



Code of Federal Regulations

3

2002 Compilation

and

Parts 100–102

Revised as of January 1, 2003

The President

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Title 3 Compilations

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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
2000	7263–7389	13145–13185
2001	7263–7516	13145–13251
2002	7517–7635	13252–13282

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, 2003), 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, 2001, consult either the List of CFR Sections Affected, 1949–1963, 1964–1972, 1973–1985, or 1986–2000, published in 11 separate volumes. For the period beginning January 1, 2001, 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). 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 202–741–6000 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.

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ELECTRONIC SERVICES

The full text of the Code of Federal Regulations, the LSA (List of CFR Sections Affected), The United States Government Manual, the Federal Register, Public Laws, Public Papers, Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents and the Privacy Act Compilation are available in electronic format at www.access.gpo.gov/nara (“GPO Access”). 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 also offers a free service on the National Archives and Records Administration's (NARA) World Wide Web site for public law numbers, Federal Register finding aids, and related information. Connect to NARA's web site at www.archives.gov/federal_register. The NARA site also contains links to GPO Access.

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

January 1, 2003.

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 2002 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, 2002 Comp.” Thus, the preferred abbreviated citation for Proclamation 7517 appearing on page 1 of this book, is “3 CFR, 2002 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, 2003, 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 Karen A. Thornton and Stephen J. Frattini, under the supervision of Gwendolyn J. Henderson. Karen L. Ashlin and John S. Ashlin were assistant editors.

Would you like to know...

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

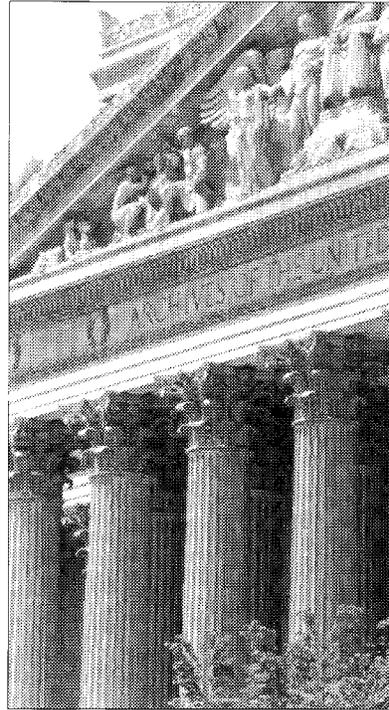
LSA

The *LSA* (List of CFR Sections Affected) is designed to lead users of the *Code of Federal Regulations* to amendatory actions published in the *Federal Register*. The *LSA* is issued monthly in cumulative form. Entries indicate the nature of the changes—such as revised, removed, or corrected. \$31 per year.

Federal Register Index

The index, covering the contents of the daily *Federal Register*, is issued monthly in cumulative form. Entries are carried primarily under the names of the issuing agencies. Significant subjects are carried as cross-references. \$28 per year.

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



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Cite Presidential documents in this volume
3 CFR, 2002 Comp.
thus: **3 CFR, 2002 Comp., p. 1**

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

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2002 Compilation— Presidential Documents

PROCLAMATIONS

Proclamation 7517 of January 15, 2002

Religious Freedom Day, 2002

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

Religious freedom is a cornerstone of our Republic, a core principle of our Constitution, and a fundamental human right. Many of those who first settled in America, such as Pilgrims, came for the freedom of worship and belief that this new land promised. And when the British Colonies became the United States, our Founders constitutionally limited our Federal Government's capacity to interfere with religious belief by prohibiting the Congress from passing any law "respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." These constitutional limits have allowed the flourishing of faith across our country, which greatly blesses our land.

George Washington forcefully expressed our collective constitutional promise to protect the rights of people of all faiths, in a historic letter he wrote to the Jewish community at Touro Synagogue in Newport, Rhode Island: "the Government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens...." Today, our cities are home to synagogues, churches, temples, mosques, and other houses of worship that peacefully welcome Americans of every belief. Preserving religious freedom has helped America avoid the wars of religion that have plagued so many cultures throughout history, with deadly consequences.

Today, as America wages war against terror, our resolve to defend religious freedom remains as strong as ever. Many miles from home, American service men and women have risked their lives in our efforts to drive the Taliban regime from power, ending an era of brutal oppression, including religious oppression. At home, Americans demonstrated the vitality of our

religious freedom in the enormous outreach by faith communities to help those harmed by the terrorist attacks. In quiet prayers offered to God in churches, synagogues, temples, and mosques and in the helping hands of faith-based groups, Americans have shown a deep love for others and genuine spiritual unity that will sustain us through the difficult days of recovery.

Religious Freedom Day provides us an opportunity to celebrate America's commitment to protect the freedom of religion. On this special day, I encourage all Americans to renew their commitment to protecting the liberties that make our country a beacon of hope for people around the world who seek the free exercise of religious beliefs and other freedoms.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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, 2002, as Religious Freedom Day. I urge all Americans to observe this day by asking for the blessing and protection of Almighty God for our Nation, and to engage in appropriate ceremonies and activities in their homes, schools, and places of worship as a sign of our resolve to protect and preserve our religious freedom.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-sixth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7518 of January 17, 2002

Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday, 2002

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

For too brief a time, our Nation was blessed by the life of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr. King was a modern American hero whose leadership rallied people of all races to rise up against injustice. His commitment to stand peacefully for the conviction that all men are created equal brought about changes in the laws of our Nation, and he paid the ultimate price for the courage he demonstrated in attempting to ensure that all men and women were treated equally in the eyes of the law and by their fellow citizens. It is with a great sense of pride and gratitude that we celebrate this 17th national holiday in honor of Dr. King's life and work. Let us take this opportunity to recall his vision and renew his call for equal justice for all.

We enter this new year and this annual celebration with a revived national spirit. The events of September 11, 2001, have drawn us closer as a Nation and increased our resolve to protect the life and liberty we cherish. And while our patriotism and neighborly affections run high, these circumstances have given us renewed purpose in rededicating ourselves to Dr. King's "dream." As he said on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial on August 28, 1963: "I have a dream my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but

by content of their character.” Dr. King’s words were not just a call to change our laws, but they also served as a challenge to all Americans to change their hearts by refusing to judge people by their skin color or their national origin, by their race or their religion. For while we have made progress, there is much work to be done, both at home and abroad.

In the face of massive injustice, Dr. King’s unwavering commitment to non-violent means of bringing the people of our Nation together provided a foundation for healing and trust. That trust brought us through our recent tragedy as we reached out to each other without regard to race or religion. Dr. King spent his life working for those who held the uncelebrated jobs in our communities—people who simply performed their work with dignity and pride. The words from his Nobel Peace Prize acceptance speech of 1964, spoken about the workers in the freedom movement, still ring true for those men and women who unselfishly attempted to rescue innocent persons in the World Trade Center buildings and at the Pentagon:

Most of these people will never make the headlines and their names will not appear in Who’s Who. Yet when years have rolled past and when the blazing light of truth is focused on this marvelous age in which we live—men and women will know and children will be taught that we have a finer land, a better people, a more noble civilization—because these humble children of God were willing to suffer for righteousness’ sake.

We are so thankful for those “humble children of God,” and we are thankful for the life and times of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. His abiding faith in America has helped us become a fairer and more colorblind society.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 21, 2002, as the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday. I encourage Americans to observe this day with appropriate community programs, gatherings, and civic activities that honor the memory and the legacy of Dr. King.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-sixth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7519 of January 18, 2002

National Mentoring Month, 2002

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

National Mentoring Month allows us to recognize the important contributions made by the millions of our fellow citizens who choose to strengthen our Nation by giving their time, effort, and heart to serve as a mentor and role model for a young person. Through quality education programs, community initiatives, and personal involvement, mentors help our children become better citizens by showing them how to make the right choices, to work hard, and to care for their neighbors in need. Mentors play an impor-

tant role in a child’s life, particularly if a parent is absent. A mentor’s involvement in the life of a child can brighten that child’s future, help maintain healthy families, and help promote more vibrant communities.

Community mentoring programs have given millions of young people, particularly those at high-risk for poor school performance and behavior problems, a boost in life. Statistics indicate that most children who have been mentored improve their school attendance and performance, go to college, and are less likely to use drugs or alcohol. By being a positive role model, a mentor can demonstrate the blessings of living a virtuous life by sharing their values and experiences and motivating a child to learn and achieve. We must teach our children the difference between right and wrong; and we must seize every opportunity to help a young person find the right path. We must also teach discipline and accountability.

Many adults recall lessons they learned from childhood as a result of observing and interacting with role models. They recognize their childhood homes and schools as places where love, encouragement, and instruction provided them with the tools they needed to become contributing citizens. Today, the role of families, schools, and communities remains crucial to providing stability and direction to America’s young people.

My Administration strongly supports Federal, State, and local programs that help families stay together, keep both parents involved in their child’s life, and utilize our education system to stand by parents and reinforce the values that are taught in the home. I am particularly pleased that the Congress passed and I have signed into law legislation I proposed to strengthen and expand successful mentoring initiatives aimed at serving a vulnerable population: children whose parents are incarcerated. This new initiative—“Promoting Safe and Stable Families Amendments of 2001”—represents the first comprehensive Federal effort to improve the lives of these children. This important legislation will help surround vulnerable youth with positive, one-on-one role models, and help them not just dream big dreams, but achieve them.

On the occasion of National Mentoring Month, we pay tribute to the parents, teachers, community leaders, and citizens who serve as mentors and role models for our children. We encourage others to become involved in mentoring.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 2002 as National Mentoring Month. I call upon the people of the United States to recognize the importance of being role models for our youth, to look for mentoring opportunities in their communities, and to celebrate this month with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-sixth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7520 of January 18, 2002**National Sanctity of Human Life Day, 2002**

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

This Nation was founded upon the belief that every human being is endowed by our Creator with certain “unalienable rights.” Chief among them is the right to life itself. The Signers of the Declaration of Independence pledged their own lives, fortunes, and honor to guarantee inalienable rights for all of the new country’s citizens. These visionaries recognized that an essential human dignity attached to all persons by virtue of their very existence and not just to the strong, the independent, or the healthy. That value should apply to every American, including the elderly and the unprotected, the weak and the infirm, and even to the unwanted.

Thomas Jefferson wrote that, “[t]he care of human life and happiness and not their destruction is the first and only legitimate object of good government.” President Jefferson was right. Life is an inalienable right, understood as given to each of us by our Creator.

President Jefferson’s timeless principle obligates us to pursue a civil society that will democratically embrace its essential moral duties, including defending the elderly, strengthening the weak, protecting the defenseless, feeding the hungry, and caring for children—born and unborn. Mindful of these and other obligations, we should join together in pursuit of a more compassionate society, rejecting the notion that some lives are less worthy of protection than others, whether because of age or illness, social circumstance or economic condition. Consistent with the core principles about which Thomas Jefferson wrote, and to which the Founders subscribed, we should peacefully commit ourselves to seeking a society that values life—from its very beginnings to its natural end. Unborn children should be welcomed in life and protected in law.

On September 11, we saw clearly that evil exists in this world, and that it does not value life. The terrible events of that fateful day have given us, as a Nation, a greater understanding about the value and wonder of life. Every innocent life taken that day was the most important person on earth to somebody; and every death extinguished a world. Now we are engaged in a fight against evil and tyranny to preserve and protect life. In so doing, we are standing again for those core principles upon which our Nation was founded.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 Sunday, January 20, 2002, as National Sanctity of Human Life Day. I call upon all Americans to reflect upon the sanctity of human life. Let us recognize the day with appropriate ceremonies in our homes and places of worship, rededicate ourselves to compassionate service on behalf of the weak and defenseless, and reaffirm our commitment to respect the life and dignity of every human being.

Proc. 7521

Title 3—The President

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-sixth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7521 of February 1, 2002

American Heart Month, 2002

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

A new era in the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases has created renewed hope for those suffering from heart-related disorders. Anti-coagulant drugs and other technologically innovative artery-opening treatments, like angioplasty, are enabling doctors to better treat cardiovascular problems in their early stages. Armed with the knowledge that lifestyle plays a significant role in the prevention of heart disease, more and more Americans have recognized the importance of not smoking, getting regular exercise, and maintaining a healthy diet.

Despite these advances, cardiovascular disease, including heart disease and stroke, remains the leading cause of death in the United States and greatly increases disability among Americans. This year, cardiovascular disease will be the primary or contributing cause in about 60 percent of all deaths and will cost our Nation more than \$330 billion in lost wages, diminished productivity, and medical expenses. It is a little known fact that heart disease is the leading cause of death among women, with over 370,000 deaths every year.

According to the Archives of Internal Medicine, most heart attack patients wait more than 2 hours before seeking emergency care, primarily because they do not recognize the symptoms of a heart attack. Delayed awareness of the onset of a heart attack means that only one in five heart attack victims gets to the hospital quickly enough to benefit from life-saving medical treatments.

Fortunately, many new public-private partnerships are working to educate Americans about the warning signs of a heart attack and the need for rapid response. The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute and the American Heart Association have recently joined with other national organizations to sponsor a campaign called "Act in Time to Heart Attack Signs." This public awareness initiative emphasizes preventing heart attacks, recognizing sometimes subtle heart attack symptoms, and immediately calling 911 when those symptoms first appear.

The AHA has developed an educational campaign, "Operation Heartbeat," that focuses on reducing sudden deaths from cardiac arrest. Cardiac arrest, an abnormal heart rhythm that stops the heart from effectively pumping blood through the body, usually results in death within 10 to 14 minutes. Currently, only about five percent of those who experience sudden cardiac arrest survive. Operation Heartbeat is educating the public about the signs of cardiac arrest, reinforcing the importance of calling 911 immediately and

promoting the benefits of knowing and administering cardiopulmonary resuscitation, until advanced care can be given to restore a normal heartbeat.

At this observance of American Heart Month, we pay tribute to the researchers, physicians, and other health professionals, public education professionals, and volunteers for their tireless efforts in preventing, treating, and researching heart disease. We recognize the critical importance of developing tools that will increase survival rates from heart attacks and cardiac arrest. By incorporating these new tools into aggressive education programs and partnerships, we can save tens of thousands of lives annually.

In recognition of the important needs in the ongoing fight against cardiovascular disease, the Congress, by Joint Resolution approved December 30, 1963, as amended (77 Stat. 843; 36 U.S.C. 101), has requested that the President issue an annual proclamation designating February as “American Heart Month.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 2002 as American Heart Month. I invite the Governors of the States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, officials of other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and the American people to join me in reaffirming our commitment to combating cardiovascular disease and stroke.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7522 of February 1, 2002

National African American History Month, 2002

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

During these extraordinary times, America looks forward to new challenges and opportunities with a reinvigorated sense of unity and common purpose. We are a strong and vibrant Nation, thanks to the creativity, fortitude, and resilience of people of every race and background. During National African American History Month, we celebrate the many achievements and contributions made by African Americans to our economic, cultural, spiritual, and political development.

In 1915, Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson founded The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. Through that Association, he began pressing for the establishment of Negro History Week as a way to bring national attention to the accomplishments of African Americans. He hoped to neutralize the apparent distortions in Black history and to provide a more objective and scholarly balance to American and World history.

Dr. Woodson’s dream became a reality in 1926. He chose the second week of February for the observance because of its proximity to the birthdays of

Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, two individuals whom Dr. Woodson felt had dramatically affected the lives of African Americans. And in 1976, the Association succeeded in expanding the observance, which then became Black History Month.

The theme of National African American History Month for 2002 is “The Color Line Revisited: Is Racism Dead?” The observance calls our Nation’s attention to the continued need to battle racism and to build a society that fully lives up to its democratic ideals. This commitment includes ensuring a high-quality education for all Americans, so that no child is left behind, and challenges us to continue to rebuild and restore our communities, to fight crime and violence, and to pursue equal opportunity and equal justice in every part of our society. At the same time, the United States must look beyond its borders and take an active role in helping to alleviate poverty, stimulate economic growth and trade, enhance democracy, and combat HIV/AIDS in Africa.

This annual event gives all Americans a chance to recognize and commemorate the global history of people of African descent. As we celebrate National African American History Month, I join with all Americans in celebrating our diverse heritage and culture and continuing our efforts to create a world that is more just, peaceful, and prosperous for all.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 2002 as National African American History Month. I call upon public officials, educators, librarians, and all of the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities that highlight and honor the myriad contributions of African Americans.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7523 of February 4, 2002

National Consumer Protection Week, 2002

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

Each year, we recognize the important role played by public and private organizations in ensuring that the American consumer is protected from unfair practices. The theme of this year’s National Consumer Protection Week is “Consumer Confidential: The Privacy Story.” By focusing on consumer privacy and the protection of personal information, this week will help Americans learn more about securing their personal information and preserving privacy.

Advances in computer technology have enabled the more efficient use of information, which has benefitted society as a whole and individual consumers in particular. Americans now enjoy better access to credit and fi-

nancial services, shopping choices, and educational resources. However, as personal information becomes more accessible, consumers, corporations, and government agencies must take precautions against the misuse of that information.

One of the most harmful abuses of personal information is identity theft. This occurs when someone steals a Social Security number, a birth date, or some other important piece of personal information to open new, fraudulent charge accounts, to order merchandise, or to borrow money. Victims usually find out about such frauds when collection agencies pursue them for payment on these illegally created accounts, or they are denied credit because of unpaid debts accrued by identity thieves.

While vigorous law enforcement is vital to preventing the misuse of personal information, consumer education is the first line of defense against this kind of fraud and deception. An educated consumer is a confident consumer; and it is confident consumers who drive the economy of our Nation.

A number of public and private entities are joining forces this year to highlight consumer education efforts throughout the Nation. These efforts will help consumers learn more about securing personal information and privacy issues. The entities involved include the following: the Federal Trade Commission, the National Association of Consumer Agency Administrators, the National Consumers League, the American Association of Retired Persons, the Better Business Bureau, the Consumer Federation of America, the U.S. Postal Service, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, the National Association of Attorneys General, and the Federal Consumer Information Center. These groups will help consumers understand how information and privacy issues affect their lives and the decisions they make in the marketplace.

During National Consumer Protection Week, I encourage all Americans to learn more about ways to safeguard their personal information, recognize fraudulent telemarketers, and identify fraudulent e-mail. Through these measures, individuals can better protect their financial security and ultimately contribute to the long-term strength of our economy.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 3 through 9, 2002, as National Consumer Protection Week. I call upon Government officials, industry leaders, and consumer advocates to provide consumers information about the use and misuse of personal information. This will help safeguard the economic future of all Americans.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7524 of February 22, 2002

Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Nonimmigrants of Persons Responsible for Actions That Threaten Zimbabwe's Democratic Institutions and Transition to a Multi-Party Democracy

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

In light of the political and humanitarian crisis in Zimbabwe and the continued failure of President Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwean government officials, and others to support the rule of law, and given the importance to the United States of fostering democratic institutions in Zimbabwe, I have determined that it is in the interest of the United States to take all available measures to restrict the international travel and to suspend the entry into the United States, as immigrants or nonimmigrants, of senior members of the government of Robert Mugabe and others detailed below who formulate, implement, or benefit from policies that undermine or injure Zimbabwe's democratic institutions or impede the transition to a multi-party democracy.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 212(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, 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 and 3 of this proclamation, be detrimental to the interests of the United States.

I therefore hereby proclaim that:

Section 1. The entry into the United States, as immigrants or nonimmigrants, of the following persons is hereby suspended:

(a) Senior members of the government of Robert Mugabe and other Zimbabwe nationals who formulate, implement, or benefit from policies that undermine or injure Zimbabwe's democratic institutions or impede the transition to a multi-party democracy;

(b) Persons who through their business dealings with Zimbabwe government officials derive significant financial benefit from policies that undermine or injure Zimbabwe's democratic institutions or impede the transition to a multi-party democracy; and

(c) The spouses of persons described in paragraphs (a) and (b), above.

Sec. 2. Section 1 of this proclamation shall not apply with respect to any person otherwise covered by section 1 where entry of such person would not be contrary to the interest of the United States.

Sec. 3. Persons covered by sections 1 and 2 of this proclamation shall be identified by the Secretary of State or the Secretary's designee, in his or her sole discretion, pursuant to such procedures as the Secretary may establish under section 5 of this proclamation.

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 for implementing this proclamation pursuant to such procedures as the Secretary may establish.

Sec. 6. This proclamation is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until such time as the Secretary of State determines that it is no longer necessary and should be terminated, either in whole or in part. Any such termination shall become effective upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-sixth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7525 of March 2, 2002

American Red Cross Month, 2002

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

The American Red Cross is one of our Nation's oldest and most renowned charitable organizations. It provides help, hope, and healing when disasters or other crises strike countries, communities, or families around the world.

Founded in 1881 by Clara Barton, the American Red Cross was chartered by the Congress in 1905 to provide aid in times of need. Each year, the Red Cross responds to more than 67,000 disasters nationwide. These include natural disasters, thousands of home fires, and catastrophic emergencies—such as the brutal terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The Red Cross was among the first to respond to this unprecedented national crisis, providing direct assistance to more than 50,000 families, shelter for thousands of displaced persons, millions of meals for the hungry, and grief counseling for more than 200,000 individuals affected by the trauma. The Red Cross also provides assistance during international emergencies. Responding to my request, it helped create and now administers America's Fund for Afghan Children. American children were asked to donate one dollar to aid Afghan children, and this effort has already provided \$2.4 million in medicine and other supplies to Afghanistan. Last year, the Red Cross rushed immediate medical aid and other needed items to countries devastated by natural disasters, and it helped millions of people around the world to battle malnutrition and life-threatening diseases and gain access to safe drinking water.

Other Red Cross services include recruiting millions of people annually to donate blood and thereby provide hospitals with half of the Nation's supply of blood and blood products. Red Cross personnel are now with our troops who are fighting terrorism in Afghanistan. They live alongside our

soldiers in harsh conditions and work around the clock to fulfill an historic role. They help to keep service members and their families in touch with each other, and offer other small comforts to ease the strain of those who are serving the cause of freedom.

At home, the Red Cross' courses in lifesaving skills, first aid, CPR, and water safety, provide Americans with information they need to help maintain safe and healthy lives. Our communities also benefit from Red Cross programs that provide hot meals and transportation for the homebound, as well as housing and job training for the homeless.

Over one million Red Cross volunteers help make our country stronger and more compassionate by relieving suffering and saving lives every year. The USA Freedom Corps initiative will provide the Red Cross with even more volunteers to help further its important mission. As we celebrate American Red Cross Month, I call on all our citizens to recommit to serving others in need. Collective acts of kindness and compassion point the way to a brighter future for our Nation and the world.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 2002 as American Red Cross Month. Especially during this extraordinary time for our country, I encourage all Americans to support this organization's noble humanitarian mission.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7526 of March 2, 2002

Irish-American Heritage Month, 2002

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

America has been shaped by the principles of liberty and freedom, guided by the pursuit of justice, and enriched by the diversity of its people. Irish Americans have been an essential part of this development, greatly contributing to our Nation's progress and prosperity.

Our country's citizens come from diverse backgrounds and cultures, which has enabled us to realize the vision embodied in our first national motto: "E Pluribus Unum," meaning "Out of many, one." Our forbears discovered the value inherent in this ideal, building a Nation where all people can live free, be equal under the law, and find opportunity for success in our free-enterprise system. From all points on earth, people of different races, faiths, and ethnicities came to this land to become Americans and thus heirs and stewards of the Founders' vision. This convergence of cultures contributed to the rich fabric of our Nation, uniquely threading together many divergent ideas, tastes, and traditions. Today, we enjoy a society shaped by this history, one Nation under one flag. Our Nation's response to the terrible

events of September 11 demonstrated vividly the reality of the unity and resolve of our diverse people.

Since our Nation's founding, millions of Irish have emigrated to this country to embrace the vibrant promise of new opportunity that America offers. Some came to America seeking the freedom to worship as they pleased. Others came in the wake of the devastating Irish potato famine of 1845–1849, which caused 1 million deaths in Ireland and led nearly 1.5 million Irish to emigrate. And the many successes of the Irish immigrants in America proved to be a continuing draw to their friends and family who remained in Ireland. The Irish brought with them a spirit of life and an ethic of work that helped to enliven our culture and enabled them to prosper in their new land.

George Washington's Continental Army had over 20 generals of Irish descent. Americans proudly claiming Irish heritage have held positions of national leadership, including Presidents George Washington, Andrew Jackson, John F. Kennedy, and Ronald Reagan and Supreme Court Justices William J. Brennan, Jr., and Sandra Day O'Connor. And numerous Irish Americans have enjoyed great success in the arts and entertainment field, including Buster Keaton, Stephen Foster, and F. Scott Fitzgerald.

Throughout our history, America has been greatly blessed by the innumerable contributions of Irish Americans. This month we celebrate these great people and the heritage of their beautiful ancestral homeland, Ireland.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 2002 as Irish-American Heritage Month. I call upon all Americans to observe this month by learning about and commemorating the contributions of Irish Americans.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7527 of March 2, 2002

National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month, 2002

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

This year, more than 148,000 people will be diagnosed with colorectal cancer, and more than 56,000 people will die from this disease. Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer-related death in the United States, yet it is one of the most highly preventable forms of cancer. Early diagnosis is critical to survival. Research shows that 91 percent of patients with localized colorectal cancer survive for 5 years after diagnosis, yet only 37 percent of all diagnoses occur at this stage. The remaining 63 percent of cases are not discovered until the disease has spread throughout the body.

Proc. 7528

Title 3—The President

Because 75 percent of new cases occur in persons with no known risk factors, regular colorectal cancer screenings are crucial to prevention. Even for an individual without symptoms, screenings are extremely important. For those over 50 and for individuals with a family history of cancer, screenings should be scheduled on a regular basis. I am pleased to note that Medicare coverage for colonoscopies was expanded in 2001 to provide this screening to more beneficiaries, and many commercial health plans now cover this cost.

Many people avoid colorectal cancer screening due to fear or anxiety, however, it is important for all Americans to understand the importance of this routine procedure. During National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month, I encourage all Americans to learn more about this disease, to assist prevention efforts, and to recognize the importance of colorectal screenings.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 2002 as National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month. I call upon all Americans to take appropriate measures to protect themselves and their loved ones from this disease.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this Second day of March, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-sixth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7528 of March 2, 2002

Save Your Vision Week, 2002

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

Healthy vision is a precious gift that allows us to enjoy the beauty of nature, the smile of a loved one, and the many wonders in the world around us. Unfortunately for 14 million Americans, eye problems can interfere with daily activities and inhibit the enjoyment of life.

Health officials have identified the most significant and preventable threats to vision. According to the Department of Health and Human Service's *Healthy People 2010* report, visual impairment represents one of our country's 10 most frequent causes of disability.

To help avoid or remedy vision problems, we must remain dedicated to the prevention of eye injuries, emphasize early detection of eye disease, work to research and develop new treatments and rehabilitation therapies, and promote vision health awareness. All Americans should take steps to ensure that eye health becomes a priority in our homes, businesses, and communities. We should commit to receiving regular dilated eye examinations; we should wear protective eyewear when necessary, both recreationally and on the job; and we must make every effort to ensure children age 5 and under receive vision screening.

The Congress, by joint resolution approved December 30, 1963, as amended (77 Stat. 629; 36 U.S.C. 138), has authorized and requested the President to proclaim the first week in March of each year as “Save Your Vision Week.” During this year’s observance, let us renew our commitment to fighting the causes of visual impairment and to supporting good eye health. I encourage all Americans to learn more about ways to prevent eye problems and to help others maintain the invaluable asset of eyesight.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim March 3 through March 9, 2002, as Save Your Vision Week. I urge all Americans to make eye care and eye safety an important part of their lives and to include dilated eye examinations 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 measures we can take to protect and sustain our vision.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7529 of March 5, 2002

To Facilitate Positive Adjustment to Competition From Imports of Certain Steel Products

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

1. On December 19, 2001, the United States International Trade Commission (ITC) transmitted to the President a report on 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 certain steel products.

2. The ITC reached affirmative determinations under section 202(b) of the Trade Act that the following products are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or threat of serious injury, to the domestic industries producing like or directly competitive articles: (a) certain carbon flat-rolled steel, including carbon and alloy steel slabs (“slabs”); plate (including cut-to-length plate and clad plate) (“plate”); hot-rolled steel (including plate in coils) (“hot-rolled steel”); cold-rolled steel (other than grain-oriented electrical steel) (“cold-rolled steel”); and corrosion-resistant and other coated steel (“coated steel”) (collectively, “certain flat steel”); (b) carbon and alloy hot-rolled bar and light shapes (“hot-rolled bar”); (c) carbon and alloy cold-finished bar (“cold-finished bar”); (d) carbon and alloy rebar (“rebar”); (e) carbon and alloy welded tubular products (other than oil country tubular goods) (“certain tubular products”); (f) carbon and alloy flanges, fittings, and tool joints (“carbon and alloy fittings”); (g) stainless steel bar and light shapes (“stainless steel bar”); and (h) stainless steel rod. The ITC commissioners were equally divided with respect to the determination required

under section 202(b) regarding whether (i) carbon and alloy tin mill products (“tin mill products”) and (j) stainless steel wire.

3. The ITC provided detailed definitions of the products included in categories (a) through (j) of paragraph 2, and their corresponding subheadings, under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) in Appendix A to its determination, set out at 66 Fed. Reg. 67304, 67308–67311 (December 28, 2001). By February 4, 2002, the ITC provided additional information in response to a request by the United States Trade Representative (USTR) under section 203(a)(5) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(5)) (the “supplemental report”).

4. Section 330(d)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1330(d)(1)), provides that, when the ITC is required to determine under section 202(b) of the Trade Act whether increased imports of an article are a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, and the commissioners voting are equally divided with respect to such determination, then the determination agreed upon by either group of commissioners may be considered by the President as the determination of the ITC. Having considered the determinations of the commissioners with regard to tin mill products and stainless steel wire, I have decided to consider the determinations of the groups of commissioners voting in the affirmative with regard to each of these products to be the determination of the ITC.

5. Pursuant to section 311(a) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (the “NAFTA Implementation Act”) (19 U.S.C. 3371(a)), the ITC made findings as to whether imports from Canada and Mexico, considered individually, account for a substantial share of total imports and contribute importantly to the serious injury, or threat thereof, caused by imports. The ITC made negative findings with respect to imports from Canada of certain flat steel, tin mill products, rebar, stainless steel rod, and stainless steel wire; and the ITC also made negative findings with respect to imports from Mexico of tin mill products, hot-rolled bar, cold-finished bar, rebar, certain tubular products, stainless steel bar, stainless steel rod, and stainless steel wire. The ITC made affirmative findings with respect to imports from Canada of hot-rolled bar, cold-finished bar, carbon and alloy fittings, and stainless steel bar; and the ITC also made affirmative findings with respect to imports from Mexico of certain flat steel, and carbon and alloy steel fittings. The ITC commissioners were equally divided with respect to imports from Canada of certain tubular products.

6. The ITC commissioners voting in the affirmative under section 202(b) of the Trade Act also transmitted to the President their recommendations made pursuant to section 202(e) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2252(e)) with respect to the actions that, in their view, would address the serious injury, or threat thereof, to the domestic industries and be most effective in facilitating the efforts of those industries to make a positive adjustment to import competition.

7. 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 and the ITC supplemental report, I have determined to implement action of a type described in section 203(a)(3) (a “safeguard measure”) with regard to the following steel products:

(a) certain flat steel, consisting of: slabs provided for in the superior text to subheadings 9903.72.30 through 9903.72.48 in the Annex to this procla-

mation; plate provided for in the superior text to subheadings 9903.72.50 through 9903.72.62 in the Annex to this proclamation; hot-rolled steel provided for in the superior text to subheadings 9903.72.65 through 9903.72.82 in the Annex to this proclamation; cold-rolled steel provided for in the superior text to subheadings 9903.72.85 through 9903.73.04 in the Annex to this proclamation; and coated steel provided for in the superior text to subheadings 9903.73.07 through 9903.73.23 in the Annex to this proclamation;

(b) hot-rolled bar provided for in the superior text to subheadings 9903.73.42 through 9903.73.52 in the Annex to this proclamation;

(c) cold-finished bar provided for in the superior text to subheadings 9903.73.55 through 9903.73.62 in the Annex to this proclamation;

(d) rebar provided for in the superior text to subheadings 9903.73.65 through 9903.73.71 in the Annex to this proclamation;

(e) certain tubular products provided for in the superior text to subheadings 9903.73.74 through 9903.73.86 in the Annex to this proclamation;

(f) carbon and alloy fittings provided for in the superior text to subheadings 9903.73.88 through 9903.73.95 in the Annex to this proclamation;

(g) stainless steel bar provided for in the superior text to subheadings 9903.73.97 through 9903.74.06 in the Annex to this proclamation;

(h) stainless steel rod provided for in the superior text to subheadings 9903.74.08 through 9903.74.16 in the Annex to this proclamation;

(i) tin mill products provided for in the superior text to subheadings 9903.73.26 through 9903.73.39 in the Annex to this proclamation; and

(j) stainless steel wire provided for in the superior text to subheadings 9903.74.18 through 9903.74.24 in the Annex to this proclamation. The steel products listed in clauses (i) through (ix) of subdivision (b) of U.S. Note 11 to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTS (“Note 11”) in the Annex to this proclamation were excluded from the determinations of the ITC described in paragraph 2, and are excluded from these safeguard measures. I have also determined to exclude from these safeguard measures the steel products listed in the subsequent clauses of subdivision (b) of Note 11 in the Annex to this proclamation.

8. Pursuant to section 312(a) of the NAFTA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3372(a)), I have determined after considering the report and supplemental report of the ITC that imports from each of Canada and Mexico of certain flat steel, tin mill products, hot-rolled bar, cold-finished bar, rebar, certain tubular products, carbon and alloy fittings, stainless steel bar, stainless steel rod, and stainless steel wire, considered individually, do not account for a substantial share of total imports or do not contribute importantly to the serious injury or threat of serious injury found by the ITC. Accordingly, pursuant to section 312(b) of the NAFTA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3372(b)), I have excluded certain flat steel, tin mill products, hot-rolled bar, cold-finished bar, rebar, certain tubular products, carbon and alloy fittings, stainless steel bar, stainless steel rod, and stainless steel wire the product of Mexico or Canada from the actions I am taking under section 203 of the Trade Act.

9. Pursuant to section 203 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253), the actions I have determined to take shall be safeguard measures in the form of:

(a) a tariff rate quota on imports of slabs described in paragraph 7, imposed for a period of 3 years plus 1 day, with annual increases in the within-quota quantities and annual reductions in the rates of duty applicable to goods entered in excess of those quantities in the second and third years; and

(b) an increase in duties on imports of certain flat steel, other than slabs (including plate, hot-rolled steel, cold-rolled steel and coated steel), hot-rolled bar, cold-finished bar, rebar, certain welded tubular products, carbon and alloy fittings, stainless steel bar, stainless steel rod, tin mill products, and stainless steel wire, as described in paragraph 7, imposed for a period of 3 years plus 1 day, with annual reductions in the rates of duty in the second and third years, as provided in the Annex to this proclamation.

10. The safeguard measures described in paragraph 9 shall not apply to the products listed in clauses following clause (ix) in subdivision (b) of Note 11 in the Annex to this proclamation.

11. These safeguard measures shall apply to imports from all countries, except for products of Canada, Israel, Jordan, and Mexico.

12. These safeguard measures shall not apply to imports of any product described in paragraph 7 of a developing country that is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), as long as that country's share of total imports of the product, based on imports during a recent representative period, does not exceed 3 percent, provided that imports that are the product of all such countries with less than 3 percent import share collectively account for not more than 9 percent of total imports of the product. If I determine that a surge in imports of a product described in paragraph 7 of a developing country WTO member undermines the effectiveness of the pertinent safeguard measure, the safeguard measure shall be modified to apply to such product from such country.

13. The in-quota quantity in each year under the tariff rate quota described in paragraph 9 shall be allocated among all countries except those countries the products of which are excluded from such tariff rate quota pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 12.

14. 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 safeguard measures will facilitate efforts by the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition and provide greater economic and social benefits than costs. If I determine that further action is appropriate and feasible to facilitate efforts by the pertinent domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition and to provide greater economic and social benefits than costs, or if I determine that the conditions under section 204(b)(1) of the Trade Act are met, I shall reduce, modify, or terminate the action established in this proclamation accordingly. In addition, if I determine within 30 days of the date of this proclamation, as a result of consultations between the United States and other WTO members pursuant to Article 12.3 of the WTO Agreement on Safeguards that it is necessary to reduce, modify, or terminate a safeguard measure, I shall proclaim the corresponding reduction, modification, or termination of the safeguard measure within 40 days.

15. 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 provi-

sions 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, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to sections 203 and 604 of the Trade Act, and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to establish increases in duty and a tariff rate quota on imports of the certain steel products described in paragraph 7 (other than excluded products), subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTS is modified as provided in the Annex to this proclamation. Any merchandise subject to a safeguard measure that is admitted into U.S. foreign trade zones on or after March 20, 2002, must be admitted as “privileged foreign status” as defined in 19 CFR 146.41, and will be subject upon entry to any quantitative restrictions or tariffs related to the classification under the applicable HTS subheading.

(2) Such imports of certain steel that are the product of Canada, Israel, Jordan, or Mexico shall be excluded from the safeguard measures 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) Except as provided in clause (4) below, imports of certain steel that are the product of WTO member developing countries, as provided in subdivision (d)(i) of Note 11 in the Annex to this proclamation, shall be excluded from the safeguard measures established by this proclamation, and such imports shall not be counted toward the tariff rate quota limits that trigger the over-quota rates of duties.

(4) Clause (3) above shall not apply to imports of a product that is the product of a country listed in subdivision (d)(i) of Note 11 in the Annex to this proclamation if subdivision (d)(ii) of such Note indicates that such country’s share of total imports of the product exceeds 3 percent, or that imports of the product from all listed countries with less than 3 percent import share collectively account for more than 9 percent of total imports of the product. The USTR is authorized to determine whether a surge in imports of a product that is the product of a country listed in subdivision (d)(i) undermines the effectiveness of the pertinent safeguard measure and, if so, upon publication of a notice in the **Federal Register**, to revise subdivision (d) of Note 11 in the Annex to this proclamation to indicate that such product from such country is not excluded from such safeguard measure.

(5) Within 120 days after the date of this proclamation, the USTR is authorized to further consider any request for exclusion of a particular product submitted in accordance with the procedures set out in 66 Fed. Reg. 54321, 54322–54323 (October 26, 2001) and, upon publication in the **Federal Register** of a notice of his finding that a particular product should be excluded, to modify the HTS provisions created by the Annex to this proclamation to exclude such particular product from the pertinent safeguard measure established by this proclamation.

(6) In March of each year in which any safeguard measure established by this proclamation remains in effect, the USTR is authorized, upon publi-

cation in the **Federal Register** of a notice of his finding that a particular product should be excluded, to modify the HTS provisions created by the Annex to this proclamation to exclude such particular product from the pertinent safeguard measure established by this proclamation.

(7) Any provision of previous proclamations and Executive Orders that is inconsistent with the actions taken in this proclamation is superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(8) 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., EST, on March 20, 2002, and shall continue in effect as provided in the Annex to this proclamation, unless such actions are earlier expressly reduced, modified, or terminated. Effective at the close of March 21, 2006, or such other date that is 1 year from the close of the safeguard measures established in this proclamation, the U.S. note and tariff provisions established in the Annex to this proclamation shall be deleted from the HTS.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-sixth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

ANNEX

**MODIFICATIONS TO THE HARMONIZED TARIFF
SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES**

Effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after March 20, 2002, 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.

- "11. (a) Except as provided in this note, subheadings 9903.72.30 through 9903.74.24, inclusive, and superior text thereto apply to the specified goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after March 20, 2002, from any country other than those expressly exempted herein. The rates of duty in such subheadings either incorporate the duty rates specified for such goods in chapters 72 or 73 of the tariff schedule or are unchanged from the pertinent provisions of such chapters. Whenever a provision covers "goods excluded from the application of relief," that term refers to specific steel products that fall within the applicable superior text to such provision but are enumerated in subdivision (b) or (c) of this note. The application of this note to goods of particular countries shall be determined by the terms of such subheadings and superior text thereto and by the provisions of subdivision (d) of this note. Goods that are--
- (i) described in the superior text to subheadings 9903.72.01 through 9903.72.15, inclusive, or the superior text to subheadings 9903.72.20 through 9903.72.25, inclusive;
 - (ii) flat-rolled products of ball bearing steel (as defined in additional U.S. note 1(h) to chapter 72), provided for in heading 7225 or 7226; and
 - (iii) tubing of nonalloy steel, coated with zinc, of a diameter not exceeding 114.3 mm, internally coated or lined with a non-electrically insulating coating material, suitable for use as electrical conduit,
- shall be excluded from the subheadings enumerated in the first sentence of this paragraph and no such goods shall be permitted entry under such subheadings.
- (b) For purposes of this note, the following goods, enumerated with the designation assigned to facilitate the administration of this note, shall be excluded from the application of import relief under one or more subheadings enumerated in the first sentence of subdivision (a) of this note, but the appropriate 8-digit subheading number shall be reported for such goods in addition to the 10-digit statistical reporting number appearing in chapters 1 through 97 which would be applicable but for the provisions of this subchapter.
- (i) wire rod products described in note 9(a) through (h) of this subchapter and designated as X-501;
 - (ii) arctic grade line pipe as defined in note 10 to this subchapter and designated as X-502;
 - (iii) oil country casing and tubing containing by weight 10.5 percent or more of chromium and designated as X-503;
 - (iv) certain bars and wire rods of stainless steel having the following specifications and designated as X-504:
 - (A) "SF20T" containing by weight not more than 0.05 percent of carbon, 2 percent of manganese, 0.05 percent of phosphorus, 0.15 percent of sulfur and 1 percent of silicon; 19 percent or more but not more than 21 percent of chromium; 1.50 percent or more but not more than 2.50 percent of molybdenum; 0.10 percent or more but not more than 0.30 percent of added lead and 0.03 percent or more of added tellurium;
 - (B) "K-M35FL" containing by weight not more than 0.015 percent of carbon; 0.70 or more but

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- not more than 1.00 percent of silicon; not more than 0.40 percent of manganese, 0.04 percent of phosphorus, 0.03 percent of sulfur and 0.30 percent of nickel; 12.50 percent or more but not more than 14 percent of chromium; 0.10 percent or more but not more than 0.30 percent of lead and 0.20 percent or more but not more than 0.35 percent of aluminum;
- (C) "Kanthal A-1" containing by weight not more than 0.08 percent of carbon, 0.70 percent of silicon and 0.40 percent of manganese; 5.30 percent or more but not more than 6.30 percent of aluminum; and 20.50 percent or more but not more than 23.50 percent of chromium;
- (D) "Kanthal AF" containing by weight not more than 0.08 percent of carbon, 0.70 percent of silicon and 0.40 percent of manganese; 20.50 percent or more but not more than 23.50 percent of chromium; and 4.80 percent or more but not more than 5.80 percent of aluminum;
- (E) "Kanthal A" containing by weight not more than 0.08 percent of carbon, 0.70 percent of silicon and 0.50 percent of manganese; 20.50 percent or more but not more than 23.50 percent of chromium; and 4.80 percent or more but not more than 5.80 percent of aluminum;
- (F) "Kanthal D" containing by weight not more than 0.08 percent of carbon, 0.70 percent of silicon and 0.50 percent of manganese; 20.50 percent or more but not more than 23.50 percent of chromium; and 4.30 percent or more but not more than 5.30 percent of aluminum;
- (G) "Kanthal DT" containing by weight not more than 0.08 percent of carbon, 0.70 percent of silicon and 0.50 percent of manganese; 20.50 percent or more but not more than 23.50 percent of chromium; and 4.60 percent or more but not more than 5.60 percent of aluminum;
- (H) "Alkrothal 14" containing by weight not more than 0.08 percent of carbon, 0.70 percent of silicon and 0.50 percent of manganese; 14 percent or more but not more than 16 percent of chromium; and 3.80 percent or more but not more than 4.80 percent of aluminum;
- (I) "Alkrothal 720" containing by weight not more than 0.08 percent of carbon, 0.70 percent of silicon and 0.70 percent of manganese; 12 percent or more but not more than 14 percent of chromium; and 3.50 percent or more but not more than 4.50 percent of aluminum; or
- (J) "Nikrothal 40" containing by weight not more than 0.10 percent of carbon and 1 percent of manganese; 1.60 percent or more but not more than 2.50 percent of silicon; 18 percent or more but not more than 21 percent of chromium; and 34 percent or more but not more than 37 percent of nickel;
- (v) semifinished products of alloy or nonalloy steel designated as X-505 (provided for in subheading 7207.19.00, 7207.20.00 or 7224.90.00), of circular cross section, of a diameter of 250 mm or more but not more than 680 mm, of a length not less than 3657 mm, limited to the following grades:
- (A) for products described in industry usage as of carbon steel, goods covered by American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) specifications 1552, 1022, 1045, 1029 or 1020; and
- (B) for products of alloy steel, goods covered by AISI specifications 4140, 4150, 4130 or 4330 or by ASTM specifications A694 or A350;
- (vi) flat-rolled corrosion-resistant products described in industry usage as of carbon steel, measuring less than 4.75 mm in composite thickness, clad on both sides with stainless steel in a 20 percent - 60 percent - 20 percent ratio, and designated as X-506;
- (vii) flat-rolled products designated as X-507, as provided below:

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- (A) doctor blades described in industry usage as of carbon steel coil or strip, plated with nickel phosphorus, having a thickness of 0.1524 mm, a width of at least 31.75 mm but not more than 50.80 mm, a core hardness of from 580 to 630 HV, a surface hardness of from 900 to 990 HV, and containing by weight 0.90 percent or more but not more than 1.05 percent of carbon, 0.15 percent or more but not more than 0.35 percent of silicon, 0.30 percent or more but not more than 0.50 percent of manganese, not more than 0.03 percent of phosphorus, not more than 0.006 percent of sulfur, 0.24 percent of other elements and the remainder of iron;
- (B) products described in industry usage as of carbon steel, measuring 1.64 mm in thickness and 19.5 mm in width, consisting of carbon steel coil (SAE 1008) with a lining clad with an aluminum alloy containing by weight 10 percent or more but not more than 15 percent of tin, 1 percent or more but not more than 3 percent of lead, 0.7 percent or more but not more than 1.3 percent of copper, 1.8 percent or more but not more than 3.5 percent of silicon, 0.1 percent or more but not more than 0.7 percent of chromium and less than 1 percent of other materials, and meeting the requirements of SAE standard 783 for Bearing and Bushing Alloys;
- (C) products described in industry usage as of carbon steel, measuring 0.975 mm in thickness and 8.8 mm in width, consisting of carbon steel coil (SAE 1012) clad with a two-layer lining, the first layer consisting of a copper-lead alloy powder that contains by weight 9 percent or more but not more than 11 percent of tin, 9 percent or more but not more than 11 percent of lead and maximum 1 percent of other materials, and meeting the requirements of SAE standard 792 for Bearing and Bushing Alloys, with the second layer containing by weight 13 percent or more but not more than 17 percent of carbon, 13 percent or more but not more than 17 percent of aromatic polyester, and the remainder (approx. 66-74 percent) of polytetrafluorethylene (PTFE);
- (D) products described in industry usage as of carbon steel, measuring 1.02 mm in thickness and 10.7 mm in width, consisting of carbon steel coil (SAE 1008) with a two-layer lining, the first layer consisting of a copper-lead alloy powder that contains by weight 9 percent or more but not more than 11 percent of tin, 9 percent or more but not more than 11 percent of lead and less than 0.35 percent of iron, and meeting the requirements of SAE standard 792 for Bearing and Bushing Alloys, with the second layer containing by weight 45 percent or more but not more than 55 percent of lead, 3 percent or more but not more than 5 percent of molybdenum disulfide, and the remainder (approx. 40-52 percent) of PTFE;
- (E) coil or strip described in industry usage as of carbon steel, measuring 1.93 mm or 2.75 mm in thickness, 87.3 mm or 99 mm in width, with a low carbon steel back containing by weight less than 8 percent of carbon, less than 0.4 percent of manganese, less than 0.04 percent of phosphorus and less than 0.05 percent of sulfur, clad with aluminum alloy containing by weight 0.7 percent of copper, 12 percent of tin, 1.7 percent of lead, 0.3 percent of antimony, 2.5 percent of silicon, not more than 1 percent in the aggregate of other elements (including iron), and the remainder of aluminum;
- (F) coil or strip described in industry usage as of carbon steel, clad with aluminum, measuring 1.75 mm in thickness, 89 mm or 94 mm in width, with a low carbon steel back containing by weight less than 8 percent of carbon, less than 0.4 percent of manganese, 0.04 percent of phosphorus and less than 0.05 percent of sulfur, clad with aluminum alloy containing by weight 0.7 percent of copper, 12 percent of tin, 1.7 percent of lead, 2.5 percent of silicon, 0.3 percent of antimony, 1 percent in the aggregate of other elements (including iron), and the remainder of aluminum;
- (G) corrosion-resistant products described in industry usage as of carbon steel and meeting the following specifications: (1) widths ranging from 10 mm through 100 mm; (2) thicknesses, including coatings, ranging from 0.11 mm through 0.60 mm; and (3) a coating that is from 0.003 mm through 0.005 mm in thickness and that comprises either two evenly applied layers, the first layer consisting by weight of 99 percent zinc, 0.5 percent cobalt and 0.5 percent molybdenum followed by a layer consisting of chromate, or three evenly applied

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layers, the first layer consisting by weight of 99 percent zinc, 0.5 percent cobalt, and 0.5 percent molybdenum, followed by a layer consisting of chromate, and finally a layer consisting of silicate;

- (H) products described in industry usage as of carbon steel, measuring 1.84 mm in thickness and 43.6 mm or 16.1 mm in width, consisting of carbon steel coil (SAE 1008) clad with an aluminum alloy that contains by weight 20 percent tin, 1 percent copper, 0.3 percent silicon, 0.15 percent nickel and less than 1 percent in the aggregate other materials and meeting the requirements of SAE standard 783 for Bearing and Bushing Alloys;
 - (I) products described in industry usage as of carbon steel, measuring 0.97 mm in thickness and 20 mm in width, consisting of carbon steel coil (SAE 1008) with a two-layer lining, the first layer consisting of a copper-lead alloy powder that contains by weight 9 percent or more but not more than 11 percent of tin, 9 percent or more but not more than 11 percent of lead, less than 1 percent of zinc and less than 1 percent in the aggregate of other materials and meeting the requirements of SAE standard 792 for Bearing and Bushing Alloys, with the second layer consisting by weight of 45 percent or more but not more than 55 percent of lead, 38 percent or more but not more than 50 percent of PTFE, 3 percent or more but not more than 5 percent of molybdenum disulfide and less than 2 percent in the aggregate of other materials; and
 - (J) corrosion-resistant products, described in industry usage as of carbon steel, comprising deep-drawing carbon steel strip, roll-clad on both sides with aluminum (AlSi) foils in accordance with St3 LG as to EN 10139/10140, with a chemical composition encompassing a core material of U St 23 (continuous casting) containing by weight less than 0.08 percent of carbon, less than 0.30 percent of manganese, less than 0.20 percent of phosphorus, less than 0.015 percent of sulfur and less than 0.01 percent of aluminum, and the cladding material containing by weight a minimum of 99 percent of aluminum with silicon/copper/iron of less than 1 percent, the foregoing products in strips with thicknesses of 0.07 mm to 4.0 mm (inclusive) and widths of 5 mm to 800 mm (inclusive), with a thickness ratio of aluminum on either side of steel ranging from 3 percent/94 percent/3 percent to 10 percent/80 percent/10 percent;
- (viii) flat-rolled products designated as X-508, as provided below:
- (A) shadow mask steel, comprising aluminum killed cold-rolled steel coil that is open coil annealed, has an ultra-flat, isotropic surface, having a thickness from 0.025 to 0.0254 mm, inclusive, and a width from 381 to 813 mm, inclusive, and with a carbon content of less than 0.002 percent, by weight;
 - (B) flapper valve steel, hardened and tempered, surface polished, measuring in thickness less than or equal to 1.0 mm and in width less than or equal to 152.4 mm, containing by weight a carbon content greater than or equal to 0.90 percent and less than or equal to 1.05 percent, a silicon content greater than or equal to 0.15 percent and less than or equal to 0.35 percent, a magnesium content greater than or equal to 0.30 percent and less than or equal to 0.50 percent, a phosphorus content of less than or equal to 0.03 percent and a sulfur content less than or equal to 0.006 percent, the foregoing having a tensile strength greater than or equal to 162 kgf/mm² and hardness greater than or equal to 475 Vickers hardness number, having flatness less than 0.2 percent of nominal strip width, completely free from decarburization, spheroidal and fine within 1 percent to 4 percent (area percentage) and undissolved in the uniform tempered martensite, having non-metallic sulfide inclusion with area percentage less than or equal to 0.04 percent and oxide inclusion with area percentage less than or equal to 0.05 percent, having a compressive stress of 10 to 40 Kgf/mm²; having the following surface roughness specifications: if thickness is less than or equal to 0.209 mm, will have roughness (RZ) less than or equal to 0.5 micrometer; if thickness is greater than 0.209 mm but less than or equal to 0.310 mm, will have roughness (RZ) of less than or equal to 0.6 micrometer; if thickness is greater than 0.310 mm but less than or equal to 0.440 mm, will have roughness (RZ) less than or equal to 0.7 micrometer; if thickness is greater than 0.440

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mm but less than or equal to 0.560 mm, will have roughness (RZ) less than or equal to 0.8 micrometer; if thickness is greater than 0.560 mm, will have roughness (RZ) less than or equal to 1.0 micrometer;

- (C) ultra thin gauge steel strip, of a thickness less than or equal to 0.100 mm (+/- 7 percent) and a width of 100 to 600 mm; chemical composition: carbon content less than or equal to 0.07 percent by weight, manganese content greater than or equal to 0.2 but less than or equal to 0.5 percent by weight, phosphorus content less than or equal to 0.05 percent by weight, sulfur content less than or equal to 0.05 percent by weight and aluminum content less than or equal to 0.07 percent by weight; mechanical properties: hardness equals full hard (HV 180 minimum); total elongation less than 3 percent; and tensile strength of 600 to 850 N/mm²; physical properties: surface finish less than or equal to 0.3 micron; camber (in 2.0 m) less than 3.0 mm; flatness (in 2.0 m) less than or equal to 0.5 mm; edge burr less than 0.01 mm greater than thickness; and coil set (in 1.0 m) less than 75.0 mm;
- (D) silicon steel of a thickness of 0.61 mm +/- 0.038 mm and a width from 838 to 1156 mm, inclusive; chemical composition: minimum silicon content of 0.65 percent, by weight, maximum carbon content of 0.004 percent, by weight, maximum manganese content of 0.4 percent, by weight, maximum phosphorus content of 0.09 percent, by weight, maximum sulfur content of 0.009 percent, by weight, maximum aluminum content of 0.4 percent, by weight; mechanical properties: hardness of B 60-75 (aim 65); physical properties: smooth finish (0.76-1.52 microns), gamma crown (in 127 mm) of 0.013 mm, with measurement beginning 6 mm from slit edge; flatness of 20 i-unit maximum; coating of C3a - 0.08a maximum (A2 coating acceptable); camber (in any 3000 mm) of 1.59 mm; coil size inside diameter of 508 mm; magnetic properties: core loss (1.5T/60 Hz) NAAS of 8.4 watts/kg maximum; and permeability (1.5T/60 Hz) NAAS of 1700 gauss/oersted typical 1500 minimum;
- (E) aperture mask steel having an ultra-flat surface flatness, of a thickness from 0.025 mm to 0.245 mm and a width from 381 mm to 1000 mm; chemical composition: carbon content of less than 0.01 percent, by weight, nitrogen content greater than or equal to 0.004 and less than or equal to 0.007 percent, by weight, and aluminum content of less than 0.007 percent, by weight;
- (F) annealed and temper-rolled cold-rolled continuously cast steel meeting the following characteristics: chemical composition: carbon content of minimum 0.02 and maximum 0.06 percent, by weight; manganese content of minimum 0.20 and maximum 0.40 percent, by weight; maximum phosphorus content of 0.02 percent, by weight; maximum sulfur content of 0.023 (aiming 0.018 maximum) percent, by weight; maximum silicon content of 0.03 percent, by weight; minimum aluminum content of 0.03 percent, by weight and maximum 0.08 (aiming 0.05) percent, by weight; maximum arsenic content of 0.02 percent, by weight; maximum copper content of 0.08 percent, by weight; nitrogen content of minimum 0.003 percent, by weight and maximum 0.008 (aiming 0.005) percent, by weight; non-metallic inclusions: examination with the S.E.M. shall not reveal individual oxides greater than 1 micron and inclusion groups or clusters shall not exceed 5 microns in length. surface treatment as follows: the surface finish shall be free of defects (digs, scratches, pits, gouges, slivers, etc.) and suitable for nickel plating; and surface finish shall be extra bright with roughness (RA) of 0 microns to 0.2 microns with an aim of 0.1 microns;
- (G) annealed and temper-rolled cold-rolled continuously cast steel, in coils, which includes a certificate of analysis per cable systems international (CSI) specification 96012 and meets the following characteristics: chemical composition: maximum carbon content of 0.13 percent, by weight; maximum manganese content of 0.60 percent, by weight; maximum phosphorus content of 0.02 percent, by weight; maximum sulfur content of 0.05 percent, by weight; additional properties: theoretical thickness of 0.15 mm, +/- 10 percent of theoretical thickness; width of 787 mm; tensile strength of 310 to 379 MPa; and elongation of a minimum of 15 percent in 50 mm;

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- (H) continuous cast cold-rolled drawing quality sheet steel, ASTM A-620-97, Type B, or single reduced black plate, ASTM A-625-92, Type D, T-1, ASTM A-625-76 and ASTM A-366-96, T1-T2-T3 commercial bright/luster 7A both sides, RMS 12 maximum, with thickness range of 0.22 to 0.97 mm, width of 584 to 937 mm;
- (I) single reduced black plate, meeting ASTM A-625-98 specifications, 0.148 mm thick, with a temper classification of T-2 (49-57 hardness using the Rockwell 30 T scale);
- (J) single reduced black plate, meeting ASTM A-625-76 specifications, 0.15 mm thick, MR type matte finish, TH basic tolerance as per A263 trimmed;
- (K) single reduced black plate, meeting ASTM A-625-98 specifications, 0.18 mm thick, with a temper classification of T-3 (53-61 hardness using the Rockwell 30 T scale);
- (L) cold-rolled black plate bare steel strip, meeting ASTM A-625 specifications and having the following characteristics: thickness: 0.15 mm +/- 0.008 mm; chemical composition: maximum carbon content of 0.13 percent, by weight; maximum manganese content of 0.60 percent, by weight; maximum phosphorus content of 0.02 percent, by weight; maximum sulfur content of 0.05 percent, by weight; mechanical properties: hardness: T2/hr 30t 50-60 aiming; elongation of greater or equal to fifteen percent; and tensile strength aiming for 352 MPa +/- 28 MPa;
- (M) cold-rolled black plate bare steel strip, in coils, meeting ASTM A-623, table ii, Type MR specifications, which meet the following characteristics: thickness: 0.15 mm +/-0.013 mm; width of up to and including 254 mm + 9.5 mm/-0; chemical composition: maximum carbon content of 0.13 percent, by weight; maximum manganese content of 0.60 percent, by weight; maximum phosphorus content of 0.04 percent, by weight; maximum sulfur content of 0.05 percent, by weight; mechanical properties: elongation of 15 percent in 50.8 mm, minimum; and tensile strength of 379 MPa maximum;
- (N) "blued steel" coil (also know as "steamed blue steel" or "blue oxide") with a thickness and size of 0.30 mm x 0.42 mm and width of 609 mm to 1219 mm, in coil form;
- (O) cold-rolled steel sheet, coated with porcelain enameling prior to importation, which meets the following characteristics: nominal thickness: less than or equal to 0.48 mm; width of 889 mm to 1524 mm; chemical composition: maximum carbon content of 0.004 percent, by weight; minimum oxygen content of 0.010 percent, by weight; and minimum boron content of 0.012 percent, by weight;
- (P) cold-rolled steel meeting the following characteristics: width: greater than 1676 mm; chemical composition: maximum carbon content of 0.07 percent, by weight; maximum manganese content of 0.67 percent, by weight; maximum phosphorus content of 0.14 percent, by weight; maximum silicon content of 0.03 percent, by weight; physical and mechanical properties: thickness range of 0.800 to 2.000 mm; yield point (MPa) of 265 to 365; minimum tensile strength (MPa) of 440; and minimum elongation of 26 percent;
- (Q) band saw steel meeting the following characteristics: thickness less than or equal to 1.31 mm; width less than or equal to 80 mm; chemical composition: carbon content of 1.2 to 1.3 percent, by weight; silicon content of 0.15 to 0.35 percent, by weight; manganese content of 0.20 to 0.35 percent, by weight; phosphorus content less than or equal to 0.03 percent, by weight; sulfur content less than or equal to 0.007 percent, by weight; chromium content of 0.30 to 0.5 percent, by weight; and nickel content less than or equal to 0.25 percent, by weight; other properties: carbide: fully spheroidized having greater than 80 percent of carbides, which are less than or equal to 0.003 mm and uniformly dispersed; surface finish: bright finish free from pits, scratches, rust, cracks, or seams; smooth edges; edge camber (in each 300 mm of length) of less than or equal to 7 mm arc height; and cross bow (per 25.4 mm of width) of 0.015 mm max;

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- (R) transformation-induced plasticity (TRIP) steel meeting the following characteristics:
- (I) Variety 1: chemical composition: carbon content of 0.09 to 0.13 percent, by weight; silicon content of 1.0 to 2.1 percent, by weight; manganese content of 0.90 to 1.7 percent, by weight; physical and mechanical properties: thickness range of 1.000 to 2.300 mm (inclusive); yield point (MPa) of 320 to 480; minimum tensile strength (MPa) of 590; minimum elongation of 24 percent if 1.000 to 1.199 mm thickness range; minimum elongation of 25 percent if 1.200 to 1.599 mm thickness range; minimum elongation of 26 percent if 1.600 to 1.999 mm thickness range; and minimum elongation of 27 percent if 2.000 to 2.300 mm thickness range;
 - (II) Variety 2: chemical composition: carbon content of 0.12 to 0.16 percent, by weight; silicon content of 1.5 to 2.1 percent, by weight; manganese content of 1.1 to 1.9 percent, by weight; physical and mechanical properties: thickness range of 1.000 to 2.300 mm (inclusive); yield point (MPa) of 340 to 520; minimum tensile strength (MPa) of 690; minimum elongation of 21 percent if 1.000 to 1.199 mm thickness range; minimum elongation of 22 percent if 1.200 to 1.599 mm thickness range; minimum elongation of 23 percent if 1.600 to 1.999 mm thickness range; and minimum elongation of 24 percent if 2.000 to 2.300 mm thickness range; or
 - (III) Variety 3: chemical composition: carbon content of 0.13 to 0.21 percent, by weight; silicon content of 1.3 to 2.0 percent, by weight; manganese content of 1.5 to 2.0 percent, by weight; physical and mechanical properties: thickness range of 1.200 to 2.300 mm (inclusive); yield point (MPa) of 370 to 570; minimum tensile strength (MPa) of 780; minimum elongation of 18 percent if 1.200 to 1.599 mm thickness range; minimum elongation of 19 percent if 1.600 to 1.999 mm thickness range; and minimum elongation of 20 percent if 2.000 to 2.300 mm thickness range;
- (S) cold-rolled steel meeting the following characteristics:
- (I) Variety 1: chemical composition: maximum carbon content of 0.10 percent, by weight; maximum manganese content of 0.40 percent, by weight; maximum phosphorus content of 0.10 percent, by weight; copper content of 0.15 to 0.35 percent, by weight; physical and mechanical properties: thickness range of 0.600 to 0.800 mm; yield point (MPa) of 185 to 285; minimum tensile strength (MPa) of 340; and minimum elongation of 31 percent (ASTM standard 31 percent equals JIS standard 35 percent);
 - (II) Variety 2: chemical composition: maximum carbon content of 0.05 percent, by weight; maximum manganese content of 0.40 percent, by weight; maximum phosphorus content of 0.08 percent, by weight; copper content of 0.15 to 0.35 percent, by weight; physical and mechanical properties: thickness range of 0.800 to 1.000 mm; yield point (MPa) of 145 to 245; minimum tensile strength (MPa) of 295; and minimum elongation of 31 percent (ASTM standard 31 percent equals JIS standard 35 percent); or
 - (III) Variety 3: chemical composition: maximum carbon content of 0.01 percent, by weight; maximum silicon content of 0.05 percent, by weight; maximum manganese content of 0.40 percent, by weight; maximum phosphorus content of 0.10 percent, by weight; maximum sulfur content of 0.023 percent, by weight; copper content of 0.15 to 0.35 percent, by weight; maximum nickel content of 0.35 percent, by weight; maximum aluminum content of 0.10 percent, by weight; maximum niobium content of 0.10 percent, by weight; maximum titanium content of 0.10 percent, by weight; maximum vanadium content of 0.10 percent, by weight; maximum boron content of 0.10 percent, by weight; maximum molybdenum content of 0.30 percent, by weight; physical and mechanical properties: thickness of 0.7 mm; and elongation of greater than or equal to 35 percent; or

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- (T) porcelain enameling sheet, drawing quality, in coils, 0.36 mm in thickness, +0.002, -0.000, meeting ASTM A-424-96 type 1 specifications, and suitable for two coats:
- (ix) tin-mill flat-rolled products designated as X-509, as described below:
- (A) single reduced electrolytically chromium coated steel with a thickness 0.238 mm ($\pm 10\%$) or 0.251 mm ($\pm 10\%$) or 0.255 mm ($\pm 10\%$) with 770 mm (minimum width) (-0/+1.588 mm) by 900 mm (maximum length if sheared) sheet size; with type MR or higher (per ASTM) A623 steel chemistry; batch annealed at T 21/2 anneal temper, with a yield strength of 214 to 290 MPa; with a tensile strength of 296 to 400 MPa; with a chrome coating restricted to 32 to 150 mg/m² with a chrome oxide coating restricted to 6 to 25 mg/m² with a modified 7B ground roll finish or blasted roll finish; with roughness average (Ra) 0.10 to 0.35 micrometers, measured with a stylus instrument with a stylus radius of 2 to 5 microns, a trace length of 5.6 mm, and a cut-off of 0.8 mm, and the measurement traces shall be made perpendicular to the rolling direction; with an oil level of 0.17 to 0.37 grams/base box as type BSO, or 2.5 to 5.5 mg/m² as type DOS, or 3.5 to 6.5 mg/m² as type ATBC; with electrical conductivity of static probe voltage drop of 0.46 volts drop maximum, and with electrical conductivity degradation to 0.70 volts drop maximum after stoving (heating to 204 °C for 100 minutes followed by a cool to room temperature);
- (B) single reduced electrolytically chromium- or tin-coated steel in the gauges of 0.102 mm nominal, 0.114 mm nominal, 0.127 mm nominal, 0.155 mm nominal, 0.168 mm nominal, and 0.183 mm nominal, regardless of width, temper, finish, coating or other properties;
- (C) single reduced electrolytically chromium coated steel in the gauge of 0.61 mm, with widths of 686 mm or 800 mm, and with T-1 temper properties;
- (D) single reduced electrolytically chromium coated steel, with a chemical composition by weight of not more than 0.005 percent of carbon, 0.030 percent of silicon, 0.25 percent of manganese, 0.025 percent of phosphorus, 0.025 percent of sulfur and 0.070 percent of aluminum, and the remainder iron, with a metallic chromium layer of 70-130 mg/m², with a chromium oxide layer of 5-30 mg/m², with a tensile strength of 260-440 N/mm²; with an elongation of 28-48 percent, with a hardness (HR-30T) of 40-58, with a surface roughness of 0.5-1.5 microns Ra, with magnetic properties of B_m (kG) 10.0 minimum, B_r (KG) 8.0 minimum, H_c (Oe) 2.5-3.8, and μ 1400 minimum, as measured with a Riken Denshi DC magnetic characteristic measuring machine, Model BHU-60;
- (E) electrolytically chromium coated steel having ultra flat shape known as oil can steel, maximum depth of 2.0 mm and edge wave maximum of 2.0 mm and no wave to penetrate more than 51.0 mm from the strip edge and coilset or curling requirements of average maximum of 2.0 mm (based on six readings, three across each cut edge of a 61 cm long sample with no single reading exceeding 3.2 mm and no more than two readings at 3.2 mm) and (for product having a thickness of 0.239 mm only, crossbuckle maximums of 0.0025 mm average having no reading above 0.127 mm), with a camber maximum of 6.3 mm per 6.1 m, capable of being bent 120 degrees on a 0.05 mm radius without cracking, with a chromium coating weight of metallic chromium at 100 mg/m² and chromium oxide of 10 mg/m², containing by weight 0.13 percent maximum carbon, 0.60 percent maximum manganese, 0.15 percent maximum silicon, 0.20 percent maximum copper, 0.04 percent maximum phosphorus, 0.05 percent maximum sulfur, and 0.20 percent maximum aluminum, with a surface finish of Stone Finish 7C, with a DOS-A oil at an aim level of 2 mg/m², with not more than 15 inclusions/foreign matter in 15 feet (4.6 m) (with inclusions not to exceed 0.8 mm in width and 1.2 mm in length), with thickness/temper combinations of either 0.168 mm double reduced CADR8 temper in widths of 635.0 mm, 685.8 mm, 698.5 mm, 711.2 mm, 717.6 mm, 723.9 mm, 749.3 mm, 755.7 mm, 768.4 mm, 787.4 mm, 831.9 mm, 857.3 mm, 908.1 mm, 920.8 mm, 990.6 mm or 1092.2 mm, or 0.239 mm single reduced CAT4 temper in widths of 635.0 mm, 685.8 mm, 711.2 mm, 762.0 mm, 838.2 mm, 857.3 mm, 908.1 mm, 920.8 mm or 1092.2 mm, with width tolerance of -/+3.2 mm, with a thickness tolerance of -/+0.013 mm, with a maximum coil weight of 9071.0 kg, with a

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minimum coil weight of 8164.8 kg with a coil inside diameter of 40.64 cm with a steel core, with a coil maximum outside diameter of 151.13 cm, with a maximum of one weld (identified with a paper flag) per coil, with a surface free of scratches, holes and rust:

- (x) Versa-bars, the foregoing which are semi-finished products of continuous cast gray or ductile iron, of square or rectangular cross section, containing, by weight, carbon of between 2.9 and 3.7 percent, silicon of between 1.6 and 2.7 percent, and manganese of between 0.5 and 0.8 percent (provided for in subheading 7207.20.00), the foregoing designated as X-137;
- (xi) products known as "Superplast SP 300," the foregoing which are plates, pre-forged and rolled blocks or forged extra-heavy section blocks, with thickness of 152 and 1270 mm, inclusive, widths of 1990 mm, and lengths of 3048 to 3810 mm, inclusive; containing, by weight, carbon of between 0.235 and 0.265 percent, chromium of between 1.20 and 1.40 percent, manganese of between 1.20 and 1.40 percent, nickel of 0.30 percent maximum, molybdenum of between 0.35 and 0.45 percent, silicon of between 0.05 and 0.15 percent, boron of between 0.002 and 0.004 percent, sulphur of between 0.015 and 0.020 percent; exhibiting oxygen of 20 ppm (parts per million) and hydrogen of 2 ppm; if measuring between 152 and 203 mm displaying through hardness of 269 to 320 Brinnell, with a maximum dispersion of 15 bhn throughout; if measuring 203 and 1270 mm having through hardness of 290 to 320 Brinnell, with a maximum dispersion of 30 bhn throughout; all such products conforming to ultrasonic testing requirements of American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) A578-S9, with a 2mm flat bottom hole, and homogenous product (free of hardspots) cleanliness guaranteed per ASTM 345 method A, worst field ratings A: 1.5 maximum, B: 1.5 maximum, C: 1.0 maximum, D: 1.5 maximum, all the foregoing designated as X-083;
- (xii) products known as "NAK 55," the foregoing which are double-melted hot-rolled plastic mold steel products containing, by weight, carbon of 0.15 percent, manganese of 1.50 percent, sulfur of 0.10 percent, copper of 1.00 percent, silicon of 0.30 percent, molybdenum of 0.30 percent, nickel of 3.00 percent, and aluminum of 1.00 percent; displaying the following mechanical properties: hardness of HRC 40, yield strength (0.2 percent offset, 41 HRC) of 1010 MPa, tensile strength of 1255 MPa, reduction of 39.8 percent; elongation (in 50 mm) of 15.6 percent; modulus of elasticity at room temperature of 30.0×10^6 psi; with Charpy-notch impact strength longitudinal 9.8 J and transverse of 7.6 J; displaying the following physical properties: coefficient of thermal expansion from 20 °C to 100 °C of $11.3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$, from 20 °C to 200 °C of $12.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ and from 20 °C to 300 °C of $13.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$; coefficient of thermal conductivity J/smK at 93 °C = 41.4 or at 204 °C = 42.2; having magnetic properties of maximum magnetic permeability of 380, saturated magnetism of 16,350 Gauss and residual magnetism of 8,500 Gauss, all the foregoing designated as X-134;
- (xiii) flat-rolled ripper shank alloy steel, having rounded corners with radii of at least 6 mm but not more than 25 mm; of SAE 41B30 modified chemistry containing manganese of at least 1.00 percent but not more than 1.30 percent by weight, and containing chromium of at least 0.40 percent but not more than 0.65 percent by weight; with a thickness of at least 72 mm but not more than 77 mm and a width of at least 327 mm but not more than 337 mm, or with a thickness of at least 86.5 mm but not more than 91.5 mm and a width of at least 352 mm but not more than 362 mm, or with a thickness of at least 86.5 mm but not more than 91.5 mm and a width of at least 377 mm but not more than 387 mm, or with a thickness of at least 96.5 mm but not more than 101.5 mm and a width of at least 395 mm but not more than 405 mm, or with a thickness of at least 106.5 mm but not more than 111.5 mm and a width of at least 444.5 mm but not more than 455.5 mm, the foregoing products designated as X-115 or X-148;
- (xiv) flat-rolled steel products, hot-rolled, designated as X-100, the foregoing manufactured to API Grade X-52 or higher, supplied in widths greater than 3810 mm;
- (xv) 13 percent manganese austenitic sheet, not further worked than hot rolled, containing, by weight, carbon of between 0.80 and 0.90 percent, silicon of between 0.10 and 0.45 percent, manganese of between 12.00 and 14.00 percent, phosphorus of 0.035 percent maximum, sulfur of 0.040 percent maximum, chromium of 0.50 percent maximum, molybdenum of 0.15 percent maximum, and nickel of 0.40 percent, the foregoing designated as X-032;

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- (xvi) hot-rolled products designated as X-046, as described below:
- (A) products known as “Domex 110,” not further processed than hot rolled, in thicknesses of between 4.55 and 11.1 mm, inclusive, and widths of between 889 and 1600 mm, inclusive; containing, by weight, carbon of 0.12 percent maximum, silicon of 0.60 percent maximum, manganese of 2.0 percent maximum, phosphorus of 0.025 percent maximum, sulphur of 0.010 percent maximum, aluminum of at least 0.015 percent, columbium of 0.09 percent maximum and titanium of 0.20 percent maximum; exhibiting yield strength of 758 MPa, tensile strength of 813 MPa, elongation of 15 percent, bendability of 1.6 to 1.8xt, and impact toughness of 27 J at -40° C (provided for in subheading 7208.36.00, 7208.37.00, 7208.38.00, 7208.39.00, 7225.30.30 or 7225.30.70), the foregoing also designated as X-108; or
 - (B) products known as “Domex Wear,” not further processed than hot rolled, in thicknesses of between 3.00 and 6.35 mm, inclusive, and widths of between 889 and 1600 mm, inclusive; containing, by weight, carbon of 0.17 percent typical value (TV), silicon of 0.30 percent TV, manganese of 1.8 percent TV, phosphorus of 0.01 percent TV, sulphur of 0.010 percent maximum, chromium of 0.3 percent TV, molybdenum of 0.10 percent TV, aluminum of 0.04 percent TV and titanium of 0.16 percent TV; exhibiting yield strength of 793 MPa, tensile strength of 931 MPa, elongation of 15 percent, bendability of 2xt and impact toughness of 27 J at -40° C (provided for in subheading 7208.36.00, 7208.37.00, 7208.38.00, 7208.39.00, 7225.30.30 or 7225.30.70), the foregoing also designated as X-108;
- (xvii) hot-rolled transformation-induced plasticity (TRIP) steel designated as X-061, as described below:
- (A) TRIP steel, Variety 1, not further worked than hot-rolled, with the following chemical composition, by weight: carbon, up to 0.21 percent; silicon, up to 2.2 percent; manganese, up to 1.8 percent; phosphorus, up to 0.025 percent; sulfur, up to 0.01 percent; physical and mechanical properties: thickness from 1.4 to 6.0 mm (inclusive); minimum yield point (MPa) of 390; minimum tensile strength (MPa) of 590; minimum elongation of 25 percent if 1400 mm to 1999 mm thickness range; minimum elongation of 26 percent if 2000 mm to 2499 mm thickness range; minimum elongation of 27 percent if 2500 mm to 3249 mm thickness range; minimum elongation of 28 percent if 3250 mm to 3999 mm thickness range; or minimum elongation of 28 percent if 4000 mm to 6000 mm thickness range;
 - (B) TRIP steel, Variety 2, not further worked than hot-rolled, with the following chemical composition, by weight: carbon, up to 0.23 percent, silicon, up to 2.2 percent, manganese, up to 2.0 percent; phosphorus, up to 0.025 percent; sulfur, up to 0.01 percent; physical and mechanical properties: thickness range from 1.4 to 6.0 mm (inclusive); minimum yield point (MPa) of 440; minimum tensile strength (MPa) of 690; minimum elongation of 22 percent if 1400 mm to 1999 mm thickness range; minimum elongation of 23 percent if 2000 mm to 2499 mm thickness range; minimum elongation of 24 percent if 2500 mm to 3249 mm thickness range; minimum elongation of 25 percent if 3250 mm to 3999 mm thickness range; or minimum elongation of 26 percent if 4000 mm to 6000 mm thickness range;
 - (C) TRIP steel, Variety 3, not further worked than hot-rolled, with the following chemical composition, by weight: carbon, up to 0.25 percent; silicon, up to 2.2 percent; manganese, up to 2.2 percent; phosphorus, up to 0.025 percent; sulfur, up to 0.01 percent; physical and mechanical properties: thickness range from 1.4 to 6.0 mm (inclusive); minimum yield point (MPa) of 490; minimum tensile strength (MPa) of 780; minimum elongation of 20 percent if 1400 mm to 1999 mm thickness range; minimum elongation of 21 percent if 2000 mm to 2499 mm thickness range; minimum elongation of 22 percent if 2500 mm to 3249 mm thickness range; minimum elongation of 23 percent if 3250 mm to 3999 mm thickness range; or minimum elongation of 24 percent if 4000 mm to 6000 mm thickness range; or

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- (D) hot-rolled, flat-rolled, dual-phase steel product, phase-hardened, primarily with a ferritic-martensitic microstructure, containing, by weight, from 0.9 percent to 1.5 percent silicon; further characterized, for thicknesses greater than or equal to 2 mm, either by a tensile strength of from 540 N/mm² to 640 N/mm² with an elongation percentage of greater than or equal to 26 percent, or by a tensile strength of from 590 N/mm² to 690 N/mm² with an elongation percentage of greater than or equal to 23 percent, the foregoing also designated as X-011;
- (xviii) hot-rolled dual phase low silicon steel, the foregoing which is a phase-hardened ferritic-martensitic steel containing, by weight, silicon of up to 0.25 percent, phosphorus of up to 0.05 percent and sulfur of 0.03 percent, and has a tensile strength of between 580 and 670 MPa, yield strength of between 300 and 470 MPa, and elongation of greater than, or equal to, 24 percent, the foregoing designated as X-075;
- (xix) hot-rolled products designated as X-108, as described below:
- (A) products known as "Domex Defend 250," not further processed than hot rolled, in thicknesses of between 3.00 and 6.00 mm, inclusive, and widths of between 889 mm and 1245 mm, inclusive; containing, by weight, carbon of 0.12 percent typical value (TV), silicon of 0.40 percent TV, manganese of 2.0 percent TV, phosphorus of 0.025 percent TV, sulphur of 0.010 percent TV, aluminum of 0.015 percent TV, with micro-alloying elements of niobium, vanadium, titanium and molybdenum; exhibiting a hardness rating of 250 Hv (provided for in subheading 7208.36.00, 7208.37.00, 7208.38.00, 7208.39.00, 7225.30.30 or 7225.30.70);
- (B) products known as "Domex Defend 300," not further processed than hot rolled, in thicknesses of between 3.00 and 6.00 mm, inclusive, and widths of between 889 mm and 1245 mm, inclusive; containing, by weight, carbon of 0.17 percent TV, silicon of 0.30 percent TV, manganese of 1.8 percent TV, phosphorus of 0.025 percent TV, sulphur of 0.010 percent TV, aluminum of 0.015 percent TV, with micro-alloying elements of chromium, molybdenum, and titanium; exhibiting a hardness rating of 300 Hv (provided for in subheadings 7208.36.00, 7208.37.00, 7208.38.00, 7208.39.00, 7225.30.30 or 7225.30.70); or
- (C) products known as "Domex Defend 500," not further processed than hot-rolled, in thicknesses of between 2.00 and 6.00 mm, inclusive, and widths of between 889 mm and 1245 mm, inclusive; containing, by weight, carbon of 0.29 percent TV, silicon of 0.30 percent TV, manganese of 1.3 percent TV, phosphorus of 0.035 percent TV, sulphur of 0.025 percent TV, with micro-alloying elements of chromium, niobium, molybdenum, and boron; exhibiting a hardness rating of 500 Hv (provided for in subheading 7208.36.00, 7208.37.00, 7208.38.00, 7208.39.00, 7225.30.30 or 7225.30.70);
- (xx) flat-rolled products of other alloy steel, not further processed than hot rolled, of the grade known as ALFORM" or "ALFORM 890/900," of a thickness of less than 4.75 mm, whether in coils or in cut-to-length form (provided for in subheading 7225.30.70 or 7225.40.70), the foregoing designated as X-116;
- (xxi) hot-rolled products designated as X-122, as described below:
- (A) hot-rolled complex phase steel with mainly fine grained ferritic-bainitic-martensitic microstructure characterized by either a tensile strength over 800 MPa and elongation percentage over 10% for thicknesses up to 5.0 mm; a tensile strength over 880 MPa and an elongation percentage over 10% for thicknesses up to 4.0 mm; or a tensile strength over 950 MPa and an elongation percentage over 10% for thicknesses up to 4.0 mm;
- (B) hot-rolled martensitic phase steel with mainly martensitic microstructure characterized by either (I) a tensile strength over 1000 MPa and elongation percentage over 5 percent for thicknesses up to 3.5 mm, or (II) a tensile strength over 1200 MPa and an elongation percentage over 5 percent for thicknesses up to 4.0 mm; or

