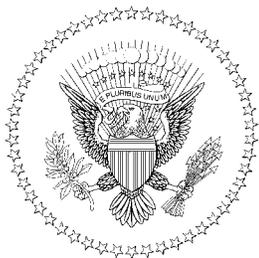


Weekly Compilation of
**Presidential
Documents**



Monday, March 10, 2003
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WEEKLY COMPILATION OF

PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

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Week Ending Friday, March 7, 2003

Proclamation 7648—American Red Cross Month, 2003

February 28, 2003

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Throughout our history, Americans have been committed to helping the suffering, the disadvantaged, and those in need of help. The American Red Cross represents the compassion of our Nation in action. During American Red Cross Month, we honor this remarkable organization and recognize its proud heritage of service.

For more than 121 years, the Red Cross has upheld its mission to provide relief to victims of disasters and to help people prevent, prepare for, and respond to emergencies. Last year, the Red Cross helped victims of more than 70,000 disasters, ranging from dwelling fires to widespread catastrophes such as hurricanes, floods, tornadoes, and wildfires. Around the world, the Red Cross contributed to international efforts that aided other countries devastated by natural disasters, assisted people in getting access to safe drinking water, and battled malnutrition and life-threatening diseases. More than half a million U.S. military families received direct assistance from the Red Cross, helping them stay connected with their loved ones, despite difficult circumstances.

The American Red Cross also strengthens our communities by encouraging citizens to be involved and to help their neighbors in need. Last year, more than 1.2 million everyday heroes volunteered at their local Red Cross chapters, and almost 12 million more took the time to learn lifesaving skills such as first aid, CPR, and defibrillator use. And more than 4 million citizens answered the call for blood donors, giving 7.2 million blood donations through the American Red Cross.

During these times of great consequence, the mission of the Red Cross is more critical than ever. As our Nation confronts new challenges, the American Red Cross and its partners are working with the Federal Government and the emergency planning community to help keep America safe. Through its “Together We Prepare” campaign, the Red Cross is a vital partner with the Department of Homeland Security in empowering individuals and families to protect themselves and be prepared for the unexpected.

Countless people across our country turn to the American Red Cross every day for blood and blood products, disaster assistance, and vital community services. We are grateful for this essential and inspiring organization, and we celebrate its legacy of help, hope, and healing for those in need.

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 2003 as American Red Cross Month. As we celebrate this month, I call upon all citizens to become partners in preparedness with their local Red Cross chapters and to become active participants in advancing the noble mission of the American Red Cross.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of February, 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, 9:11 a.m., March 4, 2003]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on March 5. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

Proclamation 7649—Irish-American Heritage Month, 2003

February 28, 2003

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

From the earliest days of our Republic, America has inspired the hopes and dreams of countless individuals from around the world who have come to share in our gifts of freedom, justice, and opportunity. During Irish-American Heritage Month, we celebrate the contributions of these talented and industrious citizens and recognize their rich legacy of ingenuity, creativity, and achievement.

Throughout our history, America has welcomed millions of Irish immigrants to its shores. These proud people arrived seeking a better life for themselves, their families, and future generations. Many courageous individuals came during the terrible years of Ireland's Great Famine in the middle of the 19th century, and their road to prosperity was not easy. Many faced significant obstacles, including discrimination and poverty. Despite these challenges, Irish Americans have risen to success in every sector of our society.

Americans of Irish descent have played a vital role in shaping our history and culture. Nineteen Presidents of the United States have claimed Irish heritage. One-third to one-half of the American troops during the Revolutionary War and 9 of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence were Irish Americans. Irish Americans explored our frontiers, built many of our Nation's bridges, canals, and railroads, and their proud record of public service helped to fortify our democracy.

In all areas of American life, Irish Americans have made significant and enduring contributions to our great country. America is a better Nation because of the efforts of Irish Americans like Henry Ford, who spurred innovation; Bing Crosby, who entertained countless people around the world; and activist Mary Kenney O'Sullivan, who worked for critical and compassionate social reform. These individuals are just a few of the many Irish Americans who helped to transform our

national identity and whose accomplishments reflect the determination, joy, and hope of the Irish. The faith, perseverance, and spirit of the Irish have helped to strengthen our families, our communities, our ideals, and our national character.

Today, approximately one in four Americans can trace their ancestry in part to Ireland's green shores, and we are proud of and grateful for the many Irish Americans who continue to enrich our country.

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 2003 as Irish-American Heritage Month. I call upon all Americans to observe this month by learning about and commemorating the contributions of Irish Americans to our Nation.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of February, 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

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Proclamation 7650—National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month, 2003

February 28, 2003

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Colorectal cancer touches the lives of many Americans. This year, it is estimated that more than 148,000 new cases of colorectal cancer will be diagnosed. More than 56,000 people may die from this disease, making it a leading cause of cancer death in our Nation. We have achieved great progress in understanding what causes

colorectal cancer, and how it develops and spreads. This fourth national observance once again helps increase awareness. Increased awareness can help us reach my Administration's goal, known as "Healthy People 2010," administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, to reduce the rate of colorectal cancer deaths by 34 percent by the year 2010.

Like many cancers, the development of colorectal cancer can take many years. Screening is an important tool to help detect colorectal cancer early by identifying precancerous growths or polyps, when treatment is more likely to be successful.

More than 90 percent of people who are diagnosed with colorectal cancer are over the age of 50. Yet, recent data indicates that less than 40 percent of adults age 50 or older have had one of the available colorectal cancer screening tests within recommended intervals. Researchers estimate that if everyone age 50 or older received regular colorectal cancer screenings, at least one-third of the deaths would be prevented.

Individuals must realize the importance of talking with their healthcare providers about when to begin screening, which tests to have, the benefits and risks of each test, and how often to schedule appointments. To help our citizens detect this disease, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) provides Medicare coverage for regular colorectal cancer screening tests to help detect precancerous conditions or colorectal cancer early.

The National Cancer Institute (NCI), a component of the National Institutes of Health, is the Nation's principal research agency in the fight against colorectal cancer. The NCI invested approximately \$245 million in 2002, and it will dedicate an estimated \$267 million this year to advance our understanding of this disease. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) also plays an important role in our efforts to save lives and reduce the burden of colorectal cancer. Last year, the CDC allocated \$12 million to educate the public and health professionals about colorectal cancer screening, and to conduct and support research efforts related to increasing national colorectal cancer screening rates.

The CDC, CMS, and NCI are participating together in the Screen for Life: National Colorectal Cancer Action Campaign to educate Americans aged 50 and older, particularly minority groups, about the benefits of colorectal cancer screening. Another coordinated effort is the Health Disparities Collaboratives, a public-private partnership that involves the Health Resources and Services Administration, CDC, NCI, and the Institute for Healthcare Improvement. These groups are focusing on screening and follow-up care for people who traditionally lack access to quality health care.

During this month, I encourage Americans to join me in the crucial effort to save lives by taking action against colorectal cancer by talking with healthcare providers about screening, telling friends and family members about the importance of early detection, and providing support for those diagnosed with colorectal cancer. By working together to increase awareness and supporting research about this disease, we can make a difference in the lives of our citizens and people 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 March 2003 as National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month. I call upon all Americans to reaffirm our Nation's continuing commitment to controlling and curing colorectal cancer.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of February, 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

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Proclamation 7651—Women’s History Month, 2003

February 28, 2003

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As our Founding Fathers worked to develop the framework of our Nation, Abigail Adams wrote to her husband: “I long to hear that you have declared an independency—and by the way in the new Code of Laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make I desire you would Remember the Ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors.” An early advocate of women’s rights, a farm and financial manager, and the mother of an American President, John Quincy Adams, Abigail Adams is one of many American women who helped establish the strength and vitality of our Nation. During Women’s History Month, we recognize the generations of American women whose important contributions continue to shape our Nation and enrich our society.

Through vision, hard work, and determination, countless American women have broadened opportunities for themselves and for others at home, in the community, and in the workplace. In 1809, Mary Kies became the first woman to receive a U.S. patent. By developing a method of weaving straw with silk, she helped advance American industry and set an inspiring example for other American women. Her pioneering efforts helped define our country’s entrepreneurial spirit and paved the way for future generations of women to take pride in their talents and creativity.

Since Mary Kies’ groundbreaking achievement, many American women have become successful entrepreneurs and business professionals. In 1905, Madam C.J. Walker started her own business by creating and selling hair care products for African-American women. After a decade, her company was highly successful and employed more than 3,000 people, and at the time, was the largest African-American owned business in the United States. Today, Madam Walker is remembered for her business accomplish-

ments, efforts to create new opportunities for women, and for her contributions to her community.

Driven by the legacy of these extraordinary figures, American women from all backgrounds continue to break barriers and fulfill their personal and professional potential. At the dawn of the 21st century, women have more choices than ever before. Between 1992 and 2002, the number of female college graduates in the United States has increased from 15.9 million to 23.6 million. Women account for 47 percent of all employed persons and are entering the American workforce in record numbers. In the last 10 years, their ranks have increased by 8.7 million. Furthermore, women-owned small businesses are growing twice as fast as all other U.S. firms, employing 7 million Americans and contributing to the vitality of our economy. To build on these successes, my Administration will continue our work to promote policies that advance the aspirations, hopes, and dreams of every American.

This month, as we celebrate remarkable women in our Nation’s past, I encourage all citizens to recognize the countless American women whose efforts continue to enhance the economic, social, and cultural life 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 March 2003 as Women’s History Month. I call upon all the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies and activities and to remember throughout the year the many contributions of American women.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of February, 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

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received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

Proclamation 7652—Save Your Vision Week, 2003

February 28, 2003

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Each year, the number of Americans who suffer from vision loss increases, yet half of all blindness can be prevented through early detection and treatment. During Save Your Vision Week, we renew our commitment to protecting eyesight by promoting healthy eye care and by encouraging Americans to receive routine vision screenings and dilated eye exams.

Our sense of sight affects how we work, communicate, and learn. All Americans must be aware of the risk of vision loss and take steps to preserve and protect their eyesight, beginning with getting regular eye exams, using the appropriate protective eyewear, and maintaining a healthy lifestyle. These small steps can make a big difference. When Americans take responsibility for improving their health, our whole society benefits.

Healthy vision is especially critical to our children's ability to receive a good education and establish a strong foundation in life. According to the American Optometric Association, 80 percent of learning depends on vision, yet 86 percent of children entering school have not had a thorough eye examination. Due to hereditary and prenatal factors, from a very early age, many children are at high risk for potentially severe eye diseases, including retinopathy of prematurity (ROP), amblyopia, and congenital glaucoma. One in four kids will develop myopia as teenagers. Children need regular eye care from birth to prevent and treat conditions that lead to visual impairment and blindness. Parents play a key role in obtaining eye care for their children and must be knowledgeable about the potential threats to a child's eyesight. For the future of our Nation, it is vital that we care for the visual health and well-being of America's children so they are able to reach their full potential.

As part of my HealthierUS Initiative and my Administration's ongoing commitment to helping the American people live healthier lives, I encourage all Americans to get preventative health screenings. These screenings may tell you if you are prone to developing certain diseases, can help protect your vision, and could even save your life. I particularly urge parents to ask their children's doctors about vision screenings and eye exams, which can help ensure eye diseases and conditions are detected and treated early, when treatment is most effective. Through education about healthy vision and promotion of good eye care, we help protect the eyesight of countless people across our Nation.

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 week, I encourage all Americans to learn more about ways to prevent eye problems and to help others maintain the precious gift of sight.

Now, Therefore, I, George W. Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim March 2 through March 8, 2003, 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, teachers, the media, and all public and private organizations dedicated to preserving eyesight to join in activities that will raise awareness of measures all Americans can take to protect and sustain our vision.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of February, 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, 9:12 a.m., March 4, 2003]

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**Executive Order 13286—
Amendment of Executive Orders,
and Other Actions, in Connection
With the Transfer of Certain
Functions to the Secretary of
Homeland Security**

February 28, 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 section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in order to reflect the transfer of certain functions to, and other responsibilities vested in, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the transfer of certain agencies and agency components to the Department of Homeland Security, and the delegation of appropriate responsibilities to the Secretary of Homeland Security, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Executive Order 13276 of November 15, 2002 (“Delegation of Responsibilities Concerning Undocumented Aliens Interdicted or Intercepted in the Caribbean Region”), is amended by:

(a) striking “The Attorney General” wherever it appears in section 1 and inserting “The Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof; and

(b) striking “the Attorney General” wherever it appears in section 1 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 2. Executive Order 13274 of September 18, 2002 (“Environmental Stewardship and Transportation Infrastructure Project Reviews”), is amended by inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security,” after “Secretary of Defense,” in section 3(b).

Sec. 3. Executive Order 13271 of July 9, 2002 (“Establishment of the Corporate Fraud Task Force”), is amended by:

(a) inserting “(b) the Secretary of Homeland Security;” after “(a) the Secretary of the Treasury;” in section 4; and

(b) relettering the subsequent subsections in section 4 appropriately.

Sec. 4. Executive Order 13260 of March 19, 2002 (“Establishing the President’s Homeland Security Advisory Council and

Senior Advisory Committees for Homeland Security”), is amended by:

(a) striking “the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security (Assistant)” in section 1(c) and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary)” in lieu thereof;

(b) striking “the Assistant” wherever it appears in sections 2 and 3 and inserting “the Secretary” in lieu thereof;

(c) striking “the Office of Administration” in section 3(d) and inserting “the Department of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof;

(d) striking “the Administrator of General Services” in section 4(a) and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof; and

(e) inserting “of General Services” after “Administrator” in section 4(a).

Executive Order 13260 of March 19, 2002, is hereby revoked effective as of March 31, 2003.

Sec. 5. Executive Order 13257 of February 13, 2002 (“President’s Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons”), is amended by:

(a) inserting “(v) the Secretary of Homeland Security;” after “(iv) the Secretary of Health and Human Services;” in section 1(b); and

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

Sec. 6. Executive Order 13254 of January 29, 2002 (“Establishing the USA Freedom Corps”), is amended by striking “Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency;” in section 3(b)(viii) and inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security;” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 7. Executive Order 13231 of October 16, 2001 (“Critical Infrastructure Protection in the Information Age”), as amended, is further amended to read in its entirety as follows:

“Critical Infrastructure Protection in the Information Age

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to ensure protection of information systems for critical infrastructure, including emergency preparedness communications and the physical assets that support such systems, in the

information age, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. The information technology revolution has changed the way business is transacted, government operates, and national defense is conducted. Those three functions now depend on an interdependent network of critical information infrastructures. It is the policy of the United States to protect against disruption of the operation of information systems for critical infrastructure and thereby help to protect the people, economy, essential human and government services, and national security of the United States, and to ensure that any disruptions that occur are infrequent, of minimal duration, and manageable, and cause the least damage possible. The implementation of this policy shall include a voluntary public-private partnership, involving corporate and nongovernmental organizations.

Sec. 2. Continuing Authorities. This order does not alter the existing authorities or roles of United States Government departments and agencies. Authorities set forth in 44 U.S.C. chapter 35, and other applicable law, provide senior officials with responsibility for the security of Federal Government information systems.

(a) Executive Branch Information Systems Security. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has the responsibility to develop and oversee the implementation of government-wide policies, principles, standards, and guidelines for the security of information systems that support the executive branch departments and agencies, except those noted in section 2(b) of this order. The Director of OMB shall advise the President and the appropriate department or agency head when there is a critical deficiency in the security practices within the purview of this section in an executive branch department or agency.

(b) National Security Information Systems. The Secretary of Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) shall have responsibility to oversee, develop, and ensure implementation of policies, principles, standards, and guidelines for the security of information systems that support the operations under their respective control. In consultation with the Assistant to the President for

National Security Affairs and the affected departments and agencies, the Secretary of Defense and the DCI shall develop policies, principles, standards, and guidelines for the security of national security information systems that support the operations of other executive branch departments and agencies with national security information.

(i) Policies, principles, standards, and guidelines developed under this subsection may require more stringent protection than those developed in accordance with section 2(a) of this order.

(ii) The Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs shall advise the President and the appropriate department or agency when there is a critical deficiency in the security practices of a department or agency within the purview of this section.

(iii) National Security Systems. The National Security Telecommunications and Information Systems Security Committee, as established by and consistent with NSD-42 and chaired by the Department of Defense, shall be designated as the "Committee on National Security Systems."

