United States and our Allies had turned the tide of the Second World War. Allied forces had liberated the Italian peninsula and were gaining ground in France and the Low Countries. In mid-December, in a desperate attempt to halt this steady advance, Adolf Hitler launched a furious and massive counteroffensive. On December 16, 29 German divisions flooded the Allied line in the Ardennes Forest region of Belgium and Luxembourg. The Battle of the Bulge had begun.

Facing superior enemy numbers, rugged terrain, and bitter weather, the American troops at first fell back. But their determination to defeat the Nazis never wavered. For 6 weeks, U.S. soldiers responded to fierce Ger-

man offensives with equally determined counterattacks, refusing to succumb to the Nazi onslaught. The siege of Bastogne in Belgium remains an enduring symbol of their indomitable spirit. At that strategic crossroads, a small detachment of the 101st Airborne Division and other attached troops were encircled. When called upon to surrender by the much larger German force, Brigadier General Anthony McAuliffe dismissed the demand with his legendary one-word reply: "Nuts." Against all odds, he and his men held firm during the siege until reinforcements arrived and helped halt the German offensive at a critical point in the Battle.

Inevitably, the spirit, toughness, valor, and resolve of the U.S. forces led to victory. By late January of 1945, the American and Allied counterattack had succeeded in pushing back the Nazi forces, eliminating the threat of further German offensives and ultimately sealing the fate of the Nazi regime. But this victory was costly. At the end of the Battle of the Bulge, some 19,000 Americans lay dead, and thousands more were wounded, captured, or missing in action.

Now, more than half a century later, we still stand in awe of the courage and sacrifice of the more than 600,000 U.S. soldiers and airmen who fought that epic battle. These seemingly ordinary Americans achieved extraordinary things. Leaving their homes, their families, and their civilian lives behind them, they stepped forward to wage a crusade for freedom. They laid the foundations of the peace and security we enjoy today and planted the seeds of democracy that now are bearing fruit throughout Europe. Many of these heroes and patriots have gone to their final rest; but their service, their sacrifice, and their achievements will live forever in the memories and hearts of their fellow Americans.

The Congress by House Joint Resolution 65, has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation honoring the veterans of the Battle of the Bulge.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the period of December 16, 1999, to January 25, 2000, as a time to commemorate the 55th anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge. I call upon the people of the United States to express our profound gratitude to the veterans of the Battle of the Bulge and to honor them with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 7262 of December 16, 1999**Wright Brothers Day, 1999**

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

We stand at a rare moment in human history: the end of a century and the birth of a new millennium. The arrival of the 21st century presents all Americans with an opportunity to reflect on where we have been as a Nation and to dream about where we will go in the future. At the dawn of this century, Orville and Wilbur Wright found themselves poised at such a moment. Behind them lay years of painstaking effort and experimentation, trial and failure, in their pursuit of the dream of powered human flight. Ahead of them stretched the sands of Kitty Hawk in North Carolina and yet another attempt to fly in the aircraft they had built by hand. On December 17, 1903, for 12 seconds and 120 feet, they achieved their dream and forever changed the destiny of humankind.

That first brief flight showed that the sky was no longer a limit but a new horizon; it ignited new dreams in our people. Each succeeding generation of Americans, building on the Wright brothers' achievement and fired by the same vision, energy, and determination, has refined the science of flight, increased the range, efficiency, and safety of aircraft, and created a modern air transportation system and aviation industry that have energized our economy and helped transform the world into a truly global community.

And, while they could never have foreseen it, the Wright brothers also brought us to the threshold of space. A scant six decades after that first flight, Americans left the Earth's atmosphere and orbited our planet. By 1969, Neil Armstrong had left the first human footprint on the dusty surface of the Moon. Today's astronauts fly space shuttle missions that are helping us meet the challenge of global climate change, bringing the International Space Station closer to completion, and expanding our knowledge of Earth and the universe. Yet even now the Wright brothers' achievement continues to fire our dreams and beckons us to make new discoveries.

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, 1999, 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-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Executive Order 13110 of January 11, 1999

Nazi War Criminal Records Interagency Working Group

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act (Public Law 105–246) (the “Act”), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Establishment of Working Group.* There is hereby established the Nazi War Criminal Records Interagency Working Group (Working Group). The function of the Group shall be to locate, inventory, recommend for declassification, and make available to the public at the National Archives and Records Administration all classified Nazi war criminal records of the United States, subject to certain designated exceptions as provided in the Act. The Working Group shall coordinate with agencies and take such actions as necessary to expedite the release of such records to the public.

Sec. 2. *Schedule.* The Working Group should complete its work to the greatest extent possible and report to the Congress within 1 year.

Sec. 3. *Membership.* (a) The Working Group shall be composed of the following members:

(1) Archivist of the United States (who shall serve as Chair of the Working Group);

(2) Secretary of Defense;

(3) Attorney General;

(4) Director of Central Intelligence;

(5) Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

(6) Director of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum;

(7) Historian of the Department of State; and

(8) Three other persons appointed by the President.

(b) The Senior Director for Records and Access Management of the National Security Council will serve as the liaison to and attend the meetings of the Working Group. Members of the Working Group who are full-time Federal officials may serve on the Working Group through designees.

Sec. 4. *Administration.* (a) To the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of appropriations, the National Archives and Records Ad-

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ministration shall provide the Working Group with funding, administrative services, facilities, staff, and other support services necessary for the performance of the functions of the Working Group.

(b) The Working Group shall terminate 3 years from the date of this Executive order.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 11, 1999.

Executive Order 13111 of January 12, 1999

Using Technology To Improve Training Opportunities for Federal Government Employees

Advances in technology and increased skills needs are changing the workplace at an ever increasing rate. These advances can make Federal employees more productive and provide improved service to our customers, the American taxpayers. We need to ensure that we continue to train Federal employees to take full advantage of these technological advances and to acquire the skills and learning needed to succeed in a changing workplace. A coordinated Federal effort is needed to provide flexible training opportunities to employees and to explore how Federal training programs, initiatives, and policies can better support lifelong learning through the use of learning technology.

To help us meet these goals, I am creating a task force on Federal training technology, directing Federal agencies to take certain steps to enhance employees' training opportunities through the use of training technology, and an advisory committee on the use of training technology, which also will explore options for financing the training and post-secondary education needed to upgrade skills and gain new knowledge.

Therefore, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), and in furtherance of the purposes of Chapter 41 of title 5, United States Code, the Government Employees Training Act of 1958 (Public Law 85–507), as amended, and Executive Order 11348, "Providing for the Further Training of Government Employees," and in order to make effective use of technology to improve training opportunities for Federal Government employees, it is ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Establishment of the President's Task Force on Federal Training Technology.* (a) The "President's Task Force on Federal Training Technology" (Task Force) is established. The Task Force shall provide leadership regarding the effective use of technology in training and education; make training opportunities an integral part of continuing employment in the Federal Government; and facilitate the ongoing coordination of Federal activities concerning the use of technology in training. The Task Force shall consist of the heads of the following departments and agencies or their representatives: the Departments of State, the Treasury, Defense, Jus-

tice, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, Energy, and Education; the Office of Personnel Management, General Services Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Small Business Administration, and Social Security Administration; a representative from the Small Agency Council; and representatives from other relevant agencies and related Federal councils, as determined by the Chair and Vice Chair of the Task Force.

(b) Within 30 days of the date of this order, the head of each agency or council shall designate a senior official to serve as a representative to the Task Force. The representative shall report directly to the agency head or the President's Management Council member on the agency's or council's activities under this order.

(c) The Director of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) shall be the Chair and the representative from the Department of Labor shall be the Vice Chair of the Task Force.

(d) The Chair and Vice Chair shall appoint an Executive Director.

(e) The Task Force member agencies shall provide any required staffing and funding, as appropriate.

Sec. 2. Duties of the Task Force. (a) Within 18 months of the date of this order, the Task Force shall develop and recommend to the President, through the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy and the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, a policy to make effective use of technology to improve training opportunities for Federal Government employees. The policy should promote and integrate the effective use of training technologies to create affordable and convenient training opportunities to improve Federal employee performance. The Task Force shall seek the views of experts from industry, academia, and State and local governments as the Task Force proceeds, as appropriate. Specifically, the Task Force shall:

(1) develop strategies to improve the efficiency and availability of training opportunities for Federal Government employees;

(2) form partnerships among key Federal agencies, State and local governments, businesses, universities, and other appropriate entities to promote the development and use of high-quality training opportunities;

(3) analyze the use of technology in existing training programs and policies of the Task Force member agencies to determine what changes, modifications, and innovations may be necessary to advance training opportunities;

(4) in consultation with the Department of Defense and the National Institute of Standards and Technology, recommend standards for training software and associated services purchased by Federal agencies and contractors. These standards should be consistent with voluntary industry consensus-based commercial standards. Agencies, where appropriate, should use these standards in procurements to promote reusable training component software and thereby reduce duplication in the development of courseware;

(5) evaluate and, where appropriate, coordinate and collaborate on, research and demonstration activities of Task Force member agencies related to Federal training technology;

(6) identify and support cross-agency training areas that would particularly benefit from new instructional technologies and facilitate multi-agency procurement and use of training materials, where appropriate;

(7) in consultation with the General Services Administration, the Office of Personnel Management, and the Office of Federal Procurement Policy of the Office of Management and Budget (OFPP), promote existing and new procurement vehicles that allow agencies to provide innovative training opportunities for Federal employees;

(8) recommend changes that may be needed to existing procurement laws to further the objectives of this order and forward the recommendations to the Administrator of OFPP; and

(b) develop options and recommendations for establishing a Federal Individual Training Account for each Federal worker for training relevant to his or her Federal employment. To the extent permitted by law, such accounts may be established with the funds allocated to the agency for employee training. Approval for training would be within the discretion of the individual employee's manager. Options and recommendations shall be reported no later than 6 months from the date of this order.

Sec. 3. *Duties of All Federal Agencies.* (a) Each Federal agency shall, to the extent permitted by law:

(1) include as part of its annual budget process a set of goals to provide the highest quality and most efficient training opportunities possible to its employees, and a set of performance measures of the quality and availability of training opportunities possible to its employees. Such measures should be, where appropriate, based on outcomes related to performance rather than time allocation;

(2) identify the resources necessary to achieve the aforementioned goals and performance measures articulated in its annual performance plan;

(3) and, where practicable, use the standards recommended by the Task Force and published by the Office of Personnel Management for purchasing training software and associated services; and

(4) subject to the availability of appropriations, post training courses, information, and other learning opportunities on the Department of Labor's America's Learning Exchange (ALX), or other appropriate information dissemination vehicles as determined by the Task Force, to make information about Federal training courses, information, and other learning opportunities widely available to Federal employees.

(b) Each Federal agency, to the extent permitted by law, is encouraged to consider how savings achieved through the efficient use of training technology can be reinvested in improved training for their employees.

Sec. 4. *Duties of Specific Federal Agencies.* (a) In light of the Office of Personnel Management's responsibility for developing Government-wide training policy, coordinating and managing training policy programs, and providing technical assistance to Federal agencies, the Office of Personnel

Management or other appropriate agency as determined by the Task Force shall:

(1) in consultation with the Task Force, the Department of Defense, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Department of Labor, and other appropriate agencies as determined by OPM, publish the standards for training software and associated services recommended by the Task Force; and

(2) ensure that qualification standards for civil service positions, where appropriate, reflect standard industry certification practices.

(b) The Department of Labor or other appropriate agency as determined by the Task Force shall, subject to the availability of appropriations:

(1) establish a specialized database for Federal training within the framework of the Department of Labor's ALX, or other appropriate information dissemination vehicles determined by the Task Force, to make information about Federal training courses, information, and other learning opportunities widely available to Federal employees;

(2) establish and maintain a training technology website for agencies to post training needs and to foster communication among the agencies and between public and private sector organizations to identify and meet common needs; and

(3) establish a staffed help desk and technology resource center to support Federal agencies using training technology and to facilitate the development of online training courses.

(c) The Department of Defense or other appropriate agency as determined by the Task Force shall:

(1) in consultation with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, lead Federal participation in business and university organizations charged with developing consensus standards for training software and associated services and lead the Federal review of the standards; and

(2) provide guidance to Defense agencies and advise the civilian agencies, as appropriate, on how best to use these standards for large-scale development and implementation of efficient and effective distributed learning technologies.

(d) Each Executive department shall designate at least one subject area of training that it will use to demonstrate opportunities in technology-based training and assign an agency leader in the designated area. Leaders in these training technology experiments shall work closely with other agencies with similar training interests. Each Executive department shall develop a plan for measuring and evaluating the effectiveness, cost-effectiveness, and benefits to employees and the agency for each designated subject area.

Sec. 5. *Establishment of Advisory Committee on Expanding Training Opportunities.*

The Advisory Committee on Expanding Training Opportunities (Committee) is established. The Committee shall consist of not more than 20 members appointed by the President from outside the Federal Government, including representatives of the research, education, labor, and training communities, information technology sector, and representatives from other

critical sectors. The President shall designate Co-Chairs from among the members of the Committee.

Sec. 6. *Functions of the Advisory Committee.* The Committee shall provide the President, through the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy and the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology (Assistants to the President), with: (a) an independent assessment of:

(1) progress made by the Federal Government in its use and integration of technology in training programs, particularly in the use of voluntary industry consensus-based commercial standards for training software and associated services;

(2) how Federal Government programs, initiatives, and policies can encourage or accelerate training technology to provide more accessible, more timely, and more cost-effective training opportunities for all Americans;

(3) mechanisms for the Federal Government to encourage private sector investment in the development of high-quality instructional software and wider deployment and utilization of technology-mediated instruction so that all Americans may take advantage of the opportunities provided by learning technology; and

(4) the appropriate Federal Government role in research and development for learning technologies and their applications in order to develop high-quality training and education opportunities for all Americans;

(b) an analysis of options for helping adult Americans finance the training and post-secondary education needed to upgrade skills and gain new knowledge. Options for financial mechanisms may include grants, tax incentives, low-interest loans, or other vehicles to make training and post-secondary education accessible to adults throughout their lifetimes; and

(c) advice on other issues regarding emerging technologies in government training and financing training and post-secondary education for adult Americans as specified by the Assistants to the President.

Sec. 7. *Administration of the Advisory Committee.* (a) To the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Office of Personnel Management shall provide the financial and administrative support for the Committee.

(b) 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.

(c) The Committee 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.

(d) Members of the Committee shall serve without compensation but shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem instead of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in the Government service (5 U.S.C. 5701–5707).

(e) Notwithstanding any other Executive order, the functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, that are applicable to the Committee, except that of reporting to the Congress, shall be performed by the Office of Personnel Management in accordance with guidelines that have been issued by the Administrator of General Services.

(f) The Committee shall terminate 2 years from the date of this order unless extended by the President prior to such date.

Sec. 8. Definitions. (a) As used in this order, the terms “agency,” “employee,” “Government,” and “training” have the meaning given to those terms, respectively, by section 4101 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) The term “technology,” means any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment that is used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information, including computers, ancillary equipment, software, firmware and similar procedures, services (including support services), and related resources. For purposes of the preceding sentence, equipment is used by an Executive agency if the equipment is used by the Executive agency directly or is used by a contractor under a contract with the Executive agency that requires the use of such equipment. The term “technology” does not include any equipment that is acquired by a Federal contractor incidental to a Federal contract.

Sec. 9. Judicial Review. This order does not create any enforceable rights against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 12, 1999.

Executive Order 13112 of February 3, 1999

Invasive Species

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4701 *et seq.*), Lacey Act, as amended (18 U.S.C. 42), Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 150aa *et seq.*), Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2801 *et seq.*), Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), and other pertinent statutes, to prevent the introduction of invasive species and provide for their control and to minimize the economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species cause, it is ordered as follows:

Section 1. Definitions.

(a) “Alien species” means, with respect to a particular ecosystem, any species, including its seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological material capable of propagating that species, that is not native to that ecosystem.

(b) “Control” means, as appropriate, eradicating, suppressing, reducing, or managing invasive species populations, preventing spread of invasive species from areas where they are present, and taking steps such as restoration of native species and habitats to reduce the effects of invasive species and to prevent further invasions.

(c) “Ecosystem” means the complex of a community of organisms and its environment.

(d) “Federal agency” means an executive department or agency, but does not include independent establishments as defined by 5 U.S.C. 104.

(e) “Introduction” means the intentional or unintentional escape, release, dissemination, or placement of a species into an ecosystem as a result of human activity.

(f) “Invasive species” means an alien species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

(g) “Native species” means, with respect to a particular ecosystem, a species that, other than as a result of an introduction, historically occurred or currently occurs in that ecosystem.

(h) “Species” means a group of organisms all of which have a high degree of physical and genetic similarity, generally interbreed only among themselves, and show persistent differences from members of allied groups of organisms.

(i) “Stakeholders” means, but is not limited to, State, tribal, and local government agencies, academic institutions, the scientific community, non-governmental entities including environmental, agricultural, and conservation organizations, trade groups, commercial interests, and private land-owners.

(j) “United States” means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and all possessions, territories, and the territorial sea of the United States.

Sec. 2. *Federal Agency Duties.* (a) Each Federal agency whose actions may affect the status of invasive species shall, to the extent practicable and permitted by law,

(1) identify such actions;

(2) subject to the availability of appropriations, and within Administration budgetary limits, use relevant programs and authorities to: (i) prevent the introduction of invasive species; (ii) detect and respond rapidly to and control populations of such species in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner; (iii) monitor invasive species populations accurately and reliably; (iv) provide for restoration of native species and habitat conditions in ecosystems that have been invaded; (v) conduct research on invasive species and develop technologies to prevent introduction and provide for environmentally sound control of invasive species; and (vi) promote public education on invasive species and the means to address them; and

(3) not authorize, fund, or carry out actions that it believes are likely to cause or promote the introduction or spread of invasive species in the United States or elsewhere unless, pursuant to guidelines that it has prescribed, the agency has determined and made public its determination that the benefits of such actions clearly outweigh the potential harm caused by invasive species; and that all feasible and prudent measures to minimize risk of harm will be taken in conjunction with the actions.

(b) Federal agencies shall pursue the duties set forth in this section in consultation with the Invasive Species Council, consistent with the Invasive Species Management Plan and in cooperation with stakeholders, as appropriate, and, as approved by the Department of State, when Federal agencies are working with international organizations and foreign nations.

Sec. 3. *Invasive Species Council.* (a) An Invasive Species Council (Council) is hereby established whose members shall include the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Transportation, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Council shall be Co-Chaired by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce. The Council may invite additional Federal agency representatives to be members, including representatives from subcabinet bureaus or offices with significant responsibilities concerning invasive species, and may prescribe special procedures for their participation. The Secretary of the Interior shall, with concurrence of the Co-Chairs, appoint an Executive Director of the Council and shall provide the staff and administrative support for the Council.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior shall establish an advisory committee under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App., to provide information and advice for consideration by the Council, and shall, after consultation with other members of the Council, appoint members of the advisory committee representing stakeholders. Among other things, the advisory committee shall recommend plans and actions at local, tribal, State, regional, and ecosystem-based levels to achieve the goals and objectives of the Management Plan in section 5 of this order. The advisory committee shall act in cooperation with stakeholders and existing organizations addressing invasive species. The Department of the Interior shall provide the administrative and financial support for the advisory committee.

Sec. 4. *Duties of the Invasive Species Council.* The Invasive Species Council shall provide national leadership regarding invasive species, and shall:

(a) oversee the implementation of this order and see that the Federal agency activities concerning invasive species are coordinated, complementary, cost-efficient, and effective, relying to the extent feasible and appropriate on existing organizations addressing invasive species, such as the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force, the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds, and the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources;

(b) encourage planning and action at local, tribal, State, regional, and ecosystem-based levels to achieve the goals and objectives of the Management Plan in section 5 of this order, in cooperation with stakeholders and existing organizations addressing invasive species;

(c) develop recommendations for international cooperation in addressing invasive species;

(d) develop, in consultation with the Council on Environmental Quality, guidance to Federal agencies pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act on prevention and control of invasive species, including the procurement, use, and maintenance of native species as they affect invasive species;

(e) facilitate development of a coordinated network among Federal agencies to document, evaluate, and monitor impacts from invasive species on the economy, the environment, and human health;

(f) facilitate establishment of a coordinated, up-to-date information-sharing system that utilizes, to the greatest extent practicable, the Internet; this

system shall facilitate access to and exchange of information concerning invasive species, including, but not limited to, information on distribution and abundance of invasive species; life histories of such species and invasive characteristics; economic, environmental, and human health impacts; management techniques, and laws and programs for management, research, and public education; and

(g) prepare and issue a national Invasive Species Management Plan as set forth in section 5 of this order.

Sec. 5. *Invasive Species Management Plan.* (a) Within 18 months after issuance of this order, the Council shall prepare and issue the first edition of a National Invasive Species Management Plan (Management Plan), which shall detail and recommend performance-oriented goals and objectives and specific measures of success for Federal agency efforts concerning invasive species. The Management Plan shall recommend specific objectives and measures for carrying out each of the Federal agency duties established in section 2(a) of this order and shall set forth steps to be taken by the Council to carry out the duties assigned to it under section 4 of this order. The Management Plan shall be developed through a public process and in consultation with Federal agencies and stakeholders.

(b) The first edition of the Management Plan shall include a review of existing and prospective approaches and authorities for preventing the introduction and spread of invasive species, including those for identifying pathways by which invasive species are introduced and for minimizing the risk of introductions via those pathways, and shall identify research needs and recommend measures to minimize the risk that introductions will occur. Such recommended measures shall provide for a science-based process to evaluate risks associated with introduction and spread of invasive species and a coordinated and systematic risk-based process to identify, monitor, and interdict pathways that may be involved in the introduction of invasive species. If recommended measures are not authorized by current law, the Council shall develop and recommend to the President through its Co-Chairs legislative proposals for necessary changes in authority.

(c) The Council shall update the Management Plan biennially and shall concurrently evaluate and report on success in achieving the goals and objectives set forth in the Management Plan. The Management Plan shall identify the personnel, other resources, and additional levels of coordination needed to achieve the Management Plan's identified goals and objectives, and the Council shall provide each edition of the Management Plan and each report on it to the Office of Management and Budget. Within 18 months after measures have been recommended by the Council in any edition of the Management Plan, each Federal agency whose action is required to implement such measures shall either take the action recommended or shall provide the Council with an explanation of why the action is not feasible. The Council shall assess the effectiveness of this order no less than once each 5 years after the order is issued and shall report to the Office of Management and Budget on whether the order should be revised.

Sec. 6. *Judicial Review and Administration.* (a) This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and 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 other person.

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(b) Executive Order 11987 of May 24, 1977, is hereby revoked.

(c) The requirements of this order do not affect the obligations of Federal agencies under 16 U.S.C. 4713 with respect to ballast water programs.

(d) The requirements of section 2(a)(3) of this order shall not apply to any action of the Department of State or Department of Defense if the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Defense finds that exemption from such requirements is necessary for foreign policy or national security reasons.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

February 3, 1999.

Executive Order 13113 of February 10, 1999

**President's Information Technology Advisory Committee,
Further Amendments to Executive Order 13035, as Amended**

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), as amended by the Next Generation Internet Research Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-305) ("Research Act"), and in order to extend the life of the President's Information Technology Advisory Committee so that it may carry out the additional responsibilities given to it by the Research Act, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order 13035, as amended ("Executive Order 13035"), is hereby further amended as follows:

Section 1. The preamble of Executive Order 13035 is amended by addition after "(“Act”)," the phrase "as amended by the Next Generation Internet Research Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-305) (“Research Act”),".

Sec. 2. Section 2 of Executive Order 13035 is amended by adding a subsection "(a)" after the heading and before the first sentence and by adding a new subsection "(b)" after the last sentence to read as follows: "(b) The Committee shall carry out its responsibilities under the Research Act in the manner described in the Research Act."

Sec. 3. Section 4(b) of Executive Order 13035 is amended by deleting "two years from the date of this order" and inserting "February 11, 2001," in lieu thereof.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

February 10, 1999.

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Executive Order 13114 of February 25, 1999

**Further Amendment to Executive Order 12852, as Amended,
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 further amend Executive Order 12852, as amended, to extend the life of the President’s Council on Sustainable Development, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order 12852, as amended, is further amended by deleting from section 4(b) of the order the text “February 28, 1999” and inserting in lieu thereof “June 30, 1999”.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 25, 1999.

Executive Order 13115 of March 25, 1999

**Interagency Task Force on the Roles and Missions of the
United States Coast Guard**

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. (a) The Interagency Task Force on the Roles and Missions of the United States Coast Guard is established.

(b) The Task Force shall be composed of one representative from the:

- (1) Department of State;
- (2) Department of Defense;
- (3) Department of Justice;
- (4) Department of Commerce;
- (5) Department of Labor;
- (6) Department of Transportation;
- (7) Environmental Protection Agency;
- (8) Office of Management and Budget;
- (9) National Security Council;
- (10) Council on Environmental Quality;
- (11) Office of Cabinet Affairs;
- (12) National Economic Council;
- (13) Domestic Policy Council; and
- (14) United States Coast Guard.

The Secretary of Transportation shall select from among the Task Force members a Chair and Vice Chair for the Task Force.

(c) The members of the Task Force shall be officials or employees of the Federal Government.

Sec. 2. *Functions.* (a) The Task Force shall report to the President through the Secretary of Transportation, and shall provide advice and recommendations regarding the appropriate roles and missions for the United States Coast Guard through the Year 2020. While the Task Force will comprehensively review all Coast Guard roles and missions, it will give special attention to the deepwater missions, which are those that generally occur beyond 50 nautical miles from U.S. shores.

(b) The Chair shall consult with the Secretary of Transportation, Commandant of the Coast Guard, and, as appropriate, other heads of departments and agencies. The Chair may invite experts to submit information to the Task Force and hold field briefings or visits.

(c) The Chair may acquire services or form teams to carry out the functions of the Task Force. The Task Force and/or the Task Force staff may travel as necessary to carry out the Task Force's functions.

Sec. 3. *Methodology.* (a) The Task Force will seek to identify and distinguish which Coast Guard roles, missions, and functions might be added or enhanced; might be maintained at current levels of performance; or might be reduced, eliminated, or moved to other private organizations or Government agencies. The Task Force also will consider whether current Coast Guard roles, missions, and functions might be better performed by private organizations (by contract or otherwise), public authorities, local or State governments, or other Federal agencies. The Task Force will provide explicit reasons for its recommendations.

(b) The Task Force will establish explicit criteria for screening roles, missions, and functions to determine how and by whom they would be best performed.

(c) For those roles, missions, and functions that the Task Force recommends be performed by the Coast Guard, the Task Force will advise as to how they might be performed most effectively and efficiently.

(d) The Task Force will consider the impact on Coast Guard roles, missions, and functions of future prospects in various areas, including technology, demographics, the law of the sea, marine pollution, and national security.

(e) The Task Force shall review each of the Coast Guard's law enforcement and national security missions and functions according to the methodology described in this section. However, in conducting that review, the Task Force shall assume that the Coast Guard will remain a law enforcement agency and an armed force of the United States.

Sec. 4. *Administration.* (a) The heads of executive departments and agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide the Task Force such information with respect to the roles and missions of the Coast Guard as it may require to carry out its functions.

(b) The Coast Guard shall support the Task Force administratively and financially.

(c) The Secretary of Transportation shall appoint a Staff Director for the Task Force.

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(d) Assigned staff shall possess a balanced and broad base of experience to include persons of experience in national security, military operations, foreign and domestic policy, international affairs, economic policy, environmental protection, and law enforcement. Staff members may include military members on active duty, Reserve members of any component, and Federal civilian employees.

Sec. 5. General. (a) The Task Force shall exist for a period of 6 months from its first meeting unless extended by the Secretary of Transportation and, at the conclusion, submit a written report as discussed in section 2 of this order.

(b) The recommendations of the Task Force will be considered in determining the appropriate level of investment in the Coast Guard's Deepwater Capability Replacement Project, a system of cutters and aircraft with an integrated command, control, communications, and sensor infrastructure. The Task Force may provide an interim report for use in preparation of the Federal budget for Fiscal Year 2001.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 25, 1999.

Executive Order 13116 of March 31, 1999

**Identification of Trade Expansion Priorities and
Discriminatory Procurement Practices**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including title III of the Act of March 3, 1993, as amended (41 U.S.C. 10d), sections 141 and 301–310 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the Act) (19 U.S.C. 2171, 2411–2420), title III of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2511–2518), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and to ensure that the trade policies of the United States advance, to the greatest extent possible, the export of the products and services of the United States and that trade policy resources are used efficiently, it is hereby ordered as follows:

PART I: IDENTIFICATION OF TRADE EXPANSION PRIORITIES

Section 1. Identification and Annual Report. (a) Within 30 days of the submission of the National Trade Estimate Report required by section 181(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2241(b)) for 1999, 2000, and 2001, the United States Trade Representative (Trade Representative) shall review United States trade expansion priorities and identify priority foreign country practices, the elimination of which is likely to have the most significant potential to increase United States exports, either directly or through the establishment of a beneficial precedent. The Trade Representative shall submit to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and shall publish in the **Federal Register**, a report on the priority foreign country practices identified.

(b) In identifying priority foreign country practices under paragraph (a) of this section, the Trade Representative shall take into account all relevant factors, including:

- (1) the major barriers and trade distorting practices described in the National Trade Estimate Report;
- (2) the trade agreements to which a foreign country is a party and its compliance with those agreements;
- (3) the medium-term and long-term implications of foreign government procurement plans; and
- (4) the international competitive position and export potential of United States products and services.

(c) The Trade Representative may include in the report, if appropriate, a description of the foreign country practices that may in the future warrant identification as priority foreign country practices. The Trade Representative also may include a statement about other foreign country practices that were not identified because they are already being addressed by provisions of United States trade law, existing bilateral trade agreements, or in trade negotiations with other countries and progress is being made toward their elimination.

Sec. 2. Resolution. Upon submission of the report required by paragraph (a) of section 1 of this part, the Trade Representative shall, with respect to any priority foreign country practice identified therein, engage the country concerned for the purpose of seeking a satisfactory resolution, for example, by obtaining compliance with a trade agreement or the elimination of the practice as quickly as possible, or, if this is not feasible, by providing for compensatory trade benefits.

Sec. 3. Initiation of Investigations. Within 90 days of the submission of the report required by paragraph (a) of section 1 of this part, the Trade Representative shall initiate under section 302(b)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2412(b)(1)) investigations with respect to all of the priority foreign country practices identified, unless during the 90-day period the Trade Representative determines that a satisfactory resolution of the matter to be investigated has been achieved.

PART II: IDENTIFICATION OF DISCRIMINATORY GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

Practices

Section 1. Identification and Annual Report. (a) Within 30 days of the submission of the National Trade Estimate Report for 1999, 2000, and 2001, the Trade Representative shall submit to the Committees on Finance and on Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committees on Ways and Means and Government Reform and Oversight of the House of Representatives, and shall publish in the **Federal Register**, a report on the extent to which foreign countries discriminate against U.S. products or services in making government procurements.

(b) In the report, the Trade Representative shall identify countries that:

- (1) are not in compliance with their obligations under the World Trade Organization Agreement on Government Procurement (the GPA), Chapter 10 of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), or other agreements relating to government procurement (procurement agreements) to which that country and the United States are parties; or

- (2) maintain, in government procurement, a significant and persistent pattern or practice of discrimination against U.S. products or services that results in identifiable harm to U.S. businesses and whose products or services are acquired in significant amounts by the United States Government.

Sec. 2. *Considerations in Making Identifications.* In making the identifications required by section 1 of this part, the Trade Representative shall: (a) consider the requirements of the GPA, NAFTA, or other procurement agreements, government procurement practices, and the effects of such practices on U.S. businesses as a basis for evaluating whether the procurement practices of foreign governments do not provide fair market opportunities for U.S. products or services;

(b) take into account, among other factors, whether and to what extent countries that are parties to the GPA, NAFTA, or other procurement agreements, and other countries described in section 1 of this part:

- (1) use sole-sourcing or otherwise noncompetitive procedures for procurement that could have been conducted using competitive procedures;
- (2) conduct what normally would have been one procurement as two or more procurements, to decrease the anticipated contract values below the value threshold of the GPA, NAFTA, or other procurement agreements, or to make the procurement less attractive to U.S. businesses;
- (3) announce procurement opportunities with inadequate time intervals for U.S. businesses to submit bids; and
- (4) use specifications in such a way as to limit the ability of U.S. suppliers to participate in procurements; and

(c) consider information included in the National Trade Estimate Report, and any other additional criteria deemed appropriate, including, to the extent such information is available, the failure to apply transparent and competitive procedures or maintain and enforce effective prohibitions on bribery and other corrupt practices in connection with government procurement.

Sec. 3. *Impact of Noncompliance and Denial of Comparable Treatment.* The Trade Representative shall take into account, in identifying countries in the annual report and in any action required by this part, the relative impact of any noncompliance with the GPA, NAFTA, or other procurement agreements, or of other discrimination on U.S. commerce, and the extent to which such noncompliance or discrimination has impeded the ability of U.S. suppliers to participate in procurements on terms comparable to those available to suppliers of the country in question when seeking to sell goods or services to the United States Government.

Sec. 4. *Resolution.* Upon submission of the report required by section 1 of this part, the Trade Representative shall engage any country identified therein for the purpose of seeking a satisfactory resolution, for example, by obtaining compliance with the GPA, NAFTA, or other procurement agreements or the elimination of the discriminatory procurement practices as quickly as possible, or, if this is not feasible, by providing for compensatory trade benefits.

Sec. 5. *Initiation of Investigations.* (a) Within 90 days of the submission of the report required by section 1 of this part, the Trade Representative shall initiate under section 302(b)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2412(b)(1)) investigations with respect to any practice that:

- (1) was the basis for the identification of a country under section 1; and
- (2) is not at that time the subject of any other investigation or action under title III, chapter 1, of the Act,

unless during the 90-day period the Trade Representative determines that a satisfactory resolution of the matter to be investigated has been achieved.

(b) For investigations initiated under paragraph (a) of this section (other than an investigation involving the GPA or NAFTA), the Trade Representative shall apply the time limits and procedures in section 304(a)(3) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2414(a)(3)). The time limits in subsection 304(a)(3)(B) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2414(a)(3)(B)) shall apply if the Trade Representative determines that:

- (1) complex or complicated issues are involved in the investigation that require additional time;
- (2) the foreign country involved in the investigation is making substantial progress in drafting or implementing legislative or administrative measures that will end the discriminatory procurement practice; or
- (3) such foreign country is undertaking enforcement measures to end the discriminatory procurement practice.

PART III: DIRECTION

Section 1. *Presidential Direction.* The authorities delegated pursuant to this order shall be exercised subject to any subsequent direction by the President in a particular matter.

Sec. 2. *Consultations and Advice.* In developing the annual reports required by part I and part II of this order, the Trade Representative shall consult with executive agencies and seek information and advice from U.S. businesses in the United States and in the countries involved in the practices under consideration.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 31, 1999.

Executive Order 13117 of March 31, 1999

Further Amendment to Executive Order 12981, 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 further the implementation of the reorganization of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) into the Department of State, in this instance by eliminating ACDA's vote on dual-use export license decisions in the administration of export controls, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order 12981, as amended ("Executive Order 12981"), is further amended as follows:

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Section 1. The second sentence of section 1 of Executive Order 12981 is amended by deleting “, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency”.

Sec. 2. The second sentence of section 5(a)(1)(A) of Executive Order 12981 is amended by adding “and” after “the Secretary of Defense” and before “the Secretary of Energy,” and deleting “, and the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.”

Sec. 3. The first sentence of section 5(a)(2) of Executive Order 12981 is amended by deleting “, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.”

Sec. 4. The second sentence of section 5(a)(3)(A) of Executive Order 12981 is amended by deleting “, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.”

Sec. 5. The first sentence of section 6 of Executive Order 12981 is amended by deleting “and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency”.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 31, 1999.

Executive Order 13118 of March 31, 1999**Implementation of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 621 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2381), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Part 1–1 of Executive Order 12163, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“1–1. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

“1–100. Delegation of Functions. (a) Exclusive of the functions otherwise delegated, or reserved to the President, by this order, Executive Order 12884, Executive Order 11579, and Executive Order 12757, and subject to the provisions of such orders, there are hereby delegated to the Secretary of State (referred to in this Part as the “Secretary”) all functions conferred upon the President by:

“(1) the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 *et seq.*) (“Act”);

(i) except that with respect to section 505(a) of the Act, such functions only insofar as those functions relate to other provisions which may be required by the President or only insofar as they relate to consent;

(ii) except that with respect to section 505(b) of the Act, such functions only insofar as those functions pertain to countries that agree to the conditions set forth therein;

“(2) section 1205(b) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 (“ISDCA of 1985”);

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“(3) section 8(d) of the Act of January 12, 1971 (22 U.S.C. 2321b(d));

“(4) section 607 of the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (22 U.S.C. 2394a);

“(5) section 402(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code, which shall be exercised in consultation with the Secretary of Defense;

“(6) the third proviso under the heading “Development Assistance” contained in title II of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999 (as contained in Public Law 105–277);

“(7) section 572 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100–461);

“(8) sections 508, 517, 518, 528(a), 535, 539, 544, 561, 563, 572, 574, 575, 585, 594 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999 (as contained in Public Law 105–277);

“(9) section 523 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999 (as contained in Public Law 105–277), which shall be exercised in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury;

“(10) section 551 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999 (as contained in Public Law 105–277);

“(11) section 591 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1998 (Public Law 105–118), and the provisions of law referenced therein;

“(12) section 821(b) of the Western Hemisphere Drug Elimination Act (as contained in Public Law 105–277).

“(b) The functions under section 653 of the Act delegated to the Secretary shall be exercised in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, insofar as they relate to functions under the Act administered by the Department of Defense, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

“(c) The functions under sections 239(f), 620(e), 620(g), 620(j), 620(q), and 620(s) of the Act delegated to the Secretary shall be exercised in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

“(d) The Secretary shall perform all public information functions abroad with respect to the foreign assistance, aid, and development programs of the United States Government, to the extent such functions are not specifically assigned by statute to be performed by a different officer.

“(e) The Secretary may redelegate to any other officer or agency of the Executive branch functions delegated to the Secretary by this order to the extent such delegation is not otherwise prohibited by law.”.

Sec. 2. Part 1–2 of Executive Order 12163, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“1–2. UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

“1–200. United States Agency for International Development.

“(a) The United States Agency for International Development is an independent establishment within the Executive branch. Any reference in the Act to the agency primarily responsible for administering part I of the Act, or to the Administrator of such agency, shall be deemed to be a reference to the United States Agency for International Development or to the Administrator of that agency, as appropriate.

“(b) The United States Agency for International Development shall be headed by an Administrator appointed pursuant to section 624(a) of the Act.

“(c) The officers provided for in section 624(a) of the Act shall serve in the United States Agency for International Development.

“(d) The Office of Small Business provided for in section 602(b) of the Act shall be in the United States Agency for International Development.

“(e) To the extent practicable, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development will exercise functions relating to Foreign Service personnel in a manner that will assure maximum compatibility among agencies authorized by law to utilize the Foreign Service personnel system. To this end, the Administrator shall consult regularly with the Secretary of State.”.

Sec. 3. Part 1–3 of Executive Order 12163, as amended, is amended in section 301(c) by striking “part II of the Act (except chapters 4, 6, and 8 thereof)” and inserting in lieu thereof “chapters 2 and 5 of part II of the Act”.

Sec. 4. Part 1–4 of Executive Order 12163, as amended, is revoked.

Sec. 5. Part 1–5 of Executive Order 12163, as amended, is amended as follows:

(1) in section 1–501(c), by striking “Director, as provided in Executive Order 11269 of February 14, 1966, as amended” and inserting in lieu thereof “Secretary of State”;

(2) section 1–504 is revoked;

(3) section 1–505 is amended to read as follows:

“1–505. Trade and Development Agency. There is delegated to the Director of the Trade and Development Agency the functions conferred upon the President by section 661(d) of the Act.”;

(4) section 1–506 is revoked.

Sec. 6. Part 1–6 of Executive Order 12163, as amended, is amended as follows:

(1) in section 1–602, by striking “Director of IDCA, the Director” and inserting in lieu thereof “Secretary of State, the Secretary”; and

(2) in section 1–604, by striking “, title IV of the IDC Act of 1979 or section 402 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954”.

