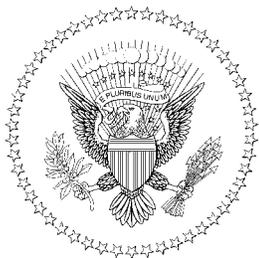


Weekly Compilation of
**Presidential
Documents**



Monday, January 27, 2003
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Pages 87–106

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WEEKLY COMPILATION OF

PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Published every Monday by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408, the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* contains statements, messages, and other Presidential materials released by the White House during the preceding week.

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There are no restrictions on the republication of material appearing in the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*.

Week Ending Friday, January 24, 2003

**Proclamation 7641—To Modify
Rules of Origin Under the North
American Free Trade Agreement**

January 17, 2003

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

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

2. Section 202 of the NAFTA Implementation Act provides rules for determining whether goods imported into the United States originate in the territory of a NAFTA party and thus are eligible for the tariff and other treatment contemplated under the NAFTA. Section 202(q) of the NAFTA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3332(q)) authorizes the President to proclaim, as a part of the HTS, the rules of origin set out in the NAFTA and to proclaim modifications to such previously proclaimed rules of origin, subject to the consultation and layover requirements of section 103(a) of the NAFTA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3313(a)).

3. I have determined that the modifications to the HTS proclaimed in this proclamation pursuant to sections 201 and 202 of the NAFTA Implementation Act are appropriate. For goods of Mexico, I have decided that the effective date of the modifications shall be determined by the United States Trade Representative (USTR).

4. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the “1974 Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody

in the HTS the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, 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 Act, section 202 of the NAFTA Implementation Act, and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, do hereby proclaim:

(1) In order to modify the rules of origin under the NAFTA, general note 12 to the HTS is modified as provided in the Annex to this proclamation.

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

(3) The modifications made by the Annex to this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods of Canada that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 2003. The modifications made by such Annex shall be effective with respect to goods of Mexico that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after a date to be announced in the *Federal Register* by the USTR.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-seventh.

George W. Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., January 22, 2003]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on January 23. This item was not

received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

Memorandum on Extending Waiver of Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act With Respect to Assistance to the Government of Azerbaijan

January 17, 2003

Presidential Determination No. 2003-12

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Presidential Determination on Extending Waiver of Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act with Respect to Assistance to the Government of Azerbaijan

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 extending the waiver of section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-511):

- is necessary to support United States efforts to counter international terrorism;
- is necessary to support the operational readiness of United States Armed Forces or coalition partners to counter international terrorism;
- is important to Azerbaijan's border security; and
- 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 extend the waiver of 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

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., January 24, 2003]

NOTE: This memorandum was published in the *Federal Register* on January 27. This item was not

received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

The President's Radio Address

January 18, 2003

Good morning. In the coming weeks, the House and Senate will consider my proposals to speed up economic growth and generate new jobs for American workers. Part of that plan is designed to help America's small businesses, in particular, which create millions of jobs each year and account for about half the Nation's economic output.

Small-business owners represent the enterprise of the whole Nation and the diverse talents of our people. Nearly 40 percent of small firms are owned by women. Close to 15 percent of America's small-business owners come from minority groups, and the trend of minority ownership is accelerating. These minority-owned firms, more than 3 million strong, provide opportunities and give life to local economies across America.

To help small business, Government should not try to manage the economy from Washington. Government's role is to create an environment in which employers succeed and hire new people.

My jobs-and-growth plan will help in several specific ways. I am proposing tax relief for everyone who pays Federal income taxes. Two years ago, Congress approved income tax reductions that will not go into full effect until 2006. My plan would make these reductions effective immediately, to boost the economy in the short term and help insure long-term growth. If tax relief is good enough for Americans 3 years from now, it is even more necessary today, when our recovery is not as strong as it should be.

Small businesses stand to gain a great deal from this measure. After all, more than two-thirds of taxpayers who pay the highest marginal tax rates are small-business owners who include their profits when they file their individual tax returns with the IRS. All together, the tax relief I propose will give 23 million small-business owners an average tax cut of \$2,042 this year. And I'm asking Congress to make those reductions permanent, so that

America's entrepreneurs can plan for the future, add more employees, and invest in our economy.

I will also ask Congress to raise the amount of money small businesses can deduct from their taxes for investment in new equipment, such as machinery and computers. Right now, the maximum deduction is \$25,000. We should triple that amount to \$75,000 and adjust it for inflation. This reform would give small businesses a further incentive to make the investments on which our economy depends.

Our commitment to small businesses will take other forms as well. We will streamline business regulations and make sure that the concerns of small businesses are heard in Washington.

I'm also urging Congress to enact legal reform to curtail the frivolous lawsuits that impose unfair costs on businesses and their customers. And I will continue to seek a permanent end to the death tax, so that America's small-business owners can pass along their life's work to the next generation.

America's economy can thrive only when our small businesses thrive. My growth-and-jobs proposal will encourage America's entrepreneurs and help to reward their efforts. By reducing taxes, encouraging investment, and removing obstacles to growth, we will create a platform for future prosperity, so that small business can flourish and every American who seeks work can find a job.

Thank you for listening.

NOTE: The address was recorded at 10:15 a.m. on January 17 in the Cabinet Room at the White House for broadcast at 10:06 a.m. on January 18. The transcript was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 17 but was embargoed for release until the broadcast. The Office of the Press Secretary also released a Spanish language transcript of this address.

Remarks at a Church Service Honoring Martin Luther King, Jr., in Landover, Maryland

January 20, 2003

Thank you all. Thank you. Now I understand why a Hechinger warehouse—[laughter]—can become a center of love and com-

passion and fire. I am honored—Laura and I are honored that you would invite us and our friends, the Governor and the First Lady and the Lieutenant Governor and his lovely wife, to come and celebrate a great American.

We're honored to be in the midst of a social entrepreneur, whose guidebook for entrepreneurship to help others is the Bible. I want to thank the members of the church, the leaders of the church, and those who are in charge of the ministries of the church for sharing with us the good works of this church.

It is fitting that we honor Martin Luther King in a church, because, Gregory, I believe, like you, that the power of his words, the clarity of his vision, the courage of his leadership occurred because he put his faith in the Almighty.

It is fitting that we honor the life of a great American in a church who derived his inspiration from the church. It is fitting that we honor this great American in a church because out of the church comes the notion of equality and justice. And even though progress has been made, Pastor—even though progress has been made, there is more to do. There are still people in our society who hurt. There is still prejudice holding people back. There is still a school system that doesn't elevate every child so they can learn. There is still a need for us to hear the words of Martin Luther King, to make sure the hope of America extends its reach into every neighborhood across this land.

