

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 6, 2003

PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 2003

Intown Travel Pool

Wires: AP, Reuters, Bloomberg

Wire Photos: AP, Reuters, AFP

TV Corr & Crew: FOX

Print: New York Post

Radio: ABC

Mag Photo: US News

Independent Pool: C-SPAN

8:00 am INTOWN TRAVEL POOL gathers in the Brady Press Briefing Room

NO PUBLIC EVENTS

Briefing Schedule:

9:45 am: Gaggle by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room.

12:00 pm: Briefing by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room.

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The White House
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 6, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

On Thursday, March 6, 2003, the President signed into law:

H.J.Res. 19, which recognizes the 92nd birthday of former President Ronald Reagan.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 6, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Miguel Estrada is a well-qualified nominee to the U.S. Court of Appeals who has been waiting nearly two 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.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 6, 2003

EXECUTIVE ORDER

BLOCKING PROPERTY OF PERSONS UNDERMINING
DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES OR INSTITUTIONS IN ZIMBABWE

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.

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(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.

ANNEX

1. Robert Gabriel MUGABE [President of Zimbabwe, (b)(6)]
2. Flora BUKA [Minister of State for Land Reform, (b)(6)]
3. George CHARAMBA [Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Information, (b)(6)]
4. Fortune CHARUMBIRA [Deputy Minister for Local Government, Public Works, and National Housing, (b)(6)]
5. Aeneas CHIGWEDERE [Minister of Education, Sports and Culture, (b)(6)]
6. Augustine CHIHURI [Police Commissioner, (b)(6)]
7. Enos CHIKOWORE [Politburo Secretary for Land and Resettlement, (b)(6)]
8. Patrick CHINAMASA [Minister of Justice, (b)(6)]
9. Edward CHINDORI-CHININGA [Minister of Mines, (b)(6)]
10. Constantine CHIWENGA [Lt. Gen., Commander of the Army, (b)(6)]
11. Willard CHIWEWE [Senior Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (b)(6)]
12. Ignatius CHOMBO [Minister of Local Government, (b)(6)]
13. Dumiso DABENGWA [Politburo Senior Committee Member, (b)(6)]
14. Nicholas GOEKE [Minister of State for National Security, (b)(6)]
15. Rugare GUMBO [Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, (b)(6)]
16. Richard HOVE [Politburo Secretary for Economic Affairs, (b)(6)]
17. David KARIMANZIRA [Politburo Secretary for Finance, (b)(6)]
18. Saviour KASUKUWERE [Deputy-Secretary for Youth Affairs, (b)(6)]
19. Christopher KURUNERI [Deputy Minister, Finance and Economic Development, (b)(6)]
20. Thenjiwe LESABE [Politburo Secretary for Women's Affairs, (b)(6)]
21. Jaison MACHAYA [Deputy Minister for Mines and Mining Development, (b)(6)]
22. Joseph MADE [Minister of Agriculture, (b)(6)]
23. Edna MADZONGWE [Deputy-Secretary for Production and Labor, (b)(6)]
24. Shuvai MAHOFA [Deputy Minister for Youth Development, Gender and Employment Creation, (b)(6)]
25. Joshua MALINGA [Deputy-Secretary for Disabled and Disadvantaged, (b)(6)]
26. Paul MANGWANA [Minister of State for State Enterprises and Parastatals, (b)(6)]
27. Witness MANGWENDE [Minister of Transport and Communications, (b)(6)]
28. Elliot MANYIKA [Minister of Youth Development, (b)(6)]
29. Kenneth MANYONDA [Deputy Minister for Industry and International Trade, (b)(6)]
30. Reuben MARUMAHOKO [Deputy Minister for Energy and Power Development, (b)(6)]
31. Angeline MASUKU [Politburo Secretary for Disabled and Disadvantaged Person's Welfare, (b)(6)]
32. Sithokozile MATHUTHU [Deputy-Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare]
33. Amos Bernard Muvenga MIDZI [Minister for Energy and Development, (b)(6)]
34. Emmerson MNANGAGWA [Parliamentary Speaker, (b)(6)]
35. Kembo MOHADI [Minister of Home Affairs, (b)(6)]
36. Swithun MOMBESHORA [Minister of Higher Education, (b)(6)]
37. Jonathan MOYO [Minister of Information, (b)(6)]
38. July MOYO [Minister of Public Service, Labor and Social Welfare, (b)(6)]
39. Simon Khaya MOYO [Deputy-Secretary for Legal Affairs, (b)(6)]
40. Obert MPOFU [Deputy-Secretary for National Security, (b)(6)]
41. Joseph MSIKA [Vice President, (b)(6)]
42. Olivia MUCHENA [Minister of State for Science and Technology Development, (b)(6)]
43. Opah MUCHINGURI [Politburo Secretary for Gender and Culture, (b)(6)]
44. Stan MUDENGE [Minister of Foreign Affairs, (b)(6)]
45. Grace MUGABE (b)(6)]
46. Sabina MUGABE [Politburo Senior Committee Member, (b)(6)]

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47. Joyce MUJURU [Minister of Rural Resources and Water, (b)(6)]
48. Solomon MUJURU [Politburo Senior Committee Member, (b)(6)]
49. Samuel MUMBENGEGWI [Minister of Industry and International Trade, (b)(6)]
- (b)(6)
50. Herbert MURERWA [Minister of Finance, (b)(6)]
51. Christopher MUSHOHWE [Deputy Minister, Transport and Communications, (b)(6)]
52. Didymus MUTASA [Politburo Secretary for External Relations, (b)(6)]
- (b)(6)
53. Kenneth MUTIWEKUZIWA [Deputy Minister for Small and Medium Enterprise Development, (b)(6)]
54. Simon Vengesai MUZENDA [Vice President, (b)(6)]
55. Tsitsi MUZENDA [Politburo Senior Committee Member, (b)(6)]
56. Elisha MUZONZINI [Director of the Central Intelligence Organization, (b)(6)]
- (b)(6)
57. Abedinico NCUBE [Deputy Minister, Foreign Affairs, (b)(6)]
58. Naison NDLOVU [Politburo Secretary for Production and Labor, (b)(6)]
- (b)(6)
59. Sikhanyiso NDLOVU [Deputy-Secretary for Commissariat, (b)(6)]
60. Francis NHEMA [Minister of Environment and Tourism, (b)(6)]
61. John NKOMO [Minister of State for Special Affairs, (b)(6)]
62. Stephen NKOMO [Politburo Senior Committee Member, (b)(6)]
63. Sithembiso NYONI [Minister of Small and Medium Enterprises Development, (b)(6)]
- (b)(6)
64. David PARIRENYATWA [Minister of Health and Child Welfare, (b)(6)]
- (b)(6)
65. Selina POTE [Deputy-Secretary for Gender and Culture]
66. Tinos RUSERE [Deputy Minister for Rural Resources and Water Development, (b)(6)]
- (b)(6)
67. Stanley SAKUPWANYA [Deputy-Secretary for Health and Child Welfare]
68. Sidney SEKERAMAYI [Minister of Defense, (b)(6)]
69. Nathan SHAMUYARIRA [Politburo Secretary for Information and Publicity, (b)(6)]
- (b)(6)
70. Perence SHIRI [Air Marshal (Air Force), (b)(6)]
71. Isaiah SHUMBA [Deputy Minister, Education, Sports and Culture, (b)(6)]
- (b)(6)
72. Absolom SIKOSANA [Politburo Secretary for Youth Affairs]
73. Solomon TAWENGWA [Deputy-Secretary for Finance, (b)(6)]
74. Josiah TUNGAMIRAI [Politburo Secretary for Empowerment and Indigenization, (b)(6)]
75. Charles UTETE [Cabinet Secretary, (b)(6)]
76. Paradzai ZIMONDI [Prisons chief, (b)(6)]
77. Vitalis ZVINAVASHE [General, Commander of Zimbabwe Defense Forces, (b)(6)]
- (b)(6)

Note: The bracketed identifying information with respect to each person listed in this Annex reflects information currently available and is provided solely to facilitate compliance with this order. Each individual listed in this Annex remains subject to the prohibitions of this order notwithstanding any change in title, position, or affiliation.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

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

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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.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 7, 2003

President George W. Bush today announced his intention to nominate nine individuals, his intention to designate five individuals, and intention to appoint four individuals to serve in his administration:

The President intends to nominate Ralph Frank of Washington, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Croatia. A career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Ambassador Frank currently serves as the Director of the Office of Career Development and Assignments, in the Department of State's Bureau of Human Resources. Prior to this assignment, he served as Ambassador to the Kingdom of Nepal. Earlier in his career, he worked as a Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Bureau of Personnel, the Bureau of Administration and the Bureau of Diplomatic Security. His previous overseas assignments include service as Administrative Counselor in Katmandu and Warsaw, Administrative Officer in Medan and Assistant General Services Officer in Belgrade. Ambassador Frank earned both his bachelor's degree and his master's degree from the University of Washington.

The President intends to nominate William M. Bellamy of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Kenya. A career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Mr. Bellamy currently serves at the Department of State as the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Bureau of African Affairs. Previous assignments overseas include service as Deputy Chief of Mission in Canberra, Political Officer in Paris, and Chief of the Political Section in Pretoria. He has also served in Washington as the Political Officer in the Office of Southern African Affairs. Mr. Bellamy is a graduate of Occidental College.

The President intends to nominate Raul David Bejarano of California, to be the United States Marshal for the Southern District of California, for a four-year term. Mr. Bejarano currently serves as the Chief of Police of the San Diego Police Department. As Chief, he is responsible for all department operations and policies, and he supervises 2,130 sworn officers and 680 civilians. Prior to his career in law enforcement, Mr. Bejarano served in the United States Marine Corps. He is a graduate of National University.

The President intends to nominate the following individuals to be Members of the Board of Directors of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation:

Julia Bartling of South Dakota (Farming)

Lowell Junkins of Iowa (Public)

Glen Klippenstein of Missouri (Ranching)

The President intends to nominate Mary Lucille Jordan of Maryland, to be Commissioner of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission for a six-year term expiring August 30, 2008.

The President intends to nominate Elizabeth Courtney of Louisiana, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for the remainder of a six-year term expiring January 31, 2004.