(c) Additional Responsibilities. The heads of executive branch departments and agencies are responsible and accountable for providing and maintaining adequate levels of security for information systems, including emergency preparedness communications systems, for programs under their control. Heads of such departments and agencies shall ensure the development and, within available appropriations, funding of programs that adequately address these mission systems, especially those critical systems that support the national security and other essential government programs. Additionally, security should enable, and not unnecessarily impede, department and agency business operations.

Sec. 3. The National Infrastructure Advisory Council. The National Infrastructure Advisory Council (NIAC), established on October 16, 2001, shall provide the President through the Secretary of Homeland Security with advice on the security of information systems for critical infrastructure supporting other sectors of the economy: banking and finance, transportation, energy, manufacturing, and emergency government services.

(a) Membership. The NIAC shall be composed of not more than 30 members appointed by the President. The members of the NIAC shall be selected from the private sector, academia, and State and local government. Members of the NIAC shall have expertise relevant to the functions of the NIAC and generally shall be selected from industry Chief Executive Officers (and equivalently ranked leaders of other organizations) with responsibilities for security of information infrastructure supporting the critical sectors of the economy, including banking and finance, transportation, energy, communications, and emergency government services. Members shall not be full-time officials or employees of the executive branch of the Federal Government. The President shall designate a Chair and Vice Chair from among the members of the NIAC.

(b) Functions of the NIAC. The NIAC will meet periodically to:

- (i) enhance the partnership of the public and private sectors in protecting information systems for critical infrastructures and provide reports on this issue to the Secretary of Homeland Security, as appropriate;
- (ii) propose and develop ways to encourage private industry to perform periodic risk assessments of critical information and telecommunications systems;
- (iii) monitor the development of private sector Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISACs) and provide recommendations to the President through the Secretary of Homeland Security on how these organizations can best foster improved cooperation among the ISACs, the Department of Homeland Security, and other Federal Government entities;
- (iv) report to the President through the Secretary of Homeland Security, who shall ensure appropriate coordination with the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs under the terms of this order; and
- (v) advise lead agencies with critical infrastructure responsibilities, sector coord-

inators, the Department of Homeland Security, and the ISACs.

(c) Administration of the NIAC.

(i) The NIAC may hold hearings, conduct inquiries, and establish subcommittees, as appropriate.

(ii) Upon request of the Chair, and to the extent permitted by law, the heads of the executive departments and agencies shall provide the NIAC with information and advice relating to its functions.

(iii) Senior Federal Government officials may participate in the meetings of the NIAC, as appropriate.

(iv) Members shall serve without compensation for their work on the NIAC. However, members may be reimbursed for 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).

(v) To the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Department of Homeland Security shall provide the NIAC with administrative services, staff, and other support services, and such funds as may be necessary for the performance of the NIAC's functions.

(d) General Provisions.

(i) Insofar as the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.) (Act), may apply to the NIAC, the functions of the President under that Act, except that of reporting to the Congress, shall be performed by the Department of Homeland Security in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

(ii) The NIAC shall terminate on October 15, 2003, unless extended by the President.

(iii) Executive Order 13130 of July 14, 1999, was revoked on October 16, 2001.

(iv) Nothing in this order shall supersede any requirement made by or under law.

Sec. 4. Judicial Review. This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive

or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the United States, its departments, agencies, or other entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.”

Sec. 8. Executive Order 13228 of October 8, 2001 (“Establishing the Office of Homeland Security and the Homeland Security Council”), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) amending section 3(g) to read “(g) *Incident Management*. Consistent with applicable law, including the statutory functions of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security shall be the official primarily responsible for advising and assisting the President in the coordination of domestic incident management activities of all departments and agencies in the event of a terrorist threat, and during and in the aftermath of terrorist attacks, major disasters, or other emergencies, within the United States. Generally, the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security shall serve as the principal point of contact for and to the President with respect to the coordination of such activities. The Assistant to the President for Homeland Security shall coordinate with the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, as appropriate.”; and

(b) inserting “, including the Department of Homeland Security” after “Government departments and agencies” in section 7.

Sec. 9. Executive Order 13223 of September 14, 2001 (“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”), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in the title and wherever it appears in sections 1, 5, 6, and 7, and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof; and

(b) striking “the Department of Transportation” in section 7 and inserting “the Department of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 10. Executive Order 13212 of May 18, 2001 (“Actions to Expedite Energy-Related Projects”), is amended by inserting

“Homeland Security,” after “Veterans Affairs,” in section 3.

Sec. 11. Executive Order 13165 of August 9, 2000 (“Creation of the White House Task Force on Drug Use in Sports and Authorization for the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy to Serve as the United States Government’s Representative on the Board of the World Anti-Doping Agency”), is amended by inserting “the Department of Homeland Security,” after “the Department of Transportation,” in section 2.

Sec. 12. Executive Order 13154 of May 3, 2000 (“Establishing the Kosovo Campaign Medal”), is amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in section 1 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 13. Executive Order 13133 of August 5, 1999 (“Working Group on Unlawful Conduct on the Internet”), is amended by:

(a) inserting “(6) The Secretary of Homeland Security.” after “(5) The Secretary of Education.” in section 3(a); and

(b) renumbering the subsequent subsections in section 3(a) appropriately.

Sec. 14. Executive Order 13120 of April 27, 1999 (“Ordering the Selected Reserve and Certain Individual Ready Reserve Members of the Armed Forces to Active Duty”), is amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 15. Executive Order 13112 of February 3, 1999 (“Invasive Species”), is amended by inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security,” after “Secretary of Transportation,” in section 3(a).

Sec. 16. Executive Order 13100 of August 25, 1998 (“President’s Council on Food Safety”), is amended by inserting “and Homeland Security,” after “Health and Human Services,” in section 1(a).

Sec. 17. Executive Order 13076 of February 24, 1998 (“Ordering the Selected Reserve of the Armed Forces to Active Duty”), is amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 18. Executive Order 13011 of July 16, 1996 (“Federal Information Technology”), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) striking “17. Federal Emergency Management Agency;” in section 3(b); and

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

Sec. 19. Executive Order 12989 of February 13, 1996 (“Economy and Efficiency in Government Procurement through Compliance with Certain Immigration and Naturalization Act Provisions”), is amended by:

(a) striking “Naturalization” in the title and inserting “Nationality” in lieu thereof;

(b) striking “, the Attorney General” in section 3;

(c) inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” before “may” in section 3(a);

(d) inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” before “shall” in section 3(b);

(e) inserting “the Attorney General” before “shall” in section 3(c);

(f) inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security or the” before “Attorney General” wherever it appears in section 4;

(g) striking “The Attorney General’s” in section 4(b) and inserting “Such” in lieu thereof;

(h) striking “the Attorney General” wherever it appears in the first two sentences of section 5(a) and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security and Attorney General” in lieu thereof;

(i) striking “the responsibilities of the Attorney General” in section 5(a) and inserting “their respective responsibilities” in lieu thereof;

(j) inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security or the” before “Attorney General” wherever it appears in the third sentence of section 5(a);

(k) inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security and the” before “Attorney General” in section 6;

(l) striking “the Attorney General’s” in section 6 and inserting “their respective” in lieu thereof; and

(m) inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security, the” before “Attorney General” in section 7.

Sec. 20. Executive Order 12985 of January 11, 1996 (“Establishing the Armed Forces Service Medal”), is amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in section 2 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 21. Executive Order 12982 of December 8, 1995 (“Ordering the Selected Reserve of the Armed Forces to Active Duty”), is amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 22. Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995 (“Blocking Assets and Prohibiting Transactions with Significant Narcotics Traffickers”), is amended by inserting “, the Secretary of Homeland Security,” after “the Attorney General” wherever it appears in sections 1 and 4.

Sec. 23. Executive Order 12977 of October 19, 1995 (“Interagency Security Committee”), is amended by:

(a) striking “the Administrator of General Services (“Administrator”)” in section 1(a) and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security (“Secretary”)” in lieu thereof;

(b) striking “and” after “(16) Central Intelligence Agency;” in section 1(b);

(c) inserting “and (18) General Services Administration;” after “(17) Office of Management and Budget;” in section 1(b);

(d) striking section 1(c)(2) and redesignating sections 1(c)(3) and 1(c)(4) as sections 1(c)(2) and 1(c)(3), respectively;

(e) striking “Administrator” wherever it appears in sections 2, 5(a)(3)(E), 6(a), and 6(c), and inserting “Secretary” in lieu thereof; and

(f) striking “, acting by and through the Assistant Commissioner;” in section 6(c).

Sec. 24. Executive Order 12919 of June 3, 1994 (“National Defense Industrial Resources Preparedness”), is amended by:

(a) striking “The Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency (“Director, FEMA”)” in section 104(b) and inserting “The Secretary of Homeland Security (“the Secretary”)” in lieu thereof;

(b) striking “The Director, FEMA,” in sections 201(c) and 601(f) and inserting “The Secretary” in lieu thereof;

(c) striking “the Director, FEMA,” wherever it appears in sections 201(e), 202(c), 305, 501, 701(e), and 802(e), and inserting “the Secretary” in lieu thereof; and

(d) inserting “the Department of Homeland Security,” after “Attorney General,” in section 801.

Sec. 25. Executive Order 12906 of April 11, 1994 (“Coordinating Geographic Data Acquisition and Access: The National Spatial Data Infrastructure”), is amended by:

(a) striking “and” in section 7(b)(ii);
 (b) striking the period at the end of section 7(b)(iii) and inserting “; and” in lieu thereof; and

(c) inserting a new section 7(b)(iv) to read “(iv) the national security-related activities of the Department of Homeland Security as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security.”.

Sec. 26. Executive Order 12870 of September 30, 1993 (“Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee”), is amended by:

(a) inserting “(j) Department of Homeland Security;” after “(i) Department of the Interior;” in section 1; and

(b) relettering the subsequent subsections in section 1 appropriately.

Sec. 27. Executive Order 12835 of January 25, 1993 (“Establishment of the National Economic Council”), is amended by:

(a) inserting “(k) Secretary of Homeland Security;” after “(j) Secretary of Energy;” in section 2; and

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

Sec. 28. Executive Order 12830 of January 9, 1993 (“Establishing the Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal”), is amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” wherever it appears and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 29. Executive Order 12824 of December 7, 1992 (“Establishing the Transportation Distinguished Service Medal”), is amended by:

(a) striking “Transportation” in the title and inserting “Homeland Security” in lieu thereof; and

(b) striking “Transportation” wherever it appears and inserting “Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 30. Executive Order 12807 of May 24, 1992 (“Interdiction of Illegal Aliens”), is amended by striking “the Attorney General” in section 2(c)(3) and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 31. Executive Order 12793 of March 20, 1992 (“Continuing the Presidential Serv-

ice Certificate and Presidential Service Badge”), is amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in section 1 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 32. Executive Order 12789 of February 10, 1992 (“Delegation of Reporting Functions Under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986”), is amended by striking “The Attorney General” in section 1 and inserting “The Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 33. Executive Order 12788 of January 15, 1992 (“Defense Economic Adjustment Program”), is amended by:

(a) inserting “(15) Secretary of Homeland Security;” after “(14) Secretary of Veterans Affairs;” in section 4(a); and

(b) renumbering the subsequent subsections in section 4(a) appropriately.

Sec. 34. Executive Order 12777 of October 18, 1991 (“Implementation of Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of October 18, 1972, as Amended, and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990”), is amended by:

(a) inserting “and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating” after “the Secretary of Transportation” in sections 2(b)(2) and 2(d)(2);

(b) striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in section 2(e)(2) and wherever it appears in sections 5 and 8 and inserting “the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating” in lieu thereof; and

(c) inserting “the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating,” after “Agriculture,” in section 10(c).

Sec. 35. Executive Order 12743 of January 18, 1991 (“Ordering the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces to Active Duty”), is amended by:

(a) striking “the Department of Transportation” in section 1 and inserting “the Department of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof; and

(b) striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in section 1 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 36. Executive Order 12742 of January 8, 1991 (“National Security Industrial Responsiveness”), is amended by:

(a) inserting “Homeland Security,” after “Transportation,” in section 104(a); and

(b) striking “the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency” in section 104(d) and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 37. Executive Order 12733 of November 13, 1990 (“Authorizing the Extension of the Period of Active Duty of Personnel of the Selected Reserve of the Armed Forces”), is amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 38. Executive Order 12728 of August 22, 1990 (“Delegating the President’s Authority to Suspend any Provision of Law Relating to the Promotion, Retirement, or Separation of Members of the Armed Forces”), is amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in sections 1 and 2 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 39. Executive Order 12727 of August 27, 1990 (“Ordering the Selected Reserve of the Armed Forces to Active Duty”), is amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in section 1 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 40. Executive Order 12699 (“Seismic Safety of Federal and Federally Assisted or Regulated New Building Construction”), is amended by:

(a) striking “Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)” in section 3(d) and inserting “Department of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof;

(b) striking “The Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency” in section 4(a) and inserting “The Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof; and

(c) striking “The Federal Emergency Management Agency” and “The FEMA” in section 5 and inserting “The Department of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof (in both places).

Sec. 41. Executive Order 12657 of November 18, 1988 (“Federal Emergency Management Agency Assistance in Emergency Preparedness Planning at Commercial Nuclear Power Plants”), is amended by:

(a) striking “Federal Emergency Management Agency” in the title and inserting “Department of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof;

(b) striking “Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)” in section 1(b) and inserting “Department of Homeland Security (DHS)” in lieu thereof;

(c) striking “FEMA” wherever it appears in sections 1(b), 2(b), 2(c), 3, 4, 5, and 6, and inserting “DHS” in lieu thereof; and

(d) striking “the Director of FEMA” in section 2(a) and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 42. Executive Order 12656 of November 18, 1988 (“Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities”), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) striking “The Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency” wherever it appears in sections 104(c) and 1702 and inserting “The Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof;

(b) striking “the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency” wherever it appears in sections 104(c), 201(15), 301(9), 401(10), 501(4), 501(7), 502(7), 601(3), 701(5), 801(9), 1302(4), 1401(4), 1701, and 1801(b), and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof;

(c) striking “consistent with current National Security Council guidelines and policies” in section 201(15) and inserting “consistent with current Presidential guidelines and policies” in lieu thereof;

(d) striking “Secretary” in section 501(9) and inserting “Secretaries” in lieu thereof;

(e) inserting “and Homeland Security” after “Labor” in section 501(9);

(f) striking “and” after “State” in section 701(6) and inserting a comma in lieu thereof;

(g) inserting “, and Homeland Security” after “Defense” in section 701(6);

(h) striking “the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency,” in section 701(6); and

(i) striking “Federal Emergency Management Agency” in the title of Part 17 and inserting “Department of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Without prejudice to subsections (a) through (i) of this section, all responsibilities assigned to specific Federal officials pursuant

to Executive Order 12656 that are substantially the same as any responsibility assigned to, or function transferred to, the Secretary of Homeland Security pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (regardless of whether such responsibility or function is expressly required to be carried out through another official of the Department of Homeland Security or not pursuant to such Act), or intended or required to be carried out by an agency or an agency component transferred to the Department of Homeland Security pursuant to such Act, are hereby reassigned to the Secretary of Homeland Security.

Sec. 43. Executive Order 12580 of January 23, 1987 (“Superfund Implementation”), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) inserting “Department of Homeland Security,” after “Department of Energy,” in section 1(a)(2); and

(b) striking “Federal Emergency Management Agency” in section 1(a)(2).

Sec. 44. Executive Order 12555 of November 15, 1985 (“Protection of Cultural Property”), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) striking “the Secretary of the Treasury” in sections 1, 2, and 3, and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof; and

(b) striking “The Department of the Treasury” in the heading of section 3 and inserting “The Department of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 45. Executive Order 12501 of January 28, 1985 (“Arctic Research”), is amended by:

(a) inserting “(i) Department of Homeland Security;” after “(h) Department of Health and Human Services;” in section 8; and

(b) relettering the subsequent subsections in section 8 appropriately.

Sec. 46. Executive Order 12472 of April 3, 1984 (“Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions”), is amended by:

(a) inserting “the Homeland Security Council,” after “National Security Council,” in sections 1(b), 1(e)(4), 1(f)(3), and 2(c)(4);

(b) striking “The Secretary of Defense” in section 1(e) and inserting “The Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof;

(c) striking “Federal Emergency Management Agency” in sections 1(e)(3) and 3(j) and inserting “Department of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof;

(d) inserting “, in consultation with the Homeland Security Council,” after “National Security Council” in section 2(b)(1);

(e) inserting “, the Homeland Security Council,” after “National Security Council” in sections 2(d) and 2(e);

(f) striking “the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency” in section 2(d)(1) and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof;

(g) striking “Federal Emergency Management Agency. The Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall:” in section 3(b) and inserting “Department of Homeland Security. The Secretary of Homeland Security shall:” in lieu thereof; and

(h) adding at the end of section 3(d) the following new paragraph: “(3) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect the authority of the Secretary of Defense with respect to the Department of Defense, including the chain of command for the armed forces of the United States under section 162(b) of title 10, United States Code, and the authority of the Secretary of Defense with respect to the Department of Defense under section 113(b) of that title.”.