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- (C) hot-rolled TRIP steel with mainly ferritic-bainitic matrix with dispersed residual austenite islands with the following properties: tensile strength over 700 MPa and an elongation percentage over 25 percent for thickness between 1.6 and 5.0 mm;
- (xxii) plastic mold steel products designated as X-134, as described below:
- (A) products known as “NAK 80,” which is a plastic mold steel used for applications such as clear lens molds and extremely critical diamond finish applications, with the following chemical composition (nominal, by weight): carbon 0.15 percent, manganese 1.50 percent, molybdenum 0.30 percent, copper 1.00 percent, silicon 0.30 percent, nickel 3.00 percent, aluminum 1.00 percent; mechanical properties: HRc 40; tensile strength, 1264 MPa; reduction 41.9 percent; yield strength (0.2 percent offset, 41 HRc) 1018 MPa; elongation in 50 mm (longitudinal) 16.1 percent; modulus of elasticity (room temp.) 200 GPa.; Charpy V-Notch impact strength (toughness): longitudinal 11.0 J.; transverse 11.5 J.; hardness 40 HRc; physical properties: coefficient of thermal expansion ($10^{-6}/K$), 20°C to 100°C = 11.3, 20°C to 200°C = 12.6, 20°C to 300°C = 13.5; coefficient of thermal conductivity (J/s·m·K) at 93°C = 41.4, at 204 °C = 42.2; magnetic properties: maximum magnetic permeability 380, saturated magnetism (gauss) 16,360, residual magnetism (gauss) 8,500, and coercive force (Oersted) 14.0; double melted, first in an electric furnace then a vacuum arc re-melt furnace, hot-rolled or forged to shape and age hardened to HRc 40; produced through a super clean, vacuum-arc remelt manufacturing process;
- (B) products known as “PX5,” which is a plastic mold steel used in all types of plastic molding and design, and is superior to AISI grade P20-type steels in terms of machining, stability, and welding; with the following chemical composition (nominal, by weight): carbon 0.20 percent, manganese 1.90 percent, sulfur 0.035 percent, molybdenum 0.45 percent, copper 0.10 percent, silicon 0.10 percent, phosphorus 0.010 percent, nickel 0.20 percent, aluminum 0.030 percent, chromium 2.10 percent; mechanical properties: HRc 30 - 33; tensile strength, 1034 MPa; reduction 48 percent; yield strength 917 MPa; elongation in 50 mm (longitudinal) 20 percent; physical properties: coefficient of thermal expansion ($10^{-6}/K$), 20°C to 100°C = 11.9, 20°C to 200°C = 12.8, 20°C to 300°C = 13.1, 20°C to 400°C = 13.5, 20°C to 600°C = 14.0; coefficient of thermal conductivity (J/s·m·K) at 20°C = 42.5, at 100 °C = 42.4, at 200 °C = 42.1, at 300 °C = 39.2, at 400°C = 38.8. PX5 is produced by electric furnace melting, ladle degassed and refined; proprietary forging, rolling and heat-treating practices are utilized to produce an exceptionally fine-grained, stable, tough and easy to machine and weld mold steel;
- (C) products known as “CX1,” which is a proprietary cold work die steel that is supplied heat treated to hardness of HRc 50, and can also be machined at this hardness, with the following chemical composition (nominal, by weight): carbon 0.80 percent, manganese 1.30 percent, chromium 1.00 percent, molybdenum 0.80 percent; mechanical properties (as supplied): HRc 50; tensile strength 1786 MPa; yield strength 1641 MPa; elongation 8 percent; reduction in area 19 percent; physical properties: coefficient of linear thermal expansion ($10^{-6}/K$): 20°C to 200°C = 12.9; 20°C to 425°C = 13.9; coefficient of thermal conductivity (J/s·m·K) at 20 °C = 30.7; density: 7.71 (Mg/m³); produced by electric furnace melting, ladle degassing and refining; proprietary forging, rolling and heat-treating practices utilized to produce an exceptionally fine-grained, stable, tough and easy to machine and weld die steel; or
- (D) products known as “Super NAK” (“NAK HH”), which is a plastic mold steel that provides a unique combination of high hardness and ability to machine-work the steel; with the following chemical composition (nominal, by weight): carbon 0.11 percent, manganese 1.4 percent, copper 1.0 percent, chromium 1.6 percent, aluminum 1.0 percent, silicon 0.30 percent, sulfur - 0.35 percent, nickel 3.0 percent, molybdenum 0.3 percent; physical properties: HRc 45; tensile strength 1385 MPa longitudinal, 1359 MPa transverse; yield strength 1031 MPa longitudinal, 1009 transverse, elongation 11 percent longitudinal, 4

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percent transverse, reduction of area 22 percent longitudinal, 6 percent transverse; density of 7.78 Mg/m³; produced in an electric furnace then vacuum arc re-melt furnace; hot-rolled or forged to shape: age hardened to HRc 45-48;

(XXIII) hot-rolled products designated as X-142, known as "SCM 415," with the following chemical composition: carbon, 0.13 - 0.18 percent; silicon, 0.15 - 0.35 percent; manganese, 0.60 - 0.85 percent; phosphorus, equal to or less than 0.03 percent; sulfur, equal to or less than 0.03 percent; chromium, 0.90 - 1.20 percent; molybdenum, 0.15 - 0.30 percent; hardness: HRB of 87; tensile strength of 500 N/mm²; elongation of 30 percent; yield ratio of 80 percent; thickness: 2.6 - 4.0 mm; width: 1066 mm - 1321mm; edge: square cut edge free of burrs, rice marks, protrusions or damage;

(XXIV) flat-rolled products (provided for in subheadings 7208.25.30 through 7208.25.60), designated as X-139 or X-087, weighing more than 17.8 kg per mm of width, having a camber tolerance of not more than 25.4 mm per 914.40 cm, a width tolerance of not more than 12.70 mm, and

- (A) in thicknesses ranging from 2.03 to 4.57 mm and having a gauge tolerance of +/- 0.05 mm, in widths from 756 to 1410 mm, or
- (B) in thicknesses ranging from 2.31 to 4.57 mm and having a gauge tolerance of +/- 2 percent, in widths from 775 to 1373 mm, and having a carbon content of 0.001-0.004, or
- (C) in thickness ranging from 2.03 to 2.92 mm and having a gauge tolerance of +/- 0.05 mm, in widths from 760 to 968 mm,

all the foregoing certified by the importer of record to be used for rerolling, and in an aggregate annual quantity not to exceed 750,000 metric tons;

(XXV) blue finish band saw steel meeting the following characteristics: thickness less than or equal to 1.31 mm; width less than or equal to 80 mm; chemical composition: carbon content of 1.2 to 1.3 percent, by weight; silicon content of 0.15 to 0.35 percent, by weight; manganese content of 0.20 to 0.35 percent, by weight; phosphorus content less than or equal to 0.03 percent, by weight; sulphur content less than or equal to 0.007 percent, by weight; chromium content of 0.30 to 0.5 percent, by weight; and nickel content less than or equal to 0.25 percent, by weight; with the following other properties: carbides fully spheroidized, having greater than 80 percent of carbides, which are less than or equal to 0.003 mm and uniformly dispersed; surface finish is blue finish free from pits, scratches, rust, cracks, or seams; smooth edges; edge camber (in each 300 mm of length) of less than or equal to 7 mm arc height; and cross bow (per mm of width) of 0.015 mm maximum, the foregoing designated as X-010;

(XXVI) cold-rolled products designated as X-015, as described below:

- (A) uncoated flat products, less than 4.75 mm in thickness, not further worked than cold-rolled, comprising either—
 - (I) products known as "Grade C80M" in widths less than 300 mm and thickness greater than 0.25 mm; containing, by weight, 0.70 percent carbon, 0.30 percent silicon, and 0.30 percent manganese and also containing, by weight, 0.03 percent phosphorus, 0.02 percent sulfur, 0.35 percent chromium, 0.10 percent copper, 0.20 percent nickel, 0.02 percent aluminum, 0.001 percent oxide, 0.003 percent titanium and 0.01 percent tin;
 - (II) products known as "Grade 16MnCr5M2" described in industry usage as of carbon steel, produced in widths less than 300mm and thickness greater than 0.25 mm containing, by weight, 0.11 percent carbon, 0.20 percent silicon, and 0.85 percent manganese and also containing, by weight, 0.025 percent phosphorus and 0.01 percent sulfur with the combination of phosphorous and sulphur not to exceed 0.03 percent, 0.95 percent chromium, 0.15 percent copper, 0.15 percent nickel and 0.08 percent aluminum; or

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- (B) bonderized (phosphate coated) cold-rolled, flat-rolled products, less than 4.75 mm in thickness, comprising--
- (I) products known as "Grade C15M," which are bonderized flat-rolled products described in industry usage as of carbon steel, produced in widths of less than 300 mm and thickness greater than 0.25 mm; containing, by weight, 0.16 percent carbon, 0.20 percent silicon, 0.40 percent manganese, 0.25 percent phosphorus, 0.20 percent sulfur, 0.30 percent chromium, 0.30 percent copper, 0.45 percent nickel and 0.15 percent aluminum;
 - (II) products known as "Grade MRST443," which are bonderized flat-rolled products described in industry usage as of carbon steel, produced in widths less than 300 mm and thickness greater than 0.25 mm; containing, by weight, 0.10 percent carbon, 0.10 percent silicon, 0.80 percent manganese, 0.04 percent phosphorus, 0.03 percent sulfur, 0.007 percent nitrogen and 0.18 percent aluminum;
 - (III) products known as "Grade 16MnCr5M," which are bonderized flat-rolled products described in industry usage as of carbon steel, produced in widths less than 300 mm and thickness greater than 0.25 mm; containing, by weight, 0.13 percent carbon, 0.20 percent silicon, 1.25 percent manganese, 0.02 percent phosphorus, 0.01 percent sulfur, with the combination of phosphorus and sulphur not to exceed 0.03 percent and also containing, by weight, 1.2 percent chromium, 0.12 percent copper, 0.15 percent nickel, 0.008 percent nitrogen, and 0.15 percent aluminum; or
 - (IV) products known as "Grade C16M," which are bonderized flat-rolled product described in industry usage as of carbon steel, produced in widths less than 300 mm and thickness greater than 0.25 mm; containing, by weight, 0.20 percent carbon, 0.15 percent silicon, 1.25 percent manganese, 0.025 percent phosphorus, 0.015 percent sulfur, with the combination of phosphorus and sulphur not to exceed 0.03 percent and also containing, by weight, 0.90 percent chromium, 0.15 percent copper, 0.15 percent nickel, 0.009 percent nitrogen and 0.08 percent aluminum;
- (xxvii) products designated as X-036, as described below:
- (A) certain full-hard cold-rolled continuously cast steel (including tin mill black plate), which meets the following characteristics (ASTM 625-76 D <Modified>); chemical composition (in percent by weight): carbon 0.02 - 0.06, silicon 0.03; manganese 0.20 - 0.40; phosphorus 0.02; sulfur 0.023 (aim 0.018); aluminum 0.03 - 0.08 (aim 0.050); nitrogen 0.003 - 0.008 (aim 0.005); thickness tolerance +/- 5 percent guaranteed from 31.7 mm from width edge, width tolerance -0/+6.98 mm; flatness deviation: 20 'I' units; transverse curvature: 3.17 mm; hardness (HR30T): 53 +/-5; inclusion level: SEM shall not reveal oxides greater than 1 micron and inclusion groups or clusters shall not exceed 5 micron in length; applicable gauge and widths: 0.2081 mm nominal x 862.94 mm, 0.2284 mm nominal x 829.95 mm, 0.2589 mm nominal x 824.87 mm, 0.3096mm nominal x 872.46 mm or 0.3096 mm nominal x 913.71 mm;
 - (B) certain flat products for battery cell flat products (JIS 3141 - modified), which are continuous annealed cold-rolled continuously cast steel (including tin mill black plate), which meets the following characteristics: chemical composition (in percent by weight): carbon 0.08, silicon 0.03, manganese 0.45, phosphorus 0.02, sulfur 0.02, aluminum 0.08, arsenic 0.02, copper 0.05, nitrogen 0.004, chromium 0.05, nickel 0.05 and molybdenum 0.01; thickness tolerance: +/- 5 percent, guaranteed from 31.7 mm from width edge; width tolerance: -0/+ 6.9 mm; flatness deviation: 10 'I' units; transverse curvature: 2.99 mm; hardness (HR15T): 76-82; tensile strength: 345-414 N/mm²; yield strength 241-310 N/mm²; elongation: 25%; grain size (ASTM) 9-11, Delta r value less than +/- 0.2; surface roughness (RA- microns): 0.25- 0.51; nonmetallic inclusions: 0.20 pcs./ m² as measured by IDD (Internal Defect Detector) instrument designed by Toyo Kohan;

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(xxviii) flat-rolled products designated as X-054, as described below:

- (A) products known as "G-type material," which are aluminum killed cold-rolled steel in coils that have increased tensile strength of 800 to 1200 N/mm², ultra-flat, and which meet the following characteristics: thickness 0.025 mm to 0.254 mm, width 380 mm to 888 mm; chemical composition : carbon content less than 0.01 percent by weight, nitrogen content in the range 0.01 - 0.017 percent by weight, and manganese content in the range 0.6 - 0.85 percent by weight; or
- (B) products known as "Invar," which are certain aperture mask iron-nickel low thermal expansion Invar-type alloy products used exclusively for manufacturing shadow/aperture masks, which has an ultra-flat surface and which meets the following characteristics: thickness: 0.025 mm to 0.254 mm, width: 380 mm to 888 mm, chemical composition nickel content in the range 30.0 - 37.0 percent, by weight, cobalt content up to 5.0 percent, by weight, and sulfur content not more than 0.0030 percent, by weight; having thermal expansion coefficient not more than $1.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$;

(xxix) cold-rolled products known as "SPC 120," in coils, having a thickness of 1.6 mm and a width of 1040 mm, having a tensile strength of 827 MPa or more (provided for in subheading 7209.16.00), the foregoing designated as X-065;

(xxx) texture rolled carbon steel flat-rolled product (TRC), not further worked than cold rolled, designated as X-205, the foregoing with a carbon content of 0.70 percent to 0.95 percent, roll-hardened to a minimum tensile strength of 1700 N/mm², with a thickness of 0.10 mm to 1.80 mm and a width of 200 mm or less; tensile strength varies depending on the thickness of the product: 2300 - 2500 N/mm² for thickness ranging from 0.10 mm to 0.18 mm; 2250-2470 N/mm² for thickness ranging from 0.19 mm to 0.25 mm; 1900 - 2400 N/mm² for thickness ranging from 0.26 mm to 0.79 mm; and 1750 - 2250 N/mm² for thickness ranging from 0.80 mm to 2.00 mm; meeting the specific tensile/pressure requirements or Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 209; having microscopic inclusion level to DIN 50602 Rev. 9/85, section 1: SS max 3, OA, OS max 1, OG max 2; produced with OG being less than 27 microns; with chemical analysis: carbon 0.65 - 0.95 percent, silicon 0.30 percent maximum, manganese 0.55 percent maximum, phosphorus 0.02 percent maximum, sulfur 0.008 percent maximum, chromium 0.15 percent maximum and copper 0.12 percent; with a surface finish that is bright, free of roll marks, scratches, notches and cracks; longitude surface lines maximum 0.003 mm (RT - measurement method) for thickness of less than 0.66 mm and 0.005 mm for thickness over 0.60 mm.; free of complete decarburization;

(xxxi) high-nickel alloy, flat-rolled product, not further worked than cold-rolled, 4.75 mm or greater in thickness, designated as X-083, containing, by weight, at least 14 percent nickel or 25 percent cobalt with or without other elements; controlled expansion alloys are composed according to specifications ASTM F15, ASTM F30, ASTM B753, and ASTM F1684; magnetic alloys composed according to specifications ASTM B753 or ASTM A801;

(xxxii) products designated as X-142, as described below:

- (A) non-oriented, high silicon, magnetic steel flat-rolled product, with the following characteristics: thickness 0.05-0.20 mm; width 20-600 mm; chemical composition (by weight in percent): carbon (maximum 0.010), manganese (maximum 0.15), phosphorus (maximum 0.015), sulfur (maximum 0.005), silicon (minimum 5.0, max 7.0), aluminum (maximum 0.004); mechanical properties: hardness of 380-420 μ HV (micro vickers); magnetic properties: magnetostriction ($< 1.0 \times 10^{-6}$ (λ 10/400 magnetostriction at 400 Hz, 1T=10 kG));
- (B) cold-rolled carbon steel coils meeting the requirements of one or more of the products listed below (imported under subheading 7209.16.00, 7209.18.15 or 7209.18.25):
 - (I) product 1: thickness 0.6 mm - less than 0.8 mm; minimum tensile strength 780 N/mm²; yield strength 420 - 645 N/mm²; elongation 14 percent - 25 percent; chemical composition: carbon maximum 0.10 percent by weight; silicon maximum

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- 0.80 percent by weight, manganese maximum 1.80 percent by weight, phosphorus maximum 0.015 percent by weight, silicon maximum 0.010 percent by weight;
- (II) product 2: thickness 0.8 mm - less than 1.0 mm; minimum tensile strength 780 N/mm²; yield strength 410 N/mm² - 635 N/mm²; elongation 15 - 26 percent; chemical composition: carbon maximum 0.10 percent by weight, silicon maximum 0.80 percent by weight, manganese maximum 1.80 percent by weight, phosphorus maximum 0.015 percent by weight, silicon maximum 0.010 percent by weight;
- (III) product 3: thickness 1.0 mm - less than 1.2 mm; minimum tensile strength 780 N/mm²; yield strength 400 - 625 N/mm²; elongation 16 - 27 percent; chemical composition: carbon maximum 0.10 percent by weight, silicon maximum 0.80 percent by weight, manganese maximum 1.80 percent by weight, phosphorus maximum 0.015 percent by weight, silicon maximum 0.010 percent by weight;
- (IV) product 4: thickness 1.2 mm - less than 1.6 mm; minimum tensile strength 780 N/mm²; yield strength 400 - 625 N/mm²; elongation 15 - 28 percent; chemical composition: carbon maximum 0.10 percent by weight, silicon maximum 0.80 percent by weight, manganese maximum 1.80 percent by weight, phosphorus maximum 0.015 percent by weight, silicon maximum 0.010 percent by weight;
- (V) product 5: thickness 1.6 mm - 2.3 mm; minimum tensile strength 780 N/mm²; yield strength 400 - 625 N/mm²; elongation minimum 18 percent; chemical composition: carbon maximum 0.10 percent by weight, silicon maximum 0.80 percent by weight, manganese maximum 1.80 percent by weight, phosphorus maximum 0.015 percent by weight, silicon maximum 0.010 percent by weight.
- (VI) product 6: thickness 0.8 mm - less than 1.0 mm; minimum tensile strength 1180 N/mm²; yield strength 835 - 1225 N/mm²; elongation 5 - 10 percent; chemical composition: carbon maximum 0.15 percent by weight; silicon maximum 0.80 percent by weight; manganese maximum 2.00 percent by weight; phosphorus maximum 0.010 percent by weight; silicon maximum 0.010 percent by weight;
- (VII) product 7: thickness 1.0 mm - less than 1.2 mm; minimum tensile strength 1180 N/mm²; yield strength 825 - 1215 N/mm²; elongation 6 - 17 percent; chemical composition: carbon maximum 0.15 percent by weight; silicon maximum 0.80 percent by weight; manganese maximum 2.00 percent by weight; phosphorus maximum 0.010 percent by weight; silicon maximum 0.010 percent by weight;
- (VIII) product 8: thickness 1.2 mm - less than 1.6 mm; minimum tensile strength 1180 N/mm²; yield strength 825 - 1215 N/mm²; elongation 7 - 18 percent; chemical composition: carbon maximum 0.15 percent by weight; silicon maximum 0.80 percent by weight; manganese maximum 2.00 percent by weight; phosphorus maximum 0.010 percent by weight; silicon maximum 0.010 percent by weight;
- (IX) product 9: thickness 1.6 mm - 2.3 mm; minimum tensile strength 1180 N/mm²; yield strength 825 - 1215 N/mm²; elongation minimum 8 percent; chemical composition: carbon maximum 0.15 percent by weight; silicon maximum 0.80 percent by weight; manganese maximum 2.00 percent by weight; phosphorus maximum 0.010 percent by weight; silicon maximum 0.010 percent by weight;
- (X) product 10: thickness 1.0 mm - less than 1.2 mm; minimum tensile strength 1270 N/mm²; yield strength 980 - 1270 N/mm²; elongation 6 - 17 percent; chemical composition: carbon maximum 0.15 percent by weight; silicon maximum 0.80 percent by weight; manganese maximum 2.00 percent by weight; phosphorus maximum 0.010 percent by weight; silicon maximum 0.010 percent by weight;
- (XI) product 11: thickness 1.2 mm - less than 1.6 mm; minimum tensile strength 1270

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- N/mm²; yield strength 980 - 1270 N/mm²; elongation 6 - 17 percent; chemical composition: carbon maximum 0.15 percent by weight; silicon maximum 0.80 percent by weight; manganese maximum 2.00 percent by weight; phosphorus maximum 0.010 percent by weight; silicon maximum 0.010 percent by weight;
- (XII) product 12: thickness 1.6 mm - 2.3 mm; minimum tensile strength 1270 N/mm²; yield strength 980 - 1270 N/mm²; elongation minimum 6%; chemical composition: carbon maximum 0.15 percent by weight; silicon maximum 0.80 percent by weight; manganese maximum 2.00 percent by weight; phosphorus maximum 0.010 percent by weight; silicon maximum 0.010 percent by weight;
- (XIII) product 13: thickness 1.0 mm - less than 1.2 mm; minimum tensile strength 1470 N/mm²; yield strength 1040 - 1500 N/mm²; elongation 3 - 15 percent; chemical composition: carbon maximum 0.21 percent by weight; silicon maximum 0.60 percent by weight; manganese maximum 2.00 percent by weight; phosphorus maximum 0.010 percent by weight; silicon maximum 0.010 percent by weight;
- (XIV) product 14: thickness 1.2 mm - less than 1.6 mm; minimum tensile strength 1470 N/mm²; yield strength 1040 - 1500 N/mm²; elongation 3 - 15 percent; chemical composition: carbon maximum 0.21 percent by weight; silicon maximum 0.60 percent by weight; manganese maximum 2.00 percent by weight; phosphorus maximum 0.010 percent by weight; silicon maximum 0.010 percent by weight; or
- (XV) product 15: thickness 1.6 mm - 2.3 mm; minimum tensile strength 1470 N/mm²; yield strength 1040 - 1500 N/mm²; elongation minimum 3 percent; chemical composition: carbon maximum 0.21 percent by weight; silicon maximum 0.60 percent by weight; manganese maximum 2.00 percent by weight; phosphorus maximum 0.010 percent by weight; silicon maximum 0.010 percent by weight; or
- (C) cold-rolled steel for porcelain enameling, the foregoing being continuous annealed cold-reduced steel with a nominal thickness of not more than 0.048 mm and widths from 76.2 mm to 152.4 mm, having a chemical composition, by weight, of not more than 0.004 percent carbon, nor more than 0.010 percent aluminum, 0.006 percent or more of nitrogen, 0.012 percent or more of boron, not more than 0.005 percent silicon, and 0.010 percent or more of oxygen; having no intentional addition of and less than 0.002 percent by weight of titanium, no intentional addition of and less than 0.002 percent by weight of vanadium, no intentional addition of and less than 0.002 percent by weight of niobium, and no intentional addition of and less than 0.002 percent by weight of antimony; having a yield strength of from 179.3 MPa to 344.7 MPa, a tensile strength of from 303.7 MPa to 413.7 MPa, a percent of elongation of from 28 percent to 46 percent on a standard ASTM sample with a 5.08 mm gauge length; for Fishscale resistance: hydrogen traps provided; with a product shape of flat after enameling, with flat defined as less than or equal to 1 | 1 unit with no coil set;
- (xxxiii) cold-rolled flat rolled products designated as X-155 and X-057, with specification SAE 1095; surface finish: Brite No. 2; Rockwell hardness: RC 21 - RC 30; decarburization: .0127 mm maximum; thickness tolerance of 5.964 mm and gauge tolerance of +/- 0.0127 mm, thickness tolerance of 0.431 mm and gauge tolerance of +/- 0.0127 mm or thickness tolerance of 0.888 mm and gauge tolerance of +/- 0.025 mm;
- (xxxiv) cold-rolled products designated as X-187, as described below:
- (A) flat-rolled product, not further worked than cold rolled, known as "C 125 pin point," with carbon content, by weight, of approximately 1.25 percent with a pin point carbide structure that means a very high number of carbide in the material structure; thickness between 0.6mm to 0.9mm and a width between 200mm and 400mm; not hardened and tempered, but only cold-rolled;

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- (B) cold-rolled product known as "SORBITEX," flat-rolled, which is a special texture rolled, high carbon spring steel product with a special aligned grain structure, provided for in subheading 7226.92.80; thickness: 0.0990mm - 1.5228mm; width: 2.9959mm - 199.75mm; chemical composition: carbon 0.76 - 0.96 percent by weight, silicon 0.10 - 0.35 percent by weight, manganese 0.30 - 0.60 percent by weight, phosphorus less than 0.025 percent by weight, sulfur less than 0.020 percent by weight, aluminum less than 0.060 percent by weight, chromium less than 0.30 percent by weight, nickel less than 0.20 percent by weight, copper 0.20 percent by weight; tensile strength 1,689 MPa to 2,516 MPa;
 - (C) cold-rolled product known as feeler gauge carbon strip (H & T), hardened and tempered, provided for in subheading 7211.90.00, grades Eberle 18, 18C (SAE 1095 modified alloyed steel), thickness range 0.025 mm - 1.142 mm, thickness tolerances T2 - T4 international standard, maximum width 12.63 mm, polished surface, tensile strength 1,696 MPa - 2,096 MPa, edges deburred or rounded;
 - (D) cold-rolled product known as carbon reed steel, hardened and tempered, Eberle 18, 18C (SAE 1095 modified alloyed steel), thickness range 0.0203 mm - 1.015 mm, width range 93.36mm - 11.98 mm, with narrow tolerances +/- 0.03985 mm - 0.05990 mm, tensile strength 1599 MPa - 2199 MPa, bright polished surface Rmax 1.5 - 3.0 micrometers, high precision straightness maximum deviation 0.56mm/m, flatness deviation 0.1 - 0.3 percent of the width, deburred or extra smooth rounded edges;
 - (E) blank band steel for motor controls, with a thickness exceeding 0.25mm, in the dimension 39.8mm by 3.05mm (121.3 mm²) and 44.9 by 2.53 (114 mm²); several individual rings are welded together and are delivered as a continuous, oscillating band on a spool; or
 - (F) trimetallic product composed of stainless steel flat-rolled product beam welded to two other non-iron based flat-rolled products; width maximum 51 mm, thickness 0.203 mm - 0.51 mm, high precision straightness and flatness, edges machined;
- (xxxv) corrosion resistant nickel plated battery cell flat-rolled products, designated X-109, as described below:
- (A) nickel-graphite plated, diffusion annealed, tin-nickel plated carbon products, with a natural composition mixture of nickel and graphite electrolytically plated to the top side of diffusion annealed tin-nickel plated carbon steel strip with a cold rolled or tin mill black plate base metal conforming to chemical requirements based on AISI 1006; having both sides of the cold rolled substrate electrolytically plated with natural nickel, with the top side of the nickel plated strip electrolytically plated with tin and then annealed to create a diffusion between the nickel and tin layers in which a nickel-tin alloy is created, and an additional layer of mixture of natural nickel and graphite then electrolytically plated on the top side of the strip of the nickel-tin alloy; having a coating thickness: top side: nickel-graphite, tin-nickel layer = 1.0 micrometers; tin layer only = 0.05 micrometers, nickel-graphite layer only > 0.2 micrometers, and bottom side: nickel layer = 1.0 micrometers;
 - (B) nickel-graphite, diffusion annealed, nickel plated carbon products, having a natural composition mixture of nickel and graphite electrolytically plated to the top side of diffusion annealed nickel plated steel strip with a cold rolled or tin mill black plate base metal conforming to chemical requirements based on AISI 1006; with both sides of the cold rolled base metal initially electrolytically plated with natural nickel, and the material then annealed to create a diffusion between the nickel and the iron substrate; with an additional layer of natural nickel-graphite then electrolytically plated on the top side of the strip of the nickel plated steel strip; with the nickel-graphite, nickel plated material sufficiently ductile and adherent to the substrate to permit forming without cracking, flaking, peeling, or any other evidence of separation; having a coating thickness: top side: nickel-graphite, tin-nickel layer = 1.0 micrometers; nickel-graphite layer = 0.5 micrometers; bottom side: nickel layer = 1.0 micrometers;

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- (C) diffusion annealed nickel-graphite plated products, which are cold-rolled or tin mill black plate base metal conforming to the chemical requirements based on AISI 1006; having the bottom side of the base metal first electrolytically plated with natural nickel, and the top side of the strip then plated with a nickel-graphite composition; with the strip then annealed to create a diffusion of the nickel-graphite and the iron substrate on the bottom side; with the nickel-graphite and nickel plated material sufficiently ductile and adherent to the substrate to permit forming without cracking, flaking, peeling, or any other evidence of separation; having coating thickness: top side: nickel-graphite layer = 1.0 micrometers; bottom side: nickel layer = 1.0 micrometers;
- (D) nickel-phosphorous plated diffusion annealed nickel plated carbon product, having a natural composition mixture of nickel and phosphorus electrolytically plated to the top side of a diffusion annealed nickel plated steel strip with a cold rolled or tin mill black plate base metal conforming to the chemical requirements based on AISI 1006; with both sides of the base metal initially electrolytically plated with natural nickel, and the material then annealed to create a diffusion of the nickel and iron substrate; another layer of the natural nickel-phosphorous then electrolytically plated on the top side of the nickel plated steel strip; with the nickel-phosphorous, nickel plated material sufficiently ductile and adherent to the substrate to permit forming without cracking, flaking, peeling, or any other evidence of separation; having a coating thickness: top side: nickel-phosphorous, nickel layer = 1.0 micrometers; nickel-phosphorous layer = 0.1 micrometers; bottom side: nickel layer = 1.0 micrometers; or
- (E) diffusion annealed, tin-nickel plated products, electrolytically plated with natural nickel to the top side of a diffusion annealed tin-nickel plated cold rolled or tin mill black plate base metal conforming to the chemical requirements based on AISI 1006; with both sides of the cold rolled strip initially electrolytically plated with natural nickel, with the top side of the nickel plated strip electrolytically plated with tin and then annealed to create a diffusion between the nickel and tin layers in which a nickel-tin alloy is created, and an additional layer of natural nickel then electrolytically plated on the top side of the strip of the nickel-tin alloy; sufficiently ductile and adherent to the substrate to permit forming without cracking, flaking, peeling or any other evidence of separation; having coating thickness: top side: nickel-tin-nickel combination layer = 1.0 micron meters; tin layer only = 0.05 micrometers; bottom side: nickel layer = 1.0 micrometers; the foregoing designated as X-109;
- (xxxvi) flat-rolled products (provided for in subheading 7210.49.00), designated as X-061 or X-065, other than of high-strength steel, known as "ASE Iron Flash" and either-
- (A) having a base layer of zinc-based zinc-iron alloy applied by hot-dipping and a surface layer of iron-zinc alloy applied by electrolytic process, the weight of the coating and plating not over 40 percent by weight of zinc; or
- (B) two-layer-coated corrosion-resistant steel with coating composed of (1) a base coating layer of zinc-based zinc-iron alloy by hot-dip galvanizing process, and (2) a surface coating layer of iron-zinc alloy by electro-galvanizing process, having an effective amount of zinc up to 40 percent by weight, the foregoing designated as X-065;
- (xxxvii) products designated as X-075, known as alloy aluminized steel sheet, in coils, 0.58 mm minimum by 1214.44 mm by coil, ASTM A463, type 1, DZ, T1-25 coating, latest addition extra smooth, non-chromated, tension leveled, temper rolled, reduction to be 1.25 percent or more tension leveled; flatness to be 3.18 mm maximum deviation in 0.76 m electrostatic oiling; 75 MG each side maximum, no "sag" or "header" lines, no surface defects, 508 - 609.6 mm coil ID; 9071.85 kg maximum coil weights, must enamel without "blisters" or visible surface defects (provided for in subheading 7225.99.00);
- (xxxviii) corrosion resistant products designated as X-104, as described below:
- (A) flat-rolled products (provided for in subheading 7212.60.00), clad on each surface with aluminum which measures less than 10 percent of the total thickness of the material;

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- (B) flat-rolled products (provided for in subheading 7225.99.00), containing less than 24 percent by weight of nickel, having a thickness over 0.27 mm but not over 0.33 mm, coated with aluminum, also designated as X-067; and
- (C) flat-rolled products (provided for in subheading 7212.60.00), in coils, of a thickness from 1.10 mm to 4.90 mm, inclusive; of a width from 76 mm to 250 mm, inclusive; and of the following specified content by weight: carbon under 0.10 percent, manganese under 0.40 percent, phosphorus under 0.04 percent, sulfur under 0.05 percent and silicon under 0.05 percent; the forgoing clad with aluminum having the following specified content by weight: copper under 2.51 percent, tin under 15.10 percent, lead under 2.0 percent, antimony under 0.50 percent, silicon under 3.0 percent and other materials less than 1.25 percent; and also designated as X-107;

(XXXIX) heat shrinkable (HS) band products designated as X-142, as described below:

- (A) products known as "21 RS" (suitable for use in 20" CRTs) or "38 RS" (suitable for use in 36" CRTs), the foregoing which are electrogalvanized steel sheet and coil with the following specifications: tensile strength 45-49 kg/mm²; yield point 33-37 kg/mm², magnetic properties 450 μ or more, coating weights of zinc 7 g/m² minimum and chromium 20-60 mg/m², thickness tolerance \pm 5% and chemical composition (in percentage by weight) carbon 0.07 maximum, silicon 2.0 maximum, manganese 2.0 maximum, phosphorus 0.15 maximum and sulfur 0.02 maximum;
- (B) product known as "42 RS" (suitable for use in 40" CRTs), the foregoing which is electrogalvanized steel sheet and coil with the following specifications: tensile strength 45-49 kg/mm², yield point 33-37 kg/mm², magnetic properties 450 μ or more, coating weights of zinc 17 g/m² minimum, special chromate treatment with a thickness of film 0.2-0.8 μ m, thickness tolerance \pm 5 percent, with chemical composition (in percentage by weight) carbon 0.07 maximum, silicon 2.0 maximum, manganese 2.0 maximum, phosphorus 0.15 maximum and sulfur 0.02 maximum and with zinc-nickel alloy electroplating;
- (C) products known as "34 RS" (suitable for use in 32" CRTs), the foregoing which are high strength electrolytic zinc coated silicon steel sheets and strips with the following specifications: thickness 1.20 mm, thickness tolerance \pm 60 μ m, width tolerance -0/+7 mm, tensile strength 41-45 kg/mm², yield point 26-30 kg/mm², magnetic properties of permeability, thickness of 1.20 mm with specifications of μ =800, with zinc-nickel alloy electroplating, coating weights of zinc 17-24 g/m² and chromium 40-70 mg/m², chemical treatment 0.5-1.1 g/m², maximum deviation from horizontal flat surface of 5 mm maximum; with the camber of mother coils not larger than 2 mm per 2000 mm in length; with chemical composition (in percentage by weight) of carbon 0.005 maximum, silicon 1.0-1.6, manganese 0.6 maximum, phosphorus 0.13 maximum and sulfur 0.03 maximum;
- (D) products known as "29 RS" (suitable for use in 27" CRTs), the foregoing which are high strength electrolytic zinc coated silicon steel sheets and strips with the following specifications: thickness 1.0 mm, thickness tolerance \pm 50 μ , width tolerance -0/+7 mm, tensile strength 45-49 kg/mm², yield point 32-36 kg/mm², magnetic properties of permeability thickness of 1.0 mm, with specification of μ =500, zinc-nickel alloy electroplating, coating weights of zinc 17-24 g/m² and chromium 45-75 mg/m², maximum deviation from horizon flat surface of 5 mm maximum, with the camber of mother coils not larger than 2 mm per 2000 mm in length, with chemical composition (in percent by weight) carbon 0.005 maximum, silicon 1.0-1.6, manganese 0.6 maximum, phosphorus 0.15 maximum and sulfur 0.03 maximum;
- (E) products suitable for use in 32V PF and 36V PF picture tubes, the foregoing which are electrolytic zinc-nickel coated steel known as "NKCA440E" with a chemical composition (in percent by weight) of carbon less than 0.010%, manganese less than 0.6%, phosphorus less than 0.15%, sulfur less than 0.03%, silicon 1.0-1.6% and iron the remainder, with a

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- thickness of 1.20 mm, thickness tolerance \pm 0.09 mm, width tolerance \pm 0.2mm, tensile strength 45.9 - 64.2 kg/mm², yield point 31.6-36.7 kg/mm², permeability 450 - 630 (at the magnetic force of 0.35 Oe, according to JIS C 2550), with coating weight of 20 g/mm² (minimum 17 g/mm², maximum 26 g/mm²; approx. thickness 3 μ m); or
- (F) electrogalvanized flat-rolled products (provided for in subheadings 7225.91.00 or 7226.93.00), annealed, containing from 0.0020 percent to 0.0035 percent by weight of boron, from 0.03 percent to 0.6 percent carbon, having a Rockwell hardness from 45 to 60 and a thickness over 0.312 mm but not over 0.38 mm;
- (xl) corrosion-resistant products designated as X-176, as described below:
- (A) electrogalvanized flat-rolled products, whether or not including chromate or a chromate-free coating, with the following specifications: tensile strength 45 - 49 kg/mm², yield point 33 - 37 kg/mm², magnetic properties 450 μ or more, zinc-nickel alloy electroplating, coating weights of zinc 17 g/m² minimum and if applicable chromium 20 - 60 mg/m² and thickness tolerance \pm 5 percent; having the following chemical composition (in percent by weight): carbon 0.07 maximum, silicon 2.0 maximum, manganese 2.0 maximum, phosphorus 0.15 maximum and sulfur 0.02 maximum;
- (B) electrogalvanized flat-rolled products, whether or not including chromate or a chromate-free coating, with the following specifications: tensile strength 45 - 49 kg/mm², yield point 33 - 37 kg/mm², magnetic properties 450 μ or more, zinc-nickel alloy electroplating, coating weights of zinc 17 g/m² minimum and if applicable special chromate treatment with a thickness of film of 0.2 - 0.8 μ m and thickness tolerance \pm 5 percent; having the following chemical composition (in percent by weight): carbon 0.07 maximum, silicon 2.0 maximum, manganese 2.0 maximum, phosphorus 0.15 maximum and sulfur 0.02 maximum;
- (C) high strength electrolytic zinc-coated silicon steel flat-rolled products, whether or not including a chromate or chromate-free coating, with the following specifications: thickness 1.20 mm, thickness tolerance \pm 60 μ m, width tolerance -0/+7 mm, tensile strength 41 - 45 kg/mm², yield point 26 - 30 kg/mm²; magnetic properties of permeability: thickness of 1.20 mm with specification of μ = 800; zinc-nickel alloy electroplating, coating weights of zinc 17 - 24 g/m² minimum and if applicable chromium 40 - 70 mg/m²; chemical treatment of 0.5 - 1.1 g/m², maximum deviation from horizontal flat surface of 5 mm or more; with the camber of mother coils not larger than 2 mm per 2000 mm in length; having the following chemical composition (in percent by weight): carbon 0.005 maximum, silicon 1.0 - 1.6, manganese 0.6 maximum, phosphorus 0.13 maximum and sulfur 0.03 maximum; or
- (D) high strength electrolytic zinc-coated silicon steel flat-rolled products, whether or not including a chromate or chromate-free coating, with the following specifications: thickness 1.0 mm, thickness tolerance \pm 50 μ , width tolerance -0/+7 mm, tensile strength 45 - 49 kg/mm², yield point 32 - 36 kg/mm²; magnetic properties of permeability: thickness of 1.00 mm with specification of μ = 500; zinc-nickel alloy electroplating, coating weights of zinc 17 - 24 g/m² minimum and if applicable chromium 45 - 75 mg/m²; maximum deviation from horizontal flat surface of 5 mm maximum; with the camber of mother coils not larger than 2 mm per 2000 mm in length; having the following chemical composition (in percent by weight): carbon 0.005 maximum, silicon 1.0 - 1.6, manganese 0.6 maximum, phosphorus 0.15 maximum and sulfur 0.03 maximum;
- (xli) electrolytically tin-coated steel products, having differential coating with 22.4 g/m² box equivalent on the heavy side, with varied coating equivalents on the lighter side (as described below), with a continuous cast steel chemistry of type MR, with a surface finish of type 7B or 7C, with a surface passivation of 5.38 mg/m² of chromium applied as a cathodic dichromate treatment, with ultra flat scroll cut sheet form, with CAT 5 temper with 22.4/2.24 g/m² coating, with a lithograph logo printed in a uniform pattern on the 2.24 g/m² coating side with a clear protective coat, with both sides waxed to a level of 108-144 mg/m², with ordered dimension combinations of (1) 0.208 mm thickness and 887.4 mm by 806.4 mm scroll cut dimensions; or (2) 0.208 mm thickness and 868.4

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mm by 738.5 mm scroll cut dimensions; or (3) 0.300 mm thickness and 776.3 mm by 866.8 mm scroll cut dimension, all the foregoing designated as X-039, X-061 or X-075;

- (xlii) tin mill products for battery containers, tin and nickel plated on a cold rolled or tin mill black plate base metal conforming to chemical requirements based on AISI 1006; having both sides of the cold rolled substrate electrolytically plated with natural nickel; then annealed to create a diffusion of the nickel and iron substrate; then an additional layer of natural tin electrolytically plated on the top side; and again annealed to create a diffusion of the tin and nickel alloys; with the tin-nickel, nickel plated material sufficiently ductile and adherent to the substrate to permit forming without cracking, flaking, peeling, or any other evidence of separation; having a coating thickness: top side: nickel-tin layer together measuring 1 micrometer; tin layer alone measuring 0.05 micrometer; bottom side: nickel layer measuring 1.0 micrometer; the foregoing designated as X-109;
- (xliii) steel products coated with a metallic chromium layer between 100 - 200 mg/m² and a chromium oxide layer between 5 - 30 mg/m², with a chemical composition, by weight, of 0.05 percent maximum carbon, 0.03 percent maximum silicon, 0.60 percent maximum manganese, 0.02 percent maximum phosphorus, and 0.02 percent maximum sulfur: if a product known as "42RSN" having a magnetic flux density ("Br") of 10 KG minimum and a coercive force ("Hc") of 3.8 Oe maximum, the foregoing designated X-142;
- (xliv) tin mill products designated as X-160 or X-128, as described below:
 - (A) products provided for in subheading 7326.90.85, with the following characteristics: ASTM A 657/623, T3 (temper), Base Weight 80, tin free steel, PC023 DRCAN Protact External Coat: Pet 20G, St/Internal Coat; Pet 20C, ST, RP, MR (Steel type), CA (continuous anneal), Light Stone Finish; or
 - (B) products provided for in subheading 7326.90.85, with the following specifications: laminated -15 microns PET colorless I/S & O/S, or laminated - 15 microns PET colorless I/S and 25 microns PET white O/S: ECCS (tin coating), CA (temper), 5C (surface finish), T5 (temper), MR, ordered width of 855.7 mm; or, ECCS, CA, 5C, T5, MR (ordered width of 846.1 mm; or, ECCS, CA, 5C, T5, MR (ordered widths of 896.9 mm and 900.1 mm);
- (xlv) hot-rolled bar (provided for in subheading 7228.30.80), containing by weight 0.80 percent or more but not more than 0.90 percent of carbon, 0.10 percent or more but not more than 0.45 percent of silicon, 12 percent or more but not more than 14 percent of manganese, not more than 0.035 percent of phosphorus, not more than 0.040 percent sulfur, not more than 0.5 percent of chromium, not more than 0.15 percent of molybdenum, and not more than 0.40 percent of nickel and designated as X-032;
- (xlvi) products designated as X-045, as described below:
 - (A) hot rolled profiles known as "T-bulb flanges," of trapezoidal cross-section, with rounded edges of 5 mm radius, with dimensions of the parallel sides of 90 mm to 250 mm, inclusive, and of 20 mm to 30 mm, inclusive; with a thickness of 25 mm or more but not more than 45 mm; certified and die stamped with the mark of a national shipbuilding classification society;
 - (B) specialized welded steel products known as "shipbuilding T-bulb profiles," engineered with life-cycle attributes to impede corrosion and yield superior strength to weight with reduced surface area while extending the lowest K-factor (fatigue) rating of any current symmetrical shipbuilding profile: with standard web heights of 350 to 1,000 mm and in web thicknesses of 11 to 16 mm; or
 - (C) specialized steel products known as "shipbuilding L-profiles," engineered with life-cycle attributes to impede corrosion while yielding superior strength to weight with reduced surface area; in sizes of 200 x 90 x 9 x 12 mm to 400 x 120 x 11.5 x 23 mm;

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- (xlvii) wire rod products known as "DSUS 70DH wire rod" and designated as X-177, the foregoing of stainless steel, having the following chemical composition (in percent by weight) carbon 0.60 - 0.70; silicon maximum 0.35; manganese 0.60 - 0.80; phosphorus maximum 0.30; sulfur maximum 0.010; chromium 12.50 - 13.50; with a delivered hardness of HRB 99 maximum and hardness after heat treatment of HRC minimum 58 (quenching 1050 °C for 20 - 30 minutes AC, sub-zero -73 °C for 1 HR, tempering 180 °C for 1 Hr AC);
- (xlviii) welded pipes and tubes designated as X-066, X-069, X-079, X-071, X-102, X-139 or X-182, as described below.
 - (A) products having an outside diameter measuring 457.2 mm or more but not more than 558.8 mm, with a wall thickness measuring 19.05 mm or more, regardless of grade;
 - (B) products having an outside diameter measuring 609.6 mm or more but less than 914.4 mm, the foregoing with a wall thickness measuring over 22.3 mm in grades A, B and X42; a wall thickness measuring over 19.05 mm in grades X52 through X5; or a wall thickness measuring over 17.48 mm in grade X60 or higher;
 - (C) products having an outside diameter measuring 762 mm or more but less than 914.4 mm, the foregoing with a wall thickness measuring over 31.75 mm in grades A, B and X42; a wall thickness measuring over 25.4 mm in grades X52 through X56; or a wall thickness measuring over 22.3 mm in grades X60 or higher;
 - (D) products having an outside diameter measuring 914.4 mm or more but less than 1066.8 mm, the foregoing with a wall thickness measuring over 34.93 mm in grades A, B and X42; a wall thickness measuring over 31.75 mm in grades X52 through X56; or a wall thickness measuring over 28.58 mm in grades X60 or greater;
 - (E) products having an outside diameter measuring 1066.8 mm or more but less than 1625.6 mm, the foregoing with a wall thickness measuring over 38.1 mm in grades A, B and X42; a wall thickness measuring over 34.93 mm in grades X52 through X56; or a wall thickness measuring over 31.75 mm in grades X60 or higher;
 - (F) products having an outside diameter measuring 1219.2 to 1320.8 mm, inclusive, with a wall thickness measuring 20.57 mm or more in grades X-80 or higher; or
 - (G) products having an outside diameter measuring 1219.2 to 1320.8 mm, inclusive, with a wall thickness of 13.72 mm or more in grades X-100 or higher; or
- (xlix) welded pipe and tube products designated as X-132, which are DOM tubing for electric submersible oil pump motors; with outside diameters of 95.25 mm to 171.83 mm, inclusive; having the following chemical composition (in percent by weight): carbon maximum 0.15; silicon 0.25 - 1.00, inclusive; manganese 0.30 - 0.60, inclusive; phosphorus maximum 0.030; sulfur maximum 0.030; chromium 8.00 - 10.00, inclusive; molybdenum 0.90 - 1.10, inclusive.
- (c) Goods may also be excluded from the application of relief if they are covered by a determination by the United States Trade Representative (USTR) published in the Federal Register by not later than July 3, 2002, or in March of any subsequent year in which this note remains in effect, that such goods should be exempt from the application of any rate of duty or tariff-rate quota otherwise imposed on goods described in the applicable superior text. Such a determination by the USTR under this subdivision may exempt specific additional steel products when entered from all countries or when entered from enumerated countries only, or may modify the product descriptions in subdivision (b) of this note. The USTR is authorized to modify or terminate any such determination during the effective period of the subheadings specified in the first sentence of subdivision (a) of this note and to specify, subsequent to the effective date specified in this note, that such steel products will be considered "goods excluded from the application of relief" upon publication by the USTR of a notice in the Federal Register. Such "goods excluded from the application of relief" shall not be counted toward any tariff-rate quota quantities specified for any quota period.
- (d) (i) For the purposes of this note and the application of subheadings 9903.72.30 through 9903.74.24,

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inclusive, except as otherwise provided in subdivision (d)(ii), the following developing countries that are members of the World Trade Organization shall not be subject to the rates of duty and tariff-rate quotas provided for therein:

Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa), Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Gabon, the Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

- (ii) The following limitations shall apply to the enumeration in subdivision (d)(i):
- (A) The exclusion provided for in subdivision (d)(i) of this note for Brazil shall not apply with respect to the application of subheadings 9903.72.30 through 9903.73.39, inclusive.
 - (B) The exclusion provided for in subdivision (d)(i) of this note for Moldova, Turkey and Venezuela shall not apply with respect to the application of subheadings 9903.73.65 through 9903.73.71, inclusive.
 - (C) The exclusion provided for in subdivision (d)(i) of this note for Thailand shall not apply with respect to the application of subheadings 9903.73.74 through 9903.73.86, inclusive.
 - (D) The exclusion provided for in subdivision (d)(i) of this note for India and Romania shall not apply with respect to the application of subheadings 9903.73.88 through 9903.73.95, inclusive.
- (iii) The United States Trade Representative is authorized to modify the provisions of subdivision (d)(i) and (d)(ii) upon publication of a notice in the Federal Register and may at any time provide that the exclusion provided for a country enumerated in subdivision (d)(i) shall not apply with respect to any subheading enumerated in the first sentence of subdivision (a) of this note.

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	Semi-finished products of steel (other than stainless steel or			
	tool steel), of rectangular cross section, having a width			
	measuring two or more times the thickness (provided for in			
	subheading 7207.12.00, 7207.20.00 or 7224.90.00), other			
	than products of Canada, Israel, Jordan and Mexico and			
	products of countries exempted by U.S. note 11(d) to this			
	subchapter (except products of Brazil):			
	Goods excluded from the application of relief under			
	U.S. note 11(b) to this subchapter:			
9903.72.30	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(v) to			
	this subchapter and designated as X-505.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.31	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(x) to this			
	subchapter and designated as X-137.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.34	Goods excluded from the application of relief under			
	U.S. note 11(c) to this subchapter.....	No change	No change	No change
	Other:			
	If entered during the period from March 20, 2002,			
	through March 19, 2003, inclusive:			
9903.72.38	In aggregate quantities of goods the			
	product of a foreign country specified			
	below, after which no such goods the			
	product of such country may be entered			
	during the remainder of such period:			
	Australia.....354,652,505 kg			
	Brazil.....2,539,566,320 kg			
	European Union...149,460,535 kg			
	Japan.....176,781,635 kg			
	Russia.....1,219,781,062 kg			
	Ukraine.....135,535,669 kg			
9903.72.40	All other.....323,021,274 kg.....	No change	No change	No change
	Other.....	The rate pro-	The rate pro-	The rate pro-
		vided in ch. 72	vided in ch. 72	vided in ch.
		+ 30%	+ 30%	72 + 30%
	If entered during the period from March 20, 2003,			
	through March 19, 2004, inclusive:			
9903.72.42	In aggregate quantities of goods the			
	product of a foreign country specified			
	below, after which no such goods the			
	product of such country may be entered			
	during the remainder of such period:			
	Australia.....387,490,700 kg			
	Brazil.....2,774,711,350 kg			
	European Union...163,299,474			
	Japan.....193,150,304 kg			
	Russia.....1,332,723,752 kg			
	Ukraine.....148,085,268 kg			
	All other.....352,930,651 kg.....	No change	No change	No change

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	[Semifinished ...]	:	:	:	:
	[Other:]	:	:	:	:
	[If...]	:	:	:	:
9903.72.44	Other.....	:	The rate pro-	The rate pro-	The rate pro-
		:	vided in ch. 72	vided in ch. 72	vided in ch.
		:	+ 24%	+ 24%	72 + 24%
	If entered during the period from March 20, 2004,	:	:	:	:
	through March 20, 2005, inclusive:	:	:	:	:
9903.72.46	In aggregate quantities of goods the	:	:	:	:
	product of a foreign country specified	:	:	:	:
	below, after which no such goods the	:	:	:	:
	product of such country may be entered	:	:	:	:
	during the remainder of such period:	:	:	:	:
	Australia.....420,328,895 kg	:	:	:	:
	Brazil.....3,009,856,379 kg	:	:	:	:
	European Union...177,138,412 kg	:	:	:	:
	Japan.....209,518,974 kg	:	:	:	:
	Russia..... 1,445,666,443 kg	:	:	:	:
	Ukraine.....160,634,867 kg	:	:	:	:
	All other.....382,640,028 kg.....	:	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.48	Other.....	:	The rate pro-	The rate pro-	The rate pro-
		:	vided in ch. 72	vided in ch. 72	vided in ch.
		:	+ 18%	+ 18%	72 + 18%
	Flat-rolled products of steel (other than stainless steel or	:	:	:	:
	tool steel) which are either (i) not cold-rolled, of a thickness	:	:	:	:
	of 4.75 mm or more, not in coils and not plated or coated,	:	:	:	:
	or (ii) clad but not plated or coated (all the foregoing	:	:	:	:
	provided for in subheading 7208.40.30, 7208.51.00,	:	:	:	:
	7208.52.00, 7208.90.00, 7210.90.10, 7211.13.00,	:	:	:	:
	7211.14.00, 7225.40.30, 7225.50.60 or 7226.91.50), other	:	:	:	:
	than products of Canada, Israel, Jordan and Mexico and	:	:	:	:
	products of countries exempted by U.S. note 11(d) to	:	:	:	:
	this subchapter (except products of Brazil):	:	:	:	:
	Goods excluded from the application of relief under	:	:	:	:
	U.S. note 11(b) to this subchapter:	:	:	:	:
9903.72.50	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xi) to	:	:	:	:
	this subchapter and designated as X-083.....	:	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.51	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xii) or (xxii) to	:	:	:	:
	this subchapter and designated as X-134.....	:	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.52	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xiii) to this	:	:	:	:
	subchapter and designated as X-115 or X-148.....	:	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.53	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xiv) to this	:	:	:	:
	subchapter and designated as X-100.....	:	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.57	Goods excluded from the application of relief under	:	:	:	:
	U.S. note 11(c) to this subchapter.....	:	No change	No change	No change
	Other:	:	:	:	:
9903.72.60	If entered during the period from March 20, 2002,	:	:	:	:
	through March 19, 2003, inclusive.....	:	The rate pro-	The rate pro-	The rate pro-
		:	vided in ch. 72	vided in ch. 72	vided in ch.
		:	+ 30%	+ 30%	72 + 30%
9903.72.61	If entered during the period from March 20, 2003,	:	:	:	:
	through March 19, 2004, inclusive.....	:	The rate pro-	The rate pro-	The rate pro-
		:	vided in ch. 72	vided in ch. 72	vided in ch.
		:	+ 24%	+ 24%	72 + 24%
	[Flat-rolled...]	:	:	:	:

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	[Other:]			
9903.72.62	If entered during the period from March 20, 2004, through March 20, 2005, inclusive	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 18%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 18%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 18%
	Flat-rolled products of steel (other than stainless steel or tool steel) not further worked than hot rolled, the foregoing either (i) in coils or (ii) not in coils and of a thickness of less than 4.75 mm (provided for in subheading 7208.10.15, 7208.10.30, 7208.10.60, 7208.25.30, 7208.26.00, 7208.27.00, 7208.36.00, 7208.37.00, 7208.38.00, 7208.39.00, 7208.40.60, 7208.53.00, 7208.54.00, 7211.14.00, 7211.19.15, 7211.19.20, 7211.19.30, 7211.19.45, 7211.19.60, 7211.19.75, 7225.30.30, 7225.30.70, 7225.40.70, 7226.91.70 or 7226.91.80), other than products of Canada, Israel, Jordan and Mexico and products of countries exempted by U.S. note 11(d) to this subchapter (except products of Brazil): Goods excluded from the application of relief under U.S. note 11(b) to this subchapter:			
9903.72.65	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xv) to this subchapter and designated as X-032	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.66	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xvi) to this subchapter and designated as X-046	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.67	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xvii) to this subchapter and designated as X-061	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.68	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xviii) to this subchapter and designated as X-075	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.69	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xix) to this subchapter and designated as X-108	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.70	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xx) to this subchapter and designated as X-116	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.71	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xxi) to this subchapter and designated as X-122	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.72	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xxii) to this subchapter and designated as X-134	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.73	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xxiii) to this subchapter and designated as X-142	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.74	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xxiv) to this subchapter and designated as X-139 or X-087	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.78	Goods excluded from the application of relief under U.S. note 11(c) to this subchapter	No change	No change	No change

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	[Flat-rolled... (con.):]			
	Other:			
9903.72.80	If entered during the period from March 20, 2002, through March 19, 2003, inclusive.....	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 30%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 30%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 30%
9903.72.81	If entered during the period from March 20, 2003, through March 19, 2004, inclusive.....	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 24%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 24%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 24%
9903.72.82	If entered during the period from March 20, 2004, through March 20, 2005, inclusive.....	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 18%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 18%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 18%
	Flat-rolled products of steel (other than stainless steel, tool steel or grain-oriented electrical steel), cold-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, whether or not in coils, if in coils of a thickness of less than 4.75 mm (provided for in subheading 7209.15.00, 7209.16.00, 7209.17.00, 7209.18.15, 7209.18.25, 7209.18.60, 7209.25.00, 7209.26.00, 7209.27.00, 7209.28.00, 7209.90.00, 7211.23.15, 7211.23.20, 7211.23.30, 7211.23.45, 7211.23.60, 7211.29.20, 7211.29.45, 7211.29.60, 7211.90.00, 7225.19.00, 7225.50.70, 7225.50.80, 7226.19.10, 7226.19.90, 7226.92.50, 7226.92.70 or 7226.92.80), other than products of Canada, Israel, Jordan and Mexico and products of countries exempted by U.S. note 11(d) to this subchapter (except products of Brazil):			
	Goods excluded from the application of relief under U.S. note 11(b) to this subchapter:			
9903.72.85	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(viii) to this subchapter and designated as X-508.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.86	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xxv) to this subchapter and designated as X-010.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.87	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xxvi) to this subchapter and designated as X-015.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.88	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xxvii) to this subchapter and designated as X-036.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.89	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xxviii) to this subchapter and designated as X-054.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.90	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xxix) to this subchapter and designated as X-065.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.92	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xxx) to this subchapter and designated as X-205.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.93	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xxxi) to this subchapter and designated as X-083.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.94	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xxxii) to this subchapter and designated as X-142.....	No change	No change	No change
	[Flat-rolled... (con.):]			

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	[Goods...(con.):]			
9903.72.95	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xxxiii) to this subchapter and designated as X-057 or X-155.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.72.96	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xxxiv) to this subchapter and designated as X-187.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.73.00	Goods excluded from the application of relief under U.S. note 11(c) to this subchapter.....	No change	No change	No change
	Other:			
9903.73.02	If entered during the period from March 20, 2002, through March 19, 2003, inclusive.....	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 30%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 30%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 30%
9903.73.03	If entered during the period from March 20, 2003, through March 19, 2004, inclusive.....	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 24%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 24%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 24%
9903.73.04	If entered during the period from March 20, 2004, through March 20, 2005, inclusive.....	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 18%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 18%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 18%
	Flat-rolled products of steel (other than stainless steel or tool steel), plated or coated, the foregoing other than products that are (i) clad, (ii) coated or plated with tin and (iii) coated or plated with chromium oxides or chromium and chromium oxides (provided for in subheading 7210.20.00, 7210.30.00, 7210.41.00, 7210.49.00, 7210.61.00, 7210.69.00, 7210.70.30, 7210.70.60, 7210.90.60, 7210.90.90, 7212.20.00, 7212.30.10, 7212.30.30, 7212.30.50, 7212.40.10, 7212.40.50, 7212.50.00, 7212.60.00, 7225.91.00, 7225.92.00, 7226.93.00, 7226.94.00 or 7226.99.00), other than products of Canada, Israel, Jordan and Mexico and products of countries exempted by U.S. note 11(d) to this subchapter (except products of Brazil):			
	Goods excluded from the application of relief under U.S. note 11(b) to this subchapter:			
9903.73.07	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(vi) to this subchapter and designated as X-506.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.73.08	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(vii) and designated as X-507.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.73.09	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xxxv) to this subchapter and designated as X-109.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.73.10	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xxxvi) to this subchapter and designated as X-061 or X-065.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.73.11	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xxxvii) to this subchapter and designated as X-075.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.73.12	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xxxviii) to this subchapter and designated as X-104, X-067 or X-107.....	No change	No change	No change
	[Flat-rolled...(con.):]			
	[Goods...(con.):]			

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9903.73.13	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xxxix) to this subchapter and designated as X-142.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.73.14	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xl) to this subchapter and designated as X-176.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.73.18	Goods excluded from the application of relief under U.S. note 11(c) to this subchapter.....	No change	No change	No change
	Other:			
9903.73.21	If entered during the period from March 20, 2002, through March 19, 2003, inclusive.....	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 30%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 30%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 30%
9903.73.22	If entered during the period from March 20, 2003, through March 19, 2004, inclusive.....	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 24%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 24%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 24%
9903.73.23	If entered during the period from March 20, 2004, through March 20, 2005, inclusive.....	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 18%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 18%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 18%
	Flat-rolled products of steel (other than stainless steel or tool steel), the foregoing which are either (i) plated or coated with tin, or (ii) plated or coated with chromium oxides or with chromium and chromium oxides (provided for in subheading 7210.11.00, 7210.12.00, 7210.50.00 or 7212.10.00), other than products of Canada, Israel, Jordan and Mexico and products of countries exempted by U.S. note 11(d) to this subchapter (except products of Brazil):			
	Goods excluded from the application of relief under U.S. note 11(b) to this subchapter:			
9903.73.26	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(ix) and designated as X-509.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.73.27	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xli) to this subchapter and designated as X-039, X-061 or X-075.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.73.28	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xlii) to this subchapter and designated as X-109.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.73.29	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xlili) to this subchapter and designated as X-142.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.73.30	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xliv) to this subchapter and designated as X-160 or X-128.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.73.35	Goods excluded from the application of relief under U.S. note 11(c) to this subchapter.....	No change	No change	No change

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	[Flat-rolled, (con.)]	:	:	:
	Other:	:	:	:
9903.73.37	If entered during the period from March 20, 2002, through March 19, 2003, inclusive.....	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 30%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 30%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 30%
9903.73.38	If entered during the period from March 20, 2003, through March 19, 2004, inclusive.....	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 24%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 24%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 24%
9903.73.39	If entered during the period from March 20, 2004, through March 20, 2005, inclusive.....	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 18%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 18%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 18%
	Bars, rods and light shapes of steel (other than stainless or tool steel) (provided for in subheading 7213.20.00, 7213.99.00, 7214.10.00, 7214.30.00, 7214.91.00, 7214.99.00, 7215.90.10, 7215.90.50, 7216.10.00, 7216.21.00, 7216.22.00, 7216.50.00, 7216.61.00, 7216.69.00, 7216.91.00, 7216.99.00, 7227.20.00, 7227.90.10, 7227.90.20, 7227.90.60, 7228.20.10, 7228.30.20, 7228.30.80, 7228.40.00, 7228.60.10, 7228.60.60, 7228.70.30, 7228.70.60 or 7228.80.00), the foregoing except (i) concrete reinforcing bars and rods; (ii) hot-rolled bars and rods of nonalloy steel (other than free-cutting steel), not cold-formed, in irregularly wound coils and with a diameter of less than 19 mm; (iii) cold-formed bars and rods; and (iv) sections not further worked than hot-rolled, hot-drawn or extruded, with a height of 80 mm or more, and other than products of Canada, Israel, Jordan and Mexico and products of countries exempted by U.S. note 11(d) to this subchapter:	:	:	:
	Goods excluded from the application of relief under U.S. note 11(b) to this subchapter:	:	:	:
9903.73.42	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(i) and designated as X-501.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.73.43	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xlv) to this subchapter and designated as X-032.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.73.44	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xlvi) to this subchapter and designated as X-045.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.73.48	Goods excluded from the application of relief under U.S. note 11(c) to this subchapter.....	No change	No change	No change
	Other:	:	:	:
9903.73.50	If entered during the period from March 20, 2002, through March 19, 2003, inclusive.....	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 30%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 30%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 30%
9903.73.51	If entered during the period from March 20, 2003, through March 19, 2004, inclusive.....	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 24%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 24%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 24%
9903.73.52	If entered during the period from March 20, 2004, through March 20, 2005, inclusive.....	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 18%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 18%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 18%
	Cold-formed bars and rods of steel (other than stainless steel)	:	:	:

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	: or tool steel) (provided for in subheading 7215.10.00,	:	:	:
	: 7215.50.00, 7215.90.30, 7228.20.50, 7228.50.10,	:	:	:
	: 7228.50.50 or 7228.60.80), other than products of Canada,	:	:	:
	: Israel, Jordan and Mexico and products of countries	:	:	:
	: exempted in U.S. note 11(d) to this subchapter:	:	:	:
9903.73.55	: Goods excluded from the application of relief under	:	:	:
	: U.S. note 11(c) to this subchapter.....	No change	No change	No change
	: Other:	:	:	:
9903.73.60	: If entered during the period from March 20, 2002,	:	:	:
	: through March 19, 2003, inclusive.....	The rate pro-	The rate pro-	The rate pro-
	:	vided in ch. 72	vided in ch. 72	vided in ch.
	:	: + 30%	: + 30%	: 72 + 30%
9903.73.61	: If entered during the period from March 20, 2003,	:	:	:
	: through March 19, 2004, inclusive.....	The rate pro-	The rate pro-	The rate pro-
	:	vided in ch. 72	vided in ch. 72	vided in ch.
	:	: + 24%	: + 24%	: 72 + 24%
9903.73.62	: If entered during the period from March 20, 2004,	:	:	:
	: through March 20, 2005, inclusive.....	The rate pro-	The rate pro-	The rate pro-
	:	vided in ch. 72	vided in ch. 72	vided in ch.
	:	: + 18%	: + 18%	: 72 + 18%
	: Concrete reinforcing bars and rods of nonalloy steel	:	:	:
	: (provided for in subheading 7213.10.00 or 7214.20.00),	:	:	:
	: other than products of Canada, Israel, Jordan and Mexico	:	:	:
	: and products of countries exempted by U.S. note 11(d) to	:	:	:
	: this subchapter (except products of Moldova, Turkey and	:	:	:
	: Venezuela):	:	:	:
9903.73.65	: Goods excluded from the application of relief under	:	:	:
	: U.S. note 11(c) to this subchapter.....	No change	No change	No change
	: Other:	:	:	:
9903.73.69	: If entered during the period from March 20, 2002,	:	:	:
	: through March 19, 2003, inclusive.....	The rate pro-	The rate pro-	The rate pro-
	:	vided in ch. 72	vided in ch. 72	vided in ch.
	:	: + 15%	: + 15%	: 72 + 15%
9903.73.70	: If entered during the period from March 20, 2003,	:	:	:
	: through March 19, 2004, inclusive.....	The rate pro-	The rate pro-	The rate pro-
	:	vided in ch. 72	vided in ch. 72	vided in ch.
	:	: + 12%	: + 12%	: 72 + 12%
9903.73.71	: If entered during the period from March 20, 2004,	:	:	:
	: through March 20, 2005, inclusive.....	The rate pro-	The rate pro-	The rate pro-
	:	vided in ch. 72	vided in ch. 72	vided in ch.
	:	: + 9%	: + 9%	: 72 + 9%

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	:	Welded, riveted or similarly closed tubes, pipes and	:	:	:
	:	hollow profiles, the foregoing of steel, not of a kind	:	:	:
	:	used in drilling for oil or gas (provided for in subheading	:	:	:
	:	7305.11.10, 7305.11.50, 7305.12.10, 7305.12.50,	:	:	:
	:	7305.19.10, 7305.19.50, 7305.31.20, 7305.31.40,	:	:	:
	:	7305.31.60, 7305.39.10, 7305.39.50, 7305.90.10,	:	:	:
	:	7305.90.50, 7306.30.10, 7306.30.50, 7306.50.10,	:	:	:
	:	7306.50.30, 7306.50.50, 7306.60.10, 7306.60.30,	:	:	:
	:	7306.60.50, 7306.60.70, 7306.90.10 or 7306.90.50), other	:	:	:
	:	than products of Canada, Israel, Jordan and Mexico and	:	:	:
	:	products of countries exempted by U.S. note 11(d) to this	:	:	:
	:	subchapter (except products of Thailand).	:	:	:
	:	Goods excluded from the application of relief	:	:	:
	:	under U.S. note 11(b) to this subchapter:	:	:	:
9903.73.74	:	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(ii) to this	:	:	:
	:	subchapter and designated as X-502.....	No change	No change	No change
	:		:	:	:
9903.73.75	:	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(iii) to this	:	:	:
	:	subchapter and designated as X-503.....	No change	No change	No change
	:		:	:	:
9903.73.76	:	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(ix) and	:	:	:
	:	designated as X-509.....	No change	No change	No change
	:		:	:	:
9903.73.77	:	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xvii) to this	:	:	:
	:	subchapter and designated as X-066, X-069,	:	:	:
	:	X-071, X-079, X-102, X-139 or X-182.....	No change	No change	No change
	:		:	:	:
9903.73.78	:	Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(lj) to this	:	:	:
	:	subchapter and designated as X-132.....	No change	No change	No change
9903.73.82	:	Goods excluded from the application of relief under	:	:	:
	:	U.S. note 11(c) to this subchapter.....	No change	No change	No change
	:		:	:	:
	:	Other:	:	:	:
9903.73.84	:	If entered during the period from March 20, 2002,	:	:	:
	:	through March 19, 2003, inclusive.....	The rate pro-	The rate pro-	The rate pro-
	:		vided in ch. 73	vided in ch. 73	vided in ch.
	:		+ 15%	+ 15%	73 + 15%
9903.73.85	:	If entered during the period from March 20, 2003,	:	:	:
	:	through March 19, 2004, inclusive.....	The rate pro-	The rate pro-	The rate pro-
	:		vided in ch. 73	vided in ch. 73	vided in ch.
	:		+ 12%	+ 12%	73 + 12%
9903.73.86	:	If entered during the period from March 20, 2004,	:	:	:
	:	through March 20, 2005, inclusive.....	The rate pro-	The rate pro-	The rate pro-
	:		vided in ch. 73	vided in ch. 73	vided in ch.
	:		+ 9%	+ 9%	73 + 9%

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	: Tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel, other than fittings not	:	:	:
	: machined, not tooled and not otherwise processed after	:	:	:
	: forging (all the foregoing provided for in subheading	:	:	:
	: 7307.91.50, 7307.92.30, 7307.92.90, 7307.93.30,	:	:	:
	: 7307.93.60, 7307.93.90 or 7307.99.50), other than products	:	:	:
	: of Canada, Israel, Jordan and Mexico and products of coun-	:	:	:
	: tries exempted by U.S. note 11(d) to this subchapter (except	:	:	:
	: products of India and Romania):	:	:	:
9903.73.88	: Goods excluded from the application of relief under	:	:	:
	: U.S. note 11(c) to this subchapter.....	: No change	: No change	: No change
	: Other:	:	:	:
9903.73.93	: If entered during the period from March 20, 2002,	:	:	:
	: through March 19, 2003, inclusive.....	: The rate pro-	: The rate pro-	: The rate pro-
		: vided in ch. 73	: vided in ch. 73	: vided in ch.
		: + 13%	: + 13%	: 73 + 13%
9903.73.94	: If entered during the period from March 20, 2003,	:	:	:
	: through March 19, 2004, inclusive.....	: The rate pro-	: The rate pro-	: The rate pro-
		: vided in ch. 73	: vided in ch. 73	: vided in ch.
		: + 10%	: + 10%	: + 10%
9903.73.95	: If entered during the period from March 20, 2004,	:	:	:
	: through March 20, 2005, inclusive.....	: The rate pro-	: The rate pro-	: The rate pro-
		: vided in ch. 73	: vided in ch. 73	: vided in ch.
		: + 7%	: + 7%	: 73 + 7%
	: Bars and rods of stainless steel, hot-rolled, in irregularly	:	:	:
	: wound coils, of circular cross section, with a diameter of	:	:	:
	: 19 mm or more: bars and rods of stainless steel, not in	:	:	:
	: irregularly wound coils; angles, shapes and sections of	:	:	:
	: stainless steel (all the foregoing provided for in	:	:	:
	: subheading 7221.00.00, 7222.11.00, 7222.19.00,	:	:	:
	: 7222.20.00, 7222.30.00, 7222.40.30 or 7222.40.60), other	:	:	:
	: than products of Canada, Israel, Jordan and Mexico and	:	:	:
	: products of countries exempted by U.S. note 11(d) to this	:	:	:
	: subchapter:	:	:	:
	: Goods excluded from the application of relief	:	:	:
	: under U.S. note 11(b) to this subchapter:	:	:	:
9903.73.97	: Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(iv) to this	:	:	:
	: subchapter and designated as X-504.....	: No change	: No change	: No change
9903.73.98	: Enumerated in U.S. note 11(b)(xlvii) to this	:	:	:
	: subchapter and designated as X-177.....	: No change	: No change	: No change
9903.74.01	: Goods excluded from the application of relief under	:	:	:
	: U.S. note 11(c) to this subchapter.....	: No change	: No change	: No change
	: Other:	:	:	:
9903.74.04	: If entered during the period from March 20, 2002,	:	:	:
	: through March 19, 2003, inclusive.....	: The rate pro-	: The rate pro-	: The rate pro-
		: vided in ch. 72	: vided in ch. 72	: vided in ch.
		: + 15%	: + 15%	: 72 + 15%

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	[Bars...]			
	{Other:}			
9903.74.05	If entered during the period from March 20, 2003, through March 19, 2004, inclusive.....	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 12%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 12%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 12%
9903.74.06	If entered during the period from March 20, 2004, through March 20, 2005, inclusive.....	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 9%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 9%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 9%
	Bars and rods of stainless steel, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils, other than such products of circular cross section and having a diameter of less than 19 mm (provided for in heading 7221.00.00), other than products of Canada, Israel, Jordan and Mexico and products of countries exempted by U.S. note 11(d) to this subchapter:			
9903.74.08	Goods excluded from the application of relief by U.S. note 11(b)(iv) to this subchapter, designated as X-504...	No change	No change	No change
9903.74.12	Goods excluded from the application of relief under U.S. note 11(c) to this subchapter.....	No change	No change	No change
	Other:			
9903.74.14	If entered during the period from March 20, 2002, through March 19, 2003, inclusive.....	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 15%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 15%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 15%
9903.74.15	If entered during the period from March 20, 2003, through March 19, 2004, inclusive.....	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 12%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 12%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 12%
9903.74.16	If entered during the period from March 20, 2004, through March 20, 2005, inclusive.....	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 9%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 9%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 9%
	Wire of stainless steel, cold-formed, in coils, of any uniform solid cross-section along the entire length (provided for in subheading 7223.00.10, 7223.00.50 or 7223.00.90), other than products of Canada, Israel, Jordan and Mexico and products of countries exempted by U.S. note 11(d) to this subchapter:			
9903.74.18	Goods excluded from the application of relief under U.S. note 11(c) to this subchapter.....	No change	No change	No change
	Other:			
9903.74.22	If entered during the period from March 20, 2002, through March 19, 2003, inclusive.....	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 8%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 8%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 8%
9903.74.23	If entered during the period from March 20, 2003, through March 19, 2004, inclusive.....	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 7%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 7%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 7%
9903.74.24	If entered during the period from March 20, 2004, through March 20, 2005, inclusive.....	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 6%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 6%	The rate provided in ch. 72 + 6%

Proclamation 7530 of March 6, 2002**Women’s History Month, 2002**

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

Women’s History Month provides our country the privilege of honoring the countless contributions that American women have made throughout our history. These contributions have enriched our culture, strengthened our Nation, and furthered the Founders’ vision for a free and just Republic that provides opportunity and safety at home and is an influence for peace around the world.

Since its beginnings, our land has been blessed by noteworthy women who played defining roles in shaping our Nation. Sakajawea was a Native American woman who befriended the explorers, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, 150 years ago as they crossed the great Northwest. She helped Lewis and Clark’s expedition complete the first successful overland transcontinental journey. Lucretia Mott courageously wrote and spoke against slavery and the lack of equal rights for women, helping America recognize the inherent wrong in the institutional subjugation of others and the need to strive for equality, freedom, and justice for all. Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman in America awarded a medical degree, and she dedicated her pioneering efforts as a physician to helping others.

Helen Keller overcame debilitating physical disabilities, showing us the power of a determined human spirit. And Clara Barton developed a vision for helping others through her service to the wounded during the Civil War; and she realized that vision by founding the American Red Cross after the war, an organization that has since become renowned for its effectiveness in helping those who suffer or are in need. Recently, the Red Cross reached out to aid Afghan women traumatized by the repressive rule of the intolerant Taliban regime, which for years had mercilessly oppressed Afghanistan and Afghan women in particular. Today, thousands of American women are furthering the cause of freedom through service in government, the military, and other organizations, as we seek to defeat terrorism and bring justice to those responsible for the September 11 attacks.

The history of American women is an expansive story of outstanding individuals who sacrificed much and worked hard in pursuit of a better world, where peace, dignity, and opportunity can reign. The spirit of loving determination that shaped these pursuits continues to serve as an example to those who seek to better our Nation. American women of strength, vision, and character have long influenced our country by contributing their time, efforts, and wisdom in vastly diverse ways to improve and enhance our government and communities, our schools and religious institutions, our businesses and the military, and the arts and sciences. Women also have fundamentally shaped our civilization in the care and nurturing of families. Today, women in contemporary America are furthering the Founders’ vision by working to advance freedom, increase equality, and administer justice in every corner of our land, through their everyday work in schoolrooms, boardrooms, courtrooms, homes, and communities.

As President, I am proud to recognize the many contributions American women have made to help make our Nation free, strong, and a force for peace and justice around the world. On this observance of Women's History Month, I encourage every American to learn more about these important contributions, and to celebrate their noble legacies as we work to build a brighter future for our Nation and for all of the world's people.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 2002 as Women's History Month. I call upon all the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7531 of March 11, 2002

Bicentennial Day of the United States Military Academy at West Point, 2002

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

For two centuries, the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, has trained, educated, and inspired thousands of cadets to serve our Nation with integrity, skill, and fortitude as members of our military's officer corps. West Point emphasizes the very highest standards of personal honor, academic achievement, and public duty, preparing its graduates for lives of patriotic commitment and distinguished service. Since the school's beginnings, West Point alumni have played an immensely important role in protecting our national security and preserving democracy around the world.

Upon this 200th anniversary of the Academy's founding, we celebrate West Point's great contributions to the success and strength of America. We pay tribute to the Academy's extraordinary tradition of valor, victory, and sacrifice. This hallowed history is filled with the names of soldiers who fought and sometimes died to preserve and protect the founding principles of our country, ensuring that we can live today in a free and democratic Republic.

On March 16, 1802, President Thomas Jefferson signed an Act of Congress establishing the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. Since its inception, the institution has played a central role in the training of America's future military leaders. And West Point graduates have marked our history with courage beyond the call of duty; integrity that brought honor to themselves, their school, and their Nation; and military skills that achieved victory after victory.

Academy graduates have long fulfilled West Point's noble tradition of selfless service to country. General John J. Pershing led the American Expedi-

tionary Force to victory in World War I. And in World War II, Generals Dwight Eisenhower, Omar Bradley, Douglas MacArthur, and George Patton proved again the resourcefulness, bravery, and skill of West Point's graduates, helping to lead the Allies to victory over tyranny. In Korea and Vietnam, during Operation Desert Storm, and now in Operation Enduring Freedom, West Point graduates, like Generals Brent Scowcroft, Roscoe Robinson, H. Norman Schwarzkopf, and Franklin "Buster" Hagenbeck, have continued to make significant contributions and great sacrifices for America and her people. And the graduates of West Point continue to be prepared to make the greatest sacrifice. We remember with deep respect and honor, the sacrifice made by Academy graduate, Major Curtis Feistner, who recently gave his life in the fight against terror.

As part of the 200th anniversary of the United States Military Academy, I encourage all Americans to reflect on the Academy's incomparable history of contribution to our country's national security and to remember the West Point graduates who made the ultimate sacrifice in the defense of freedom. The Academy's role in protecting our homeland and in shaping our next generation of battlefield leaders deserves the gratitude and respect of every American. I am pleased to pay tribute to this noble school upon the occasion of its historic anniversary; and I am honored to be serving today as Commander in Chief of so many of its fine graduates.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 16, 2002, as West Point Bicentennial Day. I encourage Federal, State, and local officials, as well as leaders of civil, social, educational, and military organizations, to conduct ceremonies and programs that celebrate the United States Military Academy and the values it represents and upholds.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7532 of March 14, 2002

National Poison Prevention Week, 2002

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

In 1961, the Congress established the annual observance of National Poison Prevention Week. Forty-one years later, this event continues to educate Americans about the dangers of childhood poisonings and to promote measures that help prevent such poisonings. These measures and other poison awareness efforts have helped reduce deaths from childhood poisonings by more than 90 percent since 1962.

According to the American Association of Poison Control Centers, more than 1 million children each year are exposed to potentially poisonous medicines and household chemicals. In an effort to put an end to tragic ac-

cidents, the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission requires child-resistant packaging for many medicines and household chemicals. But this special packaging is “child-resistant,” not “child-proof.” For this reason, it is essential to keep potential poisons locked up and away from children.

Members of the Poison Prevention Week Council, representing 36 national organizations, work every year to organize events during this special week to raise awareness of unintentional poisonings, as well as to illustrate the steps that can be taken to prevent them. Coalition members believe every poisoning is preventable. Group members encourage Americans to use and properly reclose child-resistant packaging, keep poisonous substances secured and out of the reach of children, and keep the poison center telephone number, 1-800-222-1222, nearby in case of an emergency. This new nationwide number connects callers to medical experts that provide immediate treatment advice for poison emergencies. These centers are open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

To encourage Americans to learn more about the dangers of unintentional poisonings and to take more preventive measures, the Congress, by joint resolution approved September 26, 1961, as amended (75 Stat. 681), has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the third week of March each year as “National Poison Prevention Week.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim March 17 through 23, 2002, as National Poison Prevention Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week by participating in appropriate ceremonies and activities and by learning how to prevent poisonings among children.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-sixth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7533 of March 21, 2002

National Bone and Joint Decade, 2002–2011

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

Living a life free from daily bone pain or joint discomfort is something most people take for granted. Our bones, joints, and connective tissues are the structure upon which all other systems of the body depend. They give us strength, mobility, protection, and stability. And they permit us to perform a great variety of physical activities that shape our daily lives.

Our musculoskeletal structure is a complex system of tissue and bone that is regularly subjected to trauma, metabolic and genetic processes, and the gradual wear and tear of an active life. When these bones and tissues become damaged or diseased, they can create chronic conditions that may seriously impede and sometimes permanently affect one’s health and well-being.

In the United States, musculoskeletal disorders are a leading cause of physical disability. Conditions such as osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, back pain, spinal disorders, and fractures, also affect hundreds of millions of people around the world. And many children suffer from crippling bone and joint diseases and deformities, impeding normal development and preventing them from experiencing a full and healthy life.

The incidence of musculoskeletal conditions will increase as the average age of our population increases. And our culture's increasing emphasis on physical activity, while important to society's overall well-being, will also increase the stress factors on bones and joints. Ensuing disorders, if left untreated, could result in significant pain and suffering that would affect employment, well-being, and healthcare costs.

National Bone and Joint Decade, 2002-2011, envisions a series of international initiatives among physicians, health professionals, patients, and communities, working together to raise awareness about musculoskeletal disorders and promoting research and development into therapies, preventative measures, and cures for these disorders. Advances in the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and research of musculoskeletal conditions will greatly enhance the quality of life of our aging population.

The National Institutes of Health, the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases, and other Federal agencies support many bone and joint studies. Industry and private professional and voluntary agencies support other initiatives. This work involves scientists examining the possible genetic causes of bone and joint diseases and studying how hormones, growth factors, and drugs regulate the skeleton. Other researchers are studying bone density, quality, and metabolism, and other ways to increase the longevity of joint replacements for those whose daily activities have become painful, difficult, or even impossible. These research efforts can help relieve pain and suffering and give countless children and adults the opportunity for a better life.

Thanks to the hard work of these dedicated researchers, we have made great progress in understanding and treating musculoskeletal disorders. I commend their efforts and encourage them to pursue diligently further research that will help those suffering from these disorders. And I hope that all Americans will learn more about musculoskeletal problems, their long- and short-term effects, and the therapies and treatments available to help them.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the years 2002–2011, as National Bone and Joint Decade. I call upon the people of the United States to observe the decade with appropriate programs and activities; and I call upon the medical community to pursue research in this important area.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7534 of March 21, 2002**Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A., 2002**

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

America's future depends in part on ensuring that every child in America receives a quality education. And by teaching our children the importance of serving those in need, we will help fulfill an important part of their education, showing them the rewards that come from compassionate outreach.