Sec. 7. Part 1–7 of Executive Order 12163, as amended, is amended as follows:

(1) in section 1–701(a)—

(A) by striking “662(a),”; and

(B) by inserting “493,” after “298(a),”;

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(2) by striking section 1-701(b), and redesignating subsections “(c)” and “(d)” as subsections “(b)” and “(c)”, respectively;

(3) in section 1-701(c) (as redesignated by this section)—

(A) by inserting “209(d),” before “303”;

(B) by striking “481” and inserting in lieu thereof “490”; and

(C) by striking “, 669(b)(1), 670(a), 670(b)(2), and 670(b)(3)”;

(4) in section 1-701(g), by striking “131,”;

(5) in section 1-702—

(A) by striking “Director” and inserting in lieu thereof “Secretary”;

and

(B) by striking “IDCA” and inserting in lieu thereof “the Department of State”;

(6) by adding a new section 1-703 to read as follows:

“1-703. Office of Management and Budget. In this order the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall retain all authorities related to the implementation of his budgetary and policy coordination functions, including the authority to:

(a) request and receive information from any agency that is subject to this delegation;

(b) carry out all responsibilities associated with implementing the Government Performance and Results Act, the Government Management Reform Act, and other comparable government-wide statutes dealing with management; and

(c) carry out all statutory budget and policy coordination responsibilities assigned to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget by statute or Executive order.

Sec. 8. Part 1-8 of Executive Order 12163, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“1-8 FUNDS

“1-800. Allocation of Funds. Funds described below that are appropriated or otherwise made available to the President shall be deemed to be allocated without any further action of the President, as follows:

“(a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), there are allocated to the Secretary all funds made available for carrying out the Act, including any funds appropriated under the heading “Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”.

“(b) There are allocated to the Secretary of Defense all funds made available for carrying out chapters 2 and 5 of Part II of the Act.

“(c) There are allocated to the Secretary of the Treasury all funds made available for carrying out section 129 of the Act.

“(d) The Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of the Treasury may allocate or transfer as appropriate any funds received under subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section, respectively, to any agency or part thereof for obligation or expenditure thereby consistent with applicable law.

Sec. 9. Part 1–9 of Executive Order 12163, as amended, is amended as follows: (1) in section 1–902(c), by striking “hereafter-enacted”; and (2) by revoking sections 1–903(c) and 1–903(d).

Sec. 10. The following Executive orders are revoked or amended:

(1) Executive Order 12884 of December 1, 1993, is amended—

(a) in section 3, by striking the section heading and all that follows through “by:”, and inserting in lieu thereof “Secretary of State-Additional Functions. There are delegated to the Secretary of State the functions conferred upon the President by:”; and

(b) in section 6(a), by striking “3, 4, and 5” and inserting in lieu thereof “4 and 5”.

(2) Executive Order 12703 of February 20, 1990, is amended by amending section 2 to read as follows:

“Sec. 2. Department of State. The functions conferred upon the President by section 201 of the Act relating to Enterprise Funds for Poland and Hungary are hereby delegated to the Secretary of State.”.

(3) Executive Order 12599 of June 23, 1987, is revoked.

(4) Executive Order 12293 of February 23, 1981, is amended—

(A) in section 2, by striking “Director of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency” and inserting in lieu thereof “Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development”; and

(B) in section 9, by striking “United States International Development Cooperation Agency” and inserting in lieu thereof “United States Agency for International Development” in both places this phrase appears.

(5) Executive Order 12301 of March 26, 1981, is amended in subsection (b)(23) by striking “Director of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency” and inserting in lieu thereof “Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development”.

(6) Executive Order 12188 of January 2, 1980, is amended by striking “Director of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency” and inserting in lieu thereof “Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development”.

(7) Executive Order 12260 of December 31, 1980, is amended in the annex thereto, by striking “United States International Development Cooperation Agency” and inserting in lieu thereof “United States Agency for International Development”.

(8) Executive Order 11958 of January 18, 1977, is amended in section 2 by striking “the Director of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency, the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency,”.

(9) Executive Order 11269 of February 14, 1966, is amended—

(A) in section 1(b), by striking “Director of the International Development Cooperation Agency” and inserting in lieu thereof “Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development”; and

(B) in section 4(a), by striking “Director of the International Development Cooperation Agency” and inserting in lieu thereof “Secretary of State”, in both places that it appears; and

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(C) in section 7, by striking “Functions of the Director of the International Development Cooperation Agency. As the principal international development advisor to the President, the Director of the International Development Cooperation Agency” and inserting in lieu thereof “Functions of the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State”.

(10) Executive Order 11223 of May 12, 1965, is amended by striking “Director of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency (with respect to functions vested in or delegated to the Director)” and inserting in lieu thereof “Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (with respect to functions vested in or delegated to the Administrator)”.

(11) The Memorandum for the Secretary of State of March 23, 1999, entitled “Delegation of Authority Under Section 577 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999 (as contained in Public Law 105–277)”, is amended by deleting the second sentence therein.

Sec. 11. The provisions of this order shall become effective as of April 1, 1999, except that the authority contained in section 1–100(d), and the amendment made by section 5(2) of this order, shall become effective as of October 1, 1999.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 31, 1999.

Executive Order 13119 of April 13, 1999

Designation of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia/Montenegro), Albania, the Airspace Above, and Adjacent Waters as a Combat Zone

Pursuant to the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 112 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 112), I designate, for the purposes of that section, the following locations, including the airspace above such locations, as an area in which Armed Forces of the United States are and have been engaged in combat:

- The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia/Montenegro);
- Albania;
- the Adriatic Sea;
- the Ionian Sea north of the 39th parallel.

For the purposes of this order, I designate March 24, 1999, as the date of the commencement of combatant activities in such zone.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 13, 1999.

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Executive Order 13120 of April 27, 1999

Ordering the Selected Reserve and Certain Individual Ready Reserve Members of the Armed Forces to Active Duty

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including sections 121 and 12304 of title 10, United States Code, I hereby determine that it is necessary to augment the active armed forces of the United States for the effective conduct of operations in and around the former Yugoslavia related to the conflict in Kosovo. Further, under the stated authority, I hereby authorize the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Transportation with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Department of the Navy, under their respective jurisdictions, to order to active duty any units, and any individual members not assigned to a unit organized to serve as a unit, of the Selected Reserve, or any member in the Individual Ready Reserve mobilization category and designated as essential under regulations prescribed by the Secretary concerned, and to terminate the service of those units and members ordered to active duty.

This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 27, 1999.

Executive Order 13121 of April 30, 1999

Blocking Property of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, and the Republic of Montenegro, and Prohibiting Trade Transactions Involving the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in Response to the Situation in Kosovo

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 (IEEPA) (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), 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, in order to take additional steps with respect to the continuing human rights and humanitarian crisis in Kosovo and the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order 13088 of June 9, 1998, hereby order:

Section 1. *Amendment to Executive Order 13088.* (a) Section 1(a) of Executive Order 13088 of June 9, 1998, is revised to read as follows:

“Section 1. (a) 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 hereafter be issued pursuant to this order, all property and interests in property of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, and the Republic of Montenegro that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, including their overseas branches, are hereby blocked.”

(b) Section 2 of Executive Order 13088 is hereby revoked, and a new section 2 is added to read as follows:

“Sec. 2. 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 hereafter be 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, to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Government of the Republic of Serbia, or the Government of the Republic of Montenegro, of any goods (including petroleum and petroleum products), software, technology (including technical data), or services;

“(b) the importation into the United States, directly or indirectly, of any goods, software, technology (including technical data), or services from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or owned or controlled by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Government of the Republic of Serbia, or the Government of the Republic of Montenegro; and

“(c) any transaction or dealing by a United States person, wherever located, in goods, software, technology (including technical data), or services, regardless of country of origin, for exportation, reexportation, sale, or supply to, or exportation from or by, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Government of the Republic of Serbia, or the Government of the Republic of Montenegro. This prohibition includes, without limitation, purchase, sale, transport, swap, or brokerage transactions in such items, and approving, financing, insuring, facilitating, or guaranteeing any such transactions.”

(c) Section 4 of Executive Order 13088 is revised to read as follows:

“Sec. 4. Any transaction by a United States person 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 is prohibited. Any conspiracy formed to violate the prohibitions of this order is prohibited.”

(d) Section 7 of Executive Order 13088 is revised to read as follows:

“Sec. 7. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall give special consideration to the circumstances of the Government of the Republic of Montenegro and persons located

in and organized under the laws of the Republic of Montenegro in the implementation of this order.

“(b) The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall give special consideration to the humanitarian needs of refugees from Kosovo and other civilians within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the implementation of this order.

“(c) The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby directed to authorize commercial sales of agricultural commodities and products, medicine, and medical equipment for civilian end use in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) under appropriate safeguards to prevent diversion to military, paramilitary, or political use by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Government of the Republic of Serbia, or the Government of the Republic of Montenegro.”

Sec. 2. *Preservation of Authorities.* Nothing in this order is intended to affect the continued effectiveness of any rules, regulations, orders, licenses, or other forms of administrative action issued, taken, or continued in effect heretofore or hereafter under the authority of IEEPA, except as hereafter terminated, modified, or suspended by the issuing Federal agency.

Sec. 3. *No rights or privileges conferred.* Nothing contained in this order shall confer any substantive or procedural right or privilege on any person or organization, enforceable against the United States, its agencies or its officers.

Sec. 4. (a) *Effective date.* This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on May 1, 1999.

(b) *Transmittal; Publication.* This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 30, 1999.

Executive Order 13122 of May 25, 1999

Interagency Task Force on the Economic Development of the Southwest Border

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 a more rapid and integrated Federal response to the economic development challenges of the Southwest Border region, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Establishment of an Interagency Task Force on the Economic Development of the Southwest Border.* (a) There is established the “Interagency Task Force on the Economic Development of the Southwest Border” (Task Force) that reports to the Vice President, as Chair of the President’s Community Empowerment Board (PCEB), and to the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, as Vice Chair of the PCEB.

(b) The Task Force shall comprise the Secretary of State, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Education, Secretary of Health and Human Services, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Secretary of Energy, Secretary of Labor, Secretary of Transportation, Secretary of the Treasury, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Director of National Drug Control Policy, Administrator of General Services, Administrator of the Small Business Administration, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, or their designees, and such other senior executive branch officials as may be determined by the Co-Chairs of the Task Force. The Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture, and Labor shall Co-Chair the Task Force, rotating annually. The agency chairing the Task Force will provide administrative support for the Task Force.

(c) The purpose of the Task Force is to coordinate and better leverage existing Administration efforts for the Southwest Border, in concert with locally led efforts, in order to increase the living standards and the overall economic profile of the Southwest Border so that it may achieve the average of the Nation. Specifically, the Task Force shall:

(1) analyze the existing programs and policies of Task Force members that relate to the Southwest Border to determine what changes, modifications, and innovations should be considered;

(2) consider statistical and data analysis, research, and policy studies related to the Southwest Border;

(3) develop and recommend short-term and long-term options for promoting sustainable economic development;

(4) consult and coordinate activities with State, tribal, and local governments, community leaders, Members of Congress, the private sector, and other interested parties, paying particular attention to maintaining existing authorities of the States, tribes, and local governments, and preserving their existing working relationships with other agencies, organizations, or individuals;

(5) coordinate and collaborate on research and demonstration priorities of Task Force member agencies related to the Southwest Border;

(6) integrate Administration initiatives and programs into the design of sustainable economic development actions for the Southwest Border; and

(7) focus initial efforts on pilot communities for implementing a coordinated and expedited Federal response to local economic development and other needs.

(d) The Task Force shall issue an interim report to the Vice President by November 15, 1999. The Task Force shall issue its first annual report to the Vice President by April 15, 2000, with subsequent reports to follow yearly and a final report on April 15, 2002. The reports shall describe the actions taken by, and progress of, each member of the Task Force in carrying out this order. The Task Force shall terminate 30 days after submitting its final report unless a Task Force consensus recommends continuation of activities.

Sec. 2. *Specific Activities by Task Force Members and Other Agencies.* The agencies represented on the Task Force shall work together and report their actions and progress in carrying out this order to the Task Force Chair 1

month before the reports are due to the Vice President under section 1(d) of this order.

Sec. 3. *Cooperation.* All efforts taken by agencies under sections 1 and 2 of this order shall, as appropriate, further partnerships and cooperation with organizations that represent the Southwest Border and with State and local governments.

Sec. 4. (a) “Agency” means an executive agency as defined in 5 U.S.C. 105.

(b) The “Southwest Border” or “Southwest Border region” is defined as including the areas up to 150 miles north of the United States-Mexican border in the States of Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and California.

Sec. 5. *Judicial Review.* This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 25, 1999.

Executive Order 13123 of June 3, 1999

Greening the Government Through Efficient Energy Management

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (Public Law 95–619, 92 Stat. 3206, 42 U.S.C. 8252 *et seq.*), as amended by the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPACT) (Public Law 102–486, 106 Stat. 2776), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

PART 1—PREAMBLE

Section 101. *Federal Leadership.* The Federal Government, as the Nation’s largest energy consumer, shall significantly improve its energy management in order to save taxpayer dollars and reduce emissions that contribute to air pollution and global climate change. With more than 500,000 buildings, the Federal Government can lead the Nation in energy efficient building design, construction, and operation. As a major consumer that spends \$200 billion annually on products and services, the Federal Government can promote energy efficiency, water conservation, and the use of renewable energy products, and help foster markets for emerging technologies. In encouraging effective energy management in the Federal Government, this order builds on work begun under EPACT and previous Executive orders.

PART 2—GOALS

Sec. 201. *Greenhouse Gases Reduction Goal.* Through life-cycle cost-effective energy measures, each agency shall reduce its greenhouse gas emissions attributed to facility energy use by 30 percent by 2010 compared to such emissions levels in 1990. In order to encourage optimal investment in energy improvements, agencies can count greenhouse gas reductions from improvements in nonfacility energy use toward this goal to the extent

that these reductions are approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

Sec. 202. *Energy Efficiency Improvement Goals.* Through life-cycle cost-effective measures, each agency shall reduce energy consumption per gross square foot of its facilities, excluding facilities covered in section 203 of this order, by 30 percent by 2005 and 35 percent by 2010 relative to 1985. No facilities will be exempt from these goals unless they meet new criteria for exemptions, to be issued by the Department of Energy (DOE).

Sec. 203. *Industrial and Laboratory Facilities.* Through life-cycle cost-effective measures, each agency shall reduce energy consumption per square foot, per unit of production, or per other unit as applicable by 20 percent by 2005 and 25 percent by 2010 relative to 1990. No facilities will be exempt from these goals unless they meet new criteria for exemptions, as issued by DOE.

Sec. 204. *Renewable Energy.* Each agency shall strive to expand the use of renewable energy within its facilities and in its activities by implementing renewable energy projects and by purchasing electricity from renewable energy sources. In support of the Million Solar Roofs initiative, the Federal Government shall strive to install 2,000 solar energy systems at Federal facilities by the end of 2000, and 20,000 solar energy systems at Federal facilities by 2010.

Sec. 205. *Petroleum.* Through life-cycle cost-effective measures, each agency shall reduce the use of petroleum within its facilities. Agencies may accomplish this reduction by switching to a less greenhouse gas-intensive, nonpetroleum energy source, such as natural gas or renewable energy sources; by eliminating unnecessary fuel use; or by other appropriate methods. Where alternative fuels are not practical or life-cycle cost-effective, agencies shall strive to improve the efficiency of their facilities.

Sec. 206. *Source Energy.* The Federal Government shall strive to reduce total energy use and associated greenhouse gas and other air emissions, as measured at the source. To that end, agencies shall undertake life-cycle cost-effective projects in which source energy decreases, even if site energy use increases. In such cases, agencies will receive credit toward energy reduction goals through guidelines developed by DOE.

Sec. 207. *Water Conservation.* Through life-cycle cost-effective measures, agencies shall reduce water consumption and associated energy use in their facilities to reach the goals set under section 503(f) of this order. Where possible, water cost savings and associated energy cost savings shall be included in Energy-Savings Performance Contracts and other financing mechanisms.

PART 3—ORGANIZATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Sec. 301. *Annual Budget Submission.* Each agency's budget submission to OMB shall specifically request funding necessary to achieve the goals of this order. Budget submissions shall include the costs associated with: encouraging the use of, administering, and fulfilling agency responsibilities under Energy-Savings Performance Contracts, utility energy-efficiency service contracts, and other contractual platforms for achieving conservation goals; implementing life-cycle cost-effective measures; procuring life-cycle cost-effective products; and constructing sustainably designed new buildings, among other energy costs. OMB shall issue guidelines to assist agen-

cies in developing appropriate requests that support sound investments in energy improvements and energy-using products. OMB shall explore the feasibility of establishing a fund that agencies could draw on to finance exemplary energy management activities and investments with higher initial costs but lower life-cycle costs. Budget requests to OMB in support of this order must be within each agency's planning guidance level.

Sec. 302. *Annual Implementation Plan.* Each agency shall develop an annual implementation plan for fulfilling the requirements of this order. Such plans shall be included in the annual reports to the President under section 303 of this order.

Sec. 303. *Annual Reports to the President.* (a) Each agency shall measure and report its progress in meeting the goals and requirements of this order on an annual basis. Agencies shall follow reporting guidelines as developed under section 306(b) of this order. In order to minimize additional reporting requirements, the guidelines will clarify how the annual report to the President should build on each agency's annual Federal energy reports submitted to DOE and the Congress. Annual reports to the President are due on January 1 of each year beginning in the year 2000.

(b) Each agency's annual report to the President shall describe how the agency is using each of the strategies described in Part 4 of this order to help meet energy and greenhouse gas reduction goals. The annual report to the President shall explain why certain strategies, if any, have not been used. It shall also include a listing and explanation of exempt facilities.

Sec. 304. *Designation of Senior Agency Official.* Each agency shall designate a senior official, at the Assistant Secretary level or above, to be responsible for meeting the goals and requirements of this order, including preparing the annual report to the President. Such designation shall be reported by each Cabinet Secretary or agency head to the Deputy Director for Management of OMB within 30 days of the date of this order. Designated officials shall participate in the Interagency Energy Policy Committee, described in section 306(d) of this order. The Committee shall communicate its activities to all designated officials to assure proper coordination and achievement of the goals and requirements of this order.

Sec. 305. *Designation of Agency Energy Teams.* Within 90 days of the date of this order, each agency shall form a technical support team consisting of appropriate procurement, legal, budget, management, and technical representatives to expedite and encourage the agency's use of appropriations, Energy-Savings Performance Contracts, and other alternative financing mechanisms necessary to meet the goals and requirements of this order. Agency energy team activities shall be undertaken in collaboration with each agency's representative to the Interagency Energy Management Task Force, as described in section 306(e) of this order.

Sec. 306. *Interagency Coordination.* (a) *Office of Management and Budget.* The Deputy Director for Management of OMB, in consultation with DOE, shall be responsible for evaluating each agency's progress in improving energy management and for submitting agency energy scorecards to the President to report progress.

(1) OMB, in consultation with DOE and other agencies, shall develop the agency energy scorecards and scoring system to evaluate each agency's progress in meeting the goals of this order. The scoring criteria shall include the extent to which agencies are taking advantage of key tools

to save energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as Energy-Savings Performance Contracts, utility energy-efficiency service contracts, **ENERGY STAR**® and other energy efficient products, renewable energy technologies, electricity from renewable energy sources, and other strategies and requirements listed in Part 4 of this order, as well as overall efficiency and greenhouse gas metrics and use of other innovative energy efficiency practices. The scorecards shall be based on the annual energy reports submitted to the President under section 303 of this order.

(2) The Deputy Director for Management of OMB shall also select outstanding agency energy management team(s), from among candidates nominated by DOE, for a new annual Presidential award for energy efficiency.

(b) *Federal Energy Management Program.* The DOE's Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) shall be responsible for working with the agencies to ensure that they meet the goals of this order and report their progress. FEMP, in consultation with OMB, shall develop and issue guidelines for agencies' preparation of their annual reports to the President on energy management, as required in section 303 of this order. FEMP shall also have primary responsibility for collecting and analyzing the data, and shall assist OMB in ensuring that agency reports are received in a timely manner.

(c) *President's Management Council.* The President's Management Council (PMC), chaired by the Deputy Director for Management of OMB and consisting of the Chief Operating Officers (usually the Deputy Secretary) of the largest Federal departments and agencies, will periodically discuss agencies' progress in improving Federal energy management.

(d) *Interagency Energy Policy Committee.* This Committee was established by the Department of Energy Organization Act. It consists of senior agency officials designated in accordance with section 304 of this order. The Committee is responsible for encouraging implementation of energy efficiency policies and practices. The major energy-consuming agencies designated by DOE are required to participate in the Committee. The Committee shall communicate its activities to all designated senior agency officials to promote coordination and achievement of the goals of this order.

(e) *Interagency Energy Management Task Force.* The Task Force was established by the National Energy Conservation Policy Act. It consists of each agency's chief energy manager. The Committee shall continue to work toward improving agencies' use of energy management tools and sharing information on Federal energy management across agencies.

Sec. 307. Public/Private Advisory Committee. The Secretary of Energy will appoint an advisory committee consisting of representatives from Federal agencies, State governments, energy service companies, utility companies, equipment manufacturers, construction and architectural companies, environmental, energy and consumer groups, and other energy-related organizations. The committee will provide input on Federal energy management, including how to improve use of Energy-Savings Performance Contracts and utility energy-efficiency service contracts, improve procurement of **ENERGY STAR**® and other energy efficient products, improve building design, reduce process energy use, and enhance applications of efficient and renewable energy technologies at Federal facilities.

Sec. 308. *Applicability.* This order applies to all Federal departments and agencies. General Services Administration (GSA) is responsible for working with agencies to meet the requirements of this order for those facilities for which GSA has delegated operations and maintenance authority. The Department of Defense (DOD) is subject to this order to the extent that it does not impair or adversely affect military operations and training (including tactical aircraft, ships, weapons systems, combat training, and border security).

PART 4—PROMOTING FEDERAL LEADERSHIP IN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Sec. 401. *Life-Cycle Cost Analysis.* Agencies shall use life-cycle cost analysis in making decisions about their investments in products, services, construction, and other projects to lower the Federal Government's costs and to reduce energy and water consumption. Where appropriate, agencies shall consider the life-cycle costs of combinations of projects, particularly to encourage bundling of energy efficiency projects with renewable energy projects. Agencies shall also retire inefficient equipment on an accelerated basis where replacement results in lower life-cycle costs. Agencies that minimize life-cycle costs with efficiency measures will be recognized in their scorecard evaluations.

Sec. 402. *Facility Energy Audits.* Agencies shall continue to conduct energy and water audits for approximately 10 percent of their facilities each year, either independently or through Energy-Savings Performance Contracts or utility energy-efficiency service contracts.

Sec. 403. *Energy Management Strategies and Tools.* Agencies shall use a variety of energy management strategies and tools, where life-cycle cost-effective, to meet the goals of this order. An agency's use of these strategies and tools shall be taken into account in assessing the agency's progress and formulating its scorecard.

(a) *Financing Mechanisms.* Agencies shall maximize their use of available alternative financing contracting mechanisms, including Energy-Savings Performance Contracts and utility energy-efficiency service contracts, when life-cycle cost-effective, to reduce energy use and cost in their facilities and operations. Energy-Savings Performance Contracts, which are authorized under the National Energy Conservation Policy Act, as modified by the Energy Policy Act of 1992, and utility energy-efficiency service contracts provide significant opportunities for making Federal facilities more energy efficient at no net cost to taxpayers.

(b) *ENERGY STAR® and Other Energy Efficient Products.*

(1) Agencies shall select, where life-cycle cost-effective, **ENERGY STAR®** and other energy efficient products when acquiring energy-using products. For product groups where **ENERGY STAR®** labels are not yet available, agencies shall select products that are in the upper 25 percent of energy efficiency as designated by FEMP. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and DOE shall expedite the process of designating products as **ENERGY STAR®** and will merge their current efficiency rating procedures.

(2) GSA and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), with assistance from EPA and DOE, shall create clear catalogue listings that designate these products in both print and electronic formats. In addition, GSA and DLA

shall undertake pilot projects from selected energy-using products to show a “second price tag”, which means an accounting of the operating and purchase costs of the item, in both printed and electronic catalogues and assess the impact of providing this information on Federal purchasing decisions.

(3) Agencies shall incorporate energy efficient criteria consistent with **ENERGY STAR**® and other FEMP-designated energy efficiency levels into all guide specifications and project specifications developed for new construction and renovation, as well as into product specification language developed for Basic Ordering Agreements, Blanket Purchasing Agreements, Government Wide Acquisition Contracts, and all other purchasing procedures.

(4) DOE and OMB shall also explore the creation of financing agreements with private sector suppliers to provide private funding to offset higher up-front costs of efficient products. Within 9 months of the date of this order, DOE shall report back to the President’s Management Council on the viability of such alternative financing options.

(c) *ENERGY STAR*® Buildings. Agencies shall strive to meet the **ENERGY STAR**® Building criteria for energy performance and indoor environmental quality in their eligible facilities to the maximum extent practicable by the end of 2002. Agencies may use Energy-Savings Performance Contracts, utility energy-efficiency service contracts, or other means to conduct evaluations and make improvements to buildings in order to meet the criteria. Buildings that rank in the top 25 percent in energy efficiency relative to comparable commercial and Federal buildings will receive the **ENERGY STAR**® building label. Agencies shall integrate this building rating tool into their general facility audits.

(d) *Sustainable Building Design*. DOD and GSA, in consultation with DOE and EPA, shall develop sustainable design principles. Agencies shall apply such principles to the siting, design, and construction of new facilities. Agencies shall optimize life-cycle costs, pollution, and other environmental and energy costs associated with the construction, life-cycle operation, and decommissioning of the facility. Agencies shall consider using Energy-Savings Performance Contracts or utility energy-efficiency service contracts to aid them in constructing sustainably designed buildings.

(e) *Model Lease Provisions*. Agencies entering into leases, including the renegotiation or extension of existing leases, shall incorporate lease provisions that encourage energy and water efficiency wherever life-cycle cost-effective. Build-to-suit lease solicitations shall contain criteria encouraging sustainable design and development, energy efficiency, and verification of building performance. Agencies shall include a preference for buildings having the **ENERGY STAR**® building label in their selection criteria for acquiring leased buildings. In addition, all agencies shall encourage lessors to apply for the **ENERGY STAR**® building label and to explore and implement projects that would reduce costs to the Federal Government, including projects carried out through the lessors’ Energy-Savings Performance Contracts or utility energy-efficiency service contracts.

(f) *Industrial Facility Efficiency Improvements*. Agencies shall explore efficiency opportunities in industrial facilities for steam systems, boiler operation, air compressor systems, industrial processes, and fuel switching, including cogeneration and other efficiency and renewable energy technologies.

(g) *Highly Efficient Systems.* Agencies shall implement district energy systems, and other highly efficient systems, in new construction or retrofit projects when life-cycle cost-effective. Agencies shall consider combined cooling, heat, and power when upgrading and assessing facility power needs and shall use combined cooling, heat, and power systems when life-cycle cost-effective. Agencies shall survey local natural resources to optimize use of available biomass, bioenergy, geothermal, or other naturally occurring energy sources.

(h) *Off-Grid Generation.* Agencies shall use off-grid generation systems, including solar hot water, solar electric, solar outdoor lighting, small wind turbines, fuel cells, and other off-grid alternatives, where such systems are life-cycle cost-effective and offer benefits including energy efficiency, pollution prevention, source energy reductions, avoided infrastructure costs, or expedited service.

Sec. 404. *Electricity Use.* To advance the greenhouse gas and renewable energy goals of this order, and reduce source energy use, each agency shall strive to use electricity from clean, efficient, and renewable energy sources. An agency's efforts in purchasing electricity from efficient and renewable energy sources shall be taken into account in assessing the agency's progress and formulating its score card.

(a) *Competitive Power.* Agencies shall take advantage of competitive opportunities in the electricity and natural gas markets to reduce costs and enhance services. Agencies are encouraged to aggregate demand across facilities or agencies to maximize their economic advantage.

(b) *Reduced Greenhouse Gas Intensity of Electric Power.* When selecting electricity providers, agencies shall purchase electricity from sources that use high efficiency electric generating technologies when life-cycle cost-effective. Agencies shall consider the greenhouse gas intensity of the source of the electricity and strive to minimize the greenhouse gas intensity of purchased electricity.

(c) *Purchasing Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources.*

(1) Each agency shall evaluate its current use of electricity from renewable energy sources and report this level in its annual report to the President. Based on this review, each agency should adopt policies and pursue projects that increase the use of such electricity. Agencies should include provisions for the purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources as a component of their requests for bids whenever procuring electricity. Agencies may use savings from energy efficiency projects to pay additional incremental costs of electricity from renewable energy sources.

(2) In evaluating opportunities to comply with this section, agencies should consider: my Administration's goal of tripling nonhydroelectric renewable energy capacity in the United States by 2010; the renewable portfolio standard specified in the restructuring guidelines for the State in which the facility is located; GSA's efforts to make electricity from renewable energy sources available to Federal electricity purchasers; and EPA's guidelines on crediting renewable energy power in implementation of Clean Air Act standards.

Sec. 405. *Mobile Equipment.* Each agency shall seek to improve the design, construction, and operation of its mobile equipment, and shall implement all life-cycle cost-effective energy efficiency measures that result in cost

savings while improving mission performance. To the extent that such measures are life-cycle cost-effective, agencies shall consider enhanced use of alternative or renewable-based fuels.

Sec. 406. *Management and Government Performance.* Agencies shall use the following management strategies in meeting the goals of this order.

(a) *Awards.* Agencies shall use employee incentive programs to reward exceptional performance in implementing this order.

(b) *Performance Evaluations.* Agencies shall include successful implementation of provisions of this order in areas such as Energy-Savings Performance Contracts, sustainable design, energy efficient procurement, energy efficiency, water conservation, and renewable energy projects in the position descriptions and performance evaluations of agency heads, members of the agency energy team, principal program managers, heads of field offices, facility managers, energy managers, and other appropriate employees.

(c) *Retention of Savings and Rebates.* Agencies granted statutory authority to retain a portion of savings generated from efficient energy and water management are encouraged to permit the retention of the savings at the facility or site where the savings occur to provide greater incentive for that facility and its site managers to undertake more energy management initiatives, invest in renewable energy systems, and purchase electricity from renewable energy sources.

(d) *Training and Education.* Agencies shall ensure that all appropriate personnel receive training for implementing this order.

(1) DOE, DOD, and GSA shall provide relevant training or training materials for those programs that they make available to all Federal agencies relating to the energy management strategies contained in this order.

(2) The Federal Acquisition Institute and the Defense Acquisition University shall incorporate into existing procurement courses information on Federal energy management tools, including Energy-Savings Performance Contracts, utility energy-efficiency service contracts, **ENERGY STAR**® and other energy efficient products, and life-cycle cost analysis.

(3) All agencies are encouraged to develop outreach programs that include education, training, and promotion of **ENERGY STAR**® and other energy-efficient products for Federal purchase card users. These programs may include promotions with billing statements, user training, catalogue awareness, and exploration of vendor data collection of purchases.

(e) *Showcase Facilities.* Agencies shall designate exemplary new and existing facilities with significant public access and exposure as showcase facilities to highlight energy or water efficiency and renewable energy improvements.

PART 5—TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Sec. 501. Within 120 days of this order, the Director of OMB shall:

(a) develop and issue guidance to agency budget officers on preparation of annual funding requests associated with the implementation of the order for the FY 2001 budget;

(b) in collaboration with the Secretary of Energy, explain to agencies how to retain savings and reinvest in other energy and water management projects; and

(c) in collaboration with the Secretary of Energy through the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, periodically brief agency procurement executives on the use of Federal energy management tools, including Energy-Savings Performance Contracts, utility energy-efficiency service contracts, and procurement of energy efficient products and electricity from renewable energy sources.

Sec. 502. Within 180 days of this order, the Secretary of Energy, in collaboration with other agency heads, shall:

(a) issue guidelines to assist agencies in measuring energy per square foot, per unit of production, or other applicable unit in industrial, laboratory, research, and other energy-intensive facilities;

(b) establish criteria for determining which facilities are exempt from the order. In addition, DOE must provide guidance for agencies to report proposed exemptions;

(c) develop guidance to assist agencies in calculating appropriate energy baselines for previously exempt facilities and facilities occupied after 1990 in order to measure progress toward goals;

(d) issue guidance to clarify how agencies determine the life-cycle cost for investments required by the order, including how to compare different energy and fuel options and assess the current tools;

(e) issue guidance for providing credit toward energy efficiency goals for cost-effective projects where source energy use declines but site energy use increases; and

(f) provide guidance to assist each agency to determine a baseline of water consumption.

Sec. 503. Within 1 year of this order, the Secretary of Energy, in collaboration with other agency heads, shall:

(a) provide guidance for counting renewable and highly efficient energy projects and purchases of electricity from renewable and highly efficient energy sources toward agencies' progress in reaching greenhouse gas and energy reduction goals;

(b) develop goals for the amount of energy generated at Federal facilities from renewable energy technologies;

(c) support efforts to develop standards for the certification of low environmental impact hydropower facilities in order to facilitate the Federal purchase of such power;

(d) work with GSA and DLA to develop a plan for purchasing advanced energy products in bulk quantities for use in by multiple agencies;

(e) issue guidelines for agency use estimating the greenhouse gas emissions attributable to facility energy use. These guidelines shall include emissions associated with the production, transportation, and use of energy consumed in Federal facilities; and

(f) establish water conservation goals for Federal agencies.

Sec. 504. Within 120 days of this order, the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of GSA, in consultation with other agency heads, shall develop and issue sustainable design and development principles for the siting, design, and construction of new facilities.

Sec. 505. Within 180 days of this order, the Administrator of GSA, in collaboration with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, and other agency heads, shall:

(a) develop and issue guidance to assist agencies in ensuring that all project cost estimates, bids, and agency budget requests for design, construction, and renovation of facilities are based on life-cycle costs. Incentives for contractors involved in facility design and construction must be structured to encourage the contractors to design and build at the lowest life-cycle cost;

(b) make information available on opportunities to purchase electricity from renewable energy sources as defined by this order. This information should accommodate relevant State regulations and be updated periodically based on technological advances and market changes, at least every 2 years;

(c) develop Internet-based tools for both GSA and DLA customers to assist individual and agency purchasers in identifying and purchasing **ENERGY STAR**® and other energy efficient products for acquisition; and

(d) develop model lease provisions that incorporate energy efficiency and sustainable design.

PART 6—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 601. *Compliance by Independent Agencies.* Independent agencies are encouraged to comply with the provisions of this order.

Sec. 602. *Waivers.* If an agency determines that a provision in this order is inconsistent with its mission, the agency may ask DOE for a waiver of the provision. DOE will include a list of any waivers it grants in its Federal Energy Management Programs annual report to the Congress.

Sec. 603. *Scope.* (a) This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to create any right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable by law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any other person.

(b) This order applies to agency facilities in any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession over which the United States has jurisdiction. Agencies with facilities outside of these areas, however, are encouraged to make best efforts to comply with the goals of this order for those facilities. In addition, agencies can report energy improvements made outside the United States in their annual report to the President; these improvements may be considered in agency scorecard evaluations.

Sec. 604. *Revocations.* Executive Order 12902 of March 9, 1994, Executive Order 12759 of April 17, 1991, and Executive Order 12845 of April 21, 1993, are revoked.

Sec. 605. *Amendments to Federal Regulations.* The Federal Acquisition Regulation and other Federal regulations shall be amended to reflect

changes made by this order, including an amendment to facilitate agency purchases of electricity from renewable energy sources.

PART 7—DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this order:

Sec. 701. “Acquisition” means acquiring by contract supplies or services (including construction) by and for the use of the Federal Government through purchase or lease, whether the supplies or services are already in existence or must be created, developed, demonstrated, and evaluated. Acquisition begins at the point when agency needs are established and includes the description of requirements to satisfy agency needs, solicitation and selection of sources, award of contracts, contract financing, contract performance, contract administration, and those technical and management functions directly related to the process of fulfilling agency needs by contract.

Sec. 702. “Agency” means an executive agency as defined in 5 U.S.C. 105. For the purpose of this order, military departments, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 102, are covered under the auspices of DOD.

Sec. 703. “Energy-Savings Performance Contract” means a contract that provides for the performance of services for the design, acquisition, financing, installation, testing, operation, and where appropriate, maintenance and repair, of an identified energy or water conservation measure or series of measures at one or more locations. Such contracts shall provide that the contractor must incur costs of implementing energy savings measures, including at least the cost (if any) incurred in making energy audits, acquiring and installing equipment, and training personnel in exchange for a predetermined share of the value of the energy savings directly resulting from implementation of such measures during the term of the contract. Payment to the contractor is contingent upon realizing a guaranteed stream of future energy and cost savings. All additional savings will accrue to the Federal Government.

Sec. 704. “Exempt facility” or “Exempt mobile equipment” means a facility or a piece of mobile equipment for which an agency uses DOE-established criteria to determine that compliance with the Energy Policy Act of 1992 or this order is not practical.

Sec. 705. “Facility” means any individual building or collection of buildings, grounds, or structure, as well as any fixture or part thereof, including the associated energy or water-consuming support systems, which is constructed, renovated, or purchased in whole or in part for use by the Federal Government. It includes leased facilities where the Federal Government has a purchase option or facilities planned for purchase. In any provision of this order, the term “facility” also includes any building 100 percent leased for use by the Federal Government where the Federal Government pays directly or indirectly for the utility costs associated with its leased space. The term also includes Government-owned contractor-operated facilities.

Sec. 706. “Industrial facility” means any fixed equipment, building, or complex for production, manufacturing, or other processes that uses large amounts of capital equipment in connection with, or as part of, any process or system, and within which the majority of energy use is not devoted to the heating, cooling, lighting, ventilation, or to service the water heating energy load requirements of the facility.

Sec. 707. “Life-cycle costs” means the sum of the present values of investment costs, capital costs, installation costs, energy costs, operating costs, maintenance costs, and disposal costs, over the lifetime of the project, product, or measure. Additional guidance on measuring life-cycle costs is specified in 10 C.F.R. 436.19.

Sec. 708. “Life-cycle cost-effective” means the life-cycle costs of a product, project, or measure are estimated to be equal to or less than the base case (i.e., current or standard practice or product). Additional guidance on measuring cost-effectiveness is specified in 10 C.F.R. 436.18 (a), (b), and (c), 436.20, and 436.21.

Sec. 709. “Mobile equipment” means all Federally owned ships, aircraft, and nonroad vehicles.

Sec. 710. “Renewable energy” means energy produced by solar, wind, geothermal, and biomass power.

Sec. 711. “Renewable energy technology” means technologies that use renewable energy to provide light, heat, cooling, or mechanical or electrical energy for use in facilities or other activities. The term also means the use of integrated whole-building designs that rely upon renewable energy resources, including passive solar design.

Sec. 712. “Source energy” means the energy that is used at a site and consumed in producing and in delivering energy to a site, including, but not limited to, power generation, transmission, and distribution losses, and that is used to perform a specific function, such as space conditioning, lighting, or water heating.

Sec. 713. “Utility” means public agencies and privately owned companies that market, generate, and/or distribute energy or water, including electricity, natural gas, manufactured gas, steam, hot water, and chilled water as commodities for public use and that provide the service under Federal, State, or local regulated authority to all authorized customers. Utilities include: Federally owned nonprofit producers; municipal organizations; and investor or privately owned producers regulated by a State and/or the Federal Government; cooperatives owned by members and providing services mostly to their members; and other nonprofit State and local government agencies serving in this capacity.

Sec. 714. “Utility energy-efficiency service” means demand side management services provided by a utility to improve the efficiency of use of the commodity (electricity, gas, etc.) being distributed. Services can include, but are not limited to, energy efficiency and renewable energy project auditing, financing, design, installation, operation, maintenance, and monitoring.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

June 3, 1999.

Executive Order 13124 of June 4, 1999

Amending the Civil Service Rules Relating to Federal Employees With Psychiatric Disabilities

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including sections 3301 and 3302 of title 5, United States Code, and in order to give individuals with psychiatric disabilities the same hiring opportunities as persons with severe physical disabilities or mental retardation under the Civil Service Rules, and to permit individuals with psychiatric disabilities to obtain Civil Service competitive status, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Policy.*

(a) It is the policy of the United States to assure equality of opportunity, full participation, independent living, and economic self-sufficiency for persons with disabilities. The Federal Government as an employer should serve as a model for the employment of persons with disabilities and utilize the full potential of these talented citizens.

(b) The Civil Service Rules governing appointment of persons with psychiatric disabilities were adopted years ago when attitudes about mental illness were different than they are today, which led to stricter standards for hiring persons with psychiatric disabilities than for persons with mental retardation or severe physical disabilities. The Civil Service Rules provide that persons with mental retardation, severe physical disabilities, or psychiatric disabilities may be hired under excepted appointing authorities. While persons with mental retardation or severe physical disabilities may be appointed for more than 2 years and may convert to competitive status after completion of 2 years of satisfactory service in their excepted position, people with psychiatric disabilities may not.