Sec. 47. Executive Order 12382 of September 13, 1982 (“President’s National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee”), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) inserting “through the Secretary of Homeland Security,” after “the President,” in sections 2(a) and 2(b);

(b) striking “and to the Secretary of Defense” in section 2(e) and inserting “, through the Secretary of Homeland Security,” in lieu thereof; and

(c) striking “the Secretary of Defense” in sections 3(c) and 4(a) and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 48. Executive Order 12341 of January 21, 1982 (“Cuban and Haitian Entrants”), is amended by:

(a) striking “The Attorney General” in section 2 and inserting “The Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof; and

(b) striking “the Attorney General” in section 2 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 49. Executive Order 12208 of April 15, 1980 (“Consultations on the Admission of Refugees”), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) striking “the following functions: (a) To” in section 1–101 and inserting “to” in lieu thereof;

(b) striking “the Attorney General” in section 1–101(a) and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof;

(c) striking sections 1–101(b) and 1–102; and

(d) redesignating sections 1–103 and 1–104 as sections 1–102 and 1–103, respectively.

Sec. 50. Executive Order 12188 of January 2, 1980 (“International Trade Functions”), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) inserting “(12) The Secretary of Homeland Security” after “(11) The Secretary of Energy” in section 1–102(b); and

(b) renumbering the subsequent subsections in section 1–102(b) appropriately.

Sec. 51. Executive Order 12160 of September 26, 1979 (“Providing for Enhancement and Coordination of Federal Consumer Programs”), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) inserting “(m) Department of Homeland Security.” after “(l) Department of the Treasury.” in section 1–102;

(b) striking “(s) Federal Emergency Management Agency.” in section 1–102; and

(c) relettering the subsequent subsections in section 1–102 appropriately.

Sec. 52. Executive Order 12148 of July 20, 1979 (“Federal Emergency Management”), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) striking “the Federal Emergency Management Agency” whenever it appears and inserting “the Department of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof; and

(b) striking “the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency” wherever it appears and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 53. Executive Order 12146 of July 18, 1979 (“Management of Federal Legal Resources”), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) striking “15” in section 1–101 and inserting “16” in lieu thereof;

(b) inserting “(n) The Department of Homeland Security.” after “(m) The Department of the Treasury.” in section 1–102; and

(c) relettering the subsequent subsections in section 1–102 appropriately.

Sec. 54. Executive Order 12002 of July 7, 1977 (“Administration of Export Controls”), as amended, is further amended by inserting “, the Secretary of Homeland Security,” after “The Secretary of Energy” in section 3.

Sec. 55. Executive Order 11965 of January 19, 1977 (“Establishing the Humanitarian Service Medal”), is amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” wherever it appears in sections 1, 2, and 4, and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 56. Executive Order 11926 of July 19, 1976 (“The Vice Presidential Service Badge”), is amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in section 2 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 57. Executive Order 11858 of May 7, 1975 (“Foreign Investment in the United States”), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) inserting “(8) The Secretary of Homeland Security.” after “(7) The Attorney General.” in section 1(a); and

(b) redesignating subsection (8) as subsection (9) in section 1(a).

Sec. 58. Executive Order 11800 of August 17, 1974 (“Delegating Certain Authority Vested in the President by the Aviation Career Incentive Act of 1974”), as amended, is further amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in section 1 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 59. Executive Order 11645 of February 8, 1972 (“Authority of the Secretary of Transportation to Prescribe Certain Regulations Relating to Coast Guard Housing”), is amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in the title and in sections 1 and 2 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 60. Executive Order 11623 of October 12, 1971 (“Delegating to the Director of Selective Service Authority to Issue Rules

and Regulations under the Military Selective Service Act”), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in section 2(a) and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof; and

(b) striking “the Department of Transportation” in section 2(a) and inserting “the Department of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 61. Executive Order 11448 of January 16, 1969 (“Establishing the Meritorious Service Medal”), as amended, is further amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in section 1 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 62. Executive Order 11446 of January 16, 1969 (“Authorizing the Acceptance of Service Medals and Ribbons from Multilateral Organizations Other Than the United Nations”), is amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 63. Executive Order 11438 of December 3, 1968 (“Prescribing Procedures Governing Interdepartmental Cash Awards to the Members of the Armed Forces”), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in sections 1 and 2 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof; and

(b) striking “the Department of Transportation” wherever it appears in sections 2 and 4 and inserting “the Department of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 64. Executive Order 11366 of August 4, 1967 (“Assigning Authority to Order Certain Persons in the Ready Reserve to Active Duty”), is amended by striking “The Secretary of Transportation” in sections 2 and 3(b) and inserting “The Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 65. Executive Order 11239 of July 31, 1965 (“Enforcement of the Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1960”), as amended, is further amended, without prejudice to section 1–106 of Executive Order 12234 of September 3, 1980 (“Enforcement of the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea”), by:

(a) striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in sections 1, 3, and 4, and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof; and

(b) striking “The Secretary of Transportation” in sections 2 and 3 and inserting “The Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 66. Executive Order 11231 of July 8, 1965 (“Establishing the Vietnam Service Medal”), as amended, is further amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in section 1 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 67. Executive Order 11190 of December 29, 1964 (“Providing for the Screening of the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces”), as amended, is further amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in section 1 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 68. Executive Order 11139 of January 7, 1964 (“Authorizing Acceptance of the United Nations Medal and Service Ribbon”), is amended by striking “the Secretary of the Treasury” and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 69. Executive Order 11079 of January 25, 1963 (“Providing for the Prescribing of Regulations under which Members of the Armed Forces and Others May Accept Fellowships, Scholarships or Grants”), as amended, is further amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 70. Executive Order 11046 of August 24, 1962 (“Authorizing Award of the Bronze Star Medal”), as amended, is further amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in section 1 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 71. Executive Order 11016 of April 25, 1962 (“Authorizing Award of the Purple Heart”), as amended, is further amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in sections 1 and 2 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 72. Executive Order 10977 of December 4, 1961 (“Establishing the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal”), as amended, is further amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in section 2 and inserting

“the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 73. Executive Order 10789 of November 14, 1958 (“Authorizing Agencies of the Government To Exercise Certain Contracting Authority in Connection With National-Defense Functions and Prescribing Regulations Governing the Exercise of Such Authority”), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) striking “The Federal Emergency Management Agency” in paragraph 21 and inserting “Department of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof; and

(b) inserting at the end thereof the following new Part:

“Part III—Coordination with Other Authorities

25. After March 1, 2003, no executive department or agency shall exercise authority granted under paragraph 1A of this order with respect to any matter that has been, or could be, designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security as a qualified anti-terrorism technology as defined in section 865 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, unless—

(a) in the case of the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense has, after consideration of the authority provided under subtitle G of title VIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, determined that the exercise of authority under this order is necessary for the timely and effective conduct of United States military or intelligence activities; and

(b) in the case of any other executive department or agency that has authority under this order, (i) the Secretary of Homeland Security has advised whether the use of the authority provided under subtitle G of title VIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 would be appropriate, and (ii) the Director of the Office and Management and Budget has approved the exercise of authority under this order.”.

Sec. 74. Executive Order 10694 of January 10, 1957 (“Authorizing the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to Issue Citations in the Name of the President of the United States to Military and Naval Units for Outstanding Performance in Action”), is amend-

ed by adding at the end thereof the following new section: “5. The Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating may exercise the same authority with respect to the Coast Guard under this order as the Secretary of the Navy may exercise with respect to the Navy and the Marine Corps under this order.”.

Sec. 75. Executive Order 10637 of September 16, 1955 (“Delegating to the Secretary of the Treasury Certain Functions of the President Relating to the United States Coast Guard”), is amended by:

(a) striking “The Secretary of the Treasury” in sections 1 and 2 and inserting “The Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof;

(b) striking “the Secretary of the Treasury” in the title and in subsections 1(j), 1(k), and 5, and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof; and

(c) striking subsection 1(r) and redesignating subsection 1(s) as subsection 1(r).

Sec. 76. Executive Order 10631 of August 17, 1955 (“Code of Conduct for Members of the Armed Forces of the United States”), as amended, is further amended by: striking “the Secretary of Transportation” and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 77. Executive Order 10554 of August 18, 1954 (“Delegating the Authority of the President to Prescribe Regulations Authorizing Occasions Upon Which the Uniform May Be Worn by Persons Who Have Served Honorably in the Armed Forces in Time of War”), is amended by striking “the Secretary of the Treasury” and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 78. Executive Order 10499 of November 4, 1953 (“Delegating Functions Conferred Upon the President by Section 8 of the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of 1953”), as amended, is further amended by striking “the Treasury” in sections 1 and 2 and inserting “Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 79. Executive Order 10448 of April 22, 1953 (“Authorizing the National Defense Medal”), as amended, is further amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in sections 1 and 2 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 80. Executive Order 10271 of July 7, 1951 (“Delegating the Authority of the President to Order Members and Units of Reserve Components of the Armed Forces into Active Federal service”), is amended by striking “the Secretary of the Treasury” and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 81. Executive Order 10179 of November 8, 1950 (“Establishing the Korean Service Medal”), as amended, is further amended by striking “the Secretary of the Treasury” in sections 1 and 2 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 82. Executive Order 10163 of September 25, 1950 (“The Armed Forces Reserve Medal”), as amended, is further amended by striking “the Secretary of the Treasury” in sections 2 and 7 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 83. Executive Order 10113 of February 24, 1950 (“Delegating the Authority of the President to Prescribe Clothing Allowances, and Cash Allowances in lieu thereof, for Enlisted Men in the Armed Forces”), as amended, is further amended by striking “the Secretary of the Treasury” in sections 1 and 2 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 84. Executive Order 4601 of March 1, 1927 (“Distinguished Flying Cross”), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) striking “The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy,” in sections 2 and 12 and inserting “The Secretary of Defense” in lieu thereof; and

(b) striking “the Secretary of the Treasury” in sections 2 and 12 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 85. *Designation as a Defense Agency of the United States.*

I hereby designate the Department of Homeland Security as a defense agency of the United States for the purposes of chapter 17 of title 35 of the United States Code.

Sec. 86. *Exception from the Provisions of the Government Employees Training Act.*

Those elements of the Department of Homeland Security that are supervised by the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Information Analysis and Infrastructure

Protection through the Department’s Assistant Secretary for Information Analysis are, pursuant to section 4102(b)(1) of title 5, United States Code, and in the public interest, excepted from the following provisions of the Government Employees Training Act as codified in title 5: sections 4103(a)(1), 4108, 4115, 4117, and 4118, and that part of 4109(a) that provides “under the regulations prescribed under section 4118(a)(8) of this title and”.

Sec. 87. *Functions of Certain Officials in the Coast Guard.*

The Commandant and the Assistant Commandant for Intelligence of the Coast Guard each shall be considered a “Senior Official of the Intelligence Community” for purposes of Executive Order 12333 of December 4, 1981, and all other relevant authorities.

Sec. 88. *Order of Succession.*

Subject to the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, the officers named in subsection (a) of this section, in the order listed, shall act as, and perform the functions and duties of, the office of Secretary of Homeland Security (“Secretary”) during any period in which the Secretary has died, resigned, or otherwise become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary.

(a) Order of Succession.

(i) Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security;

(ii) Under Secretary for Border and Transportation Security;

(iii) Under Secretary for Emergency Preparedness and Response;

(iv) Under Secretary for Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection;

(v) Under Secretary for Management;

(vi) Under Secretary for Science and Technology;

(vii) General Counsel; and

(viii) Assistant Secretaries in the Department in the order of their date of appointment as such.

(b) Exceptions.

(i) No individual who is serving in an office listed in subsection (a) in an acting capacity shall act as Secretary pursuant to this section.

(ii) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, 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 Secretary.

Sec. 89. Savings Provision.

Except as otherwise specifically provided above or in Executive Order 13284 of January 23, 2003 (“Amendment of Executive Orders, and Other Actions, in Connection With the Establishment of the Department of Homeland Security”), references in any prior Executive Order relating to an agency or an agency component that is transferred to the Department of Homeland Security (“the Department”), or relating to a function that is transferred to the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall be deemed to refer, as appropriate, to the Department or its officers, employees, agents, organizational units, or functions.

Sec. 90. Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect the authority of the Secretary of Defense with respect to the Department of Defense, including the chain of command for the armed forces of the United States under section 162(b) of title 10, United States Code, and the authority of the Secretary of Defense with respect to the Department of Defense under section 113(b) of that title.

Sec. 91. Nothing in this order shall be construed to limit or restrict the authorities of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Director of Central Intelligence pursuant to the National Security Act of 1947 and the CIA Act of 1949.

Sec. 92. This order shall become effective on March 1, 2003.

Sec. 93. This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in 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,
February 28, 2003.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., March 4, 2003]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on March 5. This item was not

received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

Directive on Management of Domestic Incidents

February 28, 2003

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/
HSPD-5

Subject: Management of Domestic Incidents

Purpose

(1) To enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system.

Definitions

(2) In this directive:

- (a) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security.
- (b) the term “Federal departments and agencies” means those executive departments enumerated in 5 U.S.C. 101, together with the Department of Homeland Security; independent establishments as defined by 5 U.S.C. 104(1); government corporations as defined by 5 U.S.C. 103(1); and the United States Postal Service.
- (c) the terms “State,” “local,” and the “United States” when it is used in a geographical sense, have the same meanings as used in the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296.

Policy

(3) To prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies, the United States Government shall establish a single, comprehensive approach to domestic incident management. The objective of the United States Government is to ensure that all levels of government across the Nation have the capability to work efficiently and effectively together, using a national approach to domestic incident management. In these efforts, with regard to domestic incidents, the United States Government treats

crisis management and consequence management as a single, integrated function, rather than as two separate functions.

(4) The Secretary of Homeland Security is the principal Federal official for domestic incident management. Pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the Secretary is responsible for coordinating Federal operations within the United States to prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. The Secretary shall coordinate the Federal Government's resources utilized in response to or recovery from terrorist attacks, major disasters, or other emergencies if and when any one of the following four conditions applies: (1) a Federal department or agency acting under its own authority has requested the assistance of the Secretary; (2) the resources of State and local authorities are overwhelmed *and* Federal assistance has been requested by the appropriate State and local authorities; (3) more than one Federal department or agency has become substantially involved in responding to the incident; or (4) the Secretary has been directed to assume responsibility for managing the domestic incident by the President.

(5) Nothing in this directive alters, or impedes the ability to carry out, the authorities of Federal departments and agencies to perform their responsibilities under law. All Federal departments and agencies shall cooperate with the Secretary in the Secretary's domestic incident management role.

(6) The Federal Government recognizes the roles and responsibilities of State and local authorities in domestic incident management. Initial responsibility for managing domestic incidents generally falls on State and local authorities. The Federal Government will assist State and local authorities when their resources are overwhelmed, or when Federal interests are involved. The Secretary will coordinate with State and local governments to ensure adequate planning, equipment, training, and exercise activities. The Secretary will also provide assistance to State and local governments to develop all-hazards plans and capabilities, including those of the greatest importance to the security of the United States, and will ensure that

State, local, and Federal plans are compatible.

(7) The Federal Government recognizes the role that the private and nongovernmental sectors play in preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. The Secretary will coordinate with the private and nongovernmental sectors to ensure adequate planning, equipment, training, and exercise activities and to promote partnerships to address incident management capabilities.

(8) The Attorney General has lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats by individuals or groups inside the United States, or directed at United States citizens or institutions abroad, where such acts are within the Federal criminal jurisdiction of the United States, as well as for related intelligence collection activities within the United States, subject to the National Security Act of 1947 and other applicable law, Executive Order 12333, and Attorney General-approved procedures pursuant to that Executive Order. Generally acting through the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Attorney General, in cooperation with other Federal departments and agencies engaged in activities to protect our national security, shall also coordinate the activities of the other members of the law enforcement community to detect, prevent, preempt, and disrupt terrorist attacks against the United States. Following a terrorist threat or an actual incident that falls within the criminal jurisdiction of the United States, the full capabilities of the United States shall be dedicated, consistent with United States law and with activities of other Federal departments and agencies to protect our national security, to assisting the Attorney General to identify the perpetrators and bring them to justice. The Attorney General and the Secretary shall establish appropriate relationships and mechanisms for cooperation and coordination between their two departments.