The President intends to nominate John W. Leslie of Connecticut, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation for the remainder of a six-year term expiring September 22, 2007.

The President intends to designate Gene Hickok of Pennsylvania, to be Acting Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education at the Department of Education. Dr. Hickok currently serves as the Under Secretary of Education. He is a graduate of Hampden-Sydney College and earned his master's degree and Ph.D. from the University of Virginia.

The President intends to designate the following individuals to be Members of the Intelligence Oversight Board:

David E. Jeremiah of Virginia

Arnold Kanter of Virginia.

James C. Langdon, Jr. of the District of Columbia

Brent Scowcroft of Maryland, and designate Chairman

The President intends to appoint the following individuals to be Members of the Board of Directors of the Vietnam Education Foundation:

Frank Jao of California, for the remainder of a three-year term expiring April 17, 2006

Marilyn Castor Machon Pattillo of Texas, for the remainder of a three-year term expiring April 17, 2006

The President intends to appoint the following individuals to be Members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy:

Rear Admiral Marsha Johnson Evans, USN (Ret.) of Virginia, for a three-year term expiring December 30, 2005.

General Samuel K. Lessey, Jr. of New Hampshire, for a three-year term expiring December 30, 2005

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 7, 2003

PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR SATURDAY MARCH 8, 2003

Intown Travel Pool

Wires: AP, Reuters, Bloomberg

Wire Photos: AP, Reuters, AFP

TV Corr & Crew: NBC

Print: New York Times

Radio: AURN

Mag Photo: Newsweek

Independent Pool: AP

- 6:50 pm THE PRESIDENT departs The White House en route Capital Hilton Hotel
INTOWN TRAVEL POOL accompanies in motorcade
Intown travel pool gathers in Brady Press Briefing Room at 6:20pm
- 6:55 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Capital Hilton Hotel
Capital Hilton Hotel | Washington, DC
- 7:00 pm THE PRESIDENT attends Gridiron Club Dinner
Capital Hilton Hotel | Washington, DC
CLOSED PRESS
- 11:05 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Capital Hilton Hotel en route The White House
INTOWN TRAVEL POOL accompanies in motorcade
- 11:10pm THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

Briefing Schedule:

There will be no gaggle and no briefing.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 7, 2003

PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR MONDAY MARCH 10, 2003

Intown Travel Pool

Wires: AP, Reuters, Bloomberg

Wire Photos: AP, Reuters, AFP

TV Corr & Crew: CBS

Print: Scripps Howard

Radio: Bloomberg

Mag Photo: Newsweek

Independent Pool: C-SPAN

8:00 am INTOWN TRAVEL POOL gathers in the Brady Press Briefing Room

NO PUBLIC EVENTS

Briefing Schedule:

9:45 am: Gaggle by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room.

1:15 pm: Briefing by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
THIS INFORMATION SUBJECT TO CHANGE

March 7, 2003

THE WEEK AHEAD

Monday, March 10 | Friday, March 14, 2003

Monday, March 10

NO PUBLIC EVENTS

Tuesday, March 11

NO PUBLIC EVENTS

Wednesday, March 12

NO PUBLIC EVENTS

Thursday, March 13

- 9:35 am THE PRESIDENT participates in Shamrock Ceremony
Roosevelt Room, The White House
POOL COVERAGE
- 10:15 am THE PRESIDENT participates in photo opportunity with Prime Minister of
Ireland
Oval Office, The White House
STILLS
- 12:30 pm THE PRESIDENT attends the St. Patrick's Day Luncheon
United States Capitol | Washington, DC
CLOSED PRESS

Friday, March 14

- 3:30 pm THE PRESIDENT departs The White House en route Camp David
South Lawn, The White House
OPEN PRESS

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 7, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

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.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 7, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

Passage of Important Anti-Money Laundering Legislation
in the Philippines

The United States warmly welcomes the Republic of the Philippines' enactment today of a law to strengthen protection against money laundering. This law will be an important tool in the war against terror, preventing criminals and terrorists access to the international financial system. In a world in which terrorism and criminality are so closely linked, strong anti-money laundering regimes are more important now than ever before. We congratulate President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo and the leadership of the Philippine legislature on this advance in the Government's program to reform the economy, fight against crime and corruption, and stamp out terrorism.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 7, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

U.S. Targeted Sanctions on Zimbabwean Government Officials

Under the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and the National Emergencies Act, the President has issued an Executive Order targeting the assets of Robert Mugabe and 76 Zimbabwean Government officials who have formulated, implemented, or supported policies that have undermined Zimbabwe's democratic institutions.

The order blocks all property and economic assets of the targeted individuals. It also prohibits United States citizens or residents from engaging in any transaction or dealing with the targeted individuals.

The Executive Order complements action taken by the European Union to freeze the assets of these same individuals, and makes clear our agreement that the situation in Zimbabwe endangers the southern African region and threatens to undermine efforts to foster good governance and respect for the rule of law throughout the continent.

This action is aimed not at the people of Zimbabwe but rather at those most responsible for their current plight. The United States is acutely aware of the hardships and frustrations which the Zimbabwean people are enduring. The United States is working diligently with its international partners to try to ensure that adequate food supplies are made available to those in need. In the weeks and months ahead, our Government will continue to seek measures to support the aspirations of Zimbabwe's people for a peaceful and democratic future.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 10, 2003

PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 2003

Intown Travel Pool

Wires: AP, Reuters, Bloomberg

Wire Photos: AP, Reuters, AFP

TV Corr & Crew: CNN

Print: UPI

Radio: CBS

Mag Photo: Newsweek

Independent Pool: C-SPAN

8:00 am INTOWN TRAVEL POOL gathers in Brady Press Briefing Room

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12:30 pm briefing by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 10, 2003

President George W. Bush today announced his intention to nominate two individuals to serve in his administration:

The President intends to nominate Robert Stanley Nichols of Washington, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Public Affairs). Mr. Nichols currently serves as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs. Before joining the Department of Treasury, he served as Communications Director for the Electronic Industries Alliance. Prior to that, he served as Communications Director for Senator Slade Gorton and as Press Secretary for Congresswoman Jennifer Dunn. Earlier in his career, he was the Political Director for the Washington State Republican Party. During the George H.W. Bush administration, he worked at the White House as an aide in the Office of the Chief of Staff, and at the Department of Transportation in the Office of the Secretary. Mr. Nichols is a graduate of George Washington University.

The President intends to nominate Suede G. Kelly of New Mexico, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, for the remainder of a five-year term expiring June 30, 2004. Ms. Kelly currently works as an attorney at the firm of Modrall, Sperling, Roehl, Harris & Sisk, and as a Professor of Law at the University of New Mexico School of Law. She was previously a fellow at the United States Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, and served as Regulatory Counsel for the California Independent System Operator. She is a graduate of the University of Rochester and earned her law degree from Cornell School of Law.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 11, 2003

President George W. Bush today announced his intention to nominate two individuals, nominate and designate one individual, designate two individuals and appoint one individual to serve in his administration:

The President intends to nominate Joë D. Whitley of Georgia, to be General Counsel of the Department of Homeland Security. He currently serves as an Equity Partner with Alston & Bird in Atlanta, Georgia. He previously served as U.S. Attorney for both the Northern and Middle Districts of Georgia. Mr. Whitley earned his bachelor's degree and his law degree from the University of Georgia.

The President intends to nominate Eduardo Aguirre, Jr. of Texas, to be the Director of the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Service at the Department of Homeland Security. He is currently the Acting Director of the Bureau and the Vice Chairman and First Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States. Mr. Aguirre previously worked for Bank of America for 24 years. He was named "One of the 100 most Influential Hispanics in the Nation" by Hispanic Business Magazine for three consecutive years. Mr. Aguirre earned his bachelor's degree from Louisiana State University.

The President intends to designate Michael J. Garcia of New York, to be Acting Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security (Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement), and nominate him to be Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security (Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement). Mr. Garcia is currently the Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization at the Department of Justice. He previously served as the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Enforcement. Earlier in his career, Mr. Garcia served as an Assistant United States Attorney in the Southern District of New York. He also previously worked as a law clerk for New York State Court of Appeals Judge Judith S. Kaye, and served with the firm Cahill Gordon & Reindel. Mr. Garcia is a graduate of State University of New York at Binghamton, earned his master's from the College of William and Mary and his law degree from Albany Law School of Union University.

The President intends to designate Richard Seybolt of Oklahoma, to be Federal Commissioner and Chairman of the Arkansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact Commission (Arkansas and Oklahoma).

The President intends to designate David Vandergriff of Arkansas, to be Alternate Federal Commissioner of the Arkansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact Commission (Arkansas and Oklahoma)

The President intends to appoint Kenneth C. Canterbury, Jr. of South Carolina, to be a Member of the Medal of Valor Review Board (Law Enforcement), for a four-year term.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 11, 2003

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE:

Eduardo Aguirre, Jr., of Texas, to be Director of the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security. (New Position)

Julia Bartling, of South Dakota, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, vice Eugene Branstool.

Raul David Bejarano, of California, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of California for the term of four years, vice Stephen Simpson Gregg.

William M. Bellamy, of California, 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 Kenya.

Elizabeth Courtney, of Louisiana, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for the remainder of the term expiring January 31, 2004, vice Diane D. Blair.

Ralph Frank, of Washington, 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 Croatia.

Mary Lucille Jordan, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission for a term of six years expiring August 30, 2008. (Reappointment)

Lowell Junkins, of Iowa, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation. (Reappointment)

Glen Klippenstein, of Missouri, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, vice Marilyn Fae Peters.