So it's fitting we're here in a church that has got ministries aimed at healing those who hurt, at fighting addiction, at promoting love and families. It is fitting we meet here in a church because in this society, we must understand Government can help. Government can write checks, but it cannot put hope in people's hearts or a sense of purpose in people's lives.

And so as we remember the dream of Martin Luther King and remember his clear vision for a society that's equal and a society full of justice, this society must remember the power of faith. This Government of yours must welcome faith, not discriminate faith, as we deal with the future of this great country.

And so, ladies and gentlemen, thank you for having Laura and me. Thank you for allowing us to worship with you. Thank you for opening up our hearts to the glorious word. May God bless you all. May God bless the legacy of Martin Luther King. And may God bless all Americans on this special day. Thank you, Pastor.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:35 a.m. at the First Baptist Church of Glenarden. In his remarks, he referred to Gov. Robert L. Ehrlich of Maryland, and his wife, Kendel; Lt. Gov. Michael Steele of Maryland, and his wife, Andrea; and Deacon Gregory Foster and Pastor John K. Jenkins, Sr., First Baptist Church of Glenarden.

Notice—Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process

January 20, 2003

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 constituted 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 Ladin, 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, 2003. 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 20, 2003.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:07 p.m., January 21, 2003]

NOTE: This notice was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 21, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on January 22.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process

January 20, 2003

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the emergency declared with respect to foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process is to continue in effect beyond January 23, 2003, to the *Federal Register* for publication. The most recent notice continuing this emergency was published in the *Federal Register* on January 22, 2002 (67 FR 3033).

The crisis with respect to the grave acts of violence committed by foreign terrorists that disrupt the Middle East peace process that led to the declaration of a national emergency on January 23, 1995, as expanded on August 20, 1998, has not been resolved. Terrorist groups continue to engage in activities that have the purpose or effect of threatening the Middle East peace process and that are

hostile to United States interests in the region. Such actions constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. On August 20, 1998, the President identified four additional persons, including Usama bin Ladin, who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared with respect to foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process and to maintain in force the economic sanctions against them to respond to this threat.

Sincerely,

George W. Bush

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Richard B. Cheney, President of the Senate. This letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 21.

**Letter to Congressional Leaders
Transmitting a Report on the
National Emergency With Respect to
Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt
the Middle East Peace Process**

January 20, 2003

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report prepared by my Administration on the national emergency with respect to terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process that was declared in Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995.

Sincerely,

George W. Bush

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Richard B. Cheney, President of the Senate. This letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 21.

**Letter to Congressional Leaders
Transmitting a Report on Iraq's
Compliance With the United Nations
Security Council Resolutions**

January 20, 2003

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107-243) and as part of my effort to keep the Congress fully informed, I am providing a report prepared by my Administration on matters relevant to that Resolution including on the status of efforts to obtain Iraq's compliance with the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council. Information required by section 3 of the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution (Public Law 102-1) is and will be included in this and subsequent reports.

Sincerely,

George W. Bush

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Richard B. Cheney, President of the Senate. This letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 21.

**Remarks Following a Meeting With
Economists and an Exchange With
Reporters**

January 21, 2003

The President. Let me make a couple comments about the meeting we just had and be glad to answer a couple questions. You can lead it off, Fournier [Ron Fournier, Associated Press], in a minute.

I want to thank some of our Nation's leading economists for coming today to share their thoughts with me about our economy and the strength of our Nation, how best to make sure people can find work.

We had a great discussion about the plan that I laid out for the Congress to consider and to enact, a plan which focuses on job creation, a plan which recognizes that money in the consumers' pocket will help grow this economy, a plan that recognizes there are some long-term things we can do to make

sure the investor feels comfortable taking risks in America. It is a plan that recognizes that economic growth is not as strong as it should be. It's a plan that's good for all Americans. It is a plan that addresses our needs, and it's a plan that Congress needs to pass.

These economists can speak for themselves after they leave, but they have given good advice and sound judgment, and for that, I'm grateful.

I'll take a couple of questions. Ron.

Diversity in Higher Education

Q. Sir, last week in this room, you came out against quotas, which have been unconstitutional for 25 years. You didn't answer the central question, and that is whether race can be used as a factor in admissions. Dr. Rice says it could be. Colin Powell says it should be. What is your position? Can it be used as—

The President. Well, my position is, is that as the—as the brief says, that there are clearly unconstitutional means to achieve diversity; there are race-neutral ways to achieve diversity, which I have put in place as the Governor of Texas, and that we'll leave the Court to define the outer limits of the Constitution.

Adam [Adam Entous, Reuters].

Q. Yes, Mr. President—

Q. You won't answer that question then?

The President. I just answered it.

Q. Whether or not you believe—

The President. No, I answered it. The courts will make the definition of the outer limits of the—and as Condi Rice said, she felt very comfortable in saying on national TV the decision I made was the right decision.

Adam.

Iraq

Q. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. President. The French are saying they would block a U.N. resolution authorizing force on Iraq. Are you frustrated by these comments? Can you still reach a consensus?

The President. Well, Adam, first of all, it's important for the American citizens and the citizens around the world to understand that Saddam Hussein possesses some of the world's deadliest weapons. He poses a seri-

ous threat to America and our friends and allies. The world came together, including the French, to say he must disarm. He's not disarming. As a matter of fact, it appears to be a rerun of a bad movie. He is delaying. He is deceiving. He is asking for time. He's playing hide-and-seek with inspectors.

One thing is for certain, he's not disarming. So the United States of America, in the name of peace, will continue to insist he does disarm, and we will keep the pressure on Saddam Hussein.

Angle [Jim Angle, FOX News].

Q. Mr. President, when do you intend to make a decision about whether or not the inspection process is—actually has any hope of really disarming Saddam?

The President. It's clear to me now that he is not disarming. And surely, our friends have learned lessons from the past. Surely we have learned how this man deceives and delays. He's giving people the runaround. And as many of my advisers said on TV this week, time is running out. I believe in the name of peace, he must disarm. And we will lead a coalition of willing nations to disarm him. Make no mistake about that, he will be disarmed.

Q. When—how do you decide when that moment comes that you need to make a judgment?

The President. I will let you know when the moment has come. [Laughter]

Q. Mr. President, who is in that coalition of the willing now? Are France, Germany out?

The President. You will find out who is in the coalition of the willing. It is very much like what happened prior to our getting a resolution out of the United Nations. Many of the punditry—of course, not you—[laughter]—but other punditry were quick to say, "No one is going to follow the United States of America." And we got a unanimous resolution out of the United Nations.