(9) Nothing in this directive impairs or otherwise affects the authority of the Secretary of Defense over the Department of Defense, including the chain of command for military forces from the President as Commander in

Chief, to the Secretary of Defense, to the commander of military forces, or military command and control procedures. The Secretary of Defense shall provide military support to civil authorities for domestic incidents as directed by the President or when consistent with military readiness and appropriate under the circumstances and the law. The Secretary of Defense shall retain command of military forces providing civil support. The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary shall establish appropriate relationships and mechanisms for cooperation and coordination between their two departments.

(10) The Secretary of State has the responsibility, consistent with other United States Government activities to protect our national security, to coordinate international activities related to the prevention, preparation, response, and recovery from a domestic incident, and for the protection of United States citizens and United States interests overseas. The Secretary of State and the Secretary shall establish appropriate relationships and mechanisms for cooperation and coordination between their two departments.

(11) The Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs shall be responsible for interagency policy coordination on domestic and international incident management, respectively, as directed by the President. The Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs shall work together to ensure that the United States domestic and international incident management efforts are seamlessly united.

(12) The Secretary shall ensure that, as appropriate, information related to domestic incidents is gathered and provided to the public, the private sector, State and local authorities, Federal departments and agencies, and, generally through the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security, to the President. The Secretary shall provide standardized, quantitative reports to the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security on the readiness and preparedness of the Nation—at all levels of government—to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents.

(13) Nothing in this directive shall be construed to grant to any Assistant to the President any authority to issue orders to Federal departments and agencies, their officers, or their employees.

Tasking

(14) The heads of all Federal departments and agencies are directed to provide their full and prompt cooperation, resources, and support, as appropriate and consistent with their own responsibilities for protecting our national security, to the Secretary, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of State in the exercise of the individual leadership responsibilities and missions assigned in paragraphs (4), (8), (9), and (10), respectively, above.

(15) The Secretary shall develop, submit for review to the Homeland Security Council, and administer a National Incident Management System (NIMS). This system will provide a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, and local governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, and local capabilities, the NIMS will include a core set of concepts, principles, terminology, and technologies covering the incident command system; multi-agency coordination systems; unified command; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualifications and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

(16) The Secretary shall develop, submit for review to the Homeland Security Council, and administer a National Response Plan (NRP). The Secretary shall consult with appropriate Assistants to the President (including the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy) and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and other such Federal officials as may be appropriate, in developing and implementing the NRP. This plan shall integrate Federal Government domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazards plan. The NRP shall be

unclassified. If certain operational aspects require classification, they shall be included in classified annexes to the NRP.

- (a) The NRP, using the NIMS, shall, with regard to response to domestic incidents, provide the structure and mechanisms for national level policy and operational direction for Federal support to State and local incident managers and for exercising direct Federal authorities and responsibilities, as appropriate.
 - (b) The NRP will include protocols for operating under different threats or threat levels; incorporation of existing Federal emergency and incident management plans (with appropriate modifications and revisions) as either integrated components of the NRP or as supporting operational plans; and additional operational plans or annexes, as appropriate, including public affairs and intergovernmental communications.
 - (c) The NRP will include a consistent approach to reporting incidents, providing assessments, and making recommendations to the President, the Secretary, and the Homeland Security Council.
 - (d) The NRP will include rigorous requirements for continuous improvements from testing, exercising, experience with incidents, and new information and technologies.
- (17) The Secretary shall:
- (a) By April 1, 2003, (1) develop and publish an initial version of the NRP, in consultation with other Federal departments and agencies; and (2) provide the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security with a plan for full development and implementation of the NRP.
 - (b) By June 1, 2003, (1) in consultation with Federal departments and agencies and with State and local governments, develop a national system of standards, guidelines, and protocols to implement the NIMS; and (2) establish a mechanism for ensuring ongoing management and maintenance of the NIMS, including regular consultation with other Federal departments and agencies and with State and local governments.
- (c) By September 1, 2003, in consultation with Federal departments and agencies and the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security, review existing authorities and regulations and prepare recommendations for the President on revisions necessary to implement fully the NRP.
- (18) The heads of Federal departments and agencies shall adopt the NIMS within their departments and agencies and shall provide support and assistance to the Secretary in the development and maintenance of the NIMS. All Federal departments and agencies will use the NIMS in their domestic incident management and emergency prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities, as well as those actions taken in support of State or local entities. The heads of Federal departments and agencies shall participate in the NRP, shall assist and support the Secretary in the development and maintenance of the NRP, and shall participate in and use domestic incident reporting systems and protocols established by the Secretary.
- (19) The head of each Federal department and agency shall:
- (a) By June 1, 2003, make initial revisions to existing plans in accordance with the initial version of the NRP.
 - (b) By August 1, 2003, submit a plan to adopt and implement the NIMS to the Secretary and the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security. The Assistant to the President for Homeland Security shall advise the President on whether such plans effectively implement the NIMS.
- (20) Beginning in Fiscal Year 2005, Federal departments and agencies shall make adoption of the NIMS a requirement, to the extent permitted by law, for providing Federal preparedness assistance through grants, contracts, or other activities. The Secretary shall develop standards and guidelines for determining whether a State or local entity has adopted the NIMS.

Technical and Conforming Amendments to National Security Presidential Directive-1 (NSPD-1)

(21) NSPD-1 (“Organization of the National Security Council System”) is amended by replacing the fifth sentence of the third paragraph on the first page with the following: “The Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall be invited to attend meetings pertaining to their responsibilities.”.

Technical and Conforming Amendments to National Security Presidential Directive-8 (NSPD-8)

(22) NSPD-8 (“National Director and Deputy National Security Advisor for Combating Terrorism”) is amended by striking “and the Office of Homeland Security,” on page 4, and inserting “the Department of Homeland Security, and the Homeland Security Council” in lieu thereof.

Technical and Conforming Amendments to Homeland Security Presidential Directive-2 (HSPD-2)

(23) HSPD-2 (“Combating Terrorism Through Immigration Policies”) is amended as follows:

- (a) striking “the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)” in the second sentence of the second paragraph in section 1, and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof;
- (b) striking “the INS,” in the third paragraph in section 1, and inserting “the Department of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof;
- (c) inserting “, the Secretary of Homeland Security,” after “The Attorney General” in the fourth paragraph in section 1;
- (d) inserting “, the Secretary of Homeland Security,” after “the Attorney General” in the fifth paragraph in section 1;
- (e) striking “the INS and the Customs Service” in the first sentence of the first paragraph of section 2, and inserting “the Department of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof;

- (f) striking “Customs and INS” in the first sentence of the second paragraph of section 2, and inserting “the Department of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof;
- (g) striking “the two agencies” in the second sentence of the second paragraph of section 2, and inserting “the Department of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof;
- (h) striking “the Secretary of the Treasury” wherever it appears in section 2, and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof;
- (i) inserting “, the Secretary of Homeland Security,” after “The Secretary of State” wherever the latter appears in section 3;
- (j) inserting “, the Department of Homeland Security,” after “the Department of State,” in the second sentence in the third paragraph in section 3;
- (k) inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security,” after “the Secretary of State,” in the first sentence of the fifth paragraph of section 3;
- (l) striking “INS” in the first sentence of the sixth paragraph of section 3, and inserting “Department of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof;
- (m) striking “the Treasury” wherever it appears in section 4 and inserting “Homeland Security” in lieu thereof;
- (n) inserting “, the Secretary of Homeland Security,” after “the Attorney General” in the first sentence in section 5; and
- (o) inserting “, Homeland Security” after “State” in the first sentence of section 6.

Technical and Conforming Amendments to Homeland Security Presidential Directive-3 (HSPD-3)

(24) The Homeland Security Act of 2002 assigned the responsibility for administering the Homeland Security Advisory System to the Secretary of Homeland Security. Accordingly, HSPD-3 of March 11, 2002 (“Homeland Security Advisory System”) is amended as follows:

- (a) replacing the third sentence of the second paragraph entitled “Homeland Security Advisory System” with “Except in exigent circumstances, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall seek the views of the Attorney General, and any other federal agency heads the Secretary deems appropriate, including other members of the Homeland Security Council, on the Threat Condition to be assigned.”
- (b) inserting “At the request of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice shall permit and facilitate the use of delivery systems administered or managed by the Department of Justice for the purposes of delivering threat information pursuant to the Homeland Security Advisory System.” as a new paragraph after the fifth paragraph of the section entitled “Homeland Security Advisory System.”
- (c) inserting “, the Secretary of Homeland Security” after “The Director of Central Intelligence” in the first sentence of the seventh paragraph of the section entitled “Homeland Security Advisory System”.
- (d) striking “Attorney General” wherever it appears (except in the sentences referred to in subsections (a) and (c) above), and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof; and
- (e) striking the section entitled “Comment and Review Periods.”

George W. Bush

NOTE: An original was not available for verification of the content of this directive. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

The President’s Radio Address

March 1, 2003

Good morning. America is determined to enforce the demands of the United Nations Security Council by confronting the grave and growing danger of Saddam Hussein and his weapons of mass destruction. This dic-

tator will not be allowed to intimidate and blackmail the civilized world or to supply his terrible weapons to terrorist groups who would not hesitate to use them against us. The safety of the American people depends on ending this threat.

But America’s cause is always larger than America’s security. We also stand for the advance of freedom and opportunity and hope. The lives and freedom of the Iraqi people matter little to Saddam Hussein, but they matter greatly to us.

Saddam Hussein has a long history of brutal crimes, especially in time of war—even against his own citizens. If conflict comes, he could target civilians or place them inside military facilities. He could encourage ethnic violence. He could destroy natural resources, or worst of all, he could use his weapons of mass destruction.

In order to minimize the suffering of Iraq’s people, the United States and our coalition partners stand ready to provide vital help. We will deliver medicine to the sick and make sure that Iraq’s 55,000 food distribution sites, operating with supplies from the oil-for-food program, are stocked and open as soon as possible. We are stockpiling relief supplies, such as blankets and water containers, for 1 million people. We are moving into place nearly 3 million emergency rations to feed the hungry. The United States and Great Britain are providing tens of millions of dollars to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees and to such groups as the World Food Program and UNICEF, so they will be ready to provide emergency aid to the Iraqi people.

We will also lead in carrying out the urgent and dangerous work of destroying chemical and biological weapons. We will provide security against those who try to spread chaos or settle scores or threaten the territorial integrity of Iraq. And we will seek to protect Iraq’s natural resources from sabotage by a dying regime and ensure they are used for the benefit of Iraq’s own people.

The United States has no intention of determining the precise form of Iraq’s new Government. That choice belongs to the Iraqi people. Yet we will ensure that one brutal dictator is not replaced by another. All

Iraqis must have a voice in the new Government, and all citizens must have their rights protected.

Rebuilding Iraq will require a sustained commitment from many nations, including our own. We will remain in Iraq as long as necessary and not a day more. America has made and kept this kind of commitment before, in the peace that followed World War II. After defeating enemies, we did not leave behind occupying armies; we left constitutions and parliaments. We did not leave behind permanent foes; we found new friends and allies.

There was a time when many said that the cultures of Japan and Germany were incapable of sustaining democratic values. They were wrong. Some say the same of Iraq today. They too are mistaken. The nation of Iraq, with its proud heritage, abundant resources, and skilled and educated people, is fully capable of moving toward democracy and living in freedom.

It will be difficult to help freedom take hold in a country that has known three decades of dictatorship, secret police, internal divisions, and war. Yet the security of our Nation and the hopes of millions depends on us, and Americans do not turn away from duties because they are hard. We have met great tests in other times, and we will meet the tests of our time.

Thank you for listening.

NOTE: The address was recorded at 10:04 a.m. on February 28 in the Cabinet Room at the White House for broadcast at 10:06 a.m. on March 1. The transcript was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary on February 28 but was embargoed for release until the broadcast. In his remarks, the President referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. The Office of the Press Secretary also released a Spanish language transcript of this address.

Executive Order 13287—Preserve America

March 3, 2003

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C.

470 *et seq.*) (NHPA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. Statement of Policy. It is the policy of the Federal Government to provide leadership in preserving America's heritage by actively advancing the protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of the historic properties owned by the Federal Government, and by promoting intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for the preservation and use of historic properties. The Federal Government shall recognize and manage the historic properties in its ownership as assets that can support department and agency missions while contributing to the vitality and economic well-being of the Nation's communities and fostering a broader appreciation for the development of the United States and its underlying values. Where consistent with executive branch department and agency missions, governing law, applicable preservation standards, and where appropriate, executive branch departments and agencies ("agency" or "agencies") shall advance this policy through the protection and continued use of the historic properties owned by the Federal Government, and by pursuing partnerships with State and local governments, Indian tribes, and the private sector to promote the preservation of the unique cultural heritage of communities and of the Nation and to realize the economic benefit that these properties can provide. Agencies shall maximize efforts to integrate the policies, procedures, and practices of the NHPA and this order into their program activities in order to efficiently and effectively advance historic preservation objectives in the pursuit of their missions.

Sec. 2. Building Preservation Partnerships. When carrying out its mission activities, each agency, where consistent with its mission and governing authorities, and where appropriate, shall seek partnerships with State and local governments, Indian tribes, and the private sector to promote local economic development and vitality through the use of historic properties in a manner that contributes to the long-term preservation and productive use of those properties. Each agency shall examine its policies, procedures,

and capabilities to ensure that its actions encourage, support, and foster public-private initiatives and investment in the use, reuse, and rehabilitation of historic properties, to the extent such support is not inconsistent with other provisions of law, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation, and essential national department and agency mission requirements.

Sec. 3. Improving Federal Agency Planning and Accountability. (a) Accurate information on the state of Federally owned historic properties is essential to achieving the goals of this order and to promoting community economic development through local partnerships. Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470h-2(a)(2)), the general condition and management needs of such properties, and the steps underway or planned to meet those management needs. The assessment shall also include an evaluation of the suitability of the agency's types of historic properties to contribute to community economic development initiatives, including heritage tourism, taking into account agency mission needs, public access considerations, and the long-term preservation of the historic properties. No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) and the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary).

(b) No later than September 30, 2004, each agency with real property management responsibilities shall review its regulations, management policies, and operating procedures for compliance with sections 110 and 111 of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470h-2 & 470h-3) and make the results of its review available to the Council and the Secretary. If the agency determines that its regulations, management policies, and operating procedures are not in compliance with those authorities, the agency shall make amendments or revisions to bring them into compliance.

(c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September

30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying, protecting, and using historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary. The Council shall incorporate this data into a report on the state of the Federal Government's historic properties and their contribution to local economic development and submit this report to the President by February 15, 2006, and every third year thereafter.

(d) Agencies may use existing information gathering and reporting systems to fulfill the assessment and reporting requirements of subsections 3(a)-(c) of this order. To assist agencies, the Council, in consultation with the Secretary, shall, by September 30, 2003, prepare advisory guidelines for agencies to use at their discretion.

(e) No later than June 30, 2003, the head of each agency shall designate a senior policy level official to have policy oversight responsibility for the agency's historic preservation program and notify the Council and the Secretary of the designation. This senior official shall be an assistant secretary, deputy assistant secretary, or the equivalent, as appropriate to the agency organization. This official, or a subordinate employee reporting directly to the official, shall serve as the agency's Federal Preservation Officer in accordance with section 110(c) of the NHPA. The senior official shall ensure that the Federal Preservation Officer is qualified consistent with guidelines established by the Secretary for that position and has access to adequate expertise and support to carry out the duties of the position.

Sec. 4. Improving Federal Stewardship of Historic Properties. (a) Each agency shall ensure that the management of historic properties in its ownership is conducted in a manner that promotes the long-term preservation and use of those properties as Federal assets and, where consistent with agency missions, governing law, and the nature of the properties, contributes to the local community and its economy.

(b) Where consistent with agency missions and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation,

and where appropriate, agencies shall cooperate with communities to increase opportunities for public benefit from, and access to, Federally owned historic properties.

(c) The Council is directed to use its existing authority to encourage and accept donations of money, equipment, and other resources from public and private parties to assist other agencies in the preservation of historic properties in Federal ownership to fulfill the goals of the NHPA and this order.

