

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, en-

forceable 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.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., September 20, 2002]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on September 23.

**Memorandum on FY 2003 Refugee Admissions Consultations**

*September 17, 2002*

*Memorandum for the Secretary of State*

*Subject: FY 2003 Refugee Admissions Consultations*

In accordance with section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), you are authorized to consult with the appropriate committees of the Congress concerning refugee admissions as follows:

1. The authorization of 70,000 refugee admissions during FY 2003, to be allocated by specific region as follows:

Africa .....	20,000
East Asia (including Amerasians) ...	4,000
Latin America/Caribbean .....	2,500
Near East/South Asia .....	7,000
Former Soviet Union .....	14,000
Eastern Europe .....	2,500
Unallocated Reserve .....	20,000

2. The authorization of an additional 10,000 refugee admissions numbers to be made available for the adjustment to permanent resident status of persons who have been granted asylum in the United States;
3. The designation, pursuant to section 101(a)(42)(B) of the INA, of persons in Cuba, Vietnam, and the former Soviet Union, who, if they otherwise qualify for admission as refugees, may be considered refugees under the INA even though they are still within their country of nationality or habitual residence.

**George W. Bush**

NOTE: This memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 19.

### Remarks Following a Meeting With Secretary of State Colin L. Powell and an Exchange With Reporters

September 19, 2002

**The President.** Good morning. I appreciate our Secretary of State coming by to brief the Vice President and me and Condoleezza Rice about our progress in working with the United Nations, convincing the United Nations Security Council to firmly deal with a threat to world peace.

Before we talk about that, I do want to express our condolences to those who lost their lives in Israel. It's been back-to-back suicide bombings. We strongly condemn terror. We strongly condemn violence. And we continue to send our message to the good people of that region that if you're interested in peace, that if you want people to be able to grow up in a peaceful world, all parties must do everything they can to reject and stop violence.

At the United Nations Security Council, it is very important that the members understand that the credibility of the United Nations is at stake; that the Security Council must be firm in its resolve to deal with a true threat to world peace, and that is Saddam Hussein; that the United Nations Security Council must work with the United States and Britain and other concerned parties to send a clear message that we expect Saddam to disarm. And if the United Nations Security Council won't deal with the problem, the United States and some of our friends will. That's the message the Secretary of State has delivered forcefully. That's the message that he will continue to carry.

And Mr. Secretary, I appreciate your hard work. You're doing a fine job.

**Secretary Powell.** Thank you, Mr. President.

**The President.** And we're proud of your efforts.

**Secretary Powell.** Thank you, sir.

**The President.** I'll be glad to answer a few calls—answers, starting with Ron [Ron Fournier, Associated Press].

### Coalition Against Iraq

**Q.** How many of our friends are willing to join the United States in this effort?

**The President.** Ron, I think time will tell. I think you're going to see a lot of nations—that a lot of nations love freedom. They understand the threat. They understand that the credibility of the United Nations is at stake. They heard me loud and clear when I said, "Either you can be the United Nations, a capable body, a body able to keep the peace, or you can be the League of Nations." And we're confident that people will follow our lead.

Campbell [Campbell Brown, NBC News].

**Q.** Mr. President—

**The President.** Good to see you, Campbell, for starters. Glad you're here—finally showed up. [Laughter]

### Iraq

**Q.** The chief weapons inspector is going to be briefing the U.N. Security Council today, and there have already been some reports that, in his talks with the Iraqis, that they're limiting access to certain sites. Are those reports true? And do you think they're trying to—

**The President.** Well, I haven't gotten a report from what he intends to say. But let me give you just some general observations. First of all, there are no negotiations to be held with Iraq. They have nothing to negotiate. They're the people who said that they would not have weapons of mass destruction. The negotiations are over. It is up to the U.N. Security Council to lay out resolutions that confirms what Iraq has already agreed to, see.

Secondly, I don't trust Iraq, and neither should the free world. For 11 years, they have deceived the world. They have said, "We'll conform to resolutions." They've never conformed to resolutions. They've never conformed to the agreement that they laid out 11 years ago. Sixteen times they've defied Security resolutions.

And so, they—the burden of proof is—must be placed squarely on their shoulders. But there's no negotiations about whether or not they've been telling the truth or not.

Let's see here—Mark [Mark Knoller, CBS Radio].