(c) The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and the President's Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities believe that the Federal Government could better benefit from the contributions of persons with psychiatric disabilities if they were given the same opportunities available to people with mental retardation or severe physical disabilities.

Sec. 2. *Implementation.*

(a) The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall, consistent with OPM authority, provide that persons with psychiatric disabilities are subject to the same hiring rules as persons with mental retardation or severe physical disabilities.

(b) Civil Service Rule III (5 CFR Part 3) is amended by adding the following new paragraph to subsection (b) of section 3.1:

“(3) An employee with psychiatric disabilities who completes at least 2 years of satisfactory service in a position excepted from the competitive service.”

Sec. 3. The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to implement this order.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 4, 1999.

Executive Order 13125 of June 7, 1999

Increasing Participation of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in Federal Programs

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 improve the quality of life of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders through increased participation in Federal programs where they may be underserved (e.g., health, human services, education, housing, labor, transportation, and economic and community development), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. (a) There is established in the Department of Health and Human Services the President's Advisory Commission on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (Commission). The Commission shall consist of not more than 15 members appointed by the President, one of which shall be designated by the President as Chair. The Commission shall include members who: (i) have a history of involvement with the Asian American and Pacific Islander communities; (ii) are from the fields of health, human services, education, housing, labor, transportation, economic and community development, civil rights, and the business community; (iii) are from civic associations representing one or more of the diverse Asian American and Pacific Islander communities; and (iv) have such other experience as the President deems appropriate.

(b) The Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (Secretary) shall appoint an Executive Director for the Commission.

Sec. 2. The Commission shall provide advice to the President, through the Secretary, on: (a) the development, monitoring, and coordination of Federal efforts to improve the quality of life of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders through increased participation in Federal programs where such persons may be underserved and the collection of data related to Asian American and Pacific Islander populations and sub-populations; (b) ways to increase public-sector, private-sector, and community involvement in improving the health and well-being of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders; and (c) ways to foster research and data on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, including research and data on public health.

Sec. 3. The Department of Health and Human Services shall establish the White House Initiative on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (Initiative), an interagency working group (working group) whose members shall be appointed by their respective agencies. The Executive Director of the Commission shall also serve as the Director of the Initiative, and shall report to the Secretary or the Secretary's designee. The working group shall include both career and noncareer civil service staff and commissioned of-

ficers of the Public Health Service with expertise in health, human services, education, housing, labor, transportation, economic and community development, and other relevant issues. The working group shall advise the Secretary on the implementation and coordination of Federal programs as they relate to Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders across executive departments and agencies.

Sec. 4. The head of each executive department and each agency designated by the Secretary shall appoint a senior Federal official responsible for management or program administration to report directly to the agency head on activity under this Executive order, and to serve as a liaison to the Initiative. The Secretary also may designate additional Federal Government officials, with the agreement of the relevant agency head, to carry out the functions of the Initiative. To the extent permitted by law and to the extent practicable, each executive department and designated agency shall provide any appropriate information requested by the working group, including data relating to the eligibility for and participation of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in Federal programs. Where adequate data are not available, the Initiative shall suggest the means of collecting such data.

Sec. 5. Each executive department and designated agency (collectively, the “agency”) shall prepare a plan for, and shall document, its efforts to improve the quality of life of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders through increased participation in Federal programs where Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders may be underserved. This plan shall address, among other things, Federal efforts to: (a) improve the quality of life for Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders through increased participation in Federal programs where they may be underserved and the collection of data related to Asian American and Pacific Islander populations and sub-populations; (b) increase public-sector, private-sector, and community involvement in improving the health and well-being of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders; and (c) foster research and data on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, including research and data on public health. Each agency’s plan shall provide appropriate measurable objectives and, after the first year, shall assess that agency’s performance on the goals set in the previous year’s plan. Each plan shall be submitted at a date to be established by the Secretary.

Sec. 6. The Secretary shall review the agency plans and develop for submission to the President an integrated Federal plan (Federal Plan) to improve the quality of life of Asian American and Pacific Islanders through increased participation in Federal programs where such persons may be underserved. Actions described in the Federal Plan shall address improving access by Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders to Federal programs and fostering advances in relevant research and data. The Secretary shall ensure that the working group is given the opportunity to comment on the proposed Federal Plan prior to its submission to the President. The Secretary shall disseminate the Federal Plan to appropriate members of the executive branch. The findings and recommendations in the Federal Plan shall be considered by the agencies in their policies and activities.

Sec. 7. Notwithstanding any other Executive order, the responsibilities of the President that are applicable to the Commission under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, except that of reporting to the Con-

gress, shall be performed by the Secretary in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

Sec. 8. Members of the Commission 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). To the extent permitted by law and appropriations, and where practicable, agencies shall, upon request by the Secretary, provide assistance to the Commission and to the Initiative. The Department of Health and Human Services shall provide administrative support and funding for the Commission.

Sec. 9. The Commission shall terminate 2 years after the date of this Executive order unless the Commission is renewed by the President prior to the end of that 2-year period.

Sec. 10. For the purposes of this order, the terms: (a) “Asian American” includes persons having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent; and

(b) “Pacific Islander” includes the aboriginal, indigenous, native peoples of Hawaii and other Pacific Islands within the jurisdiction of the United States.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 7, 1999.

Executive Order 13126 of June 12, 1999

Prohibition of Acquisition of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to continue the executive branch’s commitment to fighting abusive child labor practices, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section. 1. Policy. It shall be the policy of the United States Government, consistent with the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1307, the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. 201 *et. seq.*, and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, 41 U.S.C. 35 *et seq.*, that executive agencies shall take appropriate actions to enforce the laws prohibiting the manufacture or importation of goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part by forced or indentured child labor.

Sec. 2. Publication of List. Within 120 days after the date of this order, the Department of Labor, in consultation and cooperation with the Department of the Treasury and the Department of State, shall publish in the **Federal Register** a list of products, identified by their country of origin, that those Departments have a reasonable basis to believe might have been mined, produced, or manufactured by forced or indentured child labor. The Department of Labor may conduct hearings to assist in the identification of those products.

Sec. 3. *Procurement Regulations.* Within 120 days after the date of this order, the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council shall issue proposed rules to implement the following:

(a) *Required Solicitation Provisions.* Each solicitation of offers for a contract for the procurement of a product included on the list published under section 2 of this order shall include the following provisions:

(1) A provision that requires the contractor to certify to the contracting officer that the contractor or, in the case of an incorporated contractor, a responsible official of the contractor has made a good faith effort to determine whether forced or indentured child labor was used to mine, produce, or manufacture any product furnished under the contract and that, on the basis of those efforts, the contractor is unaware of any such use of child labor; and

(2) A provision that obligates the contractor to cooperate fully in providing reasonable access to the contractor's records, documents, persons, or premises if reasonably requested by authorized officials of the contracting agency, the Department of the Treasury, or the Department of Justice, for the purpose of determining whether forced or indentured child labor was used to mine, produce, or manufacture any product furnished under the contract.

(b) *Investigations.* Whenever a contracting officer of an executive agency has reason to believe that forced or indentured child labor was used to mine, produce, or manufacture a product furnished pursuant to a contract subject to the requirements of subsection 3(a) of this order, the head of the executive agency shall refer the matter for investigation to the Inspector General of the executive agency and, as the head of the executive agency or the Inspector General determines appropriate, to the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury.

(c) *Remedies.*

(1) The head of an executive agency may impose remedies as provided in this subsection in the case of a contractor under a contract of the executive agency if the head of the executive agency finds that the contractor:

- (i) Has furnished under the contract products that have been mined, produced, or manufactured by forced or indentured child labor or uses forced or indentured child labor in the mining, production, or manufacturing operations of the contractor;
- (ii) Has submitted a false certification under subsection 3(a)(1) of this order; or
- (iii) Has failed to cooperate in accordance with the obligation imposed pursuant to subsection 3(a)(2) of this order.

(2) The head of an executive agency, in his or her sole discretion, may terminate a contract on the basis of any finding described in subsection 3(c)(1) of this order for any contract entered into after the date the regulation called for in section 3 of this order is published in final.

(3) The head of an executive agency may debar or suspend a contractor from eligibility for Federal contracts on the basis of a finding that the contractor has engaged in an act described in subsection 3(c)(1) of this order. The provision for debarment may not exceed 3 years.

(4) The Administrator of General Services shall include on the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs (maintained by the Administrator as described in the Federal Acquisition Regulation) each party that is debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment or suspension, or declared ineligible by the head of an agency on the basis that the person has engaged in an act described in subsection 3(c)(1) of this order.

(5) This section shall not be construed to limit the use of other remedies available to the head of an executive agency or any other official of the Federal Government on the basis of a finding described in subsection 3(c)(1) of this order.

Sec. 4. *Report.* Within 2 years after implementation of any final rule under this order, the Administrator of General Services, with the assistance of other executive agencies, shall submit to the Office of Management and Budget a report on the actions taken pursuant to this order.

Sec. 5. *Scope.* (a) Any proposed rules issued pursuant to section 3 of this order shall apply only to acquisitions for a total amount in excess of the micro-purchase threshold as defined in section 32(f) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 428(f)).

(b) This order does not apply to a contract that is for the procurement of any product, or any article, material, or supply contained in a product that is mined, produced, or manufactured in any foreign country if:

- (1) the foreign country is a party to the Agreement on Government Procurement annexed to the WTO Agreement or a party to the North American Free Trade Agreement ("NAFTA"); and
- (2) the contract is of a value that is equal to or greater than the United States threshold specified in the Agreement on Government Procurement annexed to the WTO Agreement or NAFTA, whichever is applicable.

Sec. 6. *Definitions.* (a) "Executive agency" and "agency" have the meaning given to "executive agency" in section 4(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(1)).

(b) "WTO Agreement" means the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, entered into on April 15, 1994.

(c) "Forced or indentured child labor" means all work or service (1) exacted from any person under the age of 18 under the menace of any penalty for its nonperformance and for which the worker does not offer himself voluntarily; or (2) performed by any person under the age of 18 pursuant to a contract the enforcement of which can be accomplished by process or penalties.

Sec. 7. *Judicial Review.* This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and does not create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable by law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any other person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 12, 1999.

Executive Order 13127 of June 14, 1999

Amendment to Executive Order 13073, Year 2000 Conversion

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to create the Information Coordination Center to assist the Chair of the President's Council on Year 2000 Conversion in addressing year 2000 conversion problems both domestically and internationally, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order 13073 is amended as follows:

Section 1. A new section 5 is added to the order and shall read “**Sec. 5. Information Coordination Center.** (a) To assist the Chair in the Y2K response duties included under section 2(c) of this order, there shall be established the Information Coordination Center (ICC) in the General Services Administration.

(b) At the direction of the Chair, the ICC will assist in making preparations for information sharing and coordination within the Federal Government and key components of the public and private sectors, coordinating agency assessments of Y2K emergencies that could have an adverse affect on U.S. interests at home and abroad, and, if necessary, assisting Federal agencies and the Chair in reconstitution processes where appropriate.

(c) The ICC will:

(1) consist of officials from executive agencies, designated by agency heads under subsection 3(a)(2) of this order, who have expertise in important management and technical areas, computer hardware, software or security systems, reconstitution and recovery, and of additional personnel hired directly or by contract, as required, to carry out the duties described under section 5 of this order;

(2) work with the Council and the Office of Management and Budget to assure that Federal efforts to restore critical systems are coordinated with efforts managed by Federal agencies acting under existing emergency response authorities.”

(d) The Chair of the President's Council on Year 2000 Conversion shall designate a Director of the ICC.

Sec. 2. The preexisting section 5 of Executive Order 13073 shall be renumbered as section 6.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 14, 1999.

Executive Order 13128 of June 25, 1999

Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1998 (as enacted in Division I of Public Law 105–277) (the Act), the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in order to facilitate implementation of the Act and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (the “Convention”), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The Department of State shall be the United States National Authority (the “USNA”) for purposes of the Act and the Convention.

Sec. 2. The USNA shall coordinate the implementation of the provisions of the Act and the Convention with an interagency group consisting of the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Energy, and the heads of such other agencies or departments, or their designees, I may consider necessary or advisable.

Sec. 3. The Departments of State and Commerce, and other agencies as appropriate, each shall issue, amend, or revise regulations, orders, or directives as necessary to implement the Act and U.S. obligations under Article VI and related provisions of the Convention. Regulations under section 401(a) of the Act shall be issued by the Department of Commerce by a date specified by the USNA, which shall review and approve these regulations, in coordination with the interagency group designated in section 2 of this order, prior to their issuance.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized:

(a) to obtain and execute warrants pursuant to section 305 of the Act for the purposes of conducting inspections of facilities subject to the regulations issued by the Department of Commerce pursuant to section 3 of this order;

(b) to suspend or revoke export privileges pursuant to section 211 of the Act; and

(c) to carry out all functions with respect to proceedings under section 501(a) of the Act and to issue regulations with respect thereto, except for those functions that the Act specifies are to be performed by the Secretary of State or the USNA.

Sec. 5. The Departments of State, Defense, Commerce, and Energy, and other agencies as appropriate, are authorized to carry out, consistent with the Act and in accordance with subsequent directives, appropriate functions that are not otherwise assigned in the Act and are necessary to implement the provisions of the Convention and the Act.

Sec. 6. The Departments of State, Defense, Commerce, and Energy, and other agencies, as appropriate, are authorized to provide assistance to facilities not owned or operated by the U.S. Government, or contracted for use

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by or for the U.S. Government, in meeting reporting requirements and in preparing the facilities for possible inspection pursuant to the Convention.

Sec. 7. The USNA, in coordination with the interagency group designated in section 2 of this order, is authorized to determine whether disclosure of confidential business information pursuant to section 404(c) of the Act is in the national interest. Disclosure will not be permitted if contrary to national security or law enforcement needs.

Sec. 8. In order to take additional steps with respect to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and means of delivering them and the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order 12938 of November 14, 1994, as amended by Executive Order 13094 of July 30, 1998, section 3 of Executive Order 12938, as amended, is amended to add a new subsection (e) to read as follows:

“(e) the Secretary of Commerce shall impose and enforce such restrictions on the importation of chemicals into the United States as may be necessary to carry out the requirements of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction.”

Sec. 9. Any investigation emanating from a possible violation of this order, or of any license, order, or regulation issued pursuant to this order, involving or revealing a possible violation of 18 U.S.C. section 229 shall be referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which shall coordinate with the referring agency and other appropriate agencies. The FBI shall timely notify the referring agency and other appropriate agencies of any action it takes on such referrals.

Sec. 10. Nothing 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. 11. (a) This order shall take effect at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time, June 26, 1999.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 25, 1999.

Executive Order 13129 of July 4, 1999**Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions With the Taliban**

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 actions and policies of the Taliban in Afghanistan, in allowing territory under its control in Afghanistan to be used as a safe haven and base of operations for Usama bin Ladin and the Al-Qaida organization who have committed and threaten to continue to commit acts of violence against the United States and its nationals, 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, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date:

- (a) all property and interests in property of the Taliban; and
- (b) all property and interests in property of persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General:
 - (i) to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of, the Taliban; or
 - (ii) to provide financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, any of the foregoing,

that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, are blocked.

Sec. 2. 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, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date:

- (a) any transaction or dealing by United States persons or within the United States in property or interests in property blocked pursuant to this order is prohibited, including the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of the Taliban or persons designated pursuant to this order;
- (b) the exportation, reexportation, sale, or supply, directly or indirectly, from the United States, or by a United States person, wherever located, of any goods, software, technology (including technical data), or services to the territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban or to the Taliban or persons designated pursuant to this order is prohibited;
- (c) the importation into the United States of any goods, software, technology, or services owned or controlled by the Taliban or persons designated pursuant to this order or from the territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban is prohibited;
- (d) 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 is prohibited; and
- (e) any conspiracy formed to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby directed to authorize commercial sales of agricultural commodities and products, medicine, and medical equipment for civilian end use in the territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban under appropriate safeguards to prevent diversion to military, paramilitary, or terrorist end users or end use or to political end use.

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, corporation, or other organization, group, or subgroup;

(c) the term “the Taliban” means the political/military entity headquartered in Kandahar, Afghanistan that as of the date of this order exercises de facto control over the territory of Afghanistan described in paragraph (d) of this section, its agencies and instrumentalities, and the Taliban leaders listed in the Annex to this order or designated by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General. The Taliban is also known as the “Taleban,” “Islamic Movement of Taliban,” “the Taliban Islamic Movement,” “Talibano Islami Tahrik,” and “Tahrike Islami’a Taliban”

(d) the term “territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban” means the territory referred to as the “Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan,” known in Pashtun as “de Afghanistan Islami Emarat” or in Dari as “Emarat Islami-e Afghanistan,” including the following provinces of the country of Afghanistan: Kandahar, Farah, Helmund, Nimruz, Herat, Badghis, Ghowr, Oruzghon, Zabol, Paktiha, Ghazni, Nangarhar, Lowgar, Vardan, Faryab, Jowlan, Balkh, and Paktika. The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to modify the description of the term “territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban”

(e) 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.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, 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 is effective at 12:01 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time on July 6, 1999.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 4, 1999.

Annex

Mohammed Omar (Amir al-Mumineen [Commander of the Faithful]);

Executive Order 13130 of July 14, 1999

National Infrastructure Assurance Council

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), and in order to support a coordinated effort by both government and private sector entities to address threats to our Nation's critical infrastructure, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Establishment.* (a) There is established the National Infrastructure Assurance Council (NIAC). The NIAC shall be composed of not more than 30 members appointed by the President. The members of the NIAC shall be selected from the private sector, including private sector entities representing the critical infrastructures identified in Executive Order 13010, and from State and local government. The members of the NIAC shall have expertise relevant to the functions of the NIAC and shall not be full-time officials or employees of the executive branch of the Federal Government.

(b) The President shall designate a Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson from among the members of the NIAC.

(c) The National Coordinator for Security, Infrastructure Protection and Counter-Terrorism at the National Security Council (National Coordinator) will serve as the Executive Director of the NIAC.

(d) The Senior Director for Critical Infrastructure Protection at the National Security Council will serve as the NIAC's liaison to other agencies.

(e) Individuals appointed by the President will serve for a period of 2 years. Service shall be limited to no more than 3 consecutive terms.

Section 2. *Functions.* (a) The NIAC will meet periodically to:

(1) enhance the partnership of the public and private sectors in protecting our critical infrastructure and provide reports on this issue to the President as appropriate;

(2) propose and develop ways to encourage private industry to perform periodic risk assessments of critical processes, including information and telecommunications systems; and

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(3) monitor the development of Private Sector Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (PSISACs) and provide recommendations to the National Coordinator and the National Economic Council on how these organizations can best foster improved cooperation among the PSISACs, the National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC), and other Federal Government entities.

(b) The NIAC will report to the President through the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, who shall assure appropriate coordination with the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy.

(c) The NIAC will advise the lead agencies with critical infrastructure responsibilities, sector coordinators, the NIPC, the PSISACs and the National Coordinator on the subjects of the NIAC's function in whatever manner the Chair of the NIAC, the National Coordinator, and the head of the affected entity deem appropriate.

(d) Senior Federal Government officials will participate in the meetings of the NIAC as appropriate.

(e) The Department of Commerce shall perform the functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act for the NIAC, except that of reporting to the Congress, in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

Section 3. Administration. To the extent permitted by law:

(a) The NIAC may hold open and closed hearings, conduct inquiries, and establish subcommittees as necessary.

(b) All executive departments and agencies shall cooperate with the NIAC and provide such assistance, information, and advice to the NIAC as it may request, as appropriate.

(c) Members of the NIAC shall serve without compensation for their work on the NIAC. While engaged in the work of the Council, members will be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in the Government service.

(d) To the extent permitted by law, and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Department of Commerce, through the Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office, shall provide the NIAC with administrative services, staff, and other support services, and such funds as may be necessary for the performance of its functions.

(e) The Council shall terminate 2 years from the date of this order, unless extended by the President prior to that date.

Section 4. Judicial Review. This order is not intended to create any right, benefit, trust, or responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 14, 1999.

Executive Order 13131 of July 22, 1999

**Further Amendments to Executive Order 12757,
Implementation of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Agriculture Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (“ATDA Act”), as amended, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA), as amended, the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104–107), and the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–214), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Amendment of Executive Order 12757.* Executive Order 12757, “Implementation of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative,” as amended by Executive Orders 12823 and 13028, is further amended as follows:

(a) The Title is amended by adding at the end thereof “and the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998”.

(b) The Preamble is amended:

(1) by striking the comma (“,”) after Public Law 101–624, and inserting instead “and”; and

(2) by inserting “and Public Law 105–214” after “Public Law 102–549”.

(c) Section 1 is amended:

(1) by striking “and” after “sections 703”, and inserting instead a comma (“,”);

(2) by inserting “, 805(b), 806(a), 807(a), 808(a)(1)(A), 808(a)(2), 812 and 813” after “704”;

(3) by inserting “and the corresponding determinations required by section 805(b) of the FAA,” after “FAA” the second time it appears; and

(4) by inserting “sections 808(a)(1)(B) and (C), and 808(a)(4) of the FAA, and by” after “The functions vested in the President by” the second time it appears.

(d) Section 3(b) is amended:

(1) by striking “also” after “Enterprise for the Americas Board shall”; and

(2) by inserting at the end of the section “The Enterprise for the Americas Board, as constituted pursuant to section 811 of the FAA, shall also advise the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development on the Secretary’s negotiation of Tropical Forest Agreements.”

(e) Section 3(c) is amended:

(1) by striking “section 708(c)” after “the ATDA Act and”, and inserting instead “sections 708(c) and 809(c)”;

(2) by striking “and” after “environmental framework agreements” and inserting instead a comma (“,”); and

(3) by inserting “and the Tropical Forest Agreements, respectively” after “Americas Framework Agreements”.

- (f) Section 4(a) is amended by inserting at the end thereof “The two additional U.S. Government members of the Enterprise for the Americas Board appointed pursuant to section 811(b)(1)(A) of the FAA shall be a representative of the International Forestry Division of the United States Forest Service and a representative of the Council on Environmental Quality.”
- (g) Section 4(c)(1) is amended by striking “section 708(c)(3)(C)” and inserting instead “sections 708(c)(3)(C) and 811(c)(3)”.
- (h) Section 4(c)(2) is amended by striking “Part IV” and inserting instead “Parts IV and V”.
- (i) Section 4(d) is amended to read as follows: “(d) The five private non-governmental organization members of the Board appointed pursuant to section 610(b)(1)(B) of the ATDA Act and the two additional members appointed pursuant to section 811(b)(1)(B) of the FAA shall be appointed by the President.”

Section 2. *Judicial Review.* This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the Federal Government, and is not intended to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by a party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 22, 1999.

Executive Order 13132 of August 4, 1999

Federalism

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to guarantee the division of governmental responsibilities between the national government and the States that was intended by the Framers of the Constitution, to ensure that the principles of federalism established by the Framers guide the executive departments and agencies in the formulation and implementation of policies, and to further the policies of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Definitions.* For purposes of this order:

(a) “Policies that have federalism implications” refers to regulations, legislative comments or proposed legislation, and other policy statements or actions that have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

(b) “State” or “States” refer to the States of the United States of America, individually or collectively, and, where relevant, to State governments, including units of local government and other political subdivisions established by the States.

(c) “Agency” means any authority of the United States that is an “agency” under 44 U.S.C. 3502(1), other than those considered to be independent regulatory agencies, as defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(5).

(d) “State and local officials” means elected officials of State and local governments or their representative national organizations.

Sec. 2. *Fundamental Federalism Principles.* In formulating and implementing policies that have federalism implications, agencies shall be guided by the following fundamental federalism principles:

(a) Federalism is rooted in the belief that issues that are not national in scope or significance are most appropriately addressed by the level of government closest to the people.

(b) The people of the States created the national government and delegated to it enumerated governmental powers. All other sovereign powers, save those expressly prohibited the States by the Constitution, are reserved to the States or to the people.

(c) The constitutional relationship among sovereign governments, State and national, is inherent in the very structure of the Constitution and is formalized in and protected by the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution.

(d) The people of the States are free, subject only to restrictions in the Constitution itself or in constitutionally authorized Acts of Congress, to define the moral, political, and legal character of their lives.

(e) The Framers recognized that the States possess unique authorities, qualities, and abilities to meet the needs of the people and should function as laboratories of democracy.

(f) The nature of our constitutional system encourages a healthy diversity in the public policies adopted by the people of the several States according to their own conditions, needs, and desires. In the search for enlightened public policy, individual States and communities are free to experiment with a variety of approaches to public issues. One-size-fits-all approaches to public policy problems can inhibit the creation of effective solutions to those problems.

(g) Acts of the national government—whether legislative, executive, or judicial in nature—that exceed the enumerated powers of that government under the Constitution violate the principle of federalism established by the Framers.

(h) Policies of the national government should recognize the responsibility of—and should encourage opportunities for—individuals, families, neighborhoods, local governments, and private associations to achieve their personal, social, and economic objectives through cooperative effort.

(i) The national government should be deferential to the States when taking action that affects the policymaking discretion of the States and should act only with the greatest caution where State or local governments have identified uncertainties regarding the constitutional or statutory authority of the national government.

Sec. 3. *Federalism Policymaking Criteria.* In addition to adhering to the fundamental federalism principles set forth in section 2, agencies shall adhere, to the extent permitted by law, to the following criteria when formulating and implementing policies that have federalism implications:

(a) There shall be strict adherence to constitutional principles. Agencies shall closely examine the constitutional and statutory authority supporting any action that would limit the policymaking discretion of the States and shall carefully assess the necessity for such action. To the extent practicable, State and local officials shall be consulted before any such action is implemented. Executive Order 12372 of July 14, 1982 (“Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs”) remains in effect for the programs and activities to which it is applicable.

(b) National action limiting the policymaking discretion of the States shall be taken only where there is constitutional and statutory authority for the action and the national activity is appropriate in light of the presence of a problem of national significance. Where there are significant uncertainties as to whether national action is authorized or appropriate, agencies shall consult with appropriate State and local officials to determine whether Federal objectives can be attained by other means.

(c) With respect to Federal statutes and regulations administered by the States, the national government shall grant the States the maximum administrative discretion possible. Intrusive Federal oversight of State administration is neither necessary nor desirable.

(d) When undertaking to formulate and implement policies that have federalism implications, agencies shall:

(1) encourage States to develop their own policies to achieve program objectives and to work with appropriate officials in other States;

(2) where possible, defer to the States to establish standards;

(3) in determining whether to establish uniform national standards, consult with appropriate State and local officials as to the need for national standards and any alternatives that would limit the scope of national standards or otherwise preserve State prerogatives and authority; and

(4) where national standards are required by Federal statutes, consult with appropriate State and local officials in developing those standards.

Sec. 4. *Special Requirements for Preemption.* Agencies, in taking action that preempts State law, shall act in strict accordance with governing law.

(a) Agencies shall construe, in regulations and otherwise, a Federal statute to preempt State law only where the statute contains an express preemption provision or there is some other clear evidence that the Congress intended preemption of State law, or where the exercise of State authority conflicts with the exercise of Federal authority under the Federal statute.

(b) Where a Federal statute does not preempt State law (as addressed in subsection (a) of this section), agencies shall construe any authorization in the statute for the issuance of regulations as authorizing preemption of State law by rulemaking only when the exercise of State authority directly conflicts with the exercise of Federal authority under the Federal statute or there is clear evidence to conclude that the Congress intended the agency to have the authority to preempt State law.

(c) Any regulatory preemption of State law shall be restricted to the minimum level necessary to achieve the objectives of the statute pursuant to which the regulations are promulgated.

(d) When an agency foresees the possibility of a conflict between State law and Federally protected interests within its area of regulatory responsibility, the agency shall consult, to the extent practicable, with appropriate State and local officials in an effort to avoid such a conflict.

(e) When an agency proposes to act through adjudication or rulemaking to preempt State law, the agency shall provide all affected State and local officials notice and an opportunity for appropriate participation in the proceedings.

Sec. 5. *Special Requirements for Legislative Proposals.* Agencies shall not submit to the Congress legislation that would:

(a) directly regulate the States in ways that would either interfere with functions essential to the States' separate and independent existence or be inconsistent with the fundamental federalism principles in section 2;

(b) attach to Federal grants conditions that are not reasonably related to the purpose of the grant; or

(c) preempt State law, unless preemption is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles set forth in section 2, and unless a clearly legitimate national purpose, consistent with the federalism policymaking criteria set forth in section 3, cannot otherwise be met.

Sec. 6. *Consultation.*

(a) Each agency shall have an accountable process to ensure meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications. Within 90 days after the effective date of this order, the head of each agency shall designate an official with principal responsibility for the agency's implementation of this order and that designated official shall submit to the Office of Management and Budget a description of the agency's consultation process.

(b) To the extent practicable and permitted by law, no agency shall promulgate any regulation that has federalism implications, that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on State and local governments, and that is not required by statute, unless:

(1) funds necessary to pay the direct costs incurred by the State and local governments in complying with the regulation are provided by the Federal Government; or

(2) the agency, prior to the formal promulgation of the regulation,

(A) consulted with State and local officials early in the process of developing the proposed regulation;

(B) in a separately identified portion of the preamble to the regulation as it is to be issued in the **Federal Register**, provides to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget a federalism summary impact statement, which consists of a description of the extent of the agency's prior consultation with State and local officials, a summary of the nature of their concerns and the agency's position supporting the need to issue the regulation, and a statement of the extent to which the concerns of State and local officials have been met; and

(C) makes available to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget any written communications submitted to the agency by State and local officials.

(c) To the extent practicable and permitted by law, no agency shall promulgate any regulation that has federalism implications and that preempts State law, unless the agency, prior to the formal promulgation of the regulation,

(1) consulted with State and local officials early in the process of developing the proposed regulation;

(2) in a separately identified portion of the preamble to the regulation as it is to be issued in the **Federal Register**, provides to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget a federalism summary impact statement, which consists of a description of the extent of the agency's prior consultation with State and local officials, a summary of the nature of their concerns and the agency's position supporting the need to issue the regulation, and a statement of the extent to which the concerns of State and local officials have been met; and

(3) makes available to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget any written communications submitted to the agency by State and local officials.

Sec. 7. *Increasing Flexibility for State and Local Waivers.*

(a) Agencies shall review the processes under which State and local governments apply for waivers of statutory and regulatory requirements and take appropriate steps to streamline those processes.

(b) Each agency shall, to the extent practicable and permitted by law, consider any application by a State for a waiver of statutory or regulatory requirements in connection with any program administered by that agency with a general view toward increasing opportunities for utilizing flexible policy approaches at the State or local level in cases in which the proposed waiver is consistent with applicable Federal policy objectives and is otherwise appropriate.

(c) Each agency shall, to the extent practicable and permitted by law, render a decision upon a complete application for a waiver within 120 days of receipt of such application by the agency. If the application for a waiver is not granted, the agency shall provide the applicant with timely written notice of the decision and the reasons therefor.

(d) This section applies only to statutory or regulatory requirements that are discretionary and subject to waiver by the agency.

Sec. 8. *Accountability.*

(a) In transmitting any draft final regulation that has federalism implications to the Office of Management and Budget pursuant to Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993, each agency shall include a certification from the official designated to ensure compliance with this order stating that the requirements of this order have been met in a meaningful and timely manner.

(b) In transmitting proposed legislation that has federalism implications to the Office of Management and Budget, each agency shall include a certification from the official designated to ensure compliance with this order that all relevant requirements of this order have been met.

(c) Within 180 days after the effective date of this order, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Assistant to the President

for Intergovernmental Affairs shall confer with State and local officials to ensure that this order is being properly and effectively implemented.

Sec. 9. *Independent Agencies.* Independent regulatory agencies are encouraged to comply with the provisions of this order.

Sec. 10. *General Provisions.*

(a) This order shall supplement but not supersede the requirements contained in Executive Order 12372 (“Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs”), Executive Order 12866 (“Regulatory Planning and Review”), Executive Order 12988 (“Civil Justice Reform”), and OMB Circular A–19.

(b) Executive Order 12612 (“Federalism”), Executive Order 12875 (“Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership”), Executive Order 13083 (“Federalism”), and Executive Order 13095 (“Suspension of Executive Order 13083”) are revoked.

(c) This order shall be effective 90 days after the date of this order.

Sec. 11. *Judicial Review.* This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch, and is not intended to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 4, 1999.

Executive Order 13133 of August 5, 1999

Working Group on Unlawful Conduct on the Internet

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to address unlawful conduct that involves the use of the Internet, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Establishment and Purpose.* (a) There is hereby established a working group to address unlawful conduct that involves the use of the Internet (“Working Group”). The purpose of the Working Group shall be to prepare a report and recommendations concerning:

- (1) The extent to which existing Federal laws provide a sufficient basis for effective investigation and prosecution of unlawful conduct that involves the use of the Internet, such as the illegal sale of guns, explosives, controlled substances, and prescription drugs, as well as fraud and child pornography.
- (2) The extent to which new technology tools, capabilities, or legal authorities may be required for effective investigation and prosecution of unlawful conduct that involves the use of the Internet; and
- (3) The potential for new or existing tools and capabilities to educate and empower parents, teachers, and others to prevent or to minimize the risks from unlawful conduct that involves the use of the Internet.

(b) The Working Group shall undertake this review in the context of current Administration Internet policy, which includes support for industry

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self-regulation where possible, technology-neutral laws and regulations, and an appreciation of the Internet as an important medium both domestically and internationally for commerce and free speech.

Sec. 2. *Schedule.* The Working Group shall complete its work to the greatest extent possible and present its report and recommendations to the President and Vice President within 120 days of the date of this order. Prior to such presentation, the report and recommendations shall be circulated through the Office of Management and Budget for review and comment by all appropriate Federal agencies.

Sec. 3. *Membership.*

(a) The Working Group shall be composed of the following members:

- (1) The Attorney General (who shall serve as Chair of the Working Group).
- (2) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget.
- (3) The Secretary of the Treasury.
- (4) The Secretary of Commerce.
- (5) The Secretary of Education.
- (6) The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- (7) The Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.
- (8) The Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration.
- (9) The Chair of the Federal Trade Commission.
- (10) The Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration; and
- (11) Other Federal officials deemed appropriate by the Chair of the Working Group.

(b) The co-chairs of the Interagency Working Group on Electronic Commerce shall serve as liaison to and attend meetings of the Working Group. Members of the Working Group may serve on the Working Group through designees.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 5, 1999.

Executive Order 13134 of August 12, 1999**Developing and Promoting Biobased Products and Bioenergy**

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 stimulate the creation and early adoption of technologies needed to make biobased products and bioenergy cost-competitive in large national and international markets, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Policy.* Current biobased product and bioenergy technology has the potential to make renewable farm and forestry resources major sources of affordable electricity, fuel, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and other materials. Technical advances in these areas can create an expanding array of exciting new business and employment opportunities for farmers, foresters,

ranchers, and other businesses in rural America. These technologies can create new markets for farm and forest waste products, new economic opportunities for underused land, and new value-added business opportunities. They also have the potential to reduce our Nation's dependence on foreign oil, improve air quality, water quality, and flood control, decrease erosion, and help minimize net production of greenhouse gases. It is the policy of this Administration, therefore, to develop a comprehensive national strategy, including research, development, and private sector incentives, to stimulate the creation and early adoption of technologies needed to make biobased products and bioenergy cost-competitive in large national and international markets.

Sec. 2. *Establishment of the Interagency Council on Biobased Products and Bioenergy.* (a) There is established the Interagency Council on Biobased Products and Bioenergy (the "Council"). The Council shall be composed of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, and the Interior, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, the Director of the National Science Foundation, the Federal Environmental Executive, and the heads of other relevant agencies as may be determined by the Co-Chairs of the Council. Members may serve on the Council through designees. Designees shall be senior officials who report directly to the agency head (Assistant Secretary or equivalent).

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Energy shall serve as Co-Chairs of the Council.

(c) The Council shall prepare annually a strategic plan for the President outlining overall national goals in the development and use of biobased products and bioenergy in an environmentally sound manner and how these goals can best be achieved through Federal programs and integrated planning. The goals shall include promoting national economic growth with specific attention to rural economic interests, energy security, and environmental sustainability and protection. These strategic plans shall be compatible with the national goal of producing safe and affordable supplies of food, feed, and fiber in a way that is sustainable and protects the environment, and shall include measurable objectives. Specifically, these strategic plans shall cover the following areas:

(1) biobased products, including commercial and industrial chemicals, pharmaceuticals, products with large carbon sequestering capacity, and other materials; and

(2) biomass used in the production of energy (electricity; liquid, solid, and gaseous fuels; and heat).

(d) To ensure that the United States takes full advantage of the potential economic and environmental benefits of bioenergy, these strategic plans shall be based on analyses of: (1) the economic impacts of expanded biomass production and use; and (2) the impacts on national environmental objectives, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Specifically, these plans shall include:

(1) a description of priorities for research, development, demonstration, and other investments in biobased products and bioenergy;

(2) a coordinated Federal program of research, building on the research budgets of each participating agency; and

(3) proposals for using existing agency authorities to encourage the adoption and use of biobased products and bioenergy and recommended legislation for modifying these authorities or creating new authorities if needed.

(e) The first annual strategic plan shall be submitted to the President within 8 months from the date of this order.

(f) The Council shall coordinate its activities with actions called for in all relevant Executive orders and shall not be in conflict with proposals advocated by other Executive orders.

Sec. 3. *Establishment of Advisory Committee on Biobased Products and Bioenergy.* (a) The Secretary of Energy shall establish an “Advisory Committee on Biobased Products and Bioenergy” (“Committee”), under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), to provide information and advice for consideration by the Council. The Secretary of Energy shall, in consultation with other members of the Council, appoint up to 20 members of the advisory committee representing stakeholders including representatives from the farm, forestry, chemical manufacturing and other businesses, energy companies, electric utilities, environmental organizations, conservation organizations, the university research community, and other critical sectors. The Secretary of Energy shall designate Co-Chairs from among the members of the Committee.

(b) Among other things, the Committee shall provide the Council with an independent assessment of:

- (1) the goals established by the Federal agencies for developing and promoting biobased products and bioenergy;
- (2) the balance of proposed research and development activities;
- (3) the effectiveness of programs designed to encourage adoption and use of biobased products and bioenergy; and
- (4) the environmental and economic consequences of biobased products and bioenergy use.

Sec. 4. *Administration of the Advisory Committee.* (a) To the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Department of Energy shall serve as the secretariat for, and provide the financial and administrative support to, the Committee.

(b) The heads of agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide to the Committee such information as it may reasonably require for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

(c) The Committee 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.

Sec. 5. *Duties of the Departments of Agriculture and Energy.* The Secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture and Energy, to the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of appropriations, shall each establish a working group on biobased products and biobased activities in their respective Departments. Consistent with the Federal biobased products and bioenergy strategic plans described in sections 2(c) and (d) of this order, the working groups shall:

- (1) provide strategic planning and policy advice on the Department's research, development, and commercialization of biobased products and bioenergy; and
- (2) identify research activities and demonstration projects to address new opportunities in the areas of biomass production, biobased product and bioenergy production, and related fundamental research.

The chair of each Department's working group shall be a senior official who reports directly to the agency head. If the Secretary of Agriculture or Energy serves on the Interagency Council on Biobased Products and Bioenergy through a designee, the designee should be the chair of the Department's working group.

Sec. 6. *Establishment of a National Biobased Products and Bioenergy Coordination Office.* Within 120 days of this order, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Energy shall establish a joint National Biobased Products and Bioenergy Coordination Office ("Office") to ensure effective day-to-day coordination of actions designed to implement the strategic plans and guidance provided by the Council and respond to recommendations made by the Committee. All agencies represented on the Council, or that have capabilities and missions related to the work of the Council, shall be invited to participate in the operation of the Office. The Office shall:

- (a) serve as an executive secretariat and support the work of the Council, as determined by the Council, including the coordination of multi-agency, integrated research, development, and demonstration ("RD&D") activities;
- (b) use advanced communication and computational tools to facilitate research coordination and collaborative research by participating Federal and nonfederal research facilities and to perform activities in support of RD&D on biobased product and bioenergy development, including strategic planning, program analysis and evaluation, communications networking, information and data dissemination and technology transfer, and collaborative team building for RD&D projects; and
- (c) facilitate use of new information technologies for rapid dissemination of information on biobased products and bioenergy to and among farm operators; agribusiness, chemical, forest products, energy, and other business sectors; the university community; and public interest groups that could benefit from timely and reliable information.