Education has always played a vital role in the success of our Nation. It has provided hope through the principle that any citizen can realize the American dream, regardless of background, ethnicity, or faith. By challenging young people to set high goals and to work hard to achieve them, we prepare our youth to carry on the success of the American story and to become leaders of this great Nation. A core foundation of knowledge and values is essential for students to excel and contribute to the well-being of our communities, our country, and the world.

Parents are a child's first and most important teachers, and they provide the cornerstone of a child's early education. Quality teachers, however, also play an important role in a child's personal and intellectual development. The *No Child Left Behind Act of 2001*, which I signed into law in January 2002, requires that, by the end of the 2005–06 school year, there must be a "highly qualified" teacher in every classroom. Through this new law, States and school districts will have multiple tools to help them meet the new teacher quality requirements. Key elements of this effort include providing State grants to recruit and train teachers, and recruiting high-quality individuals to become teachers, offering expanded student loan forgiveness for teachers. And we must encourage Americans to volunteer their time to serve as mentors to our young people.

Great teachers are also found outside the classroom, making a positive impact on children and on local families. For example, Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, the Lubavitcher Rebbe, demonstrated the power of teaching others to pursue both intellectual and moral excellence. For this purpose, he established education and outreach centers that offered social services and humanitarian aid. Today, more than 1,400 of these centers operate in 35 countries, meeting the spiritual and material needs of local communities. These beacons of hope communicate the Rebbe's ideal of living a meaningful life through personal responsibility and dedication to those in need. On the 100th anniversary of the Rebbe's birth, I encourage Americans to help teach our young people. In classrooms, homes, and places of worship, we can all make a lasting impact on individual children and thus invest in our country as a whole.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 24, 2002, as Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A., 2002. I call on all Americans to help our young people better understand the importance of character and develop a true love of learning. By doing so, we invest in the future of our country.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7535 of March 25, 2002

Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy, 2002

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

Ancient Greece was the birthplace of the democratic principles and thought that fundamentally shaped the growth of democracy in world history. Societies aspiring toward more democratic forms of government have found inspiration in the Greek tradition of representative government and free political discourse. As modern Greece celebrates the anniversary of its independence, won 181 years ago, Greeks can be proud that its vibrant democracy continues and that it is based upon the beliefs in freedom and self-rule first forged in classical Greece over 2500 years ago.

These ideals have been embraced by peoples of the world who aspire towards democracy, including the Founders of the United States; and they were tested by the attacks of September 11, 2001. The terrorists sought to destroy a political and economic system that promotes individual freedoms and tolerance, defends national liberty, and supports the full participation of its citizens in the democratic process. The terrorists failed; but rather than destroying us, their attacks strengthen our resolve to stand up to this evil. Along with the members of our worldwide coalition, including Greece, we are committed to defeating terrorism and protecting liberty.

The friendship between the United States and Greece continues to thrive and is based upon our common cultural bonds and our shared national values. Today, more than 3 million Americans proudly claim Greek heritage, representing a continuing link between our countries. From the arts and education to industry and science, Greek Americans have made significant contributions to the cultural, civic, and economic vitality of our land.

As we celebrate Greek independence, we remember the history of those who sacrificed their lives to preserve freedom and democracy. We value our friendship and continuing partnership with the government and people of Greece, and we commit to work together to provide greater opportunity and more freedoms for the citizens of the world. And we join the world in anticipating the momentous 2004 Summer Olympic Games, which will be held in Athens, the birthplace of Olympic competition.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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, 2002, as “Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy.” I encourage all Americans to take special note of Greece’s rich history of democracy, the strong bonds of friendship and culture between

our countries, and the important role that Greek Americans play in our Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-sixth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7536 of April 1, 2002

Cancer Control Month, 2002

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

Our Nation is making important progress in the fight against cancer. Today, 8.9 million Americans have survived this disease, and new studies indicate that both cancer incidence and death rates have declined in recent years. Research and new technology have helped improve our ability to prevent, detect, and treat cancer. We understand better and are communicating more effectively the preventative power of regular exercise, a balanced diet, not smoking, and greater health awareness. Despite this progress, cancer remains a major public health problem that affects millions of lives.

Each day, more than 1,500 Americans die from cancer and 3,500 are diagnosed with some form of the disease. But we are closing in on major breakthroughs that will lead to new cancer therapies and life-saving cures.

The National Cancer Institute (NCI) is leading the way as it explores hundreds of methods to combat and prevent cancer. Recognizing that early detection of cancer often makes a difference between life and death, the NCI is utilizing revolutionary genetic and biochemical processes to develop tests that more effectively detect cancer at its earliest stage.

Scientists are discovering that the use of ultraviolet light fluorescence to examine the lungs is more likely to identify precancerous lesions than current techniques. Other NCI researchers are investigating drugs that may stop cancerous growths by preventing new blood vessels from reaching the tissues. And a new class of drugs, known as bisphosphonates, shows great promise against cancer that has spread to the bone. The NCI's important work, in coordination with other public and private health agencies, is helping to reduce the incidence of cancer and is assisting cancer survivors to lead richer, fuller, and longer lives.

The National Comprehensive Cancer Control Initiative, sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, is a valuable resource to support and coordinate cancer control efforts at the Federal, State, and local levels. This project helps ensure that cancer prevention, detection, and treatment programs across the country work effectively with each other by reducing duplicated efforts and missed opportunities. My Administration is strongly committed to the fight against cancer and will continue to support Federal cancer control programs.

As we observe Cancer Control Month, I applaud the scientists, healthcare providers, and public health professionals who work tirelessly to find cures for this disease and to aid and assist the patients who suffer from it. I call on all our citizens to learn more about cancer by contacting the NCI's Cancer Information Service at 1-800-4-CANCER or visiting its Internet address at <http://www.cancer.gov>. I also encourage all Americans to protect their health by promoting cancer awareness in their families and communities. Individuals should pursue a lifestyle that includes regular exercise, sufficient consumption of fruits and vegetables, avoidance of tobacco products, and regular age-appropriate cancer screenings. By working together to raise awareness about the risks of cancer and the importance of medical research, we can improve the quality of life for millions of Americans and ultimately defeat this terrible disease.

In 1938, the Congress of the United States passed a joint resolution (52 Stat. 148; 36 U.S.C. 103) as amended, requesting the President to issue an annual proclamation declaring April as "Cancer Control Month."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 2002 as Cancer Control Month. I call on concerned citizens, government agencies, private industry, nonprofit organizations, and other interested groups to reaffirm our Nation's commitment to preventing and curing cancer.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7537 of April 1, 2002

National Child Abuse Prevention Month, 2002

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Every child deserves to be cared for by parents who provide love, protection, and nurturing. Safe and healthy childhoods help produce confident and successful adults. When parents are unable to meet their responsibilities, the consequences are tragic for their children and for society. Nationwide, reports show that more than 879,000 children are victims of child abuse and neglect and approximately 1,200 children die from maltreatment, many at the hands of those who are supposed to protect them.

Children who are abused and neglected often carry the effects of their experiences into adulthood. They are much more likely to experience problems with substance abuse, depression, learning disabilities, and to engage in criminal activities and violence against others, including abuse of their own children. The societal effects of child abuse include the need for increased child welfare services, special education resources, physical and emotional health care services, and juvenile justice facilities.

My Administration is committed to promoting effective policies that protect children from harm while strengthening and supporting families. Promoting healthy marriages, and teaching responsible fatherhood and motherhood, are key priorities of my Administration. Last year, I worked with the Congress to provide an additional \$70 million for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program, which is helping States ensure children's safety, permanency, and well-being. This program is designed to strengthen families at risk and prevent abuse and neglect. My 2003 budget includes a substantial increase of \$130 million for this essential program.

The problem of child abuse requires a continuing national commitment, and we must remain vigilant in working to provide safety and security to each young person in our society.

Government alone cannot prevent child abuse. Child abuse prevention requires partnerships among Federal, State, and local governments, faith-based and community-based organizations, schools, law enforcement, and social service agencies. All of these organizations must work together with parents to protect children and help build healthy families and communities where children can reach their potential.

Every April, communities across the country join to raise public awareness about child abuse, to provide information about how to prevent it, and to assist families in need of support, recovery, and encouragement. During National Child Abuse Prevention Month, and throughout the year, I encourage all Americans to find ways to cherish our children, and strengthen our families.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 2002 as National Child Abuse Prevention Month. I call upon all Americans to observe this month by supporting the hard work of those who ensure our children's safety, and by playing an active role in creating a safer, healthier environment for our children's growth.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7538 of April 4, 2002

National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day, 2002

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

Throughout our Nation's history, patriotic Americans have responded to the call to defend our freedoms. During war and peace, American soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines have stood vigilant, prepared, and willing to put themselves in harm's way to protect our Nation. We owe the liberties we have today to their brave service.

Americans who bear the title “Former Prisoner of War” are national heroes. Their service to our country placed them in dire circumstances, causing their capture and imprisonment by our country’s enemies. These heroes suffered great adversity and sacrificed much for freedom and for the future of America.

This year, as we remember our former prisoners of war (POWs), we also mark the 60th anniversary of the Bataan Death March. Many of the American soldiers who defended Corregidor, until they were overwhelmed by enemy forces, never made it to prison camp. Many were killed outright, and many died after enduring unspeakable horrors. For those who survived the march, the war entered a new phase: the struggle against their captors. By enduring tremendous hardships and humiliations, and in gallantly supporting their fellow prisoners, these Americans exemplified the best of our Nation’s spirit.

The families of POWs also spent long, lonely years without knowing whether they would ever see their loved ones again. As we remember our former POWs, we must also remember their families and friends who suffered along with them. Our Nation must never forget their courage.

Today, former POWs from across America work to assist their former comrades and their families to cope with the painful memories of the suffering that life as a POW inflicted. These courageous heroes have important and powerful stories to share, which can and should serve as an inspiration to succeeding generations. Through these efforts, former POWs have established a simple but enduring legacy, which ensures that their heroism and that of their fallen or missing comrades will not be forgotten.

On National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day, we recognize the sacrifice of our former POWs and remember with honor their heroism. We also pledge that we will work to ensure that future generations will understand and appreciate the courage and contributions of these selfless heroes.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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, 2002, as National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day. I call upon all the people of the United States to join me in remembering former American prisoners of war by honoring the memory of their sacrifices. 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 fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-sixth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7539 of April 10, 2002**National D.A.R.E. Day, 2002**

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

Illegal drugs are the enemy of ambition and hope, destroying individual lives and undermining the health of our communities. In addition to the tragic consequences of drug use for Americans and their families, the drug trade supports terrorist networks that threaten our country and our allies around the world. When we fight the war on drugs, we also fight the war on terror.

The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E) curriculum plays an important role in helping our young people understand the many reasons to avoid drugs. D.A.R.E. is a series of lessons, taught by specially-trained police officers, that encourages students to live healthy, drug-free lives. According to the University of Akron Institute for Health and Social Policy, the program operates in 80 percent of our school districts, reaching 26 million young people in America each year. In addition to promoting the right decisions about drugs, D.A.R.E. helps build relationships among parents, teachers, law enforcement officers, and others interested in preventing drug use in their communities.

My Administration is committed to keeping the fight against drugs among our Nation's top priorities. I have proposed new goals for our country, including a 10 percent reduction in teenage and adult drug use over the next 2 years, and a 25 percent reduction over 5 years. My National Drug Control Strategy is a community-based approach, incorporating three core principles: (1) stopping drug use before it starts; (2) healing America's drug users; and (3) disrupting the market for drugs in our country. In addition, my 2003 budget proposes \$19.2 billion for drug control. This includes \$3.8 billion for drug treatment and research, an increase of more than 6 percent over 2002.

Drugs attack everything that is best about our country, robbing Americans, young and old, and their families of dignity and character. Today, we recognize D.A.R.E. as a critical part in our effort to teach young people how to avoid drug use and the devastating effects that drugs can inflict upon their health and on their future.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 11, 2002, as National D.A.R.E. Day. I call upon youth, parents, educators, and all Americans to observe this day by joining the fight against drugs in your communities. I also encourage our citizens to express appreciation for the law enforcement officers, volunteers, and others who work to help young people avoid the dangers of drug use.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7540 of April 12, 2002

Pan American Day and Pan American Week, 2002

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

Pan America comprises a set of regional relationships that connects the nations of the Western Hemisphere in an increasingly interdependent network of commercial and cultural communities. Every nation in Pan America, with one notable exception, is committed to promoting freedom, democracy, and the rule of law. Over the past year, the Pan American nations have become increasingly united in purpose, seeking to ensure the preservation of the freedoms inherent in democracy, to promote good governance, to enhance economic development across the hemisphere, to protect human rights, and to combat terrorism, transnational crime, and narcotics trafficking. Continued progress in achieving these goals will greatly improve the future of the Americas.

As a testament to the enduring spirit of cooperation that binds us together as citizens of North, Central, and South America, the Pan American nations have built a common front against the threat of terrorism. Meeting in consultation on September 19, 2001, the Organization of American States (OAS) Permanent Council invoked the Rio Treaty, declaring that the terrorist attacks of September 11, were attacks against all of the Americas. Later that same month, the OAS Foreign Ministers called for measures to strengthen hemispheric cooperation and adopted binding commitments, demonstrating that this hemisphere is prepared to guard the freedoms that form the foundation of democracy.

This firm response to the terrorist acts followed another milestone for the region, namely, the adoption of the Inter-American Democratic Charter. In approving this document by acclamation, the nations of the Western Hemisphere established democracy as the birthright of every person in the Americas. The words of this charter affirm that governments cannot be democracies in name only, but must build upon the guiding principles of our time and struggle to ensure the preservation of essential civil liberties.

Pan America's unprecedented spirit of cooperation bodes well for the 2004 Summit of the Americas, when we will have the opportunity to review our progress and renew commitments to enhancing hemispheric relationships. Communication, trade, travel, and advances in technology have all combined to produce unprecedented levels of integration and interdependence in the Western Hemisphere. And our continued efforts toward a Free Trade Area of the Americas exemplify our commitment to building a legal framework that opens the way to self-sustaining and wide-ranging prosperity. The free exchange of ideas and goods brings a unique vitality to our region, and serves as a catalyst for continuing economic development at the local and national levels.

This past year provided sobering evidence that our freedoms are not free. We must continue to work together as a unified community to support and defend all peoples that are denied their rights and privileges by governments that fail to respect the essential elements of democracy and human rights. In countering the threats of tyranny, poverty, and lawlessness, our

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collective goal must be to further the partnership we share as standard bearers of a bold vision. By working together to promote democracy, free trade, economic prosperity, effective governance, and human rights, we will keep the new Pan American spirit of freedom and cooperation alive and well for generations to come.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 14, 2002, as Pan American Day and April 14 through April 20, 2002, as Pan American Week. I urge the Governors of the 50 States, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the officials of other areas under the flag of the United States of America to honor these observances with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7541 of April 12, 2002

Jewish Heritage Week, 2002

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

Throughout our Nation's history, America has benefited from a greatly diverse population, comprising a vibrant mix of ideas, religions, national origins, and ethnic backgrounds. And from this mix, we have inherited a Nation based on democratic principles, free enterprise, and the freedom to pursue a better way of life.

Jewish Americans have played an important part in the success of the American experience. They have dedicated themselves to the challenges of building a better America; and their patriotism, hard work, and faithful commitment to community and family have enriched our culture and improved our country.

Since our Nation's founding, millions of Jews have immigrated to America, embracing the promise of opportunity and tolerance that forms the heart of the American dream. Jews fled persecution, pogroms, and the horrors of deadly prejudice to begin new lives where they could worship in freedom, prosper in society, and realize their dreams in peace. They also brought with them a spirit of faith and a strong work ethic that enhanced our culture and promoted national prosperity.

The Jewish community in America has helped shape our Nation's heritage and further our efforts toward building a land where all people can live free and be treated equally under the law. As entrepreneurs and public servants, scholars and philanthropists, and countless other callings, Jewish Americans have provided wisdom, energy, and leadership wherever they settled and in whatever calling they followed.

During the early days of our Republic, President George Washington wrote to the Hebrew congregations of Philadelphia, New York, Charleston, and Richmond, to say that “The power and goodness of the Almighty were strongly manifested in the events of the late glorious revolution: and His kind interposition in our behalf, has been no less visible in the establishment of our present equal government. In war He directed the sword, and in peace He has ruled in our councils.” President Washington’s message is equally applicable today, as we engage in our war against terrorism and work to establish a lasting peace in the Middle East.

In celebrating Jewish Heritage Week, we reflect with joy upon the many contributions Jewish Americans have made to the arts, education, industry, science, and our very way of life. The values and traditions of Judaism have contributed greatly to our culture and history; and they have played a major role in the success of our great Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 14 through 21, 2002, as Jewish Heritage Week. I urge all Americans to learn about the history of Jewish Americans and to participate in activities that highlight the accomplishments of these citizens.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7542 of April 17, 2002

Death of Byron R. White

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

As a mark of respect for the memory of Byron R. White, 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 seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-sixth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7543 of April 18, 2002**National Crime Victims' Rights Week, 2002**

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

Thirty years ago, advocates from some of the most crime-ridden neighborhoods of St. Louis, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C., founded the Nation's first assistance programs for crime victims. These centers were established in communities where violence was common, and they were clear about their mission: to bring help, hope, and healing to those who had suffered the effects of crime. The creation of these victim-assistance programs launched a movement that brought domestic violence shelters, homicide victim support groups, and rape crisis centers to help victims in cities and towns throughout the United States.

The crime victims' rights movement also brought changes in the way the criminal justice system treats and interacts with crime victims. In many cases, crime victims began to be treated with greater respect and to play an important role in criminal justice proceedings.

In 1982, President Ronald Reagan assembled a task force of nine national leaders to travel the country and listen to service providers, criminal justice professionals, and victims. The Task Force's Final Report listed 68 recommendations for meeting victims' needs, including the need for a Federal constitutional amendment. The momentum generated by this report helped spur passage of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, which now supports thousands of assistance programs throughout the Nation. The Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982 and other laws have given victims of Federal crimes many important rights.

All 50 States have now passed victims' rights laws, and more than half the States have amended their constitutions to guarantee rights for crime victims. However, more remains to be done to secure victims' rights. I support a Federal Constitutional Amendment to protect the rights of victims of violent crime.

Our Nation has come to realize the tragic toll that crime takes, and we have developed the resources to ease crime's physical, emotional, and financial impact. This support network, which was already in place on September 11, made us better prepared to deal with the unspeakable pain and tragedy inflicted by the terrorist attacks. Along with the many firefighters, law enforcement officers, paramedics, and rescue workers who responded in New York, Washington, D.C., and Pennsylvania, hundreds of counselors, chaplains, social workers, volunteers, and victim service providers came together for the common purpose of helping the victims, the families, and our Nation.

My Administration has made the fight against crime a top priority. But when a crime does occur, I am dedicated to providing assistance and comfort to victims and to ensuring that the rights of victims are protected. At the time of their great trauma, crime victims deserve nothing less than our complete support.

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NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 21 through April 27, 2002, as National Crime Victims' Rights Week. I encourage every community to embrace the cause of victims' rights and services and to advance them in all sectors of our society.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7544 of April 19, 2002

National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week, 2002

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

Our Nation's organ and tissue donor program is an important part of our healthcare system. Through the organ donor program, Americans can provide hope to those who face difficult and often life-threatening conditions caused by the failure of vital organs. The selfless generosity of organ and tissue donors helps meet a significant and growing need in our country.

Statistics show that approximately 60 Americans receive a transplant every day. However, at the same time, another 15 people die because not enough organs are available. There are more than 79,500 patients waiting for an organ transplant, and another person joins the waiting list every 13 minutes.

My Administration is committed to expanding the organ and tissue program to close this gap. Last year, Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) Tommy Thompson assumed leadership of this effort through the "Gift of Life Donation Initiative." This Initiative involves collaboration among businesses and employees to make organ donation information more available. It also includes the development of a national forum on donor registries, a new model donor card, and increased cooperation between HHS, other Federal agencies, and State governments to promote donor awareness.

Every day, Americans across our Nation provide help for those in need in countless ways. During this week, we renew our efforts to foster this compassion and to help save lives by promoting organ and tissue donation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 21 through April 27, 2002, as National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week. I call upon all medical professionals, educators, volunteers, government agencies, and private organizations to join me in raising awareness of the need for organ donors in communities throughout our Nation.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7545 of April 19, 2002

National Volunteer Week, 2002

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Citizen service has always been a cornerstone of our democracy. Since our founding, Americans have stepped forward to serve the needs of others, strengthen our communities, and defend the freedoms we treasure.

Our country and the world continue to see the compassion, strength, and generosity of Americans in the aftermath of the attacks of September 11, 2001. Volunteers from across the Nation united to help meet the needs of those harmed by the tragic attacks, volunteering their time, their financial resources, and their kindness.

The spirit that guided our response to the attacks is still evident in Americans of every age group and background who volunteer their time to enhance the lives of others. These compassionate people work through a broad range of organizations that reflect the diversity of our country, including private charities, faith-based organizations, schools, neighborhood groups, volunteer centers, service clubs, and Federal service programs. The efforts of millions of Americans help solve some of our most pressing problems and build bonds of trust among people.

To tap further into our Nation's vast resources of compassion and strength, I recently created the USA Freedom Corps (USAFC). And I have called on all Americans to give at least 2 years—or 4,000 hours—during their lives in service to others. This service is essential to forging a united response to overcoming the challenges that face our Nation.

The USAFC will help unleash our armies of compassion, enhance homeland security, provide additional service and volunteer opportunities in our communities, and help people in America and around the world to meet important needs. Many Americans are already answering the call, volunteering a few hours each week or a few days each month to aid a local school, by mentoring or tutoring a child. Citizens are also donating their time to support a place of worship, to offer their expertise to a neighborhood association, or to strengthen a local service organization. Others are serving our country full time in the military or in programs such as AmeriCorps, Senior Corps, and the Peace Corps. I urge citizens to keep a record of their service experiences in a journal that will enable them to share them with their children and grand children, inspiring new generations to engage in community service.

The spirit exemplified by America's volunteers will help create a culture of responsibility and caring that will inspire us to achieve greatness as a Nation. During National Volunteer Week, I encourage all Americans to

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learn more about how they can serve, to volunteer to help those in need, and to encourage the volunteers across the country who are answering the call to service. Americans looking for a way to serve can contact the USA Freedom Corps web site at www.usafreedomcorps.gov or call, toll-free, 1-877-USA-CORPS (872-2677).

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 21 through April 27, 2002, as National Volunteer Week. I call on all Americans to join together to celebrate the vital work that volunteers perform every day across our country.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7546 of April 23, 2002

National Park Week, 2002

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

Our national park system helps preserve our history, heritage, and the natural beauty of our Nation for the enjoyment of all our citizens and many international visitors. Thanks to our park system, many of these treasures retain their original beauty and grandeur. The parks are places for recreation, education, and reflection, and we must take care of them in a way that preserves them for posterity.

In 1872, the Congress established in the Territories of Montana and Wyoming what we all know now as Yellowstone National Park. This beautiful area later became the first to be designated as a national park. Our national park system was established in 1916 to protect and maintain our natural resources and historic sites. Today, there are 385 national parks on 84 million acres, visited annually by 280 million people from around the world.

My Administration's "National Parks Legacy Project" was initiated to ensure proper care for our national park system. Through thoughtful and diligent efforts, the National Parks Legacy Project will enhance the parks' ecosystems, improve outdoor opportunities, address infrastructure needs, and establish accountability through performance goals. The National Parks Legacy Project and other actions such as our support for the Everglades Restoration Plan and our request to fully fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund are important steps to support existing and future parks, vital habitats, and threatened ecosystems. I have asked the Secretary of the Interior to prepare an annual report on the conditions of our national parks and to offer specific recommendations for improvements.

We must also pay tribute to the role that the dedicated 20,000 men and women of the National Park Service play in preserving our parks. Each day these professionals and more than 120,000 volunteers work to make na-

tional parks accessible, safe, educational, and well maintained. Their job is critical to the future of our parks and national treasures, and America is grateful.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 22 through April 28, 2002, as National Park Week. I call upon all the people of the United States to join me in recognizing the importance of national parks and to learn more about these areas of beauty and their historical importance.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7547 of April 26, 2002

National Day of Prayer, 2002

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

Since our Nation's founding, Americans have turned to prayer for inspiration, strength, and guidance. In times of trial, we ask God for wisdom, courage, direction, and comfort. We offer thanks for the countless blessings God has provided. And we thank God for sanctifying every human life by creating each of us in His image. As we observe this National Day of Prayer, we call upon the Almighty to continue to bless America and her people.

Especially since September 11, millions of Americans have been led to prayer. They have prayed for comfort in a time of grief, for understanding in a time of anger, and for protection in a time of uncertainty. We have all seen God's great faithfulness to our country. America's enemies sought to weaken and destroy us through acts of terror. None of us would ever wish on anyone what happened on September 11th. Yet tragedy and sorrow none of us would choose have brought forth wisdom, courage, and generosity. In the face of terrorist attacks, prayer provided Americans with hope and strength for the journey ahead.

God has blessed our Nation beyond measure. We give thanks for our families and loved ones, for the abundance of our land and the fruits of labor, for our inalienable rights and liberties, and for a great Nation that leads the world in efforts to preserve those rights and liberties. We give thanks for all those across the world who have joined with America in the fight against terrorism. We give thanks for the men and women of our military, who are fighting to defend our Nation and the future of civilization.

We continue to remember those who are suffering and face hardships. We pray for peace throughout the world.

On this National Day of Prayer, I encourage Americans to remember the words of St. Paul: "Do not be anxious about anything, but in everything,

by prayer and petition, with thanksgiving, present your requests to God.” The Congress, by Public Law 100–307, as amended, 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, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 2, 2002, as a National Day of Prayer. I ask Americans to pray for God’s protection, to express gratitude for our blessings, and to seek moral and spiritual renewal. I urge all our citizens to join in observing this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7548 of April 30, 2002

Law Day, U.S.A., 2002

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

One of our Nation’s greatest strengths is its commitment to a just, fair legal system and the protection it affords to the rights and freedoms we cherish. On May 1, we observe Law Day to draw attention to the principles of justice and the practice of law. The theme of this year’s Law Day, “Celebrate Your Freedom: Assuring Equal Justice for All,” acknowledges the essential task of protecting the rights of every American.

When disputes or conflicts arise, or when persons are charged with violating the law, resolution often occurs within the legal system. Consultation with an attorney is a common first step in this process. Attorneys advise clients of their rights and obligations, suggest possible courses of action, and help their clients to understand legal procedures. Attorneys are zealous advocates on behalf of their clients, helping to ensure that each one receives full and fair representation before the courts. Bar associations and other attorney groups play an important role in maintaining the integrity of our legal system by overseeing admission to the bar and setting standards of discipline for those who practice law.

Our Founding Fathers believed that a strong and independent judiciary was a cornerstone of democracy. Judges must be men and women of skill, discernment, experience, and character who meet the highest standards of training, temperament, and impartiality. They must understand and honor the powers granted to them under the Constitution, as well as the limits on those powers. In criminal matters, judges help to ensure that the innocent remain free and the guilty are appropriately punished. In civil disputes, judges’ decisions help to safeguard the stability of the commercial

marketplace and address the grievances of wronged parties. Judges are called upon daily to render decisions that are based upon the law and facts of each case, without regard for popular opinion or political or other extraneous pressures.

Our forefathers imagined a well-qualified judiciary put in place through a dynamic and constructive interaction between the executive and legislative branches of Government. Under our Constitution, the President selects individuals for nomination to the Federal judiciary and the Senate provides its advice and consent. In all cases, both branches of Government strive to make certain that only men and women of the highest intellect, character, integrity, judgment, and experience are appointed to serve our Nation and its citizens in these critical positions.

This Law Day, I encourage all Americans to reflect on the vital work performed by our Federal judiciary in upholding the rule of law and on the importance of a robust and independent judiciary in our system of Government.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, in accordance with Public Law 87–20, as amended, do hereby proclaim May 1, 2002, as Law Day, U.S.A. I call upon all the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate 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 two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-sixth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7549 of April 30, 2002

Loyalty Day, 2002

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

Ours is a Nation of people who demonstrate their patriotic loyalty through service to our country. Whether born on American soil or abroad, Americans appreciate patriotism and loyalty to our country. President Woodrow Wilson said, “Loyalty means nothing unless it has at its heart the absolute principle of self-sacrifice.” Americans affirmed this sense of loyalty for their homeland during and following the attacks of September 11, 2001. Brave rescuers died while saving others. Passengers on a hijacked airplane gave their lives to prevent the deaths of fellow Americans. Americans pledged to fight terrorism, both here and across the globe.

Since that tragic day, citizens across our country overwhelmingly gave their time and resources to help those in need. These countless expressions of patriotism reflect an inspiring devotion to our fellow citizens and our Nation.

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For our military personnel, loyalty and dedication is a way of life. The men and women of our Armed Forces embody loyalty as they work to protect our ideals. Throughout our history, America's military has heroically defended our country and its founding principles of freedom and democracy. Today, our military is again responding to the call of duty with courage and pride. These brave individuals who risk their lives fighting terror honor those who have made the ultimate sacrifice on behalf of the American people.

Our Constitution speaks of forming "a more perfect Union," and Americans have always responded to this call with commitment and character. Brave citizens have fought to abolish slavery, to extend voting rights to all our citizens, and to uphold civil rights. The struggle to improve our Nation also takes place on an individual level, one person at a time. Men and women of all ages and from all over the country work every day to help others in need. Through families, community groups, and places of worship, Americans give of themselves to help others realize a brighter future.

Our loyalty to American democracy and freedom is born of pride, appreciation, and understanding of our country. We are loyal to America, our fellow citizens, and these ideals. Loyalty Day provides an opportunity to recognize those who demonstrate their commitment to our country through service and sacrifice. These individuals serve as a model for all Americans.

The Congress, by Public Law 85-529, as amended, has designated May 1 of each year as "Loyalty Day." On this special occasion, I encourage all Americans to join me in reaffirming our allegiance to our blessed Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 1, 2002, as Loyalty Day. I call upon all Americans to take part in celebrating this national observance.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7550 of May 1, 2002

Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month, 2002

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

Our Nation's rich cultural diversity reflects our Constitution's core vision of freedom and justice for all. Throughout our history, Asian/Pacific Americans have made great contributions to America's heritage and prosperity. During this month, we proudly celebrate Asian/Pacific Americans, one of the fastest growing ethnic groups in the United States, for their remarkable role in our Nation's development.

Through the years, Asian immigrants and Pacific Islanders have enriched the American way of life. Nobel Prize winner Dr. Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar's groundbreaking theories on the evolution of stars helped lay the foundation for modern astrophysics. Actress Anna May Wong was one of the first Asian Americans to achieve great fame in American film. And the men of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, composed primarily of Asian/Pacific Americans, valiantly served our Nation during World War II. These units are remembered as some of the most highly decorated in U.S. military history.

During the observance of Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month, we celebrate the cultural traditions, ancestry, native languages, and unique experiences represented among the more than 30 ethnic groups from Asia and the Pacific found here in the United States. We also recognize millions of Asian/Pacific Americans whose love of family, hard work, and community has helped unite us as a people and sustain us as a Nation.

To honor the achievements of Asian/Pacific Americans, the Congress, by Public Law 102-450, as amended, has designated the month of May each year as "Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 2002 as Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month. I call upon our citizens to learn more about the history of Asian/Pacific Americans and how they have contributed so much to our national heritage and culture.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7551 of May 1, 2002

Older Americans Month, 2002

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

Our Nation's strength and vitality reside in our citizens. Each year in May, we honor and recognize older Americans for their important sacrifices and contributions to our society. Our seniors have cared for their families and communities, enhanced our economic prosperity, defended our Nation, and preserved and protected the Founders' vision. Their commitment to our future sets an inspiring example for all. And their resilience, fortitude, and experience provide us with important perspectives and insights as we face the challenges of a new era.

The theme of this year's observance, "America: A Community for All Ages," reminds us that all citizens, regardless of age, are essential to successful and safe communities. The celebration also recognizes the extended role seniors play in our families, communities, and workplaces, as they live longer, healthier, and more productive lives. Drawing on their considerable knowledge and experience, older Americans mentor at-risk children, de-

liver meals to homebound seniors, and care for frail or chronically ill family members. Others embark on exciting new careers or engage in challenging themselves in athletic competitions. In addition, many seniors have answered my call to service by becoming involved in the Senior Corps domestic service program, which is administered by the Corporation for National and Community Service.

As we celebrate the lives of older Americans, we also renew our dedication to their well-being. My Administration strongly supports measures that protect the promise of retirement and healthcare security for seniors. We must modernize our Medicare and Medicaid programs so that seniors can access the best medicines and treatments. We must secure a good prescription drug benefit program for all our seniors. We must also continue to support medical research that is specifically targeted to the health problems of older Americans. By supporting flexible and innovative forms of long-term care, we can reduce the demands of caring for an elderly or disabled loved one. And we must strengthen financial security by protecting Social Security for today's retirees by encouraging private saving among all Americans, giving individuals more control over their investments.

This year's observance of Older Americans Month also marks the 30th anniversary of the Older Americans Act Nutrition Program, one of our most vital, community-based programs for seniors. Managed by the Administration on Aging and supported by the private sector and countless nonprofit organizations, the program has provided nearly 6 billion meals to senior centers and other group settings and to those who are homebound. It has also provided nutrition counseling and opportunities for health screening. For many elderly, this program has made a tremendous impact on their quality of life.

By maintaining and improving programs that assist older Americans, we help these important citizens enjoy longer, healthier, and more productive lives. During this month, I join all Americans in paying tribute to the achievements and contributions of our greatest generation and reaffirming our commitment to their well-being.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 2002 as Older Americans Month. I commend the national aging network of State, local, and tribal organizations, service and healthcare providers, caregivers, and millions of dedicated volunteers for your daily efforts on behalf of our senior citizens. I encourage all Americans to honor their elders, to seek opportunities to address their needs, and to work together to reinforce the bonds that unite families and communities. I also call upon all our citizens to publicly reaffirm our Nation's commitment to older Americans this month and throughout the year.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7552 of May 2, 2002**National Charter Schools Week, 2002**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Over a decade ago in Minnesota, a handful of educators envisioned a new kind of educational institution that would provide an alternative for children trapped in under-performing public schools. Their philosophy for a “charter school” was straightforward and powerful: provide parents the option to send their children to innovative public schools that combine flexibility and autonomy with a guarantee to raise student achievement.

Today, we recognize the important successes of the charter school experiment. Nearly 2,400 charter schools now exist across our Nation. Thanks to bipartisan support at the local, State, and Federal level, more than a half-million children have attended these public schools and obtained a better education.

In reading, math, science, special education, early childhood education, and other areas, charter schools have implemented innovative programs that produce results. Charter school principals and teachers have the freedom to develop classroom techniques that meet their students’ unique needs, and parents appreciate the ability to have direct input into their children’s educational progress. Charter school administrators are accountable to students, parents, and community leaders, and they know that if their school fails to meet expectations, it must either improve or close.

The effects of charter schools extend beyond the schoolhouse walls. Whenever charter schools are clustered together, we see traditional schools re-evaluate their methods and programs. At this basic level, charter schools help stimulate community debate and inspire educational excellence.

Accountability, flexibility, expanded choices, and a focus on methods that work are all important elements in the landmark, bipartisan, No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, which I signed into law in January. This legislation authorizes a new program, the Charter School Facility Demonstration Project, which provides important seed funding for charter school infrastructure and construction needs. It also continues the Charter School Grants program that supports planning and development of new public charter schools. Together these programs provide valuable tools to American education. Now we must work together to implement this new legislation in all our communities so no child is left behind.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 28 through May 4, 2002, as National Charter Schools Week. I call on parents of charter school children to share their success stories with others so that all Americans may learn more about charter schools and their important work. I commend the States with charter schools.

Proc. 7553

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7553 of May 3, 2002

To Restore Nondiscriminatory Trade Treatment (Normal Trade Relations Treatment) to the Products of Afghanistan

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

1. Section 118(a)(1) of Public Law 99–190, 99 Stat. 1319, authorized the President to deny nondiscriminatory trade treatment to the products of Afghanistan and thereby cause such products to be subject to the rate of duty in column 2 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS).
2. Presidential Proclamation 5437 of January 31, 1986, modified the HTS so as to deny nondiscriminatory trade treatment to the products of Afghanistan.
3. Restoration of nondiscriminatory trade treatment will support U.S. efforts to normalize relations with Afghanistan and facilitate increased trade with the United States, which could contribute to economic growth and assist Afghanistan in rebuilding its economy.
4. Pursuant to section 118(c)(1) of Public Law 99–190, I have determined that it is appropriate to restore nondiscriminatory trade treatment to the products of Afghanistan and thereby cause such products to be subject to the applicable rate of duty in column 1 of the HTS.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 section 118 of Public Law 99–190, and section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), do hereby proclaim that:

(1) Nondiscriminatory trade treatment (normal trade relations treatment) shall be restored to the products of Afghanistan;

(2) General note 3(b) of the HTS is modified to exclude Afghanistan; and

(3) The restoration of nondiscriminatory trade treatment and the modification to general note 3(b) of the HTS shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the thirtieth day after the date of publication of this proclamation in the **Federal Register**.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7554 of May 3, 2002**To Extend Duty-Free Treatment for Certain Agricultural Products of Israel**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. On April 22, 1985, the United States entered into the Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Israel (the “FTA”), which the Congress approved in the United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act of 1985 (the “FTA Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2112 Note).

2. On November 4, 1996, the United States entered into an agreement with Israel concerning certain aspects of trade in agricultural products, effective from December 4, 1996, through December 31, 2001 (the “1996 Agreement”), in order to maintain the general level of reciprocal and mutually advantageous concessions with respect to agricultural trade with Israel while acknowledging differing interpretations regarding the meaning of certain rights and obligations in the FTA as to such trade.

3. Section 4(b) of the FTA Act provides that, whenever the President determines that it is necessary to maintain the general level of reciprocal and mutually advantageous concessions with respect to Israel provided for by the FTA, the President may proclaim such withdrawal, suspension, modification, or continuance of any duty, or such continuance of existing duty-free or excise treatment, or such additional duties as the President determines to be required or appropriate to carry out the FTA.

4. Pursuant to section 4(b) of the FTA Act, President Clinton issued Proclamation 6962 of December 2, 1996, to provide through the close of December 31, 2001, access into the United States customs territory for specified quantities of certain agricultural products of Israel free of duty or certain fees or other import charges, consistent with the 1996 Agreement.

5. On December 31, 2001, the United States entered into an agreement with Israel to extend the 1996 Agreement through December 31, 2002, in order to allow for additional time to negotiate a successor arrangement to the 1996 Agreement.

6. Pursuant to section 4(b) of the FTA Act, I have determined that it is necessary, in order to maintain the general level of reciprocal and mutually advantageous concessions with respect to Israel provided for by the FTA, to provide through the close of December 31, 2002, duty-free treatment for specified quantities of certain agricultural products of Israel.

7. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2483) (the “Trade Act”) authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) the substance of the relevant provisions of that act, and of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 section 4 of the FTA Act and section 604 of the Trade Act, do hereby proclaim:

(1) In order to implement U.S. commitments under the 1996 Agreement as extended through December 31, 2002, and, in particular, to provide duty-free treatment for specified quantities of certain agricultural products of Israel, subchapter VIII of chapter 99 of the HTS is modified as provided in the Annex to this proclamation.

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

(3)(a) The modifications to the HTS made by the Annex to this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods that are the product of Israel and are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 2002, including entries for which the liquidation of duties has not become final under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1514).

(b) The provisions of subchapter VIII of chapter 99 of the HTS, as modified by the Annex to this proclamation, shall continue in effect through the close of December 31, 2002.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Modifications to Subchapter VIII of Chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States

Effective with respect to goods that are the product of Israel and are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 2002, and through the close of December 31, 2002, subchapter VIII of chapter 99 of the HTS is modified as provided herein:

1. U.S. note 1 to such subchapter is modified by striking “December 31, 2001,” and by inserting in lieu thereof “December 31, 2002,”.

2. U.S. note 3 is modified by inserting at the end of the table therein the following additional applicable time period and quantity: “Calendar year 2002 383,000”.

3. U.S. note 4 is modified by inserting at the end of the table therein the following additional applicable time period and quantity: “Calendar year 2002 1,160,000”.

4. U.S. note 5 is modified by inserting at the end of the table therein the following additional applicable time period and quantity: “Calendar year 2002 1,279,000”.

5. U.S. note 6 is modified by inserting at the end of the table therein the following additional applicable time period and quantity: “Calendar year 2002 116,000”.

6. U.S. note 7 is modified by inserting at the end of the table therein the following additional applicable time period and quantity: "Calendar year 2002 405,317".

Proclamation 7555 of May 3, 2002

Small Business Week, 2002

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

The strength of our economy is built on the creativity and entrepreneurship of our people. Those who own and operate our Nation's 25 million small businesses make a vital contribution to our prosperity through their ongoing work to create new technologies, products, and services. These hard-working men and women and their employees define the American spirit through their innovation, dedication, and determination.

The tragedy of September 11, 2001, greatly affected our Nation and our economy; but our economy is recovering and remains fundamentally sound. In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks, the business community rose to this challenge by volunteering their time and services to help with the relief and rebuilding efforts in New York City and Washington, D.C. This compassionate spirit demonstrated America's true character.

To help businesses recover from September 11, my Administration has made more than \$520 million in disaster loans available to business owners nationwide. I also remain committed to a domestic policy that stimulates economic growth, boosts consumer purchasing power, and creates a level playing field. Our efforts to lower taxes, enact reasonable regulations, and reduce tariffs and other barriers to free trade will increase the competitive position of our small businesses. To further encourage economic growth, I recently signed into law the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002. The Act helps to create more jobs across our country by providing tax incentives for companies to expand and create jobs by investing in facilities and equipment. This action will lead to more opportunities in manufacturing, high-tech sectors, and our small businesses. I am also committed to achieve a permanent repeal of the death tax and the permanent extension of tax relief to help ensure the strength and survival of small businesses.

America's small business owners represent more than 99 percent of all employers and their businesses employ more than half of the private work force. These entrepreneurs who create more than 66 percent of the new jobs nationwide and generate more than 50 percent of the Nation's gross domestic product growth are critical to our country's prosperity and the well-being of our communities. We salute these employers by celebrating Small Business Week and recognizing their contributions to all Americans.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 5 through May 11, 2002, as Small Business Week. I call on all Americans to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs that celebrate the achieve-

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ments of small business owners and encourage and foster the development of new enterprises.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7556 of May 6, 2002

National Tourism Week, 2002

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

For hundreds of years, people across our Nation and around the world have enjoyed traveling across America to visit our magnificent cities, parks, museums, and countless other natural, historic, and cultural sites. Our land provides endless opportunities to learn as well as to enjoy our Nation's immense variety of attractions.

The travel and tourism industry represents a vital part of the American economy. The Department of Commerce estimates that in 2001 the travel and tourism industry generated more than \$90 billion in export revenue and provided a \$7.7 billion balance of trade surplus. Preliminary numbers show that last year, the industry created approximately \$545 billion in total travel expenditures and provided \$94 billion in tax revenue to local, State, and Federal governments. As one of our Nation's largest employers, travel and tourism supports more than 7 million jobs.

During National Tourism Week 2002, we recognize the significance of this important industry to our economy and for the lives of all Americans. In the aftermath of the tragic attacks of September 11, 2001, the travel and tourism industry contributed to our country's efforts to persevere through this challenging time. As we have encouraged people to resume the regular course of their lives, Americans and visitors from around the world have responded by traveling to and enjoying the beauty of our Nation.

During this observance, I urge all Americans and people around the globe to travel to and within our country to experience the hospitality and quality of our Nation's great destinations.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 5–11, 2002, as National Tourism Week. In recognition of the significance of the travel and tourism industry in the lives of citizens of our Nation and to visitors from abroad, I call upon all Americans to mark this observance with activities that highlight this important industry.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7557 of May 9, 2002**Mother's Day, 2002**

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

Mothers are central to the success of the American family. Their love, dedication, and wisdom touch countless lives every day in every community throughout our land. And their love and guidance of children help to develop healthy and spiritually sound families.

President John Quincy Adams once said, "All that I am my mother made me." President Abraham Lincoln believed, "All that I am or hope to be I owe to my angel mother. I remember my mother's prayers and they have always followed me. They have clung to me all my life." These statements are just as true for the millions of Americans who credit their mothers for helping to successfully shape their lives.

Millions of American mothers are at work in communities across the United States, improving the lives of their families and their neighbors through countless acts of thoughtful kindness. They energize, inspire, and effect change in homes, schools, governments, and businesses throughout our country. By their example, mothers teach their children that serving others is the greatest gift they can give.

Nearly 100 years ago, Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia helped establish the first official Mother's Day observance. Her campaign to organize such a holiday began as a remembrance of her late mother, who, in the aftermath of the Civil War, had tried to establish "Mother's Friendship Days" as a way to bring unity and reconciliation to our Nation. In 1910, West Virginia became the first State officially to observe Mother's Day. The idea caught on quickly; for just over a year later, nearly every State in the Union had officially recognized the day. In 1914, President Woodrow Wilson issued the first Mother's Day proclamation, stating that the observance serves as a "public expression of our love and reverence for the mothers of our country."

On this special day and throughout the year, our mothers deserve our greatest respect and deepest appreciation for their love and sacrifice. I especially commend foster mothers for answering my call to service, volunteering their time and their hearts to aid children in need of a mother's love. To honor mothers, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved May 8, 1914, as amended (38 Stat. 770), has designated the second Sunday in May as "Mother's Day" and has requested the President to call for its appropriate observance, which, as the son of a fabulous mother, I am pleased and honored to do again this year.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 12, 2002, as Mother's Day. I encourage all Americans to express their love, respect, and gratitude to mothers everywhere for their remarkable contributions to their children, families, communities, and our Nation.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7558 of May 10, 2002

Peace Officers Memorial Day and Police Week, 2002

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In the face of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, our Nation witnessed the remarkable heroism of America’s peace officers as they selflessly aided those in need. As the World Trade Center towers burned, dedicated officers rushed into the severely damaged buildings to rescue the injured. Seventy-two peace officers died that day, trying to save others. These supreme sacrifices remind us of the remarkable commitment that our Nation’s peace officers have made to preserve our safety and our country’s well-being.

In all, 230 law enforcement officers gave their lives in the line of duty last year. The name of each fallen officer has a place of honor on the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial wall in Washington, D.C. This monument ensures that the valor of the more than 15,000 law enforcement officers lost since 1794 will never be forgotten.

Peace Officers Memorial Day and Police Week pay tribute to the local, State, and Federal law enforcement officers who serve and protect us with courage and dedication. These observances also remind us of the ongoing need to be vigilant against all forms of crime, especially to acts of extreme violence and terrorism.

Effective law enforcement is a crucial element to maintaining our quality of life; and we must continue to ensure that our police have the financial, technical, and civil support necessary to carry out their responsibilities. The more than 740,000 sworn law enforcement officers who are our first responders play a critical role in our Nation’s safety and security.

Every American should also play a role in making our communities safer. Programs operated through the Citizen Corps, including Neighborhood Watch, Volunteers in Police Service, and the Terrorism Information and Prevention System, offer citizens the opportunity to take a stand against crime. As we observe Peace Officers Memorial Day and Police Week, I encourage all Americans to learn more about ways to fight crime in their communities and to honor the brave individuals who protect our lives and property.

By a joint resolution approved October 1, 1962, as amended, (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, as amended, (36 U.S.C. 136), has directed that the flag be flown at half-staff on Peace Officers Memorial Day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 15, 2002, as Peace Officers Memorial Day and May 12 through May 18, 2002, as Police Week. I call on Americans to observe these events with appropriate ceremonies and activities. I also call on Governors of the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, as well as appropriate officials of all units of government, to direct that the flag be flown at half-staff on Peace Officers Memorial Day. I further encourage 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 two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-sixth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7559 of May 10, 2002

National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week, 2002

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

The importance of America's transportation system became evident to all Americans on September 11, 2001. Airliners were diverted, airports closed, and travelers were stranded for days as transportation systems across the country were disrupted. In the aftermath of September 11, the men and women in the transportation industry have helped restore function and trust to a system that was traumatized. Today, Americans and America's goods and services are being more safely moved to their destinations, as our communities continue the process of important restructuring.

We have helped secure our transportation system with the passage of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act, which greatly enhanced the protections for America's passengers and goods. And we are determined to ensure that Americans have the transportation system and mobility that is necessary for a vibrant economy and meaningful quality of life.

We live in a time of unprecedented travel, when goods and services, regardless of origin, can be available in a short amount of time. Thanks to imagination, innovation, and investment in transportation, we can safely commute to work, receive overnight mail, buy fresh fruit and vegetables, and travel with relative ease to destinations around the world. We also continue to make progress in developing a transportation system that offers choices and protects the environment through cleaner, more fuel-efficient vehicles and new, environmentally sound infrastructure.

To recognize Americans who work in transportation and who contribute to our Nation's prosperity, defense, and progress, the United States Congress, by joint resolution approved May 16, 1957, as amended, (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, as

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amended, (36 U.S.C. 133), declared that the week during which that Friday falls be designated as “National Transportation Week.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Friday, May 17, 2002, as National Defense Transportation Day and May 12 through May 18, 2002, as National Transportation Week. I encourage all Americans to recognize how our modern transportation system has enhanced our economy and contributed to our freedom.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7560 of May 13, 2002

National Hurricane Awareness Week, 2002

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

Hurricanes can devastate our communities, endangering thousands of human lives and causing billions of dollars in property damage. Stemming from the ocean, the atmosphere, and heat from the sea, hurricanes bring with them the potential for high winds, tornadoes, torrential rains, flooding, and ocean water storm surges. Their fierce and destructive power requires that we all take steps to reduce our vulnerability to this natural hazard.

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, an average of ten tropical storms develop annually over the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, and Gulf of Mexico. Every year, an average of six of these storms grow strong enough to become hurricanes. Approximately five hurricanes strike the United States coastline every 3 years. Out of these, two will have winds above 111 miles per hour, qualifying them as major hurricanes. The resulting high winds and high waves can seriously damage homes, businesses, public buildings, and critical infrastructure, and ultimately have the potential to injure people and claim lives.

To help avoid damage and help ensure the public’s safety from hurricane hazards, FEMA recommends a variety of preventative steps for both individuals and communities. For example, construction measures can help minimize property destruction. These include installing storm shutters over exposed glass and adding hurricane straps to hold the roof of a structure to its walls and foundation. More complex measures, such as elevating coastal homes and businesses, can further reduce a property’s susceptibility. In addition, communities can reduce their vulnerability by adopting wind- and flood-resistant building codes and by implementing sound land-use planning.

More than 50 million people live along hurricane-prone coastlines in the United States, with millions of tourists visiting these areas annually. Dur-

ing National Hurricane Awareness Week, I encourage those who live in coastal areas, as well as all concerned Americans, to be more vigilant in preparing for hurricanes and other natural disasters before they occur. By promoting awareness of hurricane hazards and helping with relief efforts when these powerful storms strike, we can reduce the risks of hurricane damage and help our neighbors recover more quickly from their devastating effects. With preparation, forecasting, and coordination, we can save lives and improve our Nation's ability to withstand the impact of hurricanes.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim May 19 through May 25, 2002, as National Hurricane Awareness Week. I call on government agencies, private organizations, schools, news media, and residents in hurricane-prone areas to share information about hurricane preparedness and response in order to help prevent storm damage and save lives.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7561 of May 16, 2002

To Designate the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire as a Beneficiary Sub-Saharan African Country

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

Section 506A(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the "1974 Act") (19 U.S.C. 2466a(a)(1)), as added by section 111(a) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (title I of Public Law 106-200) (AGOA), authorizes the President to designate a country listed in section 107 of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3706) as a "beneficiary sub-Saharan African country."

Section 112(b)(3)(B) of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3721(b)(3)(B)) provides special rules for certain apparel articles imported from "lesser developed beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries."

Proclamation 7350 of October 2, 2000, and Proclamation 7400 of January 17, 2001, designated certain countries listed in section 107 of the AGOA as beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries and identified which designated beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries would be considered lesser developed beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries under section 112(b)(3)(B) of the AGOA.

Pursuant to section 506A(a)(1) of the 1974 Act, and having due regard for the eligibility criteria set forth therein, I have determined that it is appropriate to designate the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire (Côte d'Ivoire) as a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country.

Côte d'Ivoire satisfies the criteria for treatment as a “lesser developed beneficiary sub-Saharan country” under section 112(b)(3)(B) of the AGOA.

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

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including sections 506A and 604 of the 1974 Act, and section 111 of the AGOA, do proclaim that:

(1) Côte d'Ivoire is designated as a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country.

(2) In order to reflect this designation in the HTS, general note 16(a) to the HTS is modified by inserting in alphabetical sequence in the list of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries “Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.”

(3) For purposes of section 112(b)(3)(B) of the AGOA, Côte d'Ivoire shall be considered a lesser developed beneficiary sub-Saharan African country.

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

(5) The modifications of the HTS made by this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date of publication of this proclamation in the **Federal Register**.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7562 of May 16, 2002

Armed Forces Day, 2002

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

The words of President Dwight D. Eisenhower written in 1953 remain true today: “It is fitting and proper that we devote one day each year to paying special tribute to those whose constancy and courage constitute one of the bulwarks guarding the freedom of this nation and the peace of the free world.” On Armed Forces Day, our grateful Nation salutes the brave men and women who protect our country, defend freedom, and help make our world a better place.

During these extraordinary times, we are reminded that our achievements in peace and war stand upon the service and sacrifice of those in uniform.

Today, we have troops fighting overseas to defeat terrorism. These brave men and women follow in the footsteps of previous generations who, since our Nation's founding, have stepped forward to defend our homeland and secure liberty for our country and our friends and allies. The members of our military exemplify the true spirit of patriotism—a love of country expressed through a commitment to serve our Nation and defend our freedom. Their selfless dedication and determination are an inspiration to every American.

In difficult times, America has called on members of our Armed Forces to protect the democratic ideals on which our country was founded, and they have never let our country down. As we confront the challenges of this new era, we will continue to rely on our military's extraordinary skill, sense of honor, devotion to duty, and courageous commitment to service.

More than 50 years ago, President Harry S. Truman helped establish a day for Americans to join together and thank our military members for their service to our country. In 1949, Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson announced the establishment of Armed Forces Day to replace separate Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force Days. A year later, President Truman issued a Presidential Proclamation, observing that the day “marks the first combined demonstration by America's defense team of its progress, under the National Security Act, towards the goal of readiness for any eventuality. It is the first parade of preparedness by the unified forces of our land, sea, and air defense.”

The theme of this year's celebration is “United For Freedom.” During this celebration, I encourage Americans to show the world that we are unified as a people and ready to defend our way of life, our freedoms, and our homeland. As President and Commander in Chief, I urge all our citizens to join me in expressing appreciation for the dedication and selfless service of the members of our extraordinary Armed Forces.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, continuing the precedent of my ten immediate predecessors in this Office, do hereby proclaim the third Saturday of each May as Armed Forces Day.

I direct the Secretary of Defense on behalf of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force, and the Secretary of Transportation on behalf of the Coast Guard, to plan for appropriate observances each year, with the Secretary of Defense responsible for soliciting the participation and cooperation of civil authorities and private citizens.

I invite the Governors of the States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, to provide for the observance of Armed Forces Day within their jurisdiction each year in an appropriate manner designed to increase public understanding and appreciation of the Armed Forces of the United States.

I also invite national and local veterans, civic, and community service organizations to join in the observance of Armed Forces Day each year.

I call upon all Americans not only to display the flag of the United States at their homes on Armed Forces Day, but also to learn about our system of defense and about the men and women who sustain it by attending and participating in the local observances of the day.

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Proclamation 6693 of May 21, 1994, is hereby superseded.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7563 of May 17, 2002

National Safe Boating Week, 2002

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America is blessed with beautiful coastlines, lakes, and waters that offer ample opportunities for boating recreation. More than 70 million recreational boaters use our waters every year and boat registrations continue to increase. Although the number of recreational boats and boaters is growing, the incidence of boating deaths continues to drop, thanks to an increasing emphasis on safety.

Despite this positive trend, much work remains to further reduce boating accidents and fatalities. National Safe Boating Week and the North American Safe Boating Campaign remind us that safety must always remain a top priority when boating on our Nation's waterways.

To further reduce boating deaths, it is vital that both children and adults wear life jackets while boating. Nearly 70 percent of recreational boating deaths are by drowning, and nearly 90 percent of these victims were not wearing life jackets. Many of these fatalities could have been avoided had a Coast Guard-approved life jacket or personal flotation device been worn. Thanks to new technology and designs, life jackets are now less burdensome to wear.

Another major cause of boating accidents is the operation of boats while drunk or otherwise impaired. Boating under the influence of alcohol or drugs is illegal in every State and is a violation of Federal law. According to the United States Coast Guard, the dangerous effects of alcohol on persons operating boats are even greater than for individuals operating land vehicles. The additional factors that can further impair judgment and coordination include motion, vibration, engine noise, wind, sun, and any spray. Boat operators with a blood alcohol concentration above .10 percent are ten times more likely to be killed in a boating accident than boat operators who have not been drinking. During National Safe Boating Week, we must underscore again that to operate a boat or any vehicle while under the influence is never safe.

A less recognized boating hazard involves a silent killer: carbon monoxide. Dangerous or deadly fumes can accumulate in confined spaces on boats, near stern ladders, and under swimming platforms. Swimmers and water-skiers behind running boat engines face the greatest risk of exposure to exhaust fumes, which can build up to deadly levels. Boaters should be aware of the threats posed by carbon monoxide and take steps to avoid them. Individuals may learn more about carbon monoxide and other ways to stay

safe while boating by visiting the U.S. Coast Guard's website at www.uscgboating.org.

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 prior to Memorial Day weekend as "National Safe Boating Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 18 through May 24, 2002, as National Safe Boating Week. I encourage the Governors of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the officials of other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, to join in observing this occasion. I also urge boaters to learn about proper boating practices and to take advantage of programs offered by the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary. By taking sensible precautions on the water and learning more about potential dangers, boaters can enjoy boating recreation and help ensure the safety of others.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7564 of May 17, 2002

World Trade Week, 2002

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

Trade plays a vital role in encouraging prosperity and improving the lives of people around the world. It fosters economic growth, ingenuity, and innovation. And it builds high-quality jobs and promotes economic and political stability around the world. During World Trade Week, we recognize the importance of trade to building a brighter future for our Nation and for countries throughout the world.

Over the last decade, U.S. exports have accounted for as much as a quarter of our Nation's economic growth. Most of our exporters are small- and medium-sized firms that have fewer than 100 employees. An estimated 12 million U.S. jobs are supported by our export of manufactured products, agricultural goods, technology, and other goods and services. These jobs are high-quality, high-paying positions that provide good wages.

As the world's largest exporter, the United States is a leader in promoting free trade. Free trade and open markets benefit businesses, employees, and consumers by creating a competitive environment with greater choice and lower prices. We must continue to promote an aggressive trade agenda that opens markets and builds economic opportunity. In support of this goal, my Administration has worked to help secure the entry of China and Taiwan into the World Trade Organization. We also completed trade agreements with Vietnam and Jordan and launched new global trade negotiations in Doha, Qatar. But more remains to be done.

At present, there are about 150 free trade agreements in effect worldwide, nearly 25 percent of which involve countries in the Western Hemisphere. The United States is a party to only three of these pacts. To give U.S. exporters much broader access to markets throughout the hemisphere, our Nation envisions a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), an area that would be the world's largest open market. The FTAA would include more than 800 million consumers in countries with a combined Gross Domestic Product of around \$13 trillion. Our Nation would also benefit from renewal of the Andean Trade Preference Act, which would continue to help create economic alternatives to drug production in Andean region countries.

Economists have calculated that lowering trade barriers by just one-third will strengthen the world's economic welfare by up to \$613 billion and that of the United States by \$177 billion. For the average American family of four, that amounts to \$2500 of annual savings.

Another critical step for U.S. economic growth is successful passage of Trade Promotion Authority. Under this legislation, the Congress grants the President the authority to negotiate trade agreements. Trade Promotion Authority demonstrates to our trading partners the alliance that exists between the executive and legislative branches to help raise living standards through out the world. This is vital to securing new free trade agreements with potential negotiating partners.

Fundamental to free trade is competitive fairness. America's support of an aggressive, forward-looking trade agenda requires that government assist industries' interests when they are challenged by unfair trading practices or subsidies. We must insist that our trading partners honor their commitments. As we open markets for American companies competing internationally, we need tools to secure a level playing field for American businesses. And we will remain committed to improving both the environment and worldwide labor standards.

In the future, trade will continue to play a crucial role in creating economic and political stability, building democracies, reducing poverty, and contributing to an increased standard of living around the world. Open trade will help ensure a more peaceful and prosperous tomorrow for all people.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim May 19 through May 25, 2002, as World Trade Week. I encourage all Americans to observe this week with events, trade shows, and educational programs that celebrate the benefits of trade to our economy and the global economy.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7565 of May 21, 2002**National Maritime Day, 2002**

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

Our commercial maritime tradition dates back to the founding of our Nation; and it continues to play an important role today, moving passengers and freight, protecting our freedom, and linking our citizens to the world.

Merchant mariners have served America with distinction throughout our history, but especially at critical moments. Before World War II, they made dangerous and difficult voyages carrying vital supplies to Europe. During that war, more than 700 United States merchant ships were lost to attack, and more than 6,000 merchant mariners lost their lives. Merchant mariners played a vital role in the Korean Conflict, especially in the rescue of 14,000 Korean civilians by the SS MEREDITH VICTORY. During the Vietnam War, ships crewed by civilian seamen carried 95 percent of the supplies used by our Armed Forces. Many of these ships sailed into combat zones under fire. In fact, the SS MAYAGUEZ incident involved the capture of mariners from the American merchant ship SS MAYAGUEZ.

More recently, during the Persian Gulf War merchant mariners were vital to the largest sealift operation since D-Day. And after the tragic attacks of September 11th, professional merchant mariners and midshipmen from the United States Merchant Marine Academy transported personnel and equipment and moved food and supplies to lower Manhattan. Their efforts enhanced rescue operations and helped save many lives.

Today, the men and women of the United States Merchant Marine and thousands of other workers in our Nation's maritime industry continue to make immeasurable contributions to our economic strength and our ongoing efforts to build a more peaceful world. We must ensure our maritime system can meet the challenges of the 21st century. As cargo volume is expected to double within the next 20 years, a viable maritime network will help our country compete in our global economy.

Accordingly, my Administration is working with government agencies, the shipping industry, labor, and environmental groups to ensure that our waterways remain a sound transportation option that complements our overland transportation network.

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

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 22, 2002, as National Maritime Day. I call upon the people of the United States to celebrate this observance and to display the flag of the United States at their homes and in their communities. I also request that all ships sailing under the American flag dress ship on that day.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7566 of May 21, 2002

National Missing Children's Day, 2002

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

On May 25, 1979, 6-year old Etan Patz disappeared on his way to school in New York City. The ensuing search focused national attention on the tragedy of missing children, as well as the lack of resources and information available to help locate and recover missing children. Since that time, many high-profile cases and the dedicated efforts of parents, the law enforcement community, and others concerned with children's well-being have generated even greater awareness about the need to protect children from criminals and other predators.

During this year, we mark the 20th anniversary of the passage of the Missing Children Act, originally signed into law by President Reagan. Over the past two decades, the Department of Justice, along with many important community and faith-based partners, have made great progress in raising public awareness, improving public safety, locating and recovering missing children, and protecting children from exploitation on the Internet.

Americans must continue to work together to ensure the safety of our children. The Department of Justice will commemorate National Missing Children's Day by presenting six awards that recognize outstanding efforts to safeguard our youngest citizens. The recipients deserve our heartfelt thanks and appreciation for their dedicated work. As they are honored for their contributions, I urge all Americans to take an active role in upholding the safety of our communities and in defending the well-being of our children.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 25, 2002, as National Missing Children's Day. I call upon Americans to join me in commemorating this observance and to remember those young people who are missing. I also call on our citizens to recognize and thank those who work on behalf of missing children and their families. By renewing our commitment to protect our children from harm, we can save lives and prevent untold suffering and grief among the most vulnerable of our society.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7567 of May 21, 2002**Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day, 2002**

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

Every Memorial Day, Americans remember the debt of gratitude we owe to our veterans who gave their lives for our country. On this important day, communities across our Nation stop to remember and to honor the great sacrifices made by our men and women in uniform.

Since its beginnings, our country has faced many threats that have tested its courage. From war-torn battlefields and jungle skirmishes to conflicts at sea and air attacks, generations of brave men and women have fought and died to defeat tyranny and protect our democracy. Their sacrifices have made this Nation strong and our world a better place.

Upwards of 48 million Americans have served the cause of freedom and more than a million have died to preserve our liberty. We also remember the more than 140,000 who were taken prisoner-of-war and the many others who were never accounted for. These memories remind us that the cost of war and the price of peace are great.

The tradition of Memorial Day reinforces our Nation's resolve to never forget those who gave their last full measure for America. As we engage in the war against terrorism, we also pray for peace. When America emerged from the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln called on all Americans to "cherish a just and lasting peace." In these extraordinary times, our Nation has once again been challenged, and Lincoln's words remain our guiding prayer.

We continue to rely on our brave and steadfast men and women in uniform to defend our freedom. United as a people, we pray for peace throughout the world. We also pray for the safety of our troops. This new generation follows an unbroken line of good, courageous, and unfaltering heroes who have never let our country down.

As we commemorate this noble American holiday, we honor those who fell in defense of freedom. We honor them in our memory through solemn observances, with the love of a grateful Nation.

In respect for their devotion to America, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved on May 11, 1950 (64 Stat. 158), has requested the President to issue a proclamation calling on 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 people of the United States might unite in prayer. The Congress, by Public Law 106-579, has also designated the minute beginning at 3:00 p.m. local time on that day as a time for all Americans to observe the National Moment of Remembrance.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 designate Memorial Day, May 27, 2002, as a day of prayer for permanent peace, and I designate the hour beginning in each locality at 11:00 a.m. of that day as a time to unite in prayer. I also ask all Americans to observe the National Moment of Remem-

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brance beginning at 3:00 p.m. local time on Memorial Day. I urge the press, radio, television, and all other media to participate in these observances.

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. I also 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-first day of May, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-sixth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7568 of May 31, 2002

Black Music Month, 2002

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

America's diverse and extraordinary musical heritage reflects the remarkable cultural and artistic history of our Nation. From gospel, blues, and jazz to rock and roll, rap, and hip-hop, our Nation's musical landscape offers an astounding array of uniquely American styles. During Black Music Month, we celebrate a critically important part of this heritage by highlighting the enduring legacy of African American musicians, singers, and composers, and urging every American to appreciate and enjoy the fabulous achievements of this highly creative community.

Early forms of black American music developed out of the work song, which had its roots in African tribal chants. Through this music, slaves shared stories, preserved history, and established a sense of community. As many African slaves in early America became Christians, they adapted their music into the songs and life of the church. These spirituals eventually evolved into a genre that remains vibrant and very meaningful today—gospel music. This great musical tradition developed under the leadership of people like Thomas Dorsey, who was known as the Father of Gospel Music. He composed many great gospel songs that have become standards, and he established the tradition of the gospel music concert.

Following emancipation, African Americans enjoyed unprecedented opportunities but also faced many new and frequently oppressive challenges. Frustrations from these struggles for freedom and equality found expression in a style of music that came to be known as the blues. Innovative musical geniuses like W.C. Handy, Robert Johnson, the Reverend Gary Davis, and Mamie Smith were among the legendary pioneers of blues music.

As blacks migrated throughout the United States in the early 1900s, they tapped into their collective experience and creativity to develop new expressions of music. New Orleans became the center for a particularly American form of music—jazz. This novel genre combined unique rhythms and

melodies with the sounds of stringed, brass, and woodwind instruments. Jazz captured the interest of 20th century America, making household names of great African American artists like Louis Armstrong, Charlie Parker, Ella Fitzgerald, and Miles Davis. The unparalleled brilliance of these and other great jazz musicians had an extraordinary effect upon the American musical tradition, while bringing great pleasure to millions of fans.

In the 1940s, rhythm and blues emerged, synthesizing elements from gospel, blues, and jazz; and from these styles came the birth of rock and roll. A fabulous array of artists helped to pioneer this modern musical transformation, including Chuck Berry, Ray Charles, Marvin Gaye, Aretha Franklin, and Stevie Wonder.

As we reflect on the rich and distinctive history of so many talented artists, we celebrate the incredible contributions that black musicians have made to the history of American music and their influence on countless forms of music around the world.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 2002 as Black Music Month. I call on Americans of all backgrounds to learn more about the rich heritage of black music and how it has shaped our culture and our way of life, and urge them to take the opportunity to enjoy the great musical experiences available through the contributions of African American music.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7569 of May 31, 2002

National Fishing and Boating Week, 2002

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

Our Nation's landscape contains thousands of bodies of water that offer endless opportunities for recreational boating and fishing. Every year, millions of Americans, including me, look forward to enjoying these popular pastimes.

In addition to providing opportunities for recreation, fishing and boating play important roles in our Nation's economy. They support thousands of American jobs and generate millions of dollars that go directly back to protecting and conserving resources at the local level. Since 1950, State fish and wildlife agencies have received nearly \$4 billion through the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act. These funds have helped to purchase over 322,000 acres for boating, fishing and fish production, and research. In addition, funding has been used to help educate the public about fish and their habitats. These measures enhance the quality of life for people of all ages and continue a vital legacy of environmental stewardship.

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NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim June 2 through June 8, 2002, as National Fishing and Boating Week. During this week, I encourage people of the United States to participate in the thousands of local events scheduled in communities throughout the United States, offering hands-on opportunities for families and friends to share in these recreational activities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7570 of June 4, 2002

National Homeownership Month, 2002

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

Homeownership is an important part of the American Dream. As President, I am committed to helping many more Americans achieve that dream. A home provides shelter and a safe place where families can prosper and children can thrive. For many Americans, their home is an important financial investment, and it can be a source of great personal pride and an important part of community stability.

Homeownership encourages personal responsibility and the values necessary for strong families. Where homeownership flourishes, neighborhoods are more stable, residents are more civic-minded, schools are better, and crime rates decline. Thanks to the resources available in our Nation, more Americans own homes today than at any time in our history. However, among African American and Hispanic families, fewer than half are homeowners. My Administration is working to provide all families with the tools and information they need to accumulate wealth and overcome barriers to homeownership.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development is partnering with State and local governments, community groups, and the private sector to make the most effective use of Federal funds. Through a combination of down payment assistance, tax incentives, and education about the process and responsibilities of homeownership, we are helping thousands of Americans buy homes and pursue a better quality of life.

During National Homeownership Month, I encourage all Americans to learn more about financial management and to explore homeownership opportunities in their communities. By taking this important step, individuals and families help safeguard their financial futures and contribute to the strength of our Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 2002 as National Home-

ownership Month. I call upon the people of the United States to join me in recognizing the importance of providing all our citizens a chance to achieve the American Dream.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7571 of June 5, 2002

National Child's Day, 2002

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

Children bring joy and challenge to the lives they touch. And as our next generation of leaders, they carry with them the hope of our Nation. From the excitement of watching a toddler take a first step to the satisfaction of seeing them mature into adulthood, we are blessed to share our lives and experiences with children. Their thoughts, ideas, and unique perspectives renew our appreciation for life.

National Child's Day is a time to affirm our commitment as parents, teachers, and citizens to the health, well-being, and success of our children. Our goal must be to make sure that all children have the opportunity to learn and succeed. To achieve this, we must use the resources of our families, communities, schools, and government to ensure that no child is left behind.

My Administration is strongly committed to helping boys and girls grow up in secure families that help them reach their full potential. Families forge values where children can find fulfillment and love. And children who are surrounded by love, support, and encouragement can develop self-esteem and have a strong foundation for life.

We are working to implement programs and initiatives that help families stay strong and intact; that support adoption efforts and mentoring programs; that protect children from abuse and neglect; and that encourage alcohol, drug, and sexual abstinence. We also are making great progress in helping all schools become places where every student is able and expected to learn.

While government can provide much to support children, it cannot provide the love a child needs. I encourage all community leaders, educators, faith-based organizations, and citizens to seek opportunities to mentor, encourage, and listen to our children. As we observe National Child's Day, we should also communicate to young people that their dreams, aspirations, happiness, and well-being are important to us and to our future.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 9, 2002, as National Child's Day. I urge all Americans to work within their communities to ap-

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preciate, love, and protect all of America’s children. I also call upon citizens to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7572 of June 7, 2002

Great Outdoors Week, 2002

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

During Great Outdoors Week, our Nation celebrates the wonderful legacy of our parks, forests, wildlife refuges, recreation areas, and other public lands and waters. Protection of many of these special places started with initiatives begun by President Theodore Roosevelt. He established a commitment to conservation that we continue today. President Roosevelt believed that, “The nation behaves well if it treats the natural resources as assets which it must turn over to the next generation increased; and not impaired in value.” As we enjoy the many benefits of our great outdoors, we also must renew our individual and collective dedication to natural resource conservation.

Across our Nation, federally managed lands comprise nearly one out of every three acres. Thousands of recreation sites nationwide are managed by Federal agencies. These agencies work to make it easier for all people to enjoy our natural resources. “Recreation One-Stop” provides information on the Internet to help Americans find and experience the land we love. In addition, through increases in appropriations, fees paid by visitors, and partnerships with non-profits, communities, and businesses, we are addressing and reversing years of neglect.

Americans have a special appreciation for the great outdoors. Each year, thousands of hard-working volunteers contribute millions of hours to our parks and other sites. They build trails, act as campground hosts, staff visitor centers, serve as interpreters, clean shorelines, and introduce children to safe and healthful outdoor fun. Their efforts enhance the enjoyment of those who visit our parks each year. My call to service through the USA Freedom Corps will help energize volunteerism on these Federal lands. In addition, my Administration’s new Cooperative Conservation Initiative will provide millions of dollars to help citizens undertake conservation projects on public lands.

The events of September 11 have reminded us of our deep and abiding love for our homeland. And our natural, historic, and cultural sites have played an important role since that tragic day, serving as places for many Americans to reflect upon life and renew their hope. During Great Outdoors Week, I encourage all Americans to experience and celebrate our wonderful natural heritage.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 9 through June 15, 2002, as Great Outdoors Week. I call on all Americans to observe this week with safe and wholesome outdoor recreational activities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7573 of June 7, 2002

Flag Day and National Flag Week, 2002

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

The American flag is a beacon of hope, a symbol of enduring freedom, and an emblem of unity. Many have given their lives in its defense, and countless men and women have worked to ensure that Old Glory continues to stand for the ideals of freedom, justice, and equal opportunity for all. Our flag symbolizes the purpose and resolve of our Nation, first expressed by our Founders who triumphed against great odds to establish this country.

Today, as we face the challenges of a new era, our flag reminds us that freedom will prevail over oppression and that good will overcome evil. Following the attacks of September 11, Americans embraced a renewed sense of the meaning and purpose of our flag. The unforgettable images of our Nation's colors flying defiantly over the debris of the World Trade Center inspired our country with a healing hope, uniting our people in purpose and consoling those who had suffered great loss. At the Pentagon, an American flag was hung from the building's damaged walls, expressing our collective resolve to rebuild and move forward. And earlier this year, during the Opening Ceremonies of the Winter Olympic Games in Salt Lake City, Americans, joined by peace-loving people from around the world, paid tribute to the tattered flag that had been recovered from the ruins of the World Trade Center.

As we reflect on what our flag represents, we recall the words of President Woodrow Wilson, who said just weeks before the onset of World War I: "My dream is that, as the years go on and the world knows more and more of America, it . . . will turn to America for those moral inspirations which lie at the basis of all freedom . . . that America will come into the full light of the day when all shall know that she puts human rights above all other rights, and that her flag is the flag, not only of America, but of humanity."

The flag that inspired Francis Scott Key to write our National Anthem 188 years ago still energizes and inspires the American spirit. Since September 11, we have seen our Nation's flag appear everywhere—on cars and clothing, houses and hard hats—showing our country's commitment to always remember those who lost their lives and to remain unremitting in the pursuit of justice.

Today, in Afghanistan and around the world, brave men and women are serving under our flag, fighting to preserve freedom and win the war against terrorism. All Americans are profoundly grateful for their service and their sacrifice. We also recognize and commend the contributions of our veterans who have bravely defended our Nation's founding principles throughout our history. The image of six marines raising the flag on the top of Mount Suribachi at Iwo Jima will always remind us that the struggle for liberty is a story of courage, sacrifice, and commitment to the unshakeable belief in freedom's promise.

On Flag Day, we remember the struggles and successes for which our flag stands. And we look to the flag as an everlasting symbol of our commitment to a world of peace, a Nation of principle, and a people of unity.

To commemorate the adoption of our flag, the Congress, by joint resolution approved August 3, 1949, as amended (63 Stat. 492), designated June 14 of each year as "Flag Day" and requested that the President 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, by joint resolution approved June 9, 1966, as amended (80 Stat. 194), that the President annually issue a proclamation designating the week in which June 14 occurs as "National Flag Week" and calling upon all citizens of the United States to display the flag during that week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 14, 2002, as Flag Day and the week beginning June 9, 2002, 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 America, to celebrate our heritage in public gatherings and activities, and to publicly recite the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7574 of June 14, 2002

Father's Day, 2002

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

Fathers play a unique and important role in the lives of their children. As mentor, protector, and provider, a father fundamentally influences the

shape and direction of his or her child's character by giving love, care, discipline, and guidance.

As we observe Father's Day, our Nation honors fatherhood and urges fathers to commit themselves selflessly to the success and well-being of their children. And we reaffirm the importance of fathers in the lives of their children.

Raising a child requires significant time, effort, and sacrifice; and it is one of the most hopeful and fulfilling experiences a man can ever know. A father can derive great joy from seeing his child grow from infancy to adulthood. As a child matures into independence and self reliance, the value of a parent's hard work, love, and commitment comes to fruition.

Responsible fatherhood is important to a healthy and civil society. Numerous studies confirm that children whose fathers are present and involved in their lives are more likely to develop into prosperous and healthy adults. Children learn by example; and they need their father's presence as examples of virtue in their daily lives. A child's sense of security can be greatly enhanced by seeing his parents in a loving and faithful marriage.

My Administration strongly supports initiatives to strengthen fatherhood, promote stable families, and increase the ease of adoptions. We must also continue to enlist the help of citizens and community groups who reach out to father less or neglected children through mentoring and other acts of compassion.

On this Father's Day, we acknowledge and honor the love of our own fathers. I encourage all fathers to commit themselves to the continuing love and care of their children and their families.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, in accordance with a joint resolution of the Congress approved April 24, 1972, as amended (36 U.S.C. 109), do hereby proclaim June 16, 2002, as Father's Day. I encourage all Americans to express love, admiration, and thanks to their fathers for their contributions to our lives and to society. I direct the appropriate officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on this day. I also call upon State and local governments and citizens to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7575 of June 28, 2002

Lewis and Clark Bicentennial

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

Nearly 200 years ago, President Thomas Jefferson sent an expedition westward to find and map a transcontinental water route to the Pacific Ocean.

With approval from the Congress, Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark embarked on their legendary 3-year journey to explore the uncharted West. The expedition included 33 permanent party members, known as the Corps of Discovery.

Their effort to chart the area between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast set these courageous Americans on a remarkable scientific voyage that changed our Nation. In successfully completing the overland journey between the Missouri and Columbia River systems, they opened the unknown West for future development. During their exploration, Lewis and Clark collected plant and animal specimens, studied Indian cultures, conducted diplomatic councils, established trading relationships with tribes, and recorded weather data. To accomplish their goals, the Corps of Discovery relied on the assistance and guidance of Sakajawea, a Shoshone Indian woman.

As we approach the 200th anniversary of Lewis and Clark's expedition, we commend their resourcefulness, determination, and bravery. This Bicentennial should also serve to remind us of our Nation's outstanding natural resources. Many of these treasures first detailed by Lewis and Clark are available today for people to visit, study, and enjoy. As the commemoration of this journey begins in 2003, I encourage all Americans to celebrate the accomplishments of Lewis and Clark and to recognize their contributions to our history.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 designate 2003 through 2006 as the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. I ask all Americans to observe this event with appropriate activities that honor the achievements of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. I also direct Federal agencies to work in cooperation with each other, States, tribes, communities, and the National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial to promote educational, cultural, and interpretive opportunities for citizens and visitors to learn more about the natural, historical, and cultural resources that are significant components of the Lewis and Clark story.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7576 of July 3, 2002

**To Provide for the Efficient and Fair Administration of
Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products**

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

1. On March 5, 2002, pursuant to section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the "Trade Act") (19 U.S.C. 2253), I issued Proclamation 7529,

which imposed tariffs and a tariff-rate quota on certain steel products under subheadings 9903.72.30 through 9903.74.24 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) (the “safeguard measures”) for a period of 3 years plus 1 day.

2. In clause (3) of Proclamation 7529, I excluded imports of certain steel that are the product of World Trade Organization (WTO) member developing countries, as provided in subdivision (d)(i) of U.S. Note 11 to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTS (Note 11), from the safeguard measures.

3. In clause (5) of Proclamation 7529, I authorized the United States Trade Representative (USTR), within 120 days after March 5, 2002, to further consider any request for exclusion of a particular product submitted in accordance with the procedures set out in 66 *Fed. Reg.* 54321, 54322–54323 (October 26, 2001) and, upon publication in the **Federal Register** of a notice of his finding that a particular product should be excluded, to modify the HTS provisions created by the Annex to Proclamation 7529 to exclude such particular product from the pertinent safeguard measure.

4. Pursuant to section 203(g) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(g)), in order to provide for the efficient and fair administration of the safeguard measures, I have determined that:

(a) the USTR should have authority, as appropriate, to add WTO member developing countries to the list of countries in subdivision (d)(i) of Note 11;

(b) the period provided in clause (5) of Proclamation 7529 should be extended until August 31, 2002; and

(c) requests for exclusion submitted in accordance with the procedures set out in 67 *Fed. Reg.* 19307, 19308 (April 18, 2002); 67 *Fed. Reg.* 35842, 35842–35843 (May 21, 2002); 67 *Fed. Reg.* 38693, 38694 (June 5, 2002) should be treated as having been submitted in accordance with the procedures set out in 66 *Fed. Reg.* 54321, 54322–54323 (October 26, 2001).

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, continuation, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

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

(1) The USTR is authorized, upon publication of a notice in the **Federal Register** of his determination that it is appropriate to add WTO member developing countries to the list of countries in subdivision (d)(i) of Note 11, to add such countries to that list.

(2) Clause (5) of Proclamation 7529 is amended by deleting the words “Within 120 days after the date of this proclamation” and adding in their place the words “At any time on or before August 31, 2002”. Note 11 is amended in subdivision (c), by deleting the date “July 3, 2002” and adding in its place the date “August 31, 2002.”

(3) The USTR is authorized to treat requests for exclusion submitted in accordance with the procedures set out in 67 *Fed. Reg.* 19307 (April 18, 2002); 67 *Fed. Reg.* 35842 (May 21, 2002); or 67 *Fed. Reg.* 38693 (June 5, 2002) as having been submitted in accordance with the procedures set out in 66 *Fed. Reg.* 54321, 54322–54323 (October 26, 2001).

(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 shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. EST, on March 20, 2002, and shall continue in effect as provided in subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTS, unless such actions are earlier expressly reduced, modified, or terminated. Effective at the close of March 21, 2006, or such other date that is 1 year from the close of the safeguard measures, the modifications to the HTS established in this proclamation shall be deleted from the HTS.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7577 of July 17, 2002

Captive Nations Week, 2002

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

The United States is proud to stand on the side of brave people everywhere who seek the same freedoms upon which our Nation was founded. Each year, during Captive Nations Week, we reaffirm our determination to work for freedom around the globe. Created against the backdrop of the Cold War, the importance and power of Captive Nations Week continues to resonate in today's world.

In too many corners of the earth, freedom and independence are the victims of dictators driven by hatred, fear, designs of ethnic superiority, religious intolerance, and xenophobia. These despots deny their citizens the liberty and justice that is the birthright of all people. Some governments, such as those in North Korea, Iraq, and Iran, starve their people, take away their voices, traffic in terror, and threaten the world with weapons of mass destruction. In many other places, from Burma to Belarus, Cuba and Zimbabwe, people are denied the most basic rights to speak in freedom, and their daily lives are haunted by the fear of the secret police.

This week, America reaffirms our solidarity with and support for people living under conditions of servitude. They are the nonnegotiable demands of human dignity. History teaches us that when people are given a choice between freedom and tyranny, freedom will win. Recently, the world saw this in Afghanistan, where people took to the streets to celebrate the fall

of their Taliban oppressors. Those in other lands seeking to unshackle themselves from dictatorship will also have America's support.