The United States has made it clear our intention, and our intention is to work with the world for Saddam to disarm. He's been given ample time to disarm. We have had ample time now to see that the tricks of the past—he's employing the tricks of the past today. He's giving people the runaround. He

wants to play hide-and-seek. He's got a vast country.

He wants to focus the attention of the world on inspectors. This is not about inspectors; this is about a disarmed Iraq. He has weapons of mass destruction, the world's deadliest weapons, which pose a direct threat to the United States, our citizens, and our friends and allies. He has been told to disarm for 11 long years. He's not disarming.

This business about, you know, more time—you know, how much time do we need to see clearly that he's not disarming?⁹ As I said, this looks like a rerun of a bad movie, and I'm not interested in watching it.

All right, thank you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:35 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. The Office of the Press Secretary also released a Spanish language transcript of these remarks. A portion of these remarks could not be verified because the tape was incomplete.

Executive Order 13283— Establishing the Office of Global Communications

January 21, 2003

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 of the Office of Global Communications.* There is hereby established within the White House Office an Office of Global Communications (the "Office") to be headed by a Deputy Assistant to the President for Global Communications.

Sec. 2. *Mission.* The mission of the Office shall be to advise the President, the heads of appropriate offices within the Executive Office of the President, and the heads of executive departments and agencies (agencies) on utilization of the most effective means for the United States Government to ensure consistency in messages that will promote the interests of the United States abroad, prevent misunderstanding, build support for and among coalition partners of the United States, and inform international audiences. The Office shall provide such advice on ac-

tivities in which the role of the United States Government is apparent or publicly acknowledged.

Sec. 3. *Functions.* In carrying out its mission:

(a) The Office shall assess the methods and strategies used by the United States Government (other than special activities as defined in Executive Order 12333 of December 4, 1981) to deliver information to audiences abroad. The Office shall coordinate the formulation among appropriate agencies of messages that reflect the strategic communications framework and priorities of the United States, and shall facilitate the development of a strategy among the appropriate agencies to effectively communicate such messages.

(b) The Office shall work with the policy and communications offices of agencies in developing a strategy for disseminating truthful, accurate, and effective messages about the United States, its Government and policies, and the American people and culture. The Office may, after consulting with the Department of State and obtaining the approval of the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs on the President's behalf, work with cooperating foreign governments in the development of the strategy. In performing its work, the Office shall coordinate closely and regularly with the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, or the Assistant's designee.

(c) The Office shall work with appropriate agencies to coordinate the creation of temporary teams of communicators for short-term placement in areas of high global interest and media attention as determined by the Office. Team members shall include personnel from agencies to the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of personnel. In performing its functions, each information team shall work to disseminate accurate and timely information about topics of interest to the on-site news media, and assist media personnel in obtaining access to information, individuals, and events that reinforce the strategic communications objectives of the United States and its allies. The Office shall coordinate when and where information teams should be deployed; provided, however, no information team shall be

deployed abroad without prior consultation with the Department of State and the Department of Defense, and prior notification to the Office of the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

(d) The Office shall encourage the use of state-of-the-art media and technology and shall advise the United States Government of events, technologies, and other communications tools that may be available for use in conveying information.

Sec. 4. Administration. The Office of Administration within the Executive Office of the President shall provide the Office with administrative and related 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.

Sec. 5. Relationship to Other Interagency Coordinating Mechanisms. Presidential direction regarding National Security Council-related mechanisms for coordination of national security policy shall apply with respect to the Office in the same manner as it applies with respect to other elements of the White House Office. Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect any function assigned by law or by the President to the National Security Council or to the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

Sec. 6. Continuing Authorities. This order does not alter the existing authorities of any agency. Agencies shall assist the Deputy Assistant to the President for Global Communications, to the extent consistent with applicable law and direction of the President, and to the extent such assistance is consistent with national security objectives and with the mission of such agencies, in carrying out the Office's mission.

Sec. 7. General Provisions.

(a) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by any party against the United States, its agencies, instrumentalities or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

(b) Nothing in this order shall be construed to grant to the Office any authority

to issue direction to agencies, officers, or employees.

George W. Bush

The White House,
January 21, 2003.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., January 23, 2003]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on January 24.

**Letter to Congressional Leaders
Reporting on Continued Operations
of United States Forces in Bosnia and
Herzegovina**

January 21, 2003

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

In my report to the Congress of July 22, 2002, I provided information on the deployment of combat-equipped U.S. Armed Forces to Bosnia and Herzegovina and other states in the region in order to participate in and support the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)-led Stabilization Force (SFOR). The SFOR began its mission and assumed authority from the NATO-led Implementation Force on December 20, 1996. I am providing this supplemental report, prepared by my Administration and consistent with the War Powers Resolution (Public Law 93-148), to help ensure that the Congress is kept fully informed on continued U.S. contributions in support of peacekeeping efforts in the former Yugoslavia.

The U.N. Security Council authorized Member States to continue SFOR for a period of 12 months in U.N. Security Council Resolution 1423 of July 12, 2002. The mission of SFOR is to provide a focused military presence in order to deter hostilities, stabilize and consolidate the peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, contribute to a secure environment, and provide, within its means and capabilities, selective support to key areas and key civil implementation organizations.

The U.S. force contribution to SFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina is approximately 1,800 personnel. United States personnel comprise approximately 15 percent of the total SFOR force of approximately 12,000

personnel. During the second half of 2002, 18 NATO nations and 17 others, including Russia, provided military personnel or other support to SFOR. Most U.S. forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina are assigned to Multi-national Brigade, North, headquartered in the city of Tuzla. Additionally, U.S. military personnel are deployed to other countries in the region in support of SFOR. These deployments include approximately 80 U.S. military personnel deployed to Hungary and Croatia to provide logistical and other support. The U.S. forces continue to support SFOR efforts to apprehend persons indicted for war crimes and to conduct counter-terrorism operations. In the last 6 months, U.S. forces have not sustained any combat-related fatalities.

I have directed the participation of U.S. Armed Forces in these operations pursuant to my constitutional authority to conduct U.S. foreign relations and as Commander in Chief and Chief Executive.

I am providing this report as part of my efforts to keep the Congress fully informed about developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina and other states in the region. I will continue to consult closely with the Congress regarding our efforts to foster peace and stability in the former Yugoslavia.