Sec. 7. *Definitions.* For the purposes of this order:

- (a) The term "biomass" means any organic matter that is available on a renewable or recurring basis (excluding old-growth timber), including dedicated energy crops and trees, agricultural food and feed crop residues, aquatic plants, wood and wood residues, animal wastes, and other waste materials.
- (b) The term "biobased product," as defined in Executive Order 13101, means a commercial or industrial product (other than food or feed) that utilizes biological products or renewable domestic agricultural (plant, animal, and marine) or forestry materials.
- (c) The term "bioenergy" means biomass used in the production of energy (electricity; liquid, solid, and gaseous fuels; and heat).
- (d) The term "old growth timber" means timber of a forest from the late successional stage of forest development. The forest contains live and dead

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trees of various sizes, species, composition, and age class structure. The age and structure of old growth varies significantly by forest type and from one biogeoclimatic zone to another.

Sec. 8. *Judicial Review.* This order does not create any enforceable rights against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

August 12, 1999.

Executive Order 13135 of August 27, 1999

**Amendment to Executive Order 12216, President's
Committee on the International Labor Organization**

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 that Executive Order 12216 is amended as follows: The second sentence of section 1–101 is amended by substituting “the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, and the Presidents of...” for “and the Presidents of...”.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

August 27, 1999.

Executive Order 13136 of September 3, 1999

**Amendment to Executive Order 13090, President's
Commission on the Celebration of Women in American
History**

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.), in order to extend the life of the President's Commission on the Celebration of Women in American History (“Commission”) to provide additional time to develop support systems and test the viability of the recommendations included in the Commission's report to the President, it is hereby ordered that section 2(c) of Executive Order 13090 is amended by deleting “March 1, 1999.” and inserting “December 31, 2000.” in lieu thereof.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

September 3, 1999.

Executive Order 13137 of September 15, 1999

**Amendment to Executive Order 12975, as Amended,
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 more accurately describe the expertise requirements for members selected for the National Bioethics Advisory Commission, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order 12975, as amended (“Order”), is further amended as follows:

Section 1. Section 3 of the order shall read as follows: “**Sec. 3. *Establishment of National Bioethics Advisory Commission.*** There is established in the Department of Health and Human Services a National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC). The NBAC shall be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.).”

Sec. 2. A new section 4 shall be added to the order to read: “**Sec. 4. *Structure.*** (a) The National Bioethics Advisory Commission shall be composed of not more than 18 nongovernment members appointed by the President. At least one member shall be selected from each of the following categories of primary expertise: (1) philosophy/theology; (2) social/behavioral science; (3) law; (4) medicine/allied health professions; and (5) biological research. At least three members shall be selected from the general public, bringing to the Commission expertise other than that listed. The membership shall be approximately evenly balanced between scientists and non-scientists. Close attention will be given to equitable geographic distribution and to ethnic and gender representation.

(b) Members of the Commission will serve for terms of 2 years and may continue to serve after the expiration of their term until a successor is appointed. A member appointed to fill an unexpired term will be appointed to the remainder of such term.

(c) The President shall designate a Chairperson from among the members of the NBAC.”

Sec. 3. (a) “[S]ection 5” in the third sentence of section 1(b) of the order shall be deleted and “section 6” shall be inserted in lieu thereof.

(b) Current sections 4 through 7 of Executive Order 12975 shall be re-numbered sections 5 through 8.

(c) New section 8(b) is amended by deleting “October 3, 1999” and inserting “October 3, 2001” in lieu thereof.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 15, 1999.

Executive Order 13138 of September 30, 1999

Continuance of Certain Federal Advisory Committees

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, 2001.

(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 Educational 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 Board of Advisors on Tribal Colleges and Universities; Executive Order 13021, as amended (Department of Education).

(g) President's Commission on White House Fellowships; Executive Order 11183, as amended (Office of Personnel Management).

(h) President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology; Executive Order 12882 (Office of Science and Technology Policy).

(i) President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities; Executive Order 12367, as amended (National Endowment for the Arts).

(j) President's Committee on the International Labor Organization; Executive Order 12216, as amended (Department of Labor).

(k) President's Committee on the National Medal of Science; Executive Order 11287, as amended (National Science Foundation).

(l) President's Committee on Mental Retardation, Executive Order 12994 (Department of Health and Human Services).

(m) President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports; Executive Order 12345, as amended (Department of Health and Human Services).

(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).

(p) President's Export Council; Executive Order 12131, as amended (Department of Commerce).

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 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, or sections thereof, which established committees that have terminated and whose work is completed, are revoked:

(a) Executive Order 13017, as amended by Executive Orders 13040 and 13056, establishing the Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry;

(b) Executive Order 13038, establishing the Advisory Committee on Public Interest Obligation of Digital Television Broadcasters, as amended by section 5 of Executive Order 13062, and Executive Orders 13065, 13081, and 13102;

(c) Section 5 and that part of section 6(f) of Executive Order 13010, as amended by section 3 of Executive Order 13025, Executive Order 13041, sections 1, 2, and that part of section 3 of Executive Order 13064, and Executive Order 13077, establishing the Advisory Committee to the President's Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection;

(d) Executive Order 13037, as amended by Executive Orders 13066 and 13108, establishing the Commission to Study Capital Budgeting;

(e) Executive Order 13050, establishing the President's Advisory Board on Race;

(f) Executive Order 12852, as amended by Executive Orders 12855, 12965, 12980, 13053, and 13114, establishing the President's Council on Sustainable Development; and

(g) Executive Order 12961, as amended by Executive Order 13034, establishing the Presidential Advisory Committee on Gulf War Veterans' Illnesses.

Sec. 4. Sections 1 through 4 of Executive Order 13062 are superseded.

Sec. 5. Executive Order 12131, as amended, is further amended by adding in section 1-102(a) a new paragraph as follows: “(9) Department of Energy.”

Sec. 6. Executive Order 13115 is amended by adding the Department of the Treasury and the Office of National Drug Control Policy to the Interagency Task Force on the Roles and Mission of the United States Coast Guard, so that the list in section 1(b) of that order shall read as follows:

- “(1) Department of State;
- (2) Department of the Treasury;
- (3) Department of Defense;
- (4) Department of Justice;
- (5) Department of Commerce;
- (6) Department of Labor;
- (7) Department of Transportation;
- (8) Environmental Protection Agency;
- (9) Office of Management and Budget;

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- (10) National Security Council;
- (11) Office of National Drug Control Policy;
- (12) Council on Environmental Quality;
- (13) Office of Cabinet Affairs;
- (14) National Economic Council;
- (15) Domestic Policy Council; and
- (16) United States Coast Guard.”

Sec. 7. Executive Order 12367, as amended, is further amended as follows:

(a) in section 1, the text “the director of the International Communication Agency,” is deleted;

(b) in section 2, delete the first sentence and insert in lieu thereof “The Committee shall advise, provide recommendations to, and assist the President, the National Endowment of the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Institute of Museum and Library Services on matters relating to the arts and the humanities. The Committee shall initiate and assist in the development of (i) ways to promote public understanding and appreciation of the arts and the humanities; (ii) ways to promote private sector support for the arts and humanities; (iii) ways to evaluate the effectiveness of Federal support for the arts and humanities and their relationship with the private sector; (iv) the planning and coordination of appropriate participation (including productions and projects) in major national cultural events, including the Millennium; (v) activities that incorporate the arts and the humanities in government objectives; and (vi) ways to promote the recognition of excellence in the fields of the arts and the humanities.”; and

(c) in section 3(b), add the following sentence after the first sentence: “Private funds accepted under the National Endowment for the Arts’ or the National Endowment for the Humanities’ gift authority may also be used to pay expenses of the Committee.”

Sec. 8. Executive Order 12345, as amended, is further amended by deleting the first sentence of section 2(b) and inserting in lieu thereof the following three sentences. “The council shall be composed of twenty members appointed by the President. Each member shall serve a term of 2 years and may continue to serve after the expiration of their term until a successor is appointed. A member appointed to fill an unexpired term will be appointed for the remainder of such term.”

Sec. 9. This order shall be effective September 30, 1999.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 30, 1999.

Executive Order 13139 of September 30, 1999

Improving Health Protection of Military Personnel Participating in Particular Military Operations

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 1107 of title 10, United States Code, and in order to provide the best health protection to military personnel participating in particular military operations, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. Military personnel deployed in particular military operations could potentially be exposed to a range of chemical, biological, and radiological weapons as well as diseases endemic to an area of operations. It is the policy of the United States Government to provide our military personnel with safe and effective vaccines, antidotes, and treatments that will negate or minimize the effects of these health threats.

Sec. 2. Administration of Investigational New Drugs to Members of the Armed Forces.

(a) The Secretary of Defense (Secretary) shall collect intelligence on potential health threats that might be encountered in an area of operations. The Secretary shall work together with the Secretary of Health and Human Services to ensure appropriate countermeasures are developed. When the Secretary considers an investigational new drug or a drug unapproved for its intended use (investigational drug) to represent the most appropriate countermeasure, it shall be studied through scientifically based research and development protocols to determine whether it is safe and effective for its intended use.

(b) It is the expectation that the United States Government will administer products approved for their intended use by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). However, in the event that the Secretary considers a product to represent the most appropriate countermeasure for diseases endemic to the area of operations or to protect against possible chemical, biological, or radiological weapons, but the product has not yet been approved by the FDA for its intended use, the product may, under certain circumstances and strict controls, be administered to provide potential protection for the health and well-being of deployed military personnel in order to ensure the success of the military operation. The provisions of 21 CFR Part 312 contain the FDA requirements for investigational new drugs.

Sec. 3. Informed Consent Requirements and Waiver Provisions.

(a) Before administering an investigational drug to members of the Armed Forces, the Department of Defense (DoD) must obtain informed consent from each individual unless the Secretary can justify to the President a need for a waiver of informed consent in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 1107(f). Waivers of informed consent will be granted only when absolutely necessary.

(b) In accordance with 10 U.S.C. 1107(f), the President may waive the informed consent requirement for the administration of an investigational drug to a member of the Armed Forces in connection with the member's participation in a particular military operation, upon a written determination by the President that obtaining consent:

- (1) is not feasible;
- (2) is contrary to the best interests of the member; or
- (3) is not in the interests of national security.

(c) In making a determination to waive the informed consent requirement on a ground described in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section, the President is required by law to apply the standards and criteria set forth in the relevant FDA regulations, 21 CFR 50.23(d). In determining a waiver based on subsection (b)(3) of this section, the President will also consider the standards and criteria of the relevant FDA regulations.

(d) The Secretary may request that the President waive the informed consent requirement with respect to the administration of an investigational drug. The Secretary may not delegate the authority to make this waiver request. At a minimum, the waiver request shall contain:

(1) A full description of the threat, including the potential for exposure. If the threat is a chemical, biological, or radiological weapon, the waiver request shall contain an analysis of the probability the weapon will be used, the method or methods of delivery, and the likely magnitude of its affect on an exposed individual.

(2) Documentation that the Secretary has complied with 21 CFR 50.23(d). This documentation shall include:

(A) A statement that certifies and a written justification that documents that each of the criteria and standards set forth in 21 CFR 50.23(d) has been met; or

(B) If the Secretary finds it highly impracticable to certify that the criteria and standards set forth in 21 CFR 50.23(d) have been fully met because doing so would significantly impair the Secretary's ability to carry out the particular military mission, a written justification that documents which criteria and standards have or have not been met, explains the reasons for failing to meet any of the criteria and standards, and provides additional justification why a waiver should be granted solely in the interests of national security.

(3) Any additional information pertinent to the Secretary's determination, including the minutes of the Institutional Review Board's (IRB) deliberations and the IRB members' voting record.

(e) The Secretary shall develop the waiver request in consultation with the FDA.

(f) The Secretary shall submit the waiver request to the President and provide a copy to the Commissioner of the FDA (Commissioner).

(g) The Commissioner shall expeditiously review the waiver request and certify to the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (APNSA) and the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology (APST) whether the standards and criteria of the relevant FDA regulations have been adequately addressed and whether the investigational new drug protocol may proceed subject to a decision by the President on the informed consent waiver request. FDA shall base its decision on, and the certification shall include an analysis describing, the extent and strength of the evidence on the safety and effectiveness of the investigational new drug

in relation to the medical risk that could be encountered during the military operation.

(h) The APNSA and APST will prepare a joint advisory opinion as to whether the waiver of informed consent should be granted and will forward it, along with the waiver request and the FDA certification to the President.

(i) The President will approve or deny the waiver request and will provide written notification of the decision to the Secretary and the Commissioner.

Sec. 4. *Required Action After Waiver is Issued.* (a) Following a Presidential waiver under 10 U.S.C. 1107(f), the DoD offices responsible for implementing the waiver, DoD's Office of the Inspector General, and the FDA, consistent with its regulatory role, will conduct an ongoing review and monitoring to assess adherence to the standards and criteria under 21 CFR 50.23(d) and this order. The responsible DoD offices shall also adhere to any periodic reporting requirements specified by the President at the time of the waiver approval. The Secretary shall submit the findings to the President and provide a copy to the Commissioner.

(b) The Secretary shall, as soon as practicable, make the congressional notifications required by 10 U.S.C. 1107(f)(2)(B).

(c) The Secretary shall, as soon as practicable and consistent with classification requirements, issue a public notice in the **Federal Register** describing each waiver of informed consent determination and a summary of the most updated scientific information on the products used, as well as other information the President determines is appropriate.

(d) The waiver will expire at the end of 1 year (or an alternative time period not to exceed 1 year, specified by the President at the time of approval), or when the Secretary informs the President that the particular military operation creating the need for the use of the investigational drug has ended, whichever is earlier. The President may revoke the waiver based on changed circumstances or for any other reason. If the Secretary seeks to renew a waiver prior to its expiration, the Secretary must submit to the President an updated request, specifically identifying any new information available relevant to the standards and criteria under 21 CFR 50.23(d). To request to renew a waiver, the Secretary must satisfy the criteria for a waiver as described in section 3 of this order.

(e) The Secretary shall notify the President and the Commissioner if the threat countered by the investigational drug changes significantly or if significant new information on the investigational drug is received.

Sec. 5. *Training for Military Personnel.* (a) The DoD shall provide ongoing training and health risk communication on the requirements of using an investigational drug in support of a military operation to all military personnel, including those in leadership positions, during chemical and biological warfare defense training and other training, as appropriate. This ongoing training and health risk communication shall include general information about 10 U.S.C. 1107 and 21 CFR 50.23(d).

(b) If the President grants a waiver under 10 U.S.C. 1107(f), the DoD shall provide training to all military personnel conducting the waiver protocol and health risk communication to all military personnel receiving the specific investigational drug to be administered prior to its use.

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(c) The Secretary shall submit the training and health risk communication plans as part of the investigational new drug protocol submission to the FDA and the reviewing IRB. Training and health risk communication shall include at a minimum:

- (1) The basis for any determination by the President that informed consent is not or may not be feasible;
- (2) The means for tracking use and adverse effects of the investigational drug;
- (3) The benefits and risks of using the investigational drug; and
- (4) A statement that the investigational drug is not approved (or not approved for the intended use).

(d) The DoD shall keep operational commanders informed of the overall requirements of successful protocol execution and their role, with the support of medical personnel, in ensuring successful execution of the protocol.

Sec. 6. Scope. (a) This order applies to the consideration and Presidential approval of a waiver of informed consent under 10 U.S.C. 1107 and does not apply to other FDA regulations.

(b) This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the Federal Government. 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.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 30, 1999.

Executive Order 13140 of October 6, 1999

**1999 Amendments to the Manual for Courts-Martial,
United States**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (Uniform Code of Military Justice, 10 U.S.C. 801–946), in order to prescribe amendments to the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, prescribed by Executive Order 12473, as amended by Executive Order 12484, Executive Order 12550, Executive Order 12586, Executive Order 12708, Executive Order 12767, Executive Order 12888, Executive Order 12936, Executive Order 12960, and Executive Order 13086, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Part II of the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, is amended as follows:

- a. R.C.M. 502(c) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) Qualifications of military judge. A military judge shall be a commissioned officer of the armed forces who is a member of the bar of a Federal court or a member of the bar of the highest court of a State

and who is certified to be qualified for duty as a military judge by the Judge Advocate General of the armed force of which such military judge is a member. In addition, the military judge of a general court-martial shall be designated for such duties by the Judge Advocate General or the Judge Advocate General's designee, certified to be qualified for duty as a military judge of a general court-martial, and assigned and directly responsible to the Judge Advocate General or the Judge Advocate General's designee. The Secretary concerned may prescribe additional qualifications for military judges in special courts-martial. As used in this subsection "military judge" does not include the president of a special court-martial without a military judge."

b. R.C.M. 804 is amended by redesignating the current subsection (c) as subsection (d) and inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection (c):

"(c) Voluntary absence for limited purpose of child testimony.

(1) Election by accused. Following a determination by the military judge that remote live testimony of a child is appropriate pursuant to Mil. R. Evid. 611(d)(3), the accused may elect to voluntarily absent himself from the courtroom in order to preclude the use of procedures described in R.C.M. 914A.

(2) Procedure. The accused's absence will be conditional upon his being able to view the witness' testimony from a remote location. Normally, a two-way closed circuit television system will be used to transmit the child's testimony from the courtroom to the accused's location. A one-way closed circuit television system may be used if deemed necessary by the military judge. The accused will also be provided private, contemporaneous communication with his counsel. The procedures described herein shall be employed unless the accused has made a knowing and affirmative waiver of these procedures.

(3) Effect on accused's rights generally. An election by the accused to be absent pursuant to subsection (c)(1) shall not otherwise affect the accused's right to be present at the remainder of the trial in accordance with this rule."

c. The following new rule is inserted after R.C.M. 914:

"Rule 914A. Use of remote live testimony of a child

(a) General procedures. A child shall be allowed to testify out of the presence of the accused after the military judge has determined that the requirements of Mil. R. Evid. 611(d)(3) have been satisfied. The procedure used to take such testimony will be determined by the military judge based upon the exigencies of the situation. However, such testimony should normally be taken via a two-way closed circuit television system. At a minimum, the following procedures shall be observed:

(1) The witness shall testify from a remote location outside the courtroom;

(2) Attendance at the remote location shall be limited to the child, counsel for each side (not including an accused pro se), equipment operators, and other persons, such as an attendant for the child, whose presence is deemed necessary by the military judge;

(3) Sufficient monitors shall be placed in the courtroom to allow viewing and hearing of the testimony by the military judge, the accused, the members, the court reporter and the public;

(4) The voice of the military judge shall be transmitted into the remote location to allow control of the proceedings; and

(5) The accused shall be permitted private, contemporaneous communication with his counsel.

(b) Prohibitions. The procedures described above shall not be used where the accused elects to absent himself from the courtroom pursuant to R.C.M. 804(c)."

d. R.C.M. 1001(b)(4) is amended by inserting the following sentences between the first and second sentences:

"Evidence in aggravation includes, but is not limited to, evidence of financial, social, psychological, and medical impact on or cost to any person or entity who was the victim of an offense committed by the accused and evidence of significant adverse impact on the mission, discipline, or efficiency of the command directly and immediately resulting from the accused's offense. In addition, evidence in aggravation may include evidence that the accused intentionally selected any victim or any property as the object of the offense because of the actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, ethnicity, gender, disability, or sexual orientation of any person."

e. R.C.M. 1003(b) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (4) and

(2) by redesignating subsections (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), and (11) as subsections (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), and (10), respectively.

f. R.C.M. 1004(c)(7) is amended by adding at end the following new subsection:

"(K) The victim of the murder was under 15 years of age."

Sec. 2. Part III of the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, is amended as follows:

a. Insert the following new rule after Mil. R. Evid. 512:

"Rule 513. Psychotherapist-patient privilege

(a) General rule of privilege. A patient has a privilege to refuse to disclose and to prevent any other person from disclosing a confidential communication made between the patient and a psychotherapist or an assistant to the psychotherapist, in a case arising under the UCMJ, if such communication was made for the purpose of facilitating diagnosis or treatment of the patient's mental or emotional condition.

(b) Definitions. As used in this rule of evidence:

(1) A "patient" is a person who consults with or is examined or interviewed by a psychotherapist for purposes of advice, diagnosis, or treatment of a mental or emotional condition.

(2) A "psychotherapist" is a psychiatrist, clinical psychologist, or clinical social worker who is licensed in any state, territory, possession, the District of Columbia or Puerto Rico to perform professional services as such, or who holds credentials to provide such services

from any military health care facility, or is a person reasonably believed by the patient to have such license or credentials.

(3) An “assistant to a psychotherapist” is a person directed by or assigned to assist a psychotherapist in providing professional services, or is reasonably believed by the patient to be such.

(4) A communication is “confidential” if not intended to be disclosed to third persons other than those to whom disclosure is in furtherance of the rendition of professional services to the patient or those reasonably necessary for such transmission of the communication.

(5) “Evidence of a patient’s records or communications” is testimony of a psychotherapist, or assistant to the same, or patient records that pertain to communications by a patient to a psychotherapist, or assistant to the same for the purposes of diagnosis or treatment of the patient’s mental or emotional condition.

(c) Who may claim the privilege. The privilege may be claimed by the patient or the guardian or conservator of the patient. A person who may claim the privilege may authorize trial counsel or defense counsel to claim the privilege on his or her behalf. The psychotherapist or assistant to the psychotherapist who received the communication may claim the privilege on behalf of the patient. The authority of such a psychotherapist, assistant, guardian, or conservator to so assert the privilege is presumed in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

(d) Exceptions. There is no privilege under this rule:

(1) when the patient is dead;

(2) when the communication is evidence of spouse abuse, child abuse, or neglect or in a proceeding in which one spouse is charged with a crime against the person of the other spouse or a child of either spouse;

(3) when federal law, state law, or service regulation imposes a duty to report information contained in a communication;

(4) when a psychotherapist or assistant to a psychotherapist believes that a patient’s mental or emotional condition makes the patient a danger to any person, including the patient;

(5) if the communication clearly contemplated the future commission of a fraud or crime or if the services of the psychotherapist are sought or obtained to enable or aid anyone to commit or plan to commit what the patient knew or reasonably should have known to be a crime or fraud;

(6) when necessary to ensure the safety and security of military personnel, military dependents, military property, classified information, or the accomplishment of a military mission;

(7) when an accused offers statements or other evidence concerning his mental condition in defense, extenuation, or mitigation, under circumstances not covered by R.C.M. 706 or Mil. R. Evid. 302. In such situations, the military judge may, upon motion, order disclosure of any statement made by the accused to a psychotherapist as may be necessary in the interests of justice; or

(8) when admission or disclosure of a communication is constitutionally required.

(e) Procedure to determine admissibility of patient records or communications.

(1) In any case in which the production or admission of records or communications of a patient other than the accused is a matter in dispute, a party may seek an interlocutory ruling by the military judge. In order to obtain such a ruling, the party shall:

(A) file a written motion at least 5 days prior to entry of pleas specifically describing the evidence and stating the purpose for which it is sought or offered, or objected to, unless the military judge, for good cause shown, requires a different time for filing or permits filing during trial; and

(B) serve the motion on the opposing party, the military judge and, if practical, notify the patient or the patient's guardian, conservator, or representative that the motion has been filed and that the patient has an opportunity to be heard as set forth in subparagraph (e)(2).

(2) Before ordering the production or admission of evidence of a patient's records or communication, the military judge shall conduct a hearing. Upon the motion of counsel for either party and upon good cause shown, the military judge may order the hearing closed. At the hearing, the parties may call witnesses, including the patient, and offer other relevant evidence. The patient shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to attend the hearing and be heard at the patient's own expense unless the patient has been otherwise subpoenaed or ordered to appear at the hearing. However, the proceedings shall not be unduly delayed for this purpose. In a case before a court-martial composed of a military judge and members, the military judge shall conduct the hearing outside the presence of the members.

(3) The military judge shall examine the evidence or a proffer thereof in camera, if such examination is necessary to rule on the motion.

(4) To prevent unnecessary disclosure of evidence of a patient's records or communications, the military judge may issue protective orders or may admit only portions of the evidence.

(5) The motion, related papers, and the record of the hearing shall be sealed and shall remain under seal unless the military judge or an appellate court orders otherwise."

b. Mil. R. Evid. 611 is amended by inserting the following new subsection at the end:

(d) Remote live testimony of a child.

(1) In a case involving abuse of a child or domestic violence, the military judge shall, subject to the requirements of subsection (3) of this rule, allow a child victim or witness to testify from an area outside the courtroom as prescribed in R.C.M. 914A.

(2) The term "child" means a person who is under the age of 16 at the time of his or her testimony. The term "abuse of a child" means the physical or mental injury, sexual abuse or exploitation, or negligent treatment of a child. The term "exploitation" means child pornography or child prostitution. The term "negligent treatment" means the failure to provide, for reasons other than poverty, adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical care so as to endanger seriously the physical health of the child. The term "domestic violence" means an offense that has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use

of physical force against a person and is committed by a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim; by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; by a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian; or by a person similarly situated to a spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim.

(3) Remote live testimony will be used only where the military judge makes a finding on the record that a child is unable to testify in open court in the presence of the accused, for any of the following reasons:

(A) The child is unable to testify because of fear;

(B) There is substantial likelihood, established by expert testimony, that the child would suffer emotional trauma from testifying;

(C) The child suffers from a mental or other infirmity; or

(D) Conduct by an accused or defense counsel causes the child to be unable to continue testifying.

(4) Remote live testimony of a child shall not be utilized where the accused elects to absent himself from the courtroom in accordance with R.C.M. 804(c)."

Sec. 3. Part IV of the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, is amended as follows:

a. Insert the following new paragraph after paragraph 100:

100a. Article 134—(Reckless endangerment)

a. Text. See paragraph 60.

b. Elements.

(1) That the accused did engage in conduct;

(2) That the conduct was wrongful and reckless or wanton;

(3) That the conduct was likely to produce death or grievous bodily harm to another person; and

(4) That under the circumstances, the conduct of the accused was to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the armed forces or was of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces.

c. Explanation.

(1) In general. This offense is intended to prohibit and therefore deter reckless or wanton conduct that wrongfully creates a substantial risk of death or serious injury to others.

(2) Wrongfulness. Conduct is wrongful when it is without legal justification or excuse.

(3) Recklessness. "Reckless" conduct is conduct that exhibits a culpable disregard of foreseeable consequences to others from the act or omission involved. The accused need not intentionally cause a resulting harm or know that his conduct is substantially certain to cause that result. The ultimate question is whether, under all the circumstances, the accused's conduct was of that heedless nature that made it actually or imminently dangerous to the rights or safety of others.

(4) Wantonness. "Wanton" includes "reckless," but may connote willfulness, or a disregard of probable consequences, and thus describe a more aggravated offense.

(5) Likely to produce. When the natural or probable consequence of particular conduct would be death or grievous bodily harm, it may be

inferred that the conduct is “likely” to produce that result. *See* paragraph 54c(4)(a)(ii).

(6) Grievous bodily harm. “Grievous bodily harm” means serious bodily injury. It does not include minor injuries, such as a black eye or a bloody nose, but does include fractured or dislocated bones, deep cuts, torn members of the body, serious damage to internal organs, and other serious bodily injuries.

(7) Death or injury not required. It is not necessary that death or grievous bodily harm be actually inflicted to prove reckless endangerment.

d. Lesser included offenses. None.

e. Maximum punishment. Bad-conduct discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement for 1 year.

f. Sample specification. In that _____ (personal jurisdiction data), did, (at/on board—location) (subject-matter jurisdiction data, if required), on or about _____ 19____, wrongfully and recklessly engage in conduct, to wit: (he/she)(describe conduct) and that the accused’s conduct was likely to cause death or serious bodily harm to _____.”

Sec. 4. These amendments shall take effect on 1 November 1999, subject to the following:

a. The amendments made to Military Rule of Evidence 611, shall apply only in cases in which arraignment has been completed on or after 1 November 1999.

b. Military Rule of Evidence 513 shall only apply to communications made after 1 November 1999.

c. The amendments made to Rules for Courts-Martial 502, 804, and 914A shall only apply in cases in which arraignment has been completed on or after 1 November 1999.

d. The amendments made to Rules for Courts-Martial 1001(b)(4) and 1004(c)(7) shall only apply to offenses committed after 1 November 1999.

e. Nothing in these amendments shall be construed to make punishable any act done or omitted prior to 1 November 1999, which was not punishable when done or omitted.

f. The maximum punishment for an offense committed prior to 1 November 1999, shall not exceed the applicable maximum in effect at the time of the commission of such offense.

g. Nothing in these amendments shall be construed to invalidate any nonjudicial punishment proceeding, restraint, investigation, referral of charges, trial in which arraignment occurred, or other action begun prior to 1 November 1999, and any such nonjudicial punishment, restraint, investigation, referral of charges, trial, or other action may proceed in the same manner and with the same effect as if these amendments had not been prescribed.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 6, 1999.

Changes to the Analysis Accompanying the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States.

1. Changes to Appendix 21, the Analysis accompanying the Rules for Courts-Martial, United States (Part II, MCM).

a. R.C.M. 502(c). The analysis accompanying R.C.M. 502(c) is amended by inserting the following at the end thereof:

“1999 Amendment: R.C.M. 502(c) was amended to delete the requirement that military judges be “on active duty” to enable Reserve Component judges to conduct trials during periods of inactive duty for training (IDT) and inactive duty training travel (IATT). The active duty requirement does not appear in Article 26, UCMJ which prescribes the qualifications for military judges. It appears to be a vestigial requirement from paragraph 4e of the 1951 and 1969 MCM. Neither the current MCM nor its predecessors provide an explanation for this additional requirement. It was deleted to enhance efficiency in the military justice system.”

b. R.C.M. 804(c). The analysis accompanying R.C.M. 804 is amended by redesignating the current subsection (c) as subsection (d) and by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection (c):

“(c) Voluntary absence for limited purpose of child testimony.

1999 Amendment: The amendment provides for two-way closed circuit television to transmit a child’s testimony from the courtroom to the accused’s location. The use of two-way closed circuit television, to some degree, may defeat the purpose of these alternative procedures, which is to avoid trauma to children. In such cases, the judge has discretion to direct one-way television communication. The use of one-way closed circuit television was approved by the Supreme Court in *Maryland v. Craig*, 497 U.S. 836 (1990). This amendment also gives the accused the election to absent himself from the courtroom to prevent remote testimony. Such a provision gives the accused a greater role in determining how this issue will be resolved.”

c. R.C.M. 914A. Insert the following analysis after the analysis to R.C.M. 914:

“1999 Amendment: This rule allows the military judge to determine what procedure to use when taking testimony under Mil. R. Evid. 611(d)(3). It states that normally such testimony should be taken via a two-way closed circuit television system. The rule further prescribes the procedures to be used if a television system is employed. The use of two-way closed circuit television, to some degree, may defeat the purpose of these alternative procedures, which is to avoid trauma to children. In such cases, the judge has discretion to direct one-way television communication. The use of one-way closed circuit television was approved by the Supreme Court in *Maryland v. Craig*, 497 U.S. 836 (1990). This amendment also gives the accused an election to absent himself from the courtroom to prevent remote testimony. Such a provision gives the accused a greater role in determining how this issue will be resolved.”

d. R.C.M. 1001(b)(4). The analysis to R.C.M. 1001(b)(4) is amended by inserting the following paragraph before the analysis of R.C.M. 1001(b)(5):

“1999 Amendment: R.C.M. 1001(b)(4) was amended by elevating to the Rule language that heretofore appeared in the Discussion to the Rule. The Rule was further amended to recognize that evidence that the offense was a “hate crime” may also be presented to the sentencing authority. The additional “hate crime” language was derived in part from section 3A1.1 of the Federal Sentencing Guidelines, in which hate crime motivation results in an upward adjustment in the level of the offense for which the defendant is sentenced. Courts-martial sentences are not awarded upon the basis of guidelines, such as the Federal Sentencing Guidelines, but rather upon broad considerations of the needs of the service and the accused and on the premise that each sentence is individually tailored to the offender and offense. The upward adjustment used in the Federal Sentencing Guidelines does not directly translate to the court-martial presentencing procedure. Therefore, in order to adapt this concept to the court-martial process, this amendment was made to recognize that “hate crime” motivation is admissible in the court-martial presentencing procedure. This amendment also differs from the Federal Sentencing Guideline in that the amendment does not specify the burden of proof required regarding evidence of “hate crime” motivation. No burden of proof is customarily specified regarding aggravating evidence admitted in the presentencing procedure, with the notable exception of aggravating factors under R.C.M. 1004 in capital cases.”

e. R.C.M. 1003(b). The analysis accompanying R.C.M. 1003 is amended by adding the following as the last paragraph of the analysis:

“1999 Amendment: Loss of numbers, lineal position, or seniority has been deleted. Although loss of numbers had the effect of lowering precedence for some purposes, e.g., quarters priority, board and court seniority, and actual date of promotion, loss of numbers did not affect the officer’s original position for purposes of consideration for retention or promotion. Accordingly, this punishment was deleted because of its negligible consequences and the misconception that it was a meaningful punishment.”

f. R.C.M. 1004. The analysis to R.C.M. 1004(c)(7) is amended by adding the following as the last paragraph of the analysis:

“1999 Amendment: R.C.M. 1004(c)(7)(K) was added to afford greater protection to victims who are especially vulnerable due to their age.”

2. *Changes to Appendix 22, the Analysis accompanying the Military Rules of Evidence (Part III, MCM).*

a. Mil. R. Evid. 501. The analysis to Mil. R. Evid. 501 is amended—

(1) by striking:

“The privilege expressed in Rule 302 and its conforming Manual change in Para. 121, is not a doctor-patient privilege and is not affected by Rule 501(d).”

(2) by adding at the end:

“1999 Amendment: The privileges expressed in Rule 513 and Rule 302 and the conforming Manual change in R.C.M. 706, are not physician-patient privileges and are not affected by Rule 501(d).”

b. Mil. R. Evid. 513. Insert the following analysis after the analysis of Mil. R. Evid. 512:

“1999 Amendment: Military Rule of Evidence 513 establishes a psychotherapist-patient privilege for investigations or proceedings authorized under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Rule 513 clarifies military law in light of the Supreme Court decision in *Jaffee v. Redmond*, 518 U.S. 1, 116 S. Ct. 1923, 135 L.Ed.2d 337 (1996). *Jaffee* interpreted Federal Rule of Evidence 501 to create a federal psychotherapist-patient privilege in civil proceedings and refers federal courts to state laws to determine the extent of privileges. In deciding to adopt this privilege for courts-martial, the committee balanced the policy of following federal law and rules, when practicable and not inconsistent with the UCMJ or MCM, with the needs of commanders for knowledge of certain types of information affecting the military. The exceptions to the rule have been developed to address the specialized society of the military and separate concerns that must be met to ensure military readiness and national security. See *Parker v. Levy*, 417 U.S. 733, 743 (1974); *U.S. ex rel. Toth v. Quarles*, 350 U.S. 11, 17 (1955); *Dept. of the Navy v. Egan*, 484 U.S. 518, 530 (1988). There is no intent to apply Rule 513 in any proceeding other than those authorized under the UCMJ. Rule 513 was based in part on proposed Fed. R. Evid. (not adopted) 504 and state rules of evidence.

Rule 513 is not a physician-patient privilege. It is a separate rule based on the social benefit of confidential counseling recognized by *Jaffee*, and similar to the clergy-penitent privilege. In keeping with American military law since its inception, there is still no physician-patient privilege for members of the Armed Forces. See the analyses for Rule 302 and Rule 501.

(a) *General rule of privilege*. The words “under the UCMJ” in this rule mean Rule 513 applies only to UCMJ proceedings, and do not limit the availability of such information internally to the services, for appropriate purposes.

(d) *Exceptions*. These exceptions are intended to emphasize that military commanders are to have access to all information that is necessary for the safety and security of military personnel, operations, installations, and equipment. Therefore, psychotherapists are to provide such information despite a claim of privilege.”

c. Mil. R. Evid. 611. The analysis accompanying Rule 611 is amended by adding at the end of the analysis the following:

“1999 Amendment: Rule 611(d) is new. This amendment to Rule 611 gives substantive guidance to military judges regarding the use of alternative examination methods for child victims and witnesses in light of the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision in *Maryland v. Craig*, 497 U.S. 836 (1990) and the change in Federal law in 18 U.S.C. section 3509. Although *Maryland v. Craig* dealt with child witnesses who were themselves the victims of abuse, it should be noted that 18 U.S.C. section 3509, as construed by Federal courts, has been applied to allow non-victim child witnesses to testify remotely. See, e.g., *United States v. Moses*, 137 F.3d 894 (6th Cir. 1998) (applying section 3509 to a non-victim child witness, but reversing a child sexual assault conviction on other grounds) and *United States v. Quintero*, 21 F.3d 885 (9th Cir. 1994) (affirming conviction based on remote testimony of non-victim child witness, but remanding for re-sentencing). This amendment recognizes that child witnesses may be particularly traumatized, even if they are not

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themselves the direct victims, in cases involving the abuse of other children or domestic violence. This amendment also gives the accused an election to absent himself from the courtroom to prevent remote testimony. Such a provision gives the accused a greater role in determining how this issue will be resolved.”

3. *Changes to Appendix 23, the Analysis accompanying the Punitive Articles (Part IV, MCM).*

The following paragraph is inserted after the analysis of paragraph 100:

“100a. Article 134—(Reckless endangerment)

c. Explanation. This paragraph is new and is based on *United States v. Woods*, 28 M.J. 318 (C.M.A. 1989); see also Md. Ann. Code art. 27, sect. 120. The definitions of “reckless” and “wanton” have been taken from Article 111 (drunken or reckless driving). The definition of “likely to produce grievous bodily harm” has been taken from Article 128 (assault).”

Changes to Forms of Sentences of the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States

a. Paragraph b of Appendix 11, Forms of Sentences, is amended—

(1) by striking the catch phrase “Loss of Numbers, Etc.”

(2) by striking subparagraph 6;

(3) by striking subparagraph 7;

(5) by striking the last sentence from the Note at the end of Paragraph b.

b. Paragraph b of Appendix 11, Forms of Sentences, is amended by redesignating paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 as paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 respectively.

Changes to the Maximum Punishment Chart of the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States

Appendix 12, the Maximum Punishment Chart, is amended by adding after Art. 134 (Quarantine, breaking) the following:

“Reckless endangerment . . . BCD 1 yr. Total”

Changes to the Discussion Accompanying the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States

a. The Discussion following R.C.M. 1001(b)(4) is amended by striking the first paragraph.

b. The Discussion to R.C.M. 1003(b) is amended by striking subparagraph (4).

Executive Order 13141 of November 16, 1999

Environmental Review of Trade Agreements

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to further the environmental and trade policy goals of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Policy.* The United States is committed to a policy of careful assessment and consideration of the environmental impacts of trade agreements. The United States will factor environmental considerations into the development of its trade negotiating objectives. Responsible agencies will accomplish these goals through a process of ongoing assessment and evaluation, and, in certain instances, written environmental reviews.

Sec. 2. *Purpose and Need.* Trade agreements should contribute to the broader goal of sustainable development. Environmental reviews are an important tool to help identify potential environmental effects of trade agreements, both positive and negative, and to help facilitate consideration of appropriate responses to those effects whether in the course of negotiations, through other means, or both.

Sec. 3. (a) *Implementation.* The United States Trade Representative (Trade Representative) and the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality shall oversee the implementation of this order, including the development of procedures pursuant to this order, in consultation with appropriate foreign policy, environmental, and economic agencies.

(b) *Conduct of Environmental Reviews.* The Trade Representative, through the interagency Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC), shall conduct the environmental reviews of the agreements under section 4 of this order.

Sec. 4. *Trade Agreements.*

(a) Certain agreements that the United States may negotiate shall require an environmental review. These include:

- (i) comprehensive multilateral trade rounds;
- (ii) bilateral or plurilateral free trade agreements; and
- (iii) major new trade liberalization agreements in natural resource sectors.

(b) Agreements reached in connection with enforcement and dispute resolution actions are not covered by this order.

(c) For trade agreements not covered under subsections 4(a) and (b), environmental reviews will generally not be required. Most sectoral liberalization agreements will not require an environmental review. The Trade Representative, through the TPSC, shall determine whether an environmental review of an agreement or category of agreements is warranted based on such factors as the significance of reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts.

Sec. 5. *Environmental Reviews.*

- (a) Environmental reviews shall be:
 - (i) written;

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(ii) initiated through a **Federal Register** notice, outlining the proposed agreement and soliciting public comment and information on the scope of the environmental review of the agreement;

(iii) undertaken sufficiently early in the process to inform the development of negotiating positions, but shall not be a condition for the timely tabling of particular negotiating proposals;

(iv) made available in draft form for public comment, where practicable; and

(v) made available to the public in final form.