(d) The National Park Service, working with the Council and in consultation with other agencies, shall make available existing materials and information for education, training, and awareness of historic property stewardship to ensure that all Federal personnel have access to information and can develop the skills necessary to continue the productive use of Federally owned historic properties while meeting their stewardship responsibilities.

(e) The Council, in consultation with the National Park Service and other agencies, shall encourage and recognize exceptional achievement by such agencies in meeting the goals of the NHPA and this order. By March 31, 2004, the Council shall submit to the President and the heads of agencies recommendations to further stimulate initiative, creativity, and efficiency in the Federal stewardship of historic properties.

Sec. 5. Promoting Preservation Through Heritage Tourism.

(a) To the extent permitted by law and within existing resources, the Secretary of Commerce, working with the Council and other agencies, shall assist States, Indian tribes, and local communities in promoting the use of historic properties for heritage tourism and related economic development in a manner that contributes to the long-term preservation and productive use of those properties. Such assistance shall include efforts to strengthen and improve heritage tourism activities throughout the country as they relate to Federally owned historic properties and significant natural assets on Federal lands.

(b) Where consistent with agency missions and governing law, and where appropriate, agencies shall use historic properties in their ownership in conjunction with State, tribal,

and local tourism programs to foster viable economic partnerships, including, but not limited to, cooperation and coordination with tourism officials and others with interests in the properties.

Sec. 6. National and Homeland Security Considerations.

Nothing in this order shall be construed to require any agency to take any action or disclose any information that would conflict with or compromise national and homeland security goals, policies, programs, or activities.

Sec. 7. Definitions. For the purposes of this order, the term “historic property” means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, and object included on or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with section 301(5) of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470w(5)). The term “heritage tourism” means the business and practice of attracting and accommodating visitors to a place or area based especially on the unique or special aspects of that locale’s history, landscape (including trail systems), and culture. The terms “Federally owned” and “in Federal ownership,” and similar terms, as used in this order, do not include properties acquired by agencies as a result of foreclosure or similar actions and that are held for a period of less than 5 years.

Sec. 8. Judicial Review. 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 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,
March 3, 2003.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., March 4, 2003]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on March 5.

**Letter to Congressional Leaders
Transmitting a Report on
International Agreements**

March 3, 2003

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman:)

Pursuant to subsection (b) of the Case-Zablocki Act, (1 U.S.C. 112b), I hereby transmit a report prepared by the Department of State concerning international agreements.

Sincerely,

George W. Bush

NOTE: Letters were sent to J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Richard G. Lugar, chairman, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. An original was not available for verification of the content of this letter.

**Remarks to the American Medical
Association National Conference**

March 4, 2003

Thanks for such a warm welcome. I appreciate the invitation. I'm honored to be with so many of our Nation's fine physicians and their loved ones.

You've come to our Capital when this Government faces many critical issues. You're here at an historic time. We have got a lot of responsibilities here in Washington. We have the responsibility to defend the American people against the threats of a new era. We have a responsibility to win the first war of the 21st century, and we're working hard to win that war.

Over the weekend, American and Pakistani authorities struck a serious blow to Al Qaida by arresting Khalid Sheik Mohammed, the top operational planner, the top killer of the Al Qaida network. The man who masterminded the September the 11th attacks is no longer a problem to the United States of America.

It's a different kind of war than we're used to in America. It's a war that requires patience and focus. It's a war in which we will hunt down those who hate America, one person at a time. The terrorists are learning there is no place safe for them in this world. They're discovering that justice can arrive by different means, at any hour of the day or

night. They're discovering the meaning of American resolve, our deep desire to defend our freedom and to keep the peace.

It is important for our fellow citizens to recognize life changed on September the 11th, 2001. Obviously, it changed in a tragic way for those who lost loved ones as a result of the coldblooded attacks on our people. But we learned a harsh lesson, and that is, oceans can no longer protect us from those who hate America and what we stand for. And therefore, it's important for the United States to take every threat which may gather overseas seriously, that we can no longer pick or choose whether a threat requires our involvement. If we see gathering threats which can harm the American people, we must deal with them.

We're dealing with Iraq because the dictator of Iraq has got weapons of mass destruction. He's used weapons of mass destruction on his own people. He can't stand America. He can't stand our friends. He can't stand our allies. He's got connections to terrorist networks. The first war of the 21st century requires the United States to work with international bodies to deal with these threats, and we will continue to do so.

I went to the United Nations to remind them that that body has a responsibility to make sure its words means something. I reminded them that for 12 long years the United Nations has asked Saddam to disarm because he's dangerous. We went and got another resolution almost 4 months ago, unanimously approved by the Security Council, which said clearly, "Saddam, you must disarm."

The choice is Saddam Hussein's to make. It is his choice to determine whether there's war or peace. It is his choice to decide whether to listen to the demands of the free world. But no matter what his choice may be, for the sake of peace, for the sake of freedom, for the sake of security of our people, Saddam Hussein will be disarmed.

We have a responsibility to create jobs and increase the momentum of our economy. The role of Government is not to create wealth but an environment in which the entrepreneurial spirit of America can flourish. That's why I'm working with Congress to accelerate tax relief which they've already

passed, to get rid of the double taxation of dividends, to encourage investment. The more money people have in their pockets, the more likely it is they'll demand a good or a service. And when they demand a good or a service, in the marketplace somebody will provide that good or a service. And when they do, somebody in America is more likely to find work.

And today I've come to discuss another responsibility, which is to improve the health care in America. Our vision, our goal is a system in which all Americans have got a good insurance policy, in which all Americans can choose their own doctor, in which seniors and low-income citizens receive the help they need, in which—the system is one in which the patient-doctor relationship is the center of good medical care.

This vision stands in stark contrast to the Government-run health care ideas, the ideas in which the Federal Government decides care, the Federal Government rations care, the Federal Government dictates coverage, a vision which, in my judgment, will stifle innovation, stifle quality, and run up the costs on the patients of America.

We have a lot of work to do on this important issue, but I believe the job can get done. That's why I've advanced this agenda. Speaker of the House Denny Hastert is committed to working toward positive reforms. In the United States Senate, there's a new majority leader. He knows a few things about doctors and patients and their relationships.

I'm here to ask for your help and let you know that we're going to seize the moment and work with people in both parties to achieve meaningful reform that meets the vision that will make health care positive and optimistic and hopeful for all our citizens.

And so, I want to thank you for letting me come. I appreciate Yank Coble. They told me a guy from Jacksonville, Florida, named Yank was going to introduce me. *[Laughter]* I asked him, "Why Yank?" He said he didn't have enough time to explain it. *[Laughter]*

I'm honored that Tommy Thompson is here. Tommy's doing a fine job.

Today we've got a Member of Congress with us from the State of Pennsylvania, and that's Congressman Jim Greenwood. I'm honored you're here, Jim. I appreciate your

dogged determination to pass medical liability reform.

I want to thank Mike Maves and Ed Hill, all the members of the American Medical Association Board of Trustees, and thank you all for coming.

Americans are proud of their doctors and proud of their nurses, proud of the medical professionals in our country. Our Nation has the finest medical professionals in the world. You are more than members of a profession; you are each living out a great calling. You show your concern for patients through years of training and lifetimes of commitment to the well-being of others. I appreciate the work you do. And I want to thank you for your skill, your talent, and your compassion.

America has the best health care system in the world. We have outstanding medical schools, great hospitals, brilliant researchers. We're on the leading edge of new technologies. We're closing in on cures to some of the most feared diseases of mankind. I'm optimistic about our future. That's why I worked with Congress to make sure that the National Institutes of Health received record-level amounts of funding, so that we can be on the leading edge of change, so that we can deal with problems that years ago seemed insurmountable, so that people can live better lives. Yet amidst the optimism, it's important for us to recognize there are serious challenges that we have in health care, and we must confront them now and not wait.

Too many of our citizens go without health care. I propose refundable tax credits to help low-income people purchase their own health insurance. Too many of our citizens use expensive emergency rooms as their main source of health care because they have no other options. We need to make sure those folks have preventative care and treatment before they go to the emergency room. And that's why I proposed and Congress passed increased funding for community and migrant health centers all across the country.

The cost of health care is rising at the fastest rate in more than a decade. There are reasons why there are rising costs. Research is costly. New technologies are expensive, and they're worth the expense. When you save lives with technologies, it's worth the

expense. But other rising costs are unnecessary. And the problem doesn't start in the waiting room or in the operating room. It starts in the courtroom. We have a problem in America. There are too many frivolous lawsuits against good doctors, and the patients are paying the price.

Even the most frivolous of lawsuits can be expensive. A doctor and his or her insurance company must spend money to fight the frivolous lawsuit or, in many cases, settle it to get rid of it. Either way, premiums go up. Either way, the patient pays. When liability premiums get too expensive, some docs stop seeing patients.

If one of the goals of a good health care system is for it to be affordable and accessible, and if lawsuits are running up the cost of medicine and/or driving docs out of business because the practicing of medicine is too expensive, we've got to do something about it. We've got to make sure that the stories I hear about are remedied with good law.

I was in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and met Debra DeAngelo, a fine lady. She's got a great safety record in her pain management clinic. She loved living in Scranton because that's where she was raised. She wanted to practice her talents with the people with whom she was raised. Her liability insurance became so expensive that she couldn't practice medicine in Scranton, Pennsylvania, anymore, and she shut down her clinic, which employed 10 and served 2,000 patients.

In describing her story, she was heartbroken that she couldn't practice where she wanted to practice. She wasn't heartbroken for herself; she was heartbroken for the patients for whom she had great concern and great care. She and her family moved to Hershey, where she's working for a hospital which is covering her insurance needs. Scranton, Pennsylvania, lost a fine person because liability insurance drove her out of town. No good doctor should be forced to leave a community they know and serve simply because of the costs of insurance.

Many doctors serve their fellow humans in some of the most compassionate ways. I went down to Mississippi, met a man who had moved to Mississippi to provide health care for some of our most neediest citizens,

health care in the Delta region of Mississippi, part of our country where we need docs—people need help. And he told me about what it was like to try to practice medicine in a compassionate way. He had heard a calling, and he went to serve his fellow humans. But liability insurance drove this Good Samaritan out of the State. He's now, I think, practicing up in North Dakota or Minnesota. There are some people who hurt who are lucky to have this good doctor in their midst.

There's a story about the lady—and this happens all the time—in Nevada named Ruth Valentine. She's pregnant. She called more than 50 local doctors, and she couldn't find anybody in Nevada to serve her. So she went to Utah, where she's staying with friends until she has her baby. No family in America should face this kind of stress or worry during one of life's most vulnerable moments.

These are just a handful of the stories, which are true and real and happening all across our country. Twenty percent of the hospitals in America have had to cut down on certain services, delivering babies or neurosurgery or orthopedic surgery, because a handful of lawyers have targeted these procedures for frivolous lawsuits.

At the same time, doctors in hospitals are overusing certain tests and treatments as defensive measures to avoid litigation. A recent survey of doctors showed the extent of defensive medicine in America. Eight out of ten doctors say they have ordered more tests than they need to. Three of four refer patients to specialists more often than they believe is medically necessary. Four out of ten prescribe antibiotics more often than they think is needed. All of this defensive medicine is rising costs for patients, for States, and for the Federal Government.

The direct cost of liability insurance and the indirect cost from defensive medicine raise the Federal Government's health care costs by more than \$28 billion a year. When the Federal Government gets hit by higher medical costs, the taxpayers foot the bill. This is a national problem; something which affects our budget so significantly requires a national solution.

We want our legal system to work for our patients. We want people to have a day in

court. Anyone who is harmed at the hands of a doctor should have a hearing. That's what we want for the justice system. They should be able to recover the full cost of their care and other economic losses. If harmed by a doc, they ought to be able to recover their economic costs, economic losses. They should be able to recover noneconomic damages as well. But for the sake of the system, noneconomic damages should be capped at \$250,000.

If harm is caused by serious misconduct, patients should also be able to seek reasonable punitive damages. Without fair and reasonable limits, the legal system looks more and more like a lottery. And with the trial lawyers getting as much as 40 percent of the awards and settlements, it's pretty clear who's holding the winning ticket. American courts should not be serving the self-interest of personal injury lawyers; they should be serving the cause of justice and the needs of Americans' patients.

Last year, thanks to Jim Greenwood and other Members of Congress, the House of Representatives passed good medical liability reforms, but the Senate failed to act. Since then, the problem has only gotten worse. We need to pass medical liability reform through both Houses. You need to contact your Senators. It doesn't matter what political party they're in; you need to contact them. You need to explain the problem in clear terms. I want to sign good medical liability reform this year.

Our legal system must address medical errors as well. One of the best ways to serve patients is to avoid errors and prevent complications before they become injuries. Doctors and hospitals are constantly looking for ways to improve patient safety.

Patient safety is improved when doctors and nurses exchange information about problems and solutions. Yet, in the litigious society in which we live, many doctors are afraid to discuss these efforts openly because they're afraid of getting sued. Doctors don't want to put anything on paper to improve health care quality because it might be given to a lawyer who is fishing around for a lawsuit. I'm going to ask Congress to pass a law to make sure that information developed for

the safety and care of patients is not used by lawyers against doctors and hospitals.

Patient safety also improves when doctors can have access to health records without delay. When a patient has a medical emergency far from home, the attending physician should have quick access to that person's medical records. Yet the health care industry, while progressing in many areas, has lagged in information technology.

Right now, as you all know better than most, health care records are kept in different formats—believe it or not, a lot of times on paper—[laughter]—in files—[laughter]—that can get lost. [Laughter] In the budget for next year I propose an increase of 53 percent for funding to help hospitals use information technology to keep better records, to share that information with doctors so we can continue to improve patient safety.

Tommy Thompson and his Department are leading the way, and they're making good use of information technology. For example, they're using information technology for an online comparative guide to nursing homes. It's a good use of the Internet. It's a good way to speak directly to the consumers of America. Families are now able to compare nursing homes to one another. That makes sense. There's nothing like enhancing quality by holding people to account. They're able to compare on measures such as infection rates or how well patients are progressing in getting on their feet. It's the practical way to use the information technology.

And that's important, particularly for nursing homes, because our Nation has accepted a special responsibility for the health of senior citizens, to make sure that the years of retirement are not years of hardship, needless hardship. Our Medicare system is a binding commitment of a caring society. We must renew that commitment by providing the seniors of today and tomorrow with preventative care and the new medicines that are transforming health care in our country.

When President Lyndon Johnson signed Medicare into law 38 years ago, he promised a system that would bring the healing miracle of modern medicine to senior citizens. In 1965, modern medicine almost always meant physician care inside a hospital. Now modern

medicine offers much more: drug therapies, new medical devices, disease screening, and preventative care. All seniors and disabled citizens on Medicare should have access to these advantages. They do not.

Compared to people with private health plans, Medicare patients have limited choices. Medicare will pay a doctor to perform a heart bypass operation but will not pay for drugs that could prevent the need for surgery. Medicare will pay for an amputation but not for the insulin that could help diabetes patients avoid losing their limbs. Medicare will pay for chemotherapy and cancer surgery, but after private insurers made annual mammograms a standard benefit, it took 10 years for Medicare to do the same and then only because the United States Congress passed a law. Seniors should not have to wait for an act of Congress to get effective, modern health care.

Medicare does not protect our seniors from overwhelming hospital bills. If you have to go to a hospital, Medicare charges you an \$840 deductible. After 2 months, you are charged \$210 a day. After 3 months, Medicare charges \$420 a day. And after 5 months, Medicare leaves you with the whole bill.

By comparison, a standard plan for Members of the United States Congress and other Federal employees charges a copayment of \$100 when you enter the hospital and not a dollar more, no matter how long you have to stay. Medicare is supposed to protect the savings of our seniors. In many cases, it doesn't.

I recently went out to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and met Pat Wahl. She suffers from rheumatoid arthritis. That requires expensive medicine. She lost her husband in the year 2000. She lost his health coverage. She had to depend entirely on Medicare. Soon her medical bills began to exceed her income, and she was forced to sell her house.

This is an incredibly sad story, when you think about it; certainly sad listening to Pat in Grand Rapids. They're unnecessary stories. We can and we must improve Medicare and protect our seniors from runaway health care costs.

Medicare reform is a large and complicated task. People have strong opinions on this matter. And we will need broad coopera-

tion to move forward. We're working closely—I say we—my administration and Tommy and members of my staff and members of his staff are working closely with good and serious-minded leaders in both Houses, leaders such as Senators Frist and Grassley and Breaux, Speaker Hastert and Congressmen Thomas and Tauzin. We share a basic commitment to get something done, and we share a commitment to these goals of reform.