Sincerely,

George W. Bush

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Ted Stevens, President pro tempore of the Senate. This letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 22.

Telephone Remarks to the March for Life

January 22, 2003

The President. Well, thank you very much, Nellie. I want to thank you very much for including me in the celebration of life. I want to thank the good folks there on the Mall today. I'm calling you from St. Louis, Missouri. I know there are some from Missouri there, and like many others, you've made great sacrifices to come to Washington today. A lot of you have ridden buses all night long, and I know you're braving the cold. And

I admire your perseverance, and I admire your devotion to the cause of life.

You all are gathered today on the National Mall, which is not far from the monument to Thomas Jefferson who, as you all know, is the author of our Declaration of Independence. And the March for Life upholds the self-evident truth of that Declaration, that all are created equal, given the unalienable rights of life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And that principle of America needs defenders in every place and every generation.

In our time, respect for the right to life calls us to defend the sick and the dying, persons with disabilities and birth defects, and all who are weak and vulnerable. And this self-evident truth calls us to value and to protect the lives of innocent children waiting to be born.

You and I share a commitment to building a culture of life in America, and we're making progress. As the President, I have signed the Born-Alive Infants Protection Act, opposed the destruction of embryos for stem cell research, and refused to spend taxpayer money on international programs that promote abortion overseas.

Ms. Gray. Thank you.

The President. My administration is challenging the Oregon law that permits physician-assisted suicide.

Ms. Gray. Thank you.

The President. We support abstinence education and crisis pregnancy programs and parental notification laws. We offer compassionate alternatives to abortion by promoting adoption and extending State health care coverage for unborn children.

My hope is that the United States Congress will pass a bill this year banning partial-birth abortion, which I will sign. Partial-birth abortion is an abhorrent procedure that offends human dignity. I also urge the Congress to ban all human cloning. We must not create life to destroy life. Human beings are not research material to be used in a cruel and reckless experiment.

For 30 years, the March for Life has been sustained by constant prayer and abiding hope that one day, every child will be born into a family that loves that child and a nation that protects that child. And when that day

arrives, you will have the gratitude of millions, especially those who know the gift of life because you cared and you kept faith. May God bless you all, and may God continue to bless America.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:05 a.m. from the JS Logistics company in St. Louis, MO, to march participants on the National Mall in Washington, DC. In his remarks, he referred to Nellie J. Gray, president, March for Life Education and Defense Fund. The Office of the Press Secretary also released a Spanish language transcript of these remarks.

Remarks on the National Economy in St. Louis, Missouri

January 22, 2003

Thanks for the warm welcome—[*laughter*]*—*more inside than outside, I might add. [*Laughter*] But thank you all very much for giving me a chance to come and share some thoughts about this great land and some of the challenges that face us.

I'm particularly thrilled to be in a place where the entrepreneurial spirit is strong, and that is JS Logistics. It is strong because of the spirit of the guys who run the company, John and Greg, and the people that work with them to provide good service and product.

It's important for our fellow Americans to understand that the strength of our country, the strength of our economy really depends upon the strength of the small-business community all across America. And that's why I'm here today in this small business, to remind people about the importance of small business.

I brought Hector Barreto, who is the Administrator of the Small Business Administration. Thank you for coming, Hector. I know there's a lot of other small-business owners here from around the State of Missouri. I'm honored you came. Thank you for lending your support to what I am going to describe today as a way to make sure people can find work in America.

I want to thank the employees of this good company for putting up with the small entourage I travel with. [*Laughter*] I want to thank the folks that came to the roundtable today.

Not only were some employees of JS, but there's some folks who are running their own businesses and companies. We heard from single moms, newly married couples, people that are working hard to make sure the three-person company stays afloat. It was a good discussion, and I'm going to share some of the stories from that discussion with you in a minute.

I want you to know that this country has got some big challenges ahead of us. There's no question in my mind that we're going to meet every challenge. One of the challenges we have is to make sure that every American, from every walk of life, has a chance to succeed in this country. That's an important challenge, where I spend a lot of time talking about education, to make sure every child is educated, to make sure we insist upon high standards for our schools, to make sure that we measure to understand whether those standards are being met, and to make sure we solve problems early, before it's too late. No child in America should be left behind in this country.

Today I had the honor of meeting Dezzie Houston, who came out to Air Force One to say hello. She is a volunteer with the Missouri Mentoring Partnership. Where are you, Dezzie? Oh, there you are. Thanks for coming. The reason I bring this up is, part of making sure people aren't left behind in our society, we've got to recognize in our plenty there are people who hurt, and there are some who wonder whether or not the so-called American Dream is meant for them. And so long as any of us hurt, we all hurt. And one way to help heal hurt and encourage hope is to mentor somebody in need. You see, I like to remind people, Government can hand out money, but it can't put love into people's hearts or a sense of purpose in people's lives. That happens when some caring individual finds somebody in need and says, "Can I help you? What can I do to help you make a better life?"

And this society of ours is filled with all kinds of heroes, American citizens doing their duty. And Dezzie is one such person. She told me that she has mentored three people, three teens, encouraging them to either go to college or how to find a job. I'm

told, recently one of your mentorees graduated from college. It must have made you feel incredibly proud to know that you had a hand in encouraging that person to reach for the best in America, you had a hand in encouraging that person to realize that his or her God-given talents should be used to the fullest on the short time we have on Earth.

I want to congratulate you for being a mentor. I call upon any American who is concerned about the future of our society to find somebody who needs a hand and surround that person with your love and your talents. Thank you for being here, Dezzie.

A big challenge we face is how to make sure that this world is a peaceful world and make sure our country is a secure country. I still remember September the 11th, 2001. It was a time in which history changed for America. When I was coming up in Texas, it used to be that oceans could protect us. We wouldn't have to worry about gathering threats abroad. We could pick and choose problems as they arose because we felt we were safe and secure. We felt that our history was such that the future would be secure and safe. But that's not what happened. September the 11th changed the stakes for America. It changed the attitude we must have if we're going to make sure our children can grow up in a safe and secure world.

Even though September the 11th is—appears to be distant in our rearview mirror, our country is still under threat. We're under threat because of terrorists who don't value life like we value life in America. See, in this country, we say, "Everybody is precious. Everybody counts. Everybody has got values." The enemy we face doesn't feel that way. They don't care about innocent life. They don't believe every life has value. They only believe the lives that have values are those who bow to their sick ideologies.