(b) As a general matter, the focus of environmental reviews will be impacts in the United States. As appropriate and prudent, reviews may also examine global and transboundary impacts.

Sec. 6. *Resources.* Upon request by the Trade Representative, with the concurrence of the Deputy Director for Management of the Office of Management and Budget, Federal agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of appropriations, provide analytical and financial resources and support, including the detail of appropriate personnel, to the Office of the United States Trade Representative to carry out the provisions of this order.

Sec. 7. *General Provisions.* This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and does not create any right, benefit, trust, or responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 16, 1999.

Executive Order 13142 of November 19, 1999

Amendment to Executive Order 12958—Classified National Security Information

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 and establish specific dates for the time within which all classified information contained in records more than 25 years old that have been determined to have historical value under title 44, United States Code, should be automatically declassified, and to establish the Information Security Oversight Office within the National Archives and Records Administration, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order 12958 is amended as follows:

Section 1. In the first sentence of section 3.4(a) of Executive Order 12958, the words “within five years from the date of this order” are deleted and the words “within six and one half years from the date of this order” are inserted in lieu thereof.

Sec. 2. The following new language is inserted at the end of section 3.4(a): “For records otherwise subject to this paragraph for which a review or as-

assessment conducted by the agency and confirmed by the Information Security Oversight Office has determined that they: (1) contain information that was created by or is under the control of more than one agency, or (2) are within file series containing information that almost invariably pertains to intelligence sources or methods, all classified information in such records shall be automatically declassified, whether or not the records have been reviewed, within 8 years from the date of this order, except as provided in paragraph (b), below. For records that contain information that becomes subject to automatic declassification after the dates otherwise established in this paragraph, all classified information in such records shall be automatically declassified, whether or not the records have been reviewed on December 31 of the year that is 25 years from the origin of the information, except as provided in paragraph (b), below.”

Sec. 3. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 5.2 are amended to read as follows:

“(a) The Director of the Information Security Oversight Office, under the direction of the Archivist of the United States and in consultation with the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and the co-chairs of the Security Policy Board, shall issue such directives as are necessary to implement this order. These directives shall be binding upon the agencies. Directives issued by the Director of the Information Security Oversight Office shall establish standards for:

- (1) classification and marking principles;
- (2) agency security education and training programs;
- (3) agency self-inspection programs; and
- (4) classification and declassification guides.

(b) The Archivist of the United States shall delegate the implementation and monitorship functions of this program to the Director of the Information Security Oversight Office.”

Sec. 4. Subsection (a) and the introductory clause and item (4) of subsection (b) of section 5.3 are amended as follows:

(a) Subsection (a) shall read “(a) There is established within the National Archives and Records Administration an Information Security Oversight Office. The Archivist of the United States shall appoint the Director of the Information Security Oversight Office, subject to the approval of the President.”

(b) The introductory clause of subsection (b) shall read “Under the direction of the Archivist of the United States, acting in consultation with the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, the Director of the Information Security Oversight Office shall:”.

(c) Item (4) of subsection (b) shall read “(4) have the authority to conduct on-site reviews of each agency’s program established under this order, and to require of each agency those reports, information, and other cooperation that may be necessary to fulfill its responsibilities. If granting access to specific categories of classified information would pose an exceptional national security risk, the affected agency head or the senior agency official shall submit a written justification recommending the denial of access to the President through the Assistant to the President for National Security

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Affairs within 60 days of the request for access. Access shall be denied pending the response.”.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 19, 1999.

Executive Order 13143 of December 1, 1999

Amending Executive Order 10173, as Amended, Prescribing Regulations Relating to the Safeguarding of Vessels, Harbors, Ports, and Waterfront Facilities of the United States

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including 50 U.S.C. 191, I hereby prescribe the following amendment to the regulations prescribed by Executive Order 10173 of October 18, 1950, as amended, which regulations constitute Part 6, Subchapter A, Chapter I, Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations:

Section 6.01–4 is amended to read as follows:

§6.01–4 *Waterfront facility*. “Waterfront facility,” as used in this part, means all piers, wharves, docks, or similar structures to which vessels may be secured and naval yards, stations, and installations, including ranges; areas of land, water, or land and water under and in immediate proximity to them; buildings on them or contiguous to them and equipment and materials on or in them.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 1, 1999.

Executive Order 13144 of December 21, 1999

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(a), in accordance with section 646(a) of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2000, Public Law 106–58, 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

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(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 section 601(a)–(b) of Public Law 106–65, 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 section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, and in accordance with section 646(a) of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2000, Public Law 106–58, 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. *Administrative Law Judges.* The rates of basic pay for administrative law judges, as adjusted under 5 U.S.C. 5372(b)(4), are set forth on Schedule 10 attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Sec. 7. *Effective Dates.* Schedule 8 is effective on January 1, 2000. The other schedules contained herein are effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 2000.

Sec. 8. *Prior Order Superseded.* Sections 1 through 7 of Executive Order 13106 of December 7, 1998, are superseded.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 21, 1999.

SCHEDULE 1--GENERAL SCHEDULE

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 2000)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GS-1	\$13,870	\$14,332	\$14,794	\$15,252	\$15,715	\$15,986	\$16,440	\$16,900	\$16,918	\$17,351
2	15,594	15,964	16,481	16,918	17,107	17,610	18,113	18,616	19,119	19,622
3	17,015	17,582	18,149	18,716	19,283	19,850	20,417	20,984	21,551	22,118
4	19,100	19,737	20,374	21,011	21,648	22,285	22,922	23,559	24,196	24,833
5	21,370	22,082	22,794	23,506	24,218	24,930	25,642	26,354	27,066	27,778
6	23,820	24,614	25,408	26,202	26,996	27,790	28,584	29,378	30,172	30,966
7	26,470	27,352	28,234	29,116	29,998	30,880	31,762	32,644	33,526	34,408
8	29,315	30,292	31,269	32,246	33,223	34,200	35,177	36,154	37,131	38,108
9	32,380	33,459	34,538	35,617	36,696	37,775	38,854	39,933	41,012	42,091
10	35,658	36,847	38,036	39,225	40,414	41,603	42,792	43,981	45,170	46,359
11	39,178	40,484	41,790	43,096	44,402	45,708	47,014	48,320	49,626	50,932
12	46,955	48,520	50,085	51,650	53,215	54,780	56,345	57,910	59,475	61,040
13	55,837	57,698	59,559	61,420	63,281	65,142	67,003	68,864	70,725	72,586
14	65,983	68,182	70,381	72,580	74,779	76,978	79,177	81,376	83,575	85,774
15	77,614	80,201	82,788	85,375	87,962	90,549	93,136	95,723	98,310	100,897

SCHEDULE 2--FOREIGN SERVICE SCHEDULE

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 2000)

Step	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Class 7	Class 8	Class 9
1	\$77,614	\$62,890	\$50,960	\$41,292	\$33,459	\$29,911	\$26,740	\$23,905	\$21,370
2	79,942	64,777	52,489	42,531	34,463	30,808	27,542	24,622	22,011
3	82,341	66,720	54,063	43,807	35,497	31,733	28,368	25,361	22,671
4	84,811	68,722	55,685	45,121	36,562	32,685	29,220	26,122	23,352
5	87,355	70,783	57,356	46,475	37,658	33,665	30,096	26,905	24,052
6	89,976	72,907	59,077	47,869	38,788	34,675	30,999	27,712	24,774
7	92,675	75,094	60,849	49,305	39,952	35,715	31,929	28,544	25,517
8	95,455	77,347	62,674	50,784	41,150	36,787	32,887	29,400	26,282
9	98,319	79,667	64,555	52,307	42,385	37,890	33,873	30,282	27,071
10	100,897	82,057	66,491	53,877	43,656	39,027	34,890	31,191	27,883
11	100,897	84,519	68,486	55,493	44,966	40,198	35,936	32,126	28,719
12	100,897	87,054	70,541	57,158	46,315	41,404	37,014	33,090	29,581
13	100,897	89,666	72,657	58,873	47,705	42,646	38,125	34,083	30,469
14	100,897	92,356	74,836	60,639	49,136	43,925	39,269	35,105	31,383

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**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, 2000)

Schedule for the Office of the Under Secretary for Health
(38 U.S.C. 7306)*

Deputy Under Secretary for Health	\$131,811	**
Associate Deputy Under Secretary for Health	126,250	***
Assistant Under Secretaries for Health	122,529	***

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	
Medical Directors	\$104,542	\$118,484	***
Service Directors	91,028	113,050	
Director, National Center for Preventive Health	77,614	113,050	

Physician and Dentist Schedule

Director Grade	\$91,028	\$113,050
Executive Grade	84,055	107,125
Chief Grade	77,614	100,897
Senior Grade	65,983	85,774
Intermediate Grade	55,837	72,586
Full Grade	46,955	61,040
Associate Grade	39,178	50,932

Clinical Podiatrist and Optometrist Schedule

Chief Grade	\$77,614	\$100,897
Senior Grade	65,983	85,774
Intermediate Grade	55,837	72,586
Full Grade	46,955	61,040
Associate Grade	39,178	50,932

Physician Assistant and Expanded-Function
Dental Auxiliary Schedule ****

Director Grade	\$77,614	\$100,897
Assistant Director Grade	65,983	85,774
Chief Grade	55,837	72,586
Senior Grade	46,955	61,040
Intermediate Grade	39,178	50,932
Full Grade	32,380	42,091
Associate Grade	27,864	36,225
Junior Grade	23,820	30,966

* 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 \$122,400.

*** 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 \$114,500.

**** 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.

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SCHEDULE 4--SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 2000)

ES-1	\$106,200
ES-2	111,200
ES-3	116,300
ES-4	122,200
ES-5	122,400
ES-6	122,400

SCHEDULE 5--EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 2000)

level I	\$157,000
level II	141,300
level III	130,200
level IV	122,400
level V	114,500

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, 2000)

Vice President	\$181,400
Senators	141,300
Members of the House of Representatives	141,300
Delegates to the House of Representatives	141,300
Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico	141,300
President pro tempore of the Senate	157,000
Majority leader and minority leader of the Senate	157,000
Majority leader and minority leader of the House of Representatives	157,000
Speaker of the House of Representatives	181,400

SCHEDULE 7--JUDICIAL SALARIES

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 2000)

Chief Justice of the United States	\$181,400
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court	173,600
Circuit Judges	149,900
District Judges	141,300
Judges of the Court of International Trade	141,300

* Basic pay for these officers is limited to the rate of basic pay for Level III of the Executive Schedule, which is \$19,850.10 per month.

** Officers serving as Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chief of Staff of the Army, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, Commander of the Marine Corps, or Commander of the Coast Guard, basic pay for this grade is calculated to be \$12,489.70 per month, 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 III of the Executive Schedule, which is \$19,850.10 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.

Executive Orders

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SCHEDULE 8-PAY OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES (PAGE 2)
YEARS OF SERVICE (COMBINED UNDER 37 U.S.C. 205)

Pay Grade	2 or less	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	YEARS OF SERVICE (COMBINED UNDER 37 U.S.C. 205)										Over 22	Over 24	Over 26
							10	Over 10	12	Over 12	14	Over 14	16	Over 16	18	Over 18			
WARRANT OFFICERS																			
W-5																			
W-4	\$2,592.00	\$2,781.30	\$2,781.30	\$2,844.30	\$2,974.20	\$3,105.00	\$3,235.50	\$3,461.40	\$3,622.20	\$3,749.40	\$3,850.20	\$3,974.10	\$4,107.00	\$4,235.10	\$4,363.40	\$4,491.90	\$4,620.60		
W-3	2,355.90	2,555.40	2,555.40	2,588.40	2,618.70	2,610.40	2,674.20	2,701.10	2,732.80	2,765.00	2,798.40	2,832.80	2,868.30	2,904.10	2,940.20	2,976.60	3,013.30		
W-2	2,123.50	2,235.70	2,235.70	2,297.40	2,431.10	2,555.40	2,652.60	2,745.00	2,832.80	2,916.10	2,994.50	3,068.00	3,137.60	3,203.40	3,265.40	3,323.60	3,382.00		
W-1	1,719.00	1,971.00	1,971.00	2,133.70	2,432.00	2,558.00	2,653.10	2,732.70	2,807.00	2,876.20	2,940.50	2,999.90	3,054.40	3,104.10	3,149.00	3,189.10	3,234.40		
ENLISTED MEMBERS																			
E-9 *																			
E-8	\$1,765.80	\$1,906.20	\$1,976.10	\$2,045.70	\$2,115.60	\$2,182.60	\$2,252.70	\$2,323.20	\$2,393.90	\$2,464.80	\$2,535.90	\$2,607.20	\$2,678.60	\$2,750.10	\$2,821.70	\$2,893.40	\$2,965.20		
E-7	1,565.80	1,685.80	1,724.40	1,787.60	1,845.80	1,905.80	1,965.80	2,025.80	2,085.80	2,145.80	2,205.80	2,265.80	2,325.80	2,385.80	2,445.80	2,505.80	2,565.80		
E-6	1,332.60	1,450.50	1,521.00	1,597.30	1,668.10	1,732.60	1,790.60	1,848.60	1,906.60	1,964.60	2,022.60	2,080.60	2,138.60	2,196.60	2,254.60	2,312.60	2,370.60		
E-5	1,242.90	1,312.80	1,390.40	1,497.30	1,556.70	1,595.70	1,634.70	1,673.70	1,712.70	1,751.70	1,790.70	1,829.70	1,868.70	1,907.70	1,946.70	1,985.70	2,024.70		
E-4	1,171.50	1,235.70	1,284.60	1,335.90	1,385.90	1,435.90	1,485.90	1,535.90	1,585.90	1,635.90	1,685.90	1,735.90	1,785.90	1,835.90	1,885.90	1,935.90	1,985.90		
E-3	1,059.40	1,123.40	1,162.40	1,201.40	1,240.40	1,279.40	1,318.40	1,357.40	1,396.40	1,435.40	1,474.40	1,513.40	1,552.40	1,591.40	1,630.40	1,669.40	1,708.40		
E-2	930.30	1,005.40	1,055.40	1,105.40	1,155.40	1,205.40	1,255.40	1,305.40	1,355.40	1,405.40	1,455.40	1,505.40	1,555.40	1,605.40	1,655.40	1,705.40	1,755.40		
E-1 ***	830.30	930.30	930.30	930.30	930.30	930.30	930.30	930.30	930.30	930.30	930.30	930.30	930.30	930.30	930.30	930.30	930.30		

* For noncommissioned officers 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 \$4,190.00 per month, regardless of cumulative years of service 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.

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Title 3—The President

SCHEDULE 8—PAY 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 \$600.00.

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.

Executive Orders

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SCHEDULE 9--LOCALITY-BASED COMPARABILITY PAYMENTS

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 2000)

<u>Locality Pay Area¹</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Atlanta, GA	7.66%
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH,ME,CT	10.72%
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI	11.49%
Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN	9.52%
Cleveland-Akron, OH	8.05%
Columbus, OH	8.55%
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	8.59%
Dayton-Springfield, OH	7.63%
Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO	10.54%
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI	11.64%
Hartford, CT	11.25%
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX	14.79%
Huntsville, AL	7.22%
Indianapolis, IN	6.99%
Kansas City, MO-KS	7.42%
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA	12.76%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	9.80%
Milwaukee-Racine, WI	7.83%
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	9.11%
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA	12.09%
Orlando, FL	6.79%
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD	9.55%
Pittsburgh, PA	7.61%
Portland-Salem, OR-WA	9.06%
Richmond-Petersburg, VA	7.60%
Sacramento-Yolo, CA	9.50%
St. Louis, MO-IL	7.08%
San Diego, CA	9.97%
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA	15.01%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA	9.20%
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV	9.05%
Rest of U.S.	6.78%

¹Locality Pay Areas are defined in 5 CFR 531.603.

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Title 3—The President

SCHEDULE 10—ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 2000)

AL-3/A	\$ 79,900
AL-3/B	86,000
AL-3/C	92,200
AL-3/D	98,300
AL-3/E	104,500
AL-3/F	110,600
AL-2	116,800
AL-1	122,400

OTHER PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

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Subchapter B—Administrative Orders

Notice of January 20, 1999

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. On August 20, 1998, by Executive Order 13099, I identified four additional persons, including Usama bin Ladin, that threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process. I have annually transmitted notices of the continuation of this national emergency to the Congress and the **Federal Register**. Last year's notice of continuation was published in the **Federal Register** on January 22, 1998. Because terrorist activities continue to threaten the Middle East peace process and vital interests of the United States in the Middle East, the national emergency declared on January 23,

Title 3—The President

1995, and the measures that took effect on January 24, 1995, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond January 23, 1999. 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 20, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99-10 of January 25, 1999

Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(1), I hereby determine that it is important to the national interest that up to \$25 million be made available from the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and migrants.

These funds may be used to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees, displaced persons, victims of conflict, and other persons at risk due to the Kosovo crisis. These funds may be used, as appropriate, to provide contributions to international and nongovernmental organizations.

You are authorized and directed to inform the appropriate committees of the Congress of this determination and the use of funds under this authority, and to arrange for the publication of this determination in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 25, 1999.

Other Presidential Documents

Presidential Determination No. 99-11 of January 28, 1999

Presidential Determination Pursuant to Section 523 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999 (as Contained in the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, Public Law 105-277)

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to section 523 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999 (as contained in the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, Public Law 105-277), I hereby certify that withholding from international financial institutions and other international organizations and programs funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to that Act is contrary to the national interest.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 28, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99-12 of February 3, 1999

Vietnamese Cooperation in Accounting for United States Prisoners of War and Missing in Action (POW/MIA)

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

As provided under section 609 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as contained in the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, Public Law 105-277, I hereby determine, based on all information available to the United States Government, that the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is fully cooperating in good faith with the United States in the following four areas related to achieving the fullest possible accounting for Americans unaccounted for as a result of the Vietnam War:

- 1) resolving discrepancy cases, live sightings, and field activities;
- 2) recovering and repatriating American remains;
- 3) accelerating efforts to provide documents that will help lead to the fullest possible accounting of POW/MIAs; and,
- 4) providing further assistance in implementing trilateral investigations with Laos.

I further determine that the appropriate laboratories associated with POW/MIA accounting are thoroughly analyzing remains, material, and other information and fulfilling their responsibilities as set forth in subsection (B)

Title 3—The President

of section 609, and information pertaining to this accounting is being made available to immediate family members in compliance with 50 U.S.C. 435 note.

I have been advised by the Department of Justice that section 609 is unconstitutional because it purports to use a condition on appropriations as a means to direct my execution of responsibilities that the Constitution commits exclusively to the President. I am providing this determination as a matter of comity with the Congress, while reserving the position that the condition enacted in section 609 is unconstitutional.

In making this determination, I have taken into account all information available to the United States Government as reported to me, including the full range of ongoing accounting activities in Vietnam, joint and unilateral Vietnamese efforts, and the concrete results we have attained as a result of these efforts.

Finally, in making this determination, I wish to reaffirm my continuing personal commitment to the entire POW/MIA community, especially to the immediate families, relatives, friends, and supporters of these brave individuals, and to reconfirm that the central, guiding principle of my Vietnam policy is to achieve the fullest possible accounting of our prisoners of war and missing in action.

You are authorized and directed to report this determination to the appropriate committees of the Congress and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 3, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99-13 of February 4, 1999

Designations Under the Iraq Liberation Act of 1998

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me as President of the United States, including under section 5 of the Iraq Liberation Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-338) (the “Act”), I hereby determine that each of the following groups is a democratic opposition organization and that each satisfies the criteria set forth in section 5(c) of the Act: the Iraqi National Accord, the Iraqi National Congress, the Islamic Movement of Iraqi Kurdistan, the Kurdistan Democratic Party, the Movement for Constitutional Monarchy, the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, and the Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq. I hereby designate each of these organizations as eligible to receive assistance under section 4 of the Act.

You are authorized and directed to report this determination and designation to the Congress and arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 4, 1999.

Other Presidential Documents

Presidential Determination No. 99-14 of February 16, 1999

Presidential Certification To Waive Prohibition on Assistance to the Republic of Montenegro

Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense

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), 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 is necessary to achieve a negotiated settlement of the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina that is acceptable to the parties, to the extent that such provision applies to the furnishing of assistance to the Republic of Montenegro.

Therefore, I hereby waive the application of this provision 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, February 16, 1999.

Notice of February 24, 1999

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 relations 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 1996 and on subsequent occasions, 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.

Title 3—The President

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

February 24, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99–15 of February 26, 1999

Certification for Major Illicit Drug Producing and Drug 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 illicit drug producing and/or major illicit drug transit countries/dependent territories have cooperated fully with the United States, or have 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 Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances:

Aruba, The Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Laos, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Taiwan, Thailand, Venezuela, and Vietnam.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 490(b)(1)(B) of the Act, I hereby determine that it is in the vital national interests of the United States to certify the following major illicit drug producing and/or major illicit drug transit countries:

Cambodia, Haiti, Nigeria, and Paraguay.

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 major illicit drug producing and/or major illicit drug transit countries do not meet the standards set forth in section 490(b) for certification:

Afghanistan, Burma.

In making these determinations, I have considered the factors set forth in section 490 of the Act. Given that 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.

Other Presidential Documents

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 26, 1999.

STATEMENTS OF EXPLANATION

Afghanistan

According to U.S. Government (USG) estimates, Afghanistan continued to be the world's second largest producer of opium poppy in 1998. Poppy cultivation and opium gum production increased by seven percent in 1998, despite poor weather, resulting in an estimated 1,350 metric tons (mts) of opium gum production. Afghanistan is a party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention, but neither of the warring political factions (Taliban nor Northern Alliance) took steps to demonstrate that they take Afghanistan's obligations under the Convention seriously. Aside from Taliban authorities burning a reported one ton of opiates in Jalalabad in June, there is no evidence to indicate that any action was taken by any faction to discourage poppy cultivation, destroy morphine or heroin laboratories, or arrest and prosecute narcotics traffickers. Numerous reports indicated that members of all factions at all levels continued to profit from the drug trade. UN Drug Control Program (UNDCP) initiatives made very slow progress, while a USG-funded non-governmental organization (NGO) program achieved many of its alternative development goals.

By the end of the year, the Taliban faction controlled over 80 percent of Afghan territory and 96 percent of Afghanistan's opium-growing areas. The Taliban's inaction and lack of political will, as well as substantial drug trade involvement on the part of some local Taliban authorities, also impede meaningful counter-narcotics progress.

The Taliban condemned illicit drug cultivation, production, trafficking and use in 1997. However, there is no evidence that Taliban authorities took action in 1998 to decrease poppy cultivation, to arrest and prosecute major narcotics traffickers, to interdict large shipments of illicit drugs or precursor chemicals, or to eliminate opiate processing laboratories anywhere in Afghanistan. Opium is Afghanistan's largest cash crop and, by many estimates, narcotics remain a significant and perhaps the largest source of income. Some Taliban authorities reportedly benefit financially from the trade and provide protection to heroin laboratories. There are numerous reports of drug traffickers operating in Taliban territory with the consent or involvement of some Taliban officials.

In 1998, poppy cultivation increased and spread to new areas. In an unverified policy statement published by the Taliban's High Commission for Drug Control on September 10, 1998, which appears to contradict the Taliban's November 1997 commitment to UNDCP, the Taliban indicated that they would not support a strategy of forced eradication if farmers who benefitted from alternative development failed to comply with the requirement to abandon poppy cultivation.

Title 3—The President

A USG-sponsored poppy eradication/alternative development program in Helmand Province through Mercy Corps International (MCI), an American NGO, continued this year. It was originally funded in 1997 for \$772,000 and expanded in FY 99 to \$1.04 million. It is the only poppy reduction project being implemented by an NGO in Afghanistan. MCI accomplished all but one of its objectives during the year. The one objective not accomplished—delivery of fruit trees to farmers—was not met due to rainy weather. The trees were held for the next planting season.

The USG strongly supports the UN Special Mission to Afghanistan and its efforts to achieve peace and facilitate the development of a broad-based government that respects international norms of behavior on narcotics, terrorism and human rights. The Afghan Support Group (ASG) of major donors to Afghanistan met twice during the year. At the meeting in Tokyo in December, the ASG endorsed the principle that counter-narcotics is a cross-cutting issue and should be integrated wherever possible with other programs in Afghanistan. UNDCP agreed to include gender and human rights components in its counter-narcotics programs wherever appropriate.

Denial of certification does not cut off USG counter-narcotics assistance and would thus have minimal effect in terms of implementation of this policy. Continuation of large-scale opium cultivation and trafficking in Afghanistan, plus the failure of the authorities to initiate law enforcement actions, preclude a determination that Afghanistan has taken adequate steps on its own or that it has sufficiently cooperated with USG counter-narcotics efforts to meet the goals and objectives of the 1988 UN Drug Convention, to which Afghanistan is a party.

Aruba

Aruba is a staging area for international narcotics trafficking organizations, which transship cocaine from Colombia, Venezuela, and Suriname to Europe and the United States. Drug traffickers are attracted to Aruba by its key position near the Venezuelan and Colombian coasts, its efficient infrastructure, its excellent air and sea links to South America, Europe, Puerto Rico, and other Caribbean locations, and its reputation for relatively light prison sentences and good prison conditions.

Aruba, the nearby Netherlands Antilles, and the Netherlands comprise the three parts of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Since 1986, Aruba has had autonomy over its internal affairs and independent decision-making ability in a number of counter-narcotics areas. The Government of the Netherlands (GON) is responsible for the defense and foreign affairs of Aruba, and assists the Government of Aruba (GOA) in its efforts to combat narcotics trafficking. Aruba is a participant in a joint Netherlands-Netherlands Antilles-Aruba Coast Guard, which has anti-drug responsibilities. Although the Netherlands is a party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention, the other two parts of the Kingdom are not covered by the Convention.

In late 1998, Aruba passed an international asset seizure law, the final legislative prerequisite to requesting that the Kingdom of the Netherlands extend the 1988 UN Drug Convention to Aruba. In December, Aruba formally requested that extension, which is expected during 1999.

Other Presidential Documents

During 1998, the GOA continued to cooperate fully with the USG on counter-narcotics goals and objectives. Three Aruba nationals believed to be major drug traffickers and money launderers were extradited to the United States and are now awaiting trial. They include two members of the Mansur family, one of the richest and most powerful in Aruba, who are accused of belonging to a large network that laundered some \$40 million for Colombian drug traffickers operating in the United States. These extraditions were the first under a 1997 law permitting the extradition of Aruba nationals.

Aruba law enforcement agencies, including the Aruba Police and Customs, have a good working relationship with USG law enforcement agencies. They cooperate with the DEA on joint investigations and with the U.S. Coast Guard on maritime law enforcement searches and interdictions. Joint USG-GOA efforts contributed to an increase in the number of arrests in 1998 of drug couriers transiting Aruba. A proposed U.S.-Kingdom of the Netherlands maritime drug enforcement agreement, pertaining to the Caribbean, is currently under negotiation.

The Bahamas

The Bahamas is a major transit point for South American cocaine and Jamaican marijuana en route to the United States. Very small amounts of cannabis are grown on the islands for domestic consumption. The USG and the Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas (GCOB) continue to enjoy a productive and positive counter-drug working relationship. The GCOB places a high priority on combating drug transshipments through its archipelago, and is moving decisively to combat money laundering and other drug-related crimes. The GCOB cooperates very closely with the USG on our combined law enforcement effort, Operation Bahamas and Turks and Caicos (OPBAT). The Bahamas was the first country to ratify the 1988 UN Drug Convention, and the GCOB continues to take steps to implement its provisions. Following passage of strong anti-money laundering legislation in 1996, Bahamian authorities are closely monitoring bank compliance and investigating suspicious financial transactions.

U.S. and Bahamian law enforcement officials worked very closely throughout the year to respond to notable increases in air and maritime transshipment incidents. The GCOB is strongly emphasizing money laundering and asset forfeiture investigations and prosecutions. The GCOB also continued in 1998 to strengthen its judicial system, with assistance from the USG. However, unreliable jury pools and weaknesses in the drug laws resulted in several major Bahamian drug dealers avoiding conviction in 1998. Despite committed and talented judicial leadership, The Bahamas needs to improve the effectiveness of its court system in securing convictions against major dealers and organizations by strengthening its drug trafficking laws and improving the prosecutorial capabilities of the police prosecutors. The USG will continue to work with the GCOB in this area, both bilaterally and through regional training and assistance projects.

In December 1998, the Royal Bahamas Police Force (RBPF) Drug Enforcement Unit arrested two police officers from the RBPF Drug Canine Unit at Nassau International Airport for allegedly working with a cocaine traf-

Title 3—The President

ficking ring. The GCOB needs to continue to move decisively against corruption at Bahamian ports of entry.

Belize

Belize remains a significant narcotics transit country. After taking office in August of 1998, the new Government of Belize (GOB) made it clear it takes seriously the problem of drug transit through its territory, including the impact the trafficking activity has on domestic crime. The new government has created a national drug abuse council, which is in the process of creating a comprehensive drug control strategy. The Belize Police Force, the Belize Defense Force and the rapid response force “Dragon Unit” will remain important parts of the national drug control strategy. Belize is party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention and the GOB works closely with the USG in the fight against narcotics trafficking and transnational crime.

Upgrading training, professionalism and equipment in the Belize Defense Force continues as the focus of the USG/GOB counter-narcotics program to combat violent crime and drug trafficking. With the completion of training of the money-laundering unit staff, the USG/GOB effort is now focused on building and equipping a Financial Investigations Unit to enforce money-laundering regulations. The GOB is energetic in its unilateral efforts to reduce drug trafficking through its borders and to combat associated crime. It is a strong supporter of regional and cooperative counter-narcotics efforts.

Concern over corruption remains. The dismissals of suspected corrupt police officials in 1998 and the new government’s efforts to rid itself of institutional corruption appear to demonstrate the GOB’s commitment. Concerns were raised, however, by the government’s recent attempt to dismiss the Supreme Court’s chief justice over a case with political overtones.

Counter-narcotics efforts in Belize are hampered by lack of manpower, training and equipment. The relatively large expanse of uninhabited territory and the thousands of coastal cays and inland waterways that are used by traffickers as drop-off sites for drugs contribute to the problem. Seizures in 1998 of just under one metric ton of cocaine were significantly lower than in 1997. Slightly more than 200,000 marijuana plants were eradicated.

Bolivia

Bolivia retains its position as the world’s second largest producer of cocaine even though it has less coca under cultivation than either Peru or Colombia. The cocaine industry in Bolivia is fragmented and dominated by small to mid-level trafficking organizations which manufacture, transport and distribute cocaine base in hundred to multi-hundred kilogram quantities per month. Successful law enforcement efforts to prevent significant quantities of chemicals utilized in processing coca leaf into cocaine base and cocaine hydrochloride (HCL) from being smuggled in from neighboring countries have negatively impacted the quality of cocaine produced, with a resulting decrease in marketability.

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In an impressive show of resolve and political will, the Government of Bolivia (GOB) achieved an unprecedented level of coca eradication—a net reduction of 17 percent, and a gross eradication level of 11,621 hectares. Significant successes in increased arrests of narcotics traffickers, as well as seizures of cocaine, cocaine products and precursor chemicals, were also realized.

The Banzer administration is the first to devise and set forth a credible, formal strategy to eliminate coca cultivation in Bolivia. Despite a shaky start last spring and continuing violence against eradication and counter-narcotics forces, the GOB showed its determination to persevere with its five-year plan. USG experts also credit 1998's success to the GOB's abolition of direct compensation to coca growers, and to devoting enough human resources to the eradication and security effort. The Banzer administration's embrace of alternative development has not only provided farmers with licit, profitable alternatives to growing coca, but has changed public opinion against coca growing and cocaine production activities.

Three-fourths of Bolivia's judicial reform package has been enacted, which should make the criminal justice system faster, more transparent and accessible, less politicized, and less corrupt. Currently being debated in the legislature is the Code of Criminal Procedure, the final part of the reform package. It should include language that permits police to use informants, controlled deliveries, undercover operations, and other modern law enforcement tools. Action on money laundering crime has been lacking, although the GOB named a Director of the Financial Investigations Unit of the Superintendency of Banks, which is charged with enforcing the anti-money laundering law.

If Bolivia is to realize its five-year goals, in 1999 the GOB should act to prevent new coca plantings and continue eradication efforts in a sustained manner. Other important objectives include initiation of eradication operations, alternative development in the Yungas, and prosecutions of those who plant new illicit coca fields there and in the Chapare. The GOB should also move forward to implement vigorously the law criminalizing money laundering, and actively seek out, investigate and prosecute public officials engaged in corruption. Finally, if its efforts are to be fully successful, the GOB should ensure that the new Code of Criminal Procedures provides law enforcement authorities with the tools they need to investigate and prosecute narcotics offenders.

Brazil

Brazil is a major transit country for cocaine shipped by air, river, and maritime routes from Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia to the United States and Europe. Because of increased interdiction of trafficker aircraft in Peru (along the Peru/Colombia air corridor), traffickers have shifted illicit narcotics flights into Brazilian air space. Brazil's vast and sparsely populated Amazon region provides ample opportunity for traffickers to transship drugs and chemicals by air and riverine routes. A southern "drug route" also exists along Brazil's borders with Paraguay and Bolivia. While not a major drug cultivation country, Brazil is a major producer of precursor chemicals and synthetic drugs.

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Several key legislative initiatives, including an anti-money laundering law and legislation permitting the military to interdict unauthorized civilian aircraft (including those suspected of smuggling narcotics), were passed by the Congress in 1998. A two-year-old omnibus counter-narcotics bill remained pending in the Congress at year's end. Brazil's major counter-narcotics policy initiative was formation of the National Anti-Drug Secretariat (SENAD) which will coordinate counter-narcotics efforts and activities nationwide.

Federal police continued their heightened surveillance of the Amazon region, which resulted in seizures of drugs, aircraft, boats and an assortment of weapons. While seizures of cocaine in 1998 were about the same as in 1997, and marijuana seizures were slightly lower than in 1997, seizures in psychotropic drugs increased tenfold over 1997 levels. Inadequate staffing and resources continue to hamper activities of the counter-narcotics unit of the Federal police.

Although Brazil does not extradite its own citizens, the Government continues to cooperate with the United States and other countries in the extradition of individuals accused of narcotics-related crimes.

Most of Brazil's demand reduction efforts are aimed primarily at young people, who constitute the largest group of drug users in the country. With the creation of SENAD, the GOB will focus even more attention on drug demand reduction, education, and treatment programs. Over half of Brazil's 26 states conduct some type of drug awareness program.

Top Brazilian counter-narcotics officials in SENAD have expressed a strong interest in more active cooperation and greater coordination with the United States in narcotics law enforcement, including interdiction activities.

Burma

Burma continues to be the world's largest source of illicit opium and heroin. There was, however, a significant decline in production and cultivation from 1997 levels. The 1998 crop estimates indicate there were 130,300 hectares of opium poppy cultivation, down 16 percent from 1997. The potential yield from this crop is up to 1,750 metric tons of opium gum. This is the lowest potential production figure in ten years and a drop of 26 percent from 1997 figures. Most of this crop decrease was due to weather; however, the Government of Burma (GOB) did engage in opium crop eradication efforts.

During 1998, seizures of methamphetamine tripled, although opium and heroin seizures were below last year's record levels. While there were cases of interdiction and arrests for narcotics trafficking of members of some tribal groups located outside the protected tribal areas, the GOB has been unwilling or unable to take on the most powerful groups directly. Cease-fire agreements with insurgent tribal groups dependent on the narcotics trade involve an implicit tolerance of continued involvement in illicit narcotics for varying periods of time. Given the scale of the problem in Burma, and what would be necessary to bring about lasting improvement, the GOB's efforts remain inadequate.

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There is reason to believe that money laundering in Burma and the return of narcotics profits laundered elsewhere are significant factors in the overall Burmese economy, though the extent is impossible to measure accurately. Political and economic constraints on legal capital inflows magnify the importance of narcotics-derived funds in the economy. An underdeveloped banking system and lack of enforcement against money laundering have created a business and investment environment conducive to the use of drug-related proceeds in legitimate commerce. The GOB made little if any effort against money laundering during 1998.

Despite some progress over the past year, the USG remains concerned that Burma's counter-narcotics efforts are in no way proportional to the extent of narcotics cultivation and trafficking. Effective toleration of money laundering by the GOB, failure to turn over notorious traffickers under indictment in the United States, and general lack of respect for the rule of law are also concerns. The United States remains prepared to cooperate with Burma in international efforts against narcotics, when the Burmese regime presents a consistent pattern of cooperation in all aspects of that effort.

Cambodia

Throughout 1998, Cambodia was embroiled in internal political strife and proactive counter-narcotics efforts suffered. This failure is reflected in a serious drop in the statistics for seizures and narcotics arrests. Reports indicate that narcotics traffickers, alien smugglers, and other criminals have found refuge in Cambodia. Corruption and factionalism among Cambodia's police are also a continuing problem—one police unit attacked another earlier this year in an effort to intimidate the unit attacked. Cambodia is not a major producer of narcotics or a center for narcotics-derived money laundering, although reports that narcotics proceeds are in fact laundered there persist. The country's principal involvement in the international narcotics trade is as a transit route for Southeast Asian heroin intended for overseas markets, including the United States. Marijuana is cultivated for export and the authorities have had only marginal success at stemming this flow, though Cambodian marijuana is not thought to have a major effect on the United States. Reports persist about the involvement by some elements of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces and the national police in narcotics trafficking.

Outward cooperation by Cambodian police officials with the DEA on specific requests is excellent. Senior government officials consistently responded to requests to make available persons wanted on U.S. arrest warrants, including in narcotics cases. The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has established a National Authority for Combating Drugs and a special drug enforcement unit in the Ministry of Interior; however, the effectiveness of these bodies has been limited by a lack of resources and training, corruption at various levels of the RGC, and the country's geographical location adjacent to major narcotics producing areas.

In the latter part of 1998, competing factions in Cambodia finally formed a coalition government, resulting from elections. We believe that at this crucial time, imposition of counter-narcotics sanctions would undermine

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U.S. interests in democracy and regional stability as well as limit anti-narcotics efforts. The ability to provide strategically placed U.S. aid at the appropriate time can help strengthen Cambodian institutions, with the objective of promoting greater official accountability and adherence to the rule of law. Furthermore, it is in the U.S. interest for Cambodia to contribute to the political and economic stability of the region, which should be furthered by Cambodia's anticipated accession to ASEAN membership in 1999. Thus, on balance, the consequence for the United States related to the counter-narcotics setbacks are far outweighed by the risks of being unable to support the new coalition government now in place at this critical juncture.

China

China continued to take strong and effective measures to combat the use and trafficking of narcotic drugs in 1998. China is a party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention, as well as to the 1961 UN Single Convention and its protocols, and the 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances. The Chinese government is committed to achieving the goals of the 1988 Convention, implementing several new initiatives to strengthen its counter-narcotics efforts at all levels, from apprehending and prosecuting traffickers to counteracting drug addiction and abuse.

Preliminary figures indicate that during 1998 Chinese police seized record amounts of heroin, other illicit drugs, and precursor chemicals. The Chinese government sponsored a nationwide education campaign aimed primarily at reducing drug use by youth. Narcotics enforcement cooperation between the United States and China continued to expand in 1998, with increased levels of training, professional exchanges, and tactical-level enforcement cooperation. The United States and China established a Joint Liaison Group on Law Enforcement Cooperation, and are taking steps to further enhance mutual legal assistance; in general, however, China's response to U.S. requests could have been more forthcoming. The DEA anticipates the assignment of permanent staff for its new office in Beijing sometime in 1999.

China is a major producer of precursor chemicals. The ephedra plant, from which the precursor chemical ephedrine is extracted, grows wild in northern China. China produces and legally exports potassium permanganate, which can be used in cocaine production. The Chinese government vigilantly monitors precursor chemical exports and has in place a system of pre-export notification. Yunnan, the province most directly affected by China's growing drug problem, goes further than the 22 chemicals on the 1988 Convention Watch List by monitoring exports of 28 chemicals. According to press reports, in the first ten months of 1998, Yunnan provincial law enforcement authorities seized more than 300 metric tons of precursor chemicals destined for illegal use, more than the amount confiscated nationwide in all of 1997. China supports a law enforcement program to increase interdiction in Yunnan Province under the auspices of the UNDCP and funded by the USG.

Although Chinese law prohibits laundering the proceeds from illegal narcotics trafficking, China's legal system and banking regulations generally

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have not kept pace with the country's rapid economic internationalization. Consequently, China is vulnerable to possible exploitation by drug traffickers, particularly from Burma, seeking to launder money.