John W. Leslie, Jr., of Connecticut, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation for a term expiring September 22, 2007, vice Ernest G. Green, term expired.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 11, 2003

PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 2003

Intown Travel Pool

Wires: AP, Reuters, Bloomberg

Wire Photos: AP, Reuters, AFP

TV Corr & Crew: FOX

Print: USA Today

Radio: NPR

Mag Photo: Time

Independent Pool: C-SPAN

8:00 am INTOWN TRAVEL POOL gathers in Brady Press Briefing Room

NO PUBLIC EVENTS

Briefing Schedule:

9:45 am Gaggle by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room

1:15 pm Briefing by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 11, 2003

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

As required by section 1205 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107-107) and section 1205 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107-314), I am providing a report prepared by my Administration which presents a plan for securing nuclear weapons, material, and expertise of the states of the Former Soviet Union and reports on implementation of that plan during Fiscal Year 2002.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 11, 2003.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 11, 2003

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT
TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

March 11, 2003

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

Consistent with the resolution of advice and consent to ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, adopted by the United States Senate on April 24, 1997, I certify that for calendar year 2002:

In connection with Condition 9, Protection of Advanced Biotechnology, the legitimate commercial activities and interests of chemical, biotechnology, and pharmaceutical firms in the United States were not harmed significantly by the limitations of the Convention on access to, and production of, those chemicals and toxins listed in Schedule 1 of the Annex on Chemicals.

Sincerely,

GEORGE W. BUSH

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 11, 2003

March 11, 2003

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

SUBJECT: Implementation of Section 3107 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, Relating to Food for Education and Child Nutrition

Effective upon the publication of this memorandum in the Federal Register, there is established the program relating to food for education and child nutrition authorized by subsection 3107(b) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-171) (7 U.S.C. 1736o-1). Pursuant to subsection 3107(d) of the Act, the Department of Agriculture is designated to take actions specified in that subsection. The authorities and duties of the President under section 3107 (except the authority to designate under 3107(d)) are delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture.

In the implementation of a program for which section 3107 provides, the Secretary of Agriculture shall consult as appropriate with the Food Policy Assistance Council established by section 3 of Executive Order 12752 of February 25, 1991, as amended, and such heads of Federal departments and agencies as the Secretary determines appropriate.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

GEORGE W. BUSH

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 11, 2003

March 11, 2003

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SUBJECT: Designation of Officers of the Office of Personnel Management to Act as Director of the Office of Personnel Management

By the authority vested in me as President under the Constitution and laws of the United States of America and pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, 5 U.S.C. 345 et seq., I hereby order that:

Section 1. Order of Succession.

During any period when the Director of the Office of Personnel Management (Director), or the Deputy Director of the Office of Personnel Management, has died, resigned, or otherwise become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Director, the following officers of the Office of Personnel Management, in the order listed, shall perform the functions and duties of the office of Director, if they are eligible to act as Director under the provisions of the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, until such time as at least one of the officers mentioned above is able to perform the functions and duties of the office of Director:

Chief of Staff;
General Counsel;
Associate Director, Management and Chief Financial Officer;
Associate Director, Human Resources Policy;
Associate Director, Human Resources Products and Services;
Associate Director, Human Capital Leadership and Merit Systems Accountability;
Deputy Associate Director, Center for Investigations Services;
Director, Office of Congressional Relations;
Director, Office of Communications;
Senior Advisor, Homeland Security; and
Senior Advisor, Learning and Knowledge Management.

Sec. 2. Exceptions.

- (a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 1 in an acting capacity, by virtue of so serving, shall act as Director pursuant to this memorandum.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this memorandum, the President retains discretion, to the extent permitted by the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, 5 U.S.C. 3345-3349d, to depart from this memorandum in designating an acting Director.

Sec. 3. Publication.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

GEORGE W. BUSH

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THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 11, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President today declared an emergency exists in the State of New Hampshire and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in the area struck by the record/near record snow on February 17-18, 2003.

The President's action makes Federal funding available to the State and eligible local governments in the counties of Cheshire, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham, and Strafford.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which is now incorporated into the Department of Homeland Security, Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate, intends to provide assistance for emergency protective measures undertaken to save lives, protect public health and safety, and property. The assistance will be provided for a period of 48 hours.

Representing FEMA, Michael D. Brown, Acting Under Secretary for Emergency Preparedness and Response, named James N. Russo as the Federal Coordinating Officer for Federal recovery operations in the affected area.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FEMA (202) 646-4600.

THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 11, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President today declared an emergency exists in the State of Maine and ordered Federal aid to supplement state and local recovery efforts in the area struck by the record/near record snow on February 2-4, 2003.

The President's action makes Federal funding available to the State and eligible local governments in Aroostook County.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which is now incorporated into the Department of Homeland Security, Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate, intends to provide assistance for emergency protective measures undertaken to save lives, protect public health and safety, and property. This emergency assistance will be provided for a period of 48 hours for Aroostook County.

Representing FEMA, Michael D. Brown, Acting Under Secretary for Emergency Preparedness and Response, named James N. Russo as the Federal Coordinating Officer for Federal recovery operations in the affected area.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FEMA (202) 646-4600.

THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 11, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President today declared an emergency exists in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and ordered Federal aid to supplement Commonwealth and local recovery efforts in the area struck by record/near record snow on February 17-18, 2003.

The President's action makes Federal funding available to the State and eligible local governments in 14 counties. The counties include Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, and Worcester.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which is now incorporated into the Department of Homeland Security, Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate, intends to provide assistance for emergency protective measures undertaken to save lives, protect public health and safety, and property. The assistance will be provided for a period of 48 hours.

Representing FEMA, Michael D. Brown, Acting Under Secretary for Emergency Preparedness and Response, named James N. Russo as the Federal Coordinating Officer for Federal recovery operations in the affected area.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FEMA (202) 646-4600.

THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 11, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President today declared an emergency exists in the State of Connecticut and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in the area struck by record/near record snow on February 17-18, 2003.

The President's action makes Federal funding available to the State and eligible local governments in the counties of Fairfield, Hartford, Litchfield, Middlesex, New Haven, New London, Tolland, and Windham.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which is now incorporated into the Department of Homeland Security, Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate, intends to provide assistance for emergency protective measures undertaken to save lives, protect public health and safety, and property. The assistance will be provided for a period of 48 hours.

Representing FEMA, Michael D. Brown, Acting Under Secretary for Emergency Preparedness and Response, named James N. Russo as the Federal Coordinating Officer for Federal recovery operations in the affected area.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FEMA (202) 646-4600.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 11, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

On Tuesday, March 11, 2003, the President signed into law:

H.R. 395, the "Do-Not-Call Implementation Act", which authorizes the Federal Trade Commission to promulgate regulations establishing fees sufficient to implement and enforce a "do-not-call" registry to be used by telemarketers.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 11, 2003

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT
TO SENATOR FRIST AND SENATOR DASCHLE

March 11, 2003

Dear Senator Frist: (Dear Senator Daschle:)

The Senate is debating the nomination of Miguel A. Estrada to be a Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Miguel Estrada's life is an example of the American Dream. He came to this country from Honduras as a teenager barely speaking English and went on to graduate with honors from Harvard Law School. He has argued 15 cases before the Supreme Court of the United States and served in the United States Department of Justice under Presidents of both political parties. The American Bar Association has given him its highest rating. When appointed, he will be the first Hispanic ever to serve on the D.C. Circuit.

I submitted Mr. Estrada's nomination to the Senate on May 9, 2001. But his nomination has been stalled for partisan reasons for nearly 2 years in which the Senate has not held a vote either to confirm or to reject the nomination.

The Senate has a solemn responsibility to exercise its constitutional advice and consent function and hold up or down votes on judicial nominees within a reasonable time after nomination. Senators who are filibustering a vote on Miguel Estrada are flouting the intention of the United States Constitution and the tradition of the United States Senate. The filibuster is the culmination of an escalating series of back-and-forth tactics that have marred the judicial confirmation process for years, as many judicial nominees have never received up or down Senate votes. And now, a minority of Senators are threatening for the first time to use ideological filibusters as a standard tool to indefinitely block confirmation of well-qualified nominees with strong bipartisan support. This has to end.

The judicial confirmation process is broken, and the consequences for the American people are real. Because of the Senate's failure to hold timely votes, the number of judicial vacancies has been unacceptably high during my Presidency and those of President Bill Clinton and President George H.W. Bush. The Chief Justice has warned that the high number of judicial vacancies, when combined with the ever-increasing caseloads, leads to crowded courts and threatens the administration of justice. When understaffed, the Federal courts cannot act in a timely manner to resolve disputes that affect the lives and liberties of all Americans. The courts cannot decide constitutional cases promptly, which harms people seeking

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to vindicate and protect their rights, and the courts cannot rule on commercial cases efficiently, which hurts the economy, businesses, and workers. Our system of equal justice under law administered fairly and efficiently is at risk. The American Bar Association in 2002 accurately described the situation as an "emergency."

My concern about the state of the judicial confirmation process is not new. In June 2000, I proposed timely votes for all nominees, stating that the confirmation process "does not empower anyone to turn the process into a protracted ordeal of unreasonable delay and unrelenting investigation." In May 2001, when I announced my first judicial nominations, I urged the Senate to rise above the bitterness of the past and again asked that every judicial nominee receive a timely up or down vote. In October 2002, after nearly two additional years in which too many nominees did not receive votes, I proposed a specific, commonsense plan involving all three Branches that, among other steps, would ensure that all judicial nominees receive an up or down Senate vote within 180 days of nomination.

Over the years, many Senators of both political parties have publicly agreed with the principle that every judicial nominee should receive a timely up or down Senate vote. Similarly, the Federal Judiciary, speaking through the Chief Justice in his 2001 Year-End Report, has stated that the Senate should "schedule up or down votes on judicial nominees within a reasonable time after receiving the nomination."

I ask Senators of both parties to come together to end the escalating cycle of blame and bitterness and to restore fairness, predictability, and dignity to the process. I ask that the Senate take action, including adoption of a permanent rule, to ensure timely up or down votes on judicial nominations both now and in the future, no matter who is President or which party controls the Senate. This is the only way to ensure that our Judiciary works and that good people remain willing to be nominated to the Federal bench.

All Senators should have a chance to have their voices heard and their votes counted. All Presidents should have their judicial nominees considered and voted upon in a reasonable time. All nominees should have the certainty of an up or down Senate vote within a reasonable time. All Judges should have the assurance that vacancies on their courts will not persist for years. And all Americans should have the assurance that the Federal courts will remain open and fully staffed to resolve their disputes and protect their rights and liberties.

As I stated last October, the current state of affairs in the United States Senate is not merely another round of political wrangling. It is a disturbing failure to meet a responsibility under the Constitution. Our country deserves better, the process can work better, and we can make it better. The Constitution has given us a shared duty, and we must meet that duty together. Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

GEORGE W. BUSH

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 11, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

Today, John O. Brennan was named the Director of the newly created Terrorist Threat Integration Center (TTIC).