And so we're still on guard here in America. And we're running these terrorists down, one by one. It's a different kind of war that we fight. It's a war in which the enemy hides in the recesses of the world. It's a war in which they try to get inside caves in remote regions of the world. But you need to know that America is on the hunt. There is a cave—there's no cave deep enough or corner

of the world dark enough for them to hide from the long arm of justice of the United States of America.

We're making progress. Sometimes you'll see about it; sometimes you won't. And progress comes in different kinds of ways. Our friends in Great Britain have recently uncovered and have arrested a group of Al Qaida that they think were intending to poison the British people. Slowly but surely, we're rounding them up. That coalition of freedom-loving people still stands: Either you're with us and those of us who love freedom, or you're with the enemy.

We've got an obligation to our children to hunt these people down. We've also got an obligation to our children to address problems before they come back to America, and in my judgment, in my considered judgment, there is a real risk to America and our friends and allies in Iraq.

The dictator of Iraq has got weapons of mass destruction. He has used weapons of mass destruction. He can't stand America and what we stand for. He can't stand our friends and allies. He's a dangerous, dangerous man with dangerous, dangerous weapons. And that's why the world came together at the United Nations Security Council and said Mr. Saddam Hussein must disarm. The message was as clear as can possibly be delivered: Mr. Saddam Hussein must disarm.

And the first step of that disarmament was for him to make a declaration of his weapons. Twelve thousand pages of deceit and deception were placed at the U.N. Security Council. We know what it means to disarm. We know what a disarmed regime does. We know how a disarmed regime accounts for weapons of mass destruction. Saddam Hussein is not disarming, like the world has told him he must do. He's a dangerous man with dangerous weapons. He's a danger to America and our friends and allies. And that's why the world has said, "Disarm."

But Saddam Hussein has learned lessons from the past. See, the first time he was told to disarm was 11 years ago. He is adept at deception and delays and denying. He asked for more time so he can give the so-called inspectors more runaround. He's interested

in playing hide-and-seek in a huge country. He's not interested in disarming.

I hope the world has learned the lessons from the past, just like Saddam Hussein has learned the lessons from the past but in a different way. It's time for us to hold the world to account and for Saddam to be held to account. We must not be fooled by the ways of the past. After all, we just discovered undeclared chemical warheads in Iraq. It's incredibly troubling and disturbing for a man—that is evidence of a man not disarming.

He wants to play a game. For the sake of peace, we must not let him play a game. And so the resolutions of the Security Council will be enforced.

My hope is that Saddam Hussein will disarm voluntarily. That's my hope. I take seriously the commitment of any troop into combat. I desire peace. But in the name of peace, in the name of securing our future, if Saddam Hussein will not disarm, the United States of America and friends of freedom will disarm Saddam Hussein.

And should that path be forced upon us, there will be serious consequences. There will be serious consequences for the dictator in Iraq, and there will be serious consequences for any Iraqi general or soldier who were to use weapons of mass destruction on our troops or on innocent lives within Iraq. Should any Iraqi officer or soldier receive an order from Saddam Hussein or his sons or any of the killers who occupy the high levels of their Government, my advice is, don't follow that order. Because if you choose to do so, when Iraq is liberated, you will be treated, tried, and persecuted as a war criminal.

And there will be serious consequences—should we be forced into action, there will be serious consequences for the Iraqi people, and that's freedom, freedom oppression, freedom from torture, freedom from murder, freedom to realize your God-given talents.

And so we've got a lot of challenges when it comes to keeping the peace. But this great, mighty Nation, this kind, generous, compassionate Nation will lead the world to peace, so that not only our children but children in the far reaches of our globe can grow up in a peaceful society.

And here at home, we've got economic challenges. Think about what this economy of ours has been through. In a short time, we've had a recession. I—first three quarters of my Presidency were negative growth. That's the definition of a recession. And then before we could get our head above water, the enemy hit us and hurt us. It took thousands of innocent lives and, at the same time, hurt our economy.

And we acted. We acted on the recession by letting you have more of your own money. We enacted the largest tax cut in a generation, and it helped. It helped bottom out that recession. You see, when people have more of their own money, they tend to spend it. And when they spend it, it means somebody is going to produce the product or the service in which they're spending their money, which means, then, somebody is likely to find work.

We acted after the enemy hit us. We made sure our airlines got moving, and we passed a terrorism insurance bill to encourage large construction projects to move forward, so our hardhats could find work here in America. We got the stock markets up and running. We acted.

And then the confidence of our country was affected when it turned out some of our corporate leaders didn't tell the truth, that they fudged the books, that they thought in this—they thought it was okay to deceive their employees and shareholders. And they found out that it's not okay. We're going to find them and prosecute those who don't tell the truth.

We've taken action, but there is more to do, because there's still people looking for work. There's still uncertainty about the economic future of this country. Anytime somebody is looking for work and can't find a job says to me, we've got a problem. And so today I want to talk to you about how I think it's best to address the problem, what Congress can do to make sure that the environment for job growth is strong in America. And it starts with accelerating the tax relief plan we've already passed.

The tax plan that passed doesn't take effect until—finally take effect until years from

now. The rates in 2006—dropping the lower rate from 15 percent to 10 percent in out-years, getting rid of parts of the marriage penalty, raising the child credit from 600 to \$1,000, all these plans have been approved by the Congress. And yet our economy is still bumping along. For the sake of economic vitality and growth, the Congress needs to accelerate the tax plans. If the tax relief is good enough 3 years from now, surely it's good enough today.

And when they act—because I'm confident they'll hear the voices of the people—and when they act, we will then make sure that the tax relief takes effect of January of this year, to immediately get money in your pockets and into the economy.

You hear a lot of talk about fairness, and there ought to be fairness in our society. That's one of the great things about America: We try to be fair. A family of four with an income of \$40,000 will receive a 96-percent tax cut. That's fair, and it's good for the economy. It's the right thing to do. Ninety-two million Americans will keep an average of \$1,083 more of their own money when this tax plan goes through, and that's good for the economy.

But there is a difference of opinion about who best to spend your money in Washington, DC. Sometimes they forget whose money you're spending. Listen to the rhetoric, you know. "The Government's money," they say. The money in Washington is not the Government's money. It's your money, and you can spend it just as good or better than the Government can.

In order to make sure people can find work, we've got to strengthen our small-business environment. And one of the things that gets lost in this debate about tax relief is the effect of tax rate reductions on our small businesses. Oh, sure, you hear the typical class warfare rhetoric, trying to pit one group of people against another. But lost in all the rhetoric is the fact that a significant number of small businesses pay taxes at the individual income tax rate, starting right here with JS Logistics. They are organized such that they pay taxes on the company profits at the individual tax rate. So therefore, when you reduce all rates on the income-tax code, you're affecting small business, like JS.