Colombia

Colombia developed a solid record of success in meeting the 1998 certification criteria, with several notable exceptions. A new counter-narcotics strategy, developed by the incoming Pastrana administration earlier in the year, establishes a solid platform to frame efforts in the coming years. Such strategic planning was almost totally lacking in Colombia before then. The USG is working closely with the Government of Colombia (GOC) to refine and improve that strategy. Pastrana administration officials have been very receptive to U.S. offers of advice and assistance, and expressed a commitment in the Joint Alliance Against Drugs, signed during President Pastrana's visit in October 1998, to continue close cooperation as we advance our joint counter-narcotics goals. This willingness to cooperate closely is the greatest difference between the current status of efforts in Colombia and the checkered history of the last four years. While political will is difficult to measure and can only be tested by time, it appears that a corner has been turned in Colombia that will allow for much closer cooperation and greater results in the near future.

The Colombian National Police (CNP), under the leadership of General Rosso Jose Serrano, added to its record of outstanding performance in counter-narcotics. This year the CNP received more and better support from the Colombian armed services, and joint operations in southern Colombia began to show success. Such joint operations will be an important factor in the future of the program, given the increasing threat to counter-narcotics operations from heavily armed traffickers and the guerrillas and paramilitaries who are involved in many aspects of narcotics trafficking. For the third straight year, record levels of illicit crops were eradicated, although this eradication did not offset the continuing expansion of cultivation by the traffickers as part of their effort to concentrate the entire drug industry within Colombia. The CNP also had a strong year in terms of seizures and arrests of important traffickers.

Another key criterion was fully met when the GOC set up a successful program to register and regulate privately owned aircraft in Colombia, which has the effect of discouraging their use in narcotics trafficking. The GOC has also begun to take action on prison reform, a long-standing problem.

The biggest disappointment of 1998 was the 5-4 decision of the Colombian Constitutional Court in August to uphold the new Colombian extradition law as passed by Congress. The court rejected the claim advanced and supported by both the Samper and Pastrana administrations that procedural irregularities in the congressional votes resulted in the passage of a law which does not apply retroactively. The lack of retroactivity in the law severely limits its effectiveness. As a result, the law places the imprisoned Cali cartel kingpins beyond the reach of U.S. justice, at least with regard to crimes committed before passage of the extradition law in December 1997.

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The judicial system continues to be the weakest link in Colombia's counter-narcotics performance. 1998 saw little progress in resolving the endemic problems in a system that is plagued by corruption, incompetence and inefficiency. Asset forfeiture laws and money-laundering laws are still not enforced to any meaningful extent, and needed legislative reforms such as stiffer prison sentences for narcotics trafficking and establishment of legislation to deal with ongoing criminal enterprises have not been advanced.

Overall, however, Colombian counter-narcotics performance improved in 1998, and the arrival of the new Pastrana administration gives grounds for optimism about the future.

Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic is a major transshipment point for drugs destined for the United States and Europe. Traffickers smuggle narcotics from Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama into Dominican territory by air and sea, and from Haiti by land routes. The drugs are then moved onward by air and sea to Puerto Rico and the United States.

The Government of the Dominican Republic (GODR) demonstrated strong counter-narcotics law enforcement and interdiction efforts in 1998. The GODR continued to cooperate fully with the USG on counter-narcotics goals and objectives, including expanded cooperation under the 1997 bilateral maritime interdiction agreement. Cocaine and heroin seizures increased dramatically in 1998. The GODR initiated a new border patrol unit to control the flow of drugs into the Dominican Republic from Haiti. For the first time ever, the Dominican Republic and Haiti cooperated on an anti-drug smuggling border operation. The GODR and the USG signed an agreement to establish a canine drug detection program at Dominican airports and seaports. Despite recent improvements, however, a weak judicial system continues to hamper law enforcement efforts.

In 1998, the GODR enacted legislation repealing a prohibition on the extradition of Dominican nationals and explicitly authorizing the extradition of nationals. The Dominican Republic subsequently extradited one of its nationals to the United States in 1998. We will continue to urge the GODR to act on a number of other U.S. extradition requests and to adopt a National Counter-Narcotics Master Plan.

Ecuador

Ecuador continues to be a major transit country for the shipment of cocaine from Colombia to the United States and Europe. Traffickers also use Ecuador for money laundering of drug profits and to transit precursor chemicals destined for Colombian drug labs. Some poppy and coca fields have been found within Ecuador, but there are no indications that significant amounts of heroin or cocaine are produced.

Although lack of adequate governmental funding for counter-narcotics programs and little interagency coordination are weak points, the Government of Ecuador (GOE) continued to demonstrate its cooperation and will-

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ingness to work closely with the USG in countering narcotics trafficking and transshipments, chemical diversions, money laundering, and judicial corruption/inefficiency. The GOE has also stated its willingness to improve bilateral cooperation in maritime interdiction.

The GOE has increased the effectiveness of its anti-narcotics activities by randomly deploying mobile road interdiction teams along Ecuadorian highways, a tactic which accounted for 40 percent of the drugs seized by the police. Successes for the national police included seizures of 42 kilograms of heroin and the seizure of 7.6 tons of cocaine from the Fishing Vessel DON CELSO. The GOE also deployed drug detector dogs at airports; inaugurated a Joint Information Coordination Center (JICC) in the major port city of Guayaquil; and passed legislation to combat corruption and inefficiency in the Customs Service. The Superintendent of Banks indicated strong interest in creating a joint task force to expedite interagency coordination in pursuing financial investigation regarding control of money laundering.

To improve the professionalism and efficiency of its enforcement efforts, the GOE has created a judicial police unit to foster closer coordination with prosecutors. The GOE also plans to create a separate anti-narcotics police unit within the judicial police system to allow greater concentration of efforts in this field.

Guatemala

President Arzu has taken Guatemala well down the road to reconciliation of its 36-year internal struggle. His efforts are now focused on combating violent crime, organized crime and other domestic issues. He has fully cooperated with the United States in combating counter-narcotics trafficking in Guatemala and in the region.

Guatemala's location and scarce law enforcement resources facilitate its continued use by traffickers as a transshipment and storage point for cocaine destined for the United States via Mexico. Along with increased use of motor vehicle and container shipments, there has been an increase in airdrops of illicit drugs over Guatemalan territory for consolidation and transshipment. With USG assistance, the Department of Anti-Narcotics Police (DOAN) has stepped up training to react to air shipments and efforts to develop air interdiction capabilities. The expanding self-funded port security program and the trained DOAN agents made impressive seizures in the past year.

The consolidation of the National Civilian Police (PNC) continues on track with full integration of the DOAN. The USG-trained DOAN seized almost 10 metric tons of cocaine in 1998. The drug prosecutor assistance program maintained its 90 percent conviction rate, with some traffickers receiving sentences of up to 20 years. The new drug prosecutor's field office in Quetzaltenango accounted for 110 successful prosecutions in 1998.

Guatemala is a party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention and most GOG law enforcement activities are fully consistent with its goals and objectives. However, some of the Convention's provisions have not been codified into law and regulations, including provisions on extradition and money laun-

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dering. President Arzu has also been unsuccessful in gaining legislative support for ratification of a full maritime counter-narcotics agreement.

In 1998, the Government of Guatemala (GOG) began implementation of its national drug policy, the anti-drug master plan, and national strategy which incorporates both demand and supply reduction objectives to be accomplished by specified ministries. The GOG provided additional funding to plan implementers to attack the alarming increase in drug abuse documented last year. The GOG also took major steps in implementing assets seizure and precursor chemicals regulations.

Haiti

Haiti in 1998 made significant progress in a number of areas of counter-narcotics performance and cooperation, but a political impasse spanning the entire year precluded passage by Parliament of key antidrug laws and other important steps. Resource constraints—Haiti is the hemisphere's poorest country—and the lack of an effective judiciary also reduced the effectiveness of Haitian counter-narcotics efforts. As a result, Haiti fell short of agreed-upon counter-drug goals and cannot be certified as having fully cooperated with the United States or on its own to meet the goals and objectives of the 1988 UN Drug Convention, to which Haiti is a party. However, the vital national interests of the United States require that foreign assistance continue to be provided to Haiti.

Haiti is a significant transshipment point for drugs, primarily cocaine, moving through the Caribbean from South America to the United States. The increased flow through Haiti is directly related to the success of interdiction operations in other parts of the region and the perception that the Government of Haiti (GOH) is ill-prepared to respond.

The certification goals set, in consultation with GOH, for 1998 were: to present to Parliament for passage a set of anti-drug trafficking laws, including money laundering and asset forfeiture, which were drafted in 1997; to begin implementing the "National Master Plan for Combating Drugs in Haiti" drafted in 1997; and to target at least one major international narcotics organization for significant enforcement action.

Haiti did not meet two of these three goals, principally because of the prolonged political impasse between the executive and legislative branches, funding shortfalls, and insufficiencies in institutional structures. The political stalemate prevented the parliamentary ratification of a Prime Minister with executive authority throughout 1998. This meant that, in accordance with the constitution, no new legislation, including the anti-drug laws and the National Master Plan, could be presented to the Parliament for enactment. (Indeed, the Parliament failed to act even on legislation clearing the way for significant new international loans, in which all Haitian parties presumably had an interest.)

Although there was some implementation of elements of the Master Plan, GOH efforts to investigate, arrest, prosecute, or convict members of international drug trafficking organizations were lacking. This lack of success, however, must be understood in the broader context of Haiti's pervasive poverty, its dysfunctional judicial system, the still limited capabilities of

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the four-year-old Haitian National Police (HNP), and the inexperience and inadequacy of the two-year-old police anti-narcotics unit (BLTS).

Although most of the specific goals set during the year were not achieved, Haiti's performance and cooperation with the United States improved significantly in a number of key areas. Haiti signed a Joint Information Coordination Center (JICC) agreement with the United States. The entire staffs of the JICC and BLTS were polygraphed. Under a DEA-mentored task force concept, the flow of cocaine from Panama through Port-au-Prince airport has been reduced. Port-au-Prince's seaport is now the target of periodic inspections, including by U.S. Customs Service sniffer dogs in November. The HNP has indicated it will cooperate on the expulsion to the United States of third country nationals who are the subjects of U.S. indictments. The Haitian Coast Guard fully cooperated with the USCG "ship rider" program, and is increasingly demonstrating independent initiative at sea. The HNP counter-narcotics unit increased the quantity of drugs seized without direct USG assistance. The GOH also initiated the first joint Haitian-Dominican drug monitoring effort at the Malpasse-Jimani border crossing.

A vital national interests certification is appropriate and necessary. A cutoff of U.S. bilateral assistance mandated by denial of certification would adversely affect vital U.S. national interests in Haiti, including ending the ongoing political crisis, promoting economic stability and democracy, and stemming the flow of illegal drugs and migrants to the United States.

Denial of certification would terminate USG programs that provide critical support for Haiti's fragile economy. Without external assistance and the police mentoring that accompanies it, economic stability and growth would be jeopardized, with consequent renewed pressure on illegal immigration to the United States.

USG and other international programs that go beyond counter-narcotics assistance also address underlying problems in the Haitian law enforcement and judicial systems, especially endemic corruption and the lack of a strong professional tradition, that contribute to a weak anti-drug performance. A cutoff of USG programs and the votes against multilateral development bank funding would undermine USG efforts and reduce the incentive for Haitian counter-narcotics entities to improve that performance.

The risks posed to all of these U.S. interests by a cutoff of bilateral assistance outweigh the risks posed by Haiti's failure to cooperate fully with the USG or to take adequate steps on its own to combat illicit narcotics. Haiti's inability to fulfill key counter-narcotics commitments in 1998 precludes full certification, but decertification would deny GOH many of the desperately needed resources to make progress in the counter-narcotics and other arenas.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong traffickers continue to control large portions of Southeast Asian narcotics traffic, arranging both the financing and shipping of narcotics through Asian ports. In 1998, none of the heroin seizures in Hong Kong appeared destined for the U.S. market. No major heroin seizures in

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the United States had clearly transited Hong Kong. However, historical precedent, geographic location, transportation infrastructure, and trade activity suggest that Hong Kong remains an important factor in heroin supply to the United States.

Hong Kong uses a multi-pronged strategy in combating drug trafficking and abuse, incorporating legislation and law enforcement, treatment and rehabilitation, preventive education and public awareness, and international cooperation. Money laundering, which often stems from drug trade proceeds, is a serious issue for the Hong Kong authorities. The Financial Action Task Force reviewed Hong Kong's financial system in April 1998. Hong Kong played an active role in reducing illicit trafficking of narcotics and precursor chemicals, another major concern, through its participation in the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs as part of the People's Republic of China delegation. During 1998, a new extradition treaty between the United States and Hong Kong entered into force. Hong Kong also signed mutual legal assistance agreements with several countries and, in December 1998, the United States ratified a Mutual Legal Assistance Agreement and a Prisoner Transfer Agreement with Hong Kong. Both agreements await legislative approval in Hong Kong.

While trafficking and money laundering remain issues for Hong Kong, the authorities of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region have launched serious efforts in all areas of enforcement and have been exemplary partners with the United States in the battle against narcotics.

India

India, an important producer both of licit and illicit narcotics, is also a crossroads for international narcotics trafficking. There was no USG illicit poppy survey in India in 1998. Indian authorities claimed there were less than 100 hectares of illicit cultivation, but the last available USG surveys in 1996 and 1997 identified 3,100 and 2,000 hectares of illicit opium poppy, respectively.

India's location between the two main sources of illicit opium, Burma and Afghanistan, as well as its relatively well-developed transportation infrastructure, make it an ideal heroin transit point. There was credible evidence of large amounts of Burmese heroin being trafficked through India's northeastern border with Burma. However, there is no evidence at this time to indicate that opiates transshipped through India reach the United States in significant amounts.

The Government of India (GOI) continues its progress in controlling the production and export of narcotics chemical precursors produced by India's large chemical industry. The GOI controls restrict access to acetic anhydride (AA), a chemical used to process opium into heroin. Nevertheless, there were unauthorized exports of essential chemical precursors and methaqualone (mandrax), a popular drug in Africa. Despite GOI precautions, in late 1998, there was growing evidence of AA entering Burma via India's porous Northeastern border for use in Burmese heroin refining. The GOI has a cooperative relationship with the DEA. However, there has been limited success in prosecuting major narcotics offenders because of

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the lack of enforcement funding and weaknesses in the intelligence and judicial infrastructure.

In 1998, India took concrete steps to deter trafficking and control chemicals. The GOI systematically combatted illicit opium cultivation by combining remote sensing information with raids and the destruction of illicit crops. The Narcotics Control Board (NCB) continues to monitor industry manufacture and sales of controlled and precursor chemicals carefully, resulting in a price rise of precursor chemicals for illicit use. The NCB fully staffed three new zonal offices opened in 1996 along the border with Pakistan, and they are now fully operational. The zonal office in Imphal, Manipur, is also being fully staffed to add a greater enforcement presence in the northeast.

GOI counter-narcotics officials increased their cooperation with drug liaison officers from countries in Europe, the Middle East and Africa to undertake a successful series of controlled delivery operations in 1998. These operations, many through parcel post, resulted in the arrest of more than 18 persons and the seizure of quantities of heroin, hashish, and methaqualone. The GOI has created the position of Joint Secretary for Narcotics in the Ministry of Finance reporting directly to the Revenue Secretary in order to tighten licit and illicit narcotics controls. This position has also increased the flow of information to Mini-Dublin Group countries and other bilateral and multilateral donors. Finally, to decrease the backlog of cases, the GOI continues to work with special state courts for narcotics matters, and federal narcotics enforcement officials continue to meet quarterly with their state government counterparts to share information and provide training. Federal efforts have spurred the formation of specialized narcotics units in state and metropolitan police agencies.

India is a party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention, but has not yet enacted supporting legislation on money laundering or asset seizure under civil law. This supporting legislation is now being prepared for resubmission to the Parliament. However, with the cooperation of UNDCP, the GOI hosted a regional conference on money laundering in New Delhi in March 1998. The conference focused on harmonizing regional efforts to fight money laundering and brought together experts from all over South Asia.

In order to build on this progress, the USG will encourage GOI to take several important law enforcement steps in 1999. India needs to increase seizures of drugs sharply and to investigate and dismantle smuggling rings. The GOI should give increased priority to combating trafficking on the Indo/Burma border, which may be at least five metric tons of heroin per year. The GOI should pass the amendments to the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (NDPS) of 1985, introduced into Parliament in August 1997, which would modernize the criminal justice system.

India is the world's largest producer of licit opiates for pharmaceutical use and the only producer of licit gum opium. The GOI continues to tighten its control over diversion of licit opium. However, some opium continues to be diverted from the country's legal production. The GOI estimates diversion at about 10 percent, although it may be as high as 30 percent. As a licit producer of opium, India must meet an additional certification requirement. In accordance with Section 490(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act, India may not be certified unless it maintains licit production and stockpiles at levels no higher than those consistent with licit market

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demand and has taken adequate steps to prevent significant diversion of its licit cultivation and production into illicit markets and to prevent illicit cultivation and production.

Production and stockpile of licit opium in India has clearly not exceeded licit market demand. Indeed, India's stockpile has been barely adequate for some time and disastrous weather during the 1997–1998 poppy growing season, combined with a cultivator's "strike" which delayed planting, led to a 1998 harvest that is one of the smallest on record: about 260 metric tons (MT), well under even initial GOI estimates. To meet domestic and international licit demand, the GOI now concedes that it has been forced to "completely exhaust" its licit opium stockpile, leaving no carryover stock from 1998 whatsoever. This precarious situation makes an adequate 1999 harvest extremely important, and the USG is thus encouraging increased licit production.

To meet India's share of anticipated world demand for licit opium in 1999, and begin rebuilding domestic stockpiles to about 750 MT, the GOI plans to produce a licit opium harvest of at least 1300 MT in 1999, just below the 1997 record harvest. To meet this goal, the GOI has decided to reverse years of reductions in acreage (to improve control of diversion) and to sharply increase both the area under cultivation and the number of licit opium cultivators. Acreage will be increased by 32 percent; licit cultivators will more than double.

In 1998, India took six important steps to increase licit opium production to meet market demand and rebuild the stockpile while curtailing the diversion of licit opium. These steps included: (1) sharply raising the number of hectares to be cultivated for the 1998–1999 poppy growing season; (2) retaining the highest-ever minimum qualifying yield at 52 kilograms/hectare to discourage diversion from the licit crop; (3) raising the prices paid to opium cultivators to increase incentives for declaring and selling to GOI all licit opium; (4) expanding licit opium diversion controls to include re-surveys of plots after the planted crop reaches a particular stage of growth to ensure that the area under cultivation matches the amount of land licensed; (5) destroying cultivation more than five percent above the licensed amount with the cultivator liable for prosecution; and (6) raising licit opium diversion-related offenses by licensed cultivators to the level of trafficking offenses, with convictions resulting in 10 to 20 years imprisonment and fines up to U.S. \$6,000.

While these are important steps to curb diversion, the USG believes even more must be done, given the significant planned increase in hectareage and farmers. The USG will work with the GOI to increase diversion controls. Despite the assent of a high-ranking GOI official in February 1998 to undertake a comprehensive joint opium yield survey with the USG, the GOI has not yet signed the necessary formal agreement. A joint licit opium survey would provide a firmer scientific basis for the GOI to set minimum qualifying yields (MQY) for licit opium farmers. More realistic MQYs would facilitate governmental controls on diversion and forecasting the supply of licit opiates.

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Jamaica

Jamaica is a major transit point for South American cocaine en route to the United States and is also the largest Caribbean producer and exporter of marijuana. During 1998, the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) made some progress toward meeting the goals and objectives of the 1988 UN Drug Convention, to which it became a party in 1995. At regional meetings, GOJ officials actively supported counter-drug initiatives. Bilateral counter-drug cooperation is good and improving, especially in the area of maritime law enforcement. The U.S.-Jamaica bilateral maritime agreement, proposed by the USG in July 1995, came into force when Jamaica passed enabling legislation in February 1998. Jamaican forces participated in several combined operations under the new agreement.

During 1998, the GOJ removed four persons to the United States, three by extradition and one under a waiver of extradition, compared to three removals in 1997. The USG and GOJ worked together to remove from the list of pending extradition requests all non-active cases, leaving 17 pending requests for which the United States seeks early resolution.

GOJ's cannabis eradication during 1998 was down only slightly from 1997, despite a lack of helicopter and fixed wing air support. Marijuana and cocaine seizures and drug-related arrests increased significantly over 1997; hash oil seizures were down. The GOJ made a valuable contribution to regional anti-drug efforts by assuming funding of operating costs of the Caribbean Regional Drug Law Enforcement Training Center, located near Kingston and built with USG funding under a UNDCP project.

In 1998, the Lower House of Parliament passed amendments to the existing anti-money laundering legislation; Senate action is pending. If passed by the Senate, the proposed amendments would raise the threshold for mandatory transaction reporting from U.S. \$10,000 to U.S. \$50,000 equivalent, but would also introduce a new requirement that suspicious transactions in any amount be reported. Further GOJ action is required to bring its anti-money laundering law in line with international standards, especially extending the law to cover the laundering of the proceeds of all serious crime.

Current Jamaican law requires the conviction of a criminal drug defendant prior to commencing a forfeiture action. The GOJ forfeited the house of a convicted drug trafficker in 1998. However, Jamaica's current asset forfeiture regime does not permit the GOJ to take full advantage of the forfeiture mechanism to augment the resources of its anti-drug agencies and deprive criminals of the proceeds of their crime.

In 1998, the GOJ did not table in Parliament a precursor and essential chemical control law, despite stated commitments to do so for the last several years. However, the GOJ has budgeted for implementation of chemical controls, and the USG has already provided training to Jamaican precursor chemical control personnel. The GOJ did table in Parliament anti-corruption legislation, which is currently under debate. Corruption, especially among members of the security and law enforcement forces remains a serious problem in Jamaica, and the GOJ should take stronger action to prosecute corrupt individuals.

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In 1998, the GOJ arrested 7,352 drug offenders, and the Supreme Court reported 10,290 convictions of drug offenders. However, even though GOJ counter-drug cooperation with DEA continued to be good, no Jamaican drug kingpins were arrested or convicted during 1998. The GOJ has agreed to develop in the coming year, with USG assistance, special units to target drug kingpins and apprehend fugitives from justice.

The GOJ has in place a comprehensive national drug control strategy which covers both supply and demand reduction; the GOJ should add to its strategy specific goals and objectives and measures of effectiveness. The GOJ also should ratify the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, and, as it mandates, put in place legislation that requires financial disclosure by public officials. The GOJ also needs to take stronger steps to strengthen internal controls and investigate and prosecute corrupt members of the security and law enforcement forces.

The USG will continue to provide technical assistance, training, and equipment to the GOJ to help strengthen its anti-drug, anti-money laundering and anti-corruption laws and enforcement capabilities. In addition, the USG will continue to assist the GOJ to address port security problems identified in a 1997 comprehensive assessment.

Laos

Laos remains the world's third largest producer of illicit opium, trailing only Burma and Afghanistan. However, because small-scale subsistence farmers, without fertilizer, irrigation, or other agricultural improvements grow opium, Lao yields average less than half those found in neighboring Burma.

For the 1998 growing season, although opium cultivation fell only seven percent, adverse weather conditions, which also affected opium production in Burma and Thailand, dramatically affected production levels. The United States estimates Lao potential opium production for 1998 at 140 metric tons, down 33 percent from the previous year. Significant decreases in production can also be attributed to lower productivity per hectare due to crop substitution in project areas funded by foreign donors. These areas continued to show only low levels of opium cultivation, none of which was for commercial distribution, but rather was restricted to small amounts for local use.

In January 1998, a heroin laboratory was seized in Bokeo province, the first such seizure this decade. In July, the position of Chairman of the Lao National Drug Commission was raised to ministerial rank. A DEA agent was assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane for the first time since 1975. Laos is not yet a party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention, but the government of Laos (GOL) has set a goal of ratification by the year 2000.

Laos' location next to the world's largest producer of opium and heroin (Burma), and its land borders with countries that combine important opium markets and ports on trade routes to Europe and the United States (China, Thailand, Vietnam, and Cambodia), make it an important route for drug trafficking. The GOL does what it can to combat trafficking and has shown itself ready to work very closely with the international donor community

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to attack the socio-economic problems underlying poppy cultivation in Laos. The GOL has already opened four Drug Control Units, and is determined to open one in each of the country's provinces.

Mexico

Mexico made significant counter-narcotics progress in 1998. Building on presidential commitments made in May 1997, the United States and Mexico developed a Bi-National Drug Strategy—released in February 1998—which identified sixteen areas for cooperation in reducing the illicit consumption, production and trafficking in drugs. Later in 1998, the two countries developed Performance Measures of Effectiveness for the Strategy to guide its implementation and to provide a means of monitoring progress. The Measures were formally adopted during President Clinton's trip to Mexico in February 1999. The U.S.-Mexico High-Level Contact Group on Narcotics Control (HLCG) and the Senior Law Enforcement Plenary continued to serve as the principal fora for coordination of bilateral counter-narcotics cooperation.

USG agencies enjoy productive working relationships with Government of Mexico (GOM) counterparts across a broad range of counter-narcotics programs. The two governments have established numerous mechanisms, both formal and informal, to promote good communication and coordination.

The most serious obstacles to both bilateral counter-narcotics cooperation and the effectiveness of Mexican agencies in combating the major drug cartels relate to institutional weaknesses, such as lack of adequate resources and training and widespread drug-related corruption. The GOM took a number of important steps in 1998 to address these problems. For example, for the first time ever, the Office of the Attorney General (PGR) implemented an intensive screening process for recruits to law enforcement as well as for all personnel assigned to sensitive positions. This level of screening will eventually be expanded to all PGR personnel. These kinds of reforms, along with bilateral training activities, are helping to build confidence between USG and GOM authorities, resulting in improved bilateral cooperation.

The GOM also took steps during 1998 to implement important legislative reforms designed to enhance efforts against drug trafficking and organized crime. Among these steps were introduction of legislation regulating seized property to allow for asset forfeiture and sharing, streamlining the Mexican code of criminal procedure to facilitate prosecution of drug traffickers, and reducing the ability of employees dismissed for corruption to be reinstated upon appeal. In an effort to enhance professionalism and increase capabilities, Mexican law enforcement and judicial officials participated actively during 1998 in various bilateral training programs designed to improve management of evidence, electronic surveillance, asset forfeiture, drug detection, and fraud investigation.

During 1998, Mexican authorities arrested numerous drug traffickers, including Jesus and Luis Amezcua (major methamphetamine traffickers wanted for extradition to the United States), twenty members of the Amado Carrillo Fuentes Organization (the Juarez Cartel), the former military com-

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mander of Baja California, and two Federal Judicial Police chiefs. Notable convictions and sentences for drug-related crimes in 1998 include former Drug Czar Army General Gutierrez Rebollo (sentenced to almost 14 years for offenses involving illegal possession and transportation of firearms and abuse of authority), and Ernesto “Don Neto” Fonseca Carrillo (sentenced on drug charges to 11 years, in addition to time he is serving for the 1985 murder of a DEA agent). Over 10,000 Mexican nationals and 255 foreign nationals were arrested on drug-related charges.

On the basis of legislation and regulations adopted in 1996–97, the GOM made progress last year in detecting and prosecuting instances of money laundering. The Financial Investigative Unit established in 1997 in Mexico’s Finance Ministry continued to work closely with USG counterparts on money laundering investigations, providing leads, follow-up and access to witnesses. With informational assistance and technical support from the USG, the GOM increased seizures of drug traffickers’ assets in 1998, including a \$250 million seizure of assets connected to Alcides Ramon-Magana in Cancun. Mexico’s first successful prosecution for money laundering demonstrated encouraging progress in 1998.

The GOM sustained its massive interdiction and eradication programs throughout 1998. For example, Mexican law enforcement and military personnel seized 22.6 metric tons of cocaine and over 1,000 metric tons of marijuana. They eradicated for an entire growing season approximately 9,500 hectares of opium poppy and 9,500 hectares of cannabis. The GOM continued cooperation with the USG in interdicting drug shipments throughout 1998. For example, during one major event, the GOM seized three tons of cocaine from a trafficking vessel forced to land by coordinated action by the U.S. Coast Guard and the Mexican Navy. In addition, bilateral cooperation in using U.S. air assets to detect and monitor drug flights increased in 1998.

Both governments recognize that much remains to be done to dismantle the major international drug cartels, which pose such a serious threat to both nations. The criminal organizations based in Mexico are well financed and violent, placing Mexican law enforcement and military personnel at grave risk. The persistent corrupting influence of these groups is also an important concern for the GOM.

President Zedillo has publicly underscored his commitment to combat drug trafficking and to strengthen Mexico’s law enforcement institutions. He reaffirmed this commitment to U.S. officials, including in a June 1998 meeting with President Clinton at the UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs. In February 1999, the GOM announced a major public security initiative which will significantly intensify the national anti-drug effort. Despite an austere budgetary situation, President Zedillo has directed the GOM to invest up to \$500 million over the next three years on enhancements to the nation’s capabilities to interdict drug shipments, to combat the major drug trafficking organizations, and to counter the corrupting influences that these organizations exert in both the public and private sectors. The initiative also calls for a major effort to address street crime and violence.

The USG and the GOM have carefully nurtured positive working relationships, and the goodwill resulting from those efforts will remain essen-

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tial as both Governments continue to confront the shared threat of international drug trafficking.

Nigeria

Nigeria has failed to fully meet the criteria for cooperation with the United States on counter-narcotics matters and has not taken adequate steps on its own to meet the goals of the 1988 UN Drug Convention. The vital national interests of the United States, however, require that Nigeria be certified in order that assistance, otherwise withheld, might be provided to support the transition to democratic civilian rule and the increased efforts to improve cooperation on counter-narcotics and other crime evident during recent months.

Nigeria remains the hub of African narcotics trafficking. Nigerian criminal organizations operate global narcotics trafficking networks. They control sub-Saharan African drug markets, transport heroin from Asia to Africa, Europe and the United States, and transport cocaine from South America to Europe, Africa and Asia. Nigerian smugglers are responsible for a significant portion of the heroin used in the United States. Marijuana, the only narcotic grown in Nigeria, is exported to Europe and other African nations, but has little impact on the United States.

Nigerian counter-narcotics efforts remain unfocused and lacking in material support. New head of state General Abubakar's strong public stand against narcotics trafficking and other crimes was a welcome change from past indifference, but has not yet resulted in new policies or action. The Government of Nigeria (GON) reaffirmed the existing bilateral basis for extraditions, but had not yet concluded any extraditions by the end of 1998. The 1995 National Drug Strategy remains unimplemented; wage increases that would have given law enforcement personnel a living wage for the first time in more than a decade were announced, but have not yet been implemented. Nigerian law enforcement continues to suffer from lack of material support, insufficient training, and widespread corruption.

In 1998, there was some progress with the interdiction of low level couriers, gradual improvements in the capabilities of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), and the intensification of basic demand reduction efforts. The NDLEA made a number of seizures from individual couriers, but no major drug traffickers were prosecuted or convicted; total heroin seizures decreased. The increasingly sophisticated bulk and mail concealment methods of drug traffickers are moving beyond the capabilities of Nigerian law enforcement to detect them. The GON did not share counter-narcotics intelligence with the USG. A limited number of asset seizures were made, none against major traffickers or money launderers, and no asset seizures were prosecuted to conclusion. Nigeria has only just begun to acknowledge the depth of its own drug abuse problem. Demand reduction efforts have intensified with the opening of anti-drug clubs at Nigerian universities, and their endowment with anti-drug literature and videos. Most of these efforts, however, are nascent and are hindered by the continuing misperception that drug abuse is a "foreign" problem.

Nigerian money launderers operate sophisticated global networks to repatriate illicit proceeds from narcotics trafficking, financial fraud and other

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crimes. Efforts to enforce the well-drafted money laundering decree were uneven and superficial, and did not result in any convictions or asset seizures that were prosecuted to conclusion.

Nigeria is one of the most important countries in Africa. What happens in Nigeria politically and economically will, to a large degree, determine whether there is stability and progress toward democracy and economic reform in West Africa. If Nigeria's ongoing transition fails, it could easily result in an implosion of government and the collapse of the economy, triggering a humanitarian disaster in Africa's most populous country, with over 100 million people, and a destabilizing exodus of Nigerians to neighboring states. Such an upheaval could also disrupt the movement of high-quality Nigerian oil, which accounts for more than seven percent of total U.S. petroleum imports.

If, on the other hand, Nigeria's transition succeeds, it will be an example to all of Africa, and has the potential to lead to economic growth and greater transparency in government. Nigeria could become an engine for growth in West Africa. A stable and democratic Nigeria will permit greater cooperation between law enforcement agencies, and the opportunity to reduce the impact of Nigerian criminals who prey on the American people.

The military's acceptance of its appropriate role in a functioning democracy, and the new civilian government's ability to govern, will be critically impaired if Nigeria is deprived of the full range of U.S. support. Building a political consensus and meeting the challenges of a collapsing economy will also depend in no small part on outside assistance and expertise.

Denial of certification would block assistance the new democratically-elected government will need to meet these challenges, seriously damaging the prospects for success of stable, transparent democracy in Nigeria. U.S. vital national interests require providing humanitarian, economic and security assistance to Nigeria as well as counter-narcotics assistance from all sources. The risk of not doing so now would jeopardize not only Nigeria's transition to democracy, but also Nigeria's attempts to reinvigorate its failing economy and support for democracy and peacekeeping throughout the region. Further, any new civilian government's ability to work with the United States on all issues, including counter-narcotics and other law enforcement, will depend on its access to multilateral lending and U.S. technical and economic assistance. The risks posed by the cutoff of assistance clearly outweigh the risks associated with GON's inadequate counter-narcotics performance over the past year.

Pakistan

In 1998, Pakistan advanced toward its goal to eliminate opium poppy in the year 2000, by reducing opium poppy cultivation by 26 percent. The atmosphere for cooperation on drug control between Pakistan and the United States also improved significantly. Pakistan extradited two narcotics fugitives to the United States, whereas none were extradited in 1997.

The Government of Pakistan (GOP) undertook an unprecedented poppy eradication campaign in some of its most inaccessible territory, which reduced cultivation by 26 percent and production by 24 percent and de-

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creased the cultivation level to significantly below that of 1996. Despite financial constraints, the GOP ensured that wheat for planting alternative crops arrived in poppy-growing areas in time for the October planting, to forestall a return to poppy cultivation.

Narcotics seizures were down, with heroin seizures down 48 percent. The GOP did, however, prevent the re-emergence of heroin/morphine laboratories in Pakistan, although some labs moved across the border into still chaotic Afghanistan. In November, the Prime Minister pledged to take steps to strengthen Pakistan's law enforcement agencies, particularly the Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF).

To meet law enforcement goals, a number of important arrests were made in 1998, including three individuals arrested in conjunction with heroin shipments that exceeded 100 kilograms. The GOP also arrested Faheem Babar, a major Lahore trafficker, whose arrest led to the discovery of an important drug trafficking organization operating with the alleged collaboration of at least one mid-level government official. Assets of drug traffickers totaling \$5.8 million were frozen in 1998, and for the first time, a High Court ruled in favor of forfeiture of the assets to the government.

The GOP took several important steps to strengthen law enforcement in 1998. The Control of Narcotics Substances Act and the Anti-Narcotics Forces Act were extended to the tribal areas of the Northwest Frontier Province, a major drug trafficking area. For the first time, Pakistan's anti-narcotics laws can be legally enforced in Pakistan's tribal areas. The GOP also approved cooperation with DEA for the establishment of a special vetted unit within the ANF.

To meet extradition goals, the GOP extradited two drug traffickers on the extradition list and arrested three more. Many extradition requests remain problematic, as neither DEA nor the GOP have addresses for many extraditables within Pakistan. The GOP also requested certification that the cases were still pending in U.S. courts. To meet anti-corruption goals, in 1998, ANF removed 70 corrupt officials from its ranks.

Pakistan's counter-narcotics performance improved in many aspects from last year's record. Independent of USG assistance, the GOP took a number of steps on its own to meet the goals and objectives of the 1988 UN Drug Convention, including: extending the Control of Narcotics Substances Act and the Anti-Narcotics Act to tribal areas in the Northwest Frontier Province; freezing significant drug trafficking assets; arresting several major drug traffickers; and dismissing corrupt counter-narcotics officials.

The GOP also actively and fully cooperated with the USG beginning in April to meet a number of important mutual counter-narcotics goals, including: an agreement with DEA to establish the special vetted unit; increased extraditions; arrests of some major drug traffickers; and the location of illicit poppy fields for the spring poppy eradication program.

The GOP should take immediate steps to improve its performance in a number of areas, including: significantly improved narcotics seizures; convictions of major drug traffickers; closure of pending cases against two prominent drug offenders, Sakhi Dost Jan Notezai and Munawar Hussain Manj; concentration of law enforcement resources in investigations, arrests, prosecutions and convictions of drug kingpins; and steps to enact and implement the narcotics-related money laundering provisions of the Control

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of Narcotics Substances Act and to approve formally the Drug Abuse Control Master Plan.

Panama

Panama is a major transit point for Colombian cocaine and heroin en route to the United States. Cocaine passes through Panamanian territorial waters concealed in fishing boats, “go-fast” boats and ocean freighters. Some of it is offloaded on the Panamanian coast and then transported by truck up the Pan American highway bound for the United States, or carried by couriers travelling by air to the United States and Europe.

There is no evidence that any senior officials of the Government of Panama (GOP) are involved in drug smuggling. Nor does government policy encourage or facilitate drug-related criminal activity. However, the amount of drugs seized by Panama’s neighbors to the north on the Pan American highway suggests either inadequate inspections or corruption on the part of GOP border officials. The judiciary, with its traditional susceptibility to political influence and threats, remains a concern because of plans for it to assume control of the Judicial Technical Police, the principal partner of USG counter-narcotics operations.

The GOP continued implementation of its national counter-narcotics plan and its excellent cooperation with USG counterparts in 1998. Collection of information by the Financial Investigations and the Financial Analysis Units also improved during 1998. However, very little progress was made on bringing cases to prosecution. Panama remained active in international fora and associations targeting money laundering including the Egmont Group, the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF), the Basel Committee’s Offshore Group of Bank Supervisors, and the Commission Against Addiction and Illicit Drug Trafficking (CICAD) of the Organization of American States.

In 1998, GOP officials seized 11.771 metric tons of cocaine and 22 kilos of heroin. Although the lack of resources for counter-narcotics police remains a problem, with USG assistance, the facilities and equipment of the Panamanian National Maritime Service have been upgraded, facilitating the highest level of cooperation on maritime interdiction in the region. Maritime operations included several shiprider operations and numerous occasions of information sharing and cooperation on maritime drug interdiction.

Highest priority in the coming year will be signing a maritime counter-narcotics agreement, achieving greater success in prosecuting money launderers, expanding money laundering legislation to include the profits of all crimes, and increasing interdiction capabilities of the Panamanian counter-narcotics police.

Paraguay

Up to 40 metric tons of primarily Bolivian cocaine are estimated to transit Paraguay annually, en route through Argentina and Brazil to the United

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States, Europe and Africa. Paraguay is also a source country for high-quality marijuana. Significant money laundering occurs, but it is unclear what portion is drug-related.

In 1998, Paraguay signed a new bilateral extradition treaty with the United States that includes extradition of nationals. Modest improvements in counter-narcotics performance were achieved after the inauguration of the Cubas administration in August, such as the seizure of 215 kilograms of cocaine (more than the previous two years combined) and arrests of numerous low-level narcotics traffickers.

However, the Government of Paraguay (GOP) failed to accomplish the majority of the agreed-upon counter-narcotics goals for 1998 in a manner sufficient for full certification. Paraguay did not implement its national drug control strategy through effective investigations leading to the arrest and prosecution of major drug traffickers, corrupt officials and their associates; drafted, but did not pass a revised anti-drug statute which includes provisions authorizing controlled deliveries and undercover operations, and criminalizes drug-related conspiracy; failed to effectively implement the new money-laundering statute; and failed to develop an effective anti-drug and organized crime investigative and operational capability for the tri-border area. In part, these shortcomings stem from the country having been distracted by the May elections and later by continued political turmoil over the status of former Army Commander, and unsuccessful 1996 coup plotter, Lino Oviedo.

Denial of certification would, however, cut off assistance programs designed to meet the priority USG goal of strengthening Paraguay's democratic institutions and civil-military relations. This would reduce USG support for Paraguay's democracy at a time when it is being tested by conflict between the executive branch and the legislative and judicial branches, and calls by some Paraguayans for extraconstitutional measures. Denial of certification would also jeopardize ongoing cooperation and assistance programs with the GOP against other key areas such as intellectual property piracy and terrorism. Moreover, vital national interests certification would help promote the political will and positive action against narcotics trafficking that we continue to seek from the new Cubas administration.