The TTIC, which was announced by the President in his State of the Union Address, is scheduled to begin operations on May 1, 2003. It will enable full integration of U.S. Government terrorist threat-related information and analysis. Its structure is designed to ensure rapid and unfettered sharing of relevant information across department lines.

Mr. Brennan was appointed by the Director of Central Intelligence, George J. Tenet, in consultation with the Director of the F.B.I., the Attorney General, and the Secretaries of Homeland Security and Defense.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 12, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Assassination of Serbian Prime Minister Djindjic

On behalf of the United States, I extend my condolences to the people of Serbia and to the family of Serbian Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic, who was shot and killed this morning.

History will remember Prime Minister Djindjic for his strong leadership during Serbia's successful struggle to end the dictatorship of Slobodan Milosevic. Following the peaceful transition to a new, democratic government, Djindjic acted with strength and courage to transfer Milosevic to The Hague, where today he stands on trial for war crimes. At the helm of the new government, Prime Minister Djindjic was committed to building a prosperous, democratic future for Serbia, and he fought to hasten that future's arrival by fighting organized crime and reforming Serbia's economy and political institutions.

The United States will continue to support Serbia's pursuit of reforms that will open the way to a brighter future and full integration with Europe.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 12, 2003

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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ESTABLISHING THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM MEDALS

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including my authority as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal. There is hereby established the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal with suitable appurtenances. Except as limited in section 3 of this order, and under uniform regulations to be prescribed by the Secretaries of the military departments and approved by the Secretary of Defense, or under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Homeland Security with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal shall be awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who serve or have served in military expeditions to combat terrorism, as defined by such regulations, on or after September 11, 2001, and before a terminal date to be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

Sec. 2. Global War on Terrorism Service Medal. There is hereby established the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal with suitable appurtenances. Except as limited in section 3 of this order, and under uniform regulations to be prescribed by the Secretaries of the military departments and approved by the Secretary of Defense, or under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Homeland Security with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal shall be awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who serve or have served in military operations to combat terrorism, as defined by such regulations, on or after September 11, 2001, and before a terminal date to be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

Sec. 3. Relationship to Other Awards. Notwithstanding section 3 of Executive Order 10977 of December 4, 1961, establishing the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal and section 3 of Executive Order 12985 of January 11, 1996, establishing the Armed Forces Service Medal, any member who qualified for those medals by reason of service in operations to combat terrorism between September 11, 2001, and a terminal date to be determined by the Secretary of Defense, shall remain qualified for those medals. Upon application, any such member may be awarded either the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal or the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal in lieu of the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal or the Armed Forces Service Medal, but no person may be awarded more than one of these four medals by reason of service in the same approved Global War on Terrorism expedition or operation to combat terrorism, and no person shall be entitled to more than one award of the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal or the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal.

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Sec. 4. Posthumous Award. The Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal and the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal may be awarded posthumously to any person covered by and under regulations prescribed in accordance with the first or second sections of this order.

Sec. 5. Nothing in this Executive Order shall be construed for any purpose as fixing, or authorizing the fixing of, the dates of initiation or termination of armed hostilities between the United States and terrorists of global reach.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 12, 2003.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 12, 2003

President George W. Bush today announced his intention to nominate three individuals to serve in his administration:

The President intends to nominate R. Hewitt Pate of Virginia, to be Assistant Attorney General (Antitrust Division). Mr. Pate currently serves as the Acting Assistant Attorney General (Antitrust Division), where he also previously served as Deputy Assistant Attorney General. Prior to joining the Department of Justice, he practiced law at Hunton & Williams where he was a partner with the firm's antitrust team. While at Hunton & Williams, he was involved in litigating cases related to regulation of the competitive process, including antitrust, patent, trademark and other business torts. Earlier in his career, he clerked for Supreme Court Justice Anthony Kennedy, former Supreme Court Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr. and Judge Harvie Wilkinson III, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. Mr. Pate is a graduate of the University of North Carolina and earned his law degree from the University of Virginia.

The President intends to nominate Helen R. Meagher La Lime of Florida, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Mozambique. A career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Ms. La Lime currently serves as Deputy Chief of Mission at the American Embassy in Rabat, Morocco. Prior to this assignment, she was the Director of the Office of Central African Affairs in Washington, D.C. Her previous foreign assignments include Deputy Chief of Mission in N'Djamena. She also served as Principal Officer and Consular Officer in Zurich, and as a Consular Officer and General Services Officer in Warsaw. Earlier in her career, she served as a Consular Officer in Bern and Stuttgart. Ms. La Lime is a graduate of Georgetown University and earned her master's degree from the National Defense University.

The President intends to nominate Eric M. Javits of New York, for the Rank of Ambassador during his tenure as United States Representative to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. Mr. Javits currently serves as the U.S. Permanent Representative and Ambassador to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, for the U.S. Mission in Geneva. Mr. Javits is a graduate of Columbia College and earned his law degree from Columbia Law School.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 12, 2003

PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 2003

Intown Travel Pool

Wires: AP, Reuters, Bloomberg

Wire Photos: AP, Reuters, AFP

TV Corr & Crew: NBC

Print: Wall Street Journal

Radio: SRN

Mag Photo: US News

Independent Pool: C-SPAN

- 8:00 am INTOWN TRAVEL POOL gathers in Brady Press Briefing Room
- 9:35 am THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush participate in a Shamrock Ceremony
Roosevelt Room, The White House
POOL COVERAGE
(pre-set will be at 9:00 am)
- 10:15 am THE PRESIDENT meets with the Prime Minister of Ireland
Oval Office, The White House
STILLS AT TOP
- 12:15 pm THE PRESIDENT departs The White House en route United States Capitol
INTOWN TRAVEL POOL accompanies in the motorcade
- 12:20 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives United States Capitol
- 12:30 pm THE PRESIDENT participates in St. Patrick's Day Luncheon
United States Capitol, Washington D.C.
CLOSED PRESS
- 2:05 pm THE PRESIDENT departs the United States Capitol en route The White House
INTOWN TRAVEL POOL accompanies in the motorcade
- 2:10 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

Briefing Schedule:

9:15 am Gaggle by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room

12:30 pm Briefing by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 13, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

America's medical liability system is badly broken. Frivolous and abusive lawsuits are driving up costs for patients, threatening access to quality health care, and forcing good doctors to shut down clinics in communities across the nation.

We need a medical liability system that provides compensation for patients, not windfalls for trial lawyers. The direct and indirect costs of the liability crisis to the Federal government is more than \$28 billion a year, adding to the costs of Medicare and Medicaid and hurting our efforts to help people get access to the medical care they need.

Today's House vote is an important step toward creating a liability system that fairly compensates those who are truly harmed, punishes egregious misconduct without driving good doctors out of medicine, and improves access to quality, affordable health care by reducing health care costs.

I also commend the House for passing legislation that improves patient safety by providing for better sharing of valuable medical expertise between health care professionals. Together, these two pieces of legislation will make the system work for patients.

I urge the Senate to move quickly on legislation that will reform our medical liability system and reduce medical errors so that I can sign these important measures into law this year.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 13, 2003

PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 2003

Intown Travel Pool

Wires: AP, Reuters, Bloomberg

Wire Photos: AP, Reuters, AFP

TV Corr & Crew: ABC

Print: Washington Post

Radio: Talk Radio News

Mag Photo: Newsweek

Independent Pool: C-SPAN

8:00 am INTOWN TRAVEL POOL gathers in Brady Press Briefing Room

3:30 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush depart The White House via Marine One en route Camp David
South Lawn, The White House
OPEN PRESS

Briefing Schedule:

9:45 am Gaggle by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room

12:15 pm Briefing by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 13, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice announced today the appointment of Faryar Shirzad as Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for International Economic Affairs. He succeeds Mr. John A. Cloud in that position.

Mr. Shirzad comes from the Department of Commerce where he most recently was the Assistant Secretary for Import Administration. Prior to joining the Department of Commerce, Mr. Shirzad served as Lead International Trade Policy Coordinator for the Bush-Cheney Transition Team. From 1997 to 2001, Mr. Shirzad served as the International Trade Counsel on the Majority Staff of the Senate Finance Committee, under the then-Chairman William V. Roth, Jr. Prior to his government service, Mr. Shirzad was an international trade attorney for the law firms of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom and Robins, Kaplan Miller & Ciresi.

Mr. Shirzad earned his law degree from the University of Virginia; a Master's in Public Policy, with a concentration in international trade and finance, from the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University; and a B.S. in Finance from the University of Maryland.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 13, 2003

President George W. Bush today announced his intention to appoint three individuals to serve in his administration:

The President intends to appoint Jeane J. Kirkpatrick of Maryland, to be a Representative of the United States of America on the Human Rights Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Dr. Kirkpatrick currently serves as Senior Fellow and Director of Foreign and Defense Policy Studies at the American Enterprise Institute. Throughout her career, she has served as a Leavey Professor at Georgetown University, as a columnist for the Los Angeles Times and as a member of the Defense Policy Review Board. She has also served as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board and as a U.S. Representative to the United Nations. Dr. Kirkpatrick is a graduate of Barnard College. She earned her master's degree and her Ph.D. from Columbia University.

The President intends to appoint Robert P. Liscouski of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection, Department of Homeland Security. Mr. Liscouski currently serves as the Director of Information Assurances at the Coca-Cola Company. He also currently serves as the Director of Central Intelligence for the Intelligence Science Board. Earlier in his career, he served as a Diplomatic Security Service Special Agent with the U.S. Department of State and as a Criminal Investigator for the Bergen County Prosecutors Office. Mr. Liscouski is a graduate of the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, and received his master's degree from the John F. Kennedy School of Government, at Harvard University.

The President intends to appoint Paul J. Redmond of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary for Information Analysis, Department of Homeland Security. Mr. Redmond currently serves as a consultant to the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Mr. Redmond has spent over 30 years of service with the CIA, both overseas and domestically. Most recently, he served as Associate Deputy Director for Operations for Counterintelligence, Special Assistant to the Director for Counterintelligence and Security, and Deputy Chief of the D.C.I. Counterintelligence Center. Mr. Redmond is a recipient of the Federal Order of Merit and the Distinguished Intelligence Medal for his service. He received his bachelor's degree from Harvard University.