The best way to encourage job growth is to let companies like JS keep more of their own money so they can invest in their business and make it easier for somebody to find work.

Twenty-three million small-business owners will receive an average tax cut of \$2,042 under this plan. Now, some will say, you know, in Washington, of course, "That's not much money." It's a lot of money to somebody who has got two employees. It's a lot of money to somebody making a decision whether or not to expand a business. It's a lot of money. And when you multiply the effects of that money throughout our society, with all the individual decisions that are being made to strengthen these small businesses, it is going to have an incredibly positive effect on job growth in America.

And to make sure that job growth at the small-business level is even more significant, we ought to allow small firms to write off as expenses up to \$75,000 a year, instead of the limit of \$25,000 a year.

So I met a guy today named Joe. He runs Software To Go. He's got three employees. He said, "I looked at your plan." Where are you, Joe? There you are. He said, "I looked at your plan." He said, "By allowing businesses to expense up to \$75,000, it means somebody is more likely to buy a copying machine," or in this case, an architectural fancy machine. *[Laughter]* But the point is, is that he then has more business opportunity, even though this tax relief doesn't affect him directly. It affects his customers. It makes his customers more likely to buy a product. And when Joe's customers are more likely to buy a product, he's more likely to be able to employ people.

It is important for Congress to understand that the revitalization of the small-business sector is incredibly important to the job growth of the United States of America.

One aspect of the tax relief plan that I haven't mentioned yet, which is important to small-business owners, is the elimination of the death tax. A lot of people work all their lives to build up their business or their farm or their ranch. And after they're gone, their heirs are unable to keep their assets because of the death tax. It's unfair. It taxes a person's assets twice. It means that family farms leave

the family sooner than the owners of the farms would have liked. It means small-business owners like Joe may have problems passing their business off to a child or somebody they choose to pass their business off of.

We put it on its way to extinction. Unfortunately, the law—the rules of the Senate are such that after 10 years from the time of the passage of the bill, they could conceivably come back. For the sake of certainty, for the sake of fairness, the Congress needs to make all the tax reliefs not only happen now but to make sure the tax relief is permanent.

I also believe we ought to end the double taxation on dividends in America as well. Dividends are important for our seniors. Many seniors rely upon dividends to help them in their later years. Ending the double taxation on dividends will encourage capital to flow into our markets. Capital equals jobs. Ending the double taxation on dividends makes the Tax Code more fair.

Let me talk to you about one aspect of what I mean when I talk about helping seniors. More than 40 percent of the people who receive dividends make under \$50,000 a year. Many of them are seniors. Three-fourths of the people in America who receive dividends make less than \$100,000 a year. Dividends help our fellow citizens deal with their retirement years.

Dividends are a part of the savings of America. Double taxation of dividends deprives people of needed money. It has bad effects. The average savings for somebody 65 years and older, if we get rid of the double taxation on dividends, will be \$936 per year per tax return in America. Getting rid of the double taxation of dividends helps Americans from all walks of life.

When this tax plan is passed—and I expect Congress to hear from the American people and pass it—we will be putting \$70 billion in the economy over the next 16 months. That's how to make sure this economy is growing jobs so people can work. That's important. It's called stimulative effect.

The Council on Economic Advisers said these proposals over the next 3 years will create 2.1 million jobs, and that's important. This is a commonsense plan that trusts the people with their own money, that recognizes that—that there are ways and things we've

got to do to make sure this economy is growing.

Part of making sure our economy is strong is more money in your pockets. Part of making sure the deficits don't balloon is for Congress to hold the line on spending, and I expect them to be wise with your money.

I mentioned early on that I recognize there are hurdles, and we're going to achieve those hurdles. There's no doubt in my mind we will, because of the nature of this country. The entrepreneurial spirit in America is strong. Look right around you, right here in JS. It's one of the things that makes us a great nation. There are thousands of Americans from all walks of life who are realizing their dream of owning their own business, and that's incredibly positive. And the Government can help create an environment where that makes—is more possible.

There are thousands of our fellow citizens who are loving their neighbor just like they'd like to be loved themselves. That doesn't require a Government program. It requires answering a higher calling. The compassion of this country runs deep in our soul, and there are thousands of Americans who are willing to serve overseas in the name of peace and liberty. If you've got a relative in the United States military, the Commander in Chief is proud of their skills, proud of their service, and proud of their commitment to peace and freedom.

May God bless you all, and may God bless America.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:13 a.m. in the warehouse at JS Logistics. In his remarks, he referred to John Cochran, Jr., president and co-owner, and Greg Hantak, vice president and co-owner, JS Logistics; Joe Balsarotti, owner and president, Software To Go; and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. The Office of the Press Secretary also released a Spanish language transcript of these remarks.

Statement on Senate Confirmation of Tom Ridge as Secretary of Homeland Security

January 22, 2003

I applaud the Senate for acting quickly and in a strong, bipartisan manner to confirm the

first Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security. With today's historic vote, the Senate has demonstrated our shared commitment to doing everything we can to secure our homeland. Secretary Ridge is an outstanding and dedicated public servant who understands my administration's top priority always will be the protection of the American people, and I look forward to continuing to work closely with him to fulfill this important responsibility.

**Executive Order 13284—
Amendment of Executive Orders,
and Other Actions, in Connection
With the Establishment of the
Department of Homeland Security**
January 23, 2003

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296), and the National Security Act of 1947, as amended (50 U.S.C. 401 *et seq.*), and in order to reflect responsibilities vested in the Secretary of Homeland Security and take other actions in connection with the establishment of the Department of Homeland Security, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Executive Order 13234 of November 9, 2001 (“Presidential Task Force on Citizen Preparedness in the War on Terrorism”), is amended by inserting “the Department of Homeland Security,” after “the Office of Management and Budget,” in section 2(a).

Sec. 2. Executive Order 13231 of October 16, 2001 (“Critical Infrastructure Protection in the Information Age”), is amended by:

(a) inserting “(i) Secretary of Homeland Security;” after “or their designees;” in section 6(a); and

(b) renumbering the subsequent subsections in section 6(a) appropriately.

Sec. 3. Executive Order 13228 of October 8, 2001 (“Establishing the Office of Homeland Security and the Homeland Security Council”), is amended by inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security,” after “the Secretary of Transportation,” in section 5(b). Further, during the period from January 24,

2003, until March 1, 2003, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall have the responsibility for coordinating the domestic response efforts otherwise assigned to the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security pursuant to section 3(g) of Executive Order 13228.