The risks posed to the totality of U.S. interests (i.e., promoting democracy, cooperation against intellectual piracy and continued counter-terrorism cooperation) by a cutoff of bilateral assistance outweigh the risks posed by GOP's failure to cooperate fully with the USG, or to take fully adequate steps to combat narcotics on its own.

For 1999, Paraguayan counter-narcotics and anti-money laundering institutions need to be strengthened and given independence from political institutions and intrigue. With strong civilian leadership and cooperation among the President, congress and the courts, as well as adequate resources and legal authorities, the GOP could achieve all of its stated goals.

Peru

Peru achieved a 26 percent decline in coca cultivation in 1998, yielding a total reduction of 56 percent since 1995. Eradication of illegal coca cul-

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tivation reached an all-time record of 7,825 hectares, nearly doubling the Government of Peru (GOP) target goal of 4,000. In terms of hectareage, an estimated 51,000 hectares of coca cultivation remains, down from an estimated 115,300 hectares in 1995. In the past two years, a strong law enforcement program focused on trafficking organizations and transportation infrastructure, combined with an efficient coca eradication program, led to a collapse in coca leaf prices. The reduction in coca leaf prices prompted greater numbers of farmers to accept the economic alternatives to coca offered by the USG-Peru alternative development project, which continued to expand in 1998. However, coca leaf prices began to rise throughout Peru in August. This trend may reflect multiple factors, including new transportation methods, new markets for Peruvian drugs, natural market forces, and possibly increased cocaine hydrochloride (HCl) production in Peru.

As traffickers have adapted and developed new smuggling methods on Peru's rivers, land borders and maritime routes, Peruvian counter-narcotics agencies, the Peruvian National Police (PNP) and the Peruvian Coast Guard established several riverine counter-narcotics bases and increased resources for riverine operations. Cooperating with U.S., Colombian and Brazilian law enforcement personnel, PNP exchanged counter-narcotics intelligence and participated in joint law enforcement operations in the Amazonian tri-border area. The PNP, working in close cooperation with U.S. and other Andean counter-narcotics agencies, also pursued and arrested major drug trafficking organizations with both U.S. and international cocaine trafficking connections.

The successful "airbridge denial" program has significantly shaped trafficking patterns in Peru and has caused the traffickers to develop alternative methods of transport to export drugs. While traffickers continue to fly large quantities of coca products out of Peru, particularly through Brazil, river and overland routes are increasingly used as intermediate steps in the export process. Overland routes, particularly north into Ecuador and south into Chile and Bolivia, are complementing maritime conveyance of drugs through Peru's coastal ports. The GOP is responding to the change by developing riverine and other counter-narcotics transit control strategies, using USG assistance and training.

In 1998, the joint USG-GOP alternative development program operated in five valleys of Peru to strengthen local governments, provide access to basic services and promote licit economic activities, thereby establishing the social and economic basis for the permanent elimination of coca. A total of 239 communities have signed coca reduction agreements to reduce coca by approximately 16,300 hectares over a five-year period. Two hundred more agreements are expected to be signed by the end of 1998. Licit economic activities involving assistance for more than 25,000 hectares of licit crops are focused on rehabilitating coffee and cacao plantations abandoned during the "coca boom." One hundred thirty kilometers of rural roads and four bridges have been constructed. Other donors are expected to provide additional resources for infrastructure development.

Donors participating in the November 1998 Peru Consultative Group in Brussels described Peru as a model of effective counter-narcotics policy, balancing interdiction with alternative development and demonstrating a willingness to make tough decisions required to achieve sustained illicit coca reduction. Of the \$277 million for Peru's overall alternative develop-

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ment and demand reduction programs, approximately \$127 million represents funding by non-USG donors. This support will enable the GOP to undertake major programs in six new coca-producing valleys.

Effective drug interdiction—especially strengthening “airbridge denial”—and law enforcement remain the keys to maintaining coca leaf prices at unprofitable levels. The USG expects that low coca leaf prices will convince more farmers to abandon coca in favor of new crops or economic activities. Meanwhile, Peru’s alternative development programs are designed to provide long-term, sustainable alternative economic opportunities which will discourage farmers from returning to coca cultivation. The GOP will need to increase security in areas still known for guerrilla activity and undertake a strong counter-narcotics effort to keep traffickers from interfering with alternative development efforts. Internal drug consumption is likely to increase, and the USG will continue to support the GOP’s efforts to counter this growing problem.

Taiwan

Given its role as a regional transportation/shipping hub in Asia, Taiwan is considered a significant transit point for drugs affecting the United States. Its geographical location also facilitates Taiwan nationals’ involvement in international narcotics trafficking. Taiwan authorities make every effort to restrict this role, however, and routinely cooperate with U.S. enforcement activities.

Although Taiwan’s aggressive domestic counter-narcotics program continued, with an increase of 19 percent in the number of new cases investigated and the implementation of new counter-narcotics laws, the amount of drugs seized and the number of prosecutions in 1998 decreased substantially from 1997. Taiwan cannot be a party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention because it is not a UN member. Nevertheless, over the last several years, Taiwan passed and implemented laws unilaterally bringing it into compliance with the Convention’s goals and objectives. Taiwan also continued to expand counter-narcotics cooperation with U.S. law enforcement agencies through the American Institute in Taiwan.

Taiwan is not a significant cultivator or producer of illegal narcotics, but the illegal consumption of both heroin and methamphetamine remains a serious internal social problem. Amphetamines were produced in Taiwan in the past, but aggressive police efforts in 1998 and shifting market forces within the drug trade have forced producers to move their facilities to Mainland China. About 68 percent of the methamphetamine and 42 percent of the heroin seized on Taiwan during the first eleven months of 1998 originated in Mainland China.

Kaohsiung Harbor, the world’s third busiest container port, is a major center for shipping to and from Southeast Asian ports. Monitoring this traffic for smuggling is a difficult task. A significant percentage of the nearly six million TEU (twenty foot equivalent unit) shipping containers at Kaohsiung port last year were “in transit” and, according to standard international practice, not subject to routine inspection by Taiwan Customs. Of the nearly 3 million containers legally entering and leaving Taiwan, Cus-

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toms examined approximately 2 percent—a percentage comparable to that of other ports.

Thailand

Throughout 1998, despite a serious domestic methamphetamine abuse problem and deep government budget cutbacks, Thailand continued its long tradition of cooperation with the United States and the international community in narcotics law enforcement and drug control efforts. Thailand cemented its role as a leader in regional drug control programs by co-establishing the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) with the United States in Bangkok. In 1998, legal and judicial cooperation also became more streamlined, additional defendants arrested in 1994's Operation "Tiger Trap" were extradited to the United States, and new cooperative law enforcement programs were initiated. Extradition to the United States of Thai citizens and residents who claim Thai citizenship continued to expand.

The Royal Thai Government (RTG) has one of the most effective narcotic crop control programs in the world. USG analysts estimated that Thailand's opium production in the 1998 growing season declined 36 percent to 16 metric tons. Cultivation decreased by 18 percent. Reflecting trends of previous years, opium farmers continue to cultivate smaller, more isolated fields and engage in multiple cropping to avoid eradication. A drought last year adversely affected the production of all agricultural commodities, including opium. The 1999 eradication campaign was inaugurated in mid-November 1998. Concentrated efforts will be necessary to destroy the poppy before it can be harvested. Activities related to heroin production, such as the refining of raw opium into morphine base, continued in northern border areas where drug producers often combined heroin operations with the manufacture of methamphetamine.

Thailand has yet to become a party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention due to its lack of anti-money laundering legislation. A draft bill is currently in a legislative committee where differences over the types of predicate crimes covered are being debated. The RTG remains committed to the passage of a law with as broad application as possible. Seizures and court actions under the asset seizure law continued. In 1998, with DEA support, the Thai Police established the first in a series of specially trained narcotics law enforcement units to target major trafficking groups. RTG programs aimed at treatment, epidemiology of substance abuse, and demand reduction were maintained and continue to be effective.

Venezuela

Venezuela is a major transit country for over 100 metric tons of cocaine shipped annually from South America to the United States and Europe. Venezuela is also a transit country for chemicals used in the production of drugs in source countries. Venezuela is not a significant producer of illegal drugs, but small-scale opium poppy cultivation occurs near the country's border with Colombia.

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In recent years, Venezuela's relatively vulnerable financial institutions and other sectors of the government have become targets for money laundering of illegal drug profits. U.S. Customs Operation "Casablanca" identified Venezuela as one of the routes by which Colombian narco-traffickers launder drug proceeds through Venezuelan banks. Following arrests in May of Venezuelan bankers implicated in this case, the Government of Venezuela (GOV) expressed concern over the vulnerability of its financial sector and indicated a willingness to cooperate with the USG on follow-up investigations.

In 1998, Venezuela sustained its efforts to combat narcotics trafficking and consumption. The National Anti-Drug Commission was instrumental in coordinating better implementation of existing legislation and lobbying for new, tougher counter-narcotics legislation.

Actions by the GOV to intensify counter-narcotics efforts included: programs to implement a major reform of the judicial system due to take effect in July 1999; establishment of a central Financial Intelligence Unit; adoption of a unified regulatory system for chemical precursors; and passage of a new Customs law. Regrettably, efforts to gain passage of a Comprehensive Anti-Organized Crime bill were unsuccessful when the senate failed to pass the bill before congress adjourned for elections.

The Venezuelan military continued cooperation with the USG in an aggressive campaign against small-scale opium cultivation that occurs in the Sierra de Perija area near Venezuela's northern border with Colombia. Two eradication operations in this area conducted in 1998 reduced opium cultivation to less than 50 hectares.

In October 1998, the GOV moved to reorganize the customs sector—a major element in controlling narcotics smuggling through ports and airports. The reform addresses all aspects of customs procedures and is expected to result in better control measures.

Corruption in law enforcement and the judicial system continues to be a major problem. The GOV's judicial reform program is designed to reduce the opportunities for corruption in the judicial sector. Venezuela's new President, Hugo Chavez Frias, has included fighting corruption and combating drug transit as priorities for his new administration.

Vietnam

Narcotics flow into Vietnam from drug-producing areas in Burma, Thailand, Laos, and China along Vietnam's long mountainous borders. Its location close to the "Golden Triangle" renders Vietnam an important transit route for heroin and more recently for amphetamines. Drugs entering the country are used locally and transshipped to other destinations. Increased availability of heroin and methamphetamine has fueled a sharp increase in domestic drug abuse.

Trafficking through Vietnam continued at a high level in 1998, and may be increasing, but has been accompanied by a steady increase in arrests. Constant vigilance is necessary to assure corruption does not make the problem worse. The country is poor and suffers from a growing problem of trafficking, especially to school-aged children. Within the constraints of

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its limited resources, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (GOSRV) has endeavored to stem the flow of narcotic drugs to its own population and to work cooperatively with the world community, including the United States, in the counter-narcotics effort.

Opium poppy cultivation appears to have declined in 1998, after an increase in 1997. In 1998, Vietnam began staffing its Drug Control Committee secretariat and approved a drug control action plan. Vietnam is highly supportive of bilateral and international cooperation to stem the flow of drugs into the country and sponsored two international conferences in Hanoi during the year. GOSRV also sent capable delegations to other international conferences.

The USG and the GOSRV are expanding bilateral cooperation, including negotiating a counter-narcotics agreement and exchanging information on drug trafficking cases. The DEA will open an office in Hanoi in 1999.

Vietnam is a party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention, as well as the 1961 UN Single Convention and its 1972 Protocol, and the 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

Presidential Determination No. 99-16 of March 4, 1999

U.S. Contribution to KEDO: Certification Under Section 582(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999, as Contained in Public Law 105-277

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to section 582(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999, as contained in Public Law 105-277, I hereby certify that:

- (1)(A) the parties to the Agreed Framework have taken and continue to take demonstrable steps to assure that progress is made on the implementation of the January 1, 1992, Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in which the Government of North Korea, has committed not to test, manufacture, produce, receive, possess, store, deploy, or use nuclear weapons;
 - (B) the parties to the Agreed Framework have taken and continue to take demonstrable steps to assure that progress is made on the implementation of the North-South dialogue; and
 - (C) North Korea is complying with all provisions of the Agreed Framework and with the Confidential Minute between North Korea and the United States.
- (2) North Korea is cooperating fully in the canning and safe storage of all spent fuel from its graphite-moderated nuclear reactors;
 - (3) North Korea has not significantly diverted assistance provided by the United States for purposes for which it was not intended; and
 - (4) the United States is fully engaged in efforts to impede North Korea's development and export of ballistic missiles.

Other Presidential Documents

You are authorized and directed to report this certification to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 4, 1999.

Notice of March 10, 1999

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, and on August 19, 1997, I issued Executive Order 13059 consolidating and clarifying these previous orders. The last notice of continuation was published in the **Federal Register** on March 6, 1998.

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, 1999. 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 November 1998. This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 10, 1999.

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Memorandum of March 23, 1999

Delegation of Authority Under Section 577 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999 (as Enacted in Public Law 105–277)

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby delegate the functions and authorities conferred upon the President by section 577 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999 (as enacted in Public Law 105–277) to the Secretary of State, who is authorized to redelegate these functions and authorities consistent with applicable law. This delegation shall apply to the enterprise funds established by the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989, Public Law 101–179, as amended, and the FREEDOM Support Act, Public Law 102–511, as amended. The functions and authorities under section 577 shall be exercised in consultation with the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

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 publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, March 23, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99–18 of March 25, 1999

Military Drawdown for Jordan

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including Title III of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999, as enacted in Public Law 105–277 (“Title III”), I hereby direct the drawdown of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, defense services of the Department of Defense, and military education and training of an aggregate value of \$25 million for Jordan consistent with the authority provided under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” in Title III for the purposes of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

Other Presidential Documents

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 25, 1999.

Memorandum of March 31, 1999

Delegation of the Functions Vested in the President by Sections 1601(e) and 1601(g) of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, as Enacted in Public Law 105-277

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, I hereby delegate to you the functions vested in the President by sections 1601(e) and 1601(g) of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, as enacted in Public Law 105-277.

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, March 31, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99-19 of March 31, 1999

Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(1), I hereby determine that it is important to the national interest that up to \$25,000,000 be made available from the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and migrants.

These funds may be used to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees, displaced persons, victims of conflict, and other persons at risk due to the Kosovo crisis. These funds may be used, as appropriate, to provide contributions to international and nongovernmental organizations.

You are authorized and directed to inform the appropriate committees of the Congress of this determination and the use of funds under this author-

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ity, and to arrange for the publication of this determination in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 31, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99–20 of March 31, 1999

Drawdown of Articles and Services To Support International Relief Efforts Relating to the Kosovo Conflict

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 552(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (the “Act”), I hereby determine that:

- (1) as a result of an unforeseen emergency, the provision of assistance under Chapter 6 of Part II of the Act in amounts in excess of funds otherwise available for such assistance is important to the national interests of the United States; and
- (2) such unforeseen emergency requires the immediate provision of assistance under Chapter 6 of Part II of the Act.

I therefore direct the drawdown of up to \$25 million in commodities and services from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense to support international relief efforts for Kosovar refugees.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 31, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99–21 of April 8, 1999

Eligibility of the Republic of Croatia To Be Furnished Defense Articles and Services Under the Foreign Assistance Act and Arms Export Control Act

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 503(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and section 3(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, I hereby find that the furnishing of defense articles and services to the Government of the Republic of Croatia will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace.

Other Presidential Documents

You are authorized and directed to report this finding to the Congress and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 8, 1999.

Memorandum of April 16, 1999

Delegation of Authority Under Sections 212(f) and 215(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act

Memorandum for the Attorney General

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including sections 212(f) and 215(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1182(f) and 1185(a)(1)), and in light of Proclamation 4865 of September 29, 1981, I hereby delegate to the Attorney General the authority to:

(a) Maintain custody, at any location she deems appropriate, and conduct any screening she deems appropriate in her unreviewable discretion, of any undocumented person encountered in vessels interdicted on the high seas in the general area of the Northern Mariana Islands in 1999, including the stateless vessel located west of the Northern Mariana Islands and identified by United States authorities on or about April 12, 1999; and

(b) Undertake any other appropriate actions with respect to such aliens permitted by law.

This memorandum is not intended to create, and should not be construed to create, any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, legally enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, officers, employees, or any other person, or to require any procedures to determine whether a person is a refugee.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 16, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99-22 of April 29, 1999

Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(1), I hereby determine that it is impor-

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tant to the national interest that up to \$20 million be made available from the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund to meet urgent and unexpected needs relating to the program under which the United States will provide refuge in the United States to refugees fleeing the Kosovo crisis.

These funds may be used to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees, displaced persons, victims of conflict, and other persons at risk due to the Kosovo crisis. These funds may be used, as appropriate, to provide contributions to international and nongovernmental organizations.

You are authorized and directed to inform the appropriate committees of the Congress of this determination and the use of funds under this authority, and to arrange for the publication of this determination in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 29, 1999.

Notice of May 18, 1999

Continuation of Emergency With Respect to Burma

On May 20, 1997, I issued Executive Order 13047, effective at 12:01 a.m., eastern daylight time on May 21, 1997, certifying to the Congress under section 570(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104–208), that the Government of Burma has committed large-scale repression of the democratic opposition in Burma after September 30, 1996, thereby invoking the prohibition on new investment in Burma by United States persons, contained in that section. I also declared a national emergency to deal with the threat posed to the national security and foreign policy of the United States by the actions and policies of the Government of Burma, invoking the authority, *inter alia*, of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706).

The national emergency declared on May 20, 1997, must continue beyond May 20, 1999, because the Government of Burma continues its policies of committing large-scale repression of the democratic opposition in Burma. 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 Burma. This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 18, 1999.

Other Presidential Documents

Presidential Determination No. 99-23 of May 18, 1999

Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(1), I hereby determine that it is important to the national interest that up to \$15 million be made available from the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund to meet urgent and unexpected humanitarian requirements associated with the Kosovo crisis.

These funds will be used to meet the urgent and unexpected needs of refugees, displaced persons, victims of conflict, and other persons at risk due to the Kosovo crisis. These funds may be used, as appropriate, to provide contributions to governmental, international, and nongovernmental organizations. As necessary, funds will also support requirements associated with the U.S. program to provide refuge in the United States for up to 20,000 Kosovar refugees, and for administrative expenses of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration.

You are authorized and directed to inform the appropriate committees of the Congress of this determination and the use of funds under this authority, and to arrange for the publication of this determination in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 18, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99-24 of May 18, 1999

U.S. Contribution to KEDO: Certification Under Section 582(c) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999, as Enacted in Public Law 105-277

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to section 582(c) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999, as enacted in Public Law 105-277, I hereby certify that:

- (1) the United States has initiated meaningful discussions with North Korea on implementation of the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula;
- (2) the United States has reached agreement with North Korea on the means for satisfying U.S. concerns regarding suspect underground construction; and

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(3) the United States is making significant progress on reducing and eliminating the North Korean ballistic missile threat, including its ballistic missile exports.

You are authorized and directed to report this certification to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 18, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99-25 of May 24, 1999

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 540(d) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999, Public Law 105-277, 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 October 21, 1999.

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, May 24, 1999.

Memorandum of May 26, 1999

Delegation of Authority Under Section 2106 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, as Contained in the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105-277)

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby delegate the functions and authorities conferred upon the President by section 2106 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, as contained in the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105-277), to the Secretary of State, who is authorized to redelegate these functions and authorities consistent with applicable law.

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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 publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 26, 1999.

Notice of May 27, 1999

Continuation of Emergency With Respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

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 Bosnia and Herzegovina controlled by Bosnian Serb forces and the United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia. On October 24, 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 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 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, effec-

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tive January 16, 1996. Sanctions imposed on the Bosnian Serb forces and authorities and on the territory that they control within 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 those blocked funds and assets that are subject to claims and encumbrances remain blocked, until unblocked in accordance with applicable law. 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, 1999.

On June 9, 1998, following attacks and repression directed by the government in Belgrade against the people of Kosovo, I issued Executive Order 13088, “Blocking Property of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, and the Republic of Montenegro, and Prohibiting New Investment in the Republic of Serbia in Response to the Situation in Kosovo.” Since then, the government of President Milosevic has rejected the international community’s efforts to find a peaceful settlement for the crisis in Kosovo and has launched a massive campaign of ethnic cleansing that has displaced a large percentage of the population and been accompanied by an increasing number of atrocities. In light of President Milosevic’s brutal assault against the people of Kosovo, his complete disregard for the requirements of the international community and the threat his actions pose to regional peace and stability, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force these emergency authorities beyond June 9, 1999.

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 on May 30, 1992, as expanded on October 24, 1994, and the national emergency declared on June 9, 1998, with respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 27, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99–26 of June 3, 1999

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

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the further extension of the waiver authority granted by section 402 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 Republic of Belarus 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, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99-27 of June 3, 1999

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 (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 section 402 of the Act will substantially promote the objectives of section 402 of the Act. I further determine that continuation of the waiver applicable to Vietnam 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, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99-28 of June 3, 1999

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 (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 section 402 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.

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You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 3, 1999.

Memorandum of June 10, 1999

Delegation of Responsibility Under the Senate Resolution of Advice and Consent to Ratification of the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, I hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the responsibility of the President, under the July 31, 1998, Senate resolution of advice and consent to ratification of the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, to submit annual reports to the Congress relating to enforcement and monitoring of that Convention.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 10, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99–29 of June 17, 1999

Suspension of Limitation Under the Jerusalem Embassy Act

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 7(a) of the Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995 (Public Law 104–45) (the “Act”), I hereby determine that it is necessary to protect the national security interests of the United States to suspend for a period of 6 months the limitation set forth in section 3(b) of the Act.

You are hereby authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress, accompanied by a report in accordance with section 7(a) of the Act, and to publish the determination in the **Federal Register**.

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This suspension shall take effect after transmission of this determination and report to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 17, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99-30 of June 23, 1999

Presidential Determination on the Proposed Protocol Amending the Agreement for Cooperation Concerning Civil Uses of Atomic Energy Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Canada

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Energy

I have considered the proposed Protocol Amending the Agreement for Cooperation Concerning Civil Uses of Atomic Energy Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Canada signed at Washington on June 15, 1955, as amended, along with the views, recommendations, and statements of the interested agencies.

I have determined that the performance of the Protocol 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 Protocol 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, June 23, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99-31 of June 30, 1999

Eligibility of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe 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, section 3(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, and section 422 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (as implemented by Executive Order 13029 of December 3, 1996), I hereby find that the furnishing of defense articles and services to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace.

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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, June 30, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99–32 of July 1, 1999

Military Drawdown for Tunisia

Memorandum for the Secretary of State, [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including Title III (Foreign Military Financing) of the Foreign Operations, Exporting Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999, as enacted in Public Law 105–277 (Title III), I hereby direct the drawdown of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, defense services of the Department of Defense, and military education and training of an aggregate value of \$5 million for Tunisia, consistent with the authority provided under Title III, for the purposes of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 1, 1999.

Memorandum of July 7, 1999

Action Under Section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974 Concerning Lamb Meat

Memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, the United States Trade Representative, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, [and] the Director of the National Economic Council

On April 5, 1999, the United States International Trade Commission (USITC) submitted a report to me that contained: (1) a determination pursuant to section 202 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the “Trade Act”), that imports of lamb meat are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of threat of serious injury to the domestic lamb meat industry; and (2) negative findings made pursuant to section 311(a) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (the “NAFTA Implementation Act”) with respect to imports of lamb meat from Canada and Mexico.

After considering all relevant aspects of the investigation, including the factors set forth in section 203(a)(2) of the Trade Act, I have implemented ac-

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tions of a type described in section 203(a)(3). I have determined that the most appropriate action is a tariff-rate quota on imports of lamb meat with an increase in currently scheduled rates of duties for imports within and above the tariff-rate quota level. I have proclaimed such action for a period of 3 years and 1 day in order to facilitate efforts by the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition.

Specifically, I have established a tariff-rate quota for lamb meat in an amount equal to 31,851,151 kg. in the first year (July 22, 1999, through July 21, 2000), an amount that is equal to imports of lamb meat during calendar year 1998. The tariff-rate quota amount will increase by 857,342 kg. annually in the second and third years of relief. I have also established individual country allocations for product imported from Australia, New Zealand, and an "other country" category within the tariff-rate quota, which reflect the actual shares of each country in calendar year 1998. I have established increased rates of duty for imports within the tariff-rate quota amount: namely 9 percent *ad valorem* for imports in the first year of relief; 6 percent *ad valorem* for imports in the second year; and 3 percent *ad valorem* for imports in the third year. I have established increased rates of duty for imports above the tariff-rate quota levels: namely, 40 percent *ad valorem* in the first year of relief, 32 percent *ad valorem* in the second year, and 24 percent *ad valorem* in the third year.

I have also determined that implementation of adjustment assistance measures based on authorized programs of the Department of Agriculture will facilitate efforts by the domestic lamb meat industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition. In this regard, I instruct the United States Trade Representative (the USTR), the Secretary of Agriculture (the Secretary), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the Director of the National Economic Council, in consultation with the U.S. industry, to transmit to me a set of substantial adjustment assistance measures that would improve the competitiveness of the U.S. industry and facilitate efforts by the industry to adjust to import competition.

I further determine, pursuant to section 312(a) of the NAFTA Implementation Act, that imports of lamb meat produced in Canada and Mexico do not account for a substantial share of total imports of lamb meat and are not contributing importantly to the threat of serious injury. Therefore, pursuant to section 312(b) of the NAFTA Implementation Act, the safeguard measure will not apply to imports of lamb meat, whether fresh/chilled or frozen, that are the product of Canada or Mexico. Similarly, the safeguard measure will not apply to imports of lamb meat that are the product of Israel, beneficiary countries under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act or the Andean Trade Preference Act, or other developing countries that have accounted for a minor share of lamb meat imports.

I have determined that the actions described above will facilitate efforts by the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition and provide greater economic and social benefits than costs. These actions will provide the domestic industry with necessary temporary relief from increasing import competition as well as assistance from existing U.S. Government programs, while also assuring our trading partners continued access to the United States market. The over-quota tariff rates I have established will provide substantial certainty to the domestic lamb industry regarding import levels.

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Pursuant to section 204 of the Trade Act, the USITC will monitor developments with respect to the domestic industry, including the progress and specific efforts made by workers and firms to make a positive adjustment to import competition. The USITC will provide to me and to the Congress a report on the results of its monitoring no later than the date that is the mid-point of the period during which the action I have taken under section 203 of the Trade Act is in effect. In this regard, I instruct the USTR, in consultation with the Secretary, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to transmit to the USITC no later than 30 days from today a list of benchmarks that the USTR recommends that the USITC use in connection with its monitoring and in preparing its report. These benchmarks are to be focused on industry efforts to adjust to import competition and on price trends for domestic and imported lamb meat.

The United States Trade Representative is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 7, 1999.

Memorandum of July 9, 1999

Delegation of Authority To Conclude an Agreement With the Russian Federation Concerning the Importation of Certain Steel Products

Memorandum for the Secretary of Commerce

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby delegate to you the power to conclude an agreement between the United States and the Russian Federation regarding restrictions on the importation of certain steel products into the United States in accordance with Article XI of the 1990 Agreement on Trade Relations Between the United States of America and the Russian Federation and Title IV of the Trade Act of 1974.

As you may direct, the Assistant Secretary for Import Administration is authorized to exercise the authority vested in you by this delegation of authority.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 9, 1999.

Other Presidential Documents

Memorandum of July 16, 1999

Delegation of Authority Under Section 1304(b)(2) of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999

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 the Secretary of Defense the authority vested in me under section 1304(b)(2) of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105–261). The authority delegated by this memorandum may be redelegated not lower than the Under Secretary level.

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 publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 16, 1999.

Notice of July 20, 1999

Continuation of Iraqi Emergency

On August 2, 1990, by Executive Order 12722, President Bush declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Iraq. By Executive Orders 12722 of August 2, 1990, and 12724 of August 9, 1990, the President imposed trade sanctions on Iraq and blocked Iraqi government assets. Because the Government of Iraq has continued its activities hostile to United States interests in the Middle East, the national emergency declared on August 2, 1990, and the measures adopted on August 2 and August 9, 1990, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond August 2, 1999. 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 20, 1999.

Title 3—The President

Notice of August 10, 1999

Continuation of Emergency Regarding Export Control Regulations

On August 19, 1994, consistent with the authority provided me under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), I issued Executive Order 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, 1999. 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 10, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99-33 of August 12, 1999

Emergency Presidential Determination on Additional FY 99 Refugee Admissions Numbers Pursuant to Section 207(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

In accordance with section 207(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the “Act”) (8 U.S.C. 1157(b)), and after appropriate consultations with the Congress, I hereby determine that an unforeseen refugee emergency exists in Europe, and that the admission to the United States of Kosovar refugees in response to this emergency is justified by grave humanitarian concerns and is in the national interest. The admission of these refugees cannot be accomplished under the worldwide refugee admissions ceiling of 78,000 for Fiscal Year 1999, as authorized in Presidential Determination 98-39 of September 30, 1998, and an increase to 91,000 is warranted. The revised regional allocations are as follows:

Africa	12,000
East Asia	9,000
Europe	61,000
Latin America/Caribbean	3,000
Near East/South Asia	4,000
Unallocated	2,000

Other Presidential Documents

The provisions of Presidential Determination 98–39 are retained, except to the extent superseded by this determination.

You are hereby directed to report this determination to the Congress immediately and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, August 12, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99–34 of August 13, 1999

Determination To Authorize the Furnishing of Nonlethal Emergency Military Assistance to the States Participating in the Economic Community of West African States' Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) Under Section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(1) (the “Act”), I hereby determine that:

- (1) an unforeseen emergency exists that requires immediate military assistance to states currently participating in, and to states that may in the future participate in, ECOMOG; and
- (2) the emergency requirement cannot be met under the authority of the Arms Export Control Act or any other law except section 506(a)(1) of the Act.

Therefore, I direct the drawdown from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense of an aggregate value not to exceed \$3 million in defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, defense services of the Department of Defense, and military education and training, to provide drawdown assistance to the states currently participating (Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Mali, and Guinea), and to those states that in the future may participate, in ECOMOG to enhance ECOMOG's capabilities to participate in efforts to restore peace and security in Sierra Leone.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, August 13, 1999.

Title 3—The President

Memorandum of August 17, 1999

Delegation of Responsibilities Under the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the functions and authorities vested in the President by title IV, subtitle I (sections 401–409) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–292) (the “Act”).

Any reference in this memorandum to any act shall be deemed to be a reference to such act as amended from time to time.

The functions delegated by this memorandum may be delegated within the Department of State.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 17, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99–35 of August 17, 1999

Determination To Authorize the Furnishing of Commodities and Services for the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal Established With Regard to the Former Yugoslavia

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me as President of the United States, including section 554 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999, as enacted in Public Law 105–277, I hereby:

(a) determine that a drawdown of up to \$5 million of commodities and services from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense will contribute to a just resolution of charges regarding genocide and other violations of international humanitarian law; and

(b) direct the drawdown, pursuant to section 552(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2348a (the “Act”), of up to \$5 million in commodities and services from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense for the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal established with regard to the former Yugoslavia by the United Nations Security Council, without regard to the ceiling limitation contained in section 552(c)(2) of the Act.

Other Presidential Documents

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 17, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99-36 of September 10, 1999

Presidential Determination on Continuation of the Exercise of Certain Authorities Under the Trading With the Enemy Act

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of the Treasury
Under section 101(b) of Public Law 95-223 (91 Stat. 1625; 50 U.S.C. App. 5(b) note), and a previous determination made by me on September 11, 1998 (63 *Fed. Reg.* 50455), the exercise of certain authorities under the Trading With the Enemy Act is scheduled to terminate on September 14, 1999.

I hereby determine that the continuation 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 continue for 1 year, until September 14, 2000, the exercise of those authorities with respect to countries affected by:

- (1) the Foreign Assets Control Regulations, 31 CFR part 500;
- (2) the Transaction Control Regulations, 31 CFR part 505; and
- (3) the Cuban Assets Control Regulations, 31 CFR part 515.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to publish this determination in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 10, 1999.

Notice of September 21, 1999

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, or arms, related materiel of all

Title 3—The President

types, 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. On December 12, 1997, in order to take additional steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12865, I issued Executive Order 13069, closing all UNITA offices in the United States and imposing additional sanctions with regard to the sale or supply of aircraft or aircraft parts, the granting of take-off, landing and overflight permission, and the provision of certain aircraft-related services. On August 18, 1998, in order to take further steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12865, I issued Executive Order 13098, blocking all property and interests in property of UNITA and designated UNITA officials and adult members of their immediate families, prohibiting the importation of certain diamonds exported from Angola, and imposing additional sanctions with regard to the sale or supply of equipment used in mining, motorized vehicles, watercraft, spare parts for motorized vehicles or watercraft, mining services, and ground or waterborne transportation services.

Because of our continuing international obligations and because of the prejudicial effect that discontinuation of the sanctions would have on prospects for peace in Angola, 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, 1999. 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 21, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99-38 of September 21, 1999

Waiver of Sanctions on India and Pakistan

Memorandum for the Secretary of State[,] the Secretary of the Interior[, and the] Director, United States Information Agency

Pursuant to the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and consistent with section 902 of the India-Pakistan Relief Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-277), to the extent provided in that section, I hereby waive until October 20, 1999, the sanctions and prohibitions contained in sections 101 and 102 of the Arms Export Control Act insofar as such sanctions and prohibitions would otherwise apply to assistance to the Asian Elephant Conservation Fund, the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund, and the Indo-American Environmental Leadership Program.

Other Presidential Documents

The Secretary of State is hereby authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 21, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99-39 of September 21, 1999

Military Assistance Under Section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended, to States Participating in the Multinational Force for East Timor

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(1) (the "Act"), I hereby determine that:

- (1) an unforeseen emergency exists that requires immediate military assistance to states that may participate in the Multinational Force for East Timor; and,
- (2) the emergency requirement cannot be met under the authority of the Arms Export Control Act or any other law except section 506(a)(1) of the Act.

Therefore, I direct the drawdown of defense articles from the stocks the Department of Defense, defense services of the Department of Defense, and military education and training of an aggregate value not to exceed \$55,000,000 to provide military assistance to such states to support their efforts and to enhance their capabilities to restore peace and security to East Timor.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 21, 1999.

Title 3—The President

Presidential Determination No. 99–40 of September 21, 1999

Drawdown of Commodities and Services Under Section 552(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended, for the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 552(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2348a(c)(2) (the “Act”), I hereby determine that:

- (1) as a result of an unforeseen emergency, the provision of assistance under Chapter 6 of Part II of the Act in amounts in excess of funds otherwise available for such assistance is important to the national interests of the United States; and
- (2) such unforeseen emergency requires the immediate provision of assistance under Chapter 6 of Part II of the Act.

Therefore, I direct the drawdown of up to \$5 million in commodities and services from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense for the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 21, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99–41 of September 22, 1999

Certification To Permit U.S. Contributions to the International Fund for Ireland With Fiscal Year 1998 and 1999 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), as amended in section 2811 of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105–277), I hereby certify that I am satisfied that: (1) the Board of the International Fund for Ireland, as a whole, is broadly representative of the interests of the communities in Ireland and Northern Ireland; and (2) disbursements from the International Fund (a) will be distributed to individuals and entities whose practices are consistent with principles of economic justice; and (b) will address the needs of both communities in Northern Ireland and will create employment opportunities in regions and communities of Northern Ireland suffering from high rates of unemployment.

Other Presidential Documents

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, 1999.

Memorandum of September 24, 1999

Delegation of Authority Under Sections 212(f) and 215(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act

Memorandum for the Attorney General

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including sections 212(f) and 215(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1182(f) and 1185(a)(1)), and in light of Proclamation 4865 of September 29, 1981, I hereby delegate to the Attorney General the authority to:

- (a) Maintain custody, at any location she deems appropriate, and conduct any screening she deems appropriate in her unreviewable discretion, of any undocumented person she has reason to believe is seeking to enter the United States and who is encountered in a vessel interdicted on the high seas through December 31, 2000; and
- (b) Undertake any other appropriate actions with respect to such aliens permitted by law.

With respect to the functions delegated by this order, all actions taken after April 16, 1999, for or on behalf of the President that would have been valid if taken pursuant to this memorandum are ratified.

This memorandum is not intended to create, and should not be construed to create, any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, legally enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, officers, employees, or any other person, or to require any procedures to determine whether a person is a refugee.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, September 24, 1999.

Title 3—The President

Presidential Determination No. 99–42 of September 29, 1999

**Use of \$18.1 Million in Unallocated Nonproliferation,
Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs Funds for
a U.S. Contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy
Development Organization (KEDO)**

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 614(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2364(a)(1) (the “Act”), I hereby determine that it is important to the security interests of the United States to furnish up to \$18.1 million in funds made available under the heading “Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs” in title II of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999, as enacted in Public Law 105–277, for assistance for KEDO without regard to any provision of law within the scope of section 614(a)(1). I hereby authorize the furnishing of this assistance.

Your are hereby authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 29, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99–43 of September 30, 1999

**Drawdown Under Section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance
Act To Provide Counter-Drug Assistance to Colombia, Peru,
Ecuador, and Panama**

Memorandum for the Secretary of State[,] the Secretary of the Treasury[,] the Secretary of Defense[,] the Attorney General[, and] the Secretary of Transportation

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 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 Departments of Justice, State, Transportation, and the Treasury for the purpose of providing international anti-narcotics assistance to Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and Panama.

Therefore, I direct the drawdown of up to \$72.55 million of articles and services from the inventory and resources of the Departments of Defense, Transportation, Justice, State, and the Treasury, and military education and training from the Department of Defense, for Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and

Other Presidential Documents

Panama for the purposes and under the authorities of chapter 8 of part I of the Act.

As a matter of policy and consistent with past practice, my Administration will seek to ensure that the assistance furnished under this drawdown is not provided to any unit of any foreign country's security forces if that unit is credibly alleged to have committed gross violations of human rights unless the government of such country is taking effective measures to bring the responsible members of that unit to justice.

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, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 99-44 of September 30, 1999

Pakistan and India

Memorandum for the Secretary of State[, and] the Secretary of Agriculture

Pursuant to the authority vested in me as President of the United States, including under section 902 of the India-Pakistan Relief Act of 1998 (as enacted in Public Law 105-277), to the extent provided in that section, I hereby waive until October 21, 1999, the sanctions and prohibitions contained in sections 101 and 102 of the Arms Export Control Act, section 620E(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and section 2(b)(4) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, insofar as such sanctions and prohibitions would otherwise apply to any credit, credit guarantee, or financial assistance provided by the Department of Agriculture to support the purchase of food or other agricultural commodity.

The Secretary of State is hereby authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 30, 1999.

Title 3—The President

Presidential Determination No. 99–45 of September 30, 1999

**Presidential Determination on FY 2000 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 90,000 refugees to the United States during FY 2000 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 2000 with Federal refugee resettlement assistance under the Amerasian immigrant admissions program, as provided below.

The 90,000 admissions numbers 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 2000 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	18,000
East Asia	8,000
Former Yugoslavia	17,000
Kosovo Crisis	10,000
NIS/Baltics	20,000
Latin America/Caribbean	3,000
Near East/South Asia	8,000
Unallocated	6,000

The 6,000 unallocated numbers shall be allocated as needed to regional ceilings where shortfalls develop. Unused admissions numbers allocated to a particular region 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.

Other Presidential Documents

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 2000 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) of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42)) and after appropriate consultation with the Congress, I also specify that, for FY 2000, the following persons may, if otherwise qualified, be considered refugees for the purpose of admission to the United States within their countries of nationality or habitual residence:

- a. Persons in Vietnam
- b. Persons in Cuba
- c. Persons in the former Soviet Union

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, 1999.

Notice of October 19, 1999

Continuation of Emergency With Respect to Significant Narcotics Traffickers Centered in Colombia

On October 21, 1995, by Executive Order 12978, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by the actions of significant foreign narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia, and the unparalleled violence, corruption, and harm that they cause in the United States and abroad. The order blocks all property and interests in property of foreign persons listed in an Annex to the order, as well as foreign persons determined to play a significant role in international narcotics trafficking centered in Colombia, to materially assist in, or provide financial or technological support for or goods or services in support of, the narcotics trafficking activities of persons designated in or pursuant to the order, or to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of, persons designated in or pursuant to the order. The order also prohibits any transaction or dealing by United States persons or within the United States in such property or interests in property. Because the activities of significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia continue to threaten the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States and to cause un-

Title 3—The President

paralleled 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 respond to that emergency, must continue in effect beyond October 21, 1999. 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 19, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 2000–2 of October 21, 1999

Waiver and Certification of Statutory Provisions Regarding the Palestine Liberation Organization

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority and conditions contained in section 540(d) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105–277), as provided for in the Joint Resolution Making Continuing Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 2000, and for Other Purposes, 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.