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David G. Campbell

Birth:	(b)(6)	Salt Lake City, Utah
Legal Residence:	Arizona	
Marital Status:	Married	Stacey S. Campbell four children
Education:	1971 - 1972 1974 - 1976 1976 - 1979	University of Utah B.S. degree University of Utah College of Law J.D. degree
Bar:	1979 1982	California (inactive) Arizona
Experience:	1979 - 1980 1980 - 1981 1981 - 1982 1982 - 1995 1985-86, 1988 1990 1995 - present	Law Clerk to the Hon. J. Clifford Wallace United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit O'Melveny & Myers Associate Law Clerk to the Hon. William H. Rehnquist Supreme Court of the United States Meyer, Hendricks, Victor, Osborn & Maledon Associate, 1982-1986 Partner, 1986-1995 Arizona State University Law School Adjunct Professor Brigham Young University Visiting Professor Osborn Maledon, P.A. Partner

To be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona

SUPPORTER CONTACTS FOR DAVID G. CAMPBELL

Larry Hammond
Attorney at Osborn Maledon
602-640-9361

Michael Manning
Attorney at Stinson Morrison Hecker
602-279-1600

John Ogden
President and CEO of SunCor Development Company
480-317-6808

Ted Ferris
President and CEO of the Arizona Tourism and Sports Authority
480-505-0533

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 13, 2003

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE:

David G. Campbell, of Arizona, to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona, vice a new position created by Public Law 107-273, approved November 5, 2002.

Helen R. Meagher La Lime, of Florida, 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 Mozambique.

R. Hewitt Pate, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General, vice Charles A. James, Jr.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 13, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today, 42 Senate Democrats have decided to continue their filibuster to block a vote on the nomination of Miguel Estrada. The Senate has a Constitutional responsibility to hold an up or down vote on all judicial nominees within a reasonable time, but some Senate Democrats have abandoned that responsibility in favor of partisan obstructionist tactics. The judicial confirmation process is broken and the consequences for the American people are real. Because of the Senate's failure to hold timely votes, the number of judicial vacancies has become unacceptably high. When the Federal Courts are understaffed, they cannot act in a timely manner to resolve disputes that affect the lives and liberties of all Americans.

In order to protect the rights of Americans and the sanctity of the Constitution, this obstruction must end. Miguel Estrada was nominated nearly two years ago, yet he still has not received a fair vote. I call on the Senate to end the delays, stop holding Miguel Estrada to a double standard, and live up to its responsibility to hold an up or down vote on this highly qualified nominee. As I said before, let each Senator vote as he or she thinks best, but give the man a vote.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 13, 2003

NOTICE

- - - - -

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAN

On March 15, 1995, by Executive Order 12957, the President declared a national emergency with respect to Iran pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706) to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Iran, including its support for international terrorism, efforts to undermine the Middle East peace process, and acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them. On May 6, 1995, the President issued Executive Order 12959 imposing more comprehensive sanctions to further respond to this threat, and on August 19, 1997, the President issued Executive Order 13059 consolidating and clarifying the previous orders.

Because the actions and policies of the Government of Iran continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, the national emergency declared on March 15, 1995, must continue in effect beyond March 15, 2003. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency with respect to Iran. Because the emergency declared by Executive Order 12957 constitutes an emergency separate from that declared on November 14, 1979, by Executive Order 12170, this renewal is distinct from the emergency renewal of November 2002. This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 13, 2003

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Iran emergency is to continue in effect beyond March 15, 2003, to the Federal Register for publication. The most recent notice continuing this emergency was published in the Federal Register on March 14, 2002 (67 FR 11553).

The crisis between the United States and Iran constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Iran, including its support for international terrorism, efforts to undermine Middle East peace, and acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them, that led to the declaration of a national emergency on March 15, 1995, has not been resolved. These actions and policies are contrary to the interests of the United States in the region and pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared with respect to Iran and maintain in force comprehensive sanctions against Iran to respond to this threat.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 12, 2003.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 13, 2003

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), and section 505(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9(c), I am transmitting a 6-month periodic report prepared by my Administration on the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order 12957 of March 15, 1995.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 12, 2003.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 13, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Partial-birth abortion is an abhorrent procedure that offends human dignity, and I commend the Senate for passing legislation to ban it. Today's action is an important step toward building a culture of life in America. I look forward to the House passing legislation and working with the Senate to resolve any differences so that I can sign legislation banning partial-birth abortion into law.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 14, 2003

March 14, 2003

Presidential Determination
No. 2003-16

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: Waiver of Coup-Related Sanctions for Pakistan

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 1(b)(1) of the Pakistan Waiver Act, Public Law 107-57, I hereby determine and certify that a waiver of section 508 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations, Division E of the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003, Public Law 108-7

- would facilitate the transition to democratic rule in Pakistan; and
- is important to United States efforts to respond to, deter, or prevent acts of international terrorism.

I hereby waive, with respect to Pakistan, section 508 of Division E of Public Law 108-7.

You are authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

GEORGE W. BUSH

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 14, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President today declared a major disaster exists in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and ordered Federal aid to supplement Commonwealth and local recovery efforts in the area struck by severe winter ice and snow storms, heavy rain, flooding, tornadoes, and mud and rock slides on February 15-26, 2003.

The President's action makes Federal funding available to affected individuals in a 15 county area. The counties include Breathitt, Carter, Clarke, Fayette, Floyd, Greenup, Johnson, Knott, Leslie, Letcher, Lewis, Martin, Owsley, Perry, and Pike.

Assistance can include grants for temporary housing and home repairs, low-cost loans to cover uninsured property losses, and other programs to help individuals and business owners recover from the effects of the disaster.

Federal funding also is available to the commonwealth and eligible local governments on a cost-sharing basis for the repair or replacement of public facilities damaged by the severe winter ice and snow storms, heavy rain, flooding, tornadoes, and mud and rock slides in the counties of Anderson, Bath, Bourbon, Boyd, Bracken, Breathitt, Breckenridge, Carter, Clark, Clay, Elliott, Estill, Fayette, Fleming, Floyd, Grant, Grayson, Green, Greenup, Harrison, Jessamine, Johnson, Knott, Knox, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Lewis, Magoffin, Martin, Mason, Meade, Menifee, Mercer, Morgan, Nicholas, Owsley, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Powell, Robertson, Rowan, Scott, Shelby, Spencer, Washington, Whitley, Wolfe, and Woodford.

Federal funding is also available on a cost-share basis for hazard mitigation measures.

Representing the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Michael D. Brown, Acting Under Secretary for Emergency Preparedness and Response, Department of Homeland Security, named Gracia Szczech as the Federal Coordinating Officer for Federal recovery operations in the affected area.

The Agency said that damage surveys are continuing in other areas, and additional counties may be added for assistance after the assessments are completed.

The Agency said that residents and business owners who sustained losses in the designated counties can begin applying for assistance tomorrow by calling 1-800-621-FEMA(3362), or 1-800-462-7585 (TTY) for the hearing and speech impaired. The toll-free telephone numbers will operate from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. seven days a week until further notice.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 14, 2003

PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR MONDAY, MARCH 17, 2003

Intown Travel Pool

Wires: AP, Reuters, Bloomberg

Wire Photos: AP, Reuters, AFP

TV Corr & Crew: FOX

Print: Baltimore Sun

Radio: AURN

Mag Photo: Newsweek

Independent Pool: AP

8:00 am INTOWN TRAVEL POOL gathers in Brady Press Briefing Room

NO PUBLIC EVENTS

Briefing Schedule:

9:45 am Gaggle by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room

12:15 pm Briefing by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 14, 2003

President George W. Bush today announced his intention to nominate one individual and appoint five individuals to serve in his administration:

The President intends to nominate Pamela J.H. Slutz of Texas, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Mongolia. A career member of the Senior Foreign Service, she has served as Deputy Director of the American Institute in Taiwan since September 2001. Prior to that assignment, she was a Political Officer in Jakarta. Previously, she served as Director of the Office of Regional Security Policy for the Bureau of East Asian Affairs and as Deputy Director of the Office of Chinese and Mongolian Affairs. Earlier in her career, she worked as Political Officer in Shanghai and Kinshasa. Ms. Slutz is a graduate of Hollins College and earned her master's degree from the University of Hawaii.

The President intends to appoint Margaret Louise Kripke of Texas, to be a Member of the President's Cancer Panel for a three-year term expiring February 20, 2006. Dr. Kripke currently serves as Executive Vice President and Chief Academic Officer at the University of Texas, M.D. Anderson Cancer Center. She earned her bachelor's degree, master's degree and her Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley.

The President intends to appoint Jo Ann Krukar Webb of Virginia, to be a Member of the National Veterans Business Development Corporation, for the remainder of a six-year term expiring January 15, 2009. Ms. Webb currently serves as the Director of Federal Relations and Policy at the American Organization of Nurse Executives. She is a graduate of Pennsylvania State University and earned her master's degree from George Washington University.

The President intends to appoint the following individuals to be Members of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin (Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia and the District of Columbia):

James Winston Porter of Virginia
George Wesley Reiger of Virginia
Jane Graeffe Witheridge of Pennsylvania

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 14, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

President George W. Bush today announced his designation of six individuals to represent the United States at the memorial service of His Excellency Zoran Djindjic, Prime Minister of the Republic of Serbia in Belgrade, Union of Serbia-Montenegro on Saturday, March 15, 2003.

The Honorable Lawrence Eagleburger, former Secretary of State, will serve as the leader of the delegation.

The Honorable William D. Montgomery, U.S. Ambassador to Serbia-Montenegro

Mrs. Marlene Eagleburger

Ms. Janet Bogue, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Europe and Eurasian Affairs

Ms. Lisa Tepper, National Security Council Director for Southeastern European Affairs

Ms. Theresa Grencik, Serbia-Montenegro Desk Officer will also serve as delegation members.

###

THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 14, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President today declared an emergency exists in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and ordered Federal aid to supplement Commonwealth and local recovery efforts in the area struck by record/near record snow on February 14-19, 2003.