Sec. 4. Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001 (“Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions with Persons Who Commit, Threaten to Commit, or Support Terrorism”), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) inserting “, the Secretary of Homeland Security,” after “the Secretary of the Treasury” in sections 1(b) and 1(d) (the first time it appears); and

(b) inserting “, the Secretary of Homeland Security,” after “the Secretary of State” in sections 1(c) and 1(d) (the second time it appears), 5 (wherever it appears), and 7.

Sec. 5. Executive Order 13151 of April 27, 2000 (“Global Disaster Information Network”), is amended by:

(a) inserting “(8) Department of Homeland Security;” after “(7) Department of Energy;” in section 2(a); and

(b) renumbering the subsequent subsections in section 2(a) appropriately.

Sec. 6. Executive Order 13122 of May 25, 1999 (“Interagency Task Force on the Economic Development of the Southwest Border”), is amended by inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security,” after “Secretary of the Treasury,” in section 1(b).

Sec. 7. Executive Order 13048 of June 10, 1997 (“Improving Administrative Management in the Executive Branch”), is amended by:

(a) inserting “15. Department of Homeland Security;” after “14. Department of Veterans Affairs;” in section 1(a); and

(b) renumbering all subsequent subsections in section 1(a) appropriately.

Sec. 8. Executive Order 12992 of March 15, 1996 (“President’s Council on Counter-Narcotics”), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) inserting “(n) Secretary of Homeland Security;” after “(m) Secretary of Veterans Affairs;” in section 2; and

(b) relettering all subsequent subsections in section 2 appropriately.

Sec. 9. Executive Order 12881 of November 23, 1993 (“Establishment of the National Science and Technology Council”), is amended by:

(a) inserting “(i) Secretary of Homeland Security;” after “(h) Secretary of the Interior;” in section 2; and

(b) relettering all subsequent subsections in section 2 appropriately.

Sec. 10. Executive Order 12859 of August 16, 1993 (“Establishment of the Domestic Policy Council”), is amended by:

(a) inserting “(o) Secretary of Homeland Security;” after “(n) Secretary of the Treasury;” in section 2; and

(b) relettering all subsequent subsections in section 2 appropriately.

Sec. 11. Executive Order 12590 of March 26, 1987 (“National Drug Policy Board”), is amended by:

(a) inserting “(13) the Secretary of Homeland Security;” after “(12) the Secretary of Education;” in section 1(b); and

(b) renumbering all subsequent subsections in section 1(b) appropriately.

Sec. 12. Executive Order 12260 of December 31, 1980 (“Agreement on Government Procurement”), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) inserting “14. Department of Homeland Security” after “13. Department of Health and Human Services” in the Annex; and

(b) renumbering all subsequent subsections in the Annex appropriately.

Sec. 13. Executive Order 11958 of January 18, 1977 (“Administration of Arms Export Controls”), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) striking “Secretary of the Treasury” wherever it appears in section 1(l)(2) and inserting “Attorney General” in lieu thereof; and

(b) inserting “the Attorney General,” after “the Secretary of the Treasury,” in section 2(a).

Sec. 14. Executive Order 11423 of August 16, 1968 (“Providing for the Performance of Certain Functions Heretofore Performed by the President with Respect to Certain Facilities Constructed and Maintained on the Borders of the United States”), as amended, is further amended by inserting “the Secretary

of Homeland Security,” after “the Secretary of Transportation,” in section 1(b).

Sec. 15. Executive Order 10865 of February 20, 1960 (“Safeguarding Classified Information Within Industry”), as amended, is further amended by inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security,” after “the Secretary of Energy,” in section 1.

Sec. 16. Executive Order 13011 of July 16, 1996 (“Federal Information Technology”), is amended by:

(a) inserting “15. Department of Homeland Security;” after “14. Department of Veterans Affairs;” in section 3(b); and

(b) renumbering all subsequent subsections in section 3(b) appropriately.

Sec. 17. Those elements of the Department of Homeland Security that are supervised by the Department’s Under Secretary for Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection through the Department’s Assistant Secretary for Information Analysis, with the exception of those functions that involve no analysis of foreign intelligence information, are designated as elements of the Intelligence Community under section 201(h) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended (50 U.S.C. 401a).

Sec. 18. Executive Order 12333 of December 4, 1981 (“United States Intelligence Activities”), is amended in Part 3.4(f) by:

(a) striking “and” at the end of subpart 3.4(f)(6);

(b) striking the period and inserting “; and” at the end of subpart 3.4(f)(7); and

(c) adding a new subpart 3.4(f)(8) to read as follows: “(8) Those elements of the Department of Homeland Security that are supervised by the Department’s Under Secretary for Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection through the Department’s Assistant Secretary for Information Analysis, with the exception of those functions that involve no analysis of foreign intelligence information.”

Sec. 19. *Functions of Certain Officials in the Department of Homeland Security.*

The Secretary of Homeland Security, the Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security, the Under Secretary for Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection, Department

of Homeland Security, and the Assistant Secretary for Information Analysis, Department of Homeland Security, each shall be considered a “Senior Official of the Intelligence Community” for purposes of Executive Order 12333, and all other relevant authorities, and shall:

(a) recognize and give effect to all current clearances for access to classified information held by those who become employees of the Department of Homeland Security by operation of law pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002 or by Presidential appointment;

(b) recognize and give effect to all current clearances for access to classified information held by those in the private sector with whom employees of the Department of Homeland Security may seek to interact in the discharge of their homeland security-related responsibilities;

(c) make all clearance and access determinations pursuant to Executive Order 12968 of August 2, 1995, or any successor Executive Order, as to employees of, and applicants for employment in, the Department of Homeland Security who do not then hold a current clearance for access to classified information; and

(d) ensure all clearance and access determinations for those in the private sector with whom employees of the Department of Homeland Security may seek to interact in the discharge of their homeland security-related responsibilities are made in accordance with Executive Order 12829 of January 6, 1993.

Sec. 20. Pursuant to the provisions of section 1.4 of Executive Order 12958 of April 17, 1995 (“Classified National Security Information”), I hereby authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to classify information originally as “Top Secret.” Any delegation of this authority shall be in accordance with section 1.4 of that order or any successor Executive Orders.

Sec. 21. This order shall become effective on January 24, 2003.

Sec. 22. 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 23, 2003.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., January 27, 2003]

NOTE: This Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 24, and it will be published in the *Federal Register* on January 28.