This waiver shall be effective for a period of 6 months from the date hereof. 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, October 21, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 2000–3 of October 25, 1999

Presidential Determination on the Proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the United States of America and Australia Concerning Technology for the Separation of Isotopes of Uranium by Laser Excitation

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Energy

I have considered the proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the United States of America and Australia Concerning Technology for the Separation of Isotopes of Uranium by Laser Excitation, along with the views, recommendations, and statements of the interested agencies.

Other Presidential Documents

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 123b. 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 25, 1999.

Memorandum of October 27, 1999

Report to the 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 97 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 tourist 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 Peace and Development Council (SPDC) and democratic opposition groups in Burma.

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, October 27, 1999.

Title 3—The President

Presidential Determination No. 2000–4 of October 27, 1999

Pakistan and India

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me as President of the United States, including under title IX of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106–79), I hereby waive the sanctions contained in sections 101 and 102 of the Arms Export Control Act, section 620E(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and section 2(b)(4) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945:

(1) with respect to India, insofar as such sanctions would otherwise apply to activities of the Export-Import Bank, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and the Trade and Development Agency; assistance under the “International Military Education and Training” program; the making of any loan or the providing of any credit to the Government of India by any U.S. bank; assistance to the Asian Elephant Conservation Fund, the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund, and the Indo-American Environmental Leadership program; and any credit, credit guarantee, or other financial assistance provided by the Department of Agriculture to support the purchase of food or other agricultural commodity; and

(2) with respect to Pakistan, insofar as such sanctions would otherwise apply to any credit, credit guarantee, or other financial assistance provided by the Department of Agriculture to support the purchase of food or other agricultural commodity; and the making of any loan or the providing of any credit to the Government of Pakistan by any U.S. bank.

You are hereby 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, October 27, 1999.

Notice of October 29, 1999

Continuation of Sudanese Emergency

On November 3, 1997, by Executive Order 13067, I 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 Sudan. By Executive Order 13067, I imposed trade sanctions on Sudan and blocked Sudanese government assets. Because the Government of Sudan has continued its activities hostile to United States interests, the national emergency declared on November 3, 1997, and the measures adopted on that date to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond November 3, 1999. 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 Sudan.

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This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 29, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 2000–5 of October 29, 1999

Determination To Authorize the Furnishing of Drawdown Assistance to the Iraqi National Congress Under Section 4(a)(2) of the Iraq Liberation Act of 1998

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me as President of the United States, including section 4(a)(2) of the Iraq Liberation Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–338) (the “Act”), and consistent with Presidential Determination 99–13 of February 4, 1999, I hereby direct the furnishing of up to \$5 million in defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, defense services of the Department of Defense, and military education and training in order to provide assistance to the Iraqi National Congress.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, October 29, 1999.

Notice of November 5, 1999

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 November 12, 1998. 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, 1999. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iran. This

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notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 5, 1999.

Notice of November 10, 1999

Continuation of Emergency Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction

On November 14, 1994, by Executive Order 12938, I declared a national emergency with respect to the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States posed by the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons (“weapons of mass destruction”) and the means of delivering such weapons. Because the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means of delivering them continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, the national emergency first declared on November 14, 1994, and extended on November 14, 1995, November 12, 1996, November 13, 1997, and November 12, 1998, must continue in effect beyond November 14, 1999. 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 10, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 2000–7 of November 10, 1999

Presidential Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(1), I hereby determine that it is important to the national interest that up to \$40 million be made available from the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund to meet the unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs, including those of refugees, displaced persons, conflict victims, and other persons at risk, due to the Timor and North Caucasus crises. These funds may be used, as appropriate, to provide contributions to international, governmental, and nongovernmental organizations.

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You are authorized and directed to inform the appropriate committees of the Congress of this determination and the use of funds under this authority, and to arrange for the publication of this determination in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 10, 1999.

Memorandum of November 29, 1999

International Family Planning Waiver

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 599D(c) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(2) of Division B of H.R. 3194, the Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2000, I hereby waive the restrictions contained in subsection 599D(b) to the full extent authorized by subsection 599D(c). This waiver shall take effect immediately and shall continue until the expiration of subsection 599D(b).

You are hereby authorized and directed to transmit this waiver to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 29, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 2000–8 of December 17, 1999

Suspension of Limitations Under the Jerusalem Embassy Act

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 7(a) of the Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995 (Public Law 104–45) (the “Act”), I hereby determine that it is necessary to protect the national security interests of the United States to suspend for a period of 6 months the limitations set forth in section 3(b) and 7(b) of the Act.

You are hereby authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress, accompanied by a report in accordance with section 7(a) of the Act, and to publish the determination in the **Federal Register**.

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This suspension shall take effect after transmission of this determination and report to the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 17, 1999.

Presidential Determination No. 2000–9 of December 23, 1999

Drawdown Under Section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended, To Provide Emergency Disaster Relief Assistance to Venezuela

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(2) (“the Act”), I hereby determine that it is in the national interest of the United States to draw down articles and services from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense, for the purpose of providing international disaster relief assistance to Venezuela.

I therefore direct the drawdown of up to \$20 million of articles and services from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense for the Government of Venezuela for the purposes and under the authorities of chapter 9 of part I of the Act.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress immediately and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 23, 1999.

Notice of December 29, 1999

Continuation of Libyan Emergency

On January 7, 1986, by Executive Order 12543, former 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 12544, the President took additional measures to block Libyan assets in the United States. The President has transmitted a notice continuing this emergency to the Congress and the **Federal Register** every year since 1986.

The crisis between the United States and Libya that led to the declaration of a national emergency on January 7, 1986, has not been resolved. Despite the United Nations Security Council’s suspension of U.N. sanctions against

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Libya upon the Libyan government's hand over of the Pan Am 103 bombing suspects, there are still concerns about the Libyan government's support for terrorist activities and its noncompliance with United Nations Security Council Resolutions 731 (1992), 748 (1992), and 88 (1993).

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,
December 29, 1999.

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>64 FR Page</i>
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Appendix B—List of Presidential Determinations

<i>Date of Presidential Determination</i>	<i>64 FR Page</i>
Presidential Determination No. 99–37 of September 20	57633

Appendix C—List of Final Rule Documents

<i>Date</i>	<i>64 FR Page</i>
March 3, 1999	12881

CHAPTER I—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

<i>Part</i>		<i>Page</i>
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PART 100—STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 7301.

SOURCE: 64 FR 12881, Mar. 16, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 100.1 Ethical conduct standards and financial disclosure regulations.

Employees of the Executive Office of the President are subject to the executive branch-wide standards of ethical conduct at 5 CFR part 2635, and the executive branch-wide financial disclosure regulations at 5 CFR part 2634.

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.

§ 101.1 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 Trade Representative appear at 15 CFR part 2004.

[55 FR 46037, Nov. 1, 1990]

PART 102—ENFORCEMENT OF NONDISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF HANDICAP IN PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Sec.

- 102.101 Purpose.
- 102.102 Application.
- 102.103 Definitions.
- 102.104–102.109 [Reserved]
- 102.110 Self-evaluation.
- 102.111 Notice.
- 102.112–102.129 [Reserved]

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- 102.130 General prohibitions against discrimination.
- 102.131–102.139 [Reserved]
- 102.140 Employment.
- 102.141–102.148 [Reserved]
- 102.149 Program accessibility: Discrimination prohibited.
- 102.150 Program accessibility: Existing facilities.
- 102.151 Program accessibility: New construction and alterations.
- 102.152–102.159 [Reserved]
- 102.160 Communications.
- 102.161–102.169 [Reserved]
- 102.170 Compliance procedures.
- 102.171–102.999 [Reserved]

AUTHORITY: 29 U.S.C. 794.

SOURCE: 53 FR 25879, July 8, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§ 102.101 Purpose.

The purpose of this regulation is to effectuate section 119 of the Rehabilitation, Comprehensive Services, and Developmental Disabilities Amendments of 1978, which amended section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to prohibit discrimination on the basis of handicap in programs or activities conducted by Executive agencies or the United States Postal Service.

§ 102.102 Application.

This regulation (§§ 102.101–102.170) applies to all programs or activities conducted by the agency, except for programs or activities conducted outside the United States that do not involve individuals with handicaps in the United States.

§ 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, com-

mission, 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 illness, 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

Executive Office of the President

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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 persons 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;

(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.

§§ 102.131–102.139

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(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 Executive 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 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

forreaching 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;

(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,

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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 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.

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§§ 102.171–102.999

(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 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 1999

Table 5—Statutes Cited as Authority for Presidential Documents

List of CFR Sections Affected

Index

Table 1—PROCLAMATIONS

No.	Signature Date	Subject	64 FR Page
1999			
7162	Jan. 14	Religious Freedom Day, 1999	2989
7163	Jan. 15	Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday, 1999	2991
7164	Jan. 29	National Consumer Protection Week, 1999	5583
7165	Feb. 1	National African American History Month, 1999	5585
7166	Feb. 3	American Heart Month, 1999	6181
7167	Feb. 7	Death of King Hussein	6777
7168	Feb. 25	American Red Cross Month, 1999	10101
7169	Mar. 1	Irish-American Heritage Month, 1999	10381
7170	Mar. 1	Women's History Month, 1999	10383
7171	Mar. 1	Save Your Vision Week, 1999	10385
7172	Mar. 4	Death of Harry A. Blackmun	11373
7173	Mar. 11	National Older Workers Employment Week, 1999	12879
7174	Mar. 19	National Poison Prevention Week, 1999	14353
7175	Mar. 24	Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy, 1999.	14807
7176	Mar. 25	Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A., 1999	15123
7177	Apr. 1	Cancer Control Month, 1999	17075
7178	Apr. 1	National Child Abuse Prevention Month, 1999	17077
7179	Apr. 7	National Equal Pay Day, 1999	17499
7180	Apr. 8	National D.A.R.E. Day, 1999	17939
7181	Apr. 9	Pan American Day and Pan American Week, 1999.	18317
7182	Apr. 9	National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day, 1999.	18321
7183	Apr. 14	Jewish Heritage Week, 1999	19017
7184	Apr. 15	National Park Week, 1999	19439
7185	Apr. 16	National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week, 1999.	19681
7186	Apr. 16	National Volunteer Week, 1999	19683
7187	Apr. 22	National Crime Victims' Rights Week, 1999	22777
7188	Apr. 23	National Science and Technology Week, 1999	23005
7189	Apr. 30	Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month, 1999	24275
7190	Apr. 30	Older Americans Month, 1999	24277
7191	Apr. 30	Law Day, U.S.A., 1999	24279
7192	Apr. 30	Loyalty Day, 1999	24281
7193	May 5	National Day of Prayer, 1999	25189
7194	May 5	Mother's Day 1999	25191
7195	May 10	Peace Officers Memorial Day and Police Week, 1999.	25797
7196	May 17	World Trade Week, 1999	27437
7197	May 17	National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week, 1999.	27439
7198	May 20	National Safe Boating Week, 1999	28083
7199	May 21	National Maritime Day, 1999	28709
7200	May 22	Small Business Week, 1999	28711
7201	May 26	Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day, 1999	29769

Title 3—The President

No.	Signature Date	Subject	64 FR Page
	1999		
7202	May 28	To Eliminate Circumvention of the Quantitative Limitations Applicable to Imports of Wheat Gluten.	29773
7203	June 11	Gay and Lesbian Pride Month, 1999	32379
7204	June 11	Flag Day and National Flag Week, 1999	32381
7205	June 18	Father's Day, 1999	33737
7206	June 30	To Modify Duty-Free Treatment Under the Generalized System of Preferences and for Other Purposes.	36229
7207	July 1	To Extend Nondiscriminatory Treatment (Normal Trade Relations Treatment) to Products of Mongolia and To Implement an Agreement To Eliminate Tariffs on Certain Pharmaceuticals and Chemical Intermediates.	36549
7208	July 7	To Facilitate Positive Adjustment to Competition From Imports of Lamb Meat.	37389
7209	July 16	Captive Nations Week, 1999	39895
7210	July 22	Imposition of Restraints on Imports of Certain Steel Products From the Russian Federation.	40723
7211	July 23	Parents' Day, 1999	41001
7212	July 26	25th Anniversary of the Legal Services Corporation, 1999.	41003
7213	July 26	National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day, 1999.	41005
7214	July 30	To Provide for the Efficient and Fair Administration of Action Taken With Regard to Imports of Lamb Meat and for Other Purposes.	42265
7215	Aug. 24	Women's Equality Day, 1999	46813
7216	Aug. 25	Minority Enterprise Development Week, 1999	47091
7217	Aug. 25	Small Manufacturing Week, 1999	47093
7218	Aug. 27	America Goes Back to School, 1999	47337
7219	Sept. 2	Contiguous Zone of the United States	48701
7220	Sept. 14	National Hispanic Heritage Month, 1999	50417
7221	Sept. 15	National POW/MIA Recognition Day, 1999	50731
7222	Sept. 16	Citizenship Day and Constitution Week, 1999	51183
7223	Sept. 17	Ovarian Cancer Awareness Week, 1999	51185
7224	Sept. 17	National Farm Safety and Health Week, 1999	51415
7225	Sept. 17	National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week, 1999.	51417
7226	Sept. 24	Gold Star Mother's Day, 1999	52625
7227	Sept. 30	100th Anniversary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.	53877
7228	Sept. 30	National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, 1999 ..	54193
7229	Sept. 30	National Disability Employment Awareness Month, 1999.	54195
7230	Sept. 30	National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, 1999.	54197
7231	Oct. 1	Fire Prevention Week, 1999	54755
7232	Oct. 1	Child Health Day, 1999	54757
7233	Oct. 5	German-American Day, 1999	54759
7234	Oct. 6	General Pulaski Memorial Day, 1999	55405

Table 1—Proclamations

No.	Signature Date	Subject	64 FR Page
	1999		
7235	Oct. 7	To Delegate Authority for the Administration of the Tariff-Rate Quotas on Sugar-Containing Products and Other Agricultural Products to the United States Trade Representative and the Secretary of Agriculture.	55611
7236	Oct. 8	Leif Erikson Day, 1999	55613
7237	Oct. 8	National School Lunch Week, 1999	55615
7238	Oct. 8	National Children's Day, 1999	55617
7239	Oct. 8	Columbus Day, 1999	55619
7240	Oct. 15	White Cane Safety Day, 1999	56393
7241	Oct. 15	National Forest Products Week, 1999	56397
7242	Oct. 16	National Character Counts Week, 1999	56665
7243	Oct. 21	National Day of Concern About Young People and Gun Violence, 1999.	57767
7244	Oct. 22	United Nations Day, 1999	57967
7245	Oct. 28	National Adoption Month, 1999	59103
7246	Oct. 30	Child Mental Health Month, 1999	60083
7247	Nov. 1	National American Indian Heritage Month, 1999	60085
7248	Nov. 8	Veterans Day, 1999	61473
7249	Nov. 12	Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Non-immigrants of Persons Responsible for Repression of the Civilian Population in Kosovo or for Policies That Obstruct Democracy in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) ("FRY") or Otherwise Lend Support to the Current Governments of the FRY and of the Republic of Serbia.	62561
7250	Nov. 15	America Recycles Day, 1999	62563
7251	Nov. 18	National Great American Smokeout Day, 1999	66081
7252	Nov. 18	National Farm-City Week, 1999	66083
7253	Nov. 19	National Family Week, 1999	66085
7254	Nov. 19	National Family Caregivers Week, 1999	66087
7255	Nov. 20	Thanksgiving Day, 1999	66093
7256	Nov. 29	World AIDS Day, 1999	67691
7257	Nov. 30	National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month, 1999.	68269
7258	Dec. 6	Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week, 1999.	69161
7259	Dec. 7	National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day, 1999 ...	69163
7260	Dec. 13	Bicentennial Commemoration of the Death of George Washington.	70563
7261	Dec. 16	55th Anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge	71629
7262	Dec. 16	Wright Brothers Day, 1999	71631

Table 2—EXECUTIVE ORDERS

No.	Signature Date	Subject	64 FR Page
1999			
13110	Jan. 11	Nazi War Criminal Records Interagency Working Group.	2419
13111	Jan. 12	Using Technology To Improve Training Opportunities for Federal Government Employees.	2793
13112	Feb. 3	Invasive Species	6183
13113	Feb. 10	President's Information Technology Advisory Committee, Further Amendments to Executive Order 13035, as Amended.	7489
13114	Feb. 25	Further Amendment to Executive Order 12852, as Amended, Extending the President's Council on Sustainable Development.	10099
13115	Mar. 25	Interagency Task Force on the Roles and Missions of the United States Coast Guard.	15283
13116	Mar. 31	Identification of Trade Expansion Priorities and Discriminatory Procurement Practices.	16333
13117	Mar. 31	Further Amendment to Executive Order 12981, as Amended.	16591
13118	Mar. 31	Implementation of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998.	16595
13119	Apr. 13	Designation of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia/Montenegro), Albania, the Airspace Above, and Adjacent Waters as a Combat Zone.	18797
13120	Apr. 27	Ordering the Selected Reserve and Certain Individual Ready Reserve Members of the Armed Forces to Active Duty.	23007
13121	Apr. 30	Blocking Property of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, and the Republic of Montenegro, and Prohibiting Trade Transactions Involving the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in Response to the Situation in Kosovo.	24021
13122	May 25	Interagency Task Force on the Economic Development of the Southwest Border.	29201
13123	June 3	Greening the Government Through Efficient Energy Management.	30851
13124	June 4	Amending the Civil Service Rules Relating to Federal Employees With Psychiatric Disabilities.	31103
13125	June 7	Increasing Participation of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in Federal Programs.	31105
13126	June 12	Prohibition of Acquisition of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor.	32383
13127	June 14	Amendment to Executive Order 13073, Year 2000 Conversion.	32793

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No.	Signature Date	Subject	64 FR Page
	1999		
13128	June 25	Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act.	34703
13129	July 4	Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions With the Taliban.	36759
13130	July 14	National Infrastructure Assurance Council	38535
13131	July 22	Further Amendments to Executive Order 12757, Implementation of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.	40733
13132	Aug. 4	Federalism	43255
13133	Aug. 5	Working Group on Unlawful Conduct on the Internet.	43895
13134	Aug. 12	Developing and Promoting Biobased Products and Bioenergy.	44639
13135	Aug. 27	Amendment to Executive Order 12216, President's Committee on the International Labor Organization.	47339
13136	Sept. 3	Amendment to Executive Order 13090, President's Commission on the Celebration of Women in American History.	48931
13137	Sept. 15	Amendment to Executive Order 12975, as Amended, National Bioethics Advisory Commission.	50733
13138	Sept. 30	Continuance of Certain Federal Advisory Committees.	53879
13139	Sept. 30	Improving Health Protection of Military Personnel Participating in Particular Military Operations.	54175
13140	Oct. 6	1999 Amendments to the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States.	55115
13141	Nov. 16	Environmental Review of Trade Agreements	63169
13142	Nov. 19	Amendment to Executive Order 12958—Classified National Security Information.	66089
13143	Dec. 1	Amending Executive Order 10173, as Amended, Prescribing Regulations Relating to the Safeguarding of Vessels, Harbors, Ports, and Waterfront Facilities of the United States.	68273
13144	Dec. 21	Adjustments of Certain Rates of Pay	72237

Table 3—OTHER PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Signature Date	Subject	64 FR Page
1999		
Jan. 20	Notice: Continuation of Emergency Regarding Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process.	3393
Jan. 25	Presidential Determination No. 99–10: Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended.	5925
Jan. 28	Presidential Determination No. 99–11: Determination Pursuant to Section 523 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999 (as Contained in the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, Public Law 105–277).	6773
Feb. 1	Message to Congress transmitting budget rescissions and deferrals.	6721
Feb. 3	Presidential Determination No. 99–12: Vietnamese Cooperation in Accounting for United States Prisoners of War and Missing in Action (POW/MIA).	6779
Feb. 4	Presidential Determination No. 99–13: Designations Under the Iraq Liberation Act of 1998.	6781
Feb. 16	Presidential Determination No. 99–14: Presidential Certification To Waive Prohibition on Assistance to the Republic of Montenegro.	9263
Feb. 24	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.	9903
Feb. 26	Presidential Determination 99–15: Certification for Major Illicit Drug Producing and Drug Transit Countries.	11319
Mar. 4	Presidential Determination No. 99–16: U.S. Contribution to KEDO: Certification Under Section 582(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999, as Contained in Public Law 105–277.	13495
Mar. 10	Notice: Continuation of Iran Emergency	12239
Mar. 23	Memorandum: Delegation of Authority Under Section 577 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999 (as Enacted in Public Law 105–277).	14809
Mar. 25	Presidential Determination No. 99–18: Military Drawdown for Jordan.	16337
Mar. 31	Memorandum: Delegation of the Functions Vested in the President by Sections 1601(e) and 1601(g) of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, as Enacted in Public Law 105–277.	17079
Mar. 31	Presidential Determination No. 99–19: Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended.	17081

Title 3—The President

Signature Date	Subject	64 FR Page
1999		
Mar. 31	Presidential Determination No. 99–20: Drawdown of Articles and Services To Support International Relief Efforts Relating to the Kosovo Conflict.	17083
Apr. 8	Presidential Determination No. 99–21: Eligibility of the Republic of Croatia To Be Furnished Defense Articles and Services Under the Foreign Assistance Act and Arms Export Control Act.	18551
Apr. 16	Memorandum: Delegation of Authority Under Sections 212(f) and 251(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.	53883
Apr. 29	Presidential Determination No. 99–22: Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended.	24501
May 18	Notice: Continuation of Emergency With Respect to Burma	27443
May 18	Presidential Determination No. 99–23: Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended.	28085
May 18	Presidential Determination No. 99–24: U.S. Contribution to KEDO: Certification Under Section 582(c) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 199, as Enacted in Public Law 105–277.	28087
May 24	Presidential Determination 99–25: Waiver and Certification of Statutory Provisions Regarding the Palestine Liberation Organization.	29537
May 26	Memorandum: Delegation of Authority Under Section 2106 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, as Contained in the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105–277).	29539
May 27	Notice: Continuation of Emergency With Respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).	29205
June 3	Presidential Determination No. 99–26: Determination Under Subsection 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Continuation of Waiver Authority.	31109
June 3	Presidential Determination No. 99–27: Determination Under Subsection 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Continuation of Waiver Authority.	31111
June 3	Presidential Determination No. 99–28: Determination Under Subsection 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Continuation of Waiver Authority.	31113
June 10	Memorandum: Delegation of Responsibility Under the Senate Resolution of Advice and Consent to Ratification of the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions.	32795
June 17	Presidential Determination No. 99–29: Suspension of Limitation Under the Jerusalem Embassy Act.	33739
June 23	Presidential Determination No. 99–30: Presidential Determination on the Proposed Protocol Amending the Agreement for Cooperation Concerning Civil Uses of Atomic Energy Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Canada.	35921

Table 3—Other Presidential Documents

Signature Date	Subject	64 FR Page
1999		
June 30	Presidential Determination No. 99–31: Eligibility of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe To Be Furnished Defense Articles and Services Under the Foreign Assistance Act and the Arms Export Control Act.	37033
July 1	Presidential Determination No. 99–32: Military Drawdown for Tunisia.	37035
July 7	Memorandum: Action Under Section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974 Concerning Lamb Meat.	37393
July 9	Memorandum: Delegation of Authority To Conclude an Agreement With the Russian Federation Concerning the Importation of Certain Steel Products.	38101
July 16	Memorandum: Delegation of Authority Under Section 1304(b)(2) of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999.	40503
July 20	Notice: Continuation of Iraqi Emergency	39897
Aug. 2	Message to Congress transmitting budget rescissions and deferrals.	43785
Aug. 10	Notice: Continuation of Emergency Regarding Export Control Regulations.	44101
Aug. 12	Presidential Determination No. 99–33: Emergency Presidential Determination on Additional FY 99 Refugee Admissions Numbers Pursuant to Section 207(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.	47341
Aug. 13	Presidential Determination No. 99–34: Determination To Authorize the Furnishing of Nonlethal Emergency Military Assistance to the States Participating in the Economic Community of West African States' Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) Under Section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended.	47343
Aug. 17	Memorandum: Delegation of Responsibilities Under the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998.	47345
Aug. 17	Presidential Determination No. 99–35: Determination To Authorize the Furnishing of Commodities and Services for the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal Established With Regard to the Former Yugoslavia.	47347
Sept. 10 ...	Presidential Determination No. 99–36: Presidential Determination on Continuation of the Exercise of Certain Authorities Under the Trading With the Enemy Act.	51885
Sept. 20 ...	Air Force Department Notice: Presidential Determination No. 99–37: Presidential Determination on Classified Information Concerning the Air Force's Operating Location Near Groom Lake, Nevada.	57633
Sept. 21 ...	Notice: Continuation of Emergency With Respect to UNITA	51419
Sept. 21 ...	Presidential Determination No. 99–38: Waiver of Sanctions on India and Pakistan.	53573
Sept. 21 ...	Presidential Determination No. 99–39: Military Assistance Under Section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended, to States Participating in the Multinational Force for East Timor.	53575
Sept. 21 ...	Presidential Determination No. 99–40: Drawdown of Commodities and Services Under Section 552(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended, for the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo.	53577

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Signature Date	Subject	64 FR Page
1999		
Sept. 22 ...	Presidential Determination No. 99-41: Certification To Permit U.S. Contributions to the International Fund for Ireland With Fiscal Year 1998 and 1999 Funds.	53579
Sept. 24 ...	Memorandum: Delegation of Authority Under Sections 212(f) and 215(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.	55809
Sept. 29 ...	Presidential Determination No. 99-42: Use of \$18.1 Million in Unallocated Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs Funds for a U.S. Contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO).	54499
Sept. 30 ...	Presidential Determination No. 99-43: Drawdown Under Section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act To Provide Counter-Drug Assistance to Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and Panama.	54501
Sept. 30 ...	Presidential Determination No. 99-44: Pakistan and India ..	54503
Sept. 30 ...	Presidential Determination No. 99-45: Presidential Determination on FY 2000 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.	54505
Oct. 19	Notice: Continuation of Emergency With Respect to Significant Narcotics Traffickers Centered in Colombia.	56667
Oct. 21	Presidential Determination No. 2000-2: Waiver and Certification of Statutory Provisions Regarding the Palestine Liberation Organization.	58755
Oct. 25	Presidential Determination No. 2000-3: Presidential Determination on the Proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the United States of America and Australia Concerning Technology for the Separation of Isotopes of Uranium by Laser Excitation.	58757
Oct. 27	Memorandum: Report to the Congress Regarding Conditions in Burma and U.S. Policy Toward Burma.	60647
Oct. 27	Presidential Determination No. 2000-4: Pakistan and India	60649
Oct. 29	Notice: Continuation of Sudanese Emergency	59105
Oct. 29	Presidential Determination No. 2000-5: Determination To Authorize the Furnishing of Drawdown Assistance to the Iraqi National Congress Under Section 4(a)(2) of the Iraq Liberation Act of 1998.	60651
Nov. 5	Notice: Continuation of Iran Emergency	61471
Nov. 10	Notice: Continuation of Emergency Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction.	61767
Nov. 10	Presidential Determination No. 2000-7: Presidential Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended.	65653
Nov. 29	Memorandum: International Family Planning Waiver	68275
Dec. 17	Presidential Determination No. 2000-8: Suspension of Limitations Under the Jerusalem Embassy Act.	72887

Table 3—Other Presidential Documents

Signature Date	Subject	65 FR Page
1999		
Dec. 23	Presidential Determination No. 2000–9: Drawdown Under Section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended, To Provide Emergency Disaster Relief Assistance to Venezuela.	689
Dec. 29	Notice: Continuation of Libyan Emergency	199

**Table 4—PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS AFFECTED
DURING 1999**

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
WCPD	Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents

Chapter I

<i>Part</i>	<i>Comment</i>
100	Revised (64 FR 12881)

Proclamations

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
4865	See Memorandums of Apr. 16, p. 289; Sept. 24, p. 309
5030	See Proc. 7219
6575	See Proc. 7206
6763	See Proc. 7235
6867	See Notice of Feb. 24, p. 253
6982	See Proc. 7207
7103	See Procs. 7202, 7214
7202	Amended by Proc. 7214
7204	Amended by Proc. 7214
7208	Amended by Proc. 7214

Executive Orders

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
June 14, 1839	Revoked in part by PLO 7385 (64 FR 19386)
July 2, 1910	Revoked in part by PLO 7388 (64 FR 23856)

Title 3—The President

Executive Orders—*Continued*

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
July 12, 1911	Revoked in part by PLO 7400 (64 FR 38212)
Mar. 21, 1914	Revoked in part by PLO 7404 (64 FR 41131)
June 24, 1914	Revoked in part by PLO 7416 (64 FR 67295)
Apr. 1, 1915	Revoked in part by PLO 7410 (64 FR 48849)
Apr. 28, 1917	Revoked in part by PLO 7416 (64 FR 67295)
Nov. 14, 1917	Revoked by PLO 7391 (64 FR 28211)
Feb. 11, 1918	Revoked in part by PLO 7416 (64 FR 67295)
July 10, 1919	Revoked in part by PLO 7416 (64 FR 67295)
May 25, 1921	Revoked in part by PLO 7416 (64 FR 67295)
Mar. 30, 1922	Revoked by PLO 7390 (64 FR 28211)
Apr. 17, 1926	Revoked in part by PLO 7416 (64 FR 67295)
Feb. 7, 1930	Revoked in part by PLO 7416 (64 FR 67295)
782	Revoked by PLO 7379 (64 FR 14261)
5327	Revoked by PLO 7411 (64 FR 49235)
7373	See Pub. L. 106–65
9358	See Pub. L. 106–58
10173	Amended by EO 13143
11145	Amended by EO 13138
11183	Amended by EO 13138; See Pub. L. 106–58
11223	Amended by EO 13118
11269	Amended by EO 13118
11287	Amended by EO 13138
11348	See EO 13111
11958	Amended by EO 13118
11987	Revoked by EO 13112
12131	Amended by EO 13138
12163	Amended by EO 13118
12170	See Notice of Nov. 5, p. 317
12188	Amended by EO 13118
12196	Amended by EO 13138
12216	Amended by EO's 13135, 13138
12260	Amended by EO 13118
12293	Amended by EO 13118
12301	Amended by EO 13118
12345	Amended by EO 13138
12367	Amended by EO 13138

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<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
12372	Supplemented by EO 13132
12382	Amended by EO 13138
12472	See Pub. L. 106–58
12473	Amended by EO 13140
12484	See EO 13140
12543	See Notice of Dec. 29, p. 320
12544	See Notice of Dec. 29, p. 320
12550	See EO 13140
12586	See EO 13140
12599	Revoked by EO 13118
12612	Revoked by EO 13132
12703	Amended by EO 13118
12708	See EO 13140
12722	See Notice of July 20, p. 301
12724	See Notice of July 20, p. 301
12757	Amended by EO 13131
12759	Revoked by EO 13123
12767	See EO 13140
12808	See Notice of May 27, p. 293
12810	See Notice of May 27, p. 293
12831	See Notice of May 27, p. 293
12845	Revoked by EO 13123
12846	See Notice of May 27, p. 293
12852	Amended by EO 13114; Revoked by EO 13138
12865	See Notice of Sept. 21, p. 305
12866	Supplemented by EO 13132
12871	Amended by EO 13138
12875	Revoked by EO 13132
12876	Amended by EO 13138
12882	Amended by EO 13138
12884	Amended by EO 13118
12888	See EO 13140
12900	Amended by EO 13138
12902	Revoked by EO 13123
12905	Amended by EO 13138
12924	See Notice of Aug. 10, p. 302
12934	See Notice of May 27, p. 293
12936	See EO 13140
12938	Amended by EO 13128; See No- tice of Nov. 10, p. 318
12947	See Notice of Jan. 20, p. 249
12957	See Notice of Mar. 10, p. 285
12958	Amended by EO 13142
12959	See Notice of Mar. 10, p. 285
12960	See EO 13140
12961	Revoked by EO 13138
12975	Amended by EO 13137
12978	See Notice of Oct. 19, p. 313
12981	Amended by EO 13117
12988	Supplemented by EO 13132

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<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
12994	Amended by EO 13138
13010	See EO 13130; Revoked in part by EO 13138
13017	Revoked by EO 13138
13021	Amended by EO 13138
13029	See Presidential Determination No. 99–31, p. 297
13035	Amended by EO 13113
13037	Revoked by EO 13138
13038	Revoked by EO 13138
13047	See Notice of May 18, p. 290
13050	Revoked by EO 13138
13059	See Notice of Mar. 10, p. 285
13062	Superseded in part by EO 13138
13067	See Notice of Oct. 29, p. 316
13069	See Notice of Sept. 21, p. 305
13073	Amended by EO 13127
13083	Revoked by EO 13132; See Pub. L. 106–74
13084	See Pub. L. 106–79
13086	See EO 13140
13088	Amended by EO 13121; See Notice of May 27, p. 293
13090	Amended by EO 13136
13095	Revoked by EO 13132
13096	See Proc. 7246
13098	See Notice of Sept. 21, p. 305
13099	See Notice of Jan. 20, p. 249
13101	See Proc. 7250; Pub. L. 106–58
13106	Superseded in part by EO 13144
13115	Amended by EO 13138

Other Presidential Documents

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Memorandum of March 23	Amended by EO 13118
Presidential Determination No. 96–7	See Notice of May 27, p. 293
Presidential Determination No. 98–35 ..	See Presidential Determination No. 99–36, p. 305
Presidential Determination No. 98–39 ..	See Presidential Determination No. 99–33, p. 301
Presidential Determination No. 99–13 ..	See Presidential Determination No. 2000–5, p. 317

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 13144
3 U.S.C. 104	EO 13144
3 U.S.C. 301	Procs. 7208, 7210, 7214, 7235, 7249; EO's 13116, 13118, 13121, 13123, 13128, 13129; Memorandums of Mar. 23, p. 286; Mar. 31, p. 287; July 9, p. 300; July 16, p. 301; Aug. 17, p. 304
5 U.S.C. 191	EO 13143
5 U.S.C. 3301, 3302	EO 13124
5 U.S.C. Ch. 41	EO 13111
5 U.S.C. 5302(1), 5304, 5312–5318, 5332(a), 5372, 5382.	EO 13144
5 U.S.C. App	EO's 13111, 13125, 13130, 13134, 13135, 13136, 13138
7 U.S.C. 150aa <i>et seq.</i>	EO 13112
7 U.S.C. 2801 <i>et seq.</i> ..	EO 13112
8 U.S.C. 1157	Presidential Determination Nos. 99–33, p. 302; 99–45, p. 312
8 U.S.C. 1182(f)	Proc. 7249; Memorandums of Apr. 16, p. 288; Sept. 24, p. 308
8 U.S.C. 1185(a)(1)	Memorandums of Apr. 16, p. 289; Sept. 24, p. 309
9 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42) ...	Presidential Determination No. 99–45, p. 312
10 U.S.C. 121, 12304 ..	EO 13120
10 U.S.C. 801–946	EO 13140
10 U.S.C. 1107	EO 13139
16 U.S.C. 1531 <i>et seq.</i>	EO 13112

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<i>U.S. Code Citation</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
16 U.S.C. 4701 <i>et seq.</i>	EO 13112
18 U.S.C. 42	EO 13112
19 U.S.C. 2135(c)	Proc. 7210
19 U.S.C. 2171, 2411–2420.	EO 13116
19 U.S.C. 2432(d)(1) ...	Presidential Determination Nos. 99–26, p. 294; 99–27, p. 295; 99–28, p. 295
19 U.S.C. 2511–2518 ..	EO 13116
22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(1) ...	Presidential Determination Nos. 99–34, p. 303; 99–39, p. 307
22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(2) ...	Presidential Determination Nos. 99–43, p. 310; 2000–9, p. 320
22 U.S.C. 2348(c)(2) ...	Presidential Determination No. 99–40, p. 308
22 U.S.C. 2364(a)(1) ...	Presidential Determination No. 99–42, p. 310
22 U.S.C. 2381	EO 13118; Presidential Determination No. 99–43, p. 310
22 U.S.C. 2601(b)(2) ...	Presidential Determination No. 99–45, p. 312
22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(1) ...	Presidential Determination Nos. 99–10, p. 250; 99–19, p. 287; 99–22, p. 289; 99–23, p. 291; 2000–7, p. 318
22 U.S.C. 3963	EO 13144
26 U.S.C. 112	EO 13119
28 U.S.C. 5, 44(d), 135, 252, 461(a).	EO 13144
37 U.S.C. 203(a) and (c).	EO 13144
38 U.S.C. 7306 and 7404.	EO 13144
26 U.S.C. 112	EO 13119
41 U.S.C. 10d	EO 13116
42 U.S.C. 2153(b)	Presidential Determination Nos. 99–30, p. 297; 2000–3, p. 314
42 U.S.C. 4321 <i>et seq.</i>	EO 13112
42 U.S.C. 8252 <i>et seq.</i>	EO 13123
50 U.S.C. 191	EO 13143
50 U.S.C. 435 note	Presidential Determination No. 99–12, p. 251
50 U.S.C. 1601 <i>et seq.</i>	EO's 13121, 13128, 13129
50 U.S.C. 1622(d)	Notices of Jan. 20, p. 249; Feb. 24, p. 253; May 18, p. 290; May 27, p. 293; July 20, p. 301; Aug. 10, p. 302; Sept. 21, p. 305; Oct. 19, p. 313; Oct. 29, p. 316; Nov. 5, p. 317; Nov. 10, p. 318; Dec. 29, p. 320
50 U.S.C. 1701–1706 ..	Notice of Mar. 10, p. 285
50 U.S.C. 1701 <i>et seq.</i>	EO's 13121, 13128, 13129
50 U.S.C. 1707 <i>et seq.</i>	EO 13121

STATUTES AT LARGE

<i>Title</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
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PUBLIC LAWS

<i>Law Number</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
85–507	EO 13111
95–223	Presidential Determination No. 99–36, p. 305
99–415	Presidential Determination No. 99–41, p. 308

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102–194	EO 13113
103–160	Presidential Determination No. 99–14, p. 253
104–45	Presidential Determination Nos. 99–29, p. 296; 2000–8, p. 320
104–107	EO 13131
104–208	Memorandum of Oct. 27, p. 315
105–214	EO 13131
105–246	EO 13110
105–277	EO 13128; Memorandum of May 26, p. 292; Presidential Determination Nos. 99–11, p. 251; 99–12, p. 251; 99–16, p. 284; 99–18, p. 286; 99–24, p. 291; 99–25, p. 292; 99–32, p. 298; 99–35, p. 304; 99–38, p. 306; 99–44, p. 311; 2000–2, p. 314
105–338	Presidential Determination Nos. 99–13, p. 252; 2000–5, p. 317
106–36	Proc. 7207
106–58	EO 13144
106–79	Presidential Determination No. 2000–4, p. 316

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<i>Title</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
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Arms Export Control Act (sec. 3(a)(1)).	Presidential Determination Nos. 99–21, p. 288; 99–31, p. 297
Foreign Assistance Act of 1961	
<i>Citation to act as a whole</i>	EO 13131
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Sec. 503(a)	Presidential Determination Nos. 99–21, p. 288; 99–31, p. 297
Sec. 552(c)(2)	Presidential Determination No. 99–20, p. 288
Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2000 (sec. 599D(c)).	Memorandum of Nov. 29, p. 319
Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (sec. 442).	Presidential Determination No. 99–31, p. 297
NAFTA Implementation Act (secs. 312(a), (b)).	Memorandum of July 7, p. 298
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Secs. 204	Proc. 7202; Memorandum of July 7, p. 298
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Sec. 604	Procs. 7202, 7206, 7207, 7208, 7214
Uruguay Round Agreements Act	
Sec. 111(b)	Proc. 7207
Sec. 404(a)	Proc. 7235

LIST OF CFR SECTIONS AFFECTED

Editorial note: All changes in Chapter I of this volume of the *Code of Federal Regulations* which were made by documents published in the **Federal Register** since January 1, 1986, are enumerated in the following list. Entries indicate the nature of the changes effected. Page numbers refer to **Federal Register** pages. The user should consult the entries for chapters and parts as well as sections for revisions.

For the period before January 1, 1986, see the "List of CFR Sections Affected, 1949–1963, 1964–1972, and 1973–1985" published in seven separate volumes.

Presidential documents affected during 1999 are set forth in Table 4 on page 349.

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		101.6	
3 CFR	(No regulations issued)	Added	46037
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3 CFR	(No regulations issued)	Added	46037
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3 CFR	(No regulations issued)	Added	46037
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 America Recycles Day (Proc. 7250)
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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 335.

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