A modern Medicare system must offer more choices and better benefits to every senior—all seniors. All seniors should have help in buying prescription drugs. Those who can least afford them should have extra help. Seniors should be protected from out-of-control premium increases. And all seniors should be able to choose the health care plan that best fits their needs without being forced into an HMO.

The element of choice is essential. When a bureaucracy is in charge of granting benefits, new benefits usually come slowly and grudgingly, if at all. When insurance providers compete for a patient's business, they offer new treatments and services quickly. If they don't, the patient—the customer—will look for better services elsewhere. Because it is in the best interests of providers to have healthy customers, patients will get the quality care they need.

The framework for Medicare reform I'm releasing today would give seniors the freedom to select one of three broad opportunities. First, seniors who are happy with the current Medicare system should be able to stay in the system and receive help for prescription drugs. To reform the current system, I propose we issue a discount card that will reduce the cost of prescription drugs for every senior by 10 to 25 percent. We will provide an annual \$600 subsidy to low-income seniors to pay for prescription drugs. And we will set annual limits on the amount seniors will have to spend out of pocket on drugs at no additional premium.

Second, seniors who want more coverage will be able to choose an enhanced form of Medicare. This option will include full coverage for preventative care, a comprehensive prescription drug benefit, protection against high out-of-pocket costs, and extra help for low-income seniors to be able to get the drug

benefit. Seniors will be able to choose their specialists, their hospitals, and their primary doctors. The fee-for-service arrangement would offer seniors similar kinds of choices now enjoyed by the Members of Congress, who are given a broad choice among competing health care plans. What is good for the public servants, including Members of the House and Senate, is good for America's seniors.

Third, seniors who want the kind of benefits available in managed care plans, including prescription drug coverage, will have that choice as well. This option would place seniors in an affordable network of doctors, provide drug coverage, and allow seniors to keep their out-of-pocket costs to a minimum.

Moving toward this system will take time, and as we make these changes, all American seniors will receive a prescription drug discount card to use right away. And low-income seniors will be eligible immediately for the annual \$600 Medicare prescription benefit.

Leaders of both political parties have talked for years about this issue, about adding a prescription drug benefit to Medicare. And the time for action is now. The budget I submitted will commit an additional \$400 billion over that which we have already committed to, over the next decade to implement this vision of a stronger Medicare system. We are committed to reform; we are committed to funding the reforms.

We have a responsibility—the docs, those of us in elected office, America's seniors—to work together to make sure Medicare fulfills its promise for this generation and for generations to come.

Our Medicare system depends on the skill and dedication of physicians. You know that. And that dedication should be fairly compensated. As Yank mentioned, we work with Congress to protect doctors from deep cuts in Medicare disbursements. Effective this past Saturday, instead of a 4.4-percent reduction in Medicare payments, docs will receive a 1.6-percent increase. This increase is a sign of confidence in our doctors, and I hope that all of you will show your confidence in Medi-

care by staying in the system. Medicare needs you. Our seniors need you.

Whether the issue is reforming Medicare, enhancing patient safety, or correcting abuses in the legal system, the stakes are high. We must make sure that the choices of patients and the judgment of doctors are at the center of American health care. We must preserve the great innovation and quality of private medicine. We must keep our commitments to the elderly, and help bring the healing miracle of modern medicine to the people who need it in our time.

All of you as members of the medical profession exercise that healing power and uphold a great trust. I appreciate the work you do. You have my respect. And in the days ahead, I look forward to working with you on these needed reforms. May God bless your work. And may God continue to bless America.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10 a.m. in the International Ballroom at the Washington Hilton Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; and Dr. Yank Coble, Jr., president, Dr. Michael D. Maves, executive vice president, and Dr. J. Edward Hill, chair of the board of trustees, American Medical Association. The Office of the Press Secretary also released a Spanish language transcript of these remarks.

Statement on the Release of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Funding

March 4, 2003

I am pleased to announce today that the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services Tommy Thompson is releasing \$150 million in Low Income Home Energy Assistance funding. This additional funding will provide much needed help for families struggling with rising heating costs. This new money, combined with emergency funds released in January, will help keep many Americans warm during this cold winter.

Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives Transmitting a Request for Funding for the Corporation for National and Community Service

March 4, 2003

Mr. Speaker:

I ask the Congress to consider the enclosed request for the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS). The request is needed to liquidate legitimate prior-year obligations for eligible participants in the AmeriCorps program, to complete the implementation of a comprehensive corrective action plan developed by CNCS to strengthen financial management, and to provide flexibility to support more than 50,000 AmeriCorps members in FY 2003. This request will not increase my FY 2004 request.

The details of this request are set forth in the enclosed letter from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. I concur with his comments and observations.

Sincerely,

George W. Bush

Message to the Congress Transmitting a Report on Telecommunications Payments to Cuba

March 5, 2003

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 1705(e)(6) of the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992, as amended by section 102(g) of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996, 22 U.S.C. 6004(e)(6), I transmit herewith a semiannual report prepared by my Administration detailing payments made to Cuba by United States persons as a result of the provision of telecommunications services pursuant to Department of the Treasury specific licenses.

George W. Bush

The White House,
March 5, 2003.

Statement on the Senate Filibuster To Block a Vote on the Nomination of Miguel Estrada

March 6, 2003

Miguel Estrada is a well-qualified nominee to the U.S. Court of Appeals who has been waiting nearly 2 years for an up or down vote in the United States Senate. The decision today by 44 Senators to continue to filibuster and block a vote on this nomination is a disgrace.

The Senate has a responsibility to exercise its constitutional advice and consent function and hold an up or down vote on a judicial nominee within a reasonable time. Some Senators who once insisted that every appeals court nominee deserves a timely vote have now abandoned that principle for partisan politics. Their tactics are an injustice and unfair to the good man I have nominated and unfaithful to the Senate's own obligations.

These Senators are holding Miguel Estrada to a double standard. I will stand by Miguel Estrada's side until he is sworn in as a judge. I call on the Senate Democratic leadership to stop playing politics and permit a vote on Miguel Estrada's nomination. Let each Senator vote as he or she thinks best, but give the man a vote.

The President's News Conference

March 6, 2003

The President. Good evening. I'm pleased to take your questions tonight and to discuss with the American people the serious matters facing our country and the world.

This has been an important week on two fronts on our war against terror. First, thanks to the hard work of American and Pakistani officials, we captured the mastermind of the September the 11th attacks against our Nation. Khalid Sheik Mohammed conceived and planned the hijackings and directed the actions of the hijackers. We believe his capture will further disrupt the terror network and their planning for additional attacks.

Second, we have arrived at an important moment in confronting the threat posed to our Nation and to peace by Saddam Hussein

and his weapons of terror. In New York tomorrow, the United Nations Security Council will receive an update from the chief weapons inspector. The world needs him to answer a single question: Has the Iraqi regime fully and unconditionally disarmed, as required by Resolution 1441, or has it not?

Iraq's dictator has made a public show of producing and destroying a few missiles—missiles that violate the restrictions set out more than 10 years ago. Yet our intelligence shows that, even as he is destroying these few missiles, he has ordered the continued production of the very same type of missiles.

Iraqi operatives continue to hide biological and chemical agents to avoid detection by inspectors. In some cases, these materials have been moved to different locations every 12 to 24 hours or placed in vehicles that are in residential neighborhoods.

We know from multiple intelligence sources that Iraqi weapons scientists continue to be threatened with harm should they cooperate with U.N. inspectors. Scientists are required by Iraqi intelligence to wear concealed recording devices during interviews, and hotels where interviews take place are bugged by the regime.

These are not the actions of a regime that is disarming. These are the actions of a regime engaged in a willful charade. These are the actions of a regime that systematically and deliberately is defying the world. If the Iraqi regime were disarming, we would know it because we would see it. Iraq's weapons would be presented to inspectors, and the world would witness their destruction. Instead, with the world demanding disarmament and more than 200,000 troops positioned near his country, Saddam Hussein's response is to produce a few weapons for show, while he hides the rest and builds even more.

Inspection teams do not need more time or more personnel. All they need is what they have never received, the full cooperation of the Iraqi regime. Token gestures are not acceptable. The only acceptable outcome is the one already defined by a unanimous vote of the Security Council—total disarmament.

Great Britain, Spain, and the United States have introduced a new resolution stating that Iraq has failed to meet the requirements of

Resolution 1441. Saddam Hussein is not disarming. This is a fact. It cannot be denied.

Saddam Hussein has a long history of reckless aggression and terrible crimes. He possesses weapons of terror. He provides funding and training and safe haven to terrorists—terrorists who would willingly use weapons of mass destruction against America and other peace-loving countries. Saddam Hussein and his weapons are a direct threat to this country, to our people, and to all free people.

If the world fails to confront the threat posed by the Iraqi regime, refusing to use force even as a last resort, free nations would assume immense and unacceptable risks. The attacks of September the 11th, 2001, showed what the enemies of America did with four airplanes. We will not wait to see what terrorists or terrorist states could do with weapons of mass destruction.

We are determined to confront threats wherever they arise. I will not leave the American people at the mercy of the Iraqi dictator and his weapons.

In the event of conflict, America also accepts our responsibility to protect innocent lives in every way possible. We'll bring food and medicine to the Iraqi people. We'll help that nation to build a just government, after decades of brutal dictatorship. The form and leadership of that government is for the Iraqi people to choose. Anything they choose will be better than the misery and torture and murder they have known under Saddam Hussein.

Across the world and in every part of America, people of good will are hoping and praying for peace. Our goal is peace for our Nation, for our friends and allies, for the people of the Middle East. People of good will must also recognize that allowing a dangerous dictator to defy the world and harbor weapons of mass murder and terror is not peace at all. It is pretense. The cause of peace will be advanced only when the terrorists lose a wealthy patron and protector and when the dictator is fully and finally disarmed.

Tonight I thank the men and women of our armed services and their families. I know their deployment so far from home is causing

hardship for many military families. Our Nation is deeply grateful to all who serve in uniform. We appreciate your commitment, your idealism, and your sacrifice. We support you, and we know that if peace must be defended, you are ready.

Ron Fournier [Associated Press].

Diplomacy/U.N. Effectiveness on Iraq

Q. Let me see if I can further—if you could further define what you just called this important moment we’re in, since you’ve made it clear just now that you don’t think Saddam has disarmed, and we have a quarter million troops in the Persian Gulf, and now that you’ve called on the world to be ready to use force as a last resort. Are we just days away from the point of which you decide whether or not we go to war? And what harm would it do to give Saddam a final ultimatum, a 2- or 3-day deadline to disarm or face force?

The President. Well, we’re still in the final stages of diplomacy. I’m spending a lot of time on the phone, talking to fellow leaders about the need for the United Nations Security Council to state the facts, which is Saddam Hussein hasn’t disarmed. Fourteen forty-one, the Security Council resolution passed unanimously last fall, said clearly that Saddam Hussein has one last chance to disarm. He hasn’t disarmed, and so we’re working with Security Council members to resolve this issue at the Security Council.

This is not only an important moment for the security of our Nation; I believe it’s an important moment for the Security Council, itself. And the reason I say that is because this issue has been before the Security Council—the issue of disarmament of Iraq—for 12 long years. And the fundamental question facing the Security Council is, will its words mean anything? When the Security Council speaks, will the words have merit and weight?

I think it’s important for those words to have merit and weight, because I understand that in order to win the war against terror there must be a united effort to do so. We must work together to defeat terror.

Iraq is a part of the war on terror. Iraq is a country that has got terrorist ties. It’s a country with wealth. It’s a country that trains terrorists, a country that could arm ter-

rorists. And our fellow Americans must understand in this new war against terror, that we not only must chase down Al Qaida terrorists, we must deal with weapons of mass destruction as well.

That’s what the United Nations Security Council has been talking about for 12 long years. It’s now time for this issue to come to a head at the Security Council, and it will. As far as ultimatums and all the speculation about what may or may not happen, after next week, we’ll just wait and see.

Steve [Steve Holland, Reuters].

Timing of Diplomacy/North Korea

Q. Are we days away?

The President. Well, we’re days away from resolving this issue at the Security Council.

Q. Thank you. Another hot spot is North Korea. If North Korea restarts their plutonium plant, will that change your thinking about how to handle this crisis, or are you resigned to North Korea becoming a nuclear power?

The President. This is a regional issue. I say a regional issue because there’s a lot of countries that have got a direct stake into whether or not North Korea has nuclear weapons. We’ve got a stake as to whether North Korea has a nuclear weapon. China clearly has a stake as to whether or not North Korea has a nuclear weapon. South Korea, of course, has a stake. Japan has got a significant stake as to whether or not North Korea has a nuclear weapon. Russia has a stake.

So therefore, I think the best way to deal with this is in multilateral fashion, by convincing those nations that they must stand up to their responsibility, along with the United States, to convince Kim Chong-il that the development of a nuclear arsenal is not in his nation’s interest and that should he want help in easing the suffering of the North Korean people, the best way to achieve that help is to not proceed forward.

We’ve tried bilateral negotiations with North Korea. My predecessor, in a good-faith effort, entered into a framework agreement. The United States honored its side of the agreement; North Korea didn’t. While we felt the agreement was in force, North Korea was enriching uranium.

In my judgment, the best way to deal with North Korea is to convince parties to assume their responsibility. I was heartened by the fact that Jiang Zemin, when he came to Crawford, Texas, made it very clear to me, and publicly as well, that a nuclear weapons-free peninsula was in China's interest. And so we're working with China and the other nations I mentioned to bring a multilateral pressure and to convince Kim Chong-il that the development of a nuclear arsenal is not in his interests.

Dick [Richard Keil, Bloomberg News].

More Time for Iraqi Regime/Cooperation in War on Terror

Q. Mr. President, you have, and your top advisers, notably Secretary of State Powell, have repeatedly said that we have shared with our allies all the current, up-to-date intelligence information that proves the imminence of the threat we face from Saddam Hussein and that they have been sharing their intelligence with us as well. If all these nations, all of them our normal allies, have access to the same intelligence information, why is it that they are reluctant to think that the threat is so real, so imminent that we need to move to the brink of war now?

And in relation to that, today, the British Foreign Minister, Jack Straw, suggested at the U.N. that it might be time to look at amending the resolution, perhaps with an eye towards a timetable like that proposed by the Canadians some 2 weeks ago, that would set a firm deadline to give Saddam Hussein a little bit of time to come clean. And also, obviously, that would give you a little bit of a chance to build more support within the members of the Security Council. Is that something that the governments should be pursuing at the U.N. right now?

The President. We, of course, are consulting with our allies at the United Nations. But I meant what I said, this is the last phase of diplomacy. A little bit more time? Saddam Hussein has had 12 years to disarm. He is deceiving people. That's what's important for our fellow citizens to realize, that if he really intended to disarm, like the world has asked him to do, we would know whether he was disarming. He's trying to buy time. I can un-

derstand why. He's been successful with these tactics for 12 years.

Saddam Hussein is a threat to our Nation. September the 11th changed the strategic thinking, at least, as far as I was concerned, for how to protect our country. My job is to protect the American people. It used to be that we could think that you could contain a person like Saddam Hussein, that oceans would protect us from his type of terror. September the 11th should say to the American people that we're now a battlefield, that weapons of mass destruction in the hands of a terrorist organization could be deployed here at home.

So therefore, I think the threat is real, and so do a lot of other people in my Government. And since I believe the threat is real, and since my most important job is to protect the security of the American people, that's precisely what we'll do.

Our demands are that Saddam Hussein disarm. We hope he does. We have worked with the international community to convince him to disarm. If he doesn't disarm, we'll disarm him.

You asked about sharing of intelligence, and I appreciate that, because we do share a lot of intelligence with nations which may or may not agree with us in the Security Council as to how to deal with Saddam Hussein and his threats. We have got roughly 90 countries engaged in Operation Enduring Freedom, chasing down the terrorists.

We do communicate a lot, and we will continue to communicate a lot. We must communicate. We must share intelligence. We must share—we must cut off money together. We must smoke these Al Qaida types out one at a time. It's in our national interest as well that we deal with Saddam Hussein.

But America is not alone in this sentiment. There are a lot of countries who fully understand the threat of Saddam Hussein, a lot of countries realize that the credibility of the Security Council is at stake, a lot of countries, like America, who hope that he would have disarmed, and a lot of countries which realize that it may require force—may require force—to disarm him.