The President's action makes Federal funding available to the State and eligible local governments in the counties of Adams, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Cambria, Chester, Clinton, Columbia, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Lycoming, Montour, Montgomery, Northampton, Perry, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Somerset, Union, Westmoreland, and York.

Assistance is available to State and eligible local governments on a cost-sharing basis for emergency protective measures that were undertaken to save lives and protect public health, safety and property over a 48-hour period.

Representing FEMA, Michael D. Brown, Acting Under Secretary for Emergency Preparedness and Response, named Thomas Davies as the Federal Coordinating Officer for Federal recovery operations in the affected area.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FEMA (202) 646-4600.

THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 14, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President today declared a major disaster exists in the State of West Virginia and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in the area struck by a severe winter storm, record/near-record snow, heavy rains, flooding, and landslides on February 16, 2003, and continuing.

The President's action makes Federal funding available to affected individuals in a seven county area. The counties include Cabell, Jackson, Kanawha, Lincoln, Mingo, Roane, and Wayne.

Assistance can include grants for temporary housing and home repairs, low-cost loans to cover uninsured property losses, and other programs to help individuals and business owners recover from the effects of the disaster.

Federal funding is also available to the State and eligible local governments on a cost-sharing basis for the repair or replacement of public facilities damaged by the severe winter storm, record/near record snow, heavy rains, flooding, and landslides in the counties of Braxton, Cabell, Calhoun, Clay, Gilmer, Greenbrier, Jackson, Lewis, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Monroe, Nicholas, Putnam, Raleigh, Roane, Upshur, Wayne, Webster, Wirt and Wyoming.

In addition, assistance for emergency protective measures that were undertaken to save lives and protect public health, safety and property over a 48-hour period is available to the State and eligible local governments in the counties of Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Jefferson, Mineral, Morgan, Pocahontas, and Preston that experienced record/near record snowfall.

Federal funding is also available on a cost-share basis for hazard mitigation measures for the counties of Cabell, Kanawha, Lincoln, Mingo and Wayne.

Representing the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Michael D. Brown, Acting Under Secretary for Emergency Preparedness and Response, Department of Homeland Security, named Louis Botta as the Federal Coordinating Officer for Federal recovery operations in the affected area.

The Agency said that damage surveys are continuing in other areas, and additional counties may be added for assistance after the assessments are completed.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FEMA (202) 646-4600.

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 14, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President today declared an emergency exists in the State of Maryland and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in the area struck by record/near record snow on February 14-17, 2003.

The President's action makes Federal funding available to the State and eligible local governments in the City of Baltimore and the counties of Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore Calvert, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Washington.

Assistance is available to State and eligible local governments on a cost-sharing basis for emergency protective measures that were undertaken to save lives and protect public health, safety and property over a 48-hour period.

Representing FEMA, Michael D. Brown, Acting Under Secretary for Emergency Preparedness and Response, named Thomas Davies as the Federal Coordinating Officer for Federal recovery operations in the affected area.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FEMA (202) 646-4600.

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 14, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President today declared an emergency exists in the District of Columbia and ordered Federal aid to supplement District recovery efforts in the area struck by the record/near record snow on February 16-17, 2003.

The President's action makes Federal funding available to the District of Columbia.

Assistance is available to State and eligible local governments on a cost-sharing basis for emergency protective measures that were undertaken to save lives and protect public health, safety and property over a 48-hour period.

Representing FEMA, Michael D. Brown, Acting Under Secretary for Emergency Preparedness and Response, named Thomas Davies as the Federal Coordinating Officer for Federal recovery operations in the affected area.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FEMA (202) 646-4600.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 14, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

Visit by Pakistani Prime Minister Jamali

The President will meet with Prime Minister Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali of Pakistan at the White House on March 28, 2003. The leaders will discuss key bilateral, regional and international issues, as well as the close cooperation between the United States and Pakistan in the war on terror.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 14, 2003

March 14, 2003

Presidential Determination
No. 2003-16

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: Waiver of Coup-Related Sanctions for Pakistan

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 1(b)(1) of the Pakistan Waiver Act, Public Law 107-57, I hereby determine and certify that a waiver of section 508 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations, Division E of the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003, Public Law 108-7

- would facilitate the transition to democratic rule in Pakistan; and
- is important to United States efforts to respond to, deter, or prevent acts of international terrorism.

I hereby waive, with respect to Pakistan, section 508 of Division E of Public Law 108-7.

You are authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

GEORGE W. BUSH

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 14, 2003

NATIONAL POISON PREVENTION WEEK, 2003

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

More than 40 years ago, President John F. Kennedy signed into law National Poison Prevention Week. The annual observance of this week continues to help American families learn how to protect their children from accidental poisonings.

Every year more than one million children under 5 years of age are exposed to poisonous household chemicals and medicines, and an estimated 30 children die as a result of these accidental poisonings. Almost every child poisoning could be prevented. The death of even one child from poisoning is too many and for this reason, Poison Prevention Week Council members representing 37 national organizations coordinate events each year to raise awareness of childhood poisonings and to encourage preventative steps that all Americans can take to protect the lives of our children.

The theme of this year's National Poison Prevention Week, "Children Act Fast . . . So Do Poisons!" reminds parents that they always must be watchful when household chemicals or drugs are stored and used. Many incidents occur when adults are using a product and are distracted for only a brief time. Unfortunately, it only takes a moment for a small child to grab and swallow something that could be poisonous. To guard against these accidents, we must keep medicines and household chemicals locked up, out of sight and reach of young children at all times. The Consumer Product Safety Commission requires child-resistant packaging for certain toxic medicines and chemicals, but it is vital we recognize that the packaging is not "child-proof," and must be monitored with great care.

When poisoning is suspected, individuals should immediately call the national toll-free number, 1-800-222-1222 to speak to the nearest poison control center. This telephone number and local poison control centers are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and can provide life-saving emergency advice. Regional Poison Control Centers in the United States provide information on recommended treatment for the ingestion of household products and medicines, and parents and those responsible for taking care of children are encouraged to keep the national toll-free number on their telephones. In cases of an emergency, callers should remain calm and provide the Poison Control Center expert with essential information about the victim's age, weight, existing health conditions, and details about the substance that was inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed by the victim. Through our vigilance, we can work together to help stop child poisonings and give every child an opportunity for a bright future.

more

(OVER)

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

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim March 16 through 22, 2003, as National Poison Prevention Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week by participating in appropriate ceremonies and activities and by learning how to prevent poisonings among children.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 17, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

On the 2003 Report of the Social Security Trustees

I commend the Social Security Board of Trustees for their hard work on their annual report.

As in last year's report, the Trustees confirmed that benefits for today's seniors are safe and secure. Promises made can and will be kept. The Trustees also once again have delivered a sobering message -- Social Security, in its present form, is unsustainable for the long term. I share the Trustees' view that we need to explore new ways to ensure that Social Security remains strong and financially secure for America's children and grandchildren.

I am encouraged by the unprecedented level of bipartisan interest in Social Security modernization. Many comprehensive proposals have been put forward to strengthen Social Security for the long term. Although these proposals differ in details, they are consistent in showing that if we give workers the opportunity to invest a portion of their wages in personal accounts, Social Security will be able to offer higher benefits than would otherwise be the case.

To repeat what I told Congress in the State of the Union address this year: "As we continue to work together to keep Social Security strong and reliable, we must offer younger workers a chance to invest in retirement accounts that they will control and they will own."

Social Security protects beneficiaries with disabilities, retirees, widows, and widowers. It also affects the lives of millions of taxpaying workers, the beneficiaries of tomorrow. As the report makes clear, Social Security faces long term problems that demand bipartisan solutions.

I hope that Members of Congress will join with the Social Security Administration and other interested parties in a national dialogue about how best to strengthen and protect Social Security. I look forward to working with Congress to see that Social Security remains sound and strong for today's and tomorrow's retirees.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 17, 2003

I send greetings to those celebrating St. Patrick's Day.

On this day, we honor the life of Patrick, patron saint of Ireland, and celebrate the rich history of the Emerald Isle. St. Patrick escaped from slavery and dedicated his life to helping others through his words and actions. His example of courage, determination, and faith captured the hearts of the Irish and continues to inspire countless people around the world.

In the United States, this day gives us an opportunity to recognize the vital contributions of Irish Americans. Throughout our history, America has welcomed millions of Irish immigrants to our country. These individuals have transformed our national identity and strengthened our families, our communities, and our national character.

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

Laura joins me in sending our best wishes for a happy St. Patrick's Day.

GEORGE W. BUSH

###

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 17, 2003

PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 2003

Intown Travel Pool

Wires: AP, Reuters, Bloomberg

Wire Photos: AP, Reuters, AFP

TV Corr & Crew: FOX

Print: Boston Globe

Radio: AP

Mag Photo: Time

Independent Pool: AP

8:00 am INTOWN TRAVEL POOL gathers in Brady Press Briefing Room

NO PUBLIC EVENTS

Briefing Schedule:

9:45 am Gaggle by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room

12:15 pm Briefing by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room

###

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 18, 2003

PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 2003

Intown Travel Pool

Wires: AP, Reuters, Bloomberg

Wire Photos: AP, Reuters, AFP

TV Corr & Crew: ABC

Print: Chicago Tribune

Radio: Bloomberg

Mag Photo: US News

Independent Pool: AP

8:00 am INTOWN TRAVEL POOL gathers in Brady Press Briefing Room

NO PUBLIC EVENTS

Briefing Schedule:

9:45 am Gaggle by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room

12:15 pm Briefing by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 18, 2003

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY: A NATIONAL DAY OF CELEBRATION
OF GREEK AND AMERICAN DEMOCRACY, 2003

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

After nearly 400 years of rule by the Ottomans, Greece declared its independence on March 25, 1821. Long before that, ancient Athenians created a Greek culture that valued human liberty and dignity, and modern Greeks have demonstrated that preserving freedom is a powerful motivating force. Today, on Greek Independence Day, we recognize the ancient Greek influence in framing our own Constitution and celebrate the Greek-American heritage that continues to strengthen our communities and enrich our society.