Twenty years ago, President Ronald Reagan said before the British Parliament at Westminster that "our mission today (is) to preserve freedom as well as peace. It may not be easy to see; but I believe we live now at a turning point." These words were a prelude to the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. Today, as the events of September 11 made clear, we are at another turning point, where the world faces the prospect of dictators supplying the world's most dangerous weapons to their terrorist allies. These terrorists aspire to impose their brutal will on freedom loving people everywhere.

One of our greatest strengths in this struggle against a world of fear, chaos, and captivity is our commitment to standing alongside people everywhere determined to build a world of freedom, dignity, and tolerance. This week America affirms its commitment to helping those in captive nations achieve democracy.

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, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 21 through 27, 2002, as Captive Nations Week. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities and to reaffirm their devotion to the aspirations of all peoples for liberty, justice, and self-determination.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7578 of July 26, 2002

National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day, 2002

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Fifty-two years ago, armed forces from North Korea shattered the peace as they crossed the 38th Parallel and invaded South Korea. A 22-country force assembled to face this Cold War challenge, and the majority of them were Americans. The brave men and women of this coalition fought courageously to defend a population facing tyranny and aggression, and they succeeded in defeating the invading forces.

During the Korean War, approximately 1.8 million members of the United States Armed Forces fought in places such as Pork Chop Hill, Pusan Perimeter, and the Chosin Reservoir. During the intense fighting, approximately 34,000 American lives were lost in combat; 92,000 were wounded; and

more than 8,000 listed as missing in action or taken prisoner. Their distinguished service reminds us of the words engraved on the Korean War Veterans Memorial in Washington—“Freedom Is Not Free.”

As we face the challenges of a new era and a new war, we look to America’s Korean War veterans for their example of dedication and sacrifice in defending freedom. These men and women faced a formidable adversary and endured harsh and bitter conditions in upholding our Nation’s heritage of valor, tenacity, and honor during this important stand against Communist aggression. For their gallantry in action, 131 servicemen earned our Nation’s highest military award, the Medal of Honor. More than 90 of them received the award posthumously.

Forty-nine years ago, the Military Armistice Agreement ended the fighting and stopped the spread of Communism in Korea. In order to thank and honor veterans of the Korean War and their families, America will commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Korean War through November 11, 2003. Today, as the Republic of Korea stands as a strong, democratic, and progressive nation, we thank our Korean War veterans for serving our Nation and the world with courage and distinction. These patriots advanced the principles and ideals upon which our Nation was founded, and they helped promote liberty, opportunity, and hope.

The Congress, by Public Law 104–19, as amended (36 U.S.C. 127), has designated July 27, 2002, 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, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim July 27, 2002, as National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day. I call upon the people of the United States 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, 2002, 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 two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-seventh.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7579 of July 26, 2002

Anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 2002

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) is one of the most compassionate and successful civil rights laws in American history. In the 12 years since President George H. W. Bush signed the ADA into law, more people with disabilities are participating fully in our society than ever before. As we mark this important anniversary, we celebrate the positive ef-

fect this landmark legislation has had upon our Nation, and we recognize the important influence it has had in improving employment opportunities, government services, public accommodations, transportation, and telecommunications for those with disabilities.

Today, Americans with disabilities enjoy greatly improved access to countless facets of life; but more work needs to be done. We must continue to build on the important foundations established by the ADA. Too many Americans with disabilities remain isolated, dependent, and deprived of the tools they need to enjoy all that our Nation has to offer.

My Administration is committed to removing the barriers that prevent people with disabilities from realizing their full potential and achieving their dreams. The New Freedom Initiative, which I announced last year, builds on the hopeful path of the ADA. It provides Americans with disabilities increased access to assistive technologies, expands educational options, and increases opportunities for them to integrate into our workforce. We are committed to ensuring the delivery of vital services to disabled persons in an integrated, community-based setting.

My Administration will continue to enforce the Americans with Disabilities Act, and we will work with businesses and State and local governments to increase partnerships that promote the purposes of the ADA. Together, we are working for a day when all people with disabilities are able to live and work with dignity, freedom, and independence and realize their potential as fully integrated members of our society.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 26, 2002, as a day in celebration of the 12th Anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act. I call upon public officials, business leaders, people with disabilities, and all Americans to pursue the ADA's full promise of equal opportunity and to celebrate the expanded freedom that the ADA has brought to American life.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7580 of July 26, 2002

Parents' Day, 2002

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

Parenthood is a profound blessing, bringing with it responsibilities that are both challenging and rewarding. The care, dedication, and attention of parents are critical to their children's success. As they teach, guide, and nurture, parents help their children to realize their potential and achieve their dreams. Parents also play a critical role in shaping their children's char-

acter by sharing important life-lessons and values and showing them how to love and care for others.

As we face the challenges of a new era, families remain the foundation of our civil society; and parents are the corner stone of strong families. This important responsibility often presents difficult problems and trying circumstances as parents balance competing demands such as making a living, raising their children, and participating in their communities.

Our Nation has made great progress in recognizing the importance of effective parenting, but there is still much to do. My Administration is committed to promoting a healthier society by helping parents build stronger families. Many studies have shown that children do better in two-parent households where the parents are married; and as part of our plan to promote the well-being of children, I have committed significant resources to programs that encourage healthy and stable marriages. While no law can ensure that people love one another, we can support initiatives that help couples learn how to build successful marriages and be good parents.

My Administration supports community-based efforts that help delinquent fathers improve their lives so they can become effective parents. With job training, employment, counseling, and career advancement education, we hope to make it easier for more fathers to have positive relationships with their sons and daughters. We have also taken important steps to empower and inform parents through the No Child Left Behind Act, ensuring that they will be vital partners in their children's education. Further, every child in America deserves to live in a safe, stable, and loving family; my Administration is committed to increasing public awareness about the importance of adoption and to encouraging Americans to consider adopting children. By pursuing these significant measures, we increase compassion in our society, and we make America a better place for all.

The nurturing and development of children require widespread investment, focus, and commitment. While Government plays an important role in this process, citizens, schools, and civic institutions must also assist parents by reaching out to help meet the needs of young people in their communities. By working together to provide for our children, we will show them the way to a brighter future.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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, as amended, do hereby proclaim Sunday, July 28, 2002, as Parents' Day. I encourage all Americans to join me in honoring the millions of mothers and fathers, biological and adoptive, foster parents, and stepparents, whose selfless love and determined efforts influence lives for the good of their children and our Nation. I also urge all Americans to express their love, respect, and appreciation to our parents, and I call upon all citizens to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7581 of July 29, 2002**The Bicentennial of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, 2002**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

For two centuries, the United States Patent Office has played a vital role in the scientific, technical, and economic development of our Nation by granting inventors patents for their inventions. As Abraham Lincoln once stated, patents “added the fuel of interest to the fire of genius.”

The first Patent Act of the United States was signed into law by President George Washington on April 10, 1790. Under this legislation, patent applicants petitioned the Secretary of State for the grant of a patent. The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of War and the Attorney General, determined whether the invention or discovery was “sufficiently useful and important.” At that time, both the President and the Secretary of State signed patents.

As the number of applications for patents grew, it became necessary to develop an organized review process to handle the increasing volume. In 1793, the law was changed to eliminate examinations, and the job of receiving and granting patents was given to clerks in the Department of State.

On June 1, 1802, the Secretary of State appointed Dr. William Thornton to serve as the first clerk at the Department of State. In that position, Dr. Thornton was solely responsible for receiving and recording patent applications and issuing patents, and his office effectively became the first patent office. From this simple beginning, the Patent Office has grown to become a modern institution of ideas and innovations.

For 200 years, millions of inventors have sought to protect their inventions through the American patent system. These patented inventions include Thomas Edison’s electric lamp, Alexander Graham Bell’s telegraphy, Orville and Wilbur Wright’s flying machine, John Deere’s steel plow, George Washington Carver’s use of legume oils to produce cosmetics and paint, and Edwin Land’s Polaroid camera.

In 1881, the functions of the Patent Office grew to also include the registration of trademarks. Today, the United States Patent and Trademark Office annually receives more than 326,000 patent applications and 232,000 trademark applications. Since the signing of the first Patent Act over two centuries ago, more than 6.3 million United States patents have been issued. The United States Patent and Trademark Office represents one of the largest repositories of scientific and technical knowledge in the world, and much of this information is available on the Internet. Similarly, 2 million current trademark registrations are also available online.

As the Patent Office enters its third century, we commend the important work of the United States Patent and Trademark Office that supports scientific, technological, and intellectual property developments; promotes growth in our economy; and encourages increased prosperity for our Nation.

Proc. 7582

Title 3—The President

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the Bicentennial of the United States Patent and Trademark Office. I call upon all Americans to recognize this anniversary with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities, thereby honoring the Office's many scientific, economic, and cultural contributions to our Nation and the world.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7582 of August 14, 2002

National Airborne Day, 2002

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

The history of Airborne forces began after World War I, when Brigadier General William Mitchell first conceived the idea of parachuting troops into combat. Eventually, under the leadership of Major William Lee at Fort Benning, Georgia, members of the Parachute Test Platoon pioneered methods of combat jumping in 1940. In November 1942, members of the 2nd Battalion, 503rd Parachute Infantry Regiment, conducted America's first combat jump, leaping from a C-47 aircraft behind enemy lines in North Africa. This strategy revolutionized combat and established Airborne forces as a key component of our military.

During World War II, Airborne tactics were critical to the success of important missions, including the D-Day invasion at Normandy, the Battle of the Bulge, the invasion of Southern France, and many others. In Korea and Vietnam, Airborne soldiers played a critical combat role, as well as in later conflicts and peacekeeping operations, including Panama, Grenada, Desert Storm, Haiti, Somalia, and the Balkans. Most recently, Airborne forces were vital to liberating the people of Afghanistan from the repressive and violent Taliban regime; and these soldiers continue to serve proudly around the world in the global coalition against terrorism.

The elite Airborne ranks include prestigious groups such as the 82nd Airborne Division, "America's Guard of Honor," and the "Screaming Eagles" of the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault). Airborne forces have also been represented in the former 11th, 13th, and 17th Airborne Divisions and numerous other Airborne, glider and air assault units and regiments. Paratroopers in the Army's XVIII Airborne Corps, the 75th Infantry (Ranger) Regiment and other Special Forces units conduct swift and effective operations in defense of peace and freedom.

Airborne combat continues to be driven by the bravery and daring spirit of sky soldiers. Often called into action with little notice, these forces have earned an enduring reputation for dedication, excellence, and honor. As we

face the challenges of a new era, I encourage all people to recognize the contributions of these courageous soldiers to our Nation and the world.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 16, 2002, as National Airborne Day. As we commemorate the first official Army parachute jump on August 16, 1940, I encourage all Americans to join me in honoring the thousands of soldiers, past and present, who have served in an Airborne capacity. I call upon all citizens to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7583 of August 16, 2002

National Health Center Week, 2002

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

America's community health centers are a vital part of our healthcare safety net, providing primary care services to uninsured, low-income families and individuals, regardless of their ability to pay.

Community health centers ensure that all citizens have access to medical treatment and preventative care. Each year, community, migrant, public housing, and homeless health centers serve more than 12 million citizens at over 3,300 delivery sites throughout urban and rural communities in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. These centers care for 1 of every 5 low-income children and 1 of every 12 rural residents. By working together with schools, businesses, churches, community organizations, foundations, and State and local governments, these health centers strive to meet the special needs and priorities of communities and to improve the health and well-being of countless families and individuals.

Health centers offer responsive and cost-effective health care that includes comprehensive primary and preventive services; prenatal and postpartum care; patient education, case management, and outreach; translation and other support services. My Administration is committed to increasing Federal support of healthcare centers. Through my Community and Migrant Health Centers Initiative we are working to double the number of patients served in these centers, and create 1,200 new and expanded health center sites over 5 years.

With the observance of National Health Center Week, we recognize the important role and the invaluable contributions of America's health centers, their staff, board members, and all those responsible for their success. During National Health Center week, I join in encouraging all Americans to celebrate the importance of health centers to our communities by partici-

pating in health fairs and screenings, blood drives, immunizations, and open house events.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 18 through 24, 2002, as National Health Center Week. I encourage all Americans to observe this week with appropriate activities and programs in order to raise their awareness of the importance and variety of services provided by America's health centers.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7584 of August 23, 2002

Women's Equality Day, 2002

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

Today, American women enjoy unprecedented opportunities in business, education, politics, and countless other aspects of our society. Historically, however, women suffered grave inequalities and were denied some of the most fundamental benefits of citizenship.

Each year on August 26th, we mark the important anniversary of the day on which women gained the right to vote. In celebrating Women's Equality Day, we remember the brave and determined individuals who worked to ensure that all women have the opportunity to participate in our democracy. Their dedication to the suffrage movement improved our society, and continues to inspire women today.

When the first Women's Rights Convention was convened in Seneca Falls in 1848, women in the United States had limited financial, legal, and political power. In addition to being denied the right to vote, they also could not own property, control their wages, or claim custody of their children.

Courageous heroes like Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Paul, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony refused to accept women's status, and began a determined struggle to gain suffrage for women. Leading active and vocal groups like the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the National Woman's Party, these women risked attack and arrest to organize marches, boycotts, and pickets, while mobilizing an influential lobbying force of millions. Finally, on August 26, 1920, the women's suffrage movement accomplished its goal through the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, guaranteeing women the right to vote.

In Afghanistan, the Taliban used violence and fear to deny Afghan women access to education, health care, mobility, and the right to vote. Our coalition has liberated Afghanistan and restored fundamental human rights and

freedoms to Afghan women, and all the people of Afghanistan. Young girls in Afghanistan are able to attend schools for the first time.

As we celebrate this day, I encourage all Americans to learn about our important achievements in equality. Looking to the future, we must remain diligent as we work to ensure the rights of all of our citizens, and to support those who struggle daily for life's basic liberties.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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, 2002, as Women's Equality Day. I call upon 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 twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-seventh.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7585 of August 28, 2002

To Implement an Agreement Regarding Imports of Line Pipe Under Section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974

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

1. On February 18, 2000, pursuant to section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the "Trade Act") (19 U.S.C. 2253), the President issued Proclamation 7274, which imposed additional duties on certain circular welded carbon quality line pipe (line pipe) provided for in subheadings 7306.10.10 and 7306.10.50 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) (safeguard measure) for a period of 3 years plus 1 day, with the first 9000 short tons of imports that are the product of each supplying country excluded from the increased duty during each year, and with annual reductions in the rate of duty in the second and third years.

2. Section 203(a)(3)(E) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(3)(E)) authorizes the President to negotiate, conclude, and carry out agreements with foreign countries limiting the export from foreign countries and the import into the United States of an imported article with regard to which the U.S. International Trade Commission has made an affirmative finding regarding serious injury, or the threat thereof. Section 203(f)(1) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(f)(1)) authorizes the President, if action under section 203 takes effect with regard to an imported article, to negotiate agreements of the type described in subsection (a)(3)(E) and, after such agreements take effect, suspend or terminate, in whole or in part, any action previously taken.

3. The United States Trade Representative, pursuant to sections 141(c)(1)(C) and 203(f)(1) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2171(c)(1)(C) and 2253(f)(1)), negotiated an agreement with the Republic of Korea (Agreement) limiting the export from Korea and import into the United States of line pipe through

the imposition of a tariff-rate quota, to take effect on September 1, 2002. The agreement was signed on July 29, 2002.

4. Pursuant to sections 203(a)(3)(E) and 203(f) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(3)(E) and 2253(f)), I am replacing the additional duties and 9000 short ton exclusion applicable to imports of line pipe from Korea with a tariff-rate quota, on a quarterly basis, to take effect beginning on September 1, 2002.

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, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to sections 203 and 604 of the Trade Act, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to establish a tariff-rate quota to carry out the Agreement, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTS is modified as provided in the Annex to this proclamation.

(2) Any provision of previous proclamations and Executive Orders that is inconsistent with the actions taken in this proclamation is superseded to the extent of the inconsistency.

(3) The modifications to the HTS made by this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time, on September 1, 2002, and shall continue in effect as provided in subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTS, unless such actions are earlier expressly modified or terminated. Effective at the close of March 1, 2004, or such other date that is 1 year from the close of the safeguard measure, the modifications to the HTS established in this proclamation and by Proclamation 7274 shall be deleted from the HTS.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

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ANNEX

Effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after September 1, 2002, and prior to the close of March 1, 2003, the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) is modified as set forth herein, with the material in the new tariff provisions being inserted in the columns labeled "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", "Rates of Duty 1-General", "Rates of Duty 1-Special", and "Rates of Duty 2", respectively.

1. The superior text to subheadings 9903.72.20 through 9903.72.25 is modified by deleting "of Canada or of Mexico" and by inserting in lieu thereof "of Canada, of Mexico or of any country enumerated in note 10 to this subchapter".

2. Subheadings 9903.72.24 and 9903.72.25 are deleted and the following new material is inserted in lieu thereof:

	: [Welded...]	:	:	:
	: [If...]	:	:	:
	: "Articles the product of Korea:	:	:	:
9903.73.24	: If entered during the period March 1,	:	:	:
	: 2002, through August 31, 2002, in an	:	:	:
	: aggregate quantity not in excess of	:	:	:
	: 8,164,663 kg, after which no such	:	:	:
	: goods the product of such country may	:	:	:
	: be entered during the remainder of such	:	:	:
	: period under this subheading.....	: No change	: No	: No change
			: change	
9903.73.25	: If entered during the period September	:	:	:
	: 1, 2002, through November 30, 2002,	:	:	:
	: inclusive, in an aggregate quantity not	:	:	:
	: in excess of 31,751,733 kg, after which	:	:	:
	: no such goods the product of such	:	:	:
	: country may be entered during the	:	:	:
	: remainder of such period under this	:	:	:
	: subheading.....	: No change	: No	: No change
			: change	
9903.73.26	: If entered during the period December 1,	:	:	:
	: 2002, through March 1, 2003, inclusive,	:	:	:
	: in an aggregate quantity not in excess of	:	:	:
	: 31,751,733 kg plus any remaining quan-	:	:	:
	: tity from the quantity specified in sub-	:	:	:
	: heading 9903.73.25 after the total quan-	:	:	:
	: tities entered under such subheading are	:	:	:
	: subtracted therefrom, after which no	:	:	:
	: such goods the product of such country	:	:	:
	: may be entered during the remainder of	:	:	:
	: such period under this subheading.....	: No change	: No	: No change
			: change	
9903.73.27	: Other.....	: The rate pro-	:	: No change
		: vided in the	:	
		: Rates of Duty 1	:	
		: General subcol-	:	
		: umn for the ap-	:	
		: plicable sub-	:	
		: heading	:	
		: (7306.10.10 or	:	
		: 7306.10.50)	:	
		: + 11%	:	

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	:[Welded...]	:	:	:
	:[If...]	:	:	:
	Other:	:	:	:
9903.73.28	In aggregate quantities from each other	:	:	:
	supplying country not in excess of	:	:	:
	8,164,663 kg, the foregoing the product	:	:	:
	of such country.....	: No change	: No	: No change
		:	: change	:
9903.73.29	Other.....	: The rate pro-	:	: The rate
		: vided in the	:	: provided in
		: Rates of Duty 1	:	: Rates of
		: General subcol-	:	: Duty 2 col-
		: umn for the ap-	:	: umn for the
		: plicable sub-	:	: applicable
		: heading	:	: subheading
		: (7306.10.10 or	:	: (7306.10.10
		: 7306.10.50)	:	: or 7306.10.50)
		: + 11%	:	: + 21%"

Proclamation 7586 of August 28, 2002

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

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. Section 503(c)(2)(C) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the “1974 Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(C)), provides that 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.

2. Section 503(c)(2)(F) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(F)) provides that the President may disregard the competitive need limitation provided in section 503(c)(2)(A)(i)(II) (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 an amount set forth in section 503(c)(2)(F)(ii) (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(F)(ii)).

3. Pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(C) of the 1974 Act, I have determined that Argentina should be redesignated as a beneficiary developing country with respect to certain eligible articles that previously had been imported in quantities exceeding the competitive need limitations of section 503(c)(2)(A).

4. 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 Argentina.

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

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and title V and section 604 of the 1974 Act, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to provide that Argentina, which has not been treated as a beneficiary developing country with respect to certain eligible articles, should be redesignated as a beneficiary developing country with respect to those articles for purposes of the GSP:

(a) general note 4(d) to the HTS is modified as provided in section A of the Annex to this proclamation.

(b) the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for each of the HTS subheadings enumerated in section B of the Annex to this proclamation is modified as provided in such section.

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(2) A waiver of the application of section 503(c)(2)(A) (i)(II) of the 1974 Act shall apply to the eligible articles in the HTS subheadings and to the beneficiary developing country listed in section C of the Annex to this proclamation.

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

(4) The modifications made by the Annex to this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the publication of this proclamation in the **Federal Register**.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamations

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Annex

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

Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the fifteenth day after the publication of this proclamation in the Federal Register.

Section A. General note 4(d) to the HTS is modified by:

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

Table with 5 columns of HTS subheadings: 0813.30.00, 1005.90.20, 1005.90.40, 1007.00.00, 2305.00.00, 4101.20.40, 4101.20.70, 4101.50.40, 4101.50.70, 4101.90.40, 4101.90.70, 4103.20.20, 4104.11.40, 4104.11.50, 4104.19.40, 4104.19.50, 4104.41.40, 4104.41.50, 4104.49.40, 4104.49.50, 4107.11.50, 4107.11.60, 4107.11.70, 4107.11.80, 4107.12.50, 4107.12.60, 4107.12.70, 4107.12.80, 4107.19.60, 4107.19.70, 4107.19.80, 4107.91.50, 4107.91.60, 4107.91.70, 4107.91.80, 4107.92.50, 4107.92.60, 4107.92.70, 4107.92.80, 4107.99.60, 4107.99.70, 4107.99.80, 4112.00.60, 4113.90.60, 4114.20.70, 4205.00.60, 7115.90.40

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

Table with 5 columns of HTS subheadings: 1602.50.20, 3204.12.20, 3204.12.30, 3204.12.45, 3204.12.50, 3806.30.00, 4101.20.50, 4101.50.50, 4101.90.50, 7115.90.30

Section B. 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.

Table with 5 columns of HTS subheadings: 0813.30.00, 1005.90.20, 1005.90.40, 1007.00.00, 2305.00.00, 4101.20.40, 4101.20.70, 4101.50.40, 4101.50.70, 4101.90.40, 4101.90.70, 4103.20.20, 4104.11.40, 4104.11.50, 4104.19.40, 4104.19.50, 4104.41.40, 4104.41.50, 4104.49.40, 4104.49.50, 4107.11.50, 4107.11.60, 4107.11.70, 4107.11.80, 4107.12.50, 4107.12.60, 4107.12.70, 4107.12.80, 4107.19.60, 4107.19.70, 4107.19.80, 4107.91.50, 4107.91.60, 4107.91.70, 4107.91.80, 4107.92.50, 4107.92.60, 4107.92.70, 4107.92.80, 4107.99.60, 4107.99.70, 4107.99.80, 4112.00.60, 4113.90.60, 4114.20.70, 4205.00.60, 7115.90.40

Section C. HTS subheading and country for which the competitive need limitation provided in section 503(c)(2)(A)(i)(II) is waived.

2305.00.00 Argentina

Proclamation 7587 of August 30, 2002

National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, 2002

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

During National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, Americans renew their commitment to learning more about the causes of this deadly disease, so that we can detect it early and treat it effectively.

Ovarian cancer continues to cause more deaths than any other cancer of the female reproductive system. It is estimated that this year alone, more than 23,000 women in the United States will be diagnosed with ovarian cancer, and that almost 14,000 women will die from this disease. In cases where ovarian cancer is found and treated in its earliest stages, the 5-year survival rate is 95 percent. However, most women who suffer from this cancer are not diagnosed until it has become more advanced, because their symptoms may be easily confused with other diseases. Since early detection and treatment can often mean the difference between life and death, developing an effective screening test is a great priority.

Scientists have identified specific substances in the blood that may help indicate whether a woman has ovarian cancer before she shows any symptoms. Additionally, researchers at the National Cancer Institute and the Food and Drug Administration have been working to develop a new type of blood test that may be able to diagnose this disease, and eventually help save the lives of millions of women. By analyzing protein patterns in a single drop of blood, this test was able to recognize ovarian cancer in both its early and late stages. I join thousands of American women and their families in hoping that this promising research will help us in overcoming this terrible disease.

By increasing awareness of ovarian cancer and its causes, we can better prepare women who face the threat of this illness. Researchers have learned that age, alterations in genes, and certain hormonal and reproductive factors are linked to ovarian cancer risk. Women and their doctors should weigh all the risks and benefits of different therapies and make informed choices about health care.

I commend the strength and courage of the women who persevere in the face of this serious illness, and I encourage our scientists and researchers to redouble their efforts to find more effective prevention, diagnostic, and treatment strategies to combat ovarian cancer. Additionally, I urge those who suffer from this cancer, and those who may be at risk, to talk with their healthcare providers about participating in clinical trials for new medical therapies designed to combat ovarian cancer. By taking part in these clinical trials, you can make important contributions to the knowledge of this disease and benefit from cutting edge medical research. As we increase awareness of ovarian cancer and advance in our research, we can help bring hope to our citizens and draw closer to winning the war on cancer.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 2002 as National

Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7588 of August 31, 2002

National Days of Prayer and Remembrance, 2002

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As we remember the tragic events of September 11, 2001, and the thousands of innocent lives lost on that day, we recall as well the outpouring of compassion and faith that swept our Nation in the face of the evil done that day. In designating September 6–8 as National Days of Prayer and Remembrance, I ask all Americans to join together in cities, communities, neighborhoods, and places of worship to honor those who were lost, to pray for those who grieve, and to give thanks for God’s enduring blessings on our land. And let us, through prayer, seek the wisdom, patience, and strength to bring those responsible for the attacks to justice and to press for a world at peace.

For the families and friends of those who died, each new day has required new courage. Their perseverance has touched us deeply, and their noble character has brought us hope. We stand with them in faith, and we cherish with them the memory of those who perished.

In the aftermath of the attacks, the words of the Psalms brought comfort to many. We trust God always to be our refuge and our strength, an ever-present help in time of trouble. Believing that One greater than ourselves watches over our lives and over this Nation, we continue to place our trust in Him.

The events of September 11 altered our lives, the life of this Nation, and the world. Americans responded to terror with resolve and determination, first recovering, now rebuilding, and, at all times, committing ourselves to protecting our people and preserving our freedom. And we have found hope and healing in our faith, families, and friendships. As we confront the challenges before us, I ask you to join me during these Days of Prayer and Remembrance in praying for God’s continued protection and for the strength to overcome great evil with even greater good.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Friday, September 6, through Sunday, September 8, 2002, as National Days of Prayer and Remembrance. I ask that the people of the United States and places of worship mark these National Days of Prayer and Remembrance with memorial services, the ringing of bells, and evening candlelight remembrance vigils. I invite the people of the world to share in these Days of Prayer and Remembrance.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7589 of September 4, 2002

National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month, 2002

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

Drug and alcohol abuse destroys the hopes of men, women, and young people and takes a terrible toll on society. Addiction destroys the lives of countless Americans, shatters families, and threatens the safety of our neighborhoods.

National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month provides an important opportunity to promote the values that have given people the strength to beat drug and alcohol abuse and remain drug-free. The theme of this year's commemoration, Join the Voices of Recovery: A Call to Action, emphasizes the critical role of communities in encouraging individuals with substance abuse problems to seek help. While those who suffer from addiction must help themselves, it is also crucial for family, friends, and people with shared experiences to support those fighting to overcome substance abuse. Those in recovery play a key role in helping others achieve healthy lives. They can convey important information about the toll of alcohol and drug addiction and the benefits of recovery, inspire others to succeed, and allow young people to learn valuable lessons about their experiences.

As a Nation, we must aggressively promote compassionate treatment for those suffering from addiction. When individuals begin the process of recovery, they take an important first step toward regaining dignity and hope. Across our Nation, we know that many Americans who are dependent on drugs are not receiving the treatment they need. My National Drug Control Strategy expands drug treatment to Americans who need it. For 2003, my Administration proposes \$3.8 billion for drug treatment, an increase of more than 6 percent over 2002. This includes a \$100 million increase in treatment spending for 2003 as part of a plan to add \$1.6 billion over 5 years. Staying clean and sober is a lifelong responsibility, and those who succeed improve their health, can better enjoy their family and friends, and are more likely to find success in the workplace. The vast majority of people in recovery are capable individuals who contribute to America's strength. We celebrate the success of those in recovery, but we must help those still suffering from dependence and battling addiction.

My Administration is implementing an effective national strategy that is community-based. We have established the goal of a 10 percent reduction of drug use over the next 2 years, and a 25 percent reduction over the next 5 years. We must stop drug use before it starts, heal America's drug users, and disrupt the supply of and demand for drugs in our country. And we must continue the fight against alcohol abuse and the toll it takes on our

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society. Together, we can achieve these goals, help save lives, and restore hope to individuals and families.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 2002 as National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month. I call upon all the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7590 of September 4, 2002

Patriot Day, 2002

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

On this first observance of Patriot Day, we remember and honor those who perished in the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. We will not forget the events of that terrible morning nor will we forget how Americans responded in New York City, at the Pentagon, and in the skies over Pennsylvania—with heroism and selflessness; with compassion and courage; and with prayer and hope. We will always remember our collective obligation to ensure that justice is done, that freedom prevails, and that the principles upon which our Nation was founded endure.

Inspired by the heroic sacrifices of our firefighters, rescue and law enforcement personnel, military service members, and other citizens, our Nation found unity, focus, and strength. We found healing in the national outpouring of compassion for those lost, as tens of millions of Americans participated in moments of silence, candlelight vigils, and religious services. From the tragedy of September 11 emerged a stronger Nation, renewed by a spirit of national pride and a true love of country.

We are a people dedicated to the triumph of freedom and democracy over evil and tyranny. The heroic stories of the first responders who gave their all to save others strengthened our resolve. And our Armed Forces have pursued the war against terrorism in Afghanistan and elsewhere with valor and skill. Together with our coalition partners, they have achieved success.

Americans also have fought back against terror by choosing to overcome evil with good. By loving their neighbors as they would like to be loved, countless citizens have answered the call to help others. They have contributed to relief efforts, improved homeland security in their communities, and volunteered their time to aid those in need. This spirit of service continues to grow as thousands have joined the newly established USA Freedom Corps, committing themselves to changing America one heart at a time through the momentum of millions of acts of decency and kindness.

Those whom we lost last September 11 will forever hold a cherished place in our hearts and in the history of our Nation. As we mark the first anniversary of that tragic day, we remember their sacrifice; and we commit ourselves to honoring their memory by pursuing peace and justice in the world and security at home. By a joint resolution approved December 18, 2001 (Public Law 107–89), the Congress has authorized and requested the President to designate September 11 of each year as “Patriot Day.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 11, 2002, as Patriot Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities, including remembrance services and candlelight vigils. I also call upon the Governors of the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, as well as appropriate officials of all units of government, to direct that the flag be flown at half-staff on Patriot Day. Further, I encourage all Americans to display the flag at half-staff from their homes on that day and to observe a moment of silence beginning at 8:46 a.m. eastern daylight time, or another appropriate commemorative time, to honor the innocent victims who lost their lives as a result of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7591 of September 13, 2002

National Hispanic Heritage Month, 2002

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

America’s cultural diversity has always been a great strength of our Nation. The Hispanic-American community has a long and important history of commitment to our Nation’s core values, and the contributions of this community have helped make our country great. During National Hispanic Heritage Month, we celebrate the many achievements of Hispanic Americans and recognize their contributions to our country.

In 1968, the Congress authorized President Lyndon Johnson to proclaim National Hispanic Heritage Week, and this observance was expanded in 1988 to a month-long celebration to honor our Nation’s Hispanic heritage. During this month, America celebrates the traditions, ancestry, and unique experiences of those who trace their roots to Spain, Mexico, the countries of Central and South America, and the Caribbean.

Throughout our history, Hispanic Americans have enriched the American way of life, and we recognize the millions of Hispanic Americans whose love of family, hard work, and community have helped unite us as a people and sustain us as a Nation. As entrepreneurs and public servants, scholars and artists, Hispanic Americans have provided wisdom, energy, and leadership to our communities, and to our country. During the Civil

War, David Glasgow Farragut, son of Revolutionary War hero Jorge Farragut of Spain, won fame as a Union hero by blocking Southern ports. The Congress rewarded his valor by naming him the Navy's first four-star Admiral. Today, a statue honoring his many accomplishments stands in Farragut Square, Washington, D.C. Nearly a century ago, Hispanic actresses Myrtle Gonzalez and Beatriz Michelena were popular stars in silent films. Many others followed as the industry expanded in the 20th Century, including Rita Hayworth, Fernando Lamas, and Anthony Quinn. In 1959, Dr. Severo Ochoa was a co-recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for the discovery of RNA (ribonucleic acid), one of the chemical building blocks of life. In the world of sports, athletes such as Roberto Clemente earned the admiration of countless Americans for his athletic skill and commitment to humanitarian efforts.

We also remember those Hispanics who established the vibrant and diverse American cities of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Santa Fe, San Antonio, and many others. We remember those who were instrumental in exploring and mapping our great hemisphere and we honor those proud Hispanic-American patriots who fought and died for our country in every war and conflict since our founding.

During National Hispanic Heritage Month, I join with all Americans in celebrating this rich and diverse culture and encourage all citizens to recognize the important role of Hispanics in creating and building this great Nation.

To honor the achievements of Hispanic Americans, 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, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 15 through October 15, 2002, as National Hispanic Heritage 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.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7592 of September 13, 2002

National Farm Safety and Health Week, 2002

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

American farm and ranch families embody our Nation's values of hard work, love of the land, and love of country. Farming not only feeds our country but increasingly provides more of our Nation's energy needs. The

success of America's farmers and ranchers is essential to our economy, and helping to ensure their safety is an important goal for our country.

Because their homes also serve as their workplace, our country's farm families are often exposed to unique hazards. These include powerful machinery, dangerous chemicals, unruly livestock, and buildings containing high dust and gas levels. To ensure safety, young family members helping with farm work must be trained to recognize these dangers; and we must also safeguard older farm workers whose health risks may increase due to aging and previous injuries.

Professionals in the engineering safety and rural health fields have made significant progress in preventing accidents in agricultural settings. To protect machinery operators, industry has made great strides to incorporate safeguards to prevent rollovers, entanglements, and other accidents. Personal protective gear, new and safer packaging, and advances in respiratory protection and hearing conservation help protect agricultural workers from contact with hazardous products, excessive dust, gas, and unduly loud noise in the work environment.

To ensure our farmers' continued health, we must increase public awareness of available safety precautions. Simple, economical tools and procedures can help prevent accidents on farms. With proper installation and care, lighting and marking devices reduce the risk of highway collisions between farm equipment and vehicles. By clearly labeling farm chemicals and storing them in locked containers, we can help avoid poisonings and injuries.

America's farmers make invaluable contributions to our country, and my Administration is committed to preserving the farm way of life for future generations. In May, I was pleased to sign the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002. This generous new law will strengthen American agriculture and support our farmers through difficult times, without encouraging overproduction and depressing prices. I also intend to aggressively use my trade promotion authority to open markets to American farmers. By promoting farm safety, we strengthen our farm economy and help our Nation's farmers continue to be the best, most productive farmers in the world.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week of September 15 through September 21, 2002, as National Farm Safety and Health Week. I call upon the agencies, organizations, and businesses that serve America's agricultural workers to strengthen their commitment to promoting farm safety and health programs. I also encourage American citizens to recognize the importance of our agricultural heritage and the valuable contributions America's farmers, ranchers, and farm workers make to our Nation's economy and vitality.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7593 of September 13, 2002**National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week, 2002**

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

America's Historically Black Colleges and Universities are a vital part of our Nation's higher education system. During National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week, we renew our dedication to these institutions and strengthen our commitment to securing educational freedom, opportunity, and access for every American.

Emerging more than a century ago in a segregated society, our Historically Black Colleges and Universities have provided quality education and promoted greater participation by African Americans in every sector of our society. These institutions continue to serve as centers of hope and opportunity, reflecting the belief that every student in America should have access to a college education. While constituting less than 3 percent of America's institutions of higher education, today they enroll 14 percent of all African Americans enrolled in colleges or universities.

These schools represent a source of accomplishment and great pride for both the African-American community and our entire Nation. The various founders of our Historically Black Colleges and Universities understood that high standards and quality instruction would prepare their students to follow their dreams and succeed in life. By opening doors to new academic pursuits, these schools have encouraged and enabled generations of African Americans to reach their full potential.

America must continue to support these important institutions, because they provide educational opportunities that otherwise might not be available. In 1980, Executive Order 12232 established a Federal program to enhance equal opportunity and strengthen the capacity of Historically Black Colleges and Universities to provide excellence in education. My Administration remains committed to this important mission and to making the goal of higher education accessible to our citizens.

America recognizes and honors the many achievements of Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and their invaluable contributions to our country. They help foster a culture of achievement and create a brighter future for all Americans.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim September 15 through September 21, 2002, as National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week. I call upon public officials, educators, librarians, and citizens of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs in order to show our appreciation for these remarkable educational institutions, and to commend the achievements of their talented graduates.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7594 of September 16, 2002

Citizenship Day and Constitution Week, 2002

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

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

With these words, written more than 200 years ago, our Forefathers laid the foundations for a great Nation, adopting a Constitution that has since proven to be an enduring and true guide for American government. The Constitution's powerful framework for establishing and preserving liberty, justice, and opportunity has enabled us to prosper as a Nation and thrive as a people through more than two centuries of political change, social transformation, and economic challenge.

The Founders secured the principles expressed in the Declaration of Independence by establishing a government that derives its power from the consent of the American people. The government established by the Constitution formed a remarkably resilient structure, balancing necessary authority with inherent freedoms, national unity with individual rights, and Federal interests with State powers. In setting this foundation, the Founders also recognized the potential for necessary change. They included a constitutional amendment process, which has proven to be a vitally important mechanism for achieving equality and fairness for all our citizens.

Our Constitution is sustained by Americans who daily defend the principles of democracy and freedom. We understand that with great privileges come great responsibilities. Citizenship not only involves a commitment to our Nation but also to our neighbors and those in need. Over the past year, we have seen many outstanding examples of selfless sacrifice, courageous compassion, and true generosity. We remain committed to building a culture of service and responsibility that inspires citizens to reach out to the needy, take leadership in improving our communities, and participate fully in our democratic process.

Today, the United States stands as a beacon of democracy and tolerance, inviting the nations of the world to pursue justice, provide freedom, and protect liberty for their people. As we face the challenges of a new era, we remain resolved and vigilant in the defense of life and liberty against tyranny and terror. Drawing strength and guidance from our Constitution, we will work to ensure that the blessings of American liberty endure and extend for generations to come.

In remembrance of the signing of the Constitution and in recognition of the Americans who strive to uphold the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, the Congress, by joint resolution of February 29, 1952 (36 U.S.C. 106, as amended), designated September 17 as "Citizenship Day," and by joint resolution of August 2, 1956 (36 U.S.C. 108, as amended), requested that the President proclaim the week beginning September 17 and ending September 23 of each year as "Constitution Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 17, 2002, as Citizenship Day and September 17 through September 23, 2002, as Constitution Week. I encourage Federal, State, and local officials, as well as leaders of civic, social, and educational organizations, to conduct ceremonies and programs that celebrate our Constitution and reaffirm our commitment as citizens of our great Nation.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7595 of September 19, 2002

National POW/MIA Recognition Day, 2002

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

Throughout American history, many men and women have bravely served in our military and sacrificed much to preserve our country and protect the democratic ideals that make our Nation a beacon of hope. Some of those who answered the call to service were captured in conflict and imprisoned by our enemies; and many remain missing in action.

Each year on National POW/MIA Recognition Day, we honor those Americans who were prisoners of war and recognize them for the courage and determination they showed in the face of unspeakable hardships. We also honor those who remain unaccounted for, especially remembering the sacrifices of their families who must courageously face each day without knowing the fate of their loved ones.

Nearly 60 years after the end of World War II, the fate of more than 78,000 Americans who fought in that conflict remains unknown. More than 8,100 from the Korean War are missing, more than 120 from the Cold War, more than 1,900 from the Vietnam War, and three from the Gulf War. These Americans, who dedicated their lives to preserving and protecting our freedoms, will never be forgotten.

On September 20, 2002, the flag of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia will be flown over the White House, the Capitol, the Departments of State, Defense, and Veterans Affairs, the Selective Service System Headquarters, the National Vietnam Veterans Memorial, the Korean War Veterans Memorial, U.S. military in-

stallations, national cemeteries, and other locations across our country. With this observance, we reaffirm our commitment to those who have suffered the horrors of enemy captivity, to those who have yet to return from battle, and to their families. We remain dedicated to resolving discrepancy cases, achieving the fullest possible accounting of our prisoners of war and missing in action, and bringing them home with the honor and dignity that they deserve.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim September 20, 2002, as National POW/MIA Recognition Day. I call upon all the people of the United States to join me in honoring former American prisoners of war who suffered the hardships of enemy captivity, and in renewing our commitment to those still missing. 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 nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-seventh.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7596 of September 20, 2002**Minority Enterprise Development Week, 2002**

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

Entrepreneurs help make America strong and are essential to our economic success. Their talent, skill, and hard work have helped sustain our Nation since its founding; and their disciplined work ethic and capacity for innovation reflect the true character of our country. During Minority Enterprise Development Week, we celebrate our more than 3 million minority-owned businesses, and we recognize the important contributions they make to the United States of America.

To promote prosperity in our Nation, Government must help create an environment where innovative, hardworking, and determined individuals have the opportunity to fully participate and succeed in our economy. Last year's tax relief initiative, including the repeal of the "Death Tax," was an important part of developing an enhanced business climate in America. And this year, I signed two pieces of legislation into law that will promote growth. The Trade Act of 2002 gives me new Trade Promotion Authority that will help boost our economy, create new jobs, and provide America with the opportunity to participate in new and emerging international markets. And the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 will improve business practices by creating tough corporate responsibility laws that will help expose and punish acts of corruption and protect small investors. These vital initiatives will benefit minority business enterprises and help these important job creators compete fully and fairly in the global economy.

My Administration, through the efforts of the Department of Commerce's Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) and the Small Business Administration (SBA), is committed to promoting the growth of minority businesses. In FY 2001, the MBDA assisted minority businesses in gaining access to \$1.6 billion in contracts. In addition, last year the SBA offered assistance to more than 1 million small business owners, and continues to play a major role in our Nation's disaster relief efforts by making low-interest recovery loans available to Americans. The important efforts of the MBDA and SBA help businesses build entrepreneurial opportunity for all.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim September 22 through September 28, 2002, as Minority Enterprise Development Week. I call upon all Americans to celebrate this week with appropriate observances, ceremonies, and activities, and to recognize the countless contributions of our Nation's minority enterprises.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7597 of September 20, 2002

Family Day, 2002

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

America's character begins in the home, where children learn proper standards of conduct, principled values, and the importance of service. Families provide children the encouragement, support, and love they need to become confident, compassionate, and successful members of society. We must work together to promote and preserve the health and security of our families by upholding the timeless values that have sustained our society through history.

Recent events have reminded Americans of the blessings of family and friends, and of the importance of faith. As a Nation, we have a renewed dedication to our freedom, our country, and our principles. In homes, schools, places of worship, the workplace, and civic and social organizations, we must continue to encourage responsibility, compassion, and good citizenship.

Americans must also act to fight crime and drugs, and provide a safe and healthy environment for our children. We can begin by working to strengthen the bonds and improving communication between parents and children. Research done by the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University has consistently shown that the more often children eat dinner with their parents, the less likely children are to smoke, drink, or use illegal drugs. Naturally, parents should be the most

prominent and active figures in their children's lives. By spending more family time together, parents can better engage with their children and encourage them to make the right choices.

The nurturing and development of our families require investment, focus, and commitment. Strong families make strong and drug-free communities. By taking time to develop positive and open relationships with their children, parents help fight the war on drugs and encourage positive choices. Across our land, citizens, schools, and civic institutions can assist families by helping to meet the needs of all those who live in our communities. As we work together to strengthen our families, we will build a Nation of hope and opportunity for all.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 23, 2002, as Family Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day by spending quality time with family members and engaging in other nurturing activities to strengthen the relationships between parents and children and help fight against substance abuse.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7598 of September 27, 2002

Gold Star Mother's Day, 2002

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

Throughout our rich history, many of our Nation's dedicated military men and women have served and sacrificed their lives to secure our country, defend our freedoms, and preserve the values of our democracy. Many of these heroes fell in battle, leaving behind family, friends, and loved ones who grieve their loss to this day. Every year, we recognize and honor mothers who have lost sons and daughters in service to our country—our Gold Star Mothers—and we thank them for their strength and their contributions to our Nation.

Our Gold Star Mothers help us remember those who have been lost by upholding the ideals for which their children gave their lives. These brave women are devoted to improving and enhancing the lives of those in our Armed Forces, their families, and our veterans, and they encourage civic education, patriotism, and the teaching of American history. These efforts enrich the lives of countless young Americans, and they support my Administration's work to build a culture of service, citizenship, and responsibility in our country.

By advancing national pride and promoting international goodwill, Gold Star Mothers serve as models of grace and strength. As we honor their pa-

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triotism and dedication, we renew our commitment to upholding the honorable legacy of their fallen children by pursuing a future of security, liberty, and peace.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 115 of June 23, 1936, (49 Stat. 1895 as amended), has designated the last Sunday in September as “Gold Star Mother’s Day,” and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Sunday, September 29, 2002, as Gold Star Mother’s Day. I call upon all Government officials to display the flag of the United States over Government buildings on this solemn day. I also encourage 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 respect that our Nation holds for our Gold Star Mothers.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7599 of October 1, 2002

National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, 2002

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

During National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, we recognize the progress being made towards a cure for this disease, which robs so many women of their health and, in too many cases, their lives. This year, an estimated 203,000 American women will be diagnosed with breast cancer, and almost 40,000 will die. Although we have made great medical strides in understanding breast cancer, much remains to be done to advance prevention, early detection, and effective treatment.

Regular screenings remain the most effective way to identify breast cancer in its earliest and most treatable stages. For women 40 and over, having mammograms every 1 to 2 years can reduce the risk of dying from breast cancer. To ensure mammography is available to all American women, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provides screening and treatment services through the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program. Now in its 12th year, this Program has offered free and low-cost mammograms to almost 1.5 million low-income and minority women across our country.

In addition, the Federal Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Act allows States to expand Medicaid coverage to low-income, uninsured women who were screened through the CDC program and found to need treatment for breast or cervical cancer. To date, the Department of

Health and Human Services has approved this Medicaid eligibility in 45 States.

To prevent breast cancer, we must increase awareness of its risk factors and causes. Age and genetic factors have been shown to increase the risk of breast cancer. And researchers are now exploring how diet and hormonal factors are linked to possible causes. This information will help women and their doctors make informed health care choices.

My Administration continues to support research efforts to discover a cure and advance our understanding of breast cancer. The National Cancer Institute invested more than \$475 million last year on breast cancer research, and we will devote an estimated \$535.8 million this year and approximately \$604.3 million next year. In addition to these important funding increases taken by my Administration, Americans have raised more than \$23 million over the past 4 years by purchasing the Breast Cancer Research stamp, which will be available until December 31, 2003, from the United States Postal Service. I also commend all of the private and nonprofit groups, especially everyone who has worked on the Susan G. Komen Race for the Cure, for all their efforts and contributions in the fight against breast cancer.

Much of this funding is directed towards clinical trials dedicated to finding new and more effective ways of preventing, detecting, and treating breast cancer. America is grateful to the brave and generous women who help fight this disease by participating in clinical trials. Researchers rely on these courageous patients, who help us learn about the safety and effectiveness of new approaches of treatment and, in doing so, bring us closer to eliminating this terrible disease.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 2002 as National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. I call upon government officials, businesses, communities, healthcare 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 first day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-seventh.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7600 of October 1, 2002

National Disability Employment Awareness Month, 2002

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

All of our citizens should have the opportunity to live and work with dignity and freedom. Every October, we observe National Disability Employment Awareness Month, to recognize the talents, skills, and dedication of disabled Americans who are a vital part of our workforce. During this

month, we reaffirm our commitment to ensuring that people with disabilities who want to work can receive the training they need to achieve their goal.

This year marks the 12th anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA). The ADA has allowed disabled persons to participate more fully in our society; and it has opened doors for countless Americans by removing barriers, improving employment opportunities, expanding government services, and regulating public accommodations, transportation, and telecommunications. Much work remains to be done; for many individuals with disabilities still find it difficult to pursue an education, obtain a job, or own a home.

My Administration remains committed to helping America's more than 50 million disabled persons to obtain meaningful work and to achieve the ADA's promise of equality of opportunity, independent living, and economic self-sufficiency. Last year, I announced my New Freedom Initiative to promote these goals. It is a comprehensive plan that fosters the full participation of people with disabilities in all aspects of American life. This initiative provides increased access to innovative assistive technologies, expands educational options, increases access to gainful employment, and promotes full access to community life.

My Administration continues to enforce the ADA and is working with employers to build partnerships that support creative job accommodations and provide all Americans with meaningful and successful careers. Breaking down barriers requires this kind of cooperative, sustained, and consistent effort. We must continue to work for an America where all individuals are respected for who they are, celebrated for their abilities, and encouraged to realize their full potential and achieve their dreams.

By joint resolution approved August 11, 1945, as amended (36 U.S.C. 121), the Congress has, each year since 1945, called upon this Nation to recognize the contributions that workers with disabilities have made, and requested the President to issue a proclamation calling for appropriate ceremonies and activities.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 2002 as National Disability Employment Awareness Month. I call upon all government leaders, labor leaders, and employers to collaborate to ensure the full inclusion of our Nation's persons with disabilities in the 21st century workforce.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7601 of October 1, 2002

National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, 2002

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

Domestic violence in America is intolerable and must be stopped. According to the 2000 National Crime Victimization Survey, almost 700,000 incidents of violence between partners were documented in our Nation, and thousands more go unreported. And in the past quarter century, almost 57,000 Americans were murdered by a partner. Children who witness domestic violence often grow up believing that physical cruelty in relationships is acceptable behavior, and thus they may tend to perpetuate a cycle of violence in society.

Many Federal, State, and local programs addressing the domestic violence problem have achieved success, bringing greater safety to families. The success of coordinated community-based efforts is helping us win the battle against domestic violence. Community leaders, police, judges, advocates, healthcare workers, and concerned Americans are working together across America to develop solutions to this serious problem and to implement services that will improve our responses when it occurs. For example, many police departments and district attorneys offices have created specialized domestic violence units that cooperate with community advocates to enhance services for victims; and representatives from the faith community frequently provide essential support in areas where there may be no other services available. Programs designed to educate men and women about ways they can help prevent domestic violence are being developed across our Nation. Every citizen has the ability to aid and assist those suffering from domestic abuse and to let victims know that support is available through shelters, hotlines, and other services.

To better assist victims in need, my Administration recently implemented funding for new programs to improve outreach and services for people who are older or who have disabilities.

We have also intensified our efforts to provide meaningful access to Federally sponsored programs for individuals with limited English proficiency, making it easier for them to escape violence, report crime, and gain access to community services.

We must continue to hold domestic abusers accountable; we must punish them to the full extent of the law; and we must prevent them from inflicting more abuse. Protective orders are helpful and can be enforced in every jurisdiction in our country, which means their power extends across State lines and onto tribal lands. This legal authority makes it easier for police and prosecutors to keep aggressors away from their intended targets. Many abusers become more dangerous after court-enforced separation from their victims and often use visitation or exchange of children as an opportunity to inflict abuse. We are working to expand programs that improve the safety of family members in these situations.

During Domestic Violence Awareness Month, I urge all Americans to join together in recommitting themselves to eliminating domestic violence and reaching out to its victims, letting them know that help is available. With

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dedication and vigilance, we can increase safety for thousands of our citizens and bring hope to countless Americans.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 2002 as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month. I urge all Americans to become a part of the coordinated community response to domestic violence and to send the message that this crime will not be tolerated in our Nation.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7602 of October 4, 2002

Fire Prevention Week, 2002

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

Every year, fires needlessly take lives and destroy homes, natural habitats, and livelihoods. This year, as we observe Fire Prevention Week, I ask all citizens to take responsible steps to prevent fires at home and outdoors and to ensure that safety and emergency plans are in place and in practice.

Approximately 3,500 Americans die each year in home fires; and 85 percent of all annual fire fatalities occur in residences. To prevent this tragic loss of life, the National Fire Protection Association, in partnership with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the United States Fire Administration, and America's 26,354 fire departments, is sponsoring the 2002 Fire Prevention Week campaign, "Team Up for Fire Safety." I encourage all Americans to heed the recommendations of fire safety experts by ensuring that every home is equipped with the appropriate number of properly installed and maintained smoke alarms and that every family has fire safety and escape plans. These measures will help to prevent fires and protect our families, our communities, and our firefighters.

America has faced a devastating wildfire season this year, and much wildlife habitat has been destroyed by fires in our overgrown forests. To reduce the threat of these catastrophic wildfires and to restore the health of America's forests, we must continue to develop improved forest management plans. My Healthy Forests Initiative aims to ensure our environment's health by thinning dangerous overgrowth. Firefighters and forest experts agree that we could strengthen the health of our forests by targeted thinning of dense forests and quickly restoring fire-damaged areas to prevent erosion. Through these improved forest policies, we can protect our citizens, prevent catastrophic fires, preserve healthy forests, and sustain wildlife habitat.

During Fire Prevention Week, our Nation also gives thanks for the invaluable service rendered by our firefighters, who risk their lives to preserve and protect our communities. These courageous public servants have in-

spired us with their dedication and professionalism. On September 11, 2001, we saw that our brave firefighters are among America's greatest heroes. As we remember the sacrifice of so many firefighters that day, let us draw great strength from their example of selfless service to others. These firefighters embodied the best of the American spirit.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 6 through October 12, 2002, as Fire Prevention Week. On Sunday, October 6, 2002, pursuant to Public Law 107–51, flags will be flown at half-staff on all Federal office buildings in honor of the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial Service. I invite the people of the United States to participate in this observance by flying our Nation's flag over their homes at half-staff on this day, to mark this week with appropriate programs and activities, and to renew efforts throughout the year to prevent fires and their tragic consequences.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7603 of October 4, 2001**Child Health Day, 2002**

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

On Child Health Day, we renew our commitment to the well-being and safety of our children. Parents, families, teachers, and neighbors all play important roles in preparing children to face life's physical, spiritual, intellectual, and emotional demands. For the future of our country, we must work together to provide our young people with the knowledge and skills they need to be safe, self-confident, and successful.

From maintaining a healthy environment and high safety standards to providing immunizations and quality health care, children rely on our vigilance and support. Each year, 30 million children require emergency care due to acute illness and injury. We can all take important steps to help prevent these accidents and to improve the health and safety of young Americans.

Parents and other caregivers should be aware of the latest safety precautions and pay careful attention to consumer safety warnings. They should always secure infants, toddlers, and small children in safety seats and booster seats. Children should be taught always to wear their seatbelts when riding in a vehicle and to use protective gear when riding a bicycle, roller blading, skate boarding, playing sports, and participating in other similar activities. Parents should set a good example by refraining from smoking and should teach their children about the health risks of tobacco, drugs, and alcohol.

Child obesity has become a serious problem in this country. About 8 million young Americans—almost 15 percent of all children—are overweight. Obesity can cause medical complications that can lead to hospitalization for type 2 diabetes, sleep apnea, and asthma. Ensuring regular participation in physical activity can help children manage weight, control blood pressure, and maintain healthy bones, muscles, and joints.

My Administration is strongly committed to advancing programs that help children discover and understand the benefits of healthy living. The recently introduced HealthierUS Initiative will help Americans improve their health and quality of life through modest improvements in physical activity, nutrition, getting preventive screenings, and making healthy choices. Families play a vital role and can help to promote and encourage these beneficial habits.

By committing ourselves to health and safety, we better enable young people to achieve their goals, live longer, fuller lives, and we strengthen our Nation. The Congress, by a joint resolution approved May 18, 1928, as amended (36 U.S.C. 105), 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, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Monday, October 7, 2002, as Child Health Day. On this day, and on every day throughout the year, I call upon families, schools, child health professionals, communities, and governments to help all of our children discover the rewards of good health and wellness.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7604 of October 4, 2002

German-American Day, 2002

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

As the oldest and longest-lived democracy in the world, our Nation is committed to promoting freedom, protecting liberty, and pursuing peace. For over 225 years, America has been a place where people have come to realize their dreams and enjoy the blessings of religious tolerance and individual rights.

In 1683, 13 immigrant families left Germany to escape religious persecution and establish the first German settlement in North America in Germantown, Pennsylvania. Since that time, more than 7 million German immigrants have come to America, and through hard work, innovation, and dedication, they have influenced our Nation and strengthened our country. Each year, we celebrate German-American Day, which offers us the chance to reflect on the proud and important contributions that German Americans have made to the United States.

Carl Schurz, who emigrated from the Rhineland, served as a United States Senator and Secretary of the Interior. He said that German immigrants “could render no greater honor to their former fatherland than by becoming conscientious and faithful citizens of their new country.” As farmers, businessmen, scientists, artists, teachers, and politicians, German Americans have contributed to the values that make our Nation strong. Through his artistic abilities as a cartoonist and caricaturist during and following the Civil War, Thomas Nast established himself as a political voice for the underprivileged and champion of equal rights for all citizens.

The important work of Joseph Pulitzer helped to create the American legacy of freedom of the press and to advance the field of journalism. Oscar Hammerstein is known as an integral figure in the history of the United States opera for building his second Manhattan Opera House in addition to several other theaters. This tradition of excellence continued with the musical talents of his grandson, Oscar Hammerstein II, as he elevated the American musical comedy to musical theater that Americans enjoy today. The efforts of German-American entrepreneurs Levi Strauss, the creator of blue jeans, and Walter Percy Chrysler, the first president of Chrysler Corporation in 1925, reflect the entrepreneurial spirit of our country. Today, German Americans continue to serve this Nation with distinction in our Armed Forces, in our communities, and throughout all sectors of our society.

On this day, we recognize the important and continuing relationship between Germany and the United States. Our friendship was forged after World War II and is based on mutual support and respect. Germany showed meaningful support for the United States after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. On this day, I am pleased to call all Americans to celebrate the contributions that German Americans have made to our Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 6, 2002, as German-American Day. I encourage all Americans to recognize the contributions of our citizens of German descent to the liberty and prosperity of the United States, and to celebrate our close ties to the people of Germany.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7605 of October 8, 2002

Leif Erikson Day, 2002

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

More than 1,000 years ago, Leif Erikson and his crew journeyed across the Atlantic seeking unknown lands. Their pioneering spirit of courage, deter-

mination, and discovery helped to open the world to new exploration and unprecedented development. Each October, we join our friends in Iceland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and Finland in honoring this historic voyage and in celebrating the strong transatlantic bonds that exist between those countries and the United States.

Our Nation is committed to promoting prosperity and stability throughout Northern Europe. Through the Northern Europe Initiative, we have partnered with other nations in the region to enhance security and economic growth in the Baltic region. This Initiative addresses concrete needs in six areas: the environment; public health; law enforcement and rule-of-law; civil society; energy; and trade. Our Nation also supports the European Union's "Northern Dimension" strategy, which aims to strengthen the integration of Northwest Russia and the accession countries to the European Union. These important efforts, along with the bilateral programs of all Nordic countries, are helping to build a brighter future for the entire region.

As we defend ourselves against terrorism, we are grateful for the support of our coalition partners around the world, including our Nordic friends and allies. The goodwill demonstrated by the people of this region has reinforced our close ties and strengthened our resolve to overcome the evil that is before us. As we celebrate Leif Erikson Day, we recommit ourselves to a world of innovation, prosperity, and opportunity.

To honor Leif Erikson, the brave son of Iceland and grandson of Norway, and to recognize our Nation's Nordic-American heritage, the Congress, by joint resolution (Public Law 88-566) approved on September 2, 1964, has authorized and requested the President to proclaim October 9 of each year as "Leif Erikson Day."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 9, 2002, as Leif Erikson Day. I call upon all Americans to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to honor 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 two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-seventh.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7606 of October 9, 2002

Columbus Day, 2002

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

In August 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed from Palos, Spain, embarking on a westward voyage and intending to establish a new trade route from Spain to the Far East. With three ships and a crew of approximately 100 men, he journeyed across the Atlantic Ocean. Instead of finding a new route to the Indies, Columbus discovered the Bahama Islands. Today, more than five centuries later, Americans continue to celebrate Columbus' bold

expedition and recognize his pioneering achievements as an enduring symbol of imagination, courage, and perseverance.

Columbus brought European settlers to North America and helped establish a new era of world exploration during his four journeys to the “New World.” In the years following his voyage of discovery, others such as John Cabot, Vasco da Gama, and Ferdinand Magellan followed Columbus’ example to explore and discover new lands, peoples, and cultures.

Today, Columbus’ spirit of innovation and discovery flourishes in America as we seek to advance knowledge and ensure prosperity and hope for all people. We challenge our young men and women particularly to reach for all their dreams as the great explorers of the past did.

In commemoration of Columbus’ remarkable journey 510 years ago, the Congress, by joint resolution of April 30, 1934, and modified in 1968 (36 U.S.C. 107), as amended, has requested that the President proclaim the second Monday of October of each year as “Columbus Day.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 14, 2002, 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 ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-seventh.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7607 of October 10, 2002**General Pulaski Memorial Day, 2002**

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

Americans celebrate our friendship and common commitment to freedom with the people of Poland each year on October 11, when we honor Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, a hero of the American Revolutionary War. As a brave Polish patriot, General Pulaski made the ultimate sacrifice for our Nation, giving his life in 1779 to help America gain its independence. His devotion to liberty continues to inspire us today as we join with our allies to secure peace and freedom around the globe.

Before joining the American Revolution in 1777, Casimir Pulaski struggled against oppression in his native Poland, fighting alongside his father and brothers to defend their homeland from Prussian and Imperial Russian invaders. Though his cause was ultimately overcome by those powerful forces, Pulaski was widely recognized for his courageous actions as a cavalry officer and leader of Polish forces. Benjamin Franklin lauded Pulaski as “famous throughout Europe for his bravery and conduct in defense of the liberties of his country.”

When General Pulaski joined General George Washington's staff, he immediately made important contributions to the war effort. He led a critical counterattack at the Battle of Brandywine that avoided a potential military disaster, earning him a commission as a Brigadier General. American leaders valued Pulaski's experience in battle, his knowledge of military strategy, and his pioneering efforts that led to a recognition that he was the "Father of the American cavalry." While leading cavalry forces in the Siege of Savannah, Pulaski was wounded, and died on October 11, 1779.

Two hundred and twenty-five years ago, Casimir Pulaski joined forces with Americans to establish liberty and overcome despotism. That inspiration and solidarity is mirrored today as we engage in a war against terrorism. As part of a global coalition, which includes the government and people of Poland, we are working to ensure that our two nations remain strong friends and allies in our effort to build a safer, more peaceful world for all.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Friday, October 11, 2002, as General Pulaski Memorial Day. I encourage all Americans to commemorate this occasion with appropriate programs and activities paying tribute to Casimir Pulaski and honoring all those who defend the freedom of our great Nation.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7608 of October 11, 2002

National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Week, 2002

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

Cystic fibrosis is one of the most common fatal genetic diseases in the United States. During this week, we renew our commitment to fighting this deadly disease that affects an estimated 30,000 American men, women, and children.

Cystic fibrosis is a genetic disorder that can be passed on directly from parents to children. Millions of Americans are unknowing, symptom-free carriers of the defective gene that can cause this disease. When both parents are carriers of the abnormal gene, their children have a 1 in 4 chance of being born with the disorder. Individuals who suffer from cystic fibrosis experience frequent lung infections and digestive problems caused by cell disorders in the lining of the lungs, small intestines, sweat glands, and pancreas.

Though there is as yet no known cure for cystic fibrosis, scientists and researchers have made great progress in understanding and treating this disease. Thanks to these efforts, the average life expectancy for people with cystic fibrosis has increased significantly in recent decades, and it is now

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approximately 30 years. In addition, advances in antibiotic therapy and the management of lung and digestive problems have improved the quality of life for these individuals.

Recent genetic research may also accelerate the discovery of a cure. To help advance the work to end cystic fibrosis, my Administration is dedicated to increasing Federal funding for medical research at the National Institutes of Health. Until cystic fibrosis is eliminated, we are hopeful that our research efforts will continue to extend and improve the quality of life of those stricken with this grave disease.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 13 through October 19, 2002, as National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7609 of October 11, 2002

National School Lunch Week, 2002

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

The future success of our Nation depends on our children's healthy development. Since 1946, the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) has made important contributions to the well-being of our school children. As part of the NSLP, more than 96,000 schools and residential childcare institutions serve more than 27 million children each day. In addition to providing young people with nutritious meals, this program supports the academic mission of our schools and helps to ensure that all our Nation's children reach their full potential.

To avoid the formation of poor eating habits, which are generally established during childhood, we must encourage positive choices that fulfill dietary recommendations. It is critical that our children eat sufficient amounts of fruits and vegetables, reduce fat in their diets, and consume essential nutrients in an overall diet with appropriate calories. By making modest improvements to their diets and increasing physical activities, children can dramatically improve their overall health.

To help meet this goal, the Department of Agriculture launched the School Meals Initiative for Healthy Children. This plan empowers schools to serve "kid-friendly" meals that meet the recommendations defined in the Dietary Guidelines for Americans and the Food Guide Pyramid. Through Team Nutrition, a comprehensive, behavior-based plan, the USDA assists schools by supporting food service personnel with important training. New recipes are now created by teams of dietitians and chefs, and then taste-tested by chil-

dren. As a result, more children are enjoying lunches that are lower in fat, saturated fat, and sodium.

To motivate children to make sound choices, Team Nutrition also educates them about the benefits of healthy eating. State and local governments are supplementing these programs through innovative partnerships with educators, school administrators, community organizations, the food industry, and others. Through these cooperative efforts we are addressing solutions to health problems, such as the increasing incidence of childhood obesity, and we are enhancing access to nutrition programs for needy children.

During National School Lunch Week, we recognize the hard work and dedication of the thousands of food service professionals who plan and prepare meals, and provide vital nutritional education to our young people.

In recognition of the contributions of the National School Lunch Program to the health, education, and well-being of our Nation's children, the Congress, by joint resolution of October 9, 1962 (Public Law 87-780), as amended, 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, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 13 through October 19, 2002, as National School Lunch Week. I call upon all Americans to join the dedicated individuals who administer the National School Lunch Program at the State and local levels in appropriate activities and celebrations that promote all programs that support the health and well-being of our Nation's children.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7610 of October 11, 2002

White Cane Safety Day, 2002

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

The white cane is a powerful symbol of independence and opportunity for visually impaired persons. It is also an essential tool for increasing mobility and productivity for those who are blind as well as those who suffer from severe visual impairment. On White Cane Safety Day, our Nation renews its dedication to eliminating barriers for every disabled American, especially the blind and visually impaired.

My Administration seeks to ensure that all Americans enjoy full access to employment, education, and all the blessings of freedom. Through my "New Freedom Initiative," we are working to provide people with disabilities more employment opportunities and increased access to new technologies for independent living. My 2003 budget for this initiative proposes

\$145 million for alternative transportation and innovative transportation grants that will improve accessibility to vital aspects of society including schools, jobs, and places of worship. By implementing these and other important reforms, we can make great progress towards an America where individuals are celebrated for their talents and abilities, not judged by their limitations and disabilities.

The Congress, by joint resolution (Public Law 88–628) approved on October 6, 1964, as amended, has designated October 15 of each year as “White Cane Safety Day.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 15, 2002, as White Cane Safety Day. I call upon public officials, educators, librarians, and all the people of the United States to join with me in ensuring that all the benefits and privileges of life in our great Nation are available to blind and visually impaired individuals, and to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7611 of October 17, 2002

Year of Clean Water, 2002–2003

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

On October 18, 2002, our Nation marks the 30th anniversary of the Clean Water Act and begins the Observance of the Year of Clean Water. This landmark environmental legislation has been central to the important progress we have made as a Nation in improving the quality of our drinking water and the health of our waters, wetlands, and watersheds. During this time, we renew our commitment to building on these successes and to developing new approaches and partnerships to meet our environmental challenges.

The Clean Water Act of 1972 and the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 have helped our citizens enjoy one of the safest and cleanest water supplies in the world. Under the Clean Water Act, the Federal Government has provided more than \$80 billion in wastewater assistance to the States and localities. This fundamentally important investment has ensured that 165 million citizens now benefit from modern sewage treatment, up from 86 million in 1968. The important advances in waste water treatment since the Clean Water Act’s passage constitute one of the major achievements in modern American public health.

In the last 30 years, the overall health of our marine waters, lakes, rivers, streams, and wetlands has also dramatically improved. The Federal Government has cooperated with States, tribes, local communities, businesses, and concerned individuals to reduce significantly all forms of water pollu-

tion, making our waters better suited for recreation and other pursuits and more hospitable to aquatic life. Recent studies show that we are close to achieving our goal of halting overall wetlands loss, and we are hopeful that in the near future we will begin increasing the overall function and value of our wetlands. As we look to the challenges ahead, the Clean Water Act will be an important mainstay and tool for further progress.

As part of our Nation's long-term commitment to protecting our environment and natural resources, we must continue to focus on cleaner air, water, and land; healthier citizens, and vibrant ecosystems. We will continue to collaborate with private organizations, landowners, and all levels of government to encourage the development of new technologies and innovative approaches to protecting our environment. Through policies and programs that recognize regional differences, employ market forces, and empower individuals to be good stewards of the earth, we can and will meet the environmental challenges of the future.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the year beginning October 18, 2002, as the Year of Clean Water in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Clean Water Act. I call upon all Americans to observe this year with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities, and to join in setting good examples of environmental stewardship in our daily lives.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7612 of October 18, 2002

National Character Counts Week, 2002

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

President Theodore Roosevelt once said that, "Character, in the long run, is the decisive factor in the life of an individual and of nations alike." During National Character Counts Week, Americans reaffirm our dedication to promoting good character and upholding the timeless virtues that make our Nation strong.

Our Founding Fathers understood that our country would survive and flourish if our Nation was committed to good character and an unyielding dedication to liberty and justice for all. Throughout our history, our most honorable heroes practiced the values of hard work and honesty, commitment to excellence and courage, and self-discipline and perseverance. Today, as we work to preserve peace and freedom throughout the world, we are guided by a national character that respects human dignity and values every life.

The future success of our Nation depends on our children's ability to understand the difference between right and wrong and to have the strength

of character to make the right choices. To help them reach their full potential and live with integrity and pride, we must teach our children to be kind, responsible, honest, and self-disciplined. These important values are first learned in the family, but all of our citizens have an obligation to support parents in the character education of our children.

Our schools play a crucial role in teaching the skills, knowledge, and moral values that will help our children succeed. As Martin Luther King, Jr., stated, “. . . intelligence is not enough. Intelligence plus character—that is the goal of true education.” By guiding children to understand universal values such as respect, tolerance, compassion, and commitment to family and community, our schools are working to achieve this goal.

My Administration is committed to promoting character by encouraging public service and civic awareness. The USA Freedom Corps is helping citizens discover volunteer opportunities in their communities and spreading the message that everyone can do something to care for their neighbors in need. This past June, we convened the White House Conference on Character and Community, which showcased programs from around the country that are proving that sound values can be effectively taught.

By affirming the importance of good character in our society and encouraging all people to lead lives of virtuous purpose, we can prepare our Nation, and especially our Nation’s children, for the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead. Strengthening our national character will help secure greater opportunity, prosperity, and hope for all.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 20 through October 26, 2002, as National Character Counts Week. I call upon all public officials, educators, librarians, and all the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7613 of October 18, 2002

National Forest Products Week, 2002

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

America’s forests are one of our greatest natural resources. They offer majestic beauty and fabulous recreational opportunities for all Americans to enjoy. They also are an important source of materials that help our Nation’s economy to grow and flourish. By observing National Forest Products Week, we recognize the countless ways in which forests enrich our lives, and we renew our commitment to preserving these natural assets for future generations.

Forests strengthen our economy by supplying us with renewable, energy-efficient, and environmentally friendly resources that are the source of good jobs and valuable products. The wood we get from forests is a prime construction and manufacturing product that is used to build our homes and many other essential structures. Wood is also recyclable, biodegradable, and serves as a raw material for many items we use and enjoy every day, including paper, tissue, furniture, packaging materials, musical instruments, and postage stamps. The use of wood for biomass energy generation derived from thinning projects conserves fossil fuels and strengthens rural economies.

In addition, our Nation's forests protect watersheds, preserve water quality, help keep our air clean, and provide habitat for our wildlife.

To protect these vital natural resources, we must take affirmative steps towards managing our forests better, and we must work together to safeguard the health of our forests. My Administration has developed the Healthy Forests Initiative, which seeks to restore the health of our woodlands and prevent forest fires through a combination of thinning overgrowth and restoring fire-damaged areas. For the safety of our citizens, the good of our forests, and the prosperity of our economy, we must make forest health a national priority.

Recognizing the importance of our forests in ensuring our Nation's well-being, the Congress, by Public Law 86-753 (36 U.S.C. 123), as amended, 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, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 20 through October 26, 2002, 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 eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-seventh.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7614 of October 23, 2002

United Nations Day, 2002

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

The United Nations was founded 57 years ago to improve our global community by strengthening the ties among member nations through improved communication, expanded understanding, and enhanced security. On United Nations Day, America joins the world in commemorating the founding of this important international organization and recognizing the profound impact it has had on our world and the role that it continues to play.

Since October 24, 1945, the United Nations Organization has grown to include 191 member states. Through its relief agencies, the U.N. aids and protects millions of refugees and displaced persons worldwide. For example, in 2001, the United Nations World Food Program provided aid to 77 million people in 82 countries and helped to avert a severe famine that threatened Afghanistan. The U.N. also seeks to improve living conditions around the globe by immunizing children, providing safe drinking water, and fighting disease.

The United States remains committed to helping the U.N. to advance human rights, healthcare, security, and education throughout the world; and we will continue to meet these and other commitments as we rejoin the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. Our country continues to work with the U.N. in supplying aid for nations and peoples in need or distress, and in providing medical care and other essentials through U.N. agencies such as UNICEF.

As our world faces new challenges and opportunities, the efforts of the United Nations take on a renewed significance. The United States recognizes the U.N. for its efforts to support and strengthen the international coalition against global terror. And we hope the United Nations will fulfill its role in addressing the threats posed to the civilized world, particularly the threat now posed by Iraq. As a founding member of the U.N., the United States reaffirms our dedication to this vital organization and our hope that it will continue to fulfill the vision of its founders.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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, 2002, as United Nations Day. I call upon 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 twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-seventh.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7615 of October 29, 2002**National Family Caregivers Month, 2002**

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

One of our most important responsibilities as citizens is to give back to our communities. Individuals who care for loved ones in their homes demonstrate the compassionate spirit of America. During National Family Caregivers Month, we honor these individuals who bring hope and comfort to their fellow citizens in need.

America's family caregivers are vital to the strength of our communities. Through specialized care for family members with disabilities or those who are aging or chronically ill, millions of caregivers help their loved ones live

in a comforting environment. As the size of our elderly population continues to grow, home care increasingly represents an important, dignified, and compassionate alternative for countless individuals.

To support and train families at all stages of caregiving, the Administration on Aging provides community-based assistance through the “National Family Caregiver Support Program.” This network of community service providers, faith-based organizations, tribal organizations, State and local agencies on aging, and hundreds of thousands of volunteers informs caregivers that they are not alone, and that help is always available through counseling, support groups, training, respite care, and supplemental services.

As we work to build a culture of service, responsibility, and compassion, caregivers continue to bring our families and communities together. Through their efforts to assist loved ones in need, family caregivers demonstrate the true spirit of our Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 2002 as National Family Caregivers Month. I encourage all Americans to pause to honor the family members, friends, and neighbors who shoulder caregiving responsibilities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7616 of October 31, 2002

To Implement the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act

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

1. Section 3103 of the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (title XXXI of the Trade Act of 2002, Public Law 107–210) (ATPDEA) amended section 204(b) of the Andean Trade Preference Act (19 U.S.C. 3203(b)) (ATPA) to provide that certain preferential tariff treatment may be provided to eligible articles that are the product of any country that the President designates as an “ATPDEA beneficiary country” pursuant to section 204(b)(6)(B) of the ATPA, as amended, provided that the President determines that the country has satisfied the requirements of section 204(b)(5)(A)(ii)(I) of the ATPA, as amended, relating to the implementation of procedures and requirements similar to those in chapter 5 of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

2. Section 3103(a)(2) of the ATPDEA amended section 204(b) of the ATPA to authorize the President to proclaim duty-free treatment for any article described in section 204(b)(1)(A) through (D) of the ATPA, as amended,

that is the growth, product, or manufacture of an ATPDEA beneficiary country, that is imported directly into the customs territory of the United States from an ATPDEA beneficiary country, and that meets the requirements of section 204 of the ATPA, as amended, if the President determines that such article is not import-sensitive in the context of imports from ATPDEA beneficiary countries, provided that the President determines that the country has satisfied the requirements of section 204(b)(5)(A)(ii)(I) of the ATPA, as amended, relating to the implementation of procedures and requirements similar to those in chapter 5 of the NAFTA.

3. Section 3103(a)(2) of the ATPDEA amended section 204(b) of the ATPA to provide that eligible textile and apparel articles of a designated ATPDEA beneficiary country shall enter the United States free of duty and free of quantitative limitations, provided that the President determines that the country has satisfied the requirements of section 204(b)(5)(A)(ii)(I) of the ATPA, as amended, relating to the implementation of procedures and requirements similar to those in chapter 5 of the NAFTA.

4. Section 3103(a)(2) of the ATPDEA amended section 204(b) of the ATPA to provide that eligible tuna products of a designated ATPDEA beneficiary country shall enter the United States free of duty and free of quantitative limitations, provided that the President determines that the country has satisfied the requirements of section 204(b)(5)(A)(ii)(I) of the ATPA, as amended, relating to the implementation of procedures and requirements similar to those in chapter 5 of the NAFTA.

5. Section 203(e)(2)(A) of the ATPA (19 U.S.C. 3202(e)(2)(A)) requires the President to publish in the **Federal Register** notice of proposed action under section 203(e)(1) of the ATPA (19 U.S.C. 3202(e)(1)) at least 30 days prior to taking such action. Section 212(e)(2)(A) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) (19 U.S.C. 2702(e)(2)(A)) requires the President to publish in the **Federal Register** notice of proposed action under section 212(e)(1) of the CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2702(e)(1)) at least 30 days prior to taking such action.

6. In order to implement the tariff treatment provided under the ATPDEA, it is necessary to modify the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS).

7. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2483) (1974 Trade Act) 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, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 section 604 of the 1974 Trade Act, do proclaim as follows:

(1) I have designated the following countries as ATPDEA beneficiary countries pursuant to section 204(b)(6)(B) of the ATPA, as amended, and have determined that these countries have satisfied the requirements of section 204(b)(5)(A)(ii)(I) of the ATPA, as amended, relating to the implementation of procedures and requirements similar to those in chapter 5 of the NAFTA:

Bolivia

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Colombia

Ecuador

Peru.

(2) In order to provide for the preferential treatment provided for in section 204(b) of the ATPA, as amended, the HTS is modified as provided in the annex to this proclamation.

(3) The functions of the President under section 203(e)(2)(A) of the ATPA and section 212(e)(2)(A) of the CBERA with respect to publishing notice of this proclamation are delegated to the United States Trade Representative.

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

(5) This proclamation is effective on the date of signature.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

ANNEX

Effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date of signature, the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) is modified as follows:

A. General note 3(c)(i) is modified by deleting “Andean Trade Preference Act....J or J*” and by inserting in lieu thereof “Andean Trade Preference Act or Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act....J, J* or J+”.

B. General note 11(d) is modified by—

(i) deleting from subdivision (i) of such note the phrase “which are subject to textile agreements” and by inserting in lieu thereof “which were not eligible articles for purposes of this note on January 1, 1994”;

(ii) deleting from subdivision (ii) of such note the phrase “, except goods of subheadings 6402.20.00 and 6405.90.20 of the HTS” and by inserting in lieu thereof “not designated as of August 6, 2002, as eligible for purposes of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences under title V of the Trade Act of 1974”;

(iii) deleting from subdivision (iii) of such note the semicolon after the word “containers” and by inserting in lieu thereof the phrase “, other than tuna in foil or other flexible airtight containers weighing with their contents not more than 6.8 kg each”;

(iv) deleting the text of subdivision (vi) of such note and by inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“handbags, luggage, flat goods, work gloves and leather wearing apparel that were not designated on August 5, 1983, as eligible articles for purposes of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences under title V of the Trade Act of 1974;”

(v) deleting the period at the end of subdivision (ix) of such note and by inserting a semicolon in lieu thereof, and by inserting the following new clause immediately below such subdivision:

“provided that, in the case of goods described in subdivisions (ii), (iv), (v) and (vi), the President may proclaim duty-free treatment for any article that is the growth, product or manufacture of a country both listed in subdivision (a) of this note and enumerated below, where such article is imported directly into the customs territory of the United States from a designated Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA) beneficiary country that satisfies the customs requirements of the ATPDEA and is enumerated below, if the President determines that such article is not import-sensitive in the context of imports from a country or countries enumerated below:

Bolivia
Colombia
Ecuador
Peru

Such goods shall be designated in the “Special” subcolumn following the rate of duty of “Free” by the symbol “J+” in parentheses. Goods described in subdivisions (i), (ii), (vii), (viii) and (ix) of this note and the product of a country enumerated herein shall not be eligible for such duty-free treatment under the terms of this note.” and

(vi) deleting subdivision (e) of such note.

C. The following provisions of the HTS are each modified by inserting, in the “Special” subcolumn after the duty rate of “free”, in alphabetical sequence in the parenthetical expression the symbol “J+”:

2709.00.10	2710.11.15	2710.11.25	2710.19.05	2710.19.15
2709.00.20	2710.11.18	2710.11.45	2710.19.10	2710.19.21

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2710.19.22	6116.10.44	6403.91.90	9101.29.70	9108.90.50
2710.19.23	6116.10.48	6403.99.20	9101.29.80	9108.90.60
2710.19.30	6116.10.55	6403.99.40	9101.99.40	9108.90.70
2710.19.35	6116.10.65	6403.99.60	9102.11.10	9108.90.80
2710.19.40	6116.92.64	6403.99.75	9102.11.25	9108.90.90
2710.19.45	6116.92.88	6403.99.90	9102.11.30	9108.90.95
2710.91.00	6116.93.64	6404.11.20	9102.11.45	9110.11.00
2710.99.05	6116.93.88	6404.11.40	9102.11.50	9110.12.00
2710.99.10	6116.99.48	6404.11.50	9102.11.65	9110.19.00
2710.99.16	6216.00.17	6404.11.60	9102.11.70	9111.10.00
2710.99.21	6216.00.19	6404.11.70	9102.11.95	9111.20.20
2710.99.31	6216.00.21	6404.11.80	9102.19.20	9111.20.40
2710.99.32	6216.00.24	6404.19.15	9102.19.40	9111.80.00
2710.99.39	6216.00.26	6404.19.25	9102.19.60	9111.90.40
2710.99.45	6216.00.38	6404.19.30	9102.19.80	9111.90.50
4202.11.00	6216.00.54	6404.19.35	9102.21.10	9111.90.70
4202.12.20	6401.92.60	6404.19.40	9102.21.25	9113.10.00
4202.12.40	6402.19.05	6404.19.50	9102.21.30	9113.20.20
4202.12.60	6402.19.15	6404.19.60	9102.21.50	9113.20.40
4202.12.80	6402.19.50	6404.19.70	9102.21.70	9113.20.60
4202.19.00	6402.19.70	6404.19.80	9102.21.90	9113.20.90
4202.21.30	6402.19.90	6404.19.90	9102.29.02	9113.90.40
4202.21.60	6402.30.30	6404.20.20	9102.29.04	9113.90.80
4202.21.90	6402.30.60	6404.20.40	9102.29.10	9114.10.40
4202.22.15	6402.30.90	6404.20.60	9102.29.15	9114.30.40
4202.22.40	6402.91.40	6405.10.00	9102.29.20	9114.30.80
4202.22.45	6402.91.60	6405.20.30	9102.29.25	9114.40.20
4202.22.60	6402.91.70	6405.20.90	9102.29.30	9114.40.60
4202.22.80	6402.99.05	6405.90.90	9102.29.35	9114.90.15
4202.29.90	6402.99.10	6406.10.05	9102.29.40	9114.90.40
4202.31.60	6402.99.14	6406.10.10	9102.29.45	
4202.32.40	6402.99.18	6406.10.20	9102.29.50	
4202.32.80	6402.99.30	6406.10.25	9102.29.55	
4202.32.95	6402.99.60	6406.10.30	9102.29.60	
4202.91.00	6402.99.70	6406.10.35	9102.91.20	
4202.92.15	6403.19.10	6406.10.40	9102.91.40	
4202.92.20	6403.19.30	6406.10.45	9102.91.80	
4202.92.30	6403.19.40	6406.10.50	9102.99.20	
4202.92.45	6403.19.50	9101.11.40	9102.99.40	
4202.92.60	6403.40.30	9101.11.80	9102.99.60	
4202.92.90	6403.40.60	9101.19.40	9102.99.80	
4202.99.90	6403.51.30	9101.19.80	9108.11.40	
4203.10.40	6403.51.60	9101.21.10	9108.11.80	
4203.29.08	6403.51.90	9101.21.30	9108.12.00	
4203.29.18	6403.59.15	9101.21.80	9108.19.40	
4602.10.21	6403.59.30	9101.29.10	9108.19.80	
4602.10.22	6403.59.60	9101.29.20	9108.90.10	
4602.10.25	6403.59.90	9101.29.30	9108.90.20	
4602.10.29	6403.91.30	9101.29.40	9108.90.30	
6116.10.17	6403.91.60	9101.29.50	9108.90.40	

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D. U.S. note 7 to subchapter II of chapter 98 is modified by inserting the following new subdivision in sequence:

- “(c) For purposes of heading 9802.00.80, duty-free treatment shall be accorded only to textile luggage assembled in a designated Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act beneficiary country enumerated in U.S. note 1 to subchapter XXI of this chapter from fabric wholly formed and cut in the United States, from yarns wholly formed in the United States.”