Jim Angle [FOX News].

Anti-War Demonstrations/Decision on Iraq

Q. Thank you, Mr. President. Sir, if you haven't already made the choice to go to war, can you tell us what you are waiting to hear or see before you do make that decision? And if I may, during the recent demonstrations, many of the protesters suggested that the U.S. was a threat to peace, which prompted you to wonder out loud why they didn't see Saddam Hussein as a threat to peace. I wonder why you think so many people around the world take a different view of the threat that Saddam Hussein poses than you and your allies?

The President. Well, first, I—I appreciate societies in which people can express their opinion. That society—free speech stands in stark contrast to Iraq.

Secondly, I've seen all kinds of protests since I've been the President. I remember the protests against trade. A lot of people didn't feel like free trade was good for the world. I completely disagree. I think free trade is good for both wealthy and impoverished nations. But that didn't change my opinion about trade. As a matter of fact, I went to the Congress to get trade promotion authority out.

I recognize there are people who don't like war. I don't like war. I wish that Saddam Hussein had listened to the demands of the world and disarmed. That was my hope. That's why I first went to the United Nations to begin with, on September the 12th, 2002, to address this issue as forthrightly as I knew how. That's why, months later, we went to the Security Council to get another resolution, called 1441, which was unanimously approved by the Security Council, demanding that Saddam Hussein disarm.

I'm hopeful that he does disarm. But in the name of peace and the security of our people, if he won't do so voluntarily, we will disarm him. And other nations will join him—join us in disarming him.

And that creates a certain sense of anxiety. I understand that. Nobody likes war. The only thing I can do is assure the loved ones of those who wear our uniform that if we have to go to war, if war is upon us because Saddam Hussein has made that choice, we will have the best equipment available for

our troops, the best plan available for victory, and we will respect innocent life in Iraq.

The risk of doing nothing, the risk of hoping that Saddam Hussein changes his mind and becomes a gentle soul, the risk that somehow—that inaction will make the world safer, is a risk I'm not willing to take for the American people.

We'll be there in a minute. King, John King [Cable News Network]. This is a scripted—[laughter]—

Reasons for Action Against Iraq

Q. Thank you, Mr. President. How would—sir, how would you answer your critics who say that they think this is somehow personal? As Senator Kennedy put it tonight, he said your fixation with Saddam Hussein is making the world a more dangerous place. And as you prepare the American people for the possibility of military conflict, could you share with us any of the scenarios your advisers have shared with you about worst-case scenarios, in terms of the potential cost of American lives, the potential cost to the American economy, and the potential risks of retaliatory terrorist strikes here at home?

The President. My job is to protect America, and that's exactly what I'm going to do. People can ascribe all kinds of intentions. I swore to protect and defend the Constitution. That's what I swore to do. I put my hand on the Bible and took that oath, and that's exactly what I am going to do.

I believe Saddam Hussein is a threat to the American people. I believe he's a threat to the neighborhood in which he lives, and I've got a good evidence to believe that. He has weapons of mass destruction, and he has used weapons of mass destruction in his neighborhood and on his own people. He's invaded countries in his neighborhood. He tortures his own people. He's a murderer. He has trained and financed Al Qaida-type organizations before, Al Qaida and other terrorist organizations. I take the threat seriously, and I'll deal with the threat. I hope it can be done peacefully.

The rest of your six-point question?

Price of Inaction

Q. The potential price in terms of lives and the economy, terrorism.

The President. Oh, yes. The price of doing nothing exceeds the price of taking action if we have to. We'll do everything we can to minimize the loss of life. The price of the attacks on America, the cost of the attacks on America on September the 11th were enormous. They were significant, and I am not willing to take that chance again, John.

Terry Moran [ABC News].

International Reaction/Stakes of Iraq Policy

Q. Thank you, sir. May I follow up on Jim Angle's question? In the past several weeks, your policy on Iraq has generated opposition from the governments of France, Russia, China, Germany, Turkey, the Arab League, and many other countries; opened a rift at NATO and at the U.N.; and drawn millions of ordinary citizens around the world into the streets in anti-war protests. May I ask, what went wrong that so many governments and peoples around the world now not only disagree with you very strongly but see the U.S. under your leadership as an arrogant power?

The President. I think if you remember back prior to the resolution coming out of the United Nations last fall, I suspect you might have asked a question along those lines: How come you can't get anybody to support your resolution? If I remember correctly, there was a lot of doubt as to whether or not we were even going to get any votes, much—well, we'd get our own, of course. The vote came out 15 to nothing, Terry. And I think you'll see when it's all said and done, if we have to use force, a lot of nations will be with us.

You clearly named some that—France and Germany expressed their opinions. We have a disagreement over how best to deal with Saddam Hussein. I understand that. Having said that, they're still our friends, and we will deal with them as friends. We've got a lot of common interests. Our transatlantic relationships are very important. While they may disagree with how we deal with Saddam Hussein and his weapons of mass destruction, there's no disagreement when it came time to vote on 1441, at least as far as France was concerned. They joined us. They said Saddam Hussein has one last chance of dis-

arming. If they think more time will cause him to disarm, I disagree with that.

He's a master at deception. He has no intention of disarming. Otherwise, we would have known. There's a lot of talk about inspectors. It really would have taken a handful of inspectors to determine whether he was disarming. They could have showed up at a parking lot and he could have brought his weapons and destroyed them. That's not what he chose to do.

Secondly, I make my decisions based upon the oath I took, the one I just described to you. I believe Saddam Hussein is a threat—is a threat to the American people. He's a threat to people in his neighborhood. He's also a threat to the Iraqi people.

One of the things we love in America is freedom. If I may, I'd like to remind you what I said at the State of the Union: Liberty is not America's gift to the world; it is God's gift to each and every person. And that's what I believe. I believe that when we see totalitarianism, that we must deal with it. We don't have to do it always militarily, but this is a unique circumstance, because of 12 years of denial and defiance, because of terrorist connections, because of past history.

I'm convinced that a liberated Iraq will be important for that troubled part of the world. The Iraqi people are plenty capable of governing themselves. Iraq is a sophisticated society. Iraq's got money. Iraq will provide a place where people can see that the Shia and the Sunni and the Kurds can get along in a federation. Iraq will serve as a catalyst for change, positive change.

So there's a lot more at stake than just American security and the security of people close by Saddam Hussein. Freedom is at stake as well, and I take that very seriously.

Gregory [David Gregory, NBC News].

Regime Change in Iraq

Q. Mr. President, good evening. If you order war, can any military operation be considered a success if the United States does not capture Saddam Hussein, as you once said, dead or alive?

The President. Well, I hope we don't have to go to war, but if we go to war, we will disarm Iraq. And if we go to war, there will

be a regime change. And replacing this cancer inside of Iraq will be a Government that represents the rights of all the people, a Government which represents the voices of the Shia and Sunni and the Kurds.

We care about the suffering of the Iraqi people. I mentioned in my opening comments that there's a lot of food ready to go in. There's something like 55,000 oil-for-food distribution points in Iraq. We know where they are. We fully intend to make sure that they're—got ample food. We know where their hospitals are; we want to make sure they've got ample medical supplies. The life of the Iraqi citizen is going to dramatically improve.

Q. Sir, I'm sorry, is success contingent upon capturing or killing Saddam Hussein, in your mind?

The President. We will be changing the regime of Iraq, for the good of the Iraqi people.

Bill Plante [CBS News].

Public Support/Nature of Iraqi Threat

Q. Mr. President, to a lot of people, it seems that war is probably inevitable, because many people doubt—most people, I would guess—that Saddam Hussein will ever do what we are demanding that he do, which is disarm. And if war is inevitable, there are a lot of people in this country, as much as half, by polling standards, who agree that he should be disarmed, who listen to you say that you have the evidence but who feel they haven't seen it and who still wonder why blood has to be shed if he hasn't attacked us.

The President. Well, Bill, if they believe he should be disarmed, and he's not going to disarm, there's only one way to disarm him. And that happens to be my last choice, the use of force.

Secondly, the American people know that Saddam Hussein has weapons of mass destruction. By the way, he declared he didn't have any; 1441 insisted that he have a complete declaration of his weapons; he said he didn't have any weapons. Secondly, he's used these weapons before. I mean, this is—we're not speculating about the nature of the man. We know the nature of the man.

Colin Powell, in an eloquent address to the United Nations, described some of the information we were at liberty of talking about. He mentioned a man named Al Zarqawi, who was in charge of the poison network. He's a man who was wounded in Afghanistan, received aid in Baghdad, ordered the killing of a U.S. citizen, USAID employee, was harbored in Iraq. There is a poison plant in northeast Iraq. To assume that Saddam Hussein knew none of this was going on is not to really understand the nature of the Iraqi society.

There's a lot of facts which make it clear to me and many others that Saddam is a threat. And we're not going to wait until he does attack. We're not going to hope that he changes his attitude. We're not going to assume that he's a different kind of person than he has been.

So, in the name of security and peace, if we have to—if we have to—we'll disarm him. I hope he disarms. Or perhaps, I hope he leaves the country. I hear a lot of talk from different nations around where Saddam Hussein might be exiled. That would be fine with me, just so long as Iraq disarms after he's exiled.

Let's see here. Elisabeth [Elisabeth Bumiller, New York Times].

Vote on New U.N. Security Council Resolution

Q. Thank you, Mr. President. As you said, the Security Council faces a vote next week on a resolution implicitly authorizing an attack on Iraq. Will you call for a vote on that resolution, even if you aren't sure you have the vote?

The President. Yes. Well, first, I don't think—it basically says that he's in defiance of 1441. That's what the resolution says, and it's hard to believe anybody is saying he isn't in defiance of 1441, because 1441 said he must disarm. And yes, we'll call for a vote.

Q. No matter what?

The President. No matter what the whip count is, we're calling for the vote. We want to see people stand up and say what their opinion is about Saddam Hussein and the utility of the United Nations Security Council. And so, you bet. It's time for people to

show their cards, to let the world know where they stand when it comes to Saddam.

Mark Knoller [CBS Radio].

Allied Action Following U.N. Vote

Q. Mr. President, are you worried that the United States might be viewed as defiant of the United Nations if you went ahead with military action without specific and explicit authorization from the U.N.?

The President. No, I'm not worried about that. As a matter of fact, it's hard to say the United States is defiant about the United Nations, when I was the person that took the issue to the United Nations, September the 12th, 2002. We've been working with the United Nations. We've been working through the United Nations.

Secondly, I'm confident the American people understand that when it comes to our security, if we need to act, we will act, and we really don't need United Nations approval to do so. I want to work—I want the United Nations to be effective. It's important for it to be a robust, capable body. It's important for its words to mean what they say, and as we head into the 21st century, Mark, when it comes to our security, we really don't need anybody's permission.

Bill [Bill Sammon, Washington Times].

Turkey-U.S. Relations

Q. Thank you, Mr. President. Even though our military can certainly prevail without a northern front, isn't Turkey making it at least slightly more challenging for us and, therefore, at least slightly more likely that American lives will be lost? And if they don't reverse course, would you stop backing their entry into the European Union?

The President. The answer to your second question is, I support Turkey going into the E.U. Turkey's a friend. They're a NATO Ally. We will continue to work with Turkey. We've got contingencies in place that, should our troops not come through Turkey—not be allowed to come through Turkey. And no, that won't cause any more hardship for our troops. I'm confident of that.

April [April Ryan, American Urban Radio Networks]. Did you have a question, or did I call upon you cold?

Q. I have a question. [Laughter]

The President. Okay. I'm sure you do have a question.

Lessons of September 11/President's Faith

Q. Mr. President, as the Nation is at odds over war, with many organizations like the Congressional Black Caucus pushing for continued diplomacy through the U.N., how is your faith guiding you? And what should you tell America—well, what should America do, collectively, as you instructed before 9/11? Should it be “pray,” because you're saying, let's continue the war on terror.

The President. I appreciate that question a lot. First, for those who urge more diplomacy, I would simply say that diplomacy hasn't worked. We've tried diplomacy for 12 years. Saddam Hussein hasn't disarmed, he's armed.

And we live in a dangerous world. We live in new circumstances in our country. And I hope people remember the—I know they remember the tragedy of September the 11th, but I hope they understand the lesson of September the 11th. The lesson is, is that we're vulnerable to attack, wherever it may occur, and we must take threats which gather overseas very seriously. We don't have to deal with them all militarily. But we must deal with them, and in the case of Iraq, it is now time for him to disarm. For the sake of peace, if we have to use our troops, we will.

My faith sustains me because I pray daily. I pray for guidance and wisdom and strength. If we were to commit our troops—if we were to commit our troops—I would pray for their safety, and I would pray for the safety of innocent Iraqi lives as well.

One thing that's really great about our country, April, is there are thousands of people who pray for me who I'll never see and be able to thank. But it's a humbling experience to think that people I will never have met have lifted me and my family up in prayer. And for that I'm grateful. That's—it's been—it's been a comforting feeling to know that it's true. I pray for peace, April. I pray for peace.

Hutch [Ron Hutcheson, Knight Ridder].

Aftermath and Justification of Action

Q. Thank you, Mr. President. As you know, not everyone shares your optimistic vision of how this might play out. Do you ever worry, maybe in the wee, small hours, that you might be wrong, and they might be right in thinking that this could lead to more terrorism, more anti-American sentiment, more instability in the Middle East?

The President. Hutch, I think, first of all, it's hard to envision more terror on America than September the 11th, 2001. We did nothing to provoke that terrorist attack. It came upon us because there's an enemy which hates America. They hate what we stand for. We love freedom, and we're not changing. And therefore, so long as there's a terrorist network like Al Qaida and others willing to fund them, finance them, equip them, we're at war.

And so I—you know, obviously, I've thought long and hard about the use of troops. I think about it all the time. It is my responsibility to commit the troops. I believe we'll prevail. I know we'll prevail. And out of that disarmament of Saddam will come a better world, particularly for the people who live in Iraq.

This is a society, Ron, who—which has been decimated by his murderous ways, his torture. He doesn't allow dissent. He doesn't believe in the values we believe in. I believe this society, the Iraqi society, can develop in a much better way. I think of the risks, calculated the cost of inaction versus the cost of action. And I'm firmly convinced, if we have to, we will act, in the name of peace and in the name of freedom.

Ann [Ann Compton, ABC News].

Efforts To Protect Innocent Lives

Q. Mr. President, if you decide to go ahead with military action, there are inspectors on the ground in Baghdad. Will you give them time to leave the country, or the humanitarian workers on the ground or the journalists? Will you be able to do that and still mount an effective attack on Iraq?

The President. Of course. We will give people a chance to leave. And we don't want anybody in harm's way who shouldn't be in harm's way. The journalists who are there should leave. If you're going, and we start

action, leave. The inspectors—we don't want people in harm's way. And our intention—we have no quarrel with anybody other than Saddam and his group of killers who have destroyed a society. And we will do everything we can, as I mentioned—and I mean this—to protect innocent life.

I've not made up our mind about military action. Hopefully, this can be done peacefully. Hopefully, that as a result of the pressure that we have placed—and others have placed—that Saddam will disarm and/or leave the country.

Ed [Ed Chen, Los Angeles Times].

Costs and Benefits of Action Against Iraq

Q. Mr. President, good evening. Sir, you've talked a lot about trusting the American people when it comes to making decisions about their own lives, about how to spend their own money. When it comes to the financial costs of the war, sir, it would seem that the administration, surely, has costed out various scenarios. If that's the case, why not present some of them to the American people so they know what to expect, sir?

The President. Ed, we will. We'll present it in the form of a supplemental to the spenders. We don't get to spend the money, as you know. We have to request the expenditure of money from the Congress, and at the appropriate time, we'll request a supplemental. We're obviously analyzing all aspects. We hope we don't go to war, but if we should, we will present a supplemental.

But I want to remind you what I said before. There is a huge cost when we get attacked. There is a significant cost to our society: First of all, there is the cost of lives. It's an immeasurable cost. Three thousand people died, a significant cost to our economy. Opportunity loss is an immeasurable cost, besides the cost of repairing buildings and cost to our airlines. And so the cost of an attack is significant.

If I thought we were safe from attack, I would be thinking differently. But I see a gathering threat. I mean, this is a true, real threat to America. And therefore, we will deal with it. And at the appropriate time, Ed, we will ask for a supplemental. And that will be the moment where you and others will

be able to recognize what we think the dollar cost of a conflict will be.