Bound by history, mutual respect, and common ideals, America and Greece have been firm allies in the great struggles for liberty. Our countries fought together in every major twentieth-century war, and today, we remain united in the war against terror that threatens the future of every nation. We are working together to achieve peace and prosperity in the Balkans and southeastern Mediterranean. As the current president of the European Union, Greece is also playing a critical role in our efforts to confront many other global problems that affect our nations and our world.

Our commitment to the friendship between our two nations has grown from strong bonds of tradition and shared fundamental values. On Greek Independence Day, I encourage all Americans to recognize the countless contributions Greek Americans have made to our country. Embodying the independence and creativity that have made our country strong, their proud history is a source of inspiration for our Nation and our 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 25, 2003, as Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy. I call upon all the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of March, 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

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 19, 2003

PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 2003

Intown Travel Pool

Wires: AP, Reuters, Bloomberg

Wire Photos: AP, Reuters, AFP

TV Corr & Crew: CBS

Print: Christian Science Monitor

Radio: CBS

Mag Photo: Newsweek

Independent Pool: AP

8:00 am INTOWN TRAVEL POOL gathers in Brady Press Briefing Room

6:00 pm THE PRESIDENT meets with the President of Cameroon
Oval Office, The White House
STILLS AT TOP

Briefing Schedule:

9:45 am: Gaggle by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room

12:30 pm: Briefing by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room

###

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 19, 2003

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I am providing a 6-month report prepared by my Administration on the national emergency with respect to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) that was declared in Executive Order 12865 of September 26, 1993.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 19, 2003.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 19, 2003

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am pleased to transmit herewith a report prepared by my Administration on the participation of the United States in the United Nations and its affiliated agencies during the calendar year 2001. The report is required by the United Nations Participation Act (Public Law 264, 79th Congress).

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 19, 2003.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 19, 2003

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In accordance with section 5 of the Oceans Act of 2000 (33 U.S.C. 857-19), I transmit herewith the first biennial Federal Ocean and Coastal Activities Report as prepared by my Administration.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 19, 2003.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 19, 2003

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE:

Eric M. Javits, of New York, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as United States Representative to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

Pamela J. H. Slutz, of Texas, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Mongolia.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 19, 2003

PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 2003

Intown Travel Pool

Wires: AP, Reuters, Bloomberg

Wire Photos: AP, Reuters, AFP

TV Corr & Crew: CBS

Print: Christian Science Monitor

Radio: CBS

Mag Photo: Newsweek

Independent Pool: AP

8:00 am INTOWN TRAVEL POOL gathers in Brady Press Briefing Room

6:00 pm THE PRESIDENT meets with the President of Cameroon
Oval Office, The White House
POOL AT TOP

Briefing Schedule:

9:45 am: Gaggle by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room

12:30 pm: Briefing by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room

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Q The report that came with -- the seven-page report, one of the points it makes in trying to make the case that moving against Saddam would help the war on terrorism is that detained Iraqis could help identify terrorists living in the United States. I'm assuming, first of all, by "detained," we're talking about folks who have been captured in the war. Is that correct?

And, secondly, what evidence do we have, what reason do we have to believe that detained Iraqis would be able to point us to suspects living in this country?

Q: -- for this provision is, is making the argument, as required by the resolution, that a movement against Iraq would help on the war against terrorism. In that section the claim was made that it would help identify terrorists here. If you could provide some guidance as to how we can make that claim.

A: The law requires the President to confirm to Congress that a war with Iraq would not hinder our ability to execute the war on terror. If we do go to war with Iraq, it would be entirely consistent with the War on Terror. According the report sent to Congress last night, "Iraq has a long history of supporting terrorism, and continues to be a safe haven, transit point, and operational node for groups and individuals who direct violence against the United States and our allies." The report goes on to say that, "Change in the current Iraqi regime would eliminate an important source of support for international terrorist activities."

In response to the question about Iraqi detainees specifically: Further intelligence gathering to assist with the War on Terror may result from a war. The report states that, "It would likely also assist efforts to disrupt terrorist networks and capture terrorists around the globe. United States Government personnel operating in Iraq **may** discover information through Iraqi government documents and interviews with detained Iraqi officials that would identify individuals currently in the United States and abroad who are linked to terrorist organizations."

(See page 6 of the Report to Congress.)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 19, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

Meeting with Cameroonian President Paul Biya

President Bush will welcome President Paul Biya of Cameroon to the White House for a meeting and dinner on Thursday, March 20, 2003. President Bush looks forward to discussing issues affecting the common interests of the United States and Cameroon, particularly the strengthening of our bilateral relations, regional stability, trade and development efforts, and combating HIV/AIDS.

#

Report In Connection With Presidential Determination Under Public Law 107-243

This report summarizes diplomatic and other peaceful means pursued by the United States, working for more than a dozen years with cooperating foreign countries and international organizations such as the United Nations, in an intensive effort (1) to protect the national security of the United States, as well as the security of other countries, against the continuing threat posed by Iraqi development and use of weapons of mass destruction, and (2) to obtain Iraqi compliance with all relevant United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions regarding Iraq. Because of the intransigence and defiance of the Iraqi regime, further continuation of these efforts will neither adequately protect the national security of the United States against the continuing threat posed by Iraq nor likely lead to enforcement of all relevant UNSC resolutions regarding Iraq.

This report also explains that a determination to use force against Iraq is fully consistent with the United States and other countries continuing to take the necessary actions against international terrorists and terrorist organizations, including those nations, organizations, or persons who planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001. Indeed, as Congress found when it passed the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107-243), Iraq continues to harbor and aid international terrorists and terrorist organizations, including organizations that threaten the safety of United States citizens. The use of military force to remove the Iraqi regime is therefore not only consistent with, but is a vital part of, the international war on terrorism.

This document is summary in form rather than a comprehensive and definitive rendition of actions taken and related factual data that would constitute a complete historical record. This document should be considered in light of the information that has been, and will be, furnished to Congress, including the periodic reports consistent with the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution (Public Law 102-1) and the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107-243).

1. The Gulf War and Conditions of the Cease-Fire

On August 2, 1990, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq initiated the brutal and unprovoked invasion and occupation of Kuwait. The United States and many foreign governments, working together and through the UN, sought by diplomatic and other peaceful means to compel Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait and to establish international peace and security in the region.

President George H.W. Bush's letter transmitted to Congress on January 16, 1991, was accompanied by a report that catalogued the extensive diplomatic, economic, and other peaceful means pursued by the United States to achieve U.S. and UNSC objectives. It details adoption by the UNSC of a dozen resolutions, from Resolution 660 of August 2, 1990, demanding that Iraq withdraw from Kuwait, to Resolution 678 on November 29, 1990, authorizing member states to use all necessary means to "implement Resolution 660," to implement "all subsequent relevant resolutions," and "to restore international peace and security in the area."

Despite extraordinary and concerted efforts by the United States, other countries, and international organizations through diplomacy, multilateral economic sanctions, and other peaceful means to bring about Iraqi compliance with UNSC resolutions, and even after the UN

and the United States explicitly informed Iraq that its failure to comply with UNSC resolutions would result in the use of armed force to eject Iraqi forces from Kuwait, Saddam Hussein's regime remained intransigent. The President ordered the U.S. armed forces, working in a coalition with the armed forces of other cooperating countries, to liberate Kuwait. The coalition forces promptly drove Iraqi forces out of Kuwait, set Kuwait free, and moved into southern Iraq.

On April 3, 1991, the UNSC adopted Resolution 687, which established conditions for a cease-fire to suspend hostilities. Among other requirements, UNSCR 687 required Iraq to (1) destroy its chemical and biological weapons and ballistic missiles with ranges greater than 150 km; (2) not use, develop, construct, or acquire biological, chemical, or nuclear weapons and their delivery systems; (3) submit to international inspections to verify compliance; and (4) not commit or support any act of international terrorism or allow others who commit such acts to operate in Iraqi territory. On April 6, 1991, Iraq communicated to the UNSC its acceptance of the conditions for the cease-fire.

2. Iraq's Breach of the Cease-Fire Conditions: Threats to Peace and Security

Since almost the moment it agreed to the conditions of the cease-fire, Iraq has committed repeated and escalating breaches of those conditions. Throughout the first seven years that Iraq accepted inspections, it repeatedly obstructed access to sites designated by the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). On two occasions, in 1993 and 1998, Iraq's refusal to comply with its international obligations under the cease-fire led to military action by coalition forces. In 1998, under threat of "severest consequences," Iraq signed a Memorandum of Understanding pledging full cooperation with UNSCOM and IAEA and "immediate, unconditional and unrestricted" access for their inspections. In a matter of months, however, the Iraqi regime suspended cooperation, in part as an effort to condition compliance on the lifting of oil sanctions; it ultimately ceased all cooperation, causing the inspectors to leave the country.

On December 17, 1999, after a year with no inspections in Iraq, the UNSC established the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) as a successor to UNSCOM, to address unresolved disarmament issues and verify Iraqi compliance with the disarmament required by UNSCR 687 and related resolutions. Iraq refused to allow inspectors to return for yet another three years.

3. Recent Diplomatic and Other Peaceful Means Rejected by Iraq

On September 12, 2002, the President addressed the United Nations General Assembly on Iraq. He challenged the United Nations to act decisively to deal with Iraq's systematic twelve-year defiance and to compel Iraq's disarmament of the weapons of mass destruction and delivery systems that continue to threaten international peace and security. The White House background paper, "A Decade of Deception and Defiance: Saddam Hussein's Defiance of the United Nations" (September 12, 2002), summarizes Iraq's actions as of the time the President initiated intensified efforts to enforce all relevant UN Resolutions and demonstrates the failure of diplomacy to affect Iraq's conduct:

For more than a decade, Saddam Hussein has deceived and defied the will and resolutions of the United Nations Security Council by, among other things: continuing to seek and develop

chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, and prohibited long-range missiles; brutalizing the Iraqi people, including committing gross human rights violations and crimes against humanity; supporting international terrorism; refusing to release or account for prisoners of war and other missing individuals from the Gulf War era; refusing to return stolen Kuwaiti property; and working to circumvent the UN's economic sanctions.