E. Chapter 98 of the HTS is further modified by adding at the end thereof the following new subchapter XXI, as set forth below:

“SUBCHAPTER XXI
GOODS ELIGIBLE FOR SPECIAL TARIFF BENEFITS UNDER THE
ANDEAN TRADE PROMOTION AND DRUG ERADICATION ACT

U.S. Notes

1. The tariff treatment provided in this subchapter shall be accorded only to goods that are described in the subheadings of this subchapter and imported directly into the customs territory of the United States from a designated Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA) beneficiary country that satisfies the customs requirements of the ATPDEA and is enumerated below. The following countries have been designated by the President as ATPDEA beneficiary countries that satisfy the customs requirements of the ATPDEA and, therefore, are to be afforded the tariff treatment provided for in this subchapter:

Bolivia
Colombia
Ecuador
Peru

2. (a) For purposes of eligibility for duty-free treatment under subheading 9821.01.01, such tuna--

- (i) must be harvested by United States vessels or by ATPDEA beneficiary country vessels, and
(ii) must have been prepared or preserved in any manner in an ATPDEA beneficiary country enumerated in note 1 to this subchapter.

Such tuna shall enter the United States free of any quantitative restrictions.

(b) The term “United States vessels” includes any vessel having a certificate of documentation with a fishery endorsement under chapter 121 of title 46, United States Code; and the term “ATPDEA beneficiary country vessels” includes any vessel--

- (i) which is registered or recorded in an ATPDEA beneficiary country enumerated in note 1 to this subchapter,
(ii) which sails under the flag of such an ATPDEA beneficiary country,
(iii) which is at least 75 percent owned by nationals of such an ATPDEA beneficiary country or by a company having its principal place of business in such an ATPDEA beneficiary country, of which the manager or managers, chairman of the board of directors or of the supervisory board and the majority of the members of such boards are nationals of such an ATPDEA beneficiary country and of which, in the case of a company, at least 50 percent of the capital is owned by such an ATPDEA beneficiary country or by public bodies or nationals of an ATPDEA beneficiary country;
(iv) of which the master and officers are nationals of such an ATPDEA beneficiary country; and

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- (v) of which at least 75 percent of the crew are nationals of such an ATPDEA beneficiary country.
- 3. (a) Except as provided in this note, textile and apparel articles described in subheadings 9821.11.01 through 9821.11.25, inclusive, of this subchapter that are imported directly into the customs territory of the United States from a designated ATPDEA beneficiary country enumerated in U.S. note 1 to this subchapter shall be eligible to enter free of duty and free of any quantitative limitations, restrictions or consultation levels except as provided in this subchapter, under the terms of the provisions set forth in such subheadings and applicable legal notes, as indicated by the rate of duty of "Free" in the "Special" subcolumn for such provisions.
- (b) For purposes of subheading 9821.11.16, goods entered under this provision must be certified, by a competent authority of a designated ATPDEA beneficiary country enumerated in U.S. note 1 to this subchapter, as eligible products of such country, in accordance with requirements established by the appropriate U.S. government authority.
- (c) For purposes of subheading 9821.11.19, imports of brassieres of a producer or an entity controlling production, during the 12-month period beginning on October 1, 2003, and during each of the two succeeding 12-month periods and the time period beginning October 1, 2006 and ending December 31, 2006, shall be eligible for preferential treatment under this subheading only if the aggregate cost of fabrics (exclusive of all findings and trimmings) formed in the United States that are used in the production of all such articles of that producer or entity that are entered and eligible during the preceding 12-month period is at least 75 percent of the aggregate declared customs value of the fabric (exclusive of all findings and trimmings) contained in all such articles of that producer or entity that are entered and eligible under this subheading during the preceding 12-month period. If the Customs Service finds that a producer or an entity controlling production has not satisfied such requirement in a 12-month period, then all such apparel articles of that producer or entity shall be ineligible for preferential treatment under this subheading during any succeeding 12-month period until the aggregate cost of fabrics (exclusive of all findings and trimmings) formed in the United States that are used in the production of such articles of that producer or entity entered during the preceding 12-month period is at least 85 percent of the aggregate declared customs value of the fabric (exclusive of all findings and trimmings) contained all such articles of that producer or entity that are entered and eligible under this clause during the preceding 12-month period.
- (d) For purposes of subheading 9821.11.25, the duty-free treatment afforded to goods imported under such subheading shall be limited, in each of the time periods set forth herein, to an aggregate quantity not to exceed the applicable percentage set forth herein in aggregate square meter equivalents of all apparel articles imported into the United States in the preceding one-year period for which data are available:

<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Applicable Percentage</u>
October 1, 2002 through September 30, 2003	2%
October 1, 2003 through September 30, 2004	2.75%
October 1, 2004 through September 30, 2005	3.5%
October 1, 2005 through September 30, 2006	4.25%
October 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006	5%

The aggregate quantity of imports allowed during each enumerated time period shall be published in the Federal Register by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

- (e) For purposes of subheading 9821.11.25, duty-free treatment shall be afforded to goods imported under such subheading whether or not the apparel articles are also made from any of the fabrics, fabric components formed or components knit-to-shape described in subheadings 9821.11.01 through 9821.11.10, inclusive, unless such articles are made exclusively from any of the fabrics, fabric components formed or components knit-to-shape described in such subheadings.
- 4. (a) A textile or apparel article otherwise eligible for preferential treatment under the provisions of this subchapter shall not be ineligible for such treatment because the article contains—
 - (i) findings or trimmings of foreign origin, if the value of such findings and trimmings does not exceed 25 percent of the cost of the components of the assembled article;
 - (ii) certain interlinings of foreign origin, if the value of such interlinings (and any findings and trimmings of foreign origin) does not exceed 25 percent of the cost of the components of the assembled article, unless

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the appropriate U.S. government authority terminates such treatment in a determination published in the Federal Register, or

- (iii) yarns not wholly formed in the United States or in one or more designated ATPDEA beneficiary countries enumerated in U.S. note 1 to this subchapter, provided that the total weight of all such yarns is not more than 7 percent of the total weight of the good.
- (b) For purposes of subdivision (a)(i) above, findings or trimmings eligible under such subdivision include sewing thread, hooks and eyes, snaps, buttons, "bow buds", decorative lace trim, elastic strips, zippers (including zipper tapes), labels, and other similar products.
- (c) For purposes of subdivision (a)(ii) above, the interlinings eligible under such subdivision include only a chest type plate, "hymo" piece or "sleeve header", of woven or welt-inserted warp knit construction and of coarse animal hair or man-made filaments.
- (d) For purposes of subheadings 9821.11.01 through 9821.11.13, inclusive, and subheading 9821.11.25, an article otherwise eligible for preferential treatment under such subheadings shall not be ineligible because the article contains nylon filament yarn (other than elastomeric yarn) that is classifiable in subheading 5402.10.30, 5402.10.60, 5402.31.30, 5402.31.60, 5402.32.30, 5402.32.60, 5402.41.10, 5402.41.90, 5402.51.00 or 5402.61.00 of the tariff schedule that is entered free of duty as a product of Israel under the terms of general note 8 to the tariff schedule or as a good of Canada or a good of Mexico under the terms of general note 12 to the tariff schedule.

	: Articles imported from a designated ATPDEA beneficiary	:	:	:
	: country enumerated in U.S. note 1(a) to this subchapter:	:	:	:
9821.01.01	: Tuna in foil or in flexible airtight containers, the fore-	:	:	:
	: going weighing with their contents not more than 6.8 kg	:	:	:
	: each, under the terms of U.S. note 2 to this subchapter...	:	: Free	:
	:	:	:	:
	: Apparel articles sewn or otherwise assembled in one or	:	:	:
	: more such countries, or the United States, or both,	:	:	:
	: exclusively from any of the following:	:	:	:
9821.11.01	: Fabrics or fabric components wholly formed, or	:	:	:
	: components knit-to-shape, in the United States,	:	:	:
	: from yarns wholly formed in the United States or	:	:	:
	: in one or more such countries (including fabrics	:	:	:
	: not formed from yarns, if such fabrics are clas-	:	:	:
	: sifiable in heading 5602 or 5603 of the tariff	:	:	:
	: schedule and are formed in the United States),	:	:	:
	: provided that, if such apparel articles are assem-	:	:	:
	: bled from knitted or crocheted fabrics or from	:	:	:
	: woven fabrics, all dyeing, printing and finishing of	:	:	:
	: the fabrics is carried out in the United States.....	:	: Free	:
	:	:	:	:
9821.11.04	: Fabrics or fabric components formed or compo-	:	:	:
	: nents knit-to-shape in one or more such countries,	:	:	:
	: from yarns wholly formed in one or more such	:	:	:
	: countries, if such fabrics (including fabrics not	:	:	:
	: formed from yarns, if such fabrics are classifiable	:	:	:
	: in heading 5602 or 5603 of the tariff schedule and	:	:	:
	: are formed in one or more such countries) or	:	:	:
	: components are in chief value of llama, alpaca or	:	:	:
	: vicuña.....	:	: Free	:
	:	:	:	:

Proclamations

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	[Articles...]	:	:	:
	[Apparel...]	:	:	:
9821.11.07	Fabrics or yarns, provided that such apparel articles of such fabrics or yarns would be considered an originating good under the terms of general note 12(f) to the tariff schedule without regard to the source of the fabric or yarn if such apparel article had been imported from the territory of Canada or the territory of Mexico directly into the customs territory of the United States.....	:	:	: Free
9821.11.10	Fabrics or yarns designated by the appropriate U.S. government authority in the <u>Federal Register</u> as fabrics or yarns that cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner, under any terms as such authority may provide.....	:	:	: Free
9821.11.13	Combinations of fabrics, fabric components, knit-to-shape components or yarns described in two or more subheadings from 9821.11.01 through 9821.11.10, inclusive.....	:	:	: Free
9821.11.16	Handloomed, handmade or folklore textile and apparel goods, under the terms of U.S. note 3(b) to this subchapter.....	:	:	: Free
9821.11.19	Brassieres classifiable in subheading 6212.10 of the tariff schedule, both cut and sewn or otherwise assembled in the United States, or one or more such countries, or both, subject to the provisions of U.S. note 3(c) to this subchapter.....	:	:	: Free
9821.11.22	Textile luggage assembled in one or more such countries from fabric cut in one or more such countries from fabric wholly formed in the United States from yarns wholly formed in the United States.....	:	:	: Free
9821.11.25	Apparel articles sewn or otherwise assembled in one or more such countries from fabrics or from fabric components formed or from components knit-to-shape in one or more such countries, from yarns wholly formed in the United States or in one or more such countries (including fabrics not formed from yarns, if such fabrics are classifiable in heading 5602 or 5603 of the tariff schedule and are formed in one or more such countries); the foregoing apparel articles imported under the terms of U.S. note 3(d) and U.S. note 3(e) to this subchapter....	:	:	: Free"

F. Chapter 16 of the HTS is modified by:

(i) deleting from additional U.S. note 3 to such chapter "1604.14.20" and inserting in lieu thereof "1604.14.22".

(ii) for the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn in HTS subheading 1604.14.22, on January 1 for each of the years listed below, deleting the rate of duty followed by the symbol "MX,R" in parentheses and inserting in lieu thereof the rate of duty specified:

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<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>
2%	1.6%	1.2%	0.8%	0.4%	Free

(iii) for the Rates of Duty I-Special subcolumn in HTS subheading 1604.14.22, on January 1 for each of the years listed below, deleting the rate of duty followed by the symbol "JO" in parentheses and inserting in lieu thereof the rate of duty specified:

<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
1.5%	Free

Proclamation 7617 of October 31, 2002**National Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Month, 2002**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Alzheimer's Disease robs its victims of their independence and identity and greatly affects the lives of their loved ones. This disease and other forms of dementia afflict approximately 50 percent of Americans age 85 and older. Due to the rapid growth of our elderly population, experts expect that the number of individuals who will develop this debilitating illness will dramatically increase. As we observe National Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Month, we rededicate ourselves to fighting this devastating affliction and to supporting Alzheimer's patients, their families, and their caregivers.

Alzheimer's Disease harms its victims by altering the brain's chemistry and disrupting signals to the brain by attacking cells, nerves, and transmitters. Those who develop Alzheimer's Disease may experience memory lapses, confusion, or mood swings. They can also become withdrawn and depressed due to lost confidence, and they have significant problems communicating. These symptoms usually worsen over time and, in most cases, patients eventually need help with all of their daily activities.

Researchers at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and in the private sector are working to understand how Alzheimer's develops. We hope that their advances will lead to new methods for early diagnosis, new medications that will aid Alzheimer's patients in all stages of the disease, and ultimately a cure for this debilitating illness. Recent studies suggest that commonly used substances, including certain vitamins and anti-inflammatory drugs, may help prevent Alzheimer's Disease. In addition, we are working to increase understanding of the genetic and nongenetic risk factors that may influence the development of this disease.

As we continue to pursue better prevention and treatment regimes, we remain committed to caring for those now afflicted with Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimer's patients generally live for an average of 8 to 10 years after they are diagnosed. As the disease progresses, patients require increased support from families and caregivers.

Scientists at the NIH and the Department of Veterans Affairs are continuing their research to help improve patient care and ease the burdens of caregivers at home and in nursing facilities. The Administration on Aging is working to develop best practices for serving persons with Alzheimer's disease and assisting States as they attempt to improve their responsiveness and the accessibility of home and community-based long-term care services and other support resources. My Administration is increasing access to available information, education, and referrals about diagnostic and treatment services for those afflicted with Alzheimer's Disease.

During National Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Month, I commend the members of our research community for their commitment to improving diagnosis and treatment for Alzheimer's Disease; and I encourage those suffering from or at risk for Alzheimer's to participate in clinical treatment studies and therapy trials. These studies and trials have been and continue

to be an important part of our progress against this disease. I also commend the families and caregivers of individuals suffering from Alzheimer's disease who provide the care and support to their loved ones and carry the daily burden of this tragic disease.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 2002 as National Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Month. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7618 of October 31, 2002

National Diabetes Month, 2002

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

Diabetes is a chronic disease that affects approximately 17 million Americans. During National Diabetes Month, we renew our commitment to preventing and eradicating this illness.

Diabetes interferes with the body's ability to process sugars normally and can lead to adverse complications of the eyes, heart, kidneys, or nerves. There are two major types of diabetes, and both have debilitating effects on organ systems. Type 1 diabetes, also known as juvenile diabetes, is an autoimmune disorder that destroys insulin-producing cells in the pancreas. The young people who are affected by this disease must maintain their health by taking insulin and carefully regulating their diets. Type 2 diabetes, which is also known as "adult onset diabetes," is a metabolic disorder that is linked to a combination of genetics, excess weight, and lack of exercise. The most common form of diabetes is type 2, which comprises 95 percent of the diabetes cases in our Nation. It usually occurs in adults but now also affects a growing number of children who do not get enough exercise. At least 16 million Americans are currently at high risk of developing type 2 diabetes.

To ensure the future health of our Nation, Americans must safeguard our children and our families from diabetes by encouraging good health and regular exercise. Following the guidelines for good nutrition, getting enough physical exercise, and maintaining proper weight can help prevent diabetes and aid those suffering from it to reduce the chance of severe complications associated with the disease. Doctors have found that even minor weight loss in patients with type 2 diabetes can improve glucose control, decrease dependence on medications, and enhance quality of life.

My Administration is committed to fighting diabetes and its complications through advanced research funded by the National Institutes of Health

(NIH), improved medical treatments, and education. In fiscal year 2002, the NIH dedicated approximately \$781 million to diabetes research. My Administration will continue to support NIH's important efforts in this area as well as other scientists and researchers who are working to prevent, manage, and cure this disease. Through the National Diabetes Education Program, a joint effort of the NIH and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, we are educating Americans about the diabetes risk factors and encouraging them to make simple changes in their life that will help them stay healthy and prevent this serious disease. We are also working with volunteers from the American Diabetes Association, Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation, and other organizations to raise awareness of diabetes in our communities and to provide assistance for families who have loved ones with diabetes.

As we observe National Diabetes Awareness Month, I encourage all Americans to help fight this disease by making healthy lifestyle choices and by providing support to those suffering from diabetes. We can help overcome diabetes and give hope and comfort to countless individuals in the United States and around the world.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 2002 as National Diabetes Month. I call on all Americans to increase their awareness of the risk factors and symptoms related to diabetes and to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7619 of November 1, 2002

National Adoption Month, 2002

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Every year, thousands of American families are blessed by adoption. Whether through domestic or international adoption or through the adoption of children from foster care, the love of compassionate families embraces children of all ages and from every background. During National Adoption Month, we recognize the heartfelt commitment of these good citizens, and we renew our pledge to make adoption a more accessible and positive path for American families.

Children thrive in loving families where they are nurtured, comforted, and protected. We are making important progress in placing children in foster care with adoptive families; and the overall number of children being adopted continues to rise. In the past 5 years, adoptions have increased dramatically; and thus far in 2002, tens of thousands of children have already been adopted.

Twenty-three States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico received adoption incentive awards in FY 2001 for increasing the number of children they placed from foster care into permanent adoptive homes. These recipients have reinvested their bonuses to help improve their respective adoption and child welfare programs. Americans also continue to welcome children from other countries into their homes through international adoptions. Last year, families in the United States adopted over 19,000 children from around the world.

Despite the progress we have made in increasing our adoption rate, we still have much work to do. More than 130,000 children, ranging from toddlers to teenagers, still remain in foster care awaiting adoption. While foster parents offer temporary essential care, the children for whom they care need the stability of a permanent family. It is often challenging to find families for older children and those children who have special needs. Yet they deserve a future with a nurturing family.

To help States promote adoption and support families who adopt, I signed a tax relief bill last year that permanently eases the financial burden on families that adopt children. And in January 2002, I signed into law a bill to extend and expand the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program. Through this legislation, we are strengthening families by promoting adoption, offering post-adoptive services to families that adopt, and providing education and training vouchers to older adopted children and foster youth.

In July 2002, my Administration launched the AdoptUSKids national campaign to increase awareness about adoption and its role in helping all children reach their full potential. We have also created the first Federal adoption photo-listing web site devoted to children awaiting adoption and families who adopt, www.AdoptUSKids.org. During its first year, the web site will feature pictures and profiles of more than 6,500 children awaiting adoption, as well as a database of approved adoptive families. This unique web site will help to connect children from across the country with loving adoptive families, and it will also serve as a great resource for all adoptive families.

On November 23, dozens of communities will gather in courtrooms across the country to celebrate National Adoption Day. On this momentous day, thousands of adoptions will be finalized and celebrated. These efforts demonstrate our Nation's dedication to ensuring that every child can thrive in a secure, loving, and stable home.

Through adoption, Americans can forever change not only a child's life but also their own. By providing children in need with the opportunity to grow and succeed through adoption, we can help them become confident, compassionate, and successful members of society.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 2002 as National Adoption Month. I call on all Americans to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities to honor adoptive families, and to participate in efforts to find permanent homes for waiting children.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7620 of November 1, 2002

National American Indian Heritage Month, 2002

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

During American Indian Heritage Month, we celebrate the rich cultural traditions and proud ancestry of American Indians and Alaska Natives, and we recognize the vital contributions these groups have made to the strength and diversity of our society.

American Indians and Alaska Natives have played a central role in our history. In 1805 and 1806, Sakajawea, a Shoshone Indian woman, helped guide Lewis and Clark on their historic expedition to explore the uncharted West. This remarkable journey, known as the “Voyage of Discovery,” would not have been possible without her efforts, and today she remains a proud symbol of American Indian courage and strength.

We are also grateful to the Navajo Codetalkers for their service during World War II. Participating in every assault the U.S. Marines conducted in the Pacific from 1942–1945, the Navajo Codetalkers relayed secret messages that helped our Nation and the allies secure victory. The Congress recognized these heroes by authorizing the President to award them Congressional Gold Medals, which I was honored to present last year. These examples of our true American spirit reflect our shared history and serve as reminders of the unique heritage of American Indians and Alaska Natives. Upon its completion on the National Mall, the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of the American Indian will help educate all Americans about the lives, contributions, and culture of our Native peoples.

Education is essential to the future success of tribal communities. We will work together to ensure that our Indian education programs offer high-quality instruction and job training that contribute to the vitality of our Native American communities. We will also work to maintain the legacy of American Indians and Alaska Natives by preserving irreplaceable languages and cultural traditions.

To enhance our efforts to help Indian nations be self-governing, self-supporting, and self-reliant, my Administration will continue to honor tribal sovereignty by working on a government-to-government basis with American Indians and Alaska Natives. We will honor the rights of Indian tribes and work to protect and enhance tribal resources.

My Administration is working to increase employment and expand economic opportunities for all Native Americans. Several Federal agencies recently participated in the National Summit on Emerging Tribal Economies to help us accomplish this goal. In order to build upon this effort, my Administration will work to promote cooperation and coordination among

Federal agencies for the purpose of fostering greater economic development of tribal communities. By working together on important economic initiatives, we will strengthen America by building a future of hope and promise for all Native Americans.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 2002 as National American Indian Heritage Month. I call upon all Americans to commemorate this month with appropriate programs and activities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7621 of November 1, 2002

National Hospice Month, 2002

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

Hospice organizations provide people who are near the end of their lives with family-centered, quality care, that emphasizes compassion, independence, respect, and dignity. During National Hospice Month, our Nation pays tribute to hospice care and the persons and organizations involved with it, by recognizing and honoring its value and importance for people who are dying, for their families and friends, and for our communities.

Hospice has emerged as a successful model of care that helps terminally ill individuals achieve practical, physical, psychological, and spiritual goals. According to the National Hospice and Palliative Care Organization (NHPCO), in 2001, an estimated 3,200 operating hospice programs in the United States admitted about 775,000 patients. Hospice care relies upon a team of committed physicians, nurses, medical social workers, therapists, counselors, and volunteers. This team provides medical services that are designed to improve the comfort of the patient, manage symptoms, provide proper nutrition, and deal with other difficulties such as emotional distress and grief. Hospice care also provides important emotional and spiritual support to families and friends as they cope with their impending loss.

While we have made great progress in encouraging hospice care, much work remains to be done to increase awareness of hospice and its benefits. The NHPCO reports that in 2000, 2.4 million people in our Nation died. It is estimated that one in four used hospice care and services. Also, many people at the end of life are referred to hospice only a few days before death. By strengthening and expanding hospice programs and working to promote, where appropriate, their services as a positive alternative for terminally ill patients, we can make a difference in the lives of countless Americans.

As we observe National Hospice Month, we applaud hospice organizations, health professionals, and other caregivers for their dedication to ensuring

respect and quality of life for all. We also reaffirm our commitment as a Nation to honoring the dignity of every person and to promoting compassion and concern for our fellow citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 2002 as National Hospice Month. I encourage Americans to increase their awareness of the importance and availability of hospice service and to observe this month with appropriate activities and programs.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7622 of November 5, 2002

In Celebration of the Centennial of the West Wing of the White House, 2002

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

For 100 years, the West Wing of the White House has served as the workplace of the President of the United States and his staff. Now housing the Oval Office, the Roosevelt Room, Cabinet Room, offices of the President's senior staff, and the James C. Brady Press Briefing Room, the West Wing has become the center of executive branch operation.

Prior to 1902, the President and his staff worked out of offices housed in the White House Residence, causing crowded staff conditions and a lack of privacy for the President's family. This overcrowding prompted planning for the construction of a new wing to serve as offices for the President and his staff. While plans were reviewed during several Administrations, construction did not begin until Theodore Roosevelt's presidency. The wing was completed in 1902, and the Presidential Offices were then moved from the Residence to the new addition. The wing underwent a major expansion in 1909, doubling its size, and further renovations were done in 1929, 1934, and 1969.

Following a Christmas Eve fire in 1929, renovations and restoration displaced Herbert Hoover for several months while new and improved facilities were built. In 1934 the Oval Office was moved to its current location on the southeast corner, overlooking the Rose Garden. In the 1940's, the building became known as the "West Wing."

For a century, the West Wing has served as the headquarters of White House staff members who work to address national and international concerns, advance democracy, and secure a future of opportunity for all. Government and military leaders, Olympic athletes, college champions, artists, entertainers, and citizens from around the world have been welcomed to the West Wing to attend briefings, meetings, bill signing ceremonies, and

countless activities that have contributed to the prosperity and security of our Nation and the world. As we celebrate its 100th anniversary, I encourage all Americans to recognize the vital role the West Wing has played in the ongoing work to ensure that the United States of America remains a beacon of freedom, and symbol of hope.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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, November 6, 2002, as West Wing Centennial Day. I encourage all Americans to commemorate this occasion with appropriate programs and activities, thereby celebrating this important part of our American heritage and the values it represents and upholds for our Nation and the world.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-seventh.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7623 of November 6, 2002**Veterans Day, 2002**

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

America was founded on the principles of liberty, opportunity, and justice for all, and on Veterans Day we recognize the men and women of our Armed Forces who have valiantly defended these values throughout our Nation's history. These remarkable individuals have helped to make our Nation secure and to advance the cause of freedom worldwide. By answering the call of duty and risking their lives to protect their fellow countrymen, these patriots have inspired our Nation with their courage, compassion, and dedication.

There are currently more than 25 million living American veterans, many of whom put their lives on the line to preserve our freedoms. Our veterans served on the land, at sea, and in the air, from the shores of Omaha Beach and the jungles of Vietnam, to the sands of the Persian Gulf, the mountains of Afghanistan, and many other battlefields around the globe. Through each of these challenges, the members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard have protected our country and liberated millions of people around the world from the threats of tyranny and terror.

Our proud veterans have also helped to shape the American character. They have given us an extraordinary legacy of patriotism and honor, and their service represents the highest form of citizenship. So that young Americans can better understand the commitment and sacrifice of these heroes in securing the blessings of liberty, I ask all schools to observe November 10 through November 16, 2002, as National Veterans Awareness Week. I encourage educators to invite veterans to teach our young people about their experiences. By sharing their knowledge on some of the most proud

and dramatic moments in our history, they can help educate and inspire a new generation of Americans.

On the observance of Veterans Day in 1954, President Dwight D. Eisenhower called on all citizens to not only remember “the sacrifices of all those who fought so valiantly...” but also to rededicate themselves “to the task of promoting an enduring peace....” Today, almost 50 years later, we remember the dedication of our veterans, and resolve ourselves to upholding their legacy of justice, liberty, and opportunity for all.

In recognition of the contributions our service men and women have made to the cause of peace and freedom around the world, 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 veterans.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 11, 2002, as Veterans Day and urge all Americans to observe November 10 through November 16, 2002, as National Veterans Awareness Week. I urge all Americans to recognize the valor and sacrifice of our veterans through appropriate public ceremonies and private prayers. I call upon Federal, State, and local officials to display the flag of the United States and to encourage and participate in patriotic activities in their communities. 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 sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-seventh.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7624 of November 8, 2002

National Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Week, 2002

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

Our National Guard and Reserve units comprise 38 percent of America’s military forces, and we are grateful for the commitment of these brave men and women. During National Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Week, we pay tribute to those serving our Nation in the National Guard and Reserve, and to the civilian employers whose continued support enables our Reserve component soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, and coast guardsmen to defend our country with honor and distinction.

Through their service, National Guard and Reserve personnel play an important role in our efforts to advance democracy, peace, and freedom across our Nation and around the world. These dedicated men and women train vigorously and work closely with our active-duty forces, serving as equal partners in our integrated Armed Forces. As our need for their efforts ex-

pands, these citizen-soldiers will spend more time away from their families, homes, and workplaces protecting our Nation and the ideals that make us strong.

As we face new challenges and welcome new opportunities, the continued support of patriotic employers remains vital to the success of our National Guard and Reserve. Our volunteer National Guardsmen and Reservists rely on their employers for essential support and encouragement that often come at the employer's expense. These employers reflect the spirit of our Nation, and during this week I join with members of our Armed Forces and all our citizens in recognizing those who serve in our National Guard and Reserve and all who support them, and all Americans whose contributions and sacrifices help our military remain the finest fighting force in the world.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 10 through November 16, 2002, as National Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Week. I encourage all Americans to join me in expressing our heartfelt thanks to the civilian employers of the members of our National Guard and Reserve for their extraordinary sacrifices on behalf of our Nation. I also call upon State and local officials, private organizations, businesses, and all military commanders to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-seventh.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7625 of November 8, 2002

World Freedom Day, 2002

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

On World Freedom Day, the United States joins with the nations of the world that are dedicated to liberty and democratic values in commemorating the fall of the Berlin Wall, which occurred on November 9, 1989. As we remember this historic event, we renew our commitment to advancing democracy, peace, and freedom for all throughout the world.

The fall of the Berlin Wall ushered in a new era of liberty and self-determination in Central and Eastern Europe. In the years that followed this remarkable event, the citizens of formerly Communist states participated in open elections, secured their common rights to free speech, and claimed other fundamental freedoms. This triumph for democracy demonstrated that tyranny is temporary, and that liberty is the universal and guiding goal for all mankind.

Since the fall of the Berlin Wall, we have made great progress in encouraging free and open societies on every continent. But challenges remain.

Today, too many people still suffer at the hands of dictators who deny liberty and support activities and organizations that aim to disrupt the freedom of other countries.

On World Freedom Day, we celebrate freedom and its capacity to improve lives around the world. We also honor the people of the former Soviet bloc countries who fought against tyranny, and we recognize those who continue the struggle for freedom worldwide. As we face new challenges and welcome new opportunities, we remain committed to protecting our freedom and helping others realize their dreams of liberty.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 9, 2002, as World Freedom Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities and to reaffirm their dedication to freedom and democracy for all.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-seventh.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7626 of November 13, 2002

To Implement Modifications to the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act and the African Growth and Opportunity Act

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

1. Section 3107 of the Trade Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–210) amended the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (Title II of the Trade Act of 2000, Public Law 106–200) (CBERA) to modify the type and quantity of textile and apparel articles eligible for the preferential tariff treatment now accorded to designated beneficiary Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA) countries.

2. Section 3108 of the Trade Act of 2002 amended the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of the Trade Act of 2000, Public Law 106–200) (AGOA) to modify the type and quantity of textile and apparel articles eligible for the preferential tariff treatment now accorded to designated beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries.

3. In order to implement the tariff treatment provided under sections 3107 and 3108 of the Trade Act of 2002, it is necessary to modify the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS).

4. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2483) (1974 Trade Act) 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, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 section 604 of the 1974 Trade Act, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to provide the preferential treatment provided for in section 213(b)(2)(A) of the CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)(2)(A)), as amended by section 3107(a) of the Trade Act of 2002, the HTS is modified as provided in Annex I to this proclamation.

(2) In order to provide for the preferential treatment provided for in section 112(b) of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3721(b)), as amended by section 3108(a) of the Trade Act of 2002, the HTS is modified as provided in Annex II to this proclamation.

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

(4) This proclamation is effective with respect to eligible articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after August 6, 2002; except that section I of Annex I to this proclamation relating to the dyeing, printing, and finishing of fabrics shall be effective with respect to eligible articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after September 1, 2002; and except that section II of Annex I and Annex II relating to increases in the amount of certain articles eligible for duty-free treatment shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates provided in such annex sections.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-seventh.

GEORGE W. BUSH

ANNEX I

Subchapters II and XX of chapter 98 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) are modified as provided in the annex sections set forth below.

Section I. Effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after September 1, 2002, chapter 98 of the HTS is modified as follows:

- A. U.S. note 7(b) to subchapter II of such chapter is modified—
- (i) by inserting in subdivision (i) of such note, immediately after “States)”, the phrase “provided they otherwise comply with the provisions of this note”;
 - (ii) by inserting after the sentence which ends “quantitative limitations.” the following new sentence:

“Apparel articles entered on or after September 1, 2002, that are assembled in a beneficiary CBTPA country from knitted or crocheted fabrics or from woven fabrics shall be eligible to receive the duty treatment provided for in this note only if all dyeing, printing and finishing of such fabrics from which the articles are assembled is carried out in the United States.”

- B. U.S. note 2(a) to subchapter XX of such chapter is modified by deleting “9820.11.30” and by inserting in lieu thereof “9820.11.33”, and by inserting at the end of such note subdivision the following new sentence:

“For purposes of subheadings 9820.11.03, 9820.11.06, 9820.11.18, and 9820.11.33, apparel articles entered on or after September 1, 2002, that are assembled in a beneficiary CBTPA country from knitted or crocheted fabrics or from woven fabrics shall be eligible to receive the duty treatment provided for in this note only if all dyeing, printing and finishing of such fabrics from which the articles are assembled is carried out in the United States.”

- C. The article description of subheading 9820.11.03 is modified by deleting “and” appearing immediately before “(2)” and by inserting after the word “schedule” the following phrase “, and (3) meet the requirements of U.S. note 2(a) to this subchapter”.

D. The article description of subheading 9820.11.06 (as modified by section III of this annex) is further modified by inserting at the end thereof the phrase “, under the terms of U.S. note 2(a) to this subchapter”.

E. The article description of subheading 9820.11.18 is modified by inserting at the end thereof the phrase “, and under the terms of U.S. note 2(a) to this subchapter”.

F. U.S. note 3(a) to subchapter XX of such chapter is modified by deleting the final period at the end of subdivision (iii) and by inserting in lieu thereof “; or”, and by inserting the following new subdivision:

“(iv) thread, used to assemble such apparel article, that is dyed, printed or finished in one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries.”

G. The article description of subheading 9820.11.33 (as added by section III of this annex) is modified by inserting at the end thereof the phrase “, under the terms of U.S. note 2(a) to this subchapter”.

Section II. Effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after October 1, 2002, chapter 98 of the HTS is modified as follows:

- A. The tabulation in U.S. note 2(b) to subchapter XX of such chapter is modified by deleting “336,400,000” and by inserting in lieu thereof “500,000,000”; by deleting “and subsequent 12-

month periods"; by deleting "390,224,000" and by inserting in lieu thereof "850,000,000"; and by inserting at the end thereof the following item:

"October 1, 2004 through September 30, 2005
and subsequent 12-month periods..... 970,000,000".

B. U.S. note 2(d) to subchapter XX of such chapter is modified by deleting from at each instance the phrase "fabric components" and by inserting in lieu thereof the phrase "fabrics (exclusive of all findings and trimmings)"; by inserting between "fabric" and "contained" at each instance the phrase "(exclusive of all findings and trimmings)"; by inserting between "entity" and "during" at each instance the phrase "that are entered and eligible under subheading 9820.11.15"; by inserting between the words "entered" and "during" at each instance the phrase "and eligible under subheading 9820.11.15"; and by deleting the phrase "in the preceding 12-month period" and inserting in lieu thereof the phrase "entered during the preceding 12-month period".

Section III. Effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after August 6, 2002, chapter 98 of the HTS is modified as follows:

A. U.S. note 7(b)(i) to subchapter II of such chapter is modified by inserting in subdivision (b)(i) before "assembled" the words "sewn or otherwise", and by inserting after the first appearance of the word "cut" the phrase ", or from components knit-to-shape,".

B. The tabulation in U.S. note 2(c) to subchapter XX of such chapter is modified by deleting "5,651,520" and by inserting in lieu thereof "9,000,000"; by deleting "and subsequent 12-month periods"; by deleting "6,555,763" and by inserting in lieu thereof "10,000,000"; and by inserting at the end thereof the following item:

"October 1, 2004 through September 30, 2005
and subsequent 12-month periods..... 12,000,000"

C. The article description of subheading 9820.11.03 is modified by inserting after "62" the words "sewn or otherwise", and by inserting after "cut" the phrase ", or from components knit-to-shape,".

D. The article description of subheading 9820.11.06 is deleted and the following new article description is inserted in lieu thereof:

"Apparel articles sewn or otherwise assembled in one or more such countries with thread formed in the United States from fabrics wholly formed in the United States and cut in one or more such countries from yarns wholly formed in the United States, or from components knit-to-shape in the United States from yarns wholly formed in the United States, or both (including fabrics not formed from yarns, if such fabrics are classifiable under heading 5602 or 5603 of the tariff schedule and are wholly formed in the United States)".

E. The following new subheading is inserted in numerical sequence in subchapter XX of such chapter, with the material inserted in the columns entitled "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", and "Rates of Duty I-Special":

	: [Articles...]	:	:	:
"9820.11.33	: Apparel articles sewn or otherwise assembled in one or	:	:	:
	: more such countries with thread formed in the United	:	:	:
	: States, the foregoing (i) from components cut in the	:	:	:
	: United States and in one or more such countries from	:	:	:
	: fabric wholly formed in the United States from yarns	:	:	:
	: wholly formed in the United States (including fabrics not	:	:	:
	: formed from yarns, if such fabrics are classifiable under	:	:	:
	: heading 5602 or 5603 of the tariff schedule), or (ii) from	:	:	:
	: components knit-to-shape in the United States and one or	:	:	:

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:	more such countries from yarns wholly formed in the	:	:	:
:	United States, or (iii) from any combination of two or	:	:	:
:	more of the foregoing knitting-to-shape or cutting	:	:	:
:	operations.....	:	Free	:

ANNEX II

Subchapters II and XIX of chapter 98 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) are modified as provided in the annex sections set forth below.

Section I. Effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after August 6, 2002, chapter 98 of the HTS is modified as follows:

A. U.S. note 7(a) to subchapter II of such chapter is modified by inserting in the first sentence immediately after “apparel articles” the phrase “sewn or otherwise”, and by inserting after “cut” the phrase “, or from components knit-to-shape.”

B. U.S. note 2(d) to subchapter XIX of such chapter is modified by inserting in alphabetical sequence the following countries: “Republic of Botswana” and “Republic of Namibia”.

C. U.S. note 3(b) to subchapter XIX of such chapter is modified by deleting the comma after the word “zippers” and inserting parentheses around the phrase “including zipper tapes”.

D. The article description of subheading 9819.11.03 is modified by inserting after “62” the words “sewn or otherwise”, and by inserting after the first appearance of the word “cut” the phrase “, or from components knit-to-shape.”

E. The article description of subheading 9819.11.06 is deleted and the following new article description is inserted in lieu thereof:

“Apparel articles sewn or otherwise assembled in one or more such countries with thread formed in the United States from fabrics wholly formed in the United States and cut in one or more such countries from yarns wholly formed in the United States, or from components knit-to-shape in the United States from yarns wholly formed in the United States, or both (including fabrics not formed from yarns, if such fabrics are classifiable under heading 5602 or 5603 of the tariff schedule and are wholly formed in the United States)”.

F. The article description of subheading 9819.11.09 is modified by inserting after “countries),” the phrase “or from components knit-to-shape in one or more such countries from yarns originating either in the United States or in one or more such countries, or apparel articles wholly formed on seamless knitting machines in such a country from yarns originating either in the United States or one or more such countries,”.

G. The article description of subheading 9819.11.12 is modified by inserting after “assembled” the phrase “, or knit-to-shape and wholly assembled, or both,”; by deleting “a lesser developed such country” and by inserting in lieu thereof “in one or more such lesser developed countries”; and by inserting before “if entered” the phrase “regardless of the country of origin of the fabric or the yarn used to make such articles.”

H. The article description of subheading 9819.11.18 is modified by deleting “18.5” and by inserting in lieu thereof “21.5”.

I. The following new subheading is inserted in numerical sequence in subchapter XIX, with the material inserted in the columns entitled "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", and "Rates of Duty 1-Special":

	:[Articles...]	:	:	:
"9819.11.30	: Apparel articles sewn or otherwise assembled in one or	:	:	:
	: more such countries with thread formed in the United	:	:	:
	: States, the foregoing (i) from components cut in the	:	:	:
	: United States and in one or more such countries from	:	:	:
	: fabric wholly formed in the United States from yarns	:	:	:
	: wholly formed in the United States (including fabrics not	:	:	:
	: formed from yarns, if such fabrics are classifiable under	:	:	:
	: heading 5602 or 5603 of the tariff schedule), or (ii) from	:	:	:
	: components knit-to-shape in the United States and one or	:	:	:
	: more such countries from yarns wholly formed in the	:	:	:
	: United States, or (iii) from any combination of two or	:	:	:
	: more of the foregoing knitting-to-shape or cutting	:	:	:
	: operations.....	:	:	: Free"

Section II. Effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after October 1, 2002, chapter 98 of the HTS is modified as follows:

A. U.S. note 2(b) to subchapter XIX of such chapter is modified by deleting from the tabulation "2.0714" and by inserting in lieu thereof "4.2414", by deleting "2.3571" and by inserting in lieu thereof "4.7931", by deleting "2.6428" and by inserting in lieu thereof "5.3448", by deleting "2.9285" and by inserting in lieu thereof "5.8965", by deleting "3.2142" and by inserting in lieu thereof "6.4482", and by deleting "3.5" and by inserting in lieu thereof "7.0"; and

B. Such U.S. note 2(b) is further modified by deleting "subheadings" and by inserting in lieu thereof the "subheading", by deleting the phrase "and 9819.11.12", and by inserting below the tabulation the following new material and tabulation:

"Apparel articles from a lesser developed beneficiary sub-Saharan African country enumerated in subdivision (d) of this note, when such articles are described in and entered under subheading 9819.11.12, shall be counted toward the limit set forth in this note for apparel articles described in and entered under subheading 9819.11.09 and shall, in each of the one-year periods beginning on October 1, 2002, and October 1, 2003, be limited to an aggregate quantity not to exceed the applicable percentage set forth herein of aggregate square meter equivalents of all apparel articles imported into the United States in the preceding 12-month period for which data are available:

12-month Period	Applicable Percentage
October 1, 2002 through September 30, 2003	2.0714
October 1, 2003 through September 30, 2004	2.3571

Such apparel articles described in subheading 9819.11.12 during the 12-month periods enumerated above shall be allowed to enter regardless of the country of origin of the fabric or yarn used to make such articles."

Proclamation 7627 of November 14, 2002**America Recycles Day, 2002**

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

Americans are dedicated to protecting our land, ensuring that our air is clean, and preserving the purity of our water. To help fulfill these responsibilities, government, businesses, community organizations, and every citizen must work together to serve as good stewards of all of our natural resources. On America Recycles Day, we renew our commitment to preserving our resources by recycling and using products made with recycled materials.

Recycling has become one of the most successful environmental initiatives in our Nation's history. In 1990, Americans recycled or composted 34 million tons of material. In the following decade, this number more than doubled to nearly 70 million tons. These efforts are helping to safeguard our environment by reducing the need for landfills and incinerators. Last year, the Federal Government contributed to these important goals by purchasing paper, retread tires, re-refined oil, concrete, insulation, and other products containing recycled materials.

Our Nation also continues to develop innovative ways to reduce, reuse, and recycle our waste. Although we have made significant progress, much work still remains. Americans generate more than 230 million tons of solid waste each year. Simple measures can help communities, businesses, and individuals decrease waste and extend the use of our natural resources. Individuals and families can participate in the recycling programs offered in their neighborhoods.

At home and in school, parents and teachers can educate children about the benefits of recycling and the importance of caring for our environment. By purchasing products made from recycled materials, American consumers provide economic incentives for businesses to collect, produce, and market more products that are recycled and recyclable. Our recycling and reuse industry provides approximately 1.4 million jobs, producing billions of dollars in annual revenues that contribute to the prosperity of our country. By recycling, we conserve our valuable resources, protect our air and water from harmful pollutants, and strengthen our economy.

On America Recycles Day, I encourage all Americans to rededicate themselves to using our resources more wisely by reusing and recycling the materials they purchase. Through these efforts, we help make our communities more livable, our businesses more competitive, and our Nation a healthier place for future generations to enjoy.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 15, 2002, as America Recycles Day. I call upon 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 fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-seventh.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7628 of November 21, 2002

Thanksgiving Day, 2002

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

In celebration of Thanksgiving Day 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt wrote, “Rarely has any people enjoyed greater prosperity than we are now enjoying. For this we render heartfelt and solemn thanks to the Giver of Good; and we seek to praise Him—not by words only—but by deeds, by the way in which we do our duty to ourselves and to our fellow men.” President Roosevelt’s words gracefully remind us that, as citizens of this great Nation, we have much for which to be thankful; and his timeless call inspires us to meet our responsibilities to help those in need and to promote greater understanding at home and abroad.

As the Pilgrims did almost four centuries ago, we gratefully give thanks this year for the beauty, abundance, and opportunity this great land offers. We also thank God for the blessings of freedom and prosperity; and, with gratitude and humility, we acknowledge the importance of faith in our lives.

Throughout the Thanksgiving holiday, let us renew our commitment to make our country and our world better. As we welcome new opportunities and face new challenges, we are thankful for the resolve and generosity of so many of our people who are touching countless hearts and souls through thoughtful acts of kindness. By answering the call to serve others, Americans are building a culture of service that strengthens our Nation. We also honor and salute the selfless sacrifice of the brave men and women of our Armed Forces who are defending our lives and liberty at home and abroad with skill, honor, and dedication.

This Thanksgiving, we recognize the ties of friendship and respect that bind us together. And we renew our pledge to uphold the timeless principles of freedom, equality, and opportunity that have made our country into a great Nation. By working together, we will continue to build mutual trust, peace, and hope for all across this land and around the world.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Thursday, November 28, 2002, as a National Day of Thanksgiving. I encourage Americans to gather in their homes, places of worship, and community centers to share the spirit of understanding and unity, and of prayer, as we express our thanks for the many blessings we enjoy. I also encourage Americans to reach out in friendship to the larger family of humankind.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7629 of November 22, 2002

National Farm-City Week, 2002

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

Agriculture has always been a cornerstone of our Nation's way of life. As wise stewards and innovative entrepreneurs, our dedicated farmers and ranchers improve our well-being by working to ensure a healthy and abundant agricultural supply. To succeed in this important enterprise, our farmers rely on essential partnerships with urban communities to supply, sell, and deliver finished products across the country and around the world. During National Farm-City Week, we recognize the importance of this cooperative network to the success of America's agricultural industry.

Farming was America's first industry. Today, this industry provides us with many of the necessities of life, such as food, clothing, and, increasingly, fuel for our energy needs. Agriculture employs more than 24 million workers including farmers, shippers, processors, marketers, grocers, truck drivers, inspectors, and others who annually contribute more than \$1.3 trillion to our gross domestic product. In the international market, our farmers export more than \$50 billion in products that help feed people in countries around the world. As we welcome new opportunities for trade, the hard work and successful cooperation between farmers and city workers will continue to play a vital role in our Nation's success and will continue to be a critical resource for countless people here at home and around the globe.

My Administration remains committed to helping the millions of Americans who work in the agricultural industry. Earlier this year, I signed the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to support these important workers and to strengthen the farm economy. This Act will help our farmers and ranchers by providing financial assistance that encourages sound conservation and environmental practices, and promotes open trade. And to expand opportunities for our farmers to compete in the inter national marketplace and encourage further economic growth, my Administration is committed to opening international markets and reducing tariffs and other barriers to food distribution throughout the world.

Farm-city collaborations help maintain and improve our Nation's food supply and contribute to a better quality of life for countless citizens. With this Farm-City Week observance, we commend the many Americans whose hard work and ingenuity reflect the true spirit of America and help ensure a prosperous future for all.

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Title 3—The President

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim November 22 through November 28, 2002, as National Farm-City Week. I call upon all Americans, in rural and urban communities, to join in recognizing the accomplishments of all those who work together to produce and promote America's agricultural abundance. I also encourage citizens to strengthen our understanding of the American farm-city partnership by participating in appropriate community events and celebrations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-seventh.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7630 of November 22, 2002

National Family Week, 2002

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

Families provide a loving environment where children can flourish; and they help ensure that cultural traditions and timeless values are passed on to future generations. During National Family Week, we reaffirm the importance of families as a vital source of strength, confidence, and compassion for all of our citizens.

Strong families play a critical role in developing the character of our Nation. They teach children important standards of conduct such as accepting responsibility, respecting others, and distinguishing the difference between right and wrong. By helping America's youth to grow into mature, thoughtful, and caring citizens, families help make our communities and our Nation safer and more civilized.

Raising a child requires sacrifice, commitment, and time; and we must expand our efforts to strengthen and empower families so that they can prepare children more effectively for the challenges of adulthood. We know that by helping couples to build and sustain strong, two-parent families, we will contribute to the well-being of our children and the strength of our society. Many single parents, grandparents, and others also raise their children in difficult circumstances, and these dedicated individuals deserve our respect and support.

My Administration is firmly committed to helping our Nation's youth reach their full potential; and one of the most important ways to do this is by strengthening America's families. Earlier this year, I signed bipartisan legislation to expand the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program, which provides States with vital resources to help families stay together and to promote adoption. The Program seeks to prevent child abuse and neglect, avoid removing children from their homes, support family reunification services, and help those children who are unable to return home by pro-

viding crucial adoption and post-adoptive services. These important resources benefit families across our Nation and hold the promise of a bright future for countless young people.

My welfare reform agenda also will strengthen families. We plan on continuing to provide historically high levels of support for childcare and child support enforcement. And we will continue to encourage strong marriages and two-parent married families as a worthy policy goal.

No marriage or family is perfect. But through education and counseling programs that our faith-based, charitable, and government communities can provide, we will support couples as they work to build and sustain healthy marriages and strive to provide a better quality of life for their children. By promoting responsible child-rearing and strong families, my Administration will work towards the goal that every child has the opportunity to grow up in a safe and loving home.

As families come together to celebrate this Thanksgiving, I encourage every member of a family in America to recognize the important role every other family member plays in making their lives whole and more complete. And as we give thanks for the love, commitment, and encouragement our families provide, we must recommit ourselves to strengthen our Nation by strengthening our families in ways that government never can.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim November 24 through November 30, 2002, as National Family Week. I invite the States, communities, and people of the United States to join together in observing this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities to honor our Nation's families.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-seventh.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7631 of November 27, 2002

World AIDS Day, 2002

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

The HIV/AIDS pandemic has taken the lives of more than 20 million people and is projected to take millions more. On World AIDS Day, countries around the world are united to support the individuals, families, and communities affected by this disease, and to renew our commitment to preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS, developing and delivering more effective treatments, and finding a cure.

To support our struggle against HIV/AIDS, we must call upon the compassion, energy, and generosity of all people. Through their service and dedication, faith-based and volunteer organizations are providing local and

global communities with strategies to confront the HIV/AIDS pandemic. By responding to the needs of their neighbors, these organizations and individual citizens offer invaluable support and hope to countless people. These organizations also help overcome dangerous barriers to HIV prevention, care, and treatment such as the stigma and discrimination that often attaches to those suffering from HIV/AIDS. By raising awareness and promoting acceptance of people living with HIV/AIDS, we help improve the lives of millions of people around the world and demonstrate the compassion of our Nation.

My Administration remains strongly committed to supporting research that treats those living with HIV/AIDS, prevents the spread of this disease, and that can develop a cure. For this coming year, my Administration has requested \$2.9 billion for research on vaccines and treatments to combat the disease. This is a significant increase over prior year funding for these efforts, and expresses my Administration's commitment to helping find a cure.

To help stop the global spread of AIDS we must prevent mothers from passing the HIV virus to their children. My Administration has committed \$500 million to the new International Mother and Child HIV Prevention Initiative, which will focus on countries in Africa and the Caribbean where the problem is the most severe. This Initiative seeks to treat 1 million women annually and to reduce mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS by 40 percent within 5 years. It also increases the availability of preventative care and drug treatment therapy, and seeks to improve critical healthcare delivery systems. The International Mother and Child Prevention Initiative will save thousands of lives, and assist our vital effort to overcome the global devastation of HIV/AIDS.

The United States intends to provide more than \$1.3 billion in 2003 to international efforts to combat HIV/AIDS, a 30 percent increase over the prior year's commitment. I was very pleased to help launch the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria together with U.N. Secretary-General Annan and Nigerian President Obasanjo. My Administration has since then pledged \$500 million to the Global Fund, and we are committed to further support the Fund as it continues to demonstrate its success.

On World AIDS Day, I urge world leaders and citizens to join the efforts to combat HIV/AIDS. By working together, we can provide hope and comfort to all those affected by this devastating disease.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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, 2002, as World AIDS Day. I invite the Governors of the States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, officials of other territories subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and the American people to join me in reaffirming our commitment to combating HIV/AIDS. I encourage all Americans to participate in appropriate commemorative programs and ceremonies in houses of worship, workplaces, and other community centers to remember those who have lost their lives to this deadly disease and to comfort and support those living with and impacted by HIV/AIDS.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7632 of December 3, 2002

**National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month,
2002**

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

Drunk and drugged driving threatens the safety of millions of Americans. Reducing the incidence of impaired driving remains one of our Nation's greatest challenges. As we gather with family and friends to celebrate this holiday season, I urge all Americans to observe National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month by making responsible choices that will help keep our roads safer for all.

Drunk driving accidents take a life every 30 minutes and injure someone every 2 minutes. In the last 24 months, 41 percent of those killed in traffic accidents, which is almost 35,000 Americans, have been killed in alcohol-related crashes. To better protect our citizens and decrease the number of drunk and drugged driving traffic accidents, we must work together to educate our communities about the seriousness of this offense and we must raise awareness of its devastating consequences.

My Administration supports efforts to save lives and prevent injuries resulting from impaired driving. The Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) works with local law enforcement agencies that conduct sobriety checkpoints and saturation patrols; and it also supports State efforts to pass legislation that increases punishment for those who drink and drive.

The NHTSA and its State and local partners are dedicated to eliminating impaired driving and stopping the associated injuries and fatalities. The NHTSA's national safety campaign—*You Drink & Drive. You Lose.*—aims to lower America's impaired driving fatality rate to less than 11,000 people per year by the year 2005. By providing its partner organizations with guidance on overcoming this national challenge, this important campaign is assisting local law enforcement agencies, community groups and organizations, public health professionals, and businesses to coordinate and address this vital issue.

As part of the *You Drink & Drive. You Lose.* campaign, law enforcement agencies across the Nation will be out in full force from December 20, 2002, to January 5, 2003, to stop drunk and drugged driving. During the holiday season, organizations and citizens throughout the country also will be working to prevent this deadly activity by encouraging citizens to choose sober, designated drivers, keep impaired family members and friends off our roads, report drivers who are under the influence, and edu-

cate young people about safe, alcohol- and drug-free driving behavior. Through cooperation and determination, every American can do something to make a difference and help stop impaired drivers before they harm others.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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 2002 as National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month. I call upon State and community leaders to join the *You Drink & Drive. You Lose.* national mobilization between December 20, 2002, and January 5, 2003. I also urge all Americans to work to enhance the safety of our Nation's roadways and protect the well-being of our drivers, passengers, and pedestrians during this holiday season and every day of the year.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7633 of December 6, 2002

National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day, 2002

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

Early on a quiet Sunday morning on December 7, 1941, aircraft of the Empire of Japan, without provocation or warning, attacked the United States forces at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. More than 2,400 Americans died that day and another 1,100 were wounded, in what was the start of a long and terrible war against the forces of fascism, tyranny, and imperialism.

Out of that surprise attack grew a steadfast resolve to defend the freedoms on which our Nation was founded. From the ruins of Pearl Harbor, America built the strongest Navy in the world and emerged as a superpower to lead a coalition of allies to victory over evil in World War II. Our Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, and Marines fought and won many crucial battles, defeating history's most powerful tyranny. Our Nation must always remember the heroism, dedication, and sacrifice of those who served. Their courage in battle continues to inspire us today as our Armed Forces fight against terrorism in Afghanistan and around the world.

The men and women who fought for America at Pearl Harbor not only protected our Nation, but also helped to shape its character. Nine Americans who fell had Navy ships named after them, and 15 men earned the Medal of Honor for bravery, with 10 of them awarded the Medal posthumously. As we remember the lost on what President Franklin Delano Roosevelt called "a date which will live in infamy," I encourage our veterans to share their experiences with our youth so that new generations can learn about this important moment in our history.

Today, we salute our veterans of Pearl Harbor and World War II, whose sacrifices saved democracy during a dark hour. In their memory, a new

generation of our Armed Forces goes forward against new enemies in a new era. Once again, we pledge to defend freedom, secure our homeland, and advance peace around the world. Americans have been tested before, and our Nation will triumph again.

The Congress, by Public Law 103–308, as amended, has designated December 7, 2002, as “National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 7, 2002, as National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day. I encourage all Americans to observe this solemn occasion with appropriate ceremonies and activities. I urge all Federal agencies, interested organizations, groups, and individuals to fly the flag of the United States at half-staff this and every December 7 in honor of those who died as a result of their service at Pearl Harbor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-seventh.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7634 of December 9, 2002

Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week, 2002

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

America’s commitment to individual freedom and democracy provides the foundation for our society. As a Nation, we cherish the values of free speech, equal justice, and religious tolerance, and we steadfastly oppose the forces of cruelty, injustice, and tyranny. Since the founding of our country, the Bill of Rights has served to guide our people and our Government to ensure basic human rights and liberties. The United States is a country where all citizens have the opportunity to voice their opinions, practice their faith, and enjoy the blessings of freedom.

Today, countless people around the world cannot exercise their basic human rights. America has pledged to support all individuals who seek to secure their unalienable rights. Across the globe, we will continue to stand with those who fight for fundamental freedoms, whether they be democracy activists in Cuba, university faculty and students in Iran, opposition leaders in Zimbabwe, journalists in Belarus, or the people of North Korea who have never known freedom. We are leading a coalition of more than 90 nations to defeat terror and to secure liberty and opportunity for people throughout the world. Our fight against oppression demonstrates our Nation’s dedication to a future of hope and understanding for all people. One year after the liberation of Afghanistan from the clutches of terror and tyranny, we are helping the Afghan people build institutions of democracy and tolerance that are essential to the country’s future stability, security, and prosperity. And I hope the brave people of Iraq will soon realize their own dreams of peace and freedom.

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Title 3—The President

In commemorating Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week, we renew our pledge to uphold the vital principles of freedom, equality, and opportunity that have made our Nation strong. By working together to advance the rights of all people, we help to build mutual trust and peace for all individuals across this land and around the world.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, 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, 2002, as Human Rights Day; December 15, 2002, as Bill of Rights Day; and the week beginning December 10, 2002, as Human Rights Week. I call upon the people of the United States to honor the legacy of human rights passed down to us from previous generations and to resolve that such liberties will prevail in our Nation and throughout the world.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-seventh.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7635 of December 16, 2002

Wright Brothers Day, 2002

By the President of the United States of America

Throughout our Nation's history, Americans have contributed to important technological breakthroughs that have improved the quality of life for countless individuals. On December 17, 1903, near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, Orville and Wilbur Wright achieved the first successfully sustained and controlled flight with a heavier-than-air, engine-powered aircraft. In the 99 years since that revolutionary event, mankind has flown across oceans, broken the sound barrier, launched satellites, and landed on the moon. On Wright Brothers Day, we celebrate the vision and determination of these innovators whose remarkable achievements changed the world forever.

The first successful powered flight on the morning of December 17, 1903, lasted only 12 seconds and spanned approximately 120 feet; but the Wright brothers' ideas and design led to countless advances in aviation. Between 1899 and 1905, they constructed a total of seven aircraft, and through this extensive research and experimentation, Orville and Wilbur Wright established the foundation of modern aeronautics.

The airplane has played a critical role in improving our national defense, our economy, and our Nation. It has enabled trade to thrive, strengthened our economic security, and fostered friendship and goodwill throughout the world. Today, Americans rely on airplanes to deliver emergency treatment to the sick or injured, bring families together, and link us to every corner of the globe.

The United States remains committed to supporting progress in technology that secures air travel, enhances our national defense, and ensures the suc-

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cess and prosperity of our country. Inspired by the extraordinary accomplishments of the Wright brothers, our Nation will continue to explore new ideas, improve technology, and work for a brighter future for all.

The Congress, by a joint resolution approved December 17, 1963 (77 Stat. 402; 36 U.S.C. 143) as amended, 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, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 17, 2002, as Wright Brothers Day. Through their courage and willingness to take risks, the Wright brothers reflect the true American character.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord two thousand two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-seventh.

GEORGE W. BUSH

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Executive Order 13252 of January 7, 2002

Exclusions From the Federal Labor-Management Relations Program

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 7103(b)(1) of title 5, United States Code, and in order to exempt certain subdivisions of the Department of Justice from coverage under the Federal Labor-Management Relations Program, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Determinations.* The subdivisions of the Department of Justice set forth in section 2 of this order are hereby determined to have as a primary function intelligence, counterintelligence, investigative, or national security work. It is further determined that chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code, cannot be applied to these subdivisions in a manner consistent with national security requirements and considerations.

Sec. 2. *Amendment of Executive Order 12171.* Executive Order 12171 of November 19, 1979, as amended, is further amended by adding to the end of section 1–209 the following new subsections:

- “(c) United States Attorneys’ Offices.
- (d) Criminal Division.
- (e) INTERPOL—U.S. National Central Bureau.
- (f) National Drug Intelligence Center.
- (g) Office of Intelligence Policy and Review.”

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 7, 2002.

Executive Order 13253 of January 16, 2002

Amendment to Executive Order 13223, Ordering the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces to Active Duty and Delegating Certain Authorities to the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*) and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in furtherance of Proclamation 7463 of September 14, 2001, Declaration of National Emergency by Reason of Certain Terrorist Attacks, which declared a national emergency by reason of the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center, New York, New York, and the Pentagon, and the continuing and immediate threat of further attacks on the United States, and in order to provide the Secretary of Transportation, with respect to the Coast Guard, with the authority to manage personnel requirements in a manner consistent with the authorization provided to the Secretary of Defense in Executive Order 13223 of September 14, 2001, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Section 5 of Executive Order 13223 is amended by adding at the end: “The Secretary of Transportation is further designated and empowered, without the approval, ratification or any other action by the President, to exercise the authority vested in the President by sections 123 and 123a of title 10, United States Code, and sections 149 (detail members to assist foreign governments), 275(a) (suspension of provisions on selection, promotion, or involuntary separation of officers), and 722 (administration of reserve forces) of title 14, United States Code, as invoked by section 2 of Executive Order 13223.”

Sec. 2. Section 7 of Executive Order 13223 is deleted and revised to read as follows: “Based upon my determination under 10 U.S.C. 2201(c) that it is necessary to increase (subject to limits imposed by law) the number of members of the armed forces on active duty for the Department of Defense beyond the number for which funds are provided in the appropriation Act for the Department of Defense, which, by virtue of 14 U.S.C. 652, applies to the Department of Transportation with respect to the Coast Guard, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation may provide for the cost of such additional members under their respective jurisdictions as an excepted expense under section 11(a) of title 41, United States Code.”

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 16, 2002.

Executive Order 13254 of January 29, 2002

Establishing the USA Freedom Corps

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. Building on our Nation's rich tradition of citizen service, this Administration's policy is to foster a culture of responsibility, service, and citizenship by promoting, expanding, and enhancing public service opportunities for all Americans and by making these opportunities readily available to citizens from all geographic areas, professions, and walks of life. More specifically, this Administration encourages all Americans to serve their country for the equivalent of at least 2 years (4,000 hours) over their lifetimes. Toward those ends, the executive departments, agencies, and offices constituting the USA Freedom Corps shall coordinate and strengthen Federal and other service opportunities, including opportunities for participation in homeland security preparedness and response, other areas of public and social service, and international service. The executive branch departments, agencies, and offices also will work with State and local governments and private entities to foster and encourage participation in public and social service programs, as appropriate.

Sec. 2. USA Freedom Corps. The USA Freedom Corps shall be an inter-agency initiative, bringing together executive branch departments, agencies, and offices with public service programs and components, including but not limited to programs and components with the following functions:

- (i) recruiting, mobilizing, and encouraging all Americans to engage in public service;
- (ii) providing concrete opportunities to engage in public service;
- (iii) providing the public with access to information about public service opportunities through Federal programs and elsewhere; and
- (iv) providing recognition and awards to volunteers and other participants in public service programs.

Sec. 3. USA Freedom Corps Council. (a) *Establishment and Mission.* There shall be a USA Freedom Corps Council (Council) chaired by the President and composed of heads of executive branch departments, agencies, and offices, which shall have the following functions:

- (i) serving as a forum for Federal officials responsible for public service programs to coordinate and improve public service programs and activities administered by the executive branch;
- (ii) working to encourage all Americans to engage in public service, whether through Federal programs or otherwise;
- (iii) advising the President and heads of executive branch departments, agencies, and offices concerning the optimization of current Federal programs to enhance public service opportunities;
- (iv) coordinating public outreach and publicity of citizen service opportunities provided by Federal programs;
- (v) encouraging schools, universities, private public service organizations, and other non-Federal entities to foster and reward public service;
- (vi) studying the availability of public service opportunities provided by the Federal Government and elsewhere; and
- (vii) tracking progress in participation in public service programs.

(b) *Membership.* In addition to the Chair, the members of the Council shall be the heads of the executive branch departments, agencies, and of-

fices listed below, or their designees, and such other officers of the executive branch as the President may from time to time designate. Every member of the Council or designee shall be a full-time or permanent part-time officer or employee of the Federal Government. Members shall not be compensated for their service on the Council in addition to the salaries they receive as employees or officers of the Federal Government.

- (i) Vice President;
- (ii) Attorney General;
- (iii) Secretary of State;
- (iv) Secretary of Health and Human Services;
- (v) Secretary of Commerce;
- (vi) Secretary of Education;
- (vii) Secretary of Veterans Affairs;
- (viii) Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency;
- (ix) Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service;
- (x) Director of the Peace Corps;
- (xi) Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development;
- (xii) Director of the USA Freedom Corps Office; and
- (xiii) Director of the Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives.

(c) *Chair*. The President shall be the Chair of the USA Freedom Corps Council, and in his absence, the Vice President shall serve as Chair. The Director of the USA Freedom Corps Office may, at the President's direction, preside over meetings of the Council in the President's and Vice President's absence.

(d) *Honorary Co-Chair*. The President may, from time to time, designate an Honorary Co-Chair or Co-Chairs, who shall serve in an advisory role to the Council and to the President on matters considered by the Council. Any Honorary Co-Chair shall be a full-time or permanent part-time employee or officer of the Federal Government.

(e) *Meetings*. The Council shall meet at the President's direction. The Director of the USA Freedom Corps Office shall be responsible, at the President's direction, for determining the agenda, ensuring that necessary papers are prepared, and recording Council actions and Presidential decisions.

(f) *Responsibilities of Executive Branch Departments, Agencies, and Offices*.

(i) Members of the Council shall remain responsible for overseeing the programs administered by their respective departments, agencies, and offices. Each such department, agency, and office will retain its authority and responsibility to administer those programs according to law;

(ii) Each executive branch department, agency, or office with responsibility for programs relating to the functions and missions of the USA Freedom Corps as described in section 2 of this order shall be responsible for identifying those public service opportunities and coordinating

with the USA Freedom Corps Council to ensure that such programs are, if appropriate, publicized and encouraged by the Council; and

(iii) Upon the request of the Chair, and to the extent permitted by law, the heads of executive branch departments and agencies shall provide the Council with relevant information.

Sec. 4. USA Freedom Corps Office. (a) *General.* The USA Freedom Corps also shall be supported by a USA Freedom Corps Office (Office), which shall be a component of the White House Office. The USA Freedom Corps Office shall have a Director who shall be appointed by the President. The Director shall be assisted by an appropriate staff within the White House Office.

(b) *Presidential Recognition to Participants in USA Freedom Corps Programs.* In addition to supporting and facilitating the functions of the Council listed in section 3 of this order, the Office shall support the President in providing recognition to volunteers and other participants in programs and activities relating to the functions and missions of the USA Freedom Corps as described in section 2 of this order.

Sec. 5. General Provisions. (a) The White House Office shall provide the Council and Office with such funding and administrative support, to the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of appropriations, as directed by the Chief of Staff to the President to carry out the provisions of this order.

(b) This order does not alter the existing authorities or roles of executive branch departments, agencies, or offices. Nothing in this order shall supersede any requirement made by or under law.

(c) This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity, against the United States, its departments, agencies, or other entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 29, 2002.

Executive Order 13255 of February 6, 2002

Amendment to Executive Order 13227, President's Commission on Excellence in Special Education

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to extend the reporting date of the President's Commission on Excellence in Special Education, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order 13227 of October 2, 2001, is amended by deleting "April 30, 2002" in section 3(b) of that order and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 2002".

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 6, 2002.

Executive Order 13256 of February 12, 2002

President’s Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, in order to advance the development of the Nation’s full human potential and to advance equal opportunity in higher education, to strengthen the capacity of historically black colleges and universities to provide the highest quality education, and to increase opportunities for these institutions to participate in and benefit from Federal programs, as do other colleges and universities, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. There is established, in the Office of the Secretary of Education, a Presidential advisory committee entitled the “President’s Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities” (Board). The Board shall prepare and issue an annual report to the President on the results of the participation of historically black colleges and universities in Federal programs. The Board also shall provide advice to the President and to the Secretary of Education (Secretary) regarding the needs of historically black colleges and universities in the areas of infrastructure, academic programs, and faculty and institutional development. In the annual report to the President, the Board shall make recommendations on how to increase the private sector role, including the role of private foundations, in strengthening historically black colleges and universities. Particular emphasis should also be given in the report to enhancing institutional planning and development, strengthening fiscal stability and financial management, and improving institutional infrastructure, including the use of technology, to ensure the long-term viability and enhancement of these institutions.

Sec. 2. The Board shall be appointed by the President. The Board membership shall include sitting presidents of historically black colleges and universities, representatives of other higher education institutions, business and financial leaders, representatives of private foundations, and secondary school administrators. The President shall designate a Chair or Co-Chairs from among the members.

Sec. 3. The White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities (Initiative), located in the Office of the Secretary of Education, shall: (1) provide staff, resources, and assistance to the Board; (2) assist the Secretary in performing the liaison function between the executive branch and historically black colleges and universities; and (3) serve the Secretary in carrying out the responsibilities described in section 6 of this order.

Sec. 4. To carry out this order, each executive department and agency identified by the Secretary may, consistent with applicable law and regulations, enter into appropriate grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements with historically black colleges and universities. The head of each department or agency so identified shall establish an annual plan that will establish clear goals for how the department or agency intends to increase the capacity of historically black colleges and universities to compete effectively for grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements and to encourage historically black colleges and universities to participate in Federal programs. The department’s or agency’s annual goal should be clearly reflected in the depart-

ment's or agency's annual budget submission to the Office of Management and Budget. To facilitate the attainment of these goals, the head of each department or agency identified by the Secretary shall provide, as appropriate, technical assistance and information to historically black colleges and universities regarding the program activities of the department or agency and the preparation of applications or proposals for grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements.

Sec. 5. Each executive department and agency identified by the Secretary shall appoint a senior official, who is a full-time officer of the Federal Government, to report directly to the department or agency head with respect to department or agency activity under this order, and to serve as liaison to the Board and to the Initiative. To the extent permitted by law and regulations, each executive department and agency identified by the Secretary shall provide appropriate information requested by the Board and staff pursuant to the order.

Sec. 6. Each executive department and agency identified by the Secretary shall develop an annual plan for, and shall document the agency's effort in, increasing the capacity of historically black colleges and universities to participate in Federal programs. Each department's and agency's plan shall describe new or existing department and agency programs and measurable objectives for proposed department and agency actions, in connection with those programs, to achieve the purposes of this order. These plans shall be submitted at such time and in such form as the Secretary shall require. In consultation with the participating departments and agencies, the Secretary shall review the plans and develop, with the advice of the Board, an integrated Annual Federal Plan for Assistance to Historically Black Colleges and Universities for submission to the President. The Secretary shall provide the president of each historically black college and university with a copy of, and an opportunity to comment on, the proposed Annual Federal Plan prior to its submission to the President. Each participating department and agency shall submit to the Secretary an Annual Performance Report that shall measure each department's and agency's performance against the objectives set forth in the department's or agency's annual plan. The Secretary shall be responsible for monitoring compliance with the Annual Federal Plan after it is approved by the President.

Sec. 7. In developing its annual plan, each executive department and agency identified by the Secretary shall emphasize programs and activities that develop the capacity of historically black colleges and universities to contribute to the development of human capital and to strengthen America's economic and technological base through: (1) infrastructure development and acquisitions for instruction and research; (2) student and faculty doctoral fellowships and faculty development; (3) domestic and international faculty and student exchanges and study-abroad opportunities; (4) undergraduate and graduate student internships; and (5) summer, part-time, and permanent employment opportunities.

Sec. 8. Each year, the Board shall report to the President on the progress achieved in enhancing the capacity of historically black colleges and universities to serve their students, including findings and recommendations for individual departments and agencies in connection with their Annual Performance Reports, as described in section 6 of this order.

Sec. 9. The Board, in consultation with the Department of Education and other executive departments and agencies, shall develop a Private Sector Strategy to assist historically black colleges and universities in: (1) increasing voluntary private-sector contributions to support the enhancement of endowments and the overall financial stability of such institutions; (2) improving and enhancing the quality and number of private-sector partnerships focused on academic program development, student achievement and faculty development, cooperative research and development projects, and faculty exchanges; and (3) improving information management, and facilities, and strengthening academic course offerings.

Sec. 10. (a) The provisions in this Executive Order shall be implemented to the fullest extent permitted by law.

(b) The Department of Education shall provide funding and administrative support for the Board and the Initiative.

(c) Members of the Board shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for all travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law;

(d) Insofar as the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, may apply to the Board, any functions of the President under that Act, except for those in section 6 of that Act, shall be performed by the Department of Education, in accordance with the guidelines that have been issued by the Administrator of General Services.

Sec. 11. Executive Order 12876 of November 1, 1993, as amended, is hereby revoked.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 12, 2002.

Executive Order 13257 of February 13, 2002

President's Interagency Task Force To Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, (22 U.S.C. 7103) (the "Act"), and in order to combat trafficking in persons, a contemporary manifestation of slavery whose victims are predominantly women and children, to ensure just and effective punishment of traffickers, and to protect their victims, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. (a) The President's Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons is hereby established.

(b) The Task Force shall consist of:

- (i) the Secretary of State;
- (ii) the Attorney General;
- (iii) the Secretary of Labor;

- (iv) the Secretary of Health and Human Services;
 - (v) the Director of Central Intelligence;
 - (vi) the Director of the Office of Management and Budget;
 - (vii) the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development; and
 - (viii) any additional officers or employees of the United States as may be designated by the President.
- (c) The Task Force shall be chaired by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 2. *Activities.* The Task Force shall, consistent with applicable law and the constitutional authorities and duties of the President, carry out the following activities:

- (a) coordinate the implementation of the Act;
- (b) measure and evaluate progress of the United States and other countries in the areas of trafficking in persons prevention, protection, and assistance to victims of trafficking in persons, and prosecutions and other enforcement efforts against traffickers, including the role of public corruption in facilitating trafficking in persons;
- (c) assist the Secretary of State in the preparation of the annual reports described in section 110 of the Act;
- (d) expand interagency procedures to collect and organize data, including significant research and resource information on domestic and international trafficking in persons, while ensuring that any data collection procedures involved, respect the confidentiality of victims of trafficking in persons;
- (e) engage in efforts to facilitate cooperation among countries of origin, transit, and destination, and such efforts shall aim to strengthen local and regional capacities to prevent trafficking in persons, prosecute traffickers and assist trafficking victims; shall include initiatives to enhance cooperative efforts between destination countries, transit countries, and countries of origin; and shall assist in the appropriate reintegration of stateless victims of trafficking in persons;
- (f) examine the role of the international “sex tourism” industry in the trafficking of persons and in the sexual exploitation of women and children around the world;
- (g) engage in consultation and advocacy with governmental and non-governmental organizations, among other entities, to advance the purposes of the Act; and
- (h) address such other matters related to the purposes of the Act as the President may determine.

Sec. 3. *Administration.* (a) The Department of State shall provide funding and administrative support for the Task Force, except as otherwise provided by the Act.

(b) At the call of the Chair, the Task Force shall meet as necessary to accomplish its mission.

(c) Task Force members may designate representatives from their respective agencies to represent them at Task Force meetings.

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Title 3—The President

(d) Whenever the work of the Task Force involves a matter committed by law or Presidential directive to the consideration of the National Security Council, or by Executive Order 13228 of October 8, 2001, to the consideration of the Homeland Security Council, that work shall be undertaken, and any communication by the Secretary of State to the President shall be undertaken, in a manner consistent with such law, Presidential directive, or Executive Order.

(e) The Task Force shall have no directive authority or other substantial independent authority.

(f) As necessary and appropriate, the Task Force shall report to the President, through the Secretary of State, the following:

(i) progress on the implementation of the Act; and

(ii) recommendations for United States policy to monitor and eliminate trafficking in persons and to protect the victims of trafficking in persons.

Sec. 4. *Judicial Review.* This order does not create any rights or benefits, enforceable at law or equity, against the United States, its departments, its agencies, or other entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 13, 2002.

Executive Order 13258 of February 26, 2002

Amending Executive Order 12866 on Regulatory Planning and Review

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order 12866, of September 30, 1993, is amended as follows:

Section 1. Section (2)(b) is amended by striking “, the Vice President, and other regulatory policy advisors” and inserting in lieu thereof “and regulatory policy advisors”.

Sec. 2. Section (2)(c) is amended by:

(a) striking in the heading the words “The Vice President” and inserting in lieu thereof “Assistance”;

(b) striking the sentence that begins “The Vice President is”;

(c) striking “In fulfilling their responsibilities” and inserting in lieu thereof “In fulfilling his responsibilities”; and

(d) striking “and the Vice President” both times it appears.

Sec. 3. Section 3(a) is amended by:

(a) striking “and Vice President”;

(b) striking “the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology” and inserting in lieu thereof “the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy”;

(c) striking “the Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs” and inserting in lieu thereof “the Deputy Assistant to the President and Director for Intergovernmental Affairs”;

(d) striking “the Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the White House Office of Environmental Policy” and inserting in lieu thereof “the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality and Director of the Office of Environmental Quality”; and

(e) striking “and (12)” and inserting in lieu thereof “(12) the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security; and (13)”.

Sec. 4. Section 4(a) is amended by striking “the Vice President shall convene” and inserting in lieu thereof “the Director shall convene”.

Sec. 5. Section 4(c)(3) is amended by striking “, the Advisors, and the Vice President” and inserting in lieu thereof “and the Advisors”.

Sec. 6. Section 4(c)(4) is amended by striking “, the Advisors, and the Vice President” and inserting in lieu thereof “and the Advisors”.

Sec. 7. Section 4(c)(5) is amended by striking “, the Advisors, and the Vice President” and inserting in lieu thereof “and the Advisors”.

Sec. 8. Section 4(c)(6) is amended by striking “Vice President, with the Advisors’ assistance,” and inserting in lieu thereof “Director”.

Sec. 9. Section 4(d) is amended by:

(a) striking “, the Advisors, and the Vice President” and inserting in lieu thereof “and the Advisors”; and

(b) striking “periodically advise the Vice President” and inserting in lieu thereof “periodically advise the Director”.

Sec. 10. Section 5(c) is amended by striking “Vice President” and inserting in lieu thereof “Director”.

Sec. 11. Section 6(b)(4)(C)(i) is amended by striking “Vice Presidential and”.

Sec. 12. Section 7 is amended by:

(a) striking “resolved by the President, or by the Vice President acting at the request of the President” and inserting in lieu thereof “resolved by the President, with the assistance of the Chief of Staff to the President (“Chief of Staff”)”;

(b) striking “Vice Presidential and Presidential consideration” and inserting in lieu thereof “Presidential consideration”;

(c) striking “recommendations developed by the Vice President” and inserting in lieu thereof “recommendations developed by the Chief of Staff”;

(d) striking “Vice Presidential and Presidential review period” and inserting in lieu thereof “Presidential review period”;

(e) striking “or to the staff of the Vice President” and inserting in lieu thereof “or to the staff of the Chief of Staff”;

(f) striking “the President, or the Vice President acting at the request of the President, shall notify” and insert in lieu thereof “the President, or the Chief of Staff acting at the request of the President, shall notify”.

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Sec. 13. Section 7 is also amended in the first paragraph by inserting the designation “(a)” after the words “Resolution of Conflicts.”, and by designating the following three paragraphs as “(b)”, “(c)”, and “(d)” in order.

Sec. 14. Section 8 is amended by striking “Vice President” both times it appears and inserting in lieu thereof “Director”.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

February 26, 2002.

Executive Order 13259 of March 19, 2002

**Designation of Public International Organizations for
Purposes of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the
Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 30A(f)(1)(B)(ii) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-1(f)(1)(B)(ii)) and sections 104(h)(2)(B)(ii) and 104A(f)(2)(B)(ii) of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-2(h)(2)(B)(ii), 78dd-3(f)(2)(B)(ii)), I hereby designate as “public international organizations” for the purposes of application of section 30A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and sections 104 and 104A of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977:

(a) The European Union, including: the European Communities (the European Community, the European Coal & Steel Community, and the European Atomic Energy Community); institutions of the European Union, such as the European Commission, the Council of the European Union, the European Parliament, the European Court of Justice, the European Court of Auditors, the Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions, the European Central Bank, and the European Investment Bank; and any departments, agencies, and instrumentalities thereof; and

(b) The European Police Office (Europol), including any departments, agencies, and instrumentalities thereof.

Designation in this Executive Order is intended solely to further the purposes of the statutes mentioned above and is not determinative of whether an entity is a public international organization for the purpose of other statutes or regulations.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

March 19, 2002.

Executive Order 13260 of March 19, 2002

Establishing the President's Homeland Security Advisory Council and Senior Advisory Committees for Homeland Security

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. *President's Homeland Security Advisory Council.*

(a) *Establishment and Membership.* I hereby establish the President's Homeland Security Advisory Council (PHSAC). The PHSAC shall be composed of not more than 21 members appointed by the President. In addition, the Chair and the Vice Chair of the National Infrastructure Advisory Council; the Chairman of the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee; and the Chair of the Panel on the Science and Technology of Combating Terrorism, President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, shall serve as ex officio members of the PHSAC. The appointed members of the PHSAC shall be selected from the private sector, academia, professional service associations, federally funded research and development centers, nongovernmental organizations, State and local governments, and other appropriate professions and communities.

(b) *Chair and Vice Chair.* The President shall designate a Chair and Vice Chair from among the appointed members of the PHSAC.

(c) *Senior Advisory Committees.* (i) *Establishment and Membership.* The following four Senior Advisory Committees for Homeland Security (SACs) are hereby established to advise the PHSAC: (1) State and Local Officials; (2) Academia and Policy Research; (3) Private Sector; and (4) Emergency Services, Law Enforcement, and Public Health and Hospitals. Each SAC shall generally be composed of not more than 17 members selected by the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security (Assistant). The President may establish additional SACs as appropriate, consistent with this order.