You know, the benefits of such an effort, if, in fact, we go forward and are successful, are also immeasurable. How do you measure the benefit of freedom in Iraq? I guess if you're an Iraqi citizen, you can measure it by being able to express your mind and vote. How do you measure the consequence of taking a dictator out of power who has tried to invade Kuwait or somebody who may some day decide to lob a weapon of mass destruction on Israel? How would you weigh the cost of that? Those are immeasurable costs. And I weigh those very seriously, Ed. In terms of the dollar amount, well, we'll let you know here pretty soon.

George Condon [Copley News Service].

North Korea

Q. Thank you, Mr. President. If I can follow on Steve's question on North Korea. Do you believe it is essential for the security of the United States and its allies that North Korea be prevented from developing nuclear weapons? And are you in any way growing frustrated with the pace of the diplomacy there?

The President. Well, I think it's—yes, I think it's an issue. Obviously, I'm concerned about North Korea developing nuclear weapons, not only for their own use but for—perhaps they might choose to proliferate them, sell them. They may end up in the hands of dictators, people who are not afraid of using weapons of mass destruction, people who try to impose their will on the world or blackmail free nations. I'm concerned about it.

We are working hard to bring a diplomatic solution. And we've made some progress. After all, the IAEA* asked that the Security Council take up the North Korean issue. It's now in the Security Council—constantly talking with the Chinese and the Russians and the Japanese and the South Koreans. Colin Powell just went overseas and spent some time in China, went to the inauguration of President Roh in South Korea, spent time in China. We're working the issue hard, and

* White House correction.

I'm optimistic that we'll come up with a diplomatic solution. I certainly hope so.

Bob [Bob Deans, Cox Newspapers].

Mission in Action Against Iraq

Q. Thank you, sir. Mr. President, millions of Americans can recall a time when leaders from both parties set this country on a mission of regime change in Vietnam. Fifty thousand Americans died. The regime is still there in Hanoi, and it hasn't harmed or threatened a single American in the 30 years since the war ended. What can you say tonight, sir, to the sons and the daughters of the Americans who served in Vietnam to assure them that you will not lead this country down a similar path in Iraq?

The President. That's a great question. Our mission is clear in Iraq. Should we have to go in, our mission is very clear: disarmament. In order to disarm, it will mean regime change. I'm confident we'll be able to achieve that objective in a way that minimizes the loss of life. No doubt there's risks in any military operation; I know that. But it's very clear what we intend to do. And our mission won't change. Our mission is precisely what I just stated. We have got a plan that will achieve that mission, should we need to send forces in.

Last question. Let's see who needs one. Jeanne [Jeanne Cummings, Wall Street Journal].

British Proposal of a Deadline for Iraq

Q. Thank you, Mr. President. In the coming days, the American people are going to hear a lot of debate about this British proposal of a possible deadline being added to the resolution, or not. And I know you don't want to tip your hand—this is a great diplomatic moment—but from the administration's perspective and your own perspective, can you share for the American public what you view as the pros and cons associated with that proposal?

The President. You're right, I'm not going to tip my hand. [Laughter]

Q. But can you help us sort out the—

The President. Thank you for—thank you. Anything that's debated must have resolution to this issue. It makes no sense to allow this issue to continue on and on in the hopes

that Saddam Hussein disarms. The whole purpose of the debate is for Saddam to disarm. We gave him a chance. As a matter of fact, we gave him 12 years of chances. But recently we gave him a chance, starting last fall. And it said, last chance to disarm. The resolution said that. And had he chosen to do so, it'd would be evident that he's disarmed.

So more time, more inspectors, more process, in our judgment, is not going to affect the peace of the world. So whatever is resolved is going to have some finality to it, so that Saddam Hussein will take us seriously.

I want to remind you that it's his choice to make as to whether or not we go to war. It's Saddam's choice. He's the person that can make the choice of war and peace. Thus far, he's made the wrong choice. If we have to, for the sake of the security of the American people, for the sake of peace in the world, and for freedom to the Iraqi people, we will disarm Saddam Hussein. And by "we," it's more than America. A lot of nations will join us.

Thank you for your questions. Good night.

NOTE: The President's news conference began at 8:02 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Khalid Sheik Mohammed, senior Al Qaida leader responsible for planning the September 11 attack, who was captured in Pakistan on March 1; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Chairman Kim Chong-il of North Korea; President Jiang Zemin of China; senior Al Qaida associate Abu Musab Al Zarqawi; and President Roh Moo-hyun of South Korea.

Executive Order 13288—Blocking Property of Persons Undermining Democratic Processes or Institutions in Zimbabwe

March 6, 2003

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, George W. Bush, President of the United States of America, have determined that the actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Zimbabwe and other persons to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions, contributing to the deliberate breakdown in the rule of law in Zimbabwe, to politically motivated violence and intimidation in that country, and to political and economic instability in the southern African region, constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States, and I hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat.

I hereby order:

Section 1. Except to the extent provided in section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)), and in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this order, all property and interests in property of the following persons that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, including their overseas branches, are blocked and may not be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn, or otherwise dealt in:

(a) the persons listed in the Annex to this order; and

(b) any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for or on behalf of, any of the persons listed in the Annex to this order.

Sec. 2. (a) Any transaction or dealing by a United States person or within the United States in property or interests in property blocked pursuant to this order is prohibited, including but not limited to the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of any person listed in the Annex to this order or who is the subject of a determination under subsection 1(b) of this order.

(b) Any transaction by a United States person or within the United States that evades

or avoids, has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

(c) Any conspiracy formed to violate the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this order:

(a) The term “person” means an individual or entity;

(b) The term “entity” means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization; and

(c) The term “United States person” means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to me by IEEPA, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order.

Sec. 5. This order is not intended to create, nor does it create, any right, benefit, or privilege, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, officers, employees, or any other person.

Sec. 6. (a) This order is effective at 12:01 eastern standard time on March 7, 2003; and

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the *Federal Register*.

George W. Bush

The White House,
March 6, 2003.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:43 a.m., March 7, 2003]

NOTE: This Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on March 7, and it and the attached annexes were published in the *Federal Register* on March 10.

Message to the Congress Reporting on the National Emergency With Respect to Zimbabwe

March 6, 2003

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(b) and section 301 of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1631, I hereby report that I have exercised my statutory authority to declare a national emergency with respect to the unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy interests of the United States posed by the actions and policies of certain individuals who have formulated, implemented, or supported policies that have undermined Zimbabwe’s democratic institutions.

Over the course of more than 2 years, the Government of Zimbabwe has systematically undermined that nation’s democratic institutions, employing violence, intimidation, and repressive means including legislation to stifle opposition to its rule. This campaign to ensure the continued rule of Robert Mugabe and his associates was clearly revealed in the badly flawed presidential election held in March 2002. Subsequent to the election, the Mugabe government intensified its repression of opposition political parties and those voices in civil society and the independent press calling on the government to respect the nation’s democratic values and the basic human rights of its citizens. To add to the desperation of the besieged Zimbabwean people, the current government has engaged in a violent assault on the rule of law that has thrown the economy into chaos, devastated the nation’s agricultural economy, and triggered a potentially catastrophic food crisis.

As a result of the unusual and extraordinary threat posed to the foreign policy of the United States by the deterioration of Zimbabwe’s democracy and the resulting

breakdown in the rule of law, politically motivated violence, and the political and economic instability in the southern African region, I have exercised my statutory authority and issued an Executive Order which, except to the extent provided for in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date:

- blocks all property and interests in property of the individuals listed in the Annex to the order;
- prohibits any transaction or dealing by United States persons or within the United States in property or interests in property blocked pursuant to the order, including the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of the persons designated pursuant to the order.

The Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized to designate any person determined, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for or on behalf of, any persons designated in or pursuant to the order. The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized in the exercise of my authorities under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act to implement these measures in consultation with the Secretary of State. All Federal agencies are directed to take actions within their authority to carry out the provisions of the Executive Order.

This Executive Order further demonstrates the U.S. commitment to supporting Zimbabwe's democratic evolution, and strengthens our cooperation with the European Union in efforts to promote that evolution. The European Union has acted to freeze the assets of 79 individuals responsible for the political, economic, and social deterioration of Zimbabwe. With the exception of two individuals no longer associated with the Government of Zimbabwe, this order encompasses all those identified by the European Union.

I have enclosed a copy of the Executive Order I have issued.

George W. Bush

The White House,
March 6, 2003.

NOTE: This message was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on March 7.

Statement on Senate Ratification of the Moscow Treaty on Strategic Offensive Reductions

March 7, 2003

I commend the Senate's action to give its consent to ratification of the Moscow Treaty on Strategic Offensive Reductions that President Putin and I signed on May 24, 2002, in Moscow, Russia. I also thank Senator Lugar and Senator Biden for their leadership in successfully negotiating a unanimous, bipartisan vote in support of the Moscow Treaty.

This historic agreement will reduce the nuclear arsenals of the United States and Russia to their lowest levels in decades. The treaty will benefit both our peoples and contribute to a more secure world.

The Moscow Treaty helps lay to rest the legacies of cold war competition and suspicion and marks a fundamentally new era in relations between the United States and Russia. The strategic offensive reductions codified and made binding under international law in this Treaty are essential steps toward achieving greater political, economic, and security cooperation between our two countries.

Shortly after assuming office, I pledged to the American people my commitment to achieve a credible strategic deterrent with the lowest-possible number of nuclear weapons consistent with our national security needs, including our obligations to our allies. Under the Moscow Treaty, the United States and Russia will both reduce their operationally deployed strategic nuclear warheads to a level of 1700–2200 by December 31, 2012—nearly two-thirds below current levels. At my direction, the United States has

already embarked upon its reductions by starting to deactivate the Peacekeeper missiles located at Francis E. Warren Air Force Base in Wyoming, and by taking the first steps to remove four sea-launched ballistic missile submarines from strategic service.

I am hopeful that the Russian Duma and Federation Council will soon give their approval to ratification, so that President Putin and I can exchange instruments of ratification and the Moscow Treaty can enter into force.

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.

March 1

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

March 2

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

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Bush attended a gala at Ford's Theatre.

March 3

In the morning, the President had a telephone conversation with President Alvaro Uribe of Colombia to discuss efforts to release U.S. citizens taken hostage by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the war on terrorism, and the situation in Iraq.

The President then had intelligence and FBI briefings.

In the afternoon, the President participated in a roundtable discussion with regional news reporters.

The President announced his intention to nominate Diane M. Stuart to be Director of the Office on Violence Against Women, Department of Justice.

The President announced his intention to nominate C. Stewart Verdery, Jr., to be As-

sistant Secretary of Homeland Security for Border and Transportation Security Policy.

The President announced his intention to appoint Bruce M. Carnes as Chief Financial Officer for the Department of Homeland Security.

March 4

In the morning, the President had a telephone conversation with Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee of India to discuss the situations in Iraq and South Asia. He also had a telephone conversation with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt to discuss the March 1 Arab League Summit in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, and the upcoming Islamic Conference Summit in Doha, Qatar, and the situations in Iraq and the Middle East.

The President then had intelligence and FBI briefings.

In the afternoon, the President met with leaders of the Digital Freedom Initiative, including Commerce Secretary Donald L. Evans, U.S. Agency for International Development Administrator Andrew S. Natsios, and Peace Corps Director Gaddi H. Vasquez.

Later in the afternoon, in the Oval Office, the President met with President Paul Kagame of Rwanda to discuss initiatives to combat HIV/AIDS, the African Growth and Opportunity Act, and the situation in Iraq.

The President announced his intention to nominate William E. Moschella to be Assistant Attorney General for Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice.

The President announced his intention to appoint Mark A. Forman as Administrator of the Office of Electronic Government, Office of Management and Budget.

The President announced his intention to appoint James S. Gilmore III and Winston Wilkinson as members of the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Air Force Academy.

March 5

In the morning, the President had a breakfast meeting with Speaker of the House of Representatives J. Dennis Hastert, House Majority Leader Tom DeLay, House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi, Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist, and Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle to discuss international issues.

Later in the morning, the President had intelligence and FBI briefings. He then met with the National Security Council, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, and Gen. Tommy R. Franks, USA, Commander in Chief, U.S. Central Command, to discuss possible military action against Iraq.

In the afternoon, the President had lunch with Vice President Dick Cheney.

Later in the afternoon, in the Oval Office, the President met with papal envoy Cardinal Pio Laghi to discuss possible U.S. military action against Iraq. Later, also in the Oval Office, he met with United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Sergio Vieira de Mello.

The President announced his intention to nominate Stephen D. Mull to be Ambassador to Lithuania.

The President announced his intention to nominate Wayne E. Neill to be Ambassador to Benin.

The President announced his intention to appoint Thomas J. Ridge as a Governor of the Board of Governors of the American National Red Cross.

March 6

In the morning, the President had intelligence and FBI briefings. Later, in the East Room, he met with a group of student delegates from the U.S. Senate Youth Program.

In the afternoon, in the Presidential Hall at the Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building, the President made remarks to members of national health care organizations concerning health care initiatives.

Later in the afternoon, in an Oval Office ceremony, the President presented the National Medals of Arts for 2002.

March 7

In the morning, the President had a telephone conversation with Prime Minister Chok Tong Goh of Singapore to discuss the war on terror and the situation in Iraq. He also had a telephone conversation with President Alejandro Toledo of Peru to discuss the war on terror, efforts to promote democracy in the Andean region, the crisis in Venezuela, and the situation in Iraq.

The President then had intelligence and FBI briefings. Later, he dropped by a meet-

ing between Minister of Foreign Affairs Hamad bin Jasim bin Jabir al Thani of Qatar and National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice.

In the afternoon, the President met privately with family members of the astronauts killed in the Space Shuttle *Columbia* accident on February 1.

Also in the afternoon, the President had a telephone conversation with Prime Minister Tony Blair of the United Kingdom.

The President announced his intention to nominate Ralph Frank to be Ambassador to Croatia.

The President announced his intention to nominate William M. Bellamy to be Ambassador to Kenya.

The President announced his intention to nominate Julia Bartling, Lowell Junkins, and Glen Klippenstein to be members of the Board of Directors of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation.

The President announced his intention to nominate Mary L. Jordan to be Commissioner of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission.

The President announced his intention to nominate Elizabeth Courtney to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

The President announced his intention to nominate John W. Leslie to be a member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation.

The President announced his intention to designate Gene Hickok as Acting Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education.

The President announced his intention to designate the following individuals as members of the Intelligence Oversight Board: David E. Jeremiah, Arnold Kanter, James C. Langdon, Jr., and Brent Scowcroft.

The President announced his intention to appoint Frank Jao and Marilyn Castor Machon Patillo as members of the Board of Directors of the Vietnam Education Foundation.

The President announced his intention to appoint Rear Adm. Marsha Johnson Evans, USN (Ret.), and Gen. Samuel K. Lessey, Jr., USA, as members of the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Military Academy.

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 March 5

Roland W. Bullen,
of Virginia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Co-operative Republic of Guyana.

P. Kevin Castel,
of New York, to be U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of New York, vice Lawrence M. McKenna, retired.

Michael Chertoff,
of New Jersey, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit, vice Morton I. Greenberg, retired.

Samuel Der-Yeghiayan,
of Illinois, to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, vice Marvin E. Aspen, retired.

Stephen D. Mull,
of Virginia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Lithuania.

Wayne E. Neill,
of Nevada, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Benin.

Stephen C. Robinson,
of New York, to be U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of New York, vice John S. Martin, retired.

Diane M. Stuart,
of Utah, to be Director of the Violence Against Women Office, Department of Justice (new position).

Richard C. Wesley,
of New York, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, vice Pierre N. Leval, retired.

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 March 1

Statement by the Press Secretary on the meeting of the Iraqi opposition Advisory Committee in Salahudeen, Northern Iraq

Statement by the Press Secretary: Detention of Khalid Shaikh Mohammed

Released March 3

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Ari Fleischer

Fact sheet: 21st Century Medicare: More Choices—Better Benefits

Released March 4

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Ari Fleischer

Released March 5

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Ari Fleischer

Announcement: National Medal of Arts Recipients

Released March 6

Statement by the Press Secretary announcing that the President signed H.J. Res. 19

Released March 7

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Ari Fleischer

Statement by the Press Secretary: U.S. Targeted Sanctions on Zimbabwean Government Officials

Statement by the Press Secretary: Passage of Important Anti-Money Laundering Legislation in the Philippines

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Marshal for the Southern District of California

**Acts Approved
by the President**

Approved March 6

H.J. Res. 19 / Public Law 108-9
Recognizing the 92d birthday of Ronald Reagan