Remarks at the Swearing-In Ceremony for Tom Ridge as Secretary of Homeland Security

January 24, 2003

The President. Good afternoon. Thank you all for coming. Welcome to the White House, and welcome to this historic moment. As of today, the law creating the United States Department of Homeland Security comes into effect. And now this Department has its first Secretary, Thomas Joseph Ridge.

Homeland Security becomes the 15th executive department of my Cabinet. It begins a vital mission in the defense of our country. We’ve learned that vast oceans no longer protect us from the dangers of a new era. This Government has a responsibility to confront the threat of terror wherever it is found.

And that is why we’re taking the battle to America’s enemies, disrupting their networks; we’re destroying their camps. We’ve got them on the run, and we’re going to keep them on the run.

And at home, we are taking every measure to protect the American people against a serious and ongoing threat. The Department of Homeland Security will lead a comprehensive and unified effort to defend this Nation. The Department will analyze threats, guard our borders and airports, safeguard critical infrastructure, and coordinate the response of our Nation to future emergencies.

Under the leadership of Tom Ridge, more than 170,000 dedicated Americans, dedicated professionals, will have the overriding mission of protecting their fellow Americans.

In October of 2001, when I established the office—the White House Office of Homeland Security, I knew immediately that Tom was the right man for the assignment. He’s a decisive, clear-thinking executive who knows how to solve problems. He’s a person of integrity and a person of good judgment. At the White House, he has done an outstanding job, and he’s earned the gratitude of the American people.

This week he earned an unanimous vote of confirmation. And I want to thank the United States Senate for its swift action. This new Department will face many challenges in the year to come. The American people can be certain that the mission of homeland security will be carried out with focus and resolve, with the resources the task requires. And the American people can know as well that the Department is under the command of a superb leader who has my confidence.

Congratulations, Tom, and thank you for serving our country.

Secretary Ridge. Thank you, Mr. President.

The President. Thank you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:20 p.m. in the Cross Hall at the White House.

Digest of Other White House Announcements

The following list includes the President’s public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

January 18

In the morning, at Camp David, MD, the President had an intelligence briefing.

January 19

In the afternoon, the President returned to Washington, DC.

January 20

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing. He and Mrs. Bush then trav-

eled to Landover, MD, where they participated in a roundtable discussion with congregation members and community leaders at the First Baptist Church of Glenarden. Later, they returned to Washington, DC.

January 21

In the morning, the President had intelligence and FBI briefings.

In the afternoon, the President dropped by a birthday luncheon for opera singer Placido Domingo hosted by Mrs. Bush in the East Room at the White House.

Later in the afternoon, in the Oval Office, the President met with President Ismail Omar Guelleh of Djibouti to discuss bilateral issues and cooperation against terrorism.

The President announced his intention to nominate Michael Schwartz to be Member at Large and Chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board.

The President announced his intention to nominate Lawrence Mohr, Jr., and Sharon Falkenheimer to be members of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals as members of the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled: William Mea; Boyd Kevin Rutherford; John Surina; Joanne M. Wilson; Rear Adm. Justin D. McCarthy, USN; Andrew D. Houghton; and James Omvig.

January 22

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing. He then traveled to St. Louis, MO, where he participated in a roundtable discussion on the national economy at the JS Logistics company.

In the afternoon, the President returned to Washington, DC.

The President announced the appointment of Gregory L. Schulte as Executive Secretary of the National Security Council.

The President announced his intention to nominate John Paul Woodley, Jr., to be Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works.

January 23

In the morning, the President had intelligence and FBI briefings. He also had a telephone conversation with President Vladimir Putin of Russia to discuss the situations in Iraq and North Korea.

In the afternoon, the President had lunch with Vice President Dick Cheney. Later, in the Roosevelt Room, he met with members of the U.S.-Afghan Women's Council to discuss humanitarian issues in Afghanistan.

During the day, in the Oval Office, the President met with White House speechwriters to discuss his January 28 State of the Union Address.

January 24

In the morning, the President had intelligence and FBI briefings and met with the National Security Council. Later, he met with U.S. Conference of Mayors winter meeting participants.

In the afternoon, the President continued preparations for his January 28 State of the Union Address.

The White House announced that the President will welcome President Leszek Miller of Poland to Washington, DC, on February 5 to discuss commercial and trade relations between Poland and the U.S.

**Nominations
Submitted to the Senate**

The following list does not include promotions of members of the Uniformed Services, nominations to the Service Academies, or nominations of Foreign Service officers.

Submitted January 21

Jerry Stewart Byrd,
of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of 15 years (new position).

Sharon Falkenheimer,
of Texas, to be a member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services Univer-

sity of the Health Sciences for a term expiring June 20, 2007, vice Lonnie R. Bristow, term expired.

Janet Hale,
of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Management, Department of Homeland Security (new position).

Karen Johnson,
of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary for Legislation and Congressional Affairs, Department of Education, vice Rebecca O. Campoverde.

Judith Nan Macaluso,
of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of 15 years (new position).

Lawrence Mohr, Jr.,
of South Carolina, to be a member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences for a term expiring June 20, 2003, vice John E. Connolly, term expired.

Lawrence Mohr, Jr.,
of South Carolina, to be a member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences for a term expiring June 20, 2009 (reappointment).

Joseph Michael Francis Ryan III,
of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of 15 years (new position).

Michael Schwartz,
of Illinois, to be a member of the Railroad Retirement Board for a term expiring August 28, 2007, vice Cherryl T. Thomas, term expired.

Submitted January 22

Mark W. Everson,
of Texas, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue for a term of 5 years, vice Charles Rossotti, term expired.

John Paul Woodley, Jr.,
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army, vice Michael Parker.

**Checklist
of White House Press Releases**

The following list contains releases of the Office of the Press Secretary that are neither printed as items nor covered by entries in the Digest of Other White House Announcements.

Released January 20

Transcript of a press gaggle by Press Secretary Ari Fleischer

Released January 21

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Ari Fleischer

Fact sheet: New White House Office Coordinates Global Communications

Announcement of nominations (3) for the Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Released January 22

Transcript of a press gaggle by Press Secretary Ari Fleischer

Fact sheet: Taking Action To Strengthen Small Businesses

Released January 23

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Ari Fleischer

Released January 24

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Ari Fleischer

Statement by the Press Secretary: Polish Prime Minister Leszek Miller To Visit Washington

**Acts Approved
by the President**

NOTE: No acts approved by the President were received by the Office of the Federal Register during the period covered by this issue.