(ii) *Chairs and Vice Chairs.* The Assistant shall from time to time designate a Chair and Vice Chair for each of the SACs from among the PHSAC's members.

(iii) *Subcommittees.* The Chair of each SAC, in consultation with the PHSAC, may as appropriate establish subcommittees to advise the SAC.

Sec. 2. *Functions.* The PHSAC shall meet periodically at the Assistant's request to:

(a) provide advice to the President through the Assistant on developing and coordinating the implementation of a comprehensive national strategy to secure the United States from terrorist threats or attacks;

(b) recommend to the President through the Assistant ways to improve coordination, cooperation, and communication among Federal, State, and local officials and private and other entities, and provide a means to collect scholarly research, technological advice, and information concerning processes and organizational management practices both inside and outside of the Federal Government;

(c) provide advice to the President through the Assistant regarding the feasibility of implementing specific measures to detect, prepare for, pre-

vent, protect against, respond to, and recover from terrorist threats or attacks within the United States;

(d) examine, and advise the President through the Assistant on, the effectiveness of the implementation of specific strategies to detect, prepare for, prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from terrorist threats or attacks within the United States; and

(e) report periodically, as appropriate, to the President through the Assistant on matters within the scope of the PHSAC's functions as described in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section.

Sec. 3. Administration. (a) Upon the request of the Chair of the PHSAC, through the Assistant, and to the extent permitted by law, the heads of executive departments and agencies shall provide the PHSAC with such information relating to homeland security matters as the PHSAC may need for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

(b) The PHSAC shall have an Executive Director selected by the Assistant.

(c) Members shall serve without compensation for their work on the PHSAC, the SACs, and any subcommittees thereof. However, members shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in Federal Government service (5 U.S.C. 5701–5707).

(d) To the extent permitted by law, and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Office of Administration shall provide the PHSAC with administrative support and with such funds as may be necessary for the performance of the PHSAC's functions.

Sec. 4. General Provisions. (a) Insofar as the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.) (Act), may apply to the administration of any portion of this order, any functions of the President under that Act, except that of reporting to the Congress, shall be performed by the Administrator of General Services in accordance with the guidelines that have been issued by the Administrator.

(b) The PHSAC, any SACs, and any SAC subcommittees shall terminate 2 years from the date of this order unless extended by the President.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 19, 2002.

Executive Order 13261 of March 19, 2002

Providing An Order of Succession in the Environmental Protection Agency and Amending Certain Orders on Succession

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, 5 U.S.C. 3345, *et seq.*, it is hereby ordered that:

Section 1. Subject to the provisions of section 3 of this order, the officers named in section 2, in the order listed, shall act as and perform the functions and duties of the office of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (Administrator) during any period when both the Administrator and the Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency have died, resigned, or become otherwise unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Administrator.

Sec. 2. *Order of Succession.*

- (a) Assistant Administrator for Toxic Substances;
 - (b) Assistant Administrator (Air and Radiation);
 - (c) Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste;
 - (d) Assistant Administrator (Water Programs);
 - (e) Assistant Administrator (General Counsel);
 - (f) Assistant Administrator (Enforcement and Compliance Assurance);
 - (g) Chief Financial Officer;
 - (h) Assistant Administrator (Research and Development);
 - (i) Assistant Administrator (International Activities);
 - (j) Assistant Administrator (Administration and Resources Management);
- and
- (k) Assistant Administrator (Environmental Information).

Sec. 3. *Exceptions.*

(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)–(k) in an acting capacity, by virtue of so serving, shall act as Administrator pursuant to this order.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this order, the President retains discretion, to the extent permitted by the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, 5 U.S.C. 3345 *et seq.*, to depart from this order in designating an acting Administrator.

Sec. 4. *Amendments to Certain Executive Orders providing Orders of Succession.* Executive Orders 13241, 13242, 13243, 13244, 13245, 13246, and 13247 of December 18, 2001, and Executive Orders 13250 and 13251 of December 28, 2001, are hereby amended as follows:

(a) Section 3(a) of Executive Order 13241 of December 18, 2001, entitled “Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of Agriculture,” is replaced with the following: “(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)–(j) in an acting capacity shall, by virtue of so serving, act as Secretary pursuant to this order.”;

(b) Section 3(a) of Executive Order 13242 of December 18, 2001, entitled “Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of Commerce,” is replaced with the following: “(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)–(h) in an acting capacity shall, by virtue of so serving, act as Secretary pursuant to this order.”;

(c) Section 3(a) of Executive Order 13243 of December 18, 2001, entitled “Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of Housing and Urban Development,” is replaced with the following: “(a) No individual

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who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)–(i) in an acting capacity shall, by virtue of so serving, act as Secretary pursuant to this order.”;

(d) Section 3(a) of Executive Order 13244 of December 18, 2001, entitled “Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of the Interior,” is replaced with the following: “(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)–(f) in an acting capacity shall, by virtue of so serving, act as Secretary pursuant to this order.”;

(e) Section 3(a) of Executive Order 13245 of December 18, 2001, entitled “Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of Labor,” is replaced with the following: “(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)–(l) in an acting capacity shall, by virtue of so serving, act as Secretary pursuant to this order.”;

(f) Section 3(a) of Executive Order 13246 of December 18, 2001, entitled “Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of the Treasury,” is replaced with the following: “(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)–(c) in an acting capacity shall, by virtue of so serving, act as Secretary pursuant to this order.”;

(g) Section 3(a) of Executive Order 13247 of December 18, 2001, entitled “Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of Veterans Affairs,” is replaced with the following: “(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)–(h) in an acting capacity shall, by virtue of so serving, act as Secretary pursuant to this order.”;

(h) Section 3(a) of Executive Order 13250 of December 28, 2001, entitled “Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of Health and Human Services,” is replaced with the following: “(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)–(c) in an acting capacity shall, by virtue of so serving, act as Secretary pursuant to this order.” and;

(i) Section 3(b) of Executive Order 13251 of December 28, 2001, entitled “Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of State,” is replaced with the following: “(b) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)–(m) in an acting capacity shall, by virtue of so serving, act as Secretary pursuant to this order.”.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 19, 2002.

Executive Order 13262 of April 11, 2002**2002 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), and in order to prescribe amendments to the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, prescribed by Executive Order 12473, as amended, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Thirty days after the date of this Executive Order, the provisions of Federal Rule of Evidence 415, adopted September 13, 1994, will no longer be applicable to the Military Rules of Evidence. This evidentiary rule became applicable to courts-martial on January 6, 1996, pursuant to Military Rule of Evidence 1102.

Sec. 2. The last subparagraph of paragraph 4, of Part I, of the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, is amended as follows:

“The Manual shall be identified as “Manual for Courts-Martial, United States (2002 edition).” Any amendments to the Manual made by Executive Order shall be identified as “2002” Amendments to the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States” ; “2002” being the year the Executive Order was signed. If two or more Executive Orders amending the Manual are signed during the same year, then the second and any subsequent Executive Orders will be identified by placing a small case letter of the alphabet after the last digit of the year beginning with “a” for the second Executive Order and continuing in alphabetic order for subsequent Executive Orders.”.

Sec. 3. Part II of the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, is amended as follows:

a. R.C.M. 201(f)(2)(B) is amended to read as follows:

“(i) Upon a finding of guilty, special courts-martial may adjudge, under limitations prescribed by this Manual, any punishment authorized under R.C.M. 1003 except death, dishonorable discharge, dismissal, confinement for more than 1 year, hard labor without confinement for more than 3 months, forfeiture of pay exceeding two-thirds pay per month, or any forfeiture of pay for more than 1 year.

“(ii) A bad-conduct discharge, confinement for more than six months, or forfeiture of pay for more than six months, may not be adjudged by a special court-martial unless:

“(a) Counsel qualified under Article 27(b) is detailed to represent the accused; and

“(b) A military judge is detailed to the trial, except in a case in which a military judge could not be detailed because of physical conditions or military exigencies. Physical conditions or military exigencies, as the terms are here used, may exist under rare circumstances, such as on an isolated ship on the high seas or in a unit in an inaccessible area, provided compelling reasons exist why the trial must be held at that time and at that place. Mere inconvenience does not constitute a physical condition or military exigency and does not excuse a failure to detail a military judge. If a military judge cannot be detailed because of physical conditions or military exigencies, a bad-conduct discharge, confinement for more than six months, or forfeiture of pay for more than six months, may be adjudged provided the other conditions have been met. In that event, however, the convening authority shall, prior to trial, make a written statement explaining why a military judge could not be obtained. This statement shall be appended to the record of trial and shall set forth in detail the reasons why a military judge could not be detailed, and why the trial had to be held at that time and place.”

b. R.C.M. 701(b)(4) is amended to read as follows:

“(4) Reports of examination and tests. If the defense requests disclosure under subsection (a)(2)(B) of this rule, upon compliance with such request by the Government, the defense, on request of trial counsel, shall (except as provided in R.C.M. 706, Mil. R. Evid. 302, and Mil. R. Evid. 513) permit the trial counsel to inspect any results or reports of physical or mental examinations and of scientific tests or experiments made in connection with the particular case, or copies thereof, that are within the possession, custody, or control of the defense that the defense intends to introduce as evidence in the defense case-in-chief at trial or that were prepared by a witness whom the defense intends to call at trial when the results or reports relate to that witness’ testimony.”

c. R.C.M. 806 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection (d):

“(d) Protective orders. The military judge may, upon request of any party or sua sponte, issue an appropriate protective order, in writing, to prevent parties and witnesses from making extrajudicial statements that present a substantial likelihood of material prejudice to a fair trial by impartial members. For purposes of this subsection, “military judge” does not include the president of a special court-martial without a military judge.”

d. R.C.M. 1001(b)(3)(A) is amended to read as follows:

“(A) In general. The trial counsel may introduce evidence of military or civilian convictions of the accused. For purposes of this rule, there is a “conviction” in a court-martial case when a sentence has been adjudged. In a civilian case, a “conviction” includes any disposition following an initial judicial determination or assumption of guilt, such as when guilt has been established by guilty plea, trial, or plea of *nolo contendere*, regardless of the subsequent disposition, sentencing procedure, or final judgment. However, a “civilian conviction” does not include a diversion from the judicial process without a finding or admission of guilt; expunged convictions; juvenile adjudications; minor traffic violations; foreign convictions; tribal court convictions; or convictions reversed, vacated, invalidated or pardoned because of errors of law or because of subsequently discovered evidence exonerating the accused.”

e. R.C.M. 1003(b)(3) is amended to read as follows:

“(3) Fine. Any court-martial may adjudge a fine in lieu of or in addition to forfeitures. Special and summary courts-martial may not adjudge any fine or combination of fine and forfeitures in excess of the total amount of forfeitures that may be adjudged in that case. In order to enforce collection, a fine may be accompanied by a provision in the sentence that, in the event the fine is not paid, the person fined shall, in addition to any period of confinement adjudged, be further confined until a fixed period considered an equivalent punishment to the fine has expired. The total period of confinement so adjudged shall not exceed the jurisdictional limitations of the court-martial;”

f. R.C.M. 1003(b)(7) is amended to read as follows:

“(7) Confinement. The place of confinement shall not be designated by the court-martial. When confinement for life is authorized, it may be with or without eligibility for parole. A court-martial shall not adjudge a sentence to solitary confinement or to confinement without hard labor;”

g. R.C.M. 1004(e) is amended to read as follows:

“(e) Other penalties. Except for a violation of Article 106, when death is an authorized punishment for an offense, all other punishments authorized under R.C.M. 1003 are also authorized for that offense, including confinement for life, with or without eligibility for parole, and may be adjudged in lieu of the death penalty, subject to limitations specifically prescribed in this Manual. A sentence of death includes a dishonorable discharge or dismissal as appropriate. Confinement is a necessary incident of a sentence of death, but not a part of it.”

h. R.C.M. 1006(d)(4)(B) is amended to read as follows:

“(B) Confinement for life, with or without eligibility for parole, or more than 10 years. A sentence that includes confinement for life, with or without eligibility for parole, or more than 10 years may be adjudged only if at least three-fourths of the members present vote for that sentence.”

i. R.C.M. 1009(e)(3)(B)(ii) is amended to read as follows:

“(ii) In the case of a sentence which includes confinement for life, with or without eligibility for parole, or more than 10 years, more than one-fourth of the members vote to reconsider; or”.

j. R.C.M. 1103(b)(2)(B)(i) is amended to read as follows:

“(i) Any part of the sentence adjudged exceeds six months confinement, forfeiture of pay greater than two-thirds pay per month, or any forfeiture of pay for more than six months or other punishments that may be adjudged by a special court-martial; or”.

k. R.C.M. 1103(c) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) Special courts-martial.

“(1) Involving a bad-conduct discharge, confinement for more than six months, or forfeiture of pay for more than six months. The requirements of subsections (b)(1), (b)(2)(A), (b)(2)(B), (b)(2)(D), and (b)(3) of this rule shall apply in a special court-martial in which a bad-conduct discharge, confinement for more than six months, or forfeiture of pay for more than six months, has been adjudged.

“(2) All other special courts-martial. If the special court-martial resulted in findings of guilty but a bad-conduct discharge, confinement for more than six months, or forfeiture of pay for more than six months, was not adjudged, the requirements of subsections (b)(1), (b)(2)(D), and (b)(3)(A)–(F) and (I)–(M) of this rule shall apply.”.

l. R.C.M. 1103(f)(1) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) Approve only so much of the sentence that could be adjudged by a special court-martial, except that a bad-conduct discharge, confinement for more than six months, or forfeiture of two-thirds pay per month for more than six months, may not be approved; or”.

m. R.C.M. 1104(a)(2)(A) is amended to read as follows:

“(A) Authentication by the military judge. In special courts-martial in which a bad-conduct discharge, confinement for more than six months, or forfeiture of pay for more than six months, has been adjudged and in general courts-martial, except as provided in subsection (a)(2)(B) of this rule, the military judge present at the end of the proceedings shall authenticate the record of trial, or that portion over which the military

judge presided. If more than one military judge presided over the proceedings, each military judge shall authenticate the record of the proceedings over which that military judge presided, except as provided in subsection (a)(2)(B) of this rule. The record of trial of special courts-martial in which a bad-conduct discharge, confinement for more than six months, or forfeiture of pay for more than six months, was not adjudged shall be authenticated in accordance with regulations of the Secretary concerned.”

n. R.C.M. 1104(e) is amended to read as follows:

“(e) Forwarding. After every court-martial, including a rehearing and new and other trials, the authenticated record shall be forwarded to the convening authority for initial review and action, provided that in case of a special court-martial in which a bad-conduct discharge or confinement for one year was adjudged or a general court-martial, the convening authority shall refer the record to the staff judge advocate or legal officer for recommendation under R.C.M. 1106 before the convening authority takes action.”.

o. R.C.M. 1106(a) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) In general. Before the convening authority takes action under R.C.M. 1107 on a record of trial by general court-martial or a record of trial by special court-martial that includes a sentence to a bad-conduct discharge or confinement for one year, that convening authority’s staff judge advocate or legal officer shall, except as provided in subsection (c) of this rule, forward to the convening authority a recommendation under this rule.”.

p. R.C.M. 1107(d)(4) is amended to read as follows:

“(4) Limitations on sentence based on record of trial. If the record of trial does not meet the requirements of R.C.M. 1103(b)(2)(B) or (c)(1), the convening authority may not approve a sentence in excess of that which may be adjudged by a special court-martial, or one that includes a bad-conduct discharge, confinement for more than six months, forfeiture of pay exceeding two-thirds pay per month, or any forfeiture of pay for more than six months.”.

q. R.C.M. 1107(d) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) Limitations on sentence of a special court-martial where a fine has been adjudged. A convening authority may not approve in its entirety a sentence adjudged at a special court-martial when, if approved, the cumulative impact of the fine and forfeitures, whether adjudged or by operation of Article 58b, would exceed the jurisdictional maximum dollar amount of forfeitures that may be adjudged at that court-martial.”.

r. R.C.M. 1109(e) and (e)(1) are amended to read as follows:

“(e) Vacation of a suspended special court-martial sentence wherein a bad-conduct discharge or confinement for one year was not adjudged.

“(1) In general. Before vacating the suspension of a special court-martial punishment that does not include a bad-conduct discharge or confinement for one year, the special court-martial convening authority for the command in which the probationer is serving or assigned shall cause a hearing to be held on the alleged violation(s) of the conditions of suspension.”.

s. R.C.M. 1109(f) and (f)(1) are amended to read as follows:

“(f) Vacation of a suspended special court-martial sentence that includes a bad-conduct discharge or confinement for one year.

“(1) The procedure for the vacation of a suspended approved bad-conduct discharge or of any suspended portion of an approved sentence to confinement for one year, shall follow that set forth in subsection (d) of this rule.”.

t. R.C.M. 1110(a) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) In general. After any general court-martial, except one in which the approved sentence includes death, and after any special court-martial in which the approved sentence includes a bad-conduct discharge or confinement for one year, the accused may waive or withdraw appellate review.”.

u. R.C.M. 1111(b) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) Cases including an approved bad-conduct discharge or confinement for one year. If the approved sentence of a special court-martial includes a bad-conduct discharge or confinement for one year, the record shall be disposed of as provided in subsection (a) of this rule.

“(2) Other cases. The record of trial by a special court-martial in which the approved sentence does not include a bad-conduct discharge or confinement for one year shall be forwarded directly to a judge advocate for review under R.C.M. 1112. Four copies of the order promulgating the result of trial shall be forwarded with the record of trial, unless otherwise prescribed by regulations of the Secretary concerned.”.

v. R.C.M. 1112(a)(2) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) Each special court-martial in which the accused has waived or withdrawn appellate review under R.C.M. 1110 or in which the approved sentence does not include a bad-conduct discharge or confinement for one year; and”.

w. R.C.M 1305(d)(2) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) Forwarding to the convening authority. The original and one copy of the record of trial shall be forwarded to the convening authority after compliance with subsection (d)(1) of this rule.”.

Sec. 4. Part III of the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, is amended in Mil. R. Evid. 615 by striking the period at the end of the rule and adding “, or (4) a person authorized by statute to be present at courts-martial, or (5) any victim of an offense from the trial of an accused for that offense because such victim may testify or present any information in relation to the sentence or that offense during the presentencing proceedings.”.

Sec. 5. Part IV of the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, is amended as follows:

a. All “Sample specification(s)” subparagraphs in the Punitive Articles (Part IV, M.C.M.) are amended by striking “_____ 19 ____” and inserting “_____ 20 ____”.

b. Paragraph 27e(1)(a) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) of a value of \$500.00 or less. Bad-conduct discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement for 6 months.”.

c. Paragraph 27e(1)(b) is amended to read as follows:

“(b) of a value of more than \$500.00 or any firearm or explosive. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement for 5 years.”.

d. Paragraph 27f(3) is amended to read as follows:

“(3) Dealing in captured or abandoned property. In that _____ (personal jurisdiction data), did, (at/on board - location), on or about _____ 20 _____, (buy) (sell) (trade) (deal in) (dispose of) _____ certain (captured) (abandoned) property, to wit: _____, (a firearm) (an explosive), of a value of (about) \$ _____, thereby (receiving) (expecting) a (profit) (benefit) (advantage) to (himself/herself) _____, his/her accomplice) _____, his/her brother) _____.”.

e. Strike paragraph 31c(6).

f. Paragraph 43e(1), is amended to read as follows:

“(1) Article 118(1) or (4)—death. Mandatory minimum—imprisonment for life with eligibility for parole.”.

g. Paragraph 45e(3) is amended to read as follows:

“(3) Carnal knowledge with a child under the age of 12 years at the time of the offense. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement for life without eligibility for parole.”.

h. Paragraph 46c(1)(h) is amended by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(vi) Credit, Debit, and Electronic Transactions. Wrongfully engaging in a credit, debit, or electronic transaction to obtain goods or money is an obtaining- type larceny by false pretense. Such use to obtain goods is usually a larceny of those goods from the merchant offering them. Such use to obtain money or a negotiable instrument (e.g., withdrawing cash from an automated teller or a cash advance from a bank) is usually a larceny of money from the entity presenting the money or a negotiable instrument. For the purpose of this section, the term ‘credit, debit, or electronic transaction’ includes the use of an instrument or device, whether known as a credit card, debit card, automated teller machine (ATM) card or by any other name, including access devices such as code, account number, electronic serial number or personal identification number, issued for the use in obtaining money, goods, or anything else of value.”.

i. Paragraph 51e(1) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) By force and without consent. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement for life without eligibility for parole.”.

j. Paragraph 51e(3) is amended to read as follows:

“(3) With a child under the age of 12 years at the time of the offense. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement for life without eligibility for parole.”.

k. Paragraph 62c is amended to read as follows:

“c. Explanation.

“(1) Nature of offense. Adultery is clearly unacceptable conduct, and it reflects adversely on the service record of the military member.

“(2) Conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline or of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces. To constitute an offense under the UCMJ, the adulterous conduct must either be directly prejudicial to good order and discipline or service discrediting. Adulterous conduct that is directly prejudicial includes conduct that has an obvious, and measurably divisive effect on unit or organization discipline, morale, or cohesion, or is clearly detrimental to the authority or stature of or respect toward a servicemember. Adultery may also be service discrediting, even though the conduct is only indirectly or remotely prejudicial to good order and discipline. Discredit means to injure the reputation of the armed forces and includes adulterous conduct that has a tendency, because of its open or notorious nature, to bring the service into disrepute, make it subject to public ridicule, or lower it in public esteem. While adulterous conduct that is private and discreet in nature may not be service discrediting by this standard, under the circumstances, it may be determined to be conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline. Commanders should consider all relevant circumstances, including but not limited to the following factors, when determining whether adulterous acts are prejudicial to good order and discipline or are of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces:

“(a) The accused’s marital status, military rank, grade, or position;

“(b) The co-actor’s marital status, military rank, grade, and position, or relationship to the armed forces;

“(c) The military status of the accused’s spouse or the spouse of co-actor, or their relationship to the armed forces;

“(d) The impact, if any, of the adulterous relationship on the ability of the accused, the co-actor, or the spouse of either to perform their duties in support of the armed forces;

“(e) The misuse, if any, of government time and resources to facilitate the commission of the conduct;

“(f) Whether the conduct persisted despite counseling or orders to desist; the flagrancy of the conduct, such as whether any notoriety ensued; and whether the adulterous act was accompanied by other violations of the UCMJ;

“(g) The negative impact of the conduct on the units or organizations of the accused, the co-actor or the spouse of either of them, such as a detrimental effect on unit or organization morale, teamwork, and efficiency;

“(h) Whether the accused or co-actor was legally separated; and

“(i) Whether the adulterous misconduct involves an ongoing or recent relationship or is remote in time.

“(3) Marriage. A marriage exists until it is dissolved in accordance with the laws of a competent state or foreign jurisdiction.

“(4) Mistake of fact. A defense of mistake of fact exists if the accused had an honest and reasonable belief either that the accused and the co-actor were both unmarried, or that they were lawfully married to each other. If this defense is raised by the evidence, then the burden of proof is upon the United States to establish that the accused’s belief was unreasonable or not honest.”.

l. Paragraph 92e is amended to read as follows:

“e. Maximum punishment. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement for life without eligibility for parole.”.

m. Paragraphs 32e, 33e, 46c(1)(g)(iii), 46e, 49e, 52e, 58e, 78e and 106e are amended by striking “\$100.00” each place it appears and inserting “\$500.00”.

Sec. 6. These amendments shall take effect on May 15, 2002.

a. The amendments made to Rules for Courts-Martial 806(d) and 1001(b)(3)(A) shall only apply in cases in which arraignment has been completed on or after May 15, 2002.

b. The amendments made to Rules for Courts-Martial 1003(b)(7), 1004(e), 1006(d)(4)(B), and 1009(e)(3)(B)(ii) shall only apply to offenses committed after November 18, 1997. In cases not involving these amendments, the maximum punishment for an offense committed prior to May 15, 2002, shall not exceed the applicable maximum in effect at the time of the commission of such offense. Provided further, that for offenses committed prior to May 15, 2002, for which a sentence is adjudged on or after May 15, 2002, if the maximum punishment authorized in this Manual is less than that previously authorized, the lesser maximum authorized punishment shall apply.

c. The amendment made to Military Rules of Evidence 615 shall apply only in cases in which arraignment has been completed on or after May 15, 2002.

d. Nothing in these amendments shall be construed to make punishable any act done or omitted prior to May 15, 2002, that was not punishable when done or omitted.

e. 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 May 15, 2002, 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.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

April 11, 2002.

CHANGES TO THE DISCUSSION ACCOMPANYING THE MANUAL FOR COURTS-MARTIAL, UNITED STATES

a. The Discussion following the Preamble is amended by adding the following at the end of the Discussion:

“The amendment to paragraph 4 of the Preamble is intended to address the possibility of more frequent amendments to the Manual and the arrival of the 21st century. In the event that multiple editions of the Manual are published in the same year, the numbering and lettering of the edition

should match that of the most recent Executive Order included in the publication.”

b. The seventh paragraph of the Discussion following R.C.M. 601(e)(1) is amended to read as follows:

“The convening authority should acknowledge by an instruction that a bad-conduct discharge, confinement for more than six months, or forfeiture of pay for more than six months, may not be adjudged when the prerequisites under Article 19 will not be met. *See* R.C.M. 201(f)(2)(B)(ii). For example, this instruction should be given when a court reporter is not detailed.”.

c. The Discussion following R.C.M. 701(a)(2)(B) is amended to read as follows:

“For specific rules concerning certain mental examinations of the accused or third party patients, *see* R.C.M. 701(f), R.C.M. 706, Mil. R. Evid. 302, and Mil. R. Evid. 513.”

d. The ninth paragraph of the Discussion following R.C.M. 806(b) is amended to read as follows:

“There are other methods of protecting the proceedings from harmful effects of publicity, including a thorough *voir dire* (*see* R.C.M. 912), and, if necessary, a continuance to allow the harmful effects of publicity to dissipate. *See* R.C.M. 906(b)(1). Other methods that may occasionally be appropriate and which are usually preferable to closing a session include: directing members not to read, listen to, or watch any accounts concerning the case; issuing a protective order under R.C.M. 806(d); and selecting members from recent arrivals in the command, or from outside the immediate area. *See* R.C.M. 503(a)(3). In more extreme cases, the place of trial may be changed (*see* R.C.M. 906(b)(11), or members may be sequestered.

e. The following Discussion is added after R.C.M. 806(d):

“A protective order may proscribe extrajudicial statements by counsel, parties, and witnesses that might divulge prejudicial matter not of public record in the case. Other appropriate matters may also be addressed by such a protective order. Before issuing a protective order, the military judge must consider whether other available remedies would effectively mitigate the adverse effects that any publicity might create, and consider such an order’s likely effectiveness in ensuring an impartial court-martial panel. A military judge should not issue a protective order without first providing notice to the parties and an opportunity to be heard. The military judge must state on the record the reasons for issuing the protective order. If the reasons for issuing the order change, the military judge may reconsider the continued necessity for a protective order.”

f. The first paragraph of the Discussion following R.C.M. 808 is amended to read as follows:

“Except in a special court-martial not authorized to adjudge a bad-conduct discharge, confinement for more than six months, or forfeiture of pay for more than six months, the trial counsel should ensure that a qualified court reporter is detailed to the court-martial. Trial counsel should also ensure that all exhibits and other documents relating to the case are properly maintained for later inclusion in the record. *See also* R.C.M. 1103(j) as to the use of videotapes, audiotapes, and similar recordings for the record of trial. Because of the potential requirement for a verbatim transcript, all pro-

ceedings, including sidebar conferences, arguments, and rulings and instructions by the military judge, should be recorded.”

g. The Discussion following R.C.M. 1001(b)(3)(A) is amended by adding the following at the end of the Discussion:

“Whether a civilian conviction is admissible is left to the discretion of the military judge. As stated in the rule, a civilian “conviction” includes any disposition following an initial judicial determination or assumption of guilt regardless of the sentencing procedure and the final judgment following probation or other sentence. Therefore, convictions may be admissible regardless of whether a court ultimately suspended judgment upon discharge of the accused following probation, permitted withdrawal of the guilty plea, or applies some other form of alternative sentencing. Additionally, the term “conviction” need not be taken to mean a final judgment of conviction and sentence.”

h. The sixth paragraph of the Discussion following R.C.M. 1003(b)(2) is amended to read as follows:

“At a special court-martial, if a bad-conduct discharge and confinement are adjudged, then the operation of Article 58b results in a forfeiture of two-thirds of pay only (not allowances) during that period of confinement. If only confinement is adjudged, and that confinement exceeds six months, then the operation of Article 58b results in a forfeiture of two-thirds of pay only (not allowances) during the period of confinement. If only a bad conduct discharge is adjudged, Article 58b has no effect on pay.”

i. The Discussion following R.C.M. 1003(b)(3) is amended by adding at the end the following paragraph:

“Where the sentence adjudged at a special court-martial includes a fine, *see* R.C.M. 1107(d)(5) for limitations on convening authority action on the sentence.”

j. The Discussion following R.C.M. 1003(b)(8) is amended by adding the following at the end of the Discussion:

“See Article 56a.”

k. The Discussion following R.C.M. 1003(c)(4) is amended by striking “R.C.M. 1107(d)(3)” and inserting “R.C.M. 1107(d)(4).”

l. The Discussion following R.C.M. 1006(c) is amended to read as follows:

“A proposal should state completely each kind and, where appropriate, amount of authorized punishment proposed by that member. For example, a proposal of confinement for life would state whether it is with or without eligibility for parole. *See* R.C.M. 1003(b).”

m. The second paragraph of the Discussion following R.C.M. 1107(d)(1) is amended to read as follows:

“When mitigating forfeitures, the duration and amounts of forfeiture may be changed as long as the total amount forfeited is not increased and neither the amount nor duration of the forfeitures exceeds the jurisdiction of the court-martial. When mitigating confinement or hard labor without confinement, the convening authority should use the equivalencies at R.C.M. 1003(b)(6) and (7), as appropriate. One form of punishment may be changed to a less severe punishment of a different nature, as long as the changed punishment is one that the court-martial could have adjudged. For example, a bad-conduct discharge adjudged by a special court-martial

could be changed to confinement for up to one year (but not vice versa). A pretrial agreement may also affect what punishments may be changed by the convening authority.”.

n. The Discussion following R.C.M. 1109(f) is amended to read as follows:

“An officer exercising special court-martial jurisdiction may vacate any suspended punishments other than an approved suspended bad-conduct discharge or any suspended portion of an approved sentence to confinement for one year, regardless of whether they are contained in the same sentence as the bad-conduct discharge or confinement for one year. See Appendix 18 for a sample of a Report of Proceedings to Vacate Suspension of a Special Court-Martial Sentence including a bad-conduct discharge or confinement for one year under Article 72, UCMJ, and R.C.M. 1109 (DD Form 455).”.

o. The Discussion following R.C.M. 1110(a) is amended to read as follows:

“Appellate review is not available for special courts-martial in which a bad-conduct discharge or confinement for one year was not adjudged or approved or for summary courts-martial. Cases not subject to appellate review, or in which appellate review is waived or withdrawn, are reviewed by a judge advocate under R.C.M. 1112. Such cases may also be submitted to the Judge Advocate General for review. *See* R.C.M. 1201(b)(3). Appellate review is mandatory when the approved sentence includes death.”.

CHANGES TO APPENDIX 8, GUIDE FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL COURTS-MARTIAL, MANUAL FOR COURTS-MARTIAL, UNITED STATES

Appendix 8, is amended—

a. by amending the left margin entry to Note 100 to read as follows:

“Advice in GCMs and SPCMs in which BCD or confinement for one year is adjudged”;

b. by amending Note 100 to read as follows:

“[Note 100. In cases subject to review by a Court of Criminal Appeals, the following advice should be given. In other cases proceed to Note 101 or 102 as appropriate.]”;

c. by amending the left margin entry to Note 102 to read as follows:

“SPCM not involving a BCD or confinement for one year”; and

d. by amending Note 102 to read as follows:

[Note 102. In special courts-martial not involving BCD or confinement for one year, the following advice should be given.]”.

CHANGES TO THE MAXIMUM PUNISHMENT CHART OF THE MANUAL FOR COURTS-MARTIAL, UNITED STATES

Appendix 12, the Maximum Punishment Chart, is amended—

a. by striking the item relating to Article 103 and inserting:

“103 Captured, abandoned property; failure to secure, etc. Of value of \$500.00 or less BCD 6 mos. Total

Of value of more than \$500.00 . DD, BCD 5 yrs. Total

Any firearm or explosive DD, BCD 5 yrs. Total

Looting, pillaging DD, BCD Life4 Total”; and
b. in the items relating to Articles 108, 109, 121, 123a, 126, 132, and 134 (False Pretenses, obtaining services under; and Stolen Property, knowingly receiving, buying, concealing), by striking “100.00” each place it appears and inserting “\$500.00”.

CHANGES TO THE GUIDE FOR PREPARATION OF RECORD OF TRIAL WHEN A VERBATIM RECORD IS NOT REQUIRED, MANUAL FOR COURTS-MARTIAL, UNITED STATES

Appendix 13 is amended—

a. in the third subparagraph of paragraph a, by replacing “1-inch margin” with “one-inch margin” and replacing “left hand” with “left-hand”.

CHANGES TO THE GUIDE FOR PREPARATION OF RECORD OF TRIAL WHEN A VERBATIM RECORD IS REQUIRED, MANUAL FOR COURTS-MARTIAL, UNITED STATES

Appendix 14, is amended—

a. at page A14–6, by amending the second bracketed format under the third note to read as follows:

“[The (court-martial) (session) was (adjourned) (recessed) at _____ hours, _____.]”.

CHANGES TO APPENDIX 17, FORMS FOR COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS, MANUAL FOR COURTS-MARTIAL, UNITED STATES

The first note to paragraph d of Appendix 17 is amended to read as follows:

“[Note. Orders promulgating the vacation of the suspension of a dismissal will be published by departmental orders of the Secretary concerned. Vacations of any other suspension of a general court-martial sentence, or of a special court-martial sentence that as approved and affirmed includes a bad-conduct discharge or confinement for one year, will be promulgated by the officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction over the probationer (Article 72(b)). The vacation of suspension of any other sentence may be promulgated by an appropriate convening authority under Article 72(c). See R.C.M. 1109.]”

CHANGES TO APPENDIX 18, REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS TO VACATE SUSPENSION OF A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL OR OF A SPECIAL COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCE INCLUDING A BAD-CONDUCT DISCHARGE UNDER ARTICLE 72, UCMJ, AND R.C.M. 1109 (DD FORM 455), MANUAL FOR COURTS-MARTIAL, UNITED STATES

The title to Appendix 18 is amended to read as follows:

“**Report of Proceedings to Vacate Suspension of a General Court-Martial or of a Special Court-Martial Sentence Including a Bad-Conduct Discharge or Confinement for One Year Under Article 72, UCMJ, and R.C.M. 1109 (DD Form 455).**”.

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. The Analysis to R.C.M. 201(f) is amended by inserting after the second paragraph the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment:* Subsections (f)(2)(B)(i) and (f)(2)(B)(ii) were amended to remove previous limitations and thereby implement the amendment to 10 U.S.C. § 819 (Article 19, UCMJ) contained in section 577 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, P. L. No. 106–65, 113 Stat. 512 (1999). Subject to limitations prescribed by the President, the amendment increased the jurisdictional maximum punishment at special courts-martial to confinement for one year and forfeitures not exceeding two-thirds pay per month for one year, vice the previous six-month jurisdictional limitation.”

b. The Analysis to R.C.M. 701(b) is amended by inserting after the discussion of the *1991 Amendment* to subsection (b)(2) the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment:* Subsection (b)(4) was amended to take into consideration the protections afforded by the new psychotherapist-patient privilege under Mil. R. Evid. 513.”

c. The Analysis to R.C.M. 707(a) is amended by inserting after the second paragraph the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment:* *Burton* and its progeny were re-examined in *United States v. Kossman*, 38 M.J. 258 (C.M.A. 1993), where the Court of Military Appeals specifically overruled *Burton* and reinstated the earlier rule from *United States v. Tibbs*, 15 C.M.A. 350, 353, 35 C.M.R. 322, 325 (1965). *See Kossman*, 38 M.J. at 262. In *Kossman*, the Court reinstated the “reasonable diligence” standard in determining whether the prosecution’s progress toward trial for a confined accused was sufficient to satisfy the speedy trial requirement of Article 10, UCMJ.”

d. The Analysis accompanying R.C.M. 806 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“*2002 Amendment:* Section (d) was added to codify the military judge’s power to issue orders limiting trial participants’ extrajudicial statements in appropriate cases. *See United States v. Garwood*, 16 M.J. 863, 868 (N-M.C.M.R. 1983) (finding military judge was justified in issuing restrictive order prohibiting extrajudicial statements by trial participants), *aff’d on other grounds*, 20 M.J. 148 (C.M.A. 1985), *cert. denied*, 474 U.S. 1005 (1985); *United States v. Clark*, 31 M.J. 721, 724 (A.F.C.M.R. 1990) (suggesting, but not deciding, that the military judge properly limited trial participants’ extrajudicial statements).

“The public has a legitimate interest in the conduct of military justice proceedings. Informing the public about the operations of the criminal justice system is one of the “core purposes” of the First Amendment. In the appropriate case where the military judge is considering issuing a protective order, absent exigent circumstances, the military judge must conduct a hearing prior to issuing such an order. Prior to such a hearing the parties will have been provided notice. At the hearing, all parties will be provided an opportunity to be heard. The opportunity to be heard may be extended to representatives of the media in the appropriate case.

“Section (d) is based on the first Recommendation Relating to the Conduct of Judicial Proceedings in Criminal Cases, included in the Revised Report of the Judicial Conference Committee on the Operation of the Jury System on the “Free Press—Fair Trial” Issue, 87 F.R.D. 519, 529 (1980), which was approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States on September 25, 1980. The requirement that the protective order be issued in writing is based on Rule for Courts-Martial 405(g)(6). Section (d) adopts a “substantial likelihood of material prejudice” standard in place of the Judicial Conference recommendation of a “likely to interfere” standard. The Judicial Conference’s recommendation was issued before the Supreme Court’s decision in *Gentile v. State Bar of Nev.*, 501 U.S. 1030 (1991). *Gentile*, which dealt with a Rule of Professional Conduct governing extrajudicial statements, indicates that a lawyer may be disciplined for making statements that present a substantial likelihood of material prejudice to an accused’s right to a fair trial. While the use of protective orders is distinguishable from limitations imposed by a bar’s ethics rule, the *Gentile* decision expressly recognized that the “speech of lawyers representing clients in pending cases may be regulated under a less demanding standard than that established for regulation of the press in *Nebraska Press Ass’n v. Stuart*, 427 U.S. 539 (1976), and the cases which preceded it.” 501 U.S. at 1074. The Court concluded that “the ‘substantial likelihood of material prejudice’ standard constitutes a constitutionally permissible balance between the First Amendment rights of attorneys in pending cases and the State’s interest in fair trials.” *Id.* at 1075. *Gentile* also supports the constitutionality of restricting communications of non-lawyer participants in a court case. *Id.* at 1072–73 (citing *Seattle Times Co. v. Rhinehart*, 467 U.S. 20, 32–33 (1984)). Accordingly, a protective order issued under the “substantial likelihood of material prejudice” standard is constitutionally permissible.

“The first sentence of the discussion is based on the committee comment to the Recommendations Relating to the Conduct of Judicial Proceedings in Criminal Cases. See 87 F.R.D. at 530. For a definition of “party,” see R.C.M. 103(16). The second sentence of the discussion is based on the first of the Judicial Conference’s recommendations concerning special orders. See 87 F.R.D. at 529. The third sentence of the discussion is based on the second of the Judicial Conference’s recommendations, *id.* at 532, and on *United States v. Salameh*, 992 F.2d 445, 447 (2d Cir. 1993) (*per curiam*), and *In re Application of Dow Jones & Co.*, 842 F.2d 603, 611 & n.1 (2d Cir.), *cert. denied*, 488 U.S. 946 (1988). The fourth sentence is based on *Salameh*, 992 F.2d at 447. The fifth sentence is based on Rule for Courts-Martial 905(d).”
e. The Analysis accompanying R.C.M. 1001(b)(3)(A) is amended by inserting the following at the end thereof:

“2002 Amendment: As previously written, R.C.M. 1001(b)(3)(A) offered little guidance about what it meant by “civilian convictions.” See, e.g., *United States v. White*, 47 M.J. 139, 140 (C.A.A.F. 1997); *United States v. Barnes*, 33 M.J. 468, 472–73 (C.M.A. 1992); *United States v. Slovacek*, 24 M.J. 140, 141 (CMA), *cert. denied*, 484 U.S. 855 (1987). The present rule addresses this void and intends to give the sentencing authority as much information as the military judge determines is relevant in order to craft an appropriate sentence for the accused.

“Unlike most civilian courts, this rule does not allow admission of more extensive criminal history information, such as arrests. Use of such additional information is not appropriate in the military setting where court-

martial members, not a military judge, often decide the sentence. Such information risks unnecessarily confusing the members.

“The present rule clarifies the term “conviction” in light of the complex and varying ways civilian jurisdictions treat the subject. The military judge may admit relevant evidence of civilian convictions without necessarily being bound by the action, procedure, or nomenclature of civilian jurisdictions. Examples of judicial determinations admissible as convictions under this rule include accepted pleas of *nolo contendere*, pleas accepted under *North Carolina v. Alford*, 400 U.S. 25 (1970), or deferred sentences. If relevant, evidence of forfeiture of bail that results in a judicial determination of guilt is also admissible, as recognized in *United States v. Eady*, 35 M.J. 15, 16 (C.M.A. 1992). While no time limit is placed upon the admissibility of prior convictions, the military judge should conduct a balancing test to determine whether convictions older than ten years should be admitted or excluded on the basis of relevance and fundamental fairness.

“The two central factors in this rule are (1) judicial determination of guilt and (2) assumption of guilt. Assumption of guilt is an all-inclusive term meaning any act by the accused in a judicial proceeding accepting, acknowledging, or admitting guilt. As long as either factor is present, the “conviction” is admissible, if relevant. Consequently, this rule departs from the holding in *United States v. Hughes*, 26 M.J. 119, 120 (C.M.A. 1988), where the accused pleaded guilty in a Texas court, but the judge did not enter a finding of guilty under state law allowing “deferred adjudications.” Under the present rule, the “conviction” would be admissible because the accused pleaded guilty in a judicial proceeding, notwithstanding the fact that the state judge did not enter a finding of guilty.

“In contrast, “deferred prosecutions,” where there is neither an admission of guilt in a judicial proceeding nor a finding of guilty, would be excluded. The rule also excludes expunged convictions, juvenile adjudications, minor traffic violations, foreign convictions, and tribal court convictions as matters inappropriate for or unnecessarily confusing to courts-martial members. What constitutes a “minor traffic violation” within the meaning of this rule is to be decided with reference only to federal law, and not to the laws of individual states. See U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual § 4A1.2(c)(2); “What Constitutes ‘Minor Traffic Infraction’ Excludable From Calculation of Defendant’s Criminal History under United States Sentencing Guideline § 4A1.2(c)(2),” 113 A.L.R. Fed. 561 (1993).

“Additionally, because of the lack of clarity in the previous rule, courts sometimes turned to Mil. R. Evid. 609 for guidance. See, e.g., *Slovacek*, 24 M.J. at 141. We note that because the policies behind Mil. R. Evid. 609 and the present rule differ greatly, a conviction that may not be appropriate for impeachment purposes under Mil. R. Evid. 609, may nevertheless be admissible under the present rule.

“The Federal Sentencing Guidelines were consulted when drafting the present rule. Although informed by those guidelines, the present rule departs from them in many respects because of the wide differences between the courts-martial process and practice in federal district court.”

f. The Analysis to R.C.M. 1003(b)(3) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment*: The amendment clearly defines the authority of special and summary courts-martial to adjudge both fines and forfeitures. See generally *United States v. Tualla*, 52 M.J. 228 (2000).”

g. The Analysis accompanying R.C.M. 1003(b)(7) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment*: This change resulted from the enactment of Article 56a, UCMJ, in section 581 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998, Pub. L. No. 105–85, 111 Stat. 1629, 1759 (1997).”

h. The Analysis accompanying R.C.M. 1004(e) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment*: This change resulted from the enactment of Article 56a, UCMJ, in section 581 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998, Pub. L. No. 105–85, 111 Stat. 1629, 1759 (1997).”

i. The Analysis accompanying R.C.M. 1006(c) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment*: This change to the discussion resulted from the enactment of Article 56a, UCMJ, in section 581 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998, Pub. L. No. 105–85, 111 Stat. 1629, 1759 (1997).”

j. The Analysis accompanying R.C.M. 1006(d) is amended by inserting after the analysis of subsection 3(A) following paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment*: Subsection (d)(4)(B) was amended as a result of the enactment of Article 56a, UCMJ, in section 581 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998, Pub. L. No. 105–85, 111 Stat. 1629, 1759 (1997).”

k. The Analysis accompanying R.C.M. 1009 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment*: Subsection (e)(3)(B)(ii) was amended as a result of the enactment of Article 56a, UCMJ, in section 581 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998, Pub. L. No. 105–85, 111 Stat. 1629, 1759 (1997).”

l. The Analysis to R.C.M. 1103 (b)(2) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment*: Subsection (b)(2)(B) was amended to implement the amendment to 10 U.S.C. § 819 (Article 19, UCMJ) contained in section 577 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, P. L. No. 106–65, 113 Stat. 512 (1999) increasing the jurisdictional maximum punishment at special courts-martial. R.C.M. 1103(b)(2)(B) was amended to prevent an inconsistent requirement for a verbatim transcript between a general court-martial and a special court-martial when the adjudged sentence of a general court-martial does not include a punitive discharge or confinement greater than six months, but does include forfeiture of two-thirds pay per month for more than six months but not more than 12 months.”

m. The Analysis to R.C.M. 1103(c) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment*: Subsection (c) was amended to implement the amendment to 10 U.S.C. § 819 (Article 19, UCMJ) contained in section 577 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, P. L. No. 106–65, 113 Stat. 512 (1999) increasing the jurisdictional maximum pun-

ishment at special courts-martial. R.C.M. 1103(c) was amended to conform the requirements for a verbatim transcript with the requirements of Article 19 for a 'complete record' in cases where the adjudged sentence includes a bad-conduct discharge, confinement for more than six months, or forfeiture of pay for more than six months.”.

n. The Analysis to R.C.M. 1103(f) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment:* Subsection (f)(1) was amended to implement the amendment to 10 U.S.C. § 819 (Article 19, UCMJ) contained in section 577 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, P. L. No. 106§65, 113 Stat. 512 (1999) increasing the jurisdictional maximum punishment at special courts-martial. R.C.M. 1103(f)(1) was amended to include the additional limitations on sentence contained in Article 19, UCMJ.”.

o. The Analysis to R.C.M. 1104(a) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment:* Subsection (a)(2)(A) was amended to implement the amendment to 10 U.S.C. § 819 (Article 19, UCMJ) contained in section 577 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, P. L. No. 106–65, 113 Stat. 512 (1999) increasing the jurisdictional maximum punishment at special courts-martial. R.C.M. 1104(a)(2)(A) was amended to ensure that the military judge authenticates all verbatim records of trial at special courts-martial.”.

p. The Analysis to R.C.M. 1104(e) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment:* Subsection (e) was amended to implement the amendment to 10 U.S.C. § 819 (Article 19, UCMJ) contained in section 577 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, P. L. No. 106–65, 113 Stat. 512 (1999) increasing the jurisdictional maximum punishment at special courts-martial. This amendment reflects the change to R.C.M. 1106 for special court- martial with an adjudged sentence that includes confinement for one year.”.

q. The Analysis to R.C.M. 1106(a) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment:* Subsection (a) was amended to implement the amendment to 10 U.S.C. § 819 (Article 19, UCMJ) contained in section 577 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, P. L. No. 106–65, 113 Stat. 512 (1999) increasing the jurisdictional maximum punishment at special courts-martial. This amendment requires all special courts-martial cases subject to appellate review to comply with this rule.”.

r. The Analysis to R.C.M. 1107(d) is amended by inserting after the first paragraph the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment:* The Discussion accompanying subsection (d)(1) was amended to implement the amendment to 10 U.S.C. § 819 (Article 19, UCMJ) contained in section 577 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, P. L. No. 106–65, 113 Stat. 512 (1999) increasing the jurisdictional maximum punishment at special courts-martial. R.C.M. 1107(d)(4) was amended to include the additional limitations on sentence contained in Article 19, UCMJ.”.

s. The Analysis accompanying R.C.M. 1107(d) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“*2002 Amendment*: Subsection (d)(4) was amended as a result of the enactment of Article 56a, UCMJ, in section 581 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998, Pub. L. No. 105–85, 111 Stat. 1629, 1759 (1997).

“Subsection (d)(5) is new. The amendment addresses the impact of Article 58b, UCMJ. In special courts-martial, where the cumulative impact of a fine and forfeitures, whether adjudged or by operation of Article 58b, would otherwise exceed the total dollar amount of forfeitures that could be adjudged at the special court-martial, the fine and/or adjudged forfeitures should be disapproved or decreased accordingly. *See generally United States v. Tualla*, 52 M.J. 228, 231–32 (2000).”

t. The Analysis to R.C.M. 1109 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“*2002 Amendment*: Subsection (e) was amended to implement the amendment to 10 U.S.C. § 819 (Article 19, UCMJ) contained in section 577 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, P. L. No. 106–65, 113 Stat. 512 (1999) increasing the jurisdictional maximum punishment at special courts-martial.

“(f) *Vacation of a suspended special court-martial sentence that includes a bad-conduct discharge or confinement for one year*. Subsection (f) was amended to implement the amendment to 10 U.S.C. § 819 (Article 19, UCMJ) contained in section 577 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, P. L. No. 106–65, 113 Stat. 512 (1999) increasing the jurisdictional maximum punishment at special courts-martial. This amendment reflects the decision to treat an approved sentence of confinement for one year, regardless of whether any period of confinement is suspended, as a serious offense, in the same manner as a suspended approved bad-conduct discharge at special courts-martial under Article 72, UCMJ, and R.C.M. 1109.”.

u. The Analysis to R.C.M. 1110(a) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment*: Subsection (a) was amended to implement the amendment to 10 U.S.C. § 819 (Article 19, UCMJ) contained in section 577 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, P. L. No. 106–65, 113 Stat. 512 (1999) increasing the jurisdictional maximum punishment at special courts-martial.”.

v. The Analysis to R.C.M. 1111 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment*: R.C.M. 1111(b) was amended to implement the amendment to 10 U.S.C. § 819 (Article 19, UCMJ) contained in section 577 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, P. L. No. 106–65, 113 Stat. 512 (1999) increasing the jurisdictional maximum punishment at special courts-martial. The amendment ensures all special courts-martial not requiring appellate review are reviewed by a judge advocate under R.C.M. 1112.”.

w. The Analysis to R.C.M. 1112 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment*: R.C.M. 1112(a)(2) was amended to implement the amendment to 10 U.S.C. § 819 (Article 19, UCMJ) contained in section 577 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, P. L. No.

106–65, 113 Stat. 512 (1999) increasing the jurisdictional maximum punishment at special courts-martial. The amendment ensures all special courts-martial not requiring appellate review are reviewed by a judge advocate under R.C.M. 1112.”.

x. The Analysis to R.C.M. 1305 (d) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) *Forwarding copies of the record.* Subsection (1) is based on Article 60(b)(2). Subsection (2) is based on the third paragraph of paragraph 91c of MCM, 1969 (Rev.). Subsection (3) is self-explanatory.

“*2001 Amendment:* Subsection (d)(2) was amended to strike the reference to “subsection (e)(1)” and insert a reference to “subsection (d)(1)” to reflect the 1995 amendment that redesignated R.C.M. 1305(e) as R.C.M. 1305(d).”.

2. *Changes to Appendix 22, the Analysis Accompanying the Military Rules of Evidence (Part III, MCM).*

a. The Analysis to Mil. R. Evid. 413 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment:* Federal Rule of Evidence 415 which created a similar character evidence rule for civil cases, became applicable to the Military Rules of Evidence on January 6, 1996, pursuant to Rule 1102. Federal Rule 415, however, is no longer applicable to the Military Rules of Evidence, as stated in Section 1 of Executive Order , 2002 Amendments to the Manual for Court-Martial, United States, (date) Rule 415 was deleted because it applies only to federal civil proceedings.”.

b. The Analysis to Mil. R. Evid. 414 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment:* Federal Rule of Evidence 415 which created a similar character evidence rule for civil cases, became applicable to the Military Rules of Evidence on January 6, 1996, pursuant to Rule 1102. Federal Rule 415, however, is no longer applicable to the Military Rules of Evidence, as stated in Section 1 of Executive Order , 2002 Amendments to the Manual for Court-Martial, United States, (date) Rule 415 was deleted because it applies only to federal civil proceedings.”.

c. The analysis to Mil. R. Evid. 615 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment:* These changes are intended to extend to victims at courts-martial the same rights granted to victims by the Victims’ Rights and Restitution Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. § 10606(b)(4), giving crime victims ‘[t]he right to be present at all public court proceedings related to the offense, unless the court determines that testimony by the victim would be materially affected if the victim heard other testimony at trial,’ and the Victim Rights Clarification Act of 1997, 18 U.S.C. § 3510, which is restated in subsection (5). For the purposes of this rule, the term ‘victim’ includes all persons defined as victims in 42 U.S.C. § 10607(e)(2), which means ‘a person that has suffered direct physical, emotional, or pecuniary harm as a result of the commission of a crime, including’—(A) in the case of a victim that is an institutional entity, an authorized representative of the entity; and (B) in the case of a victim who is under 18 years of age, incompetent, incapacitated, or deceased, one of the following (in order of preference): (i) a spouse; (ii) a legal guardian; (iii) a parent; (iv) a child; (v) a sibling; (vi) another family member; or (vii) another person designated by the court.

“The victim’s right to remain in the courtroom remains subject to other rules, such as those regarding classified information, witness deportment, and conduct in the courtroom. Subsection (4) is intended to capture only those statutes applicable to courts-martial.”

3. *Changes to Appendix 23, the Analysis accompanying the Punitive Articles (Part IV, MCM).*

a. The Analysis to paragraph 27(e) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment:* The monetary amount affecting the maximum punishments has been revised from \$100 to \$500 to account for inflation. The last change was in 1969 raising the amount to \$100. The value has also been readjusted to realign it more closely with the division between felony and misdemeanor penalties in civilian jurisdictions. *See generally* American Law Institute, Model Penal Code and Commentaries § 223.1 (1980) (suggesting \$500 as the value). The amendment also adds the phrase ‘or any firearm or explosive’ as an additional criterion. This is because, regardless of the intrinsic value of such items, the threat to the community is substantial when such items are wrongfully bought, sold, traded, dealt in or disposed.”

b. The Analysis to paragraph 31(c)(6) is amended to read as follows:

“*2002 Amendment:* Subparagraph c(6), ‘Statements made during an interrogation,’ was removed in light of questions raised by the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces in *United States v. Solis*, 46 M.J. 31, 35 (C.A.A.F. 1997). In *Solis*, the court said subparagraph c(6) could be viewed as serving at least three different purposes. It could be (1) an expansive description of dicta with no intent to limit prosecutions; (2) protection for an accused against overcharging; or (3) guidance for the conduct of investigations. Subparagraph c(6) was never intended to establish either procedural rights for an accused or internal guidelines to regulate government conduct. Subparagraph c(6) was based upon *United States v. Aronson*, 8 U.S.C.M.A. 525, 25 C.M.R. 29 (1957); *United States v. Washington*, 9 U.S.C.M.A. 131, 25 C.M.R. 393 (1958) and *United States v. Davenport*, 9 M.J. 364 (C.M.A. 1980) and was intended merely to describe the rule developed in those cases that a false statement to a law enforcement agent, when made by a servicemember without an independent duty to speak, was not ‘official’ and therefore not within the purview of Article 107. The subparagraph is removed because the position of the Court of Military Appeals in the three decisions noted above was abandoned in *United States v. Jackson*, 26 M.J. 377 (C.M.A. 1988) and the deleted paragraph no longer accurately describes the current state of the law.”

c. The Analysis to paragraph 32(e) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment:* The monetary amount affecting the maximum punishments has been revised from \$100 to \$500 to account for inflation. The last change was in 1969 raising the amount to \$100. The value has also been readjusted to realign it more closely with the division between felony and misdemeanor penalties in civilian jurisdictions. *See generally* American Law Institute, Model Penal Code and Commentaries § 223.1 (1980) (suggesting \$500 as the value). Although the monetary amount affecting punishment in 18 U.S.C. § 1361, *Government property or contracts*, and 18 U.S.C. § 641, *Public money, property or records*, was increased from \$100

to \$1000 pursuant to section 606 of the Economic Espionage Act of 1996, P. L. No. 104–294, 110 Stat. 3488 (1996), a value of \$500 was chosen to maintain deterrence, simplicity, and uniformity for the Manual’s property offenses.”.

d. The Analysis to paragraph 33(e) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment:* The monetary amount affecting the maximum punishments has been revised from \$100 to \$500 to account for inflation. The last change was in 1969 raising the amount to \$100. The value has also been readjusted to realign it more closely with the division between felony and misdemeanor penalties in civilian jurisdictions. *See generally* American Law Institute, Model Penal Code and Commentaries § 223.1 (1980) (suggesting \$500 as the value).”.

e. The Analysis to paragraph 46(c) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment:* Subparagraph c(1)(h)(vi) is new. It was added to provide guidance on how unauthorized credit, debit, or electronic transactions should usually be charged. *See United States v. Duncan*, 30 M.J. 1284, 289 (N.M.C.M.R. 1990) (citing *United States v. Jones*, 29 C.M.R. 651 (A.B.R. 1960), *petition denied*, 30 C.M.R. 417 (C.M.A. 1960)) (regarding thefts from ATM machines). Alternative charging theories are also available, *see United States v. Leslie*, 13 M.J. 170 (C.M.A. 1982); *United States v. Ragins*, 11 M.J. 42 (C.M.A. 1981); *United States v. Schaper*, 42 M.J. 737 (A.F. Ct. Crim. App. 1995); and *United States v. Christy*, 18 M.J. 688 (N.M.C.M.R. 1984). The key under Article 121 is that the accused wrongfully obtained goods or money from a person or entity with a superior possessory interest.”.

f. The Analysis to paragraph 46(e) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment:* The monetary amount affecting the maximum punishments has been revised from \$100 to \$500 to account for inflation. The last change was in 1969 raising the amount to \$100. The value has also been readjusted to realign it more closely with the division between felony and misdemeanor penalties in civilian jurisdictions. *See generally* American Law Institute, Model Penal Code and Commentaries § 223.1 (1980) (suggesting \$500 as the value). Although the monetary amount effecting punishment in 18 U.S.C. § 1361, *Government property or contracts*, and 18 U.S.C. § 641, *Public money, property or records*, was increased from \$100 to \$1000 pursuant to section 606 of the Economic Espionage Act of 1996, P. L. No. 104–294, 110 Stat. 3488 (1996), a value of \$500 was chosen to maintain deterrence, simplicity, and uniformity for the Manual’s property offenses.”.

g. The Analysis to paragraph 49(e) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment:* The monetary amount affecting the maximum punishments has been revised from \$100 to \$500 to account for inflation. The last change was in 1969 raising the amount to \$100. The value has also been readjusted to realign it more closely with the division between felony and misdemeanor penalties in civilian jurisdictions. *See generally* American Law Institute, Model Penal Code and Commentaries § 223.1 (1980) (suggesting \$500 as the value).”.

h. The Analysis to paragraph 52(e) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment:* The monetary amount affecting the maximum punishments has been revised from \$100 to \$500 to account for inflation. The last change was in 1969 raising the amount to \$100. The value has also been readjusted to realign it more closely with the division between felony and misdemeanor penalties in civilian jurisdictions. *See generally* American Law Institute, Model Penal Code and Commentaries § 223.1 (1980) (suggesting \$500 as the value). A value of \$500 was chosen to maintain deterrence, simplicity, and uniformity for the Manual’s property offenses. 18 U.S.C. § 81, *Arson within special maritime and territorial jurisdiction*, no longer grades the offense on the basis of value.”

i. The Analysis to paragraph 58(e) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment:* The monetary amount affecting the maximum punishments has been revised from \$100 to \$500 to account for inflation. The last change was in 1969 raising the amount to \$100. The value has also been readjusted to realign it more closely with the division between felony and misdemeanor penalties in civilian jurisdictions. *See generally* American Law Institute, Model Penal Code and Commentaries § 223.1 (1980) (suggesting \$500 as the value).”

j. The Analysis to paragraph 62. Article 134 ’ (Adultery) is amended to read as follows:

“c. *Explanation.* (1) Subparagraph c(2) is based on *United States v. Snyder*, 4 C.M.R. 15 (1952); *United States v. Ruiz*, 46 M.J. 503 (A. F. Ct. Crim. App. 1997); *United States v. Green*, 39 M.J. 606 (A.C.M.R. 1994); *United States v. Collier*, 36 M.J. 501 (A.F.C.M.R. 1992); *United States v. Perez*, 33 M.J. 1050 (A.C.M.R. 1991); *United States v. Linnear*, 16 M.J. 628 (A.F.C.M.R. 1983); Part IV, paragraph 60c(2)(a) of MCM. Subparagraph c(3) is based on *United States v. Poole*, 39 M.J. 819 (A.C.M.R. 1994). Subparagraph c(4) is based on *United States v. Fogarty*, 35 M.J. 885 (A.C.M.R. 1992); Military Judges’ Benchbook, DA PAM 27–9, paragraph 3–62–1 and 5–11–2 (30 Sep. 1996). *See* R.C.M. 916(j) and (l)(1) for a general discussion of mistake of fact and ignorance, which cannot be based on a negligent failure to discover the true facts.

“(2) When determining whether adulterous acts constitute the offense of adultery under Article 134, commanders should consider the listed factors. Each commander has discretion to dispose of offenses by members of the command. As with any alleged offense, however, under R.C.M. 306(b) commanders should dispose of an allegation of adultery at the lowest appropriate level. As the R.C.M. 306(b) discussion states, many factors must be taken into consideration and balanced, including, to the extent practicable, the nature of the offense, any mitigating or extenuating circumstances, the character and military service of the military member, any recommendations made by subordinate commanders, the interests of justice, military exigencies, and the effect of the decision on the military member and the command. The goal should be a disposition that is warranted, appropriate, and fair. In the case of officers, also consult the explanation to paragraph 59 in deciding how to dispose of an allegation of adultery.”

k. The Analysis to paragraph 78(e) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment*: The monetary amount affecting the maximum punishments has been revised from \$100 to \$500 to account for inflation. The last change was in 1969 raising the amount to \$100. The value has also been readjusted to realign it more closely with the division between felony and misdemeanor penalties in civilian jurisdictions. *See generally* American Law Institute, Model Penal Code and Commentaries § 223.1 (1980) (suggesting \$500 as the value).”

l. The Analysis to paragraph 106(e) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“*2002 Amendment*: The monetary amount affecting the maximum punishments has been revised from \$100 to \$500 to account for inflation. The last change was in 1969 raising the amount to \$100. The value has also been readjusted to realign it more closely with the division between felony and misdemeanor penalties in civilian jurisdictions. *See generally* American Law Institute, Model Penal Code and Commentaries § 223.1 (1980) (suggesting \$500 as the value).”

Executive Order 13263 of April 29, 2002

President’s New Freedom Commission on Mental Health

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and to improve America’s mental health service delivery system for individuals with serious mental illness and children with serious emotional disturbances, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment. There is hereby established the President’s New Freedom Commission on Mental Health (Commission).

Sec. 2. Membership. (a) The Commission’s membership shall be composed of:

(i) Not more than fifteen members appointed by the President, including providers, payers, administrators, and consumers of mental health services and family members of consumers; and

(ii) Not more than seven ex officio members, four of whom shall be designated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the remaining three of whom shall be designated—one each—by the Secretaries of the Departments of Labor, Education, and Veterans Affairs.

(b) The President shall designate a Chair from among the fifteen members of the Commission appointed by the President.

Sec. 3. Mission. The mission of the Commission shall be to conduct a comprehensive study of the United States mental health service delivery system, including public and private sector providers, and to advise the President on methods of improving the system. The Commission’s goal shall be to recommend improvements to enable adults with serious mental illness and children with serious emotional disturbances to live, work, learn, and participate fully in their communities. In carrying out its mission, the Commission shall, at a minimum:

(a) Review the current quality and effectiveness of public and private providers and Federal, State, and local government involvement in the de-

livery of services to individuals with serious mental illnesses and children with serious emotional disturbances, and identify unmet needs and barriers to services.

(b) Identify innovative mental health treatments, services, and technologies that are demonstrably effective and can be widely replicated in different settings.

(c) Formulate policy options that could be implemented by public and private providers, and Federal, State, and local governments to integrate the use of effective treatments and services, improve coordination among service providers, and improve community integration for adults with serious mental illnesses and children with serious emotional disturbances.

Sec. 4. Principles. In conducting its mission, the Commission shall adhere to the following principles:

(a) The Commission shall focus on the desired outcomes of mental health care, which are to attain each individual's maximum level of employment, self-care, interpersonal relationships, and community participation;

(b) The Commission shall focus on community-level models of care that efficiently coordinate the multiple health and human service providers and public and private payers involved in mental health treatment and delivery of services;

(c) The Commission shall focus on those policies that maximize the utility of existing resources by increasing cost effectiveness and reducing unnecessary and burdensome regulatory barriers;

(d) The Commission shall consider how mental health research findings can be used most effectively to influence the delivery of services; and

(e) The Commission shall follow the principles of Federalism, and ensure that its recommendations promote innovation, flexibility, and accountability at all levels of government and respect the constitutional role of the States and Indian tribes.

Sec. 5. Administration. (a) The Department of Health and Human Services, to the extent permitted by law, shall provide funding and administrative support for the Commission.

(b) To the extent funds are available and as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in Government service (5 U.S.C. 5701–5707), members of the Commission appointed from among private citizens of the United States may be allowed travel expenses while engaged in the work of the Commission, including per diem in lieu of subsistence. All members of the Commission who are officers or employees of the United States shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as officers or employees of the United States.

(c) The Commission shall have a staff headed by an Executive Director, who shall be selected by the President. To the extent permitted by law, office space, analytical support, and additional staff support for the Commission shall be provided by executive branch departments and agencies.

(d) Insofar as the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, may apply to the Commission, any functions of the President under that Act, except for those in section 6 of that Act, shall be performed by the Depart-

ment of Health and Human Services, in accordance with the guidelines that have been issued by the Administrator of General Services.

Sec. 6. Reports. The Commission shall submit reports to the President as follows:

(a) *Interim Report.* Within 6 months from the date of this order, an interim report shall describe the extent of unmet needs and barriers to care within the mental health system and provide examples of community-based care models with success in coordination of services and providing desired outcomes.

(b) *Final Report.* The final report will set forth the Commission's recommendations, in accordance with its mission as stated in section 3 of this order. The submission date shall be determined by the Chair in consultation with the President.

Sec. 7. Termination. The Commission shall terminate 1 year from the date of this order, unless extended by the President prior to that date.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 29, 2002.

Executive Order 13264 of June 4, 2002

Amendment to Executive Order 13180, Air Traffic Performance-Based Organization

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order 13180 of December 7, 2000, is amended as follows:

Section 1. The first sentence of that order is amended by deleting “, an inherently governmental function.”

Sect. 2. Section 6 of that order is amended to read as follows: “This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to, nor does it, create any right to administrative or judicial review, or any right, whether substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.”

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 4, 2002.

Executive Order 13265 of June 6, 2002

President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and to expand the executive branch's pro-

gram for physical fitness and sports and establish the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports (the "Council"), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Purpose. The Secretary of Health and Human Services (Secretary) shall, in carrying out his responsibilities for public health and human services, develop and coordinate a national program to enhance physical activity and sports participation. Through this program, the Secretary shall seek to:

(a) expand national interest in and awareness of the benefits of regular physical activity and active sports participation;

(b) stimulate and enhance coordination of programs within and among the private and public sectors that promote participation in, and safe and easy access to, physical activity and sports;

(c) expand availability of quality information and guidance regarding physical activity and sports participation;

(d) integrate physical activity into a broader health-promotion and disease-prevention effort through Federal agencies and the private sector; and

(e) target all Americans, with particular emphasis on children and adolescents, as well as populations or communities in which specific risks or disparities in participation in, access to, or knowledge about the benefits of physical activity have been identified.

Sec. 2. The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

(a) There is hereby established the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

(b) The Council shall be composed of up to 20 members appointed by the President. The President may designate one or more members to be Chair or Vice Chair. Each member shall serve for a term of 2 years and may continue to serve after the expiration of that term until a successor is appointed.

Sec. 3. Functions of the Council.

(a) The Council shall advise the President, through the Secretary, concerning progress made in carrying out the provisions of this order and shall recommend to the President, through the Secretary, actions to accelerate progress.

(b) The Council shall advise the Secretary on ways to enhance opportunities for participation in physical fitness and sports. Recommendations may address, but are not necessarily limited to, public awareness campaigns, Federal, State, and local physical activity initiatives, and partnership opportunities between public- and private-sector health-promotion entities.

(c) The Council shall function as a liaison to relevant State, local, and private entities in order to advise the Secretary regarding opportunities to extend and improve physical activity programs and services at both the local and national levels.

(d) The Council shall monitor the need for the enhancement of programs and educational and promotional materials sponsored, overseen, or disseminated by the Council, and shall advise the Secretary as necessary concerning such need.

Sec. 4. Administration.

(a) Each Federal agency shall, to the extent permitted by law and subject to available funds, furnish such information and assistance to the Secretary and the Council as they may request.

(b) The members of the Council shall serve without compensation for their work on the Council. Members of the Council may, however, receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in the Government (5 U.S.C. 5701–5707).

(c) To the extent permitted by law, the Secretary shall furnish the Council with necessary staff, supplies, facilities, and other administrative services. The expenses of the Council shall be paid from funds available to the Secretary.

(d) The Secretary shall appoint an Executive Director of the Council who shall serve as a liaison to the Secretary and the White House on matters and activities pertaining to the Council.

(e) The Council may establish subcommittees as appropriate to aid in its work. Such subcommittees shall meet on a voluntary basis and be defined by objectives established in coordination with and agreed upon by the Secretary and the President.

(f) The seal prescribed by Executive Order 10830 of July 24, 1959, as amended, shall be the seal of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports established by this order.

Sec. 5. General Provisions.

(a) Insofar as the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.) (Act), may apply to the Administration of any portion of this order, any functions of the President under the Act, except that of reporting to the Congress, shall be performed by the Secretary in accordance with the guidelines and procedures issued by the Administrator of General Services.

(b) In accordance with the Act, the Council shall terminate 2 years from the date of this order, unless extended by the President.

(c) Executive Order 12345 of February 2, 1982, as amended, is revoked.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 6, 2002.

Executive Order 13266 of June 20, 2002**Activities To Promote Personal Fitness**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to improve the efficiency and coordination of Federal policies related to personal fitness of the general public, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. This order is issued consistent with the following findings and principles:

(a) Growing scientific evidence indicates that an increasing number of Americans are suffering from negligible physical activity, poor dietary habits, insufficient utilization of preventive health screenings, and engaging in risky behaviors such as abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs.

(b) Existing information on the importance of appropriate physical activity, diet, preventive health screenings, and avoiding harmful substances is often not received by the public, or, if received, is not acted on sufficiently.

(c) Individuals of all ages, locations, and levels of personal fitness can benefit from some level of appropriate physical activity, dietary guidance, preventive health screening, and making healthy choices.

(d) While personal fitness is an individual responsibility, the Federal Government may, within the authority and funds otherwise available, expand the opportunities for individuals to empower themselves to improve their general health. Such opportunities may include improving the flow of information about personal fitness, assisting in the utilization of that information, increasing the accessibility of resources for physical activity, and reducing barriers to achieving good personal fitness.

Sec. 2. Agency Responsibilities in Promoting Personal Fitness.

(a) The Secretaries of Agriculture, Education, Health and Human Services (HHS), Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Labor, Transportation, and Veterans Affairs, and the Director of the Office of National Drug Policy shall review and evaluate the policies, programs, and regulations of their respective departments and offices that in any way relate to the personal fitness of the general public. Based on that review, the Secretaries and the Director shall determine whether existing policies, programs, and regulations of their respective departments and offices should be modified or whether new policies or programs could be implemented. These new policies and programs shall be consistent with otherwise available authority and appropriated funds, and shall improve the Federal Government's assistance of individuals, private organizations, and State and local governments to (i) increase physical activity; (ii) promote responsible dietary habits; (iii) increase utilization of preventive health screenings; and (iv) encourage healthy choices concerning alcohol, tobacco, drugs, and safety among the general public.

(b) Each department and office included in section 2(a) shall report to the President, through the Secretary of Health and Human Services, its proposed actions within 90 days of the date of this order.

(c) There shall be a Personal Fitness Interagency Working Group (Working Group), composed of the Secretaries or Director of the departments and office included in section 2(a) (or their designees) and chaired by the Secretary of HHS or his designee. In order to improve efficiency through information sharing and to eliminate waste and overlap, the Working Group shall work to ensure the cooperation of Federal agencies in coordinating Federal personal fitness activities. The Working Group shall meet subject to the call of the Chair, but not less than twice a year. The Department of Health and Human Services shall provide such administrative support to the Working Group as the Secretary of HHS deems necessary. Each member of the Working Group shall be a full-time or permanent part-time officer or employee of the Federal Government.

Sec. 3. *General Provisions.* This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and it is not intended to, 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 departments, agencies or entities, its officers or employees, or any person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 20, 2002.

Executive Order 13267 of June 20, 2002

Establishing a Transition Planning Office for the Department of Homeland Security Within the Office of Management and Budget

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Establishment.* I hereby establish within the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a Transition Planning Office for the Department of Homeland Security (the “Transition Planning Office”), to be headed by the Director of the Transition Planning Office for the Department of Homeland Security (the “Director for Transition Planning”).

Sec. 2. *Missions.* The missions of the Transition Planning Office shall be to:

(a) coordinate, guide, and conduct transition and related planning throughout the executive branch of the United States Government in preparation for establishment of the proposed Department of Homeland Security; and

(b) consistent with Presidential guidance, work with the Congress as it considers legislation to establish that Department.

Sec. 3. *Administration.* (a) The Director of OMB shall ensure that the Transition Planning Office receives appropriate personnel (including detailees and assignees, as appropriate), funding, and administrative support for the Office, subject to the availability of appropriations. The Director of OMB is authorized to make expenditures under section 522 of title 31, United States Code, as may be appropriate to carry out this order.

(b) If an individual who is an Assistant to the President is appointed to serve simultaneously as Director for Transition Planning, the functioning, personnel, funds, records, and property of the office of the Assistant to the President and the office of the Director for Transition Planning shall be kept separate in the same manner as if the two offices were headed by two different individuals.

Sec. 4. *Other Departments and Agencies.* This order does not alter the existing authorities of United States Government departments and agencies. In carrying out the missions set forth in section 2 of this order, all executive departments and agencies are directed to assist the Director for Transi-

tion Planning and the Transition Planning Office to the extent permitted by law.

Sec. 5. Termination. The Transition Planning Office, and all the authorities of this order, shall terminate within 90 days after the date on which legislation creating the Department of Homeland Security is enacted, or within 1 year of the date of this order, whichever occurs first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 20, 2002.

Executive Order 13268 of July 2, 2002

**Termination of Emergency With Respect to the Taliban and
Amendment of Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001**

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.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*) (NEA), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, find that the situation that gave rise to the declaration of a national emergency in Executive Order 13129 of July 4, 1999, with respect to the Taliban, 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, has been significantly altered given the success of the military campaign in Afghanistan, and hereby revoke that order and terminate the national emergency declared in that order with respect to the Taliban. At the same time, and in order to take additional steps with respect to the grave acts of terrorism and threats of terrorism committed by foreign terrorists, the continuing and immediate threat of further attacks on United States nationals or the United States, and the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001, I hereby order:

Section 1. The Annex to Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001, is amended by adding thereto the following persons in appropriate alphabetical order:

Mohammed Omar (aka, Amir al-Mumineen [Commander of the Faithful])
The Taliban.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this order and Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001, the term “the Taliban” is also known as the “Taleban,” “Islamic Movement of Taliban,” “the Taliban Islamic Movement,” “Talibano Islami Tahrik,” and “Tahrike Islami’a Taliban”. The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to modify the definition of the term “the Taliban,” as appropriate.

Sec. 3. 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. 4. Pursuant to section 202 of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1622), termination of the national emergency with respect to the Taliban shall not affect any action taken or proceeding pending not finally concluded or determined as of the date of this order, or any action or proceeding based on any act committed prior to the date of this order, or any rights or duties that matured or penalties that were incurred prior to the date of this order.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 2, 2002.

Executive Order 13269 of July 3, 2002

Expedited Naturalization of Aliens and Noncitizen Nationals Serving in an Active-Duty Status During the War on Terrorism

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 329 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1440) (the “Act”), and solely in order to provide expedited naturalization for aliens and noncitizen nationals serving in an active-duty status in the Armed Forces of the United States during the period of the war against terrorists of global reach, it is hereby ordered as follows:

For the purpose of determining qualification for the exception from the usual requirements for naturalization, I designate as a period in which the Armed Forces of the United States were engaged in armed conflict with a hostile foreign force the period beginning on September 11, 2001. Such period will be deemed to terminate on a date designated by future Executive Order. Those persons serving honorably in active-duty status in the Armed Forces of the United States, during the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and terminating on the date to be so designated, are eligible for naturalization in accordance with the statutory exception to the naturalization requirements, as provided in section 329 of the Act. Nothing contained in this order is intended to affect, nor does it affect, any other power, right, or obligation of the United States, its agencies, officers, employees, or any other person under Federal law or the law of nations.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 3, 2002.

Executive Order 13270 of July 3, 2002

Tribal Colleges and Universities

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. There is a unique relationship between the United States and Indian tribes, and a special relationship between the United States and Alaska Native entities. It is the policy of the Federal Government that this Nation's commitment to educational excellence and opportunity must extend as well to the tribal colleges and universities (tribal colleges) that serve Indian tribes and Alaska Native entities. The President's Board of Advisors on Tribal Colleges and Universities (the "Board") and the White House Initiative on Tribal Colleges and Universities (WHITCU) established by this order shall ensure that this national policy regarding tribal colleges is carried out with direct accountability at the highest levels of the Federal Government.

Tribal colleges are both integral and essential to their communities. Often they are the only postsecondary institutions within some of our Nation's poorest rural areas. They fulfill a vital role: in maintaining and preserving irreplaceable languages and cultural traditions; in offering a high-quality college education to younger students; and in providing job training and other career-building programs to adults and senior citizens. Tribal colleges provide crucial services in communities that continue to suffer high rates of unemployment and the resulting social and economic distress.

The Federal Government's commitment to tribal colleges is reaffirmed and the private sector can and should contribute to the colleges' educational and cultural missions.

Finally, postsecondary institutions can play a vital role in promoting excellence in early childhood, elementary, and secondary education. The Federal Government will therefore work to implement the innovations and reforms of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (Public Law 107-110) in partnership with tribal colleges and their American Indian and Alaska Native communities.

Sec. 2. Definition of Tribal Colleges and Universities. Tribal colleges are those institutions cited in section 532 of the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 301 note), any other institution that qualifies for funding under the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), and Diné College, authorized in the Navajo Community College Assistance Act of 1978, Public Law 95-471, title II (25 U.S.C. 640a note).

Sec. 3. Board of Advisors. (a) *Establishment.* There shall be established in the Department of Education a Presidential advisory committee entitled the President's Board of Advisors on Tribal Colleges and Universities (the "Board").

(b) *Membership.* The Board shall consist of not more than 15 members who shall be appointed by the President, one of whom shall be designated by the President as Chair. The Board shall include representatives of tribal colleges and may also include representatives of the higher, early childhood, elementary, and secondary education communities; tribal officials;

health, business, and financial institutions; private foundations; and such other persons as the President deems appropriate.

(c) *Functions.* The Board shall provide advice regarding the progress made by Federal agencies toward fulfilling the purposes and objectives of this order. The Board also shall provide recommendations to the President, through the Secretary of Education (Secretary), on ways the Federal Government can help tribal colleges:

- (1) use long-term development, endowment building, and planning to strengthen institutional viability;
- (2) improve financial management and security, obtain private-sector funding support, and expand and complement Federal education initiatives;
- (3) develop institutional capacity through the use of new and emerging technologies offered by both the Federal and private sectors;
- (4) enhance physical infrastructure to facilitate more efficient operation and effective recruitment and retention of students and faculty; and
- (5) help implement the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 and meet other high standards of educational achievement.

(d) *Meetings.* The Board shall meet at least annually, at the request of the Secretary, to provide advice and consultation on tribal colleges and relevant Federal and private-sector activities, and to transmit reports and present recommendations.

Sec. 4. *White House Initiative on Tribal Colleges and Universities.* There shall be established in the Department of Education, Office of the Secretary, the White House Initiative on Tribal Colleges and Universities (WHITCU). The WHITCU shall:

- (a) provide the staff support for the Board;
- (b) assist the Secretary in the role of liaison between the executive branch and tribal colleges; and
- (c) serve the Secretary in carrying out the Secretary's responsibilities under this order.

Sec. 5. *Department and Agency Participation.* Each participating executive department and agency (agency), as determined by the Secretary, shall appoint a senior official who is a full-time officer of the Federal Government and who is responsible for management or program administration. The official shall report directly to the agency head, or to the agency head's designee, on agency activity under this order and serve as liaison to the WHITCU. To the extent permitted by law and regulation, each agency shall provide appropriate information as requested by the WHITCU staff pursuant to this order.

Sec. 6. *Three-Year Federal Plan.*

(a) *Content.* Each agency identified by the Secretary shall develop and implement a Three-Year Plan of the agency's efforts to fulfill the purposes of this order. These Three-Year Plans shall include annual performance indicators and appropriate measurable objectives for the agency. Among other relevant issues, the plans shall address how the agency intends to increase the capacity of tribal colleges to compete effectively for any available grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and any other Federal resources,

and to encourage tribal colleges to participate in Federal programs. The plans also may emphasize access to high-quality educational opportunities for economically disadvantaged Indian students, consistent with requirements of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001; the preservation and revitalization of tribal languages and cultural traditions; and innovative approaches to better link tribal colleges with early childhood, elementary, and secondary education programs. The agency's performance indicators and objectives should be clearly reflected in the agency's annual budget submission to the Office of Management and Budget. To facilitate the attainment of these performance indicators and objectives, the head of each agency identified by the Secretary, shall provide, as appropriate, technical assistance and information to tribal colleges regarding the program activities of the agency and the preparation of applications or proposals for grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements.

(b) *Submission.* Each agency shall submit its Three-Year Plan to the WHITCU. In consultation with the Board, the WHITCU shall then review these Three-Year Plans and develop an integrated Three-Year Plan for Assistance to Tribal Colleges, which the Secretary shall review and submit to the President. Agencies may revise their Three-Year Plans within the three-year period.

(c) *Annual Performance Reports.* Each agency shall submit to the WHITCU an Annual Performance Report that measures the agency's performance against the objectives set forth in its Three-Year Plan. In consultation with the Board, the WHITCU shall review and combine Annual Performance Reports into one annual report, which shall be submitted to the Secretary for review, in consultation with the Office of Management and Budget.

Sec. 7. *Private Sector.* In cooperation with the Board, the WHITCU shall encourage the private sector to assist tribal colleges through increased use of such strategies as:

(a) matching funds to support increased endowments;

(b) developing expertise and more effective ways to manage finances, improve information systems, build facilities, and improve course offerings; and

(c) increasing resources for and training of faculty.

Sec. 8. *Termination.* The Board shall terminate 2 years after the date of this order unless the Board is renewed by the President prior to the end of that 2-year period.

Sec. 9. *Administration.* (a) *Compensation.* Members of the Board shall serve without compensation, but shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in Government service (5 U.S.C. 5701–5707).

(b) *Funding.* The Board and the WHITCU shall be funded by the Department of Education.

(c) *Administrative Support.* The Department of Education shall provide appropriate administrative services and staff support for the Board and the WHITCU. With the consent of the Department of Education, other agencies participating in the WHITCU shall provide administrative support (including detailees) to the WHITCU consistent with statutory authority. The

Board and the WHITCU each shall have a staff and shall be supported at appropriate levels commensurate with that of similar White House Initiative Offices.

(d) *General Provisions.* Insofar as the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.) (the “Act”), may apply to the administration of any portion of this order, any functions of the President under the Act, except that of reporting to the Congress, shall be performed by the Secretary of Education in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Administrator of General Services.

Sec. 10. *Revocation.* Executive Order 13021 of October 19, 1996, as amended, is revoked.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 3, 2002.

Executive Order 13271 of July 9, 2002

Establishment of the Corporate Fraud Task Force

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to strengthen the efforts of the Department of Justice and Federal, State, and local agencies to investigate and prosecute significant financial crimes, recover the proceeds of such crimes, and ensure just and effective punishment of those who perpetrate financial crimes, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Establishment.* The Attorney General shall immediately establish within the Department of Justice a Corporate Fraud Task Force (Task Force). Without regard to any other provision of this order, the Task Force shall be subject to the authority of the Attorney General under applicable law.

Sec. 2. *Membership and Operation.* Subject to section 4 of this order, the Task Force shall have the following members:

- (a) the Deputy Attorney General, who shall serve as Chair;
- (b) the Assistant Attorney General (Criminal Division);
- (c) the Assistant Attorney General (Tax Division);
- (d) the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
- (e) the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York;
- (f) the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York;
- (g) the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois;
- (h) the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania;
- (i) the United States Attorney for the Central District of California;
- (j) the United States Attorney for the Northern District of California;
- (k) the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Texas; and

(l) such other officers or employees of the Department of Justice as the Attorney General may from time to time designate.

The Deputy Attorney General shall convene and direct the work of the Task Force in fulfilling all its functions under this order. The Deputy Attorney General may permit, when he deems it appropriate, the designee of a member of the Task Force, including those designated under section 4 of this order, to participate in lieu of the member. The Deputy Attorney General shall convene the first meeting of the Task Force within 10 days of the date of this order and shall thereafter convene the Task Force at such times as he deems appropriate.

Sec. 3. Functions. Consistent with the constitutional authority of the President, the authorities assigned to the Attorney General by law, and other applicable law, the Task Force shall:

(a) provide direction for the investigation and prosecution of cases of securities fraud, accounting fraud, mail and wire fraud, money laundering, tax fraud based on such predicate offenses, and other related financial crimes committed by commercial entities and directors, officers, professional advisers, and employees thereof (hereinafter “financial crimes”), when such cases are determined by the Deputy Attorney General, for purposes of this order, to be significant;

(b) provide recommendations to the Attorney General for allocation and reallocation of resources of the Department of Justice for investigation and prosecution of significant financial crimes, recovery of proceeds from such crimes to the extent permitted by law, and other matters determined by the Task Force from time to time to be of the highest priority in the investigation and prosecution of such crimes; and

(c) make recommendations to the President, through the Attorney General, from time to time for:

(i) action to enhance cooperation among departments, agencies, and entities of the Federal Government in the investigation and prosecution of significant financial crimes;

(ii) action to enhance cooperation among Federal, State, and local authorities responsible for the investigation and prosecution of significant financial crimes;

(iii) changes in rules, regulations, or policy to improve the effective investigation and prosecution of significant financial crimes; and

(iv) recommendations to the Congress regarding such measures as the President may judge necessary and expedient relating to significant financial crimes, or the investigation or prosecution thereof.

Sec. 4. Additional Participation for Specified Functions. In the Task Force’s performance of the functions set forth in subsection 3(c) of this order, and to the extent permitted by law, the following officers of the executive branch shall be members of the Task Force in addition to such other officers of the Federal Government as the Deputy Attorney General deems appropriate:

(a) the Secretary of the Treasury;

(b) the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission;

(c) the Chairman of the Commodities Futures Trading Commission;

(d) the Chairman of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; and

(e) the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

Sec. 5. *Internal Management Purpose.* This order is intended to improve the internal management of the Federal Government. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity or otherwise against the United States, its departments, agencies, entities, instrumentalities, officers, or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 6. *Termination.* The Task Force shall terminate when directed by the President or, with the approval of the President, by the Attorney General.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 9, 2002.

Executive Order 13272 of August 13, 2002

Proper Consideration of Small Entities in Agency Rulemaking

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. *General Requirements.* Each agency shall establish procedures and policies to promote compliance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) (the “Act”). Agencies shall thoroughly review draft rules to assess and take appropriate account of the potential impact on small businesses, small governmental jurisdictions, and small organizations, as provided by the Act. The Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (Advocacy) shall remain available to advise agencies in performing that review consistent with the provisions of the Act.

Sec. 2. *Responsibilities of Advocacy.* Consistent with the requirements of the Act, other applicable law, and Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993, as amended, Advocacy:

(a) shall notify agency heads from time to time of the requirements of the Act, including by issuing notifications with respect to the basic requirements of the Act within 90 days of the date of this order;

(b) shall provide training to agencies on compliance with the Act; and

(c) may provide comment on draft rules to the agency that has proposed or intends to propose the rules and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of the Office of Management and Budget (OIRA).

Sec. 3. *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies.* Consistent with the requirements of the Act and applicable law, agencies shall:

(a) Within 180 days of the date of this order, issue written procedures and policies, consistent with the Act, to ensure that the potential impacts of agencies’ draft rules on small businesses, small governmental jurisdictions, and small organizations are properly considered during the rule-

making process. Agency heads shall submit, no later than 90 days from the date of this order, their written procedures and policies to Advocacy for comment. Prior to issuing final procedures and policies, agencies shall consider any such comments received within 60 days from the date of the submission of the agencies' procedures and policies to Advocacy. Except to the extent otherwise specifically provided by statute or Executive Order, agencies shall make the final procedures and policies available to the public through the Internet or other easily accessible means;

(b) Notify Advocacy of any draft rules that may have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Act. Such notifications shall be made (i) when the agency submits a draft rule to OIRA under Executive Order 12866 if that order requires such submission, or (ii) if no submission to OIRA is so required, at a reasonable time prior to publication of the rule by the agency; and

(c) Give every appropriate consideration to any comments provided by Advocacy regarding a draft rule. Consistent with applicable law and appropriate protection of executive deliberations and legal privileges, an agency shall include, in any explanation or discussion accompanying publication in the **Federal Register** of a final rule, the agency's response to any written comments submitted by Advocacy on the proposed rule that preceded the final rule; provided, however, that such inclusion is not required if the head of the agency certifies that the public interest is not served thereby.

Agencies and Advocacy may, to the extent permitted by law, engage in an exchange of data and research, as appropriate, to foster the purposes of the Act.

Sec. 4. Definitions. Terms defined in section 601 of title 5, United States Code, including the term "agency," shall have the same meaning in this order.

Sec. 5. Preservation of Authority. Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or affect the authority of the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to supervise the Small Business Administration as provided in the first sentence of section 2(b)(1) of Public Law 85-09536 (15 U.S.C. 633(b)(1)).

Sec. 6. Reporting. For the purpose of promoting compliance with this order, Advocacy shall submit a report not less than annually to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget on the extent of compliance with this order by agencies.

Sec. 7. Confidentiality. Consistent with existing law, Advocacy may publicly disclose information that it receives from the agencies in the course of carrying out this order only to the extent that such information already has been lawfully and publicly disclosed by OIRA or the relevant rule-making agency.

Sec. 8. Judicial Review. This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the Federal Government. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable

at law or equity, against the United States, its departments, agencies, or other entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 13, 2002.

Executive Order 13273 of August 21, 2002

**Further 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 section 1 of title II of the Act of June 15, 1917, as amended (50 U.S.C. 191) (the “Act”), and in addition to the finding in Executive Order 10173 of October 18, 1950, and any other declaration or finding in force under section 1 of the Act, I find that the security of the United States is endangered by reason of disturbances in the international relations of the United States that have existed since the terrorist attacks on the United States of September 11, 2001, and that such disturbances continue to endanger such relations, and hereby order that:

Part 6 of Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by:

(a) Adding after section 6.01–5 the following new section:

“6.01–6 Area Commander. “Area Commander,” as used in this part, means the officer of the Coast Guard designated by the Commandant to command a Coast Guard Area.”; and

(b) Amending section 6.04–1 to read as follows:

“6.04–1 Enforcement. (a) The rules and regulations in this part shall be enforced by the Captain of the Port under the supervision and general direction of the District Commander, Area Commander, and the Commandant. All authority and power vested in the Captain of the Port by the regulations in this part shall be deemed vested in and may be exercised by the District Commander, Area Commander, and the Commandant.

(b) The rules and regulations in this part may be enforced by any other officer or petty officer of the Coast Guard designated by the District Commander, Area Commander, or the Commandant.

(c) Any authority or power under this part vested in, delegated to, or exercised by a member of the Coast Guard shall be subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating.”.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 21, 2002.

Executive Order 13274 of September 18, 2002

Environmental Stewardship and Transportation Infrastructure Project Reviews

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and to enhance environmental stewardship and streamline the environmental review and development of transportation infrastructure projects, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. The development and implementation of transportation infrastructure projects in an efficient and environmentally sound manner is essential to the well-being of the American people and a strong American economy. Executive departments and agencies (agencies) shall take appropriate actions, to the extent consistent with applicable law and available resources, to promote environmental stewardship in the Nation's transportation system and expedite environmental reviews of high-priority transportation infrastructure projects.

Sec. 2. Actions. (a) For transportation infrastructure projects, agencies shall, in support of the Department of Transportation, formulate and implement administrative, policy, and procedural mechanisms that enable each agency required by law to conduct environmental reviews (reviews) with respect to such projects to ensure completion of such reviews in a timely and environmentally responsible manner.

(b) In furtherance of the policy set forth in section 1 of this order, the Secretary of Transportation, in coordination with agencies as appropriate, shall advance environmental stewardship through cooperative actions with project sponsors to promote protection and enhancement of the natural and human environment in the planning, development, operation, and maintenance of transportation facilities and services.

(c) The Secretary of Transportation shall designate for the purposes of this order a list of high-priority transportation infrastructure projects that should receive expedited agency reviews and shall amend such list from time to time as the Secretary deems appropriate. For projects on the Secretary's list, agencies shall to the maximum extent practicable expedite their reviews for relevant permits or other approvals, and take related actions as necessary, consistent with available resources and applicable laws, including those relating to safety, public health, and environmental protection.

Sec. 3. Interagency Task Force. (a) *Establishment.* There is established, within the Department of Transportation for administrative purposes, the interagency "Transportation Infrastructure Streamlining Task Force" (Task Force) to: (i) monitor and assist agencies in their efforts to expedite a review of transportation infrastructure projects and issue permits or similar actions, as necessary; (ii) review projects, at least quarterly, on the list of priority projects pursuant to section 2(c) of this order; and (iii) identify and promote policies that can effectively streamline the process required to provide approvals for transportation infrastructure projects, in compliance with applicable law, while maintaining safety, public health, and environmental protection.

(b) *Membership and Operation.* The Task Force shall promote inter-agency cooperation and the establishment of appropriate mechanisms to

coordinate Federal, State, tribal, and local agency consultation, review, approval, and permitting of transportation infrastructure projects. The Task Force shall consist exclusively of the following officers of the United States: the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Transportation (who shall chair the Task Force), Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Defense, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality. A member of the Task Force may designate, to perform the Task Force functions of the member, any person who is part of the member's department, agency, or office and who is either an officer of the United States appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate or a member of the Senior Executive Service. The Task Force shall report to the President through the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

Sec. 4. Report. At least once each year, the Task Force shall submit to the President a report that: (a) Describes the results of the coordinated and expedited reviews on a project-by-project basis, and identifies those procedures and actions that proved to be most useful and appropriate in coordinating and expediting the review of the projects.

(b) Identifies substantive and procedural requirements of Federal, State, tribal, and local laws, regulations, and Executive Orders that are inconsistent with, duplicative of, or are structured so as to restrict their efficient implementation with other applicable requirements.

(c) Makes recommendations regarding those additional actions that could be taken to: (i) address the coordination and expediting of reviews of transportation infrastructure projects by simplifying and harmonizing applicable substantive and procedural requirements; and (ii) elevate and resolve controversies among Federal, State, tribal, and local agencies related to the review or impacts of transportation infrastructure projects in a timely manner.

(d) Provides any other recommendations that would, in the judgement of the Task Force, advance the policy set forth in section 1 of this order.

Sec. 5. Preservation of Authority. Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budget, administrative, and legislative proposals.

Sec. 6. Judicial Review. This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the Federal Government and is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 18, 2002.

EO 13275

Title 3—The President

Executive Order 13275 of October 7, 2002

Creating a Board of Inquiry To Report on Certain Labor Disputes Affecting the Maritime Industry of the United States

WHEREAS, there exists a labor dispute between, on the one hand, employees represented by the International Longshore and Warehouse Union and, on the other hand, employers and the bargaining association of employers who are (1) U.S. and foreign steamship companies operating ships or employed as agents for ships engaged in service to or from the Pacific Coast ports in California, Oregon, and Washington, and (2) stevedore and terminal companies operating at ports in California, Oregon, and Washington; and

WHEREAS, such dispute has resulted in a lock-out that affects a substantial part of the maritime industry, an industry engaged in trade, commerce, transportation (including the transportation of military supplies), transmission, and communication among the several States and with foreign nations; and

WHEREAS, a continuation of this lock-out, if permitted to continue, will imperil the national health and safety;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 206 of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 (61 Stat. 155; 29 U.S.C. 176) (the “Act”), I hereby create a Board of Inquiry consisting of such members as I shall appoint to inquire into the issues involved in such dispute.

The Board shall have powers and duties as set forth in title II of the Act. The Board shall report to me in accordance with the provisions of section 206 of the Act no later than October 8, 2002.

Upon the submission of its report, the Board shall continue in existence in order to perform any additional functions under the Act, including those functions set forth in section 209(b), but shall terminate no later than upon completion of such functions.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 7, 2002.

Executive Order 13276 of November 15, 2002

Delegation of Responsibilities Concerning Undocumented Aliens Interdicted or Intercepted in the Caribbean Region

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 section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in order to delegate appropriate responsibilities to Federal agencies for responding to migration of undocumented aliens in the Caribbean region, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. *Duties and Authorities of Agency Heads.* Consistent with applicable law,

(a)(i) The Attorney General may maintain custody, at any location he deems appropriate, of any undocumented aliens he has reason to believe are seeking to enter the United States and who are interdicted or intercepted in the Caribbean region. In this regard, the Attorney General shall provide and operate a facility, or facilities, to house and provide for the needs of any such aliens. Such a facility may be located at Guantanamo Bay Naval Base or any other appropriate location.

(ii) The Attorney General may conduct any screening of such aliens that he deems appropriate, including screening to determine whether such aliens should be returned to their country of origin or transit, or whether they are persons in need of protection who should not be returned without their consent. If the Attorney General institutes such screening, then until a determination is made, the Attorney General shall provide for the custody, care, safety, transportation, and other needs of the aliens. The Attorney General shall continue to provide for the custody, care, safety, transportation, and other needs of aliens who are determined not to be persons in need of protection until such time as they are returned to their country of origin or transit.

(b) The Secretary of State shall provide for the custody, care, safety, transportation, and other needs of undocumented aliens interdicted or intercepted in the Caribbean region whom the Attorney General has identified as persons in need of protection. The Secretary of State shall provide for and execute a process for resettling such persons in need of protection, as appropriate, in countries other than their country of origin, and shall also undertake such diplomatic efforts as may be necessary to address the problem of illegal migration of aliens in the Caribbean region and to facilitate the return of those aliens who are determined not to be persons in need of protection.

(c)(i) The Secretary of Defense shall make available to the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, for the housing and care of any undocumented aliens interdicted or intercepted in the Caribbean region and taken into their custody, any facilities at Guantanamo Bay Naval Base that are excess to current military needs and the provision of which does not interfere with the operation and security of the base. The Secretary of Defense shall be responsible for providing access to such facilities and perimeter security. The Attorney General and the Secretary of State, respectively, shall be responsible for reimbursement for necessary supporting utilities.

(ii) In the event of a mass migration in the Caribbean region, the Secretary of Defense shall provide support to the Attorney General and the Secretary of State in carrying out the duties described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section regarding the custody, care, safety, transportation, and other needs of the aliens, and shall assume primary responsibility for these duties on a nonreimbursable basis as necessary to contain the threat to national security posed by the migration. The Secretary of Defense shall also provide support to the Coast Guard in carrying out the duties described in Executive Order 12807 of May 24, 1992, regarding interdiction of migrants.

Sec. 2. *Definitions.* For purposes of this order, the term “mass migration” means a migration of undocumented aliens that is of such magnitude and

duration that it poses a threat to the national security of the United States, as determined by the President.

Sec. 3. Scope.

(a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect the authorities and responsibilities set forth in Executive Order 12807 of May 24, 1992.

(b) Nothing in this order shall be construed to make reviewable in any judicial or administrative proceeding, or otherwise, any action, omission, or matter that otherwise would not be reviewable.

(c) This order is intended only to improve the management of the executive branch. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity or otherwise against the United States, its departments, agencies, entities, instrumentalities, officers, employees, or any other person.

(d) Any agency assigned any duties by this order may use the provisions of the Economy Act, 31 U.S.C. 1535 and 1536, to carry out such duties, to the extent permitted by such Act.

(e) This order shall not be construed to require any procedure to determine whether a person is a refugee or otherwise in need of protection.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 15, 2002.

Executive Order 13277 of November 19, 2002

Delegation of Certain Authorities and Assignment of Certain Functions Under the Trade Act of 2002

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including the Trade Act of 2002 (the “Act”) (Public Law 107–210) and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Trade Promotion. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) of this section, the authorities granted to and functions specifically assigned to the President under Division B of the Act are delegated and assigned, respectively, to the United States Trade Representative (U.S. Trade Representative).

(b) The exercise of the following authorities of, and functions specifically assigned to the President, under Division B of the Act are reserved to the President:

- (1) Section 2102(c)(1), (c)(6), (c)(10) and (e) of the Act;
- (2) Section 2103(a)(1), (a)(4), (a)(6), b(1), (c)(1)(B)(i), and (c)(2) of the Act;
- (3) Section 2105(a)(1) of the Act; and
- (4) Section 2108(b) of the Act.

(c) (i) The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor and the U.S. Trade Representative, shall carry out the functions of section 2102(c)(2) of the Act with respect to establishing consultative mechanisms. The U.S. Trade Representative, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Labor, shall carry out the reporting function under section 2102(c)(2).

(ii) The Secretary of State, in consultation with the U.S. Trade Representative, shall carry out the functions under section 2102(c)(3) of the Act with respect to establishing consultative mechanisms, with the advice and assistance of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Commerce and, as the Secretary of State determines appropriate, the heads of such other departments and agencies. The U.S. Trade Representative, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall carry out the reporting function under section 2103(c)(3).

(iii) The U.S. Trade Representative shall carry out the functions under section 2102(c)(5) of the Act. The U.S. Trade Representative shall, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, carry out the reporting function and the function of making a report available under section 2102(c)(5).

(iv) The Secretary of Labor shall carry out section 2102(c)(7) of the Act, in consultation with the Secretary of State.

(v) The Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the U.S. Trade Representative, shall carry out the functions under section 2102(c)(8) and (c)(9).

(vi) The Secretary of the Treasury shall carry out section 2102(c)(12) of the Act, including any appropriate consultations with the Congress relating thereto.

Sec. 2. *Andean Trade.* (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the authorities granted and the functions specifically assigned to the President under Division C of the Act are delegated and assigned respectively, to the U.S. Trade Representative, in consultation with the Secretaries of State, Commerce, the Treasury, and Labor.

(b) The exercise of the following authorities of, and functions specifically assigned to, the President under Division C of the Act are reserved to the President:

(i) The authority to proclaim under sections 204(b)(1) and 204(b)(3)(B)(ii), and the authority to designate beneficiary countries under section 204(b)(6)(B), of the Andean Trade Preference Act as amended by section 3103(a)(2) of the Act; and

(ii) The authority to make determinations under section 203(e)(1)(B) of the Andean Trade Preference Act as amended by section 3103(b) of the Act.

(c) The head of the executive department of which the United States Customs Service is a part shall take such actions to carry out determinations and actions pursuant to the Andean Trade Preference Act, as amended, as directed pursuant to the authority delegated to the U.S. Trade Representative under this order.

Sec. 3. *Guidance for Exercising Authority and Performing Duties.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect the func-

tions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budget, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) In exercising authority delegated by, or performing functions assigned in, this order, and in performing duties related to the trade agreements program as defined in Executive Order 11846, officers of the United States:

(i) Shall ensure that all actions taken by them are consistent with the President's constitutional authority to (A) conduct the foreign affairs of the United States, including the commencement, conduct, and termination of negotiations with foreign countries and international organizations, (B) withhold information the disclosure of which could impair the foreign relations, the national security, the deliberative processes of the Executive, or the performance of the Executive's constitutional duties, (C) recommend for congressional consideration such measures as the President may judge necessary or expedient, and (D) supervise the unitary executive branch;

(ii) May redelegate authority delegated by this order and may further assign functions assigned by this order to officers of any other department or agency within the executive branch to the extent permitted by law and such redelegation or further assignment shall be published in the **Federal Register**; and

(iii) Shall consult the Attorney General as appropriate in implementing this subsection.

Sec. 4. Amendment to Executive Order 11846. Section 1 of Executive Order 11846 of March 27, 1975, as amended, is further amended by inserting “, Divisions B and C of the Trade Act of 2002,” after “Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended”.

Sec. 5. Judicial Review. This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the Federal Government and is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 19, 2002.

Executive Order 13278 of December 11, 2002

President's Commission on the United States Postal Service

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and to ensure the efficient operation of the United States Postal Service while minimizing the financial exposure of the American taxpayers, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment. There is established the President's Commission on the United States Postal Service (Commission).

Sec. 2. *Membership.* Commission shall be composed of nine members appointed by the President. The President shall designate two members of the Commission to serve as Co-Chairs.

Sec. 3. *Mission.* (a) The mission of the Commission shall be to examine the state of the United States Postal Service, and to prepare and submit to the President a report articulating a proposed vision for the future of the United States Postal Service and recommending the legislative and administrative reforms needed to ensure the viability of postal services.

(b) In fulfilling its mission, the Commission shall consider the following issues and such other issues relating to the Postal Service as the Commission determines appropriate:

(i) the role of the Postal Service in the 21st century and beyond;

(ii) the flexibility that the Postal Service should have to change prices, control costs, and adjust service in response to financial, competitive, or market pressures;

(iii) the rigidities in cost or service that limit the efficiency of the postal system;

(iv) the ability of the Postal Service, over the long term, to maintain universal mail delivery at affordable rates and cover its unfunded liabilities with minimum exposure to the American taxpayers;

(v) the extent to which postal monopoly restrictions continue to advance the public interest under evolving market conditions, and the extent to which the Postal Service competes with private sector services; and

(vi) the most appropriate governance and oversight structure for the Postal Service.

Sec. 4. *Administration.* (a) The Department of the Treasury or any organizational entity subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide administrative support and funding for the Commission. The Commission is established within the Department of the Treasury for administrative purposes only.

(b) Members of the Commission shall serve without any compensation for their work on the Commission. Members appointed from among private citizens of the United States, however, while engaged in the work of the Commission, may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in Government service (5 U.S.C. 5701–5707), to the extent funds are available.

(c) The Commission shall have a staff headed by an Executive Director.

(d) The Commission, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, may establish subcommittees, consisting of Commission members, as appropriate, to aid in its work.

(e) Consistent with such guidance as the President or, on the President's behalf, the Secretary of the Treasury, may provide, the Commission shall exchange information with and obtain advice from Members of Congress; Federal, State, local, and tribal officials; commercial, nonprofit, and residential users of the United States Postal Service; and others, as appropriate, including through public hearings.

EO 13279

Title 3—The President

(f) Insofar as the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, may apply to the Commission, any functions of the President under that Act, except for those in section 6 of that Act, shall be performed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the guidelines that have been issued by the Administrator of General Services.

(g) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budget, administrative, or legislative proposals.

Sec. 5. Report. The Commission shall submit its report, consistent with its mission set forth in section 3 of this order, to the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, not later than July 31, 2003.

Sec. 6. General Provisions. (a) This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the Federal Government and it is not intended to, and does not create, any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by a party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

(b) The Commission shall terminate 30 days after submitting its report and in no event later than August 30, 2003.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 11, 2002.

Executive Order 13279 of December 12, 2002

**Equal Protection of the Laws for Faith-Based and
Community Organizations**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 121(a) of title 40, United States Code, and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in order to guide Federal agencies in formulating and developing policies with implications for faith-based organizations and other community organizations, to ensure equal protection of the laws for faith-based and community organizations, to further the national effort to expand opportunities for, and strengthen the capacity of, faith-based and other community organizations so that they may better meet social needs in America's communities, and to ensure the economical and efficient administration and completion of Government contracts, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Definitions. For purposes of this order:

(a) "Federal financial assistance" means assistance that non-Federal entities receive or administer in the form of grants, contracts, loans, loan guarantees, property, cooperative agreements, food commodities, direct appropriations, or other assistance, but does not include a tax credit, deduction, or exemption.

(b) "Social service program" means a program that is administered by the Federal Government, or by a State or local government using Federal

financial assistance, and that provides services directed at reducing poverty, improving opportunities for low-income children, revitalizing low-income communities, empowering low-income families and low-income individuals to become self-sufficient, or otherwise helping people in need. Such programs include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) child care services, protective services for children and adults, services for children and adults in foster care, adoption services, services related to the management and maintenance of the home, day care services for adults, and services to meet the special needs of children, older individuals, and individuals with disabilities (including physical, mental, or emotional disabilities);

(ii) transportation services;

(iii) job training and related services, and employment services;

(iv) information, referral, and counseling services;

(v) the preparation and delivery of meals and services related to soup kitchens or food banks;

(vi) health support services;

(vii) literacy and mentoring programs;

(viii) services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency and substance abuse, services for the prevention of crime and the provision of assistance to the victims and the families of criminal offenders, and services related to intervention in, and prevention of, domestic violence; and

(ix) services related to the provision of assistance for housing under Federal law.

(c) “Policies that have implications for faith-based and community organizations” refers to all policies, programs, and regulations, including official guidance and internal agency procedures, that have significant effects on faith-based organizations participating in or seeking to participate in social service programs supported with Federal financial assistance.

(d) “Agency” means a department or agency in the executive branch.

(e) “Specified agency heads” mean the Attorney General, the Secretaries of Agriculture, Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, and Labor, and the Administrator of the Agency for International Development.

Sec. 2. *Fundamental Principles and Policymaking Criteria.*

In formulating and implementing policies that have implications for faith-based and community organizations, agencies that administer social service programs supported with Federal financial assistance shall, to the extent permitted by law, be guided by the following fundamental principles:

(a) Federal financial assistance for social service programs should be distributed in the most effective and efficient manner possible;

(b) The Nation’s social service capacity will benefit if all eligible organizations, including faith-based and other community organizations, are able to compete on an equal footing for Federal financial assistance used to support social service programs;

(c) No organization should be discriminated against on the basis of religion or religious belief in the administration or distribution of Federal financial assistance under social service programs;

(d) All organizations that receive Federal financial assistance under social services programs should be prohibited from discriminating against beneficiaries or potential beneficiaries of the social services programs on the basis of religion or religious belief. Accordingly, organizations, in providing services supported in whole or in part with Federal financial assistance, and in their outreach activities related to such services, should not be allowed to discriminate against current or prospective program beneficiaries on the basis of religion, a religious belief, a refusal to hold a religious belief, or a refusal to actively participate in a religious practice;

(e) The Federal Government must implement Federal programs in accordance with the Establishment Clause and the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment to the Constitution. Therefore, organizations that engage in inherently religious activities, such as worship, religious instruction, and proselytization, must offer those services separately in time or location from any programs or services supported with direct Federal financial assistance, and participation in any such inherently religious activities must be voluntary for the beneficiaries of the social service program supported with such Federal financial assistance; and

(f) Consistent with the Free Exercise Clause and the Free Speech Clause of the Constitution, faith-based organizations should be eligible to compete for Federal financial assistance used to support social service programs and to participate fully in the social service programs supported with Federal financial assistance without impairing their independence, autonomy, expression, or religious character. Accordingly, a faith-based organization that applies for or participates in a social service program supported with Federal financial assistance may retain its independence and may continue to carry out its mission, including the definition, development, practice, and expression of its religious beliefs, provided that it does not use direct Federal financial assistance to support any inherently religious activities, such as worship, religious instruction, or proselytization. Among other things, faith-based organizations that receive Federal financial assistance may use their facilities to provide social services supported with Federal financial assistance, without removing or altering religious art, icons, scriptures, or other symbols from these facilities. In addition, a faith-based organization that applies for or participates in a social service program supported with Federal financial assistance may retain religious terms in its organization's name, select its board members on a religious basis, and include religious references in its organization's mission statements and other chartering or governing documents.

Sec. 3. Agency Implementation.

(a) Specified agency heads shall, in coordination with the White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives (White House OFBCI), review and evaluate existing policies that have implications for faith-based and community organizations in order to assess the consistency of such policies with the fundamental principles and policymaking criteria articulated in section 2 of this order.

(b) Specified agency heads shall ensure that all policies that have implications for faith-based and community organizations are consistent with the

fundamental principles and policymaking criteria articulated in section 2 of this order. Therefore, specified agency heads shall, to the extent permitted by law:

(i) amend all such existing policies of their respective agencies to ensure that they are consistent with the fundamental principles and policymaking criteria articulated in section 2 of this order;

(ii) where appropriate, implement new policies for their respective agencies that are consistent with and necessary to further the fundamental principles and policymaking criteria set forth in section 2 of this order; and

(iii) implement new policies that are necessary to ensure that their respective agencies collect data regarding the participation of faith-based and community organizations in social service programs that receive Federal financial assistance.

(c) Within 90 days after the date of this order, each specified agency head shall report to the President, through the Director of the White House OFBCI, the actions it proposes to undertake to accomplish the activities set forth in sections 3(a) and (b) of this order.

Sec. 4. Amendment of Executive Order 11246.

Pursuant to section 121(a) of title 40, United States Code, and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in order to further the strong Federal interest in ensuring that the cost and progress of Federal procurement contracts are not adversely affected by an artificial restriction of the labor pool caused by the unwarranted exclusion of faith-based organizations from such contracts, section 204 of Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 204 (a) The Secretary of Labor may, when the Secretary deems that special circumstances in the national interest so require, exempt a contracting agency from the requirement of including any or all of the provisions of Section 202 of this Order in any specific contract, subcontract, or purchase order.

(b) The Secretary of Labor may, by rule or regulation, exempt certain classes of contracts, subcontracts, or purchase orders (1) whenever work is to be or has been performed outside the United States and no recruitment of workers within the limits of the United States is involved; (2) for standard commercial supplies or raw materials; (3) involving less than specified amounts of money or specified numbers of workers; or (4) to the extent that they involve subcontracts below a specified tier.

(c) Section 202 of this Order shall not apply to a Government contractor or subcontractor that is a religious corporation, association, educational institution, or society, with respect to the employment of individuals of a particular religion to perform work connected with the carrying on by such corporation, association, educational institution, or society of its activities. Such contractors and subcontractors are not exempted or excused from complying with the other requirements contained in this Order.

(d) The Secretary of Labor may also provide, by rule, regulation, or order, for the exemption of facilities of a contractor that are in all respects separate and distinct from activities of the contractor related to the performance of the contract: provided, that such an exemption will not interfere with

or impede the effectuation of the purposes of this Order: and provided further, that in the absence of such an exemption all facilities shall be covered by the provisions of this Order.”

Sec. 5. *General Provisions.*

(a) This order supplements but does not supersede the requirements contained in Executive Orders 13198 and 13199 of January 29, 2001.

(b) The agencies shall coordinate with the White House OFBCI concerning the implementation of this order.

(c) Nothing in this order shall be construed to require an agency to take any action that would impair the conduct of foreign affairs or the national security.

Sec. 6. *Responsibilities of Executive Departments and Agencies.* All executive departments and agencies (agencies) shall:

(a) designate an agency employee to serve as the liaison and point of contact with the White House OFBCI; and

(b) cooperate with the White House OFBCI and provide such information, support, and assistance to the White House OFBCI as it may request, to the extent permitted by law.

Sec. 7. *Judicial Review.*

This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch, and it is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by a party against the United States, its agencies, or entities, its officers, employees or agents, or any person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 12, 2002.

Executive Order 13280 of December 12, 2002

Responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture and the Agency for International Development With Respect to Faith-Based and Community Initiatives

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to help the Federal Government coordinate a national effort to expand opportunities for faith-based and other community organizations and to strengthen their capacity to better meet social needs in America’s communities, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Establishment of Centers for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives at the Department of Agriculture and the Agency for International Development.* (a) The Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall each establish within their respective agencies a Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives (Center).

(b) Each of these Centers shall be supervised by a Director, appointed by the agency head in consultation with the White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives (White House OFBCI).

(c) Each agency shall provide its Center with appropriate staff, administrative support, and other resources to meet its responsibilities under this order.

(d) Each Center shall begin operations no later than 45 days from the date of this order.

Sec. 2. Purpose of Executive Branch Centers for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives. The purpose of the agency Centers will be to coordinate agency efforts to eliminate regulatory, contracting, and other programmatic obstacles to the participation of faith-based and other community organizations in the provision of social services.

Sec. 3. Responsibilities of the Centers for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives. Each Center shall, to the extent permitted by law:

(a) conduct, in coordination with the White House OFBCI, an agency-wide audit to identify all existing barriers to the participation of faith-based and other community organizations in the delivery of social services by the agency, including but not limited to regulations, rules, orders, procurement, and other internal policies and practices, and outreach activities that either facially discriminate against or otherwise discourage or disadvantage the participation of faith-based and other community organizations in Federal programs;

(b) coordinate a comprehensive agency effort to incorporate faith-based and other community organizations in agency programs and initiatives to the greatest extent possible;

(c) propose initiatives to remove barriers identified pursuant to section 3(a) of this order, including but not limited to reform of regulations, procurement, and other internal policies and practices, and outreach activities;

(d) propose the development of innovative pilot and demonstration programs to increase the participation of faith-based and other community organizations in Federal as well as State and local initiatives; and

(e) develop and coordinate agency outreach efforts to disseminate information more effectively to faith-based and other community organizations with respect to programming changes, contracting opportunities, and other agency initiatives, including but not limited to Web and Internet resources.

Sec. 4. Reporting Requirements.

(a) *Report.* Not later than 180 days from the date of this order and annually thereafter, each of the two Centers described in section 1 of this order shall prepare and submit a report to the White House OFBCI.

(b) *Contents.* The report shall include a description of the agency's efforts in carrying out its responsibilities under this order, including but not limited to:

(i) a comprehensive analysis of the barriers to the full participation of faith-based and other community organizations in the delivery of social services identified pursuant to section 3(a) of this order and the proposed strategies to eliminate those barriers; and

(ii) a summary of the technical assistance and other information that will be available to faith-based and other community organizations regarding the program activities of the agency and the preparation of applications or proposals for grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and procurement.

(c) *Performance Indicators.* The first report, filed 180 days after the date of this order, shall include annual performance indicators and measurable objectives for agency action. Each report filed thereafter shall measure the agency's performance against the objectives set forth in the initial report.

Sec. 5. *Responsibilities of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of the Agency for International Development.* The Secretary and the Administrator shall:

(a) designate an employee within their respective agencies to serve as the liaison and point of contact with the White House OFBCI; and

(b) cooperate with the White House OFBCI and provide such information, support, and assistance to the White House OFBCI as it may request, to the extent permitted by law.

Sec. 6. *Administration and Judicial Review.* (a) The agency actions directed by this executive order shall be carried out subject to the availability of appropriations and to the extent permitted by law.

(b) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies, or entities, its officers, employees or agents, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 12, 2002.

Executive Order 13281 of December 19, 2002

Half-Day Closing of Executive Departments and Agencies of the Federal Government on Tuesday, December 24, 2002

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. All executive branch departments and agencies of the Federal Government shall be closed and their employees excused from duty for the last half of the scheduled workday on Tuesday, December 24, 2002, the day before Christmas Day, except as provided in section 2 below.

Sec. 2. The heads of executive branch departments and agencies may determine that certain offices and installations of their organizations, or parts thereof, must remain open and that certain employees must report for duty for the full scheduled workday on December 24, 2002, for reasons of national security or defense or other public reasons.

Sec. 3. Tuesday, December 24, 2002, shall be considered as falling within the scope of Executive Order 11582 of February 11, 1971, and of 5 U.S.C.

5546 and 6103(b) and other similar statutes insofar as they relate to the pay and leave of employees of the United States.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 19, 2002.

Executive Order 13282 of December 31, 2002

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), are set forth on the schedules attached hereto and made a part hereof:

- (a) The General Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5332(a)) at Schedule 1;
- (b) The Foreign Service Schedule (22 U.S.C. 3963) at Schedule 2; and
- (c) The schedules for the Veterans Health Administration of the Department of Veterans Affairs (38 U.S.C. 7306, 7404; section 301(a) of Public Law 102–40) at Schedule 3.

Sec. 2. *Senior Executive Service.* The rates of basic pay for senior executives in the Senior Executive Service, as adjusted under 5 U.S.C. 5382, are set forth on Schedule 4 attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Sec. 3. *Executive Salaries.* The rates of basic pay or salaries for the following offices and positions are set forth on the schedules attached hereto and made a part hereof:

- (a) The Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5311–5318) 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), and section 140 of Public Law 97–92) at Schedule 7.

Sec. 4. *Uniformed Services.* Pursuant to section 601(a)-(b) of Public Law 107–314, the rates of monthly basic pay (37 U.S.C. 203(a)) for members of the uniformed services and the rate of monthly cadet or midshipman pay (37 U.S.C. 203(c)) are set forth on Schedule 8 attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Sec. 5. *Locality-Based Comparability Payments.*

(a) Pursuant to sections 5304 and 5304a of title 5, United States Code, locality-based comparability payments shall be paid in accordance with Schedule 9 attached hereto and made a part hereof.

(b) The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall take such actions as may be necessary to implement these payments and to publish appropriate notice of such payments in the **Federal Register**.

EO 13282

Title 3—The President

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, 2003. The other schedules contained herein are effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 2003.

Sec. 8. *Prior Order Superseded.* Executive Order 13249 of December 28, 2001, is superseded.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 31, 2002.

SCHEDULE 1--GENERAL SCHEDULE

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 2003)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GS-1	\$15,214	\$15,722	\$16,228	\$16,731	\$17,238	\$17,536	\$18,034	\$18,538	\$18,559	\$19,031
GS-2	17,106	17,512	18,079	18,559	18,767	19,319	19,871	20,423	20,975	21,527
GS-3	18,664	19,286	19,908	20,530	21,152	21,774	22,396	23,018	23,640	24,262
GS-4	20,952	21,650	22,348	23,046	23,744	24,442	25,140	25,838	26,536	27,234
GS-5	23,442	24,223	25,004	25,785	26,566	27,347	28,128	28,909	29,690	30,471
GS-6	26,130	27,001	27,872	28,743	29,614	30,485	31,356	32,227	33,098	33,969
GS-7	29,037	30,005	30,973	31,941	32,909	33,877	34,845	35,813	36,781	37,749
GS-8	32,158	33,230	34,302	35,374	36,446	37,518	38,590	39,662	40,734	41,806
GS-9	35,519	36,703	37,887	39,071	40,255	41,439	42,623	43,807	44,991	46,175
GS-10	39,115	40,419	41,723	43,027	44,331	45,635	46,939	48,243	49,547	50,851
GS-11	42,976	44,409	45,842	47,275	48,708	50,141	51,574	53,007	54,440	55,873
GS-12	51,508	53,225	54,942	56,659	58,376	60,093	61,810	63,527	65,244	66,961
GS-13	61,251	63,293	65,335	67,377	69,419	71,461	73,503	75,545	77,587	79,629
GS-14	72,381	74,794	77,207	79,620	82,033	84,446	86,859	89,272	91,685	94,098
GS-15	85,140	87,978	90,816	93,654	96,492	99,330	102,168	105,006	107,844	110,682

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SCHEDULE 2--FOREIGN SERVICE SCHEDULE

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 2003)

Step	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Class 7	Class 8	Class 9
1	\$85,140	\$68,988	\$55,901	\$45,296	\$36,703	\$32,811	\$29,332	\$26,222	\$23,442
2	87,694	71,058	57,578	46,655	37,804	33,795	30,212	27,009	24,145
3	90,325	73,189	59,305	48,055	38,938	34,809	31,118	27,819	24,870
4	93,035	75,385	61,085	49,496	40,106	35,853	32,052	28,653	25,616
5	95,826	77,647	62,917	50,981	41,310	36,929	33,013	29,513	26,384
6	98,701	79,976	64,805	52,510	42,549	38,037	34,004	30,398	27,176
7	101,662	82,375	66,749	54,086	43,825	39,178	35,024	31,310	27,991
8	104,711	84,847	68,751	55,708	45,140	40,353	36,075	32,250	28,831
9	107,853	87,392	70,814	57,380	46,494	41,564	37,157	33,217	29,696
10	110,682	90,014	72,938	59,101	47,889	42,811	38,272	34,214	30,586
11	110,682	92,714	75,126	60,874	49,326	44,095	39,420	35,240	31,504
12	110,682	95,496	77,380	62,700	50,806	45,418	40,602	36,297	32,449
13	110,682	98,360	79,701	64,581	52,330	46,781	41,820	37,386	33,423
14	110,682	101,311	82,093	66,519	53,900	48,184	43,075	38,508	34,425

Executive Orders

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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, 2003)

Schedule for the Office of the Under Secretary for Health
(38 U.S.C. 7306)*

Deputy Under Secretary for Health		\$144,591 **
Associate Deputy Under Secretary for Health		138,491 ***
Assistant Under Secretaries for Health		134,408 ***

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Medical Directors	\$114,678	\$129,972 ***
Service Directors	99,853	124,011
Director, National Center for Preventive Health	85,140	124,011

Physician and Dentist Schedule

Director Grade	\$99,853	\$124,011
Executive Grade	92,204	117,511
Chief Grade	85,140	110,682
Senior Grade	72,381	94,098
Intermediate Grade	61,251	79,629
Full Grade	51,508	66,961
Associate Grade	42,976	55,873

Clinical Podiatrist and Optometrist Schedule

Chief Grade	\$85,140	\$110,682
Senior Grade	72,381	94,098
Intermediate Grade	61,251	79,629
Full Grade	51,508	66,961
Associate Grade	42,976	55,873

Physician Assistant and Expanded-Function
Dental Auxiliary Schedule ****

Director Grade	\$85,140	\$110,682
Assistant Director Grade	72,381	94,098
Chief Grade	61,251	79,629
Senior Grade	51,508	66,961
Intermediate Grade	42,976	55,873
Full Grade	35,519	46,175
Associate Grade	30,565	39,736
Junior Grade	26,130	33,969

- * 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 \$134,000.
- *** 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 \$125,400.
- **** 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.

SCHEDULE 4--SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 2003)

ES-1	\$116,500
ES-2	122,000
ES-3	127,500
ES-4	133,800
ES-5	134,000
ES-6	134,000

SCHEDULE 5--EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 2003)

level I	\$171,900
level II	154,700
level III	142,500
level IV	134,000
level V	125,400

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, 2003)

Vice President	\$198,600
Senators	154,700
Members of the House of Representatives	154,700
Delegates to the House of Representatives	154,700
Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico	154,700
President pro tempore of the Senate	171,900
Majority leader and minority leader of the Senate	171,900
Majority leader and minority leader of the House of Representatives	171,900
Speaker of the House of Representatives	198,600

SCHEDULE 7--JUDICIAL SALARIES(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 2003)

Chief Justice of the United States	\$192,600
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court	184,400
Circuit Judges	159,100
District Judges	150,000
Judges of the Court of International Trade	150,000

Executive Orders

EO 13282

SCHEDULE 8-PAY OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES
(Effective on January 1, 2003)

Part I-MONTHLY BASIC PAY

YEARS OF SERVICE (COMPUTED UNDER 37 U.S.C. 205)

Pay Grade	2 or less	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 24	Over 26
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS															
O-10 **	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$12,077.70*	\$12,137.10*	\$12,389.40*
O-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,563.60	10,715.70	10,935.60
O-8	\$7,474.50	\$7,719.30	\$7,881.60	\$7,927.20	\$8,129.40	\$8,468.70	\$8,547.30	\$8,868.90	\$8,961.30	\$9,238.20	\$9,639.00	10,008.90	10,255.80	10,255.80	11,319.60
O-7	6,210.90	6,499.20	6,633.00	6,739.20	6,930.90	7,120.80	7,340.40	7,559.40	7,775.00	8,468.70	9,051.30	9,051.30	9,051.30	9,051.30	9,096.90
O-6	4,603.20	5,057.10	5,388.90	5,388.90	5,409.60	5,641.20	5,672.10	5,672.10	5,994.60	6,564.30	6,898.80	7,233.30	7,423.50	7,616.10	7,989.90
O-5	3,837.60	4,323.00	4,622.40	4,678.50	4,864.80	4,977.00	5,222.70	5,403.00	5,635.50	5,991.90	6,161.70	6,329.10	6,519.60	6,519.60	6,519.60
O-4	3,311.10	3,832.80	4,088.70	4,145.70	4,383.00	4,483.00	4,954.50	5,201.40	5,372.70	5,471.10	5,528.40	5,528.40	5,528.40	5,528.40	5,528.40
O-3 ***	2,911.20	3,300.30	3,562.20	3,883.50	4,069.50	4,273.50	4,405.80	4,623.30	4,736.10	4,736.10	4,736.10	4,736.10	4,736.10	4,736.10	4,736.10
O-2 ***	2,515.20	2,864.70	3,299.40	3,410.70	3,481.20	3,481.20	3,481.20	3,481.20	3,481.20	3,481.20	3,481.20	3,481.20	3,481.20	3,481.20	3,481.20
O-1 ***	2,183.70	2,272.50	2,746.80	2,746.80	2,746.80	2,746.80	2,746.80	2,746.80	2,746.80	2,746.80	2,746.80	2,746.80	2,746.80	2,746.80	2,746.80

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE AS AN ENLISTED MEMBER OR WARRANT OFFICER

O-3E	-	-	-	\$3,883.50	\$4,069.50	\$4,273.50	\$4,405.80	\$4,623.30	\$4,806.30	\$4,911.00	\$5,054.40	\$5,054.40	\$5,054.40	\$5,054.40	\$5,054.40
O-2E	-	-	-	3,410.70	3,481.20	3,591.90	3,778.80	3,923.40	4,031.10	4,031.10	4,031.10	4,031.10	4,031.10	4,031.10	4,031.10
O-1E	-	-	-	2,746.80	2,933.70	3,042.00	3,152.70	3,261.60	3,410.70	3,410.70	3,410.70	3,410.70	3,410.70	3,410.70	3,410.70

* Basic pay for these officers is limited to the rate of basic pay for level III of the Executive Schedule, which is \$11,874.90 per month.

** For 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, Commandant of the Marine Corps, or Commandant of the Coast Guard, basic pay for this grade is calculated to be \$14,155.50 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 \$11,874.90 per month.

*** Does not apply to commissioned officers who have been credited with over 4 years of active duty service as an enlisted member or warrant officer.

SCHEDULE 8-PAY OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES (PAGE 2)
YEARS OF SERVICE (COMPUTED UNDER 37 U.S.C. 205)

Pay Grade	2 or less	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 24	Over 26
WARRANT OFFICERS															
W-5												\$5,169.30	\$5,346.60	\$5,524.50	\$5,703.30
W-4	\$3,008.10	\$3,236.10	\$3,329.10	\$3,420.60	\$3,578.10	\$3,733.50	\$3,891.00	\$4,044.60	\$4,203.60	\$4,356.00	\$4,512.00	4,664.40	4,822.50	4,978.20	5,137.50
W-3	2,747.10	2,862.00	2,979.30	3,017.70	3,141.00	3,281.70	3,467.40	3,580.50	3,771.90	3,915.60	4,058.40	4,201.50	4,266.30	4,407.00	4,548.00
W-2	2,416.50	2,554.50	2,675.10	2,763.00	2,838.30	2,993.10	3,148.50	3,264.00	3,376.50	3,453.90	3,579.90	3,705.90	3,831.00	3,957.30	4,083.00
W-1	2,133.90	2,308.50	2,425.50	2,501.10	2,662.50	2,782.20	2,888.40	3,006.90	3,085.20	3,203.40	3,320.70	3,409.50	3,409.50	3,409.50	3,409.50
ENLISTED MEMBERS															
E-9 *							\$3,564.30	\$3,645.00	\$3,747.00	\$3,867.00	\$3,987.30	\$4,180.80	\$4,344.30	\$4,506.30	\$4,757.40
E-8							3,061.20	3,141.30	3,237.60	3,342.00	3,530.10	3,625.50	3,787.50	3,877.50	4,099.20
E-7	\$2,068.50	\$2,257.80	\$2,343.90	\$2,428.20	\$2,516.40	\$2,667.90	2,753.40	2,838.30	2,990.40	3,066.30	3,138.60	3,182.70	3,331.50	3,427.80	3,671.40
E-6	1,770.60	1,947.60	2,033.70	2,117.10	2,204.10	2,400.90	2,477.40	2,562.30	2,636.70	2,663.10	2,709.60	2,709.60	2,709.60	2,709.60	2,709.60
E-5	1,625.40	1,733.70	1,817.40	1,903.50	2,037.00	2,151.90	2,236.80	2,283.30	2,283.30	2,283.30	2,283.30	2,283.30	2,283.30	2,283.30	2,283.30
E-4	1,502.70	1,579.80	1,665.30	1,749.30	1,824.00	1,824.00	1,824.00	1,824.00	1,824.00	1,824.00	1,824.00	1,824.00	1,824.00	1,824.00	1,824.00
E-3	1,356.90	1,442.10	1,528.80	1,528.80	1,528.80	1,528.80	1,528.80	1,528.80	1,528.80	1,528.80	1,528.80	1,528.80	1,528.80	1,528.80	1,528.80
E-2	1,290.00	1,290.00	1,290.00	1,290.00	1,290.00	1,290.00	1,290.00	1,290.00	1,290.00	1,290.00	1,290.00	1,290.00	1,290.00	1,290.00	1,290.00
E-1 **	1,150.80	1,150.80	1,150.80	1,150.80	1,150.80	1,150.80	1,150.80	1,150.80	1,150.80	1,150.80	1,150.80	1,150.80	1,150.80	1,150.80	1,150.80
E-1 ***	1,064.70														

* 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 \$5,732.70 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.

Executive Orders

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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 \$764.40.

Note: As a result of the enactment of sections 602-694 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.

SCHEDULE 9--LOCALITY-BASED COMPARABILITY PAY

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 2003)

<u>Locality Pay Area¹</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Atlanta, GA	9.74%
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT-RI	13.57%
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI	14.58%
Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN	12.09%
Cleveland-Akron, OH	10.33%
Columbus, OH	10.70%
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	10.90%
Dayton-Springfield, OH	9.62%
Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO	13.34%
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI	14.71%
Hartford, CT	14.11%
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX	18.61%
Huntsville, AL	9.08%
Indianapolis, IN	8.85%
Kansas City, MO-KS	9.28%
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA	16.05%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	12.45%
Milwaukee-Racine, WI	10.05%
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	11.56%
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA	15.23%
Orlando, FL	8.67%
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD	12.11%
Pittsburgh, PA	9.52%
Portland-Salem, OR-WA	11.64%
Richmond-Petersburg, VA	9.67%
Sacramento-Yolo, CA	11.99%
St. Louis, MO-IL	8.98%
San Diego, CA	12.70%
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA	19.04%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA	11.77%
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV	11.48%
Rest of U.S.	8.64%

SCHEDULE 10--ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 2003)

AL-3/A	\$ 89,200
AL-3/B	96,000
AL-3/C	102,900
AL-3/D	109,800
AL-3/E	116,600
AL-3/F	123,400
AL-2	130,400
AL-1	134,000

¹Locality Pay Areas are defined in 5 CFR 531.603.

OTHER PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

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Subchapter B—Administrative Orders

Notice of January 3, 2002

Continuation of Libya Emergency

On January 7, 1986, by Executive Order 12543, President Reagan declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Libya. On January 8, 1986, by Executive Order 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 Libya upon the Libyan government's hand over of the Pan Am 103 bombing suspects, Libya has not yet complied with its obligations under U.N. Security Council Resolutions 731 (1992), 748 (1992), and 883 (1993), which include Libya's obligation to accept responsibility for the actions of its officials and pay compensation.

Title 3—The President

Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency with respect to Libya. This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 3, 2002.

Notice of January 15, 2002

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Sierra Leone and Liberia

On January 18, 2001, by Executive Order 13194, the President declared a national emergency with respect to Sierra Leone pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706) to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the insurgent Revolutionary United Front (RUF) in Sierra Leone and pursuant to which the United States imposed a general ban on the direct and indirect importation of all rough diamonds from Sierra Leone to the United States, except those imports controlled through the Certificate of Origin regime of the Government of Sierra Leone. On May 22, 2001, I issued Executive Order 13213, which expanded the scope of the national emergency to include actions of the Government of Liberia in support of the RUF and prohibited the importation of all rough diamonds from Liberia.

Because the actions and policies of the RUF continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States, the national emergency declared on January 18, 2001, as expanded on May 22, 2001, and the measures adopted on those dates to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond January 18, 2002. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency with respect to Sierra Leone and Liberia.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 15, 2002.

Other Presidential Documents

Notice of January 18, 2002

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Terrorists who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process

On January 23, 1995, by Executive Order 12947, the President declared a national emergency pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706) to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States posed by grave acts of violence committed by foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process. On August 20, 1998, by Executive Order 13099, the President identified four additional persons, including Usama bin Laden, who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process.

Because these terrorist activities continue to threaten the Middle East peace process and continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, the national emergency declared on January 23, 1995, as expanded on August 20, 1998, and the measures adopted on those dates to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond January 23, 2002. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year 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.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 18, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2002–06 of January 25, 2002

Waiver of Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act With Respect to Assistance to the Government of Azerbaijan

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority contained in Title II of the “Kenneth M. Ludden Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002” (Public Law 107–115), I hereby determine and certify that a waiver of section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–511):

- is necessary to support U.S. efforts to counter international terrorism;
- is necessary to support the operational readiness of U.S. Armed Forces or coalition partners to counter international terrorism;
- is important to Azerbaijan’s border security; and

Title 3—The President

- will not undermine or hamper ongoing efforts to negotiate a peaceful settlement between Armenia and Azerbaijan or be used for offensive purposes against Armenia.

Accordingly, I hereby waive section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act.

You are authorized and directed to notify the Congress of this determination and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 25, 2002.

Memorandum of February 1, 2002

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 Fiscal Year 1997 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, as contained in the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 104–208), a report is required every 6 months following enactment concerning:

- 1) progress toward democratization in Burma;
- 2) progress on improving the quality of life of the Burmese people, including progress on market reforms, living standards, labor standards, use of forced labor in the tourism industry, and environmental quality; and
- 3) progress made in developing a comprehensive, multilateral strategy to bring democracy to and improve human rights practices and the quality of life in Burma, including the development of a dialogue between the State Peace and Development Council and democratic opposition groups in Burma.

You are hereby authorized and directed to transmit the attached report fulfilling these requirements to the appropriate committees of the Congress and to arrange for publication of this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 1, 2002.

Other Presidential Documents

Presidential Determination No. 2002-07 of February 23, 2002

President's Report to Congress on Major Drug Transit or Major Illicit Drug Producing Countries under the FY 2002 Modification to the Annual Drug Certification Procedures

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

This report is submitted under section 591 of the Kenneth H. Ludden Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-115) (the "FY 2002 FOAA"). Pursuant to section 591 of the FY 2002 FOAA, I hereby identify the following countries as major drug-transit or major illicit drug producing countries: Afghanistan, The Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Jamaica, Laos, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Thailand, Venezuela, and Vietnam. I previously identified these same countries as major drug-transit or major illicit drug producing countries on November 1, 2001, pursuant to section 490(h) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (the "FAA").

Pursuant to section 591 of the FY 2002 FOAA, I hereby designate Afghanistan, Burma and Haiti as countries that failed demonstrably, during the previous 12 months, to adhere to their obligations under international counternarcotics agreements and to take the counternarcotics measures set forth in section 489(a) (1) of the FAA. I have attached a justification for each of the countries so designated, as required by section 591.

Pursuant to section 591(3), I hereby also determine that provision of United States assistance to Afghanistan and Haiti in FY 2002 under the FY 2002 FOAA is vital to the national interests of the United States.

You are hereby authorized and directed to transmit this report to the Congress and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 23, 2002.

STATEMENT OF EXPLANATION

Afghanistan

Afghanistan has failed demonstrably during the previous 12 months to make significant efforts to adhere to its obligations under international counternarcotics agreements and to take the counternarcotics measures set forth in section 489(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Provision of United States assistance to Afghanistan in Fiscal Year 2002 under the Kenneth M. Ludden Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-115) is vital to the national interests of the United States.

After the Taliban began enforcing a ban on the cultivation of opium poppy in September 2000, the total production of opium in Afghanistan dropped

Title 3—The President

by 94 percent, thereby reducing the global annual supply by nearly 75 percent. Although the Taliban successfully prevented cultivation, opium trafficking and heroin processing continued unabated through 2001, indicating the existence of large stockpiles of opium in the region used to control the opium market. At no point did the Taliban take any steps to adhere to its international obligations to interrupt opium trafficking or trade. In addition, cultivation and opium production increased in former Northern Alliance territory of Afghanistan. Drug traffickers in Afghanistan have switched allegiances from the Taliban to local commanders and warlords and available information indicates that poppy cultivation has resumed in several areas of Afghanistan since last fall.

Although the new Afghan Interim Authority led by Hamid Karzai has made a commitment to fight the production and trafficking of drugs in Afghanistan consistent with the Bonn Agreement of December 2001, it will take several months and significant assistance from the international community before the Interim Authority can take concrete measures to eradicate poppy and counter drug trafficking in Afghanistan. In the coming months, I will continue to monitor the Interim Authority's counternarcotics efforts closely. In the meantime, it is in the vital national interest of the United States to provide the full range of U.S. assistance to support the reconstruction of Afghanistan. Afghanistan poppy farmers must have viable alternatives to poppy cultivation that provide a sustainable income. The Afghan Interim Authority will need to establish rule of law and a basic law enforcement capacity at the local and regional level for its counternarcotics strategy to succeed. More broadly, although the United States' military campaign in Afghanistan has been successful, it is essential to ensure that Afghanistan does not again become a haven for terrorists. Stabilizing Afghanistan by providing various forms of assistance, including economic and military assistance in addition to counternarcotics, anti-crime, and humanitarian assistance is essential.

STATEMENT OF EXPLANATION

Burma

Burma has failed demonstrably during the last 12 months to make substantial efforts to adhere to its obligations under international counternarcotics agreements and to take the counternarcotics measures set forth in section 489(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. With the ban on opium production in Afghanistan imposed by the Taliban in 2001, Burma returned to its position as the world's largest producer of illicit opium. Burma is also the primary source of methamphetamines trafficked throughout Southeast Asia and has done little to stop the production of an estimated 800 million tablets annually and trafficking of these drugs.

Burma has taken some useful counternarcotics measures in the last year, but these measures are too limited in duration and scope to constitute a substantial effort to meet the standards set forth under U.S. law.

Burma's 1993 Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law conforms to the 1988 UN Drug Convention and contains useful legal tools for addressing money laundering, seizing drug-related assets, and prosecuting drug conspiracy cases, but the Government of Burma (GOB) has been slow to implement the law. Burma has not enforced its existing money-laundering laws. In 2001, Burma was placed on the Financial Action Task

Other Presidential Documents

Force's List of Non-Cooperating Countries and Territories. To its credit Burma responded by drafting new anti-money-laundering legislation, but its passage has been delayed until sometime in 2002.

In 2001, the GOB took stronger, more aggressive law-enforcement actions against some ethnic groups, notably the Kokang Chinese, engaged in drug production and trafficking and considerably improved counternarcotics cooperation with China and Thailand. In areas controlled by the United Wa State Army (the principal drug-producing and drug-trafficking organization in Burma) the government has been very cautious, only slowly expanding its administrative presence, but not yet attempting any aggressive law-enforcement operations comparable to those it has staged elsewhere. Although unwilling to risk confronting the Wa, a potent organization with a well-manned and well-trained military force, the GOB did take the modest steps of establishing a police presence in the Wa territories in 2001 and, in December 2001, opening its first military intelligence office in the Wa territories.

Seizures of opium in 2001 modestly exceeded the amounts seized last year, but seizures of heroin declined for the fourth straight year. Burmese law-enforcement agencies seized approximately 1,629 kilograms of raw opium and 98 kilograms of heroin during 2001. Heroin seized in 2000 totaled 159 kilograms compared to 273 kilograms in 1999 and 404 kilograms in 1998.

The GOB has not yet taken effective action against methamphetamine production and trafficking. Considering that an estimated 800 million methamphetamine tablets are produced in Burma each year, the amounts seized in each of the past two years represent only small fraction of the total produced and have no real effect on the overall scope of the problem. In 2001, Burma seized 32.4 million methamphetamine pills, compared to 26.7 million pills seized during 2000.

The GOB continued to refuse to transfer to U.S. custody drug lord Chang Qifu (Khun Sa), who resides in Rangoon, on grounds that he had not violated his 1996 surrender agreement. The 1988 UN Drug Convention obligates parties, including Burma, to prosecute such traffickers.

While recognizing that Burma has intensified its counternarcotics efforts in 2001, particularly during the second half of the year, those efforts must be sustained and expanded, if they are to have a significant impact on the overall scope of the production and trafficking problem. Burma has not yet curbed involvement in illicit narcotics perpetrated by the largest, most powerful and most important trafficking organization within its borders, the United Wa State Army.

On balance, the United States Government remains concerned that the GOB's efforts are not commensurate with the extent of Burma's illicit drug problem and believes that Burma has failed demonstrably to make substantial efforts to adhere to its obligations under international counternarcotics agreements and to take the counternarcotics measures set forth in section 489(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act. Large-scale poppy cultivation and opium production continue and enormous quantities of methamphetamines are produced in and trafficked from Burma, having serious adverse effects on neighboring countries and throughout the region. Its toleration of money laundering, its unwillingness to implement fully its counterdrug laws, and its failure to transfer notorious trafficker Chang Qifu (Khun Sa) under indictment in the United States are all serious concerns.

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Although the GOB's actions in 2001, particularly in cooperation with China and Thailand, demonstrated a new commitment to effective counter-narcotics measures; the GOB has failed to enforce its narcotics laws, to eradicate systematically all forms of illicit drugs, including methamphetamines, and to address meaningfully the growing problem of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS.

The GOB must aggressively pursue drug traffickers, including the most prominent trafficking groups and organizations, most particularly the United Wa State Army. The GOB should continue and expand its cooperation with other countries in the region, particularly those most seriously affected by drugs trafficked from Burma. Although Burma's counternarcotics record in 2001 is noticeably improved over that of prior years, its efforts need to be sustained, expanded, and intensified over the next year.

STATEMENT OF EXPLANATION

Haiti

Haiti has failed demonstrably during the last 12 months to make substantial efforts to adhere to its obligations under international counternarcotics agreements and to take the counternarcotics measures set forth in section 489(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. However, it is in the vital national interests of the United States to continue to provide assistance to the Government of Haiti (GOH) under the Kenneth M. Ludden, Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-115). Haiti remains a significant transshipment point for drugs, primarily cocaine, moving through the Caribbean from South America to the United States.

Although tactical cooperation by the GOH modestly improved, Haiti's overall counterdrug commitment remained weak, in part due to political instability and low levels of assistance. Such instability coupled with economic degradation has led to an increase in criminal and political violence and compromised internal security. Aristide has attempted to shore up his personal and political security by politicizing the police. Continued politicization of the Haitian National Police, in contravention to one of President Aristide's commitments to the United States Government, bodes ill for an effective counternarcotics effort.

Amid political and economic instability and in spite of limited resources, the GOH made some efforts to cooperate with counternarcotics initiatives. Due largely to the efforts of the Haitian Minister of Justice, the GOH made efforts to curb corruption in the judiciary, joined the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF), and formed a Financial Intelligence Unit to combat money laundering. The GOH also, with the assistance of U.S. law enforcement, increased the amount of cocaine seized in 2001 over that seized in 2000. The GOH honored all United States Government requests for expulsion and extradition in 2001 by expelling two non-Haitian drug traffickers. The GOH cooperated with U.S. and Dominican Republic law enforcement by participating in a two-week counternarcotics operation and maintaining subsequent contact with U.S. and Dominican anti-drug units. Finally, the GOH honored the terms of a Bilateral Maritime Counternarcotics Interdiction Agreement pending formal official acceptance by the GOH since 1997.

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However, Haiti failed to take many other significant counterdrug actions. These actions can be categorized into the areas of anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, law enforcement, prosecution, and international cooperation: the GOH did not deposit an instrument of ratification of the OAS Inter-American Convention Against Corruption; introduce anti-corruption legislation; prosecute drug-related public (including police) corruption; put into force the anti-money laundering law passed in January 2001; enforce existing anti-money laundering guidelines issued by the Central Bank; require cross-border currency declarations and provide penalties for non-compliance; increase the number of arrests of major traffickers; increase the size of the antidrug squad (BLTS) to 75 officers; establish a permanent BLTS office outside Port au Prince; take steps to ensure the integrity of the BLTS; provide training to judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement officials; waive Haiti's primary right to exercise prosecutorial jurisdiction over non-Haitian flag vessels interdicted by the U.S. Coast Guard in Haitian waters; or put into force the 1997 U.S.-Haiti Bilateral Maritime Counter-narcotics Interdiction Agreement. The GOH did not sign a counterdrug Letter of Agreement with the United States Government.

Despite Haiti's demonstrable failure on counternarcotics issues, U.S. vital national interests require that U.S. assistance to Haiti continue. Because Haiti is the hemisphere's poorest country, there is need for continued assistance to programs that alleviate hunger, increase access to education, combat environmental degradation, fight the spread of HIV/AIDS, and foster the development of civil society. These programs create an environment conducive to building democracy and reducing illegal migration. They also address the root causes of poverty and hopelessness in Haiti, which are important contributing factors behind Haitian involvement in the drug trade. Additionally, suspension of assistance to Haiti would result in the further deterioration of Haitian institutions essential to combat increasing criminality.

Notice of February 26, 2002

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, President Clinton 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 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 con-

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tinuing the national emergency with respect to Cuba and the emergency authority relating to the regulation of the anchorage and movement of vessels set out in Proclamation 6867.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 26, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2002–08 of March 4, 2002

Determination Pursuant to Section 523 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002, (Public Law 107–115)

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to section 523 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002, (Public Law 107–115), 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**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 4, 2002.

Memorandum of March 5, 2002

Action Under Section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974 Concerning Certain Steel Products

Memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury[,] the Secretary of Commerce[, and the] United States Trade Representative

On December 19, 2001, the United States International Trade Commission (ITC) submitted a report to me that contained determinations pursuant to section 202 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the “Trade Act”), that (a) certain carbon flat rolled steel, including carbon and alloy steel slabs, plate (including cut-to-length plate and clad plate), hot-rolled steel (including plate in coils), cold-rolled steel (other than grain-oriented electrical steel), and corrosion-resistant and other coated steel (collectively, “certain flat steel”); (b) carbon and alloy hot-rolled bar and light shapes (“hot-rolled bar”); (c) carbon and alloy cold-finished bar (“cold-finished bar”); (d) carbon and alloy rebar (“rebar”); (e) carbon and alloy welded tubular products (other than oil country tubular goods) (“certain tubular products”); (f) car-

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bon and alloy flanges, fittings, and tool joints (“carbon and alloy fittings”); (g) stainless steel bar and light shapes (“stainless steel bar”); and (h) stainless steel rod are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industries producing like or directly competitive articles. The ITC commissioners were equally divided with respect to the determination required under section 202(b) regarding whether (i) carbon and alloy tin mill products (“tin mill products”); (j) stainless steel wire; (k) tool steel, all forms; and (l) stainless steel flanges and fittings (“stainless steel fittings”) are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or threat of serious injury, to the domestic industries producing like or directly competitive articles. The ITC provided detailed definitions of the products included in categories (a) through (l) and their corresponding subheadings under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) in Appendix A to its determination, set out at 66 *Fed. Reg.* 67304, 67308–67311 (December 28, 2001).

The report of the ITC also contained findings pursuant to section 311(a) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (the “NAFTA Implementation Act”) as to whether imports from Canada and Mexico, considered individually, account for a substantial share of total imports and contribute importantly to the serious injury, or threat thereof, caused by imports. The ITC made negative findings with respect to imports from Canada of certain flat steel, tin mill products, rebar, stainless steel rod, and stainless steel wire; and also made negative findings with respect to imports from Mexico of tin mill products, hot-rolled bar, cold-finished bar, rebar, certain tubular products, stainless steel bar, stainless steel rod, and stainless steel wire. The ITC made affirmative findings with respect to imports from Canada of hot-rolled bar, cold-finished bar, carbon and alloy fittings, and stainless steel bar; and also made affirmative findings with respect to imports from Mexico of certain flat steel, and carbon and alloy steel fittings. The ITC commissioners were equally divided with respect to imports from Canada of certain tubular products. By February 4, 2002, the ITC provided additional information in response to a request under section 203(a)(5) of the Trade Act (“supplemental report”) made by the United States Trade Representative (the “USTR”) on January 3, 2002.

Having considered the determinations of both groups of commissioners with regard to tin mill products, tool steel, stainless steel wire, and stainless steel fittings, I have determined, pursuant to section 330(d)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to consider the determinations of the groups of commissioners voting in the affirmative with regard to tin mill products and stainless steel wire to be the determination of the ITC, and the determinations of the groups of commissioners voting in the negative with regard to tool steel and stainless steel fittings to be the determination of the ITC.

By Proclamation signed today (the “Proclamation”) and after considering all relevant aspects of the investigation, including the factors set forth in section 203(a)(2) of the Trade Act and the supplemental report, I have implemented actions of a type described in section 203(a)(3). I have determined that the most appropriate actions are safeguard measures in the form of an increase in duties on imports of certain flat steel, other than slabs (including plate, hot-rolled steel, cold-rolled steel, and coated steel), hot-

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rolled bar, cold-finished bar, rebar, certain welded tubular products, carbon and alloy fittings, stainless steel bar, stainless steel rod, tin mill products, and stainless steel wire, as defined in paragraph 7 of the Proclamation, and in the form of a tariff rate quota (TRQ) on imports of slabs, with an increase in currently scheduled rates of duties for imports over the TRQ limits. I have implemented these safeguard measures for a period of 3 years plus 1 day.

Specifically, I have established the following safeguard measures:

(a) certain flat steel: with regard to slabs, a TRQ of 4.90 million metric tons in the first year of the measure, 5.35 million metric tons in the second year, and 5.81 million metric tons in the third year, with no increase in duties for imports below the within-quota level and an increase in duties of 30% *ad valorem* for imports above the within-quota level in the first year of the measure, 24% in the second year, and 18% in the third year; and with regard to certain flat steel, other than slab (including plate, hot-rolled steel, cold-rolled steel and coated steel), an increase in duties of 30% *ad valorem* in the first year, 24% in the second year, and 18% in the third year;

(b) hot-rolled bar: an increase in duties of 30% *ad valorem* in the first year of the measure, 24% in the second year, and 18% in the third year;

(c) cold-finished bar: a increase in duties of 30% *ad valorem* in the first year of the measure, 24% in the second year, and 18% in the third year;

(d) rebar: an increase in duties of 15% *ad valorem* in the first year of the measure, 12% in the second year, and 9% in the third year;

(e) certain welded tubular products: an increase in duties of 15% *ad valorem* in the first year of the measure, 12% in the second year, and 9% in the third year;

(f) carbon and alloy fittings: an increase in duties of 13% *ad valorem* in the first year of the measure, 10% in the second year, and 7% in the third year;

(g) stainless steel bar: an increase in duties of 15% *ad valorem* in the first year of the measure, 12% in the second year, and 9% in the third year;

(h) stainless steel rod: an increase in duties of 15% *ad valorem* in the first year of the measure, 12% in the second year, and 9% in the third year;

(i) tin mill products: an increase in duties of 30% *ad valorem* in the first year of the measure, 24% in the second year, and 18% in the third year; and

(j) stainless steel wire: an increase in duties of 8% *ad valorem* in the first year of the measure, 7% in the second year, and 6% in the third year.

Pursuant to section 312(a) of the NAFTA Implementation Act, after consideration of the report and supplemental reports of the ITC, I further determine that imports of certain flat steel, hot-rolled bar, cold-finished bar, rebar, certain tubular products, carbon and alloy fittings, stainless steel bar, stainless steel rod, tin mill products, and stainless steel wire that are products of Canada and Mexico either do not account for a substantial share of total imports of these products, or are not contributing importantly to serious injury or 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 certain flat steel, hot-rolled bar, cold-finished bar, rebar,

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certain tubular products, carbon and alloy fittings, stainless steel bar, stainless steel rod, tin mill products, and stainless steel wire that are the product of Canada or Mexico. Similarly, the safeguard measures will not apply to imports of these products that are the product of Israel or Jordan.

The safeguard measures also will not apply to imports of certain flat steel, tin mill products, hot-rolled bar, cold-finished bar, rebar, certain tubular products, carbon and alloy fittings, stainless steel bar, stainless steel rod, or stainless steel wire that are the product of a developing country that is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), as long as that country's share of imports into the United States of the product, based on a recent representative period, does not exceed 3 percent, provided that all such developing country WTO members collectively account for not more than 9 percent of total imports of that product. For purposes of the safeguard measures established under the Proclamation, I determine that the beneficiary countries under the Generalized System of Preferences are developing countries. Subdivision (d)(i) of U.S. Note 11 to subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (Note 11) in the Annex to the Proclamation identifies those developing countries that are WTO members, and subdivision (d)(ii) identifies the products of such countries to which the safeguard measures shall not apply.

I instruct the USTR to review data on imports of products listed in paragraph 7 of the Proclamation from countries listed in subdivision (d)(i) of Note 11 on a quarterly basis. If imports of such a product from such a country increase by a material amount, I instruct the USTR to initiate consultations with the country regarding the circumstances under which the increase occurred and whether the country plans to take action to reduce imports to historical levels. If, on the basis of the information exchanged during consultations, data on imports, domestic steel demand, growth in the U.S. economy, shifts in other countries' trade patterns, and any other relevant factors, the USTR determines that the increase in imports of such product from such country undermines the effectiveness of the pertinent safeguard measure, he is authorized, upon publication of a notice of such determination in the **Federal Register**, to modify subdivision (d)(ii) of Note 11 in the Annex to the Proclamation to include such product from such country. I also authorize the USTR, upon publication of a notice in the **Federal Register**, to change the list of developing countries to which the safeguard measures do not apply.

The steel products listed in clauses (i) through (ix) of subdivision (b) of Note 11 in the Annex to the Proclamation were excluded from the determinations of the ITC described in paragraph 2 of that Proclamation, and are excluded from these safeguard measures. I have also determined to exclude from these safeguard measures the steel products listed in the subsequent clauses of subdivision (b) of Note 11 in the Annex to the Proclamation. The Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC) is currently evaluating requests, submitted in response to 66 *Fed. Reg.* 54321, 54322–54323 (October 26, 2001), that particular products be excluded from any safeguard measure with regard to certain steel products. I instruct the USTR to determine whether these particular products should be excluded and, if so, within 120 days of the date of the Proclamation, to publish in the **Federal Register** a notice to modify subchapter III of chapter 99 to exclude them from the safeguard measures. In making this determination, the USTR shall consider any advice rendered by the TPSC.

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Similarly, I instruct the USTR, after receiving advice from the TPSC, to determine whether any particular products should be added to the list of those excluded from the safeguard measures and, if so, to publish a notice in the **Federal Register** in March of any year in which he receives such a recommendation to modify subchapter III of chapter 99 to exclude such particular products from the measures. I further instruct the USTR, no later than 90 days from today, to publish in the **Federal Register** a notice of the procedures by which interested persons may request the TPSC to recommend whether to exclude a particular product.

I also instruct the USTR, prior to the effective date of the safeguard measures established in the Proclamation, to conduct consultations under Article 12.3 of the Agreement on Safeguards with any WTO member having a substantial interest as an exporter of a product subject to such safeguard measures, provided that the WTO member requests such consultations in a timely fashion. I instruct the USTR to report to me on the results of such consultations. I instruct the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to section 505(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1505(a)), to prescribe by regulation a date no later than 45 days after today at which estimated duties for merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m., EST, March 20, 2002, and up to the 30th day after today, shall be deposited.

I instruct the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce to establish a system of import licensing to facilitate the monitoring of imports of certain steel products. Pursuant to the authority granted me by section 203(g) of the Trade Act to provide for the efficient and fair administration of all actions taken for the purpose of providing import relief under section 203, I further instruct the Secretary of Commerce, within 120 days of the effective date of the safeguard measures established by the Proclamation, to publish regulations in the **Federal Register** establishing such a system of import licensing.

I have determined that the safeguard measures will facilitate efforts by the domestic industries to make a positive adjustment to import competition and will provide greater economic and social benefits than costs. If I determine that further action is appropriate and feasible to facilitate efforts by the pertinent domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition and to provide greater economic and social benefits than costs, or if I determine that the conditions under section 204(b)(1) of the Trade Act are met, I shall reduce, modify, or terminate the safeguard measures. In making this determination, I shall consider the pertinent factors set out in section 203(a)(2) of the Trade Act and, in particular, changes in capital and labor productivity in the domestic industries; actual and planned permanent closures of inefficient steel production facilities in the United States and in other countries; consolidation of United States steel producers; capital expenditures in the domestic industries; prices for certain steel products in the United States; and the overall effect that maintaining the measure will have on consuming industries, workers, and the United States economy as a whole.

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The United States Trade Representative is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 5, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2002-09 of March 12, 2002

Eligibility of Palau, Kiribati, and Tuvalu to Receive Defense Articles and Services Under the Foreign Assistance Act and the Arms Export Control Act

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 503(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and section 3(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, I hereby find that the furnishing of defense articles and services to the Governments of Palau, Kiribati, and Tuvalu will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace.

You are authorized and directed to report this finding to the Congress and to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 12, 2002.

Notice of March 13, 2002

Continuation of the National Emergency with Respect to Iran

On March 15, 1995, by Executive Order 12957, the President 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 unusual and extraordinary 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, the President issued Executive Order 12959 imposing more comprehensive sanctions to further respond to this threat, and on August 19, 1997, the President issued Executive Order 13059 consolidating and clarifying the previous orders.

Because the actions and policies of the Government of Iran continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, the national emergency declared

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on March 15, 1995, must continue in effect beyond March 15, 2002. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year 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 2001. This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 13, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2002–10 of March 14, 2002

Designation of Bahrain as a Major Non-NATO Ally

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me, by section 517 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (the “Act”), I hereby designate the Kingdom of Bahrain as a major non-NATO ally of the United States for the purposes of the Act and the Arms Export Control Act.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 14, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2002–11 of March 20, 2002

Cooperation by Vietnam in Accounting for United States Prisoners of War and Missing in Action

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

As provided in section 610 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002, Public Law 107–77, and laws referenced therein, 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 prisoners of war and missing in action (POW/MIAs); and

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- 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) of section 609 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, which is incorporated by reference in section 610.

The Department of Justice has advised that section 610 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, while reserving the position that the condition enacted in section 610 is unconstitutional.

In making this determination, I have taken into account all information available to the United States Government as reported to me, the full range of ongoing accounting activities in Vietnam, including joint and unilateral Vietnamese efforts, and the concrete results we have attained as a result. As we look to further strengthen cooperation, Vietnam's unilateral provision of POW/MIA-related documents and records should be improved, focused initially on archival data pertaining to Americans captured, missing, or killed in areas of Laos and Cambodia under wartime Vietnamese control. Vietnam should also focus greater attention on locating and providing information on discrepancy cases, with priority on those last known alive in captivity or in immediate proximity to capture, and to locating and repatriating the remains of those who died while in Vietnamese control that have not yet been returned.

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 achieving the fullest possible accounting of our prisoners of war and missing in action remains one of the most important priorities in our relations with Vietnam.

You are authorized and directed to report this determination to the appropriate committees of the Congress and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 20, 2002.

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Presidential Determination No. 2002–12 of April 1, 2002

U.S. Contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO): Determination Regarding Funds Under the Heading “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs” in Title II of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107–115)

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 565(c) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107–115) (the “Act”), I hereby determine that it is vital to the national security interests of the United States to furnish up to \$95 million in funds made available under the heading “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs” of that Act, for assistance to KEDO, and, therefore, I hereby waive the requirement in section 565(b) to certify that:

(1) The parties to the Agreed Framework have taken and continue to take demonstrable steps to implement the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula;

(2) North Korea is complying with all provisions of the Agreed Framework; and

(3) The United States is continuing to make significant progress on eliminating the North Korean ballistic missile threat, including further missile tests and its ballistic missile exports.

You are hereby authorized and directed to report this determination and the accompanying Memorandum of Justification to the Congress, and to arrange for publication of this determination in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 1, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2002–13 of April 12, 2002

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 \$20 million be made available from the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund for a contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to meet unexpected urgent refugee needs due to the crisis in the West Bank and Gaza.

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You are authorized and directed to inform the appropriate committees of the Congress of this determination and the obligation of funds under this authority, and to arrange for the publication of this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 12, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2002-14 of April 16, 2002

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 534(d) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002, Public Law 107-115, 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 hereby authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 16, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2002-15 of April 18, 2002

Eligibility of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Tajikistan to Receive Defense Articles and Services under the Foreign Assistance Act and the Arms Export Control Act

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 503(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and section 3(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, I hereby find that the furnishing of defense articles and services to the Governments of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Tajikistan will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace.

You are hereby authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 18, 2002.

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Presidential Determination No. 2002–16 of April 18, 2002

Determination to Authorize the Furnishing of Emergency Military Assistance to the Government of Nigeria

Memorandum for the Secretary of State, 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 the Government of Nigeria; 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) of the Act. I therefore direct the drawdown of defense articles and defense services from the Department of Defense, and military education and training, of an aggregate value not to exceed \$4 million, to provide assistance to the Government of Nigeria.

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**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 18, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2002–17 of April 24, 2002

Military Drawdown for Georgia

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, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106–429), as amended by title III (Foreign Military Financing) of the Kenneth M. Ludden Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107–115), I hereby direct the drawdown of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, defense services from the Department of Defense, and military education and training of an aggregate value of \$4 million for Georgia, for the purposes of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 24, 2002.

Other Presidential Documents

Presidential Determination No. 2002-18 of April 27, 2001

Determination to (1) Waive Section 512 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107-115) and Section 620(q) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended to Provide Assistance to Afghanistan and (2) Authorize a Drawdown Under Section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended, to Provide Emergency Military Assistance to Afghanistan

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 section 512 of the Kenneth M. Ludden Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107-115) (FOAA) and sections 506(a)(1) and 620(q) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(1) (FAA), I hereby determine that:

- (1) assistance to Afghanistan is in the national interest of the United States; and
- (2) an unforeseen emergency exists that requires immediate military assistance to the Government of Afghanistan for purposes of training and equipping the Afghan national armed forces; and 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 FAA.

Accordingly, I hereby waive section 512 of the FOAA and section 620(q) of the FAA with respect to assistance to Afghanistan. Further, I hereby direct the drawdown of up to \$2 million of defense articles, services, and training from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense for military assistance for Afghanistan.

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**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 27, 2001.

Order of May 6, 2002

Designation Under Executive Order 12958

In accordance with the provisions of section 1.4 of Executive Order 12958 of April 17, 1995, entitled "Classified National Security Information," I hereby designate the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to classify information originally as "Secret."

Title 3—The President

Any delegation of this authority shall be in accordance with section 1.4(c) of Executive Order 12958.

This order shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 6, 2002.

Notice of May 16, 2002

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Burma

On May 20, 1997, the President issued Executive Order 13047, 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 had 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. The President 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. 1703(c).

Because actions and policies of the Government of Burma continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, the national emergency declared on May 20, 1997, and the measures adopted on that date to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond May 20, 2002. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency with respect to Burma. This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 16, 2002.

Notice of May 27, 2002

Continuation of Emergency With Respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

In accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency declared on May 30, 1992, with respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (the “FRY (S&M)”), as expanded on October 25, 1994, in response to the actions and policies of the Bosnian Serbs. In addition,

Other Presidential Documents

I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency declared on June 9, 1998, with respect to the FRY (S&M)'s policies and actions in Kosovo. This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

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. Under this emergency, President Bush first blocked all property and interests in property of the Governments of the FRY (S&M), Serbia, and Montenegro and subsequently prohibited trade and other transactions with the FRY (S&M).

On October 25, 1994, President Clinton expanded the scope of the national emergency by issuing Executive Order 12934 to address the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States posed by the actions and policies of the Bosnian Serb forces and the authorities in the territory that they controlled within Bosnia and Herzegovina.

On December 27, 1995, President Clinton issued Presidential Determination 96-7, directing the Secretary of the Treasury, *inter alia*, to suspend the application of sanctions imposed on the FRY (S&M) 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, was an essential factor motivating the FRY (S&M)'s acceptance of a peace agreement initialed by the parties in Dayton on November 21, 1995, and signed in Paris on December 14, 1995 (hereinafter the "Peace Agreement"). Sanctions against both the FRY (S&M) and the Bosnian Serb forces were terminated in conjunction with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1074 of October 1, 1996. This termination, however, did not end a requirement that those blocked funds and assets that are subject to claims or 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 United Nations Security Council Resolution 1022 met, the national emergency declared on May 30, 1992, and the measures adopted pursuant thereto to deal with that emergency, must continue beyond May 30, 2002.

On June 9, 1998, by Executive Order 13088, President Clinton found that the actions and policies of the FRY (S&M) and the Republic of Serbia with respect to Kosovo, constituted an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. President Clinton therefore declared a national emergency to deal with that threat.

On January 17, 2001, President Clinton issued Executive Order 13192 amending Executive Order 13088 to lift and modify, with respect to future transactions, most of the economic sanctions imposed against the FRY (S&M). At the same time, Executive Order 13192 imposes restrictions on transactions with certain persons described in section 1(a) of the order, namely persons under open indictment for war crimes by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY). It also provides for the

Title 3—The President

continued blocking of property or interests in property blocked prior to the order's effective date due to the need to address claims or encumbrances involving such property.

Because the crisis with respect to the situation in Kosovo and with respect to Slobodan Milosevic, his close associates and supporters and persons under open indictment for war crimes by the ICTY has not been resolved, and because the status of all previously blocked property has yet to be resolved, I have determined that the national emergency declared on June 9, 1998, and the measures adopted pursuant thereto to deal with that emergency, must continue beyond June 9, 2002.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 27, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2002–19 of May 27, 2002

Presidential Determination on Eligibility of East Timor to Receive Defense Articles and Services Under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the laws and Constitution of the United States, including 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 East Timor will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace.

You are authorized and directed to report this finding to the Congress and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 27, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2002–20 of May 30, 2002

Provision of \$25.5 Million to Support a Train and Equip Program in Georgia

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the laws and Constitution of the United States, including sections 614(a)(2) and 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby determine that it is vital to the national security interests of the United States to provide up to \$4.5 million in fiscal year 1997 and 1998 Foreign Military Financing Funds for as-

Other Presidential Documents

sistance to Georgia under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act without regard to any provision of law that might otherwise restrict provision of such funds. I further determine that an unforeseen emergency exists requiring immediate military assistance for Georgia that cannot be met under the Arms Control Export Act or any other law, and hereby direct the draw-down of defense articles and services from the stocks of the Department of Defense, and military education and training of the aggregate value of \$21 million to meet that emergency requirement. I hereby authorize the furnishing of this assistance.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 30, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2002-21 of June 3, 2002

Presidential Determination Under Subsection 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Continuation of Waiver Authority for the Republic of Belarus

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 section 402(d)(1) 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.

On my behalf, please transmit this determination to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 3, 2002.

Title 3—The President

Presidential Determination No. 2002–22 of June 3, 2002

Presidential Determination Under Subsection 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Continuation of Waiver Authority for Vietnam

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 section 402(d)(1) 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.

On my behalf, please transmit this determination to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 3, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2002–23 of June 14, 2002

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 sections 3(b) and 7(b) of the Act. My Administration remains committed to beginning the process of moving our embassy to Jerusalem.

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**.

This suspension shall take effect after transmission of this determination and report to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 14, 2002.

Other Presidential Documents

Notice of June 18, 2002

Continuation of the National Emergency with Respect to the Risk of Nuclear Proliferation Created by the Accumulation of Weapons-Usable Fissile Material in the Territory of the Russian Federation

On June 21, 2000, the President issued Executive Order 13159 (the "Order") blocking property and interests in property of the Government of the Russian Federation that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereinafter come within the possession or control of United States persons that are directly related to the implementation of the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Russian Federation Concerning the Disposition of Highly Enriched Uranium Extracted from Nuclear Weapons, dated February 18, 1993, and related contracts and agreements (collectively, the "HEU Agreements"). The HEU Agreements allow for the downblending of highly enriched uranium derived from nuclear weapons to low enriched uranium for peaceful commercial purposes. The Order invoked the authority, *inter alia*, of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*, and declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by the risk of nuclear proliferation created by the accumulation of a large volume of weapons-usable fissile material in the territory of the Russian Federation.

A major national security goal of the United States is to ensure that fissile material removed from Russian nuclear weapons pursuant to various arms control and disarmament agreements is dedicated to peaceful uses (such as downblended to low enriched uranium for peaceful commercial uses), subject to transparency measures, and protected from diversion to activities of proliferation concern. Pursuant to the HEU Agreements, weapons-grade uranium extracted from Russian nuclear weapons is converted to low enriched uranium for use as fuel in commercial nuclear reactors. The Order blocks and protects from attachment, judgment, decree, lien, execution, garnishment, or other judicial process the property and interests in property of the Government of the Russian Federation that are directly related to the implementation of the HEU Agreements and 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.

The national emergency declared on June 21, 2000, must continue beyond June 21, 2002, to provide continued protection from attachment, judgment, decree, lien, execution, garnishment, or other judicial process for the property and interests in property of the Government of the Russian Federation that are directly related to the implementation of the HEU Agreements and subject to U.S. jurisdiction. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency with respect to weapons-usable fissile material

Title 3—The President

in the territory of the Russian Federation. This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 18, 2002.

Notice of June 21, 2002

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to the Western Balkans

On June 26, 2001, by Executive Order 13219, I declared a national emergency with respect to the Western Balkans pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706) to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions of persons engaged in, or assisting, sponsoring, or supporting, (i) extremist violence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and elsewhere in the Western Balkans region, or (ii) acts obstructing implementation of the Dayton Accords in Bosnia or United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 of June 10, 1999, in Kosovo. Because the actions of these persons, which threaten the peace and international stabilization efforts in the Western Balkans, continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, the national emergency declared on June 26, 2001, and the measures adopted on that date to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond June 26, 2002. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency with respect to the Western Balkans.

This Notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 21, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2002–24 of June 28, 2002

Presidential Determination to Authorize the Furnishing of Emergency Military Counterterrorism Assistance to the Armed Forces of the Philippines

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:

Other Presidential Documents

(1) an unforeseen emergency exists that requires immediate military counterterrorism assistance to the Armed Forces of the Philippines; and

(2) the emergency requirement cannot be met under the authority of the Arms Export Control Act or any other law except 506(a) of the Act.

I therefore direct the drawdown of up to \$10 million of defense articles and services from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense to the Philippines for counterterrorism assistance.

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**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 28, 2002.

Memorandum of July 2, 2002

Delegation of Authority Under Section 124 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001

Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, you are delegated the authority and assigned the responsibility of the President under section 124(b) of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law 106-398).

The authority delegated by this memorandum may be redelegated, in writing, not lower than the Under Secretary of Defense level.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 2, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2002-25 of July 9, 2002

Delegation of Authority Under Sections 2(d) and 2(f) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

By virtue of 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 the functions and authorities conferred upon the Presi-

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dent by sections 2(d) and 2(f) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act (MRAA) of 1962, as amended, 22 U.S.C. §2601, insofar as they relate to actions taken under the authority of section 2(b)(2) of the MRAA, to the Secretary of State, who should insure timely performance of any duties and obligations of the delegated authority and who is authorized to redelegate these functions and authorities consistent with applicable law. The Secretary of State, or his or her delegate, is directed to provide notice to the President of any use of the functions and authorities delegated by this determination.

This delegation of authority supplements Presidential Determination No. 99–6, Delegation of Authority Under Section 2(b)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended (November 30, 1998).

Any reference in this memorandum to section 2 of the MRAA, as amended, 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 Determination in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 9, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2002–26 of July 17, 2002

Determination Under Section 610(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended, To Transfer \$10.3 million to the Operating Expense Appropriation

Memorandum for the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development

Pursuant to the authorities vested in me by section 610(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (the “Act”), I hereby determine that it is necessary for the purposes of the Act that \$10.3 million appropriated to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Act be transferred to, and consolidated with, appropriations made to carry out section 667(a) of the Act. I hereby authorize such transfer and consolidation.

This determination shall be effective immediately and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 17, 2002.

Other Presidential Documents

Memorandum of July 23, 2002

Delegation of Authority With Respect to Concluding Amendments to the July 12, 1999, Agreement Concerning Trade in Certain Steel Products From the Russian Federation

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, it is hereby ordered that the Secretary of Commerce is designated and empowered to exercise, following consultations with the United States Trade Representative and other agencies as appropriate, the authority vested in the President to conclude amendments to the July 12, 1999, Agreement Concerning Trade in Certain Steel Products from the Russian Federation 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. The Secretary may exercise such authority without approval, ratification, or other action of the President.

As the Secretary of Commerce may direct, the Assistant Secretary for Import Administration is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the Secretary by this memorandum.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 23, 2002.

Notice of July 30, 2002

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Iraq

On August 2, 1990, by Executive Order 12722, President Bush declared a national emergency with respect to Iraq pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706) 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 to engage in activities hostile to U.S. interests, 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, 2002. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency with respect to Iraq.

Title 3—The President

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 30, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2002–27 of August 7, 2002

Presidential Determination on Waiver of Restrictions on Assistance to Russia under the Cooperative Threat Reduction Act of 1993 and Title V of the FREEDOM Support Act

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 302 of the 2002 Supplemental Appropriations Act for Further Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States (Public Law 107–206), I hereby certify that waiving the restrictions contained in subsection (d) of 22 U.S.C. 5952 and in section 502 of the FREEDOM Support Act (Public Law 102–511) with respect to the Russian Federation is important to the national security interests of the United States.

You are authorized and directed to transmit this certification to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 7, 2002.

Notice of August 14, 2002

Continuation of Emergency Regarding Export Control Regulations

On August 17, 2001, consistent with the authority provided me under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), I issued Executive Order 13222. 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 17, 2001, must continue in effect beyond August 17, 2002. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13222.

Other Presidential Documents

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 14, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2002–28 of August 14, 2002

Presidential Determination on 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 Kenneth M. Ludden Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107–115), I hereby direct the drawdown of defense articles and services from the stocks of the Department of Defense, and military education and training of the aggregate value of \$5 million for Tunisia, for the purposes of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this determination in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 14, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2002–29 of August 30, 2002

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 \$6.6 million be made available from the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund for contributions to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to the International Committee of the Red Cross to address unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs arising from the crisis in Liberia and from the return of refugees to Sierra Leone.

Title 3—The President

You are authorized and directed to inform the appropriate committees of the Congress of this determination and the obligation of funds under this authority, and to publish this determination in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 30, 2002.

Notice of September 12, 2002

Continuation of the National Emergency with Respect to Certain Terrorist Attacks

In accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency I declared on September 14, 2001, in Proclamation 7463, with respect to the terrorist attacks at the World Trade Center, New York, New York, and the Pentagon, and the continuing and immediate threat of further attacks on the United States.

By Executive Order 13223 of September 14, 2001, and Executive Order 13253 of January 16, 2002, I delegated authority to the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation to order members of the Reserve Components to active duty and to waive certain statutory military personnel requirements. By Executive Order 13235 of November 16, 2001, I delegated authority to the Secretary of Defense to exercise certain emergency construction authority.

Because the terrorist threat continues, the national emergency declared on September 14, 2001, and the measures taken on September 14, 2001, November 16, 2001, and January 16, 2002, to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond September 14, 2002. Therefore, I am continuing in effect for 1 year the national emergency I declared on September 14, 2001, with respect to the terrorist threat.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 12, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2002–31 of September 13, 2002

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 on September 12, 2001 (66 *Fed.*

Other Presidential Documents

Reg. 47943), the exercise of certain authorities under the Trading with the Enemy Act is scheduled to terminate on September 14, 2002.

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, 2003, the exercise of those authorities with respect to countries affected by:

- (1) the Foreign Assets Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. part 500;
- (2) the Transaction Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. part 505; and
- (3) the Cuban Assets Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. part 515.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to publish this determination in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, September 13, 2002.

Notice of September 19, 2002

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect To Persons Who Commit, Threaten To Commit, Or Support Terrorism

On September 23, 2001, by Executive Order 13224, I declared a national emergency with respect to persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706). I took this action to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by the grave acts of terrorism and threats of terrorism committed by foreign terrorists, including the terrorist attacks in New York, Pennsylvania, and on the Pentagon committed on September 11, 2001, and the continuing and immediate threat of further attacks on United States nationals or the United States. Because the actions of these persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, the national emergency declared on September 23, 2001, and the measures adopted on that date to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond September 23, 2002. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency with respect to persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism.

Title 3—The President

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

September 19, 2002.

Notice of September 23, 2002

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to UNITA

In accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency declared by the President on September 26, 1993, by Executive Order 12865, 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). The order prohibits the sale or supply by United States persons or from the United States, or using U.S. registered vessels or aircraft, of arms, related materiel of all 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.

The President took additional measures with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12865 by issuing Executive Orders 13069 and 13098 on December 12, 1997, and August 18, 1998, respectively. Those orders close all UNITA offices in the United States, block all property and interests in property of UNITA and designated UNITA officials and adult members of their immediate families, prohibit the importation of certain diamonds exported from Angola, and impose additional sanctions with respect to the provision of mining and transportation equipment and 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, 2002. Therefore, I am continuing the national emergency with respect to UNITA.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

September 23, 2002.

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Order of September 26, 2002

Designation Under Executive Order 12958

In accordance with the provisions of section 1.4 of Executive Order 12958 of April 17, 1995, entitled "Classified National Security Information," I hereby designate the Secretary of Agriculture to classify information originally as "Secret."

Any delegation of this authority shall be in accordance with section 1.4(c) of Executive Order 12958.

This order shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 26, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2002-32 of September 30, 2002

Presidential Determination on the Transfer of Funds from International Organizations and Programs Funds to the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 610 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA), I hereby determine it is necessary for the purposes of the FAA that the \$34 million in FY 2002 International Organizations and Programs funds that were allocated for the United Nations Population Fund be transferred to, and consolidated with, the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund, and such funds are hereby transferred and consolidated. The transferred funds will be administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development in support of reproductive health and maternal health and related programs.

You are authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 30, 2002.

Memorandum of October 1, 2002

Notification to the Congress of Trade Negotiations

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

You are authorized and directed to notify the Congress pursuant to section 2104(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 2002 (19 U.S.C. 3804(a)(1)), of my intention

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to enter into negotiations on a Free Trade Agreement with the Kingdom of Morocco and a Free Trade Agreement with Central American Countries. You are also authorized and directed to notify the Congress, pursuant to section 2106(b)(2) of the Trade Act of 2002 (19 U.S.C. 3806(b)(2)), of the ongoing negotiations on Free Trade Agreements with the Republic of Singapore and the Republic of Chile, negotiations to establish a Free Trade Area for the Americas, and negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, October 1, 2002.

Memorandum of October 16, 2002

Notification to the Congress of Trade Negotiation

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

You are authorized and directed to notify the Congress, pursuant to section 2104(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 2002 (19 U.S.C. 3804(a)(1)), of my intention to enter into negotiations on a Free Trade Agreement with the five member countries of the Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland).

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, October 16, 2002.

Notice of October 16, 2002

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Significant Narcotics Traffickers Centered in Colombia

On October 21, 1995, by Executive Order 12978, the President declared a national emergency pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706) 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 narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia, and the unparalleled violence, corruption, and harm such actions cause in the United States and abroad.

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The order blocks all property and interests in property that are in the United States or within the possession or control of United States persons or foreign persons listed in an annex to the order, as well as of foreign persons determined to play a significant role in international narcotics trafficking centered in Colombia. The order similarly blocks all property and interests in property of foreign persons determined 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 persons determined 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 actions of significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia continue to threaten the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States and to cause unparalleled violence, corruption, and harm in the United States and abroad, the national emergency declared on October 21, 1995, and the measures adopted pursuant thereto to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond October 21, 2002. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia. This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 16, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2003-02 of October 16, 2002

Presidential Determination on FY 2003 Refugee Admissions Numbers and Authorizations of In-Country Refugee Status

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 consultations with the Congress, I hereby make the following determinations and authorize the following actions:

The admission of up to 70,000 refugees to the United States during FY 2003 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 2003 with Federal refugee resettlement assistance under the Amerasian immigrant admissions program, as provided below.

The 70,000 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 2003 with Federal refugee resettlement assistance under section 584 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Ap-

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propriations 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	20,000
East Asia	4,000
Eastern Europe	2,500
Former Soviet Union	14,000
Latin America/Caribbean	2,500
Near East/South Asia	7,000
Unallocated Reserve	20,000

The 20,000 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.

Pursuant to section 2(b)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, 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 2003 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 2003, 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**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, October 16, 2002.

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Presidential Determination No. 2003-03 of October 16, 2002

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 534(d) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002, Public Law 107-115, as provided for in the Joint Resolution Making Continuing Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 2003, and for other purposes, Public Law 107-240. 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 hereby authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, October 16, 2002.

Notice of October 29, 2002

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Sudan

On November 3, 1997, by Executive Order 13067, the President declared a national emergency with respect to Sudan pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706) 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, including continuing concern about the presence and activities of certain terrorist groups, including Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad, and the prevalence of human rights violations, including slavery, restrictions on religious freedom, and restrictions on political freedom. Because the actions and policies of the Government of Sudan continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, 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, 2002. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency with respect to Sudan.

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This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 29, 2002.

Memorandum of November 6, 2002

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 Fiscal Year 1997 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, as contained in the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 104–208), a report is required every 6 months following enactment concerning:

- 1) progress toward democratization in Burma;
- 2) progress on improving the quality of life of the Burmese people, including progress on market reforms, living standards, labor standards, use of forced labor in the tourism industry, and environmental quality; and
- 3) progress made in developing a comprehensive, multilateral strategy to bring democracy to and improve human rights practices and the quality of life in Burma, including the development of a dialogue between the State Peace and Development Council and democratic opposition groups in Burma.

You are hereby authorized and directed to transmit the attached report fulfilling these requirements to the appropriate committees of the Congress and to arrange for publication in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 6, 2002.

Plan for Implementation of Section 570 of Public Law 104–208 (Omnibus Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 1997)

Conditions in Burma and U.S. Policy Toward Burma for the Period March 28, 2002–September 27, 2002

Introduction and Summary

Progress towards a real dialogue between Burma’s military regime and the NLD’s Aung San Suu Kyi took a step forward in May with the government’s decision to release her from effective house arrest. Since then, Aung

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San Suu Kyi has been free to carry out her party duties as General Secretary, and, in a change from conditions in her pre-detention days, to travel freely throughout Burma. Since her release, Aung San Suu Kyi has made trips to Moulmein, Mandalay, and Hpa'an. She has also presided over a slow revival of the NLD as a political party. Virtually crushed by the government during the days leading up to Aung San Suu Kyi's detention in September 2000, the NLD has now re-assembled most of its party leadership and reopened 62 out of over 300 offices throughout Burma. It has also benefited from the release of more than 300 of its party members who had been held as political prisoners. Unfortunately, the steps the government has taken to rebuild confidence with the NLD have not been matched by equally serious steps towards a political dialogue on constitutional issues. As a result, questions still remain regarding the government's overall commitment to political transition.

In regard to human rights, the government's record remains poor. The regime has, however, improved its cooperation with international human rights organizations, finally agreeing to allow the ILO to appoint a liaison officer in Rangoon and to conduct on-site surveys in Burma of areas along the Thai/Burmese border that have been identified by Amnesty International and others as "hot spots" for forced labor. It has also continued to work with the International Committee of the Red Cross on improvements in prison conditions and released almost 400 political prisoners over the past two years. Unfortunately, hundreds remain in prison, several students were arrested for expressing political dissent in recent months and substantive improvements in prison conditions have yet to be realized. We are also deeply concerned by ongoing egregious human rights abuses of civilians in ethnic regions, including killing, torture, rape, forced labor, and forced relocations. The regime has responded to accusations leveled by human rights groups in Thailand of widespread army rapes in Shan State with investigations by three separate teams from the Burmese Army, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Myanmar National Women's Cooperative Association, but concluded—incredibly—that there was no evidence that Burmese Army personnel had been involved in any rapes in Shan State between 1996 and 2001. That conclusion, together with the lack of any international involvement in the investigation, has left international observers in serious doubt about the government's willingness to deal effectively with Burmese Army abuses in areas of internal conflict.

The areas of Burma under effective control of ethnic groups make Burma one of the world's largest producers of opium, heroin, and amphetamine-type stimulants, despite the fact that its overall output of opium and heroin has declined sharply in recent years, partly as a result of improved Burmese government counternarcotics efforts. Opium production in Burma has now declined for five straight years, and, in 2002, Burma produced less than one-quarter the opium and heroin that it did six years before. Unfortunately, as opium production has declined, the production of methamphetamines has increased, particularly in outlying ethnic majority regions governed by former insurgents, areas that are not under firm government control. According to some estimates, as many as 400 to 800 million methamphetamine tablets may be produced in Burma each year, although these estimates are difficult to verify.

In July, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention conducted a countrywide assessment of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Burma and con-

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cluded that it had shifted from an epidemic limited to high-risk groups to a widespread epidemic affecting the general population. The government continued to downplay the extent of the epidemic in the country; however, both the government and the NLD are very interested in international assistance to combat HIV/AIDS. USAID is initiating a new \$1 million HIV/AIDS prevention program in the country; assistance will be provided through international NGOs—no assistance will be directed to the government.

There are few signs of any government commitment to economic reform, despite rapidly deteriorating economic conditions. Two problems stand out. In the energy sector, a run of disastrous public investment decisions has left the economy largely without fuel for either its electric generating facilities or many of its basic industries. In the fiscal budget the situation is even more desperate. There, the deficits of Burma's state-owned enterprises are estimated to absorb all of the revenues collected by the government, leaving the government proper (i.e., the army, the navy, the health and education services, and all ministerial operations) to run on monies borrowed from the Central Bank. This in turn has produced a rapid expansion in the money supply, a commensurate surge in inflation, and a sharp depreciation in the value of the domestic currency (the kyat). It has also undermined public confidence in the military government's ability to manage the economy over the long run.

U.S. policy goals in Burma include progress towards democracy and national reconciliation, respect for human rights, a more effective counter-narcotics effort, counterterrorism efforts, regional stability, HIV/AIDS mitigation, and accounting for missing servicemen from World War II. We encourage talks between the leader of the National League for Democracy (NLD) Aung San Suu Kyi and the military, recognizing that these are the best hope for meaningful democratic change and protection of human rights. Part of our strategy is to consult regularly, at senior levels, with countries with major interests in Burma and/or major concerns regarding Burma's current human rights practices.

In coordination with the European Union and other states, the United States has maintained sanctions on Burma. These include an arms embargo, an investment ban, and other measures. Our goal in applying these sanctions is to encourage a transition to democratic rule and greater respect for human rights. Should there be significant progress towards those goals as a result of dialogue between Aung San Suu Kyi and the military government, the United States would look seriously at measures to support this process of constructive change.

Measuring Progress toward Democratization

At the time of the dramatic release of NLD General Secretary Aung San Suu Kyi on May 6, 2002, the government promised that she would be free to move about the country—a promise it has generally kept in the months since. Initial difficulty in visiting some UN projects appears to have been resolved. Over the past four months Aung San Suu Kyi has traveled to Moulmein, Mandalay, and Hpa'an. On each trip she coordinated travel and security arrangements with the government, but otherwise set her own

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itinerary. She also met freely with NLD party workers and the general public; however, in line with general restrictions on all political parties in Burma, she was not allowed to hold outdoor rallies or meetings. In Rangoon, similarly, she has resumed her party duties with minimal government interference and has continued to meet with both Burmese and foreign visitors on a regular basis, although the government still limits her access to high-ranking foreigners. Since March, foreign visitors have included UN Special Envoy Razali Ismail, who has facilitated communication between the government and the NLD, Japanese Foreign Minister Kawaguchi, EU Troika representatives, and ambassadors of European and ASEAN countries.

NLD efforts to rebuild itself as a political party have also accelerated to some degree over the past six months. Badly crippled by government repression during the 1990s, the NLD has now re-assembled most of its national leadership (with the notable exception of senior party adviser U Win Tin, who remains in prison). As of September 27, 2002, 62 of the NLD's party offices have re-opened, including 36 of 40 in Rangoon. All of the party's Central Executive Committee members have been released, as have a majority of the party members who were detained during the government's crackdowns in the 1990s. However, 16 of the party's MPs remain in prison. Altogether, 325 NLD party members have been released from prison or house arrest since 2000, leaving about 200 NLD prisoners still in detention.

The NLD has also resumed some normal party activities, including public meetings on major public holidays. However, outdoor meetings are banned (for both the NLD and all other registered political parties) and party elections remain forbidden under a decree first issued by the Central Election Commission in 1990. The government has refused to grant a publication license to the NLD party's newsletter, despite repeated NLD requests for permission to publish. Two student members of the NLD were also recently arrested for carrying banned political literature. The NLD, for its part, has moderated its public criticism of the regime. While it has called repeatedly for democracy in Burma, it has also stated flatly that it is prepared to work with the government on a process of political transition. Aung San Suu Kyi has indicated recently that humanitarian assistance for Burma's people could be welcome, provided that it is delivered through mechanisms that are transparent, accountable, and beneficial to the Burmese people, as opposed to the government. She told EU representatives that economic sanctions are a matter to be decided by individual foreign states.

Despite the steps the government has taken to rebuild confidence with the NLD, it has not yet responded to the NLD's calls for a serious dialogue on constitutional issues, nor has it sketched out a roadmap for reform or a timetable for elections. As a result, doubts remain regarding the government's commitment to dialogue. While it has repeatedly asserted that its goal is a restored democracy, it has yet to convince its critics, including the U.S., that it is genuinely committed to that course. The U.S. continues to recognize the results of the 1990 elections and will continue to push for the full restoration of the civil and political rights of the people of Burma.

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Human Rights

The SPDC's human rights record remains poor with repression of political dissent, forced labor, ethnic persecution, lack of religious freedom and trafficking in persons all figuring prominently. Burma was designated a Country of Particular Concern for particularly severe violations religious freedom in 2001. Burma has been the scene of severe human rights abuses, particularly in ethnic minority areas, where there have been many reports of extrajudicial killings, rapes, and disappearances. Some of these were highlighted during the past six months in publications by Amnesty International and groups based on the Thai border. The Department of State's annual Human Rights Country Report on Burma includes credible reports of rape and other atrocities committed by the Burmese military, especially in ethnic minority areas. In June 2002, the Shan Human Rights Foundation (an organization initially related to the Shan United Army, a narcotics-trafficking organization), together with the Shan Women's Action Network, published a report, based on interviews with displaced persons, which alleged that Burmese Army personnel had been involved in multiple rapes involving hundreds of women between 1996 and 2001. The report also argued that the Burmese Army had used rape systematically as a weapon of war in its counter-insurgency operations. The Burmese investigated these charges with three separate teams from the Burmese Army, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Myanmar National Women's Cooperative Association, but concluded—incredibly—that there was no evidence that Burmese Army personnel had been involved in any rapes in Shan State during the five-year period covered by the SHRF/SWAN report. Following subsequent international pressure, the Burmese have approached both the International Committee of the Red Cross and UN Special Rapporteur Pinheiro for possible involvement in an investigation, but there remains doubt about the Burmese government's willingness to deal effectively with Burmese Army abuses in areas of internal conflict. We are urging that the UN independently investigate the reports.

The Burmese government dealt more effectively with other allegations of human rights abuses. It has continued to work with the International Committee of the Red Cross on improvements in prison conditions. It has also allowed ICRC to open up five regional offices throughout the country, staffed by 34 international volunteers, to provide protection to ethnic minorities. Similarly, it has allowed the United Nations High Commission on Refugees to maintain a presence in northern Rakhine State, providing support and protection services to more than 230,000 Rohingya Muslims who have returned from Bangladesh. After nearly a decade, however, some 22,000 Rohingya refugees still remain in two refugee camps in Bangladesh. In spite of ongoing repatriation efforts, for the last few years repatriations to Burma have not kept up with the camp birthrates and restrictions on movement in Burma have made life exceedingly difficult for this population. Furthermore, nearly 130,000 other Burmese ethnic minority displaced persons live in several camps along the border in Thailand because they do not feel it is safe to return. Given continued insurgent activity among some ethnic groups, associated human rights abuses are likely to continue.

The government has also made some progress on forced labor, which remains an issue of serious concern to the international community. In No-

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ember 2000, the International Labor Organization (ILO) Governing Body concluded that the Government of Burma had not taken effective action to deal with the use of forced labor in the country and, for the first time in its history, called on all ILO members to review their policies to ensure that those policies did not support forced labor. The United States strongly supported this decision.

Over the past year, the Government of Burma has slowly begun to work with the ILO on measures to address the problem. In September 2001, it allowed an ILO High Level Team to visit Burma to assess the situation. That team concluded that the GOB had made an "obvious, but uneven" effort to curtail the use of forced labor, but that forced labor persisted, particularly in areas where the government was waging active military campaigns against insurgent forces. It also recommended that the ILO establish a permanent presence in Burma. A second ILO team visited Burma in February 2002 to follow up on this recommendation, and eventually agreement was reached with the ILO in Geneva regarding the appointment of an ILO liaison officer, pending the establishment of a permanent ILO office in Rangoon. That liaison officer has since been appointed. The ILO has also identified a permanent representative to serve in Burma. Perhaps most importantly of all, in August 2002, the ILO began field visits to sites along the Thai/Burmese border which have been identified by Amnesty International and other organizations as "hot spots" for forced labor and Burmese Army abuse of ethnic minorities. That said, there were continuing signs that forced labor remains a problem, with reports, even in Rangoon, of laborers being dragooned by the military.

Finally, the government has continued with the slow release of political prisoners. Altogether, approximately 400 political prisoners have been released from detention since October 2000. In response to an appeal from UN Special Rapporteur Pinheiro, the government has also released, on humanitarian grounds, approximately 400 women prisoners who either had small children or were pregnant. To date, releases have included a majority of the NLD members held in prison, all members of the NLDs Central Committee, several major ethnic leaders, several student leaders, and all but 19 of the MPs elected to the 1990 Parliament. Even with these releases, however, hundreds of political prisoners remain in prison or under detention in Burma as of September 2002, including approximately 200 NLD members.

Burma is a Tier 3 human trafficking country that has not developed prevention, protection or law enforcement programs to address fully the serious trafficking problems that plague the country, but has made some progress in recognizing and publicizing the perils of trafficking in persons. It has signed the 1950 Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons and the Prostitution of Others and is a participant in the UN Inter-Agency Project on the reduction of trafficking in the Mekong sub-region although its other international and regional anti-trafficking cooperation is very limited. In a report delivered to the U.S. Government in August, it also highlighted the recent information activities of Myanmar National Committee for Women's Affairs; the enforcement efforts of a newly formed Working Committee for the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons (which is chaired by the Home Minister); the legislation it has applied to combat trafficking; and the jail sentences that it has handed out to more than 100 traffickers over the past 3 years. However, information on its funding of anti-traf-

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ficking activities and its support for the repatriated victims of trafficking remains scant. The government's cooperation with international NGOs concerned about human trafficking has also been minimal. While it appears that the government has finally begun to recognize the significance of its human trafficking problems, it is equally obvious that it has not yet put together programs that can deal with all aspects of those problems. Given its current economic circumstances, we do not anticipate the emergence of effective programs in the near term.

Counternarcotics

The ethnic majority areas of Burma make it one of the world's largest producers of illicit opium, heroin, and amphetamine-type stimulants, despite the fact that its overall output of opium and heroin has declined sharply in recent years, partly as a result of improved Burmese government counternarcotics efforts. Opium production in Burma has now declined for five straight years and, in 2002, Burma produced an estimated 630 metric tons of opium, less than one-quarter of the 2,560 metric tons of opium produced six years earlier. Unfortunately, Burma's success in reducing the production of opium and heroin has been partially undercut by rapidly increasing production of amphetamine-type stimulants, particularly in outlying regions governed by former insurgents. According to some estimates, as many as 400 to 800 million methamphetamine tablets may be produced in Burma each year, although verification of this estimate is difficult due to the mobile, small-scale nature of the methamphetamine production facilities.

The policy of the SPDC central government is to end narcotics trafficking, but the SPDC realizes that this will be a long-term process as it has been elsewhere. There are reliable reports that individual Burmese officials, particularly in outlying areas, may be involved in narcotics production or trafficking, but we do not have evidence that the government is complicit in the drug trade. While the government has consistently urged former ethnic insurgents to curb narcotics production and trafficking in their self-administered areas along the Chinese border, it has only recently, with the support and assistance of China, begun to crack down on these groups. Since September 2001, it has begun to enforce pledges elicited from each former insurgent group to make their self-administered areas opium-free and, in March 2002, pressured each group (including the Wa and the Kokang Chinese) into issuing new decrees outlawing narcotics production and trafficking in areas under their control. However, the Wa have not committed to eliminating narcotics production until 2005.

The government has improved its cooperation with neighboring states, particularly China. In 2001, Burma signed Memoranda of Understanding on narcotics control with both China and Thailand. The MOU with China established a framework for joint operations, which in turn led to a series of arrests and renditions of major traffickers in 2001 and 2002, many of whom were captured in the former insurgents' self-administered areas. Altogether, over the past 18 months, Burma has returned to China 22 fugitives from Chinese justice, including principals from one group that China described as "the largest armed drug trafficking gang in the Golden Triangle." Burma's MOU with Thailand, similarly, committed both sides to closer police cooperation on narcotics control and to the establishment of three joint

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“narcotics suppression coordination stations” at major crossing points on the border. That cooperation has since been interrupted by tensions on the border, but both governments have made clear that they look forward to resuming cooperation once these tensions have been cleared away.

Finally, Burma has participated in multilateral efforts to control narcotics trafficking in the Golden Triangle. Since November 2001, Burma has participated in ACCORD, the ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs, which serves as an umbrella for a variety of global programs aimed at strengthening the rule of law, promoting alternative development, and increasing civic awareness of the dangers of drugs. It also signed UNDCP’s 1993 Memorandum of Understanding among the six regional states—Burma, China, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia—to control narcotics production. Finally, as China and Thailand have become more active multilaterally, Burma has joined the trilateral and quadrilateral programs organized by either to coordinate counternarcotics efforts among the four states of the Golden Triangle (Laos, Burma, China, and Thailand).

Under pressure from the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), which designated Burma as a “non-cooperating” state in June 2001, the Government of Burma has also begun to take action on money laundering issues. In June 2002, it enacted a new and potentially powerful money laundering law, which, if properly enforced, should address many of the FATF’s concerns. That legislation criminalizes money laundering in connection with virtually every kind of serious criminal activity and levies heavy responsibilities on banks with regard to reporting. Penalties are also substantial. The police, in cooperation with the Central Bank and the Attorney General’s office, are now training their first financial investigators and should begin prosecutions under the new law within the next few months.

Despite these steps, the United States judged earlier this year that Burma’s visibly improving counternarcotics efforts were not yet commensurate with the scale of the problem. To encourage further progress, we have sustained a program of operational cooperation between police authorities in Burma and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. We have also continued to work with the GOB on annual opium yield surveys in Burma, and with UNDCP and other donors on opium reduction and crop substitution programs. In September 2001, the United States pledged an additional \$1,000,000 to support UNDCP’s Wa Alternative Development Project, which has helped reduce opium production in the territories of the United Wa State Army. Notwithstanding the lack of Burmese financial resources and capacity, we do not, as a matter of law, provide bilateral narcotics assistance.

HIV/AIDS

In July, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) conducted an in-depth assessment of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Burma, including among high-risk groups and pregnant women. The CDC assessed capacity at various levels in preventing the spread of HIV and providing care and treatment for those infected. The CDC concluded that the data, while limited, on HIV/AIDS in Burma indicates a widespread epidemic of

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greater than two-percent prevalence affecting the general population. Previous estimates by the World Health Organization, UNAIDS, and others had indicated an epidemic of less than two-percent prevalence limited to high-risk populations. CDC observed a limited national HIV/AIDS prevention program run by the government, but that some efforts are underway by non-governmental organizations. Voluntary HIV testing and counseling is extremely limited, and very few people know their HIV status. Programs to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV are small and limited and in need of strengthening at all levels. The government has made blood safety a high priority, but quality control is questionable. Availability of care and treatment for those infected with HIV is very limited and trained staffs are few, while some non-governmental organizations provide some care services.

The government generally denies the extent of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the country, and their programs do not reflect the latest thinking of the scientific community on prevention, treatment, and care. However, like the NLD, the government is very interested in international assistance to combat the growth of the epidemic. CDC made a number of recommendations to strengthen and improve HIV/AIDS surveillance in the country and change policy and program implementation by the government to improve the effectiveness of the response to HIV/AIDS in the country. Policy recommendations included initiating widespread voluntary HIV testing and counseling, including allowing international non-governmental organizations to conduct testing and counseling. The CDC also recommended that national implementation by the government of a mother-to-child transmission prevention program be accelerated, that a national HIV/AIDS care program be developed, and that programs targeting high risk groups be strengthened and enhanced.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is in the process of providing \$1 million to international non-governmental organizations operating HIV/AIDS prevention project in the country; none of these resources would be directed to the government.

The Quality of Life in Burma

The military government's management of the Burmese economy has been catastrophic. The government's ill-thought efforts to maintain discipline and control, and exclude foreign expertise and participation, have had predictably disastrous results.

Two problems stand out. In the energy sector, a run of disastrous public investment decisions has left the economy without fuel for either its electric generating facilities or many of its basic industries. In January 2002, the nation's peak generating capacity was sufficient to meet only about two thirds of the nation's peak demand and since then the situation has deteriorated further, with no prospect of relief until late 2003 or early 2004 at the very earliest. Until then, at least 30 to 40 percent of the nation's electricity customers will be without power at any given time.

In the fiscal budget, the situation is even more desperate. There, a failed fiscal concept, in which the GOB attempted to run the entire government mostly on the basis of the profits of the state-owned enterprises, has left

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the GOB without any basis for running the government over the long term, as profits have turned to losses in one state-owned enterprise after another. In fact, in Burma's fiscal year 2001/2002, the reported deficits of the state-owned enterprises actually absorbed all the revenues collected by the government, leaving the government proper (i.e., the army, the navy, the health and education services, and all ministerial operations) to run on monies borrowed from the Central Bank. This has in turn produced a rapid expansion of the money supply, a commensurate increase in inflation and a sharp depreciation in the value of the domestic currency (the kyat). Over the past two years, the kyat's unofficial value has depreciated from a rate of approximately 360/dollar in September 2000 to 1,100/dollar now, while inflation has accelerated to an annualized rate that is now approaching triple digit levels.

The government has attempted to deal with these pressures with a series of ad hoc restrictions on economic activity that reinforce (at least temporarily) its system of control while punishing private sector trade and investment. Thus far, however, the only consequence has been a crippled private sector and a weakened banking system. Inflation has not ebbed and the kyat, after a brief rally in early June 2002, has resumed its downward slide.

Looking ahead, there is really no prospect for relief for Burma without foreign financing support. The problems within the economy, and particularly within the fiscal budget, are simply too vast and too deeply entrenched to be treated now on the basis of Burma's own resources. However, access to that foreign financing support will likely depend on progress in regard to structural reforms and political transition.

Development of a Multilateral Strategy

U.S. policy goals in Burma are progress towards democracy, improved human rights, more effective counternarcotics efforts, counterterrorism efforts, regional stability, HIV/AIDS mitigation, and accounting for missing servicemen from World War II. We encourage talks between Aung San Suu Kyi and the military government in the hope that it will lead to meaningful democratic change and national reconciliation in Burma. We also consult regularly, at senior levels, with countries with major interests in Burma and/or major concerns regarding Burma's human rights practices.

The United States has co-sponsored annual resolutions at the UN General Assembly and the UN Commission on Human Rights that focus on Burma. We have also supported ILO's unprecedented decision on Burma given its failure to deal effectively with its pervasive forced labor problems. Most importantly, we strongly support the mission of the UN Secretary General's Special Representative for Burma, Razali Ismail, whose efforts have been instrumental in facilitating communication between the government and Aung San Suu Kyi.

In coordination with the European Union and other states, the United States has imposed sanctions on Burma. U.S.-imposed sanctions include an arms embargo, a ban on all new U.S. investment in Burma, the suspension of all bilateral aid, including counternarcotics assistance, the withdrawal of GSP privileges, the denial of OPIC and EXIMBANK programs, visa restrictions on Burma's senior leaders, and a hold on all new lending or grant

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programs by the World Bank, the IMF, the ADB, and other international financial institutions in which the United States has a major interest. We have maintained our diplomatic representation at the Chargé d’Affaires level since 1990.

Our goal in applying these sanctions is to encourage a transition to democratic rule and greater respect for human rights. Nevertheless, we remain concerned about the growing humanitarian crisis in Burma and will, during the coming year, initiate a new \$1 million program to deal with the growing HIV/AIDS epidemic in Burma. This funding will go directly to international NGOs (including Population Services International) to support programs including condom distribution and educational efforts. We will also use a small portion of the funding from the U.S. Burma earmark to develop programs inside Burma in support of democracy. None of these funds will be disbursed to or through the government. We will also continue to examine the potential for law enforcement cooperation with Burma on terrorism and narcotics issues. Should there be significant progress in Burma in coming months on political transition and human rights, then the United States would look seriously at additional measures that could be applied to support this process of constructive change.

Notice of November 6, 2002

Continuation of Emergency Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction

On November 14, 1994, by Executive Order 12938, President Clinton 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. On July 28, 1998, the President issued Executive Order 13094 to amend Executive Order 12938 to more effectively respond to the worldwide threat of weapons of mass destruction proliferation activities. 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, November 12, 1998, November 10, 1999, November 12, 2000, and November 9, 2001, must continue in effect beyond November 14, 2002. In accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12938, as amended.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 6, 2002.

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Notice of November 12, 2002

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Iran

On November 14, 1979, by Executive Order 12170, the President 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 unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by the situation in Iran. 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, 2002. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year this national emergency with respect to Iran.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 12, 2002.

Memorandum of November 13, 2002

Notification to Congress of Trade Negotiation

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

You are authorized and directed to notify the Congress, consistent with section 2104(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 2002 (19 U.S.C. 3804(a)(1)), of my intention to enter into negotiations on a Free Trade Agreement with Australia.

You are also authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 13, 2002.

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Memorandum of November 26, 2002

Designation of Officers of the Federal Emergency Management Agency To Act as Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency

Memorandum for the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency

By the authority vested in me as President under the Constitution and laws of the United States of America and pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, 5 U.S.C. 3345 *et seq.*, I hereby order that:

Section 1. *Order of Succession.*

During any period when both the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (Director) and the Deputy Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (Deputy Director) have died, resigned, or otherwise become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Director, the following officers of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, in the order listed, shall perform the functions and duties of the office of Director, if they are eligible to act as Director under the provisions of the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, until such time as the Director or Deputy Director is able to perform the functions and duties of the office of Director:

Administrator of the United States Fire Administration;

Administrator of the Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration;

Assistant Director, Administration and Resource Planning Directorate;
and

Regional Director, Region IV.

Section 2. *Exceptions.*

- (a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 1 in an acting capacity, by virtue of so serving, shall act as Director pursuant to this memorandum.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this memorandum, the President retains discretion, to the extent permitted by the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, 5 U.S.C. 3345–3349d, to depart from this order in designating an acting Director.

Section 3. *Termination.*

This memorandum shall terminate immediately upon the transfer of the authorities, functions, personnel, and assets of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to the Department of Homeland Security.

Section 4. *Publication.*

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The Director is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 26, 2002.

Memorandum of November 27, 2002

Determination Under the Interstate Commerce Commission Termination Act of 1995

Memorandum for the Secretary of Transportation

Section 6 of the Bus Regulatory Reform Act of 1982, Public Law 97–261, 96 Stat. 1103, imposed a moratorium on the issuance of certificates or permits to motor carriers domiciled in, or owned or controlled by persons of, a contiguous foreign country and authorized the President to modify the moratorium. The Interstate Commerce Commission Termination Act of 1995 (ICCTA), Public Law 104–88, 109 Stat. 803, maintained these restrictions, subject to modifications made prior to the enactment of the ICCTA, and empowered the President to make further modifications to the moratorium.

Pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 13902(c)(3), I modified the moratorium on June 5, 2001, to allow motor carriers domiciled in the United States that are owned or controlled by persons of Mexico to obtain operating authority to transport international cargo by truck between points in the United States and to provide bus services between points in the United States.

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) established a schedule for liberalizing certain restrictions on the provision of bus and truck services by Mexican-domiciled motor carriers in the United States. Pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 13902(c)(3), I hereby determine that the following modifications to the moratorium are consistent with obligations of the United States under NAFTA and with our national transportation policy and that the moratorium shall be modified accordingly.

First, qualified motor carriers domiciled in Mexico will be allowed to obtain operating authority to transport passengers in cross-border scheduled bus services. Second, qualified motor carriers domiciled in Mexico will be allowed to obtain operating authority to provide cross-border truck services. The moratorium on the issuance of certificates or permits to Mexican-domiciled motor carriers for the provision of truck or bus services between points in the United States will remain in place. These modifications shall be effective on the date of this memorandum.

Furthermore, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 13902(c)(5), I hereby determine that expeditious action is required to implement this modification to the moratorium. Effective on the date of this memorandum, the Department of Transportation is authorized to act on applications, submitted by motor carriers domiciled in Mexico, to obtain operating authority to provide cross-border

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scheduled bus services and cross-border truck services. In reviewing such applications, the Department shall continue to work closely with the Department of Justice, the Office of Homeland Security, and other relevant Federal departments, agencies, and offices in order to help ensure the security of the border and to prevent potential threats to national security.

Motor carriers domiciled in Mexico operating in the United States will be subject to the same Federal and State laws, regulations, and procedures that apply to carriers domiciled in the United States. These include safety regulations, such as drug and alcohol testing requirements; insurance requirements; taxes and fees; and other applicable laws and regulations, including those administered by the United States Customs Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Department of Labor, and Federal and State environmental agencies.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 27, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2003–04 of November 29, 2002

Imposition and Waiver of Sanctions Under Section 604 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority contained in section 604 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (“the Act”) (Public Law 107–228), and pursuant to section 603 of that Act, regarding noncompliance by the PLO and the Palestinian Authority with certain commitments, I hereby impose the sanction set out in section 604(a)(2), “Downgrade in Status of the PLO Office in the United States.” This sanction is imposed for a period of 180 days from the date hereof or until such time as the next report required by section 603 of the Act is transmitted to the Congress, whichever is later. You are authorized and directed to transmit to the appropriate congressional committees the initial report described in section 603 of the Act.

Furthermore, I hereby determine that it is in the national security interest of the United States to waive that sanction, pursuant to section 604 of the Act. This waiver shall be effective for a period of 180 days from the date hereof or until such time as the next report required by section 603 of the Act is transmitted to the Congress, whichever is later.

You are hereby authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 29, 2002.

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Presidential Determination No. 2003–05 of December 7, 2002

Presidential Determination of 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 Assyrian Democratic Movement; the Iraqi Free Officers and Civilians Movement; the Iraqi National Front; the Iraqi National Movement; the Iraqi Turkmen Front; and the Islamic Accord of 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 to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 7, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2003–06 of December 7, 2002

Presidential Determination on Authorization to Furnish Drawdown Assistance to the Iraqi Opposition Under 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 under sections 4(a)(2) and 5(a) of the Iraq Liberation Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–338) (the “Act”), and consistent with Presidential Determination 99–13, I hereby direct the furnishing of up to \$92 million in defense articles from the Department of Defense, defense services from the Department of Defense, and military education and training in order to provide assistance to the following organizations:

- Iraqi National Accord;
- Iraqi National Congress;
- Kurdistan Democratic Party;
- Movement for Constitutional Monarchy;
- Patriotic Union of Kurdistan;
- Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq;

and to such other Iraqi opposition groups designated by me under the Act before or after this determination. The assistance will be allocated in accordance with plans being developed by the Department of Defense and the Department of State.

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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**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 7, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2003–07 of December 11, 2002

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 Fiscal Year 1997 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, as contained in the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 104–208), a report is required every 6 months following enactment concerning:

- (1) progress toward democratization in Burma;
- (2) progress on improving the quality of life of the Burmese people, including progress on market reforms, living standards, labor standards, use of forced labor in the tourism industry, and environmental quality; and
- (3) progress made in developing a comprehensive, multilateral strategy to bring democracy to and improve human rights practices and the quality of life in Burma, including the development of a dialogue between the State Peace and Development Council and democratic opposition groups in Burma.

I understand the attached report was not forwarded due to an administrative error.

You are hereby authorized and directed now to transmit the attached report fulfilling the above-stated requirements to the appropriate committees of the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 11, 2002.

Conditions in Burma and U.S. Policy Toward Burma for the Period September 28, 2001–March 27, 2002

Introduction and Summary

Over the past 6 months, Burma’s military government and the National League for Democracy (NLD) General Secretary Aung San Suu Kyi have continued confidence-building measures that are reportedly aimed at supporting a transition to democracy and civilian rule. Both sides have held

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the substance of these talks in strictest confidence, but the past 18 months has seen the release of approximately 250 political prisoners, and a halt to the vicious attacks on Aung San Suu Kyi and the NLD by the government-owned press. Unfortunately, the process has moved very slowly. Of particular concern is the continuing house arrest of Aung San Suu Kyi.

The quality of life in Burma during the past 6 months has deteriorated. Poverty is widespread, and the economy increasingly shows the effects of a growing government deficit, rising inflation, shortfalls in energy supplies and growing foreign exchange shortages. Severe human rights abuses are commonplace, particularly in ethnic minority areas, where there are continuing reports of extrajudicial killings, rape, and disappearances. Due to continuing severe restrictions on religious freedom, Burma was again designated a "country of particular concern" in 2001 under the International Religious Freedom Act. Prison conditions are harsh, despite access to the prisons by the International Committee of the Red Cross. One retired university rector was also detained and sentenced to 7 years in prison following his one-man protest calling for new general elections.

Forced labor remains an issue of serious concern. In September 2001, an ILO High Level Team visited Burma to assess the situation and concluded that the SPDC had made an "obvious, but uneven" effort to curb the practice; nevertheless, forced labor persisted, particularly in border areas. In March 2002, the government reached agreement with the ILO on appointment of an ILO liaison officer in Burma, pending establishment of a permanent ILO office.

Burma is also one of the world's largest producers of illicit opium, heroin, and methamphetamines. However, its overall output of opium has declined by two-thirds over the past 5 years, in part as a result of bad weather and in part as a result of eradication efforts. It has also stepped up law enforcement operations against some former insurgent groups (particularly the Kokang Chinese) and considerably improved its counter-narcotics cooperation with China, Thailand, and other neighboring states.

United States policy goals in Burma include progress towards democracy, improved human rights, a more effective counternarcotics effort, counterterrorist cooperation, resolving MIA cases from WW II, and addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic which threatens regional stability and prosperity. We hope that the on-going talks between Aung San Suu Kyi and the military will lead to meaningful democratic change and national reconciliation. We consult regularly, at senior levels, with countries interested in Burma that share our goals.

In coordination with the European Union and other states, the United States maintains sanctions on Burma aimed at encouraging transition to democratic rule and greater respect for human rights. These include an arms embargo, an investment ban, and other measures.

Measuring Progress toward Democratization

From September 2001 through March 2002, Burma's military regime continued talks with the NLD's General Secretary, Aung San Suu Kyi. Since the talks began 18 months ago, we have seen the release of approximately

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250 political prisoners, including all but 20 of the MPs elected in 1990 and all of the NLD's Central Executive Committee members with the exception of Aung San Suu Kyi. The regime has also halted the virulent attacks on Aung San Suu Kyi and the NLD which had become a staple of newspaper coverage in Burma. In addition, the military government has allowed the NLD to reopen 32 party offices in Rangoon Division and to resume some normal party activities. These included public meetings on Burma's National, Independence and Union Days, all of which were attended by Ambassadors and Chiefs of Mission from the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, and other countries. The NLD, in turn, has moderated its public criticism of the regime and announced that it is now prepared to work with the regime on political transition.

Over the past 6 months, the regime has gradually increased access to Aung San Suu Kyi, who has been under house arrest since the talks began in 2000. Visitors have included U.N. Special Rapporteur for Human Rights Paulo Pinheiro, U.N. Special Envoy Razali Ismail, the ILO's High Level Team, representatives of the European Union and U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Matthew Daley, among others. Aung San Suu Kyi is also now in daily contact with fellow NLD members, including NLD Chairman U Aung Shwe, and NLD Vice Chairman U Tin Oo. The abrupt postponement of U.N. Special Envoy Razali's planned March 19 visit to Burma is of particular concern, especially in light of approval for other meetings. The connection, if any, between this event and the arrest of members of Ne Win's family is unclear.

The United States welcomed the confidence-building process between the government and Aung San Suu Kyi and the release of political prisoners and resumption of some NLD activity. However, we have also urged the regime to move beyond confidence building to a genuine political dialogue with Aung San Suu Kyi that would chart the course for a return to democracy and civilian rule. Critical next steps include release of all remaining political prisoners, the unconditional release of Aung San Suu Kyi from house arrest and increased political rights and freedom of operation for the NLD and other political parties.

Counternarcotics

Burma is one of the world's largest producers of illicit opium, heroin, and methamphetamines. However, its overall output of opium has declined sharply in recent years. In 2001, Burma produced an estimated 865 metric tons of opium, barely one-third of the 2,560 metric tons of opium produced in Burma 5 years earlier. Unfortunately, as opium production has declined, methamphetamine production has soared, particularly in outlying regions that are governed by former insurgents. According to some estimates, as many as 800 million methamphetamine tablets may be produced in Burma each year.

There is no evidence that the government is involved on an institutional level in the drug trade. However, there are reliable reports that individual Burmese officials in outlying areas are either directly involved in drug trafficking or provide protection to those who are. In addition, while the government has encouraged ethnic insurgents who have signed cease-fire

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agreements to curb narcotics production and trafficking, it has only recently begun to take aggressive law enforcement actions to control these activities. Over the past 6 months, the Burmese Government has cracked down particularly hard on the Kokang region controlled by Peng Jiasheng's Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA), which had pledged to be opium free by 2000. With the assistance of the People's Republic of China, the Burmese Government staged a series of arrests of major traffickers in all areas of the Kokang, including Laukkai, the capital of Kokang State.

In other areas, the SPDC has moved more cautiously. In areas controlled by the United Wa State Army (UWSA), the principal drug-producing and drug-trafficking organization in Burma, the government has slowly expanded its administrative presence, but has not yet attempted any aggressive law enforcement operations comparable to those in the Kokang region. The Wa have pledged to end all opium production in their territories by 2005. The United States has urged the government to take law enforcement action and exact other forms of pressure against the Wa narcotics operations even before that deadline is reached.

There have also been significant improvements in Burma's cross-border cooperation with neighboring states. In 2001, Burma signed memoranda of understanding on narcotics control with both China and Thailand. The MOU with China established a framework for joint operations, which in turn led to the series of arrests and renditions of major traffickers in 2001 and 2002. The MOU with Thailand committed both sides to closer police cooperation on narcotics control and to the establishment of three joint "narcotics suppression coordination stations" at major crossing points on the border. Thailand has also provided a grant for a crop substitution project in the Wa-controlled regions of southern Shan State. In addition, Burma participated actively in a series of quadrilateral meetings (China, Burma, Laos, and Thailand) on narcotics control that were held in Thailand, Burma, and China in late 2001 and early 2002.

Under pressure from the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), which designated Burma as a "non-cooperating" state in June 2001, the Government of Burma has a draft of a new money laundering law, which will reportedly address many of the FATF's concerns. That law, as well as a new Mutual Legal Assistance Law, facilitating Burmese legal and judicial cooperation with other states, should be enacted in 2002.

Despite these recent steps, the United States does not believe that Burma's counternarcotics efforts are commensurate with the scale of the narcotics problem in Burma. We work with the GOB on annual opium yield surveys in Burma, and through UNDCP on opium reduction and crop substitution programs. In September 2001, the United States pledged an additional \$1,000,000 to support UNDCP's Wa Alternative Development Project, which has helped reduce opium production in the territories of the United Wa State Army, but made utilization of these funds contingent on the mobilization of matching funds from other donors.

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The Quality of Life in Burma

Burma remains one of the world's poorest countries with an average per capita GDP of approximately \$300, according to World Bank figures. Primarily an agricultural economy, Burma also has substantial mineral, fishing, and timber resources. However, almost 4 decades of military misrule and mismanagement have produced a chaotic economy characterized by widespread poverty.

Over the past 2 years, a growing government deficit, shortfalls in energy supplies and continuing foreign exchange shortages have hampered economic activity and contributed to a rapid depreciation in Burma's official currency, the kyat. Valued at approximately 360 kyat to the dollar in September 2000, that rate has now risen to approximately 840 kyat per dollar in March 2002 and is expected to rise further over the next 3 months. At the same time, inflation has picked up speed. According to an urban retail price index calculated by the U.S. Embassy, cumulative, point-to-point inflation from January 1, 2001 to January 1, 2002 totaled approximately 52 percent.

Widespread and severe human rights abuses also continued throughout Burma during the reporting period. In ethnic minority areas, in particular, there were many reports of extrajudicial killings, rape, and disappearances. Significant numbers of ethnic minority refugees continue to seek asylum in Thailand. Due to severe restrictions on religious freedom, Burma was again designated a "country of particular concern" in 2001 under the International Religious Freedom Act. Prison conditions remained harsh, despite access to prisons by the International Committee of the Red Cross. During the reporting period, only one political activist was detained for the expression of a dissenting political view; in early December, Dr. Salai Tun Than, a retired university rector and graduate of the University of Wisconsin, was arrested and sentenced to 7 years in prison for passing out leaflets in front of Rangoon's City Hall which called for a civilian government and general elections.

Forced labor also remains an issue of serious concern. In November 2000, the International Labor Organization (ILO) Governing Body concluded that the Government of Burma had not taken effective action to deal with the use of forced labor in the country and, for the first time in its history, called on all ILO members to review their policies toward Burma to ensure that they did not support forced labor. The United States strongly supported this decision.

In recent months, the Government of Burma has indicated that it is more willing to work with the ILO. In September 2001, an ILO High Level Team concluded that the GOB had made an "obvious, but uneven" effort to curtail the use of forced labor, but that forced labor persisted, particularly in areas where the government was waging active military campaigns against insurgent forces. It also recommended that the ILO establish a permanent presence in Burma. A second ILO team visited Burma in February 2002 and eventually reached agreement on the appointment of an ILO liaison officer, pending the establishment of a permanent ILO office in Rangoon. However, the government has not been willing to address two other ILO recommendations: appointment of an ombudsman for forced labor issues,

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and an independent investigation of allegations that villagers in Shan State were killed after complaining to the military about forced labor.

The regime has released approximately 250 political prisoners since the initiation of talks with Aung San Suu Kyi, including approximately 70 over the past 6 months. In response to an appeal from U.N. Special Rapporteur Pinheiro, it has also released, on humanitarian grounds, 318 women prisoners who either had small children or were pregnant. Even with these releases, more than 1,000 political prisoners still remained in prison or under detention in Burma as of March 2002, including over 600 NLD members.

International monitoring of human rights in Burma also improved to some degree in 2001. For the first time in 6 years, the Government of Burma permitted visits (in April and October 2001, and then again in February 2002) by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in Burma. It also allowed the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit all prisons in Burma and reportedly has responded to some ICRC recommendations about prison conditions.

Development of a Multilateral Strategy

United States policy goals in Burma include progress towards democracy, improved human rights, a more effective counternarcotics effort, counterterrorist cooperation, resolving MIA cases from WW II, and addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic which threatens regional stability and prosperity. We hope that the on-going talks between Aung San Suu Kyi and the military will lead to meaningful democratic change and national reconciliation. We consult regularly, at senior levels, with countries interested in Burma that share our goals.

The United States has co-sponsored annual resolutions at the U.N. General Assembly and the U.N. Commission on Human Rights concerning Burma. We have also supported ILO's unprecedented decision on Burma given Burma's failure to deal effectively with its pervasive forced labor problems. Most importantly, we strongly support the mission of the U.N. Secretary General's Special Envoy for Burma, Razali bin Ismail, who has helped facilitate the regime's talks with Aung San Suu Kyi. We are increasingly concerned that the Burmese regime is not permitting Mr. Razali to visit Burma with the regularity or frequency needed at this stage of the process.

In coordination with the European Union and other states, the United States has imposed sanctions on Burma aimed at encouraging democratic transition and greater respect for human rights. These sanctions include an arms embargo, a ban on all new U.S. investment in Burma, the suspension of all bilateral aid, the withdrawal of GSP privileges, the denial of OPIC and EXIMBANK programs, visa restrictions on Burma's senior leaders and opposition to all new lending or grant programs by the World Bank, the IMF, the ADB and other international financial institutions in which the United States has a major interest. We downgraded the level of our diplomatic representation from Ambassador to Chargé d'Affaires in 1989 and have maintained at that level.

Title 3—The President

Presidential Determination No. 2003–08 of December 13, 2002

**Presidential Determination on 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 sections 3(b) and 7(b) of the Act. My Administration remains committed to beginning the process of moving our embassy to Jerusalem.

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**.

This suspension shall take effect after transmission of this determination and report to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 13, 2002.

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>67 FR Page</i>
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Appendix B—List of Presidential Determinations

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Appendix C—List of Final Rule Documents

<i>Date</i>	<i>67 FR Page</i>
Jan. 15 (Office of the United States Trade Representative)	2008

CHAPTER I—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

<i>Part</i>		<i>Page</i>
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102	Enforcement of nondiscrimination on the basis of handicap in programs or activities conducted by the Executive Office of the President	342

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]

Executive Office of the President

§ 102.103

- 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

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

(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

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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,

§§ 102.152–102.159

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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.

Executive Office of the President

§§ 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

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Table 4—Presidential Documents Affected During 2002

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7558	May 10	Peace Officers Memorial Day and Police Week, 2002.	34585
7559	May 10	National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week, 2002.	34587
7560	May 13	National Hurricane Awareness Week, 2002.	34815
7561	May 16	To Designate the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire as a Beneficiary Sub-Saharan African Country.	35705
7562	May 16	Armed Forces Day, 2002	35707
7563	May 17	National Safe Boating Week, 2002	35891
7564	May 17	World Trade Week, 2002	35893
7565	May 21	National Maritime Day, 2002	36495
7566	May 21	National Missing Children's Day, 2002	36497
7567	May 21	Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day, 2002	36499
7568	May 31	Black Music Month, 2002	38583
7569	May 31	National Fishing and Boating Week, 2002	38585
7570	June 4 ..	National Homeownership Month, 2002	39241
7571	June 5 ..	National Child's Day, 2002	39595
7572	June 7 ..	Great Outdoors Week, 2002	40137
7573	June 7 ..	Flag Day and National Flag Week, 2002	40139
7574	June 14	Father's Day, 2002	42177
7575	June 28	Lewis and Clark Bicentennial	44755
7576	July 3 ...	To Provide for the Efficient and Fair Administration of Safeguard Measures on Imports of Certain Steel Products.	45285
7577	July 17	Captive Nations Week, 2002	47677
7578	July 26	National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day, 2002.	49551
7579	July 26	Anniversary of the Americans With Disabilities Act, 2002.	49555
7580	July 26	Parents' Day, 2002	49557
7581	July 29	The Bicentennial of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, 2002.	49559
7582	Aug. 14	National Airborne Day, 2002	53723
7583	Aug. 16	National Health Center Week, 2002	53873
7584	Aug. 23	Women's Equality Day, 2002	55317

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No.	Signature Date	Subject	67 FR Page
2002			
7585	Aug. 28	To Implement an Agreement regarding Imports of Line Pipe Under Section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974.	56207
7586	Aug. 28	To Modify Duty-Free Treatment Under the Generalized System of Preferences for Argentina.	56211
7587	Aug. 30	National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, 2002.	56745
7588	Aug. 31	National Days of Prayer and Remembrance, 2002.	56893
7589	Sept. 4	National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month, 2002.	57123
7590	Sept. 4	Patriot Day, 2002	57125
7591	Sept. 13	National Hispanic Heritage Month, 2002 ..	58955
7592	Sept. 13	National Farm Safety and Health Week, 2002.	58957
7593	Sept. 13	National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week, 2002.	58959
7594	Sept. 16	Citizenship Day and Constitution Week, 2002.	59133
7595	Sept. 19	National POW/MIA Recognition Day, 2002.	60099
7596	Sept. 20	Minority Enterprise Development Week, 2002.	60101
7597	Sept. 20	Family Day, 2002	60103
7598	Sept. 27	Gold Star Mother's Day, 2002	62161
7599	Oct. 1 ...	National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, 2002.	62165
7600	Oct. 1 ...	National Disability Employment Awareness Month, 2002.	62167
7601	Oct. 1 ...	National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, 2002.	62169
7602	Oct. 4 ...	Fire Prevention Week, 2002	62863
7603	Oct. 4 ...	Child Health Day, 2002	62865
7604	Oct. 4 ...	German-American Day, 2002	62867
7605	Oct. 8 ...	Leif Erikson Day, 2002	63527
7606	Oct. 9 ...	Columbus Day, 2002	63811
7607	Oct. 10	General Pulaski Memorial Day, 2002	64025
7608	Oct. 11	National Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Week, 2002.	64027
7609	Oct. 11	National School Lunch Week, 2002	64029
7610	Oct. 11	White Cane Safety Day, 2002	64031
7611	Oct. 17	Year of Clean Water, 2002 2003	64787
7612	Oct. 18	National Character Counts Week, 2002	65281
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7614	Oct. 23	United Nations Day, 2002	65869
7615	Oct. 29	National Family Caregivers Month, 2002 ..	67087
7616	Oct. 31	To Implement the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act.	67283
7617	Oct. 31	National Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Month, 2002.	67293
7618	Oct. 31	National Diabetes Month, 2002	67295
7619	Nov. 1 ..	National Adoption Month, 2002	67771
7620	Nov. 1 ..	National American Indian Heritage Month, 2002.	67773
7621	Nov. 1 ..	National Hospice Month, 2002	67775

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7623	Nov. 6 ..	Veterans Day, 2002	68751
7624	Nov. 8 ..	National Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Week, 2002.	68921
7625	Nov. 8 ..	World Freedom Day, 2002	69117
7626	Nov. 13	To Implement Modifications to the Carribean Basin Economic Recovery Act and the African Growth and Opportunity Act.	69459
7627	Nov. 14	America Recycles Day, 2002	69657
7628	Nov. 21	Thanksgiving Day, 2002	70831
7629	Nov. 22	National Farm-City Week, 2002	70833
7630	Nov. 22	National Family Week, 2002	71067
7631	Nov. 27	World AIDS Day, 2002	72089
7632	Dec. 3 ..	National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month, 2002.	72551
7633	Dec. 6 ..	National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day, 2002.	76103
7634	Dec. 9 ..	Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week, 2002.	76669
7635	Dec. 16	Wright Brothers Day, 2002	77905

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13253	Jan. 16	Amendment to Executive Order 13223, Ordering the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces to Active Duty and Delegating Certain Authorities to the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation.	2791
13254	Jan. 29	Establishing the USA Freedom Corps	4869
13255	Feb. 6 ...	Amendment to Executive Order 13227, President's Commission on Excellence in Special Education.	6157
13256	Feb. 12	President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities.	6823
13257	Feb. 13	President's Interagency Task Force To Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons.	7259
13258	Feb. 26	Amending Executive Order 12866 on Regulatory Planning and Review.	9385
13259	Mar. 19	Designation of Public International Organizations for Purposes of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977.	13239
13260	Mar. 19	Establishing the President's Homeland Security Advisory Council and Senior Advisory Committees for Homeland Security.	13241
13261	Mar. 19	Providing an Order of Succession in the Environmental Protection Agency and Amending Certain Orders on Succession.	13243
13262	Apr. 11	2002 Amendments to the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States.	18773
13263	Apr. 29	President's New Freedom Commission on Mental Health.	22337
13264	June 4 ..	Amendment to Executive Order 13180, Air Traffic Performance-Based Organization.	39243
13265	June 6 ..	President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.	39841
13266	June 20	Activities To Promote Personal Fitness	42467
13267	June 20	Establishing a Transition Planning Office for the Department of Homeland Security Within the Office of Management and Budget.	42469

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13269	July 3 ...	Expedited Naturalization of Aliens and Noncitizen Nationals Serving in an Active-Duty Status During the War on Terrorism.	45287
13270	July 3 ...	Tribal Colleges and Universities	45288
13271	July 9 ...	Establishment of the Corporate Fraud Task Force.	46091
13272	Aug. 13	Proper Consideration of Small Entities in Agency Rulemaking.	53461
13273	Aug. 21	Further Amending Executive Order 10173, as Amended, Prescribing Regulations Relating to the Safeguarding of Vessels, Harbors, Ports, and Waterfront Facilities of the United States.	56215
13274	Sept. 18	Environmental Stewardship and Transportation Infrastructure Project Reviews.	59449
13275	Oct. 7 ...	Creating a Board of Inquiry To Report on Certain Labor Disputes Affecting the Maritime Industry of the United States.	62869
13276	Nov. 15	Delegation of Responsibilities Concerning Undocumented Aliens Interdicted or Intercepted in the Caribbean Region.	69985
13277	Nov. 19	Delegation of Certain Authorities and Assignment of Certain Functions Under the Trade Act of 2002.	70305
13278	Dec. 11	President's Commission on the United States Postal Service.	76671
13279	Dec. 12	Equal Protection of the Laws for Faith-Based and Community Organizations.	77141
13280	Dec. 12	Responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture and the Agency for International Development With Respect to Faith-Based and Community Initiatives.	77145
13281	Dec. 19	Half-Day Closing of Executive Departments and Agencies of the Federal Government on Tuesday, December 24, 2002.	78319
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13282	Dec. 31	Adjustments of Certain Rates of Pay	1133

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Jan. 3	Notice: Continuation of Libya Emergency	637
Jan. 15	Notice: Continuation of Emergency With Respect to Sierra Leone and Liberia.	2547
Jan. 18	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Terrorists who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process.	3033
Jan. 25	Presidential Determination No. 02-06: Waiver of Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act With Respect to Assistance to the Government of Azerbaijan.	5921
Feb. 1	Memorandum: Report to the Congress Regarding Conditions in Burma and U.S. Policy Toward Burma.	5923
Feb. 23	Presidential Determination No. 02-07: President's Report to Congress on Major Drug Transit or Major Illicit Drug Producing Countries Under the FY 2002 Modification to the Annual Drug Certification Procedures.	9889
Feb. 26	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.	9387
Mar. 4	Presidential Determination No. 02-08: Determination Pursuant to Section 523 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002, (Public Law 107-115).	10599
Mar. 5	Memorandum: Action Under Section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974 Concerning Certain Steel Products.	10593
Mar. 12	Presidential Determination No. 02-09: Eligibility of Palau, Kiribati, and Tuvalu To Receive Defense Articles and Services Under the Foreign Assistance Act and the Arms Export Control Act.	13245
Mar. 13	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Iran.	11553
Mar. 14	Presidential Determination No. 02-10: Designation of Bahrain as a Major Non-NATO Ally.	13247
Mar. 20	Presidential Determination No. 02-11: Cooperation by Vietnam in Accounting for United States Prisoners of War and Missing in Action.	15095
Apr. 1	Presidential Determination No. 02-12: U.S. Contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO): Determination Regarding Funds Under the Heading " Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs" in Title II of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107-115).	18461
Apr. 12	Presidential Determination No. 02-13: Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended.	20425
Apr. 16	Presidential Determination No. 02-14: Waiver and Certification of Statutory Provisions Regarding the Palestine Liberation Organization.	20427

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Apr. 18	Presidential Determination No. 02–15: Eligibility of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Tajikistan To Receive Defense Articles and Services Under the Foreign Assistance Act and the Arms Export Control Act.	20429
Apr. 18	Presidential Determination No. 02–16: Determination To Authorize the Furnishing of Emergency Military Assistance to the Government of Nigeria.	20431
Apr. 24	Presidential Determination No. 02–17: Military Drawdown for Georgia.	31711
Apr. 27	Presidential Determination No. 02–18: Determination To (1) Waive Section 512 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107–115) and Section 620(q) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended, To Provide Assistance to Afghanistan and (2) Authorize a Drawdown Under Section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended, To Provide Emergency Military Assistance to Afghanistan.	31713
May 6	Order: Designation Under Executive Order 12958	31109
May 16	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Burma.	35423
May 27	Notice: Continuation of Emergency With Respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).	37661
May 27	Presidential Determination No. 02–19: Presidential Determination on Eligibility of East Timor To Receive Defense Articles and Services Under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended, and the Arms Export Control Act.	39245
May 30	Presidential Determination No. 02–20: Provision of \$25.5 Million To Support a Train and Equip Program in Georgia.	39247
June 3	Presidential Determination No. 02–21: Presidential Determination Under Subsection 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Continuation of Waiver Authority for the Republic of Belarus.	40833
June 3	Presidential Determination No. 02–22: Presidential Determination Under Subsection 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Continuation of Waiver Authority for Vietnam.	40835
June 14	Presidential Determination No. 02–23: Suspension of Limitations Under the Jerusalem Embassy Act.	42705
June 18	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to the Risk of Nuclear Proliferation Created by the Accumulation of Weapons-Usable Fissile Material in the Territory of the Russian Federation.	42181
June 21	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to the Western Balkans.	42703
June 28	Presidential Determination No. 02–24: Presidential Determination To Authorize the Furnishing of Emergency Military Counterterrorism Assistance to the Armed Forces of the Philippines.	46837
July 2	Memorandum: Delegation of Authority Under Section 124 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001.	46575
July 9	Presidential Determination No. 02–25: Delegation of Authority Under Sections 2(d) and 2(f) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended.	47437

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2002		
July 17	Presidential Determination No. 02–26: Determination Under Section 610(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended, To Transfer \$10.3 Million to the Operating Expense Appropriation.	50343
July 23	Memorandum: Delegation of Authority With Respect to Concluding Amendments to the July 12, 1999, Agreement Concerning Trade in Certain Steel Products From the Russian Federation.	48741
July 30	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Iraq.	50341
Aug. 7	Presidential Determination No. 02–27: Presidential Determination on Waiver of Restrictions on Assistance to Russia Under the Cooperative Threat Reduction Act of 1993 and Title V of the FREEDOM Support Act.	53725
Aug. 14	Notice: Continuation of Emergency Regarding Export Control Regulations.	53721
Aug. 14	Presidential Determination No. 02–28: Presidential Determination on Military Drawdown for Tunisia.	54325
Aug. 30	Presidential Determination No. 02–29: Presidential Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended.	57127
Sept. 12	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Certain Terrorist Attacks.	58317
Sept. 13	Presidential Determination No. 02–31: Continuation of the Exercise of Certain Authorities Under the Trading With the Enemy Act.	58681
Sept. 19	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Persons Who Commit, Threaten To Commit, or Support Terrorism.	59447
Sept. 23	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to UNITA.	60105
Sept. 26	Order: Designation Under Executive Order 12958	61465
Sept. 30	Presidential Determination No. 02–32: Presidential Determination on the Transfer of Funds From International Organizations and Programs Funds to the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund.	62311
Oct. 1	Memorandum: Notification to the Congress of Trade Negotiations.	62163
Oct. 16	Memorandum: Notification to the Congress of Trade Negotiation.	64515
Oct. 16	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Significant Narcotics Traffickers Centered in Colombia.	64307
Oct. 16	Presidential Determination No. 03–02: Presidential Determination on FY 2003 Refugee Admissions Numbers and Authorizations of In-Country Refugee Status.	65469
Oct. 16	Presidential Determination No. 03–03: Waiver and Certification of Statutory Provisions Regarding the Palestine Liberation Organization.	65471
Oct. 29	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Sudan.	66525
Nov. 6	Memorandum: Report to the Congress Regarding Conditions in Burma and U.S. Policy Toward Burma.	75799
Nov. 6	Notice: Continuation of Emergency Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction.	68493

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Nov. 12	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Iran.	68929
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Nov. 27	Memorandum: Determination Under the Interstate Commerce Commission Termination Act of 1995.	71795
Nov. 29	Presidential Determination 03-04: Imposition and Waiver of Sanctions Under Section 604 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003.	72363
Dec. 7	Presidential Determination 03-05: Presidential Determination of Designations Under the Iraq Liberation Act of 1998.	78121
Dec. 7	Presidential Determination 03-06: Presidential Determination on Authorization to Furnish Drawdown Assistance to the Iraqi Opposition Under the Iraq Liberation Act of 1998.	78123
Dec. 11	Presidential Determination 03-07: Report to the Congress Regarding Conditions in Burma and U.S. Policy Toward Burma.	77645
Dec. 13	Presidential Determination 03-08: Presidential Determination on Suspension of Limitations Under the Jerusalem Embassy Act.	78125
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**Table 4—PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS AFFECTED
DURING 2002**

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

Proclamations

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
5437	See Proc. 7553
6693	Superseded by Proc. 7562
6867	See Notice of Feb. 26, p. 283
6962	See Proc. 7554
7274	See Proc. 7585
7350	See Proc. 7561
7400	See Proc. 7561
7463	See EO 13253; Notice of Sept. 12, p. 308
7529	See Proc. 7576

Executive Orders

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
January 9, 1838	Amended by PLO 7542 (67 FR 62812)
May 24, 1847	Revoked by PLO 7545
November 13, 1889	Revoked by PLO 7523 (67 FR 31367)
July 2, 1910	Revoked in part by PLO 7507 (67 FR 1984)
February 1, 1921	Revoked by PLO 7536 (67 FR 56852)
April 17, 1926	Revoked in part by PLO 7508 (67 FR 1983)

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<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1405	Revoked in part by PLO 7520 (67 FR 18024)
4203	Revoked in part by PLO 7524 (67 FR 31367)
5327	Revoked in part by PLO 7516 (67 FR 11706)
5672	Revoked in part by PLO 7548 (67 FR 72969)
10173	See EO 13273
11246	Amended by EO 13279
11846	Amended by EO 13277
12170	See Notices of Mar. 13, p. 289; Nov. 12, p. 327
12171	Amended by EO 13252
12345	Revoked by EO 13265
12473	See EO 13262
12543	See Notice of Jan. 3, p. 275
12544	See Notice of Jan. 3, p. 275
12722	See Notice of July 30, p. 305
12724	See Notice of July 30, p. 305
12807	See EO 13276
12808	See Notice of May 27, p. 296
12865	See Notice of Sept. 23, p. 310
12866	Amended by EO 13258; See EO 13272
12876	Revoked by EO 13256
12934	See Notice of May 27, p. 296
12938	See Notice of Nov. 6, p. 326
12947	See Notice of Jan. 18, p. 277
12957	See Notice of Mar. 13, p. 289
12958	See Orders of May 6, p. 295; Sept. 26, p. 311
12959	See Notice of Mar. 13, p. 289
12978	See Notice of Oct. 16, p. 312
13021	Revoked by EO 13270
13047	See Notice of May 16, p. 296
13059	See Notice of Mar. 13, p. 289
13067	See Notice of Oct. 29, p. 315
13069	See Notice of Sept. 23, p. 310
13088	See Notice of May 27, p. 296
13094	See Notice of Nov. 6, p. 326
13098	See Notice of Sept. 23, p. 310
13099	See Notice of Jan. 18, p. 277
13129	See EO 13268
13159	See Notice of June 18, p. 301
13180	Amended by EO 13264
13192	See Notice of May 27, p. 296
13194	See Notice of Jan. 15, p. 276
13213	See Notice of Jan. 15, p. 276
13219	See Notice of June 21, p. 302
13222	See Notice of Aug. 14, p. 306

Table 4—Presidential Documents Affected

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<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
13223	Amended by EO 13253; <i>See</i> Notice of Sept. 12, p. 308
13224	Amended by EO 13268; <i>See</i> Notice of Sept. 19, p. 309
13227	Amended by EO 13255
13228	<i>See</i> EO 13257
13235	<i>See</i> Notice of Sept. 12, p. 308
13241	Amended by: EO 13261
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13243	Amended by: EO 13261
13244	Amended by: EO 13261
13245	Amended by: EO 13261
13246	Amended by: EO 13261
13247	Amended by: EO 13261
13249	Superseded by: EO 13282
13250	Amended by: EO 13261
13251	Amended by: EO 13261
13253	<i>See</i> Notice of Sept. 12, p. 308

Other Presidential Documents

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Presidential Determination No. 96-7	<i>See</i> Notice of May 27, p. 296
Presidential Determination No. 01-26 ..	<i>See</i> Presidential Determination No. 02-31, p. 308

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>
3 U.S.C. 301	EO's 13253, 13268, 13276; Procs. 7524, 7529, 7576, 7586; Presidential Determination No. 02-25, p. 303; Memorandum of July 23, p. 305
5 U.S.C. 3345 <i>et. seq.</i>	EO 13261; Memorandum of November 26, p. 328
5 U.S.C. 7103(b)(1)	EO 13252
8 U.S.C. 1182(f)	Proc. 7524; EO 13276
8 U.S.C. 1185(a)(1)	EO 13276
8 U.S.C. 1440	EO 13269
10 U.S.C. 801-946	EO 13262
15 U.S.C. 78dd-1(f)(1)(B)(ii).	EO 13259
15 U.S.C. 78dd-2(h)(2)(B)(ii).	EO 13259
15 U.S.C. 78dd-3(f)(2)(B)(ii).	EO 13259
19 U.S.C. 2122 Note ...	Proc. 7554
19 U.S.C. 2253	Proc. 7585
19 U.S.C. 2466a(a)(1)	Proc. 7561
19 U.S.C. 2483	Procs. 7553, 7554, 7616
19 U.S.C. 3706	Proc. 7561
22 U.S.C. 287c	EO 13268
22 U.S.C. 7103	EO 13257
29 U.S.C. 176	EO 13275
50 U.S.C. App. 5(b) note.	Presidential Determination No. 02-31, p. 308

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<i>U.S. Code Citation</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
50 U.S.C. 191	EO 13273
50 U.S.C. 1601 <i>et. seq.</i>	EO's 13253, 13268
50 U.S.C. 1701 <i>et. seq.</i>	EO 13268

PUBLIC LAWS

<i>Law Number</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
99–190, sec. 118	Proc. 7553
104–45, sec. 7(a)	Presidential Determination No. 03–08, p. 338
105–338	Presidential Determination Nos. 03–05, p. 331, 03–06, p. 331
107–206	Presidential Determination No. 02–27, p. 306
107–210	EO 13277
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Trade Act of 1974	
Sec. 203	Procs. 7529, 7576
Sec. 604	Procs. 7529, 7576, 7586, 7626
Title V	Proc. 7586

LIST OF CFR SECTIONS AFFECTED

EDITORIAL NOTE: All changes in this volume of the Code of Federal Regulations which were made by documents published in the **Federal Register** since January 1, 2001, 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, 2001, see the “List of CFR Sections Affected, 1949–1963, 1964–1972, 1973–1985, and 1986–2000,” published in 11 separate volumes.

Presidential documents affected during 2002 are set forth in Table 4 on page 363.

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 Narcotics certification (Presidential Determination No. 02-07, p. 279)
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Bahamas; narcotics certification (Presidential Determination No. 02-07, p. 279)
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Editorial note: A list of CFR titles, subtitles, chapters, subchapters, and parts, and an alphabetical list of agencies publishing in the CFR are included in the *CFR Index and Finding Aids* volume to the *Code of Federal Regulations*, which is published separately and revised annually as of January 1.

The two finding aids on the following pages, the “Table of CFR Titles and Chapters” and the “Alphabetical List of Agencies Appearing in the CFR” apply to all 50 titles of the *Code of Federal Regulations*. Reference aids specific to this volume appear in the section entitled “Title 3 Finding Aids,” found on page 351.

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