The President also summarized Iraq's response to a decade of diplomatic efforts and its breach of the cease-fire conditions on October 7, 2002, in an address in Cincinnati, Ohio:

Eleven years ago, as a condition for ending the Persian Gulf War, the Iraqi regime was required to destroy its weapons of mass destruction, to cease all development of such weapons, and to stop all support for terrorist groups. The Iraqi regime has violated all of those obligations. It possesses and produces chemical and biological weapons. It is seeking nuclear weapons. It has given shelter and support to terrorism, and practices terror against its own people. The entire world has witnessed Iraq's eleven-year history of defiance, deception and bad faith.

In response to the President's challenge of September 12, 2002, and after intensive negotiation and diplomacy, the UNSC unanimously adopted UNSCR 1441 on November 8, 2002. The UNSC declared that Iraq "has been and remains in material breach" of its disarmament obligations, but chose to afford Iraq one "final opportunity" to comply. The UNSC again placed the burden on Iraq to comply and disarm and not on the inspectors to try to find what Iraq is concealing. The UNSC made clear that any false statements or omissions in declarations and any failure by Iraq to comply with UNSCR 1441 would constitute a further material breach of Iraq's obligations. Rather than seizing this final opportunity for a peaceful solution by giving full and immediate cooperation, the Hussein regime responded with renewed defiance and deception.

For example, while UNSCR 1441 required that Iraq provide a "currently accurate, full and complete" declaration of all aspects of its weapons of mass destruction ("WMD") and delivery programs, Iraq's Declaration of December 7, 2002, failed to comply with that requirement. The 12,000-page document that Iraq provided was little more than a restatement of old and discredited material. It was incomplete, inaccurate, and composed mostly of recycled information that failed to address any of the outstanding disarmament questions inspectors had previously identified.

In addition, since the passage of UNSCR 1441, Iraq has failed to cooperate fully with inspectors. It delayed until two-and-a-half months after the resumption of inspections UNMOVIC's use of aerial surveillance flights; failed to provide private access to officials for interview by inspectors; intimidated witnesses with threats; undertook massive efforts to deceive and defeat inspectors, including cleanup and transshipment activities at nearly 30 sites; failed to provide numerous documents requested by UNMOVIC; repeatedly provided incomplete or outdated listings of its WMD personnel; and hid documents in homes, including over 2000 pages of Iraqi documents regarding past uranium enrichment programs. In a report dated March 6, 2003, UNMOVIC described over 600 instances in which Iraq had failed to declare fully activities related to its chemical, biological, or missile procurements.

Dr. Hans Blix, Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC, reported to the UNSC on January 27, 2003 that "Iraq appears not to have come to a genuine acceptance, not even today, of the disarmament which was demanded of it." Dr. Mohamed El Baradei, Director General of the IAEA, reported that Iraq's declaration of December 7 "did not provide any new information relevant to certain questions that have been outstanding since 1998." Both demonstrated that there was no evidence that Iraq had decided to comply with disarmament obligations. Diplomatic efforts have not affected Iraq's conduct positively. Any temporary changes in Iraq's approach that have occurred over the years have been in response to the threat of use of force.

On February 5, 2003, the Secretary of State delivered a comprehensive presentation to the UNSC using declassified information, including human intelligence reports, communications intercepts and overhead imagery, which demonstrated Iraq's ongoing efforts to pursue WMD programs and conceal them from UN inspectors. The Secretary of State updated that presentation one month later by detailing intelligence reports on continuing efforts by Iraq to maintain and conceal proscribed materials.

Despite the continued resistance by Iraq, the United States has continued to use diplomatic and other peaceful means to achieve complete and total disarmament that would adequately protect the national security of the United States from the threat posed by Iraq and which is required by all relevant UNSC resolutions. On March 7, 2003, the United States, United Kingdom, and Spain presented a draft resolution that would have established for Iraq a March 17 deadline to cooperate fully with disarmament demands. Since the adoption of UNSCR 1441 in November 2002, there have been numerous calls and meetings by President Bush and the Secretary of State with other world leaders to try to find a diplomatic or other peaceful way to disarm Iraq. On March 13, 2003, the U.S. Ambassador to the UN asked for members of the UNSC to consider seriously a British proposal to establish six benchmarks that would be used to measure whether or not the regime in Iraq is coming into full, immediate, and unconditional compliance with the pertinent UN resolutions. On March 16, 2003, the President traveled to the Azores to meet with Portuguese Prime Minister Jose Manuel Durao Barroso, British Prime Minister Tony Blair, and Spanish Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar to assess the situation and confirm that diplomatic and other peaceful means have been attempted to achieve Iraqi compliance with all relevant UNSC resolutions. Despite these diplomatic and peaceful efforts, Iraq remains in breach of relevant UNSC resolutions and a threat to the United States and other countries. Further diplomatic efforts were suspended reluctantly after, as the President observed on March 17, "some permanent members of the Security Council ha[d] publicly announced they will veto any resolution that compels the disarmament of Iraq."

The lesson learned after twelve years of Iraqi defiance is that the appearance of progress on process is meaningless – what is necessary is immediate, active, and unconditional cooperation in the complete disarmament of Iraq's prohibited weapons. As a result of its repeated failure to cooperate with efforts aimed at actual disarmament, Iraq has retained weapons of mass destruction that it agreed, as an essential condition of the cease-fire in 1991, not to develop or possess. The Secretary of State's February 5, 2003, presentation cited examples, such as Iraq's biological weapons based on anthrax and botulinum toxin, chemical weapons based on mustard and nerve agents, proscribed missiles and unmanned aerial vehicles to deliver weapons of mass destruction, and mobile biological weapons factories. The Secretary of State also discussed with the Security Council Saddam Hussein's efforts to reconstitute Iraq's nuclear weapons program.

The dangers posed by Iraq's weapons of mass destruction and long-range missiles are clear. Saddam Hussein has already used such weapons, repeatedly. He used them against Iranian troops in the 1980s. He used ballistic missiles against civilians during the Gulf War, firing Scud missiles into Israel and Saudi Arabia. He used chemical weapons against the Iraqi people in Northern Iraq. As Congress stated in 1998 in Public Law 105-235, "Iraq's continuing weapons of mass destruction programs threaten vital United States interests and international peace and security." Congress concluded in Public Law 105-338 that "[i]t should be the policy of the United States to support efforts to remove the regime headed by Saddam Hussein from power in Iraq and to promote the emergence of a democratic government to replace that regime."

In addition, Congress stated in the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107-243), that:

Iraq both poses a continuing threat to the national security of the United States and international peace and security in the Persian Gulf region and remains in material and unacceptable breach of its international obligations by, among other things, continuing to possess and develop a significant chemical and biological weapons capability, actively seeking a nuclear weapons capability, and supporting and harboring terrorist organizations.

Nothing that has occurred in the past twelve years, the past twelve months, the past twelve weeks, or the past twelve days provides any basis for concluding that further diplomatic or other peaceful means will adequately protect the national security of the United States from the continuing threat posed by Iraq or are likely to lead to enforcement of all relevant UNSC resolutions regarding Iraq and the restoration of peace and security in the area.

As the President stated on March 17, "[t]he Iraqi regime has used diplomacy as a ploy to gain time and advantage." Further delay in taking action against Iraq will only serve to give Saddam Hussein's regime additional time to further develop WMD to use against the United States, its citizens, and its allies. The United States and the UN have long demanded immediate, active, and unconditional cooperation by Iraq in the disarmament of its weapons of mass destruction. There is no reason to believe that Iraq will disarm, and cooperate with inspections to verify such disarmament, if the U.S. and the UN employ only diplomacy and other peaceful means.

4. Use of Force Against Iraq is Consistent with the War on Terror

In Public Law 107-243, Congress made a number of findings concerning Iraq's support for international terrorism. Among other things, Congress determined that:

- Members of al Qaida, an organization bearing responsibility for attacks on the United States, its citizens, and interests, including the attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, are known to be in Iraq.
- Iraq continues to aid and harbor other international terrorist organizations, including organizations that threaten the lives and safety of United States citizens.
- It is in the national security interests of the United States and in furtherance of the war on terrorism that all relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions be enforced, including through the use of force if necessary.

In addition, the Secretary of State's address to the UN on February 5, 2003 revealed a terrorist training area in northeastern Iraq with ties to Iraqi intelligence and activities of al Qaida affiliates in Baghdad. Public reports indicate that Iraq is currently harboring senior members of a terrorist network led by Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, a close al Qaida associate. In addition, Iraq has provided training in document forgery and explosives to al Qaida. Other terrorist groups have been supported by Iraq over past years.

Iraq has a long history of supporting terrorism, and continues to be a safe haven, transit point, and operational node for groups and individuals who direct violence against the United States and our allies. These actions violate Iraq's obligations under the UNSCR 687 cease-fire not to commit or support any act of international terrorism or allow others who commit such acts to operate in Iraqi territory. Iraq has also failed to comply with its cease-fire obligations to disarm and submit to international inspections to verify compliance. In light of these Iraqi activities, the use of force by the United States and other countries against the current Iraqi regime is fully consistent with – indeed, it is an integral part of – the war against international terrorists and terrorist organizations.

Both because Iraq harbors terrorists and because Iraq could share weapons of mass destruction with terrorists who seek them for use against the United States, the use of force to bring Iraq into compliance with its obligations under UNSC resolutions would be a significant contribution to the war on terrorists of global reach. A change in the current Iraqi regime would eliminate an important source of support for international terrorist activities. It would likely also assist efforts to disrupt terrorist networks and capture terrorists around the globe. United States Government personnel operating in Iraq may discover information through Iraqi government documents and interviews with detained Iraqi officials that would identify individuals currently in the United States and abroad who are linked to terrorist organizations.

The use of force against Iraq will directly advance the war on terror, and will be consistent with continuing efforts against international terrorists residing and operating elsewhere in the world. The U.S. armed forces remain engaged in key areas around the world in the prosecution of the war on terrorism. The necessary preparations for and conduct of military operations in Iraq have not diminished the resolve, capability, or activities of the United States to pursue international terrorists to protect our homeland. Nor will the use of military force against Iraq distract civilian departments and agencies of the United States Government from continuing aggressive efforts in combating terrorism, or divert resources from the overall world-wide counter-terrorism effort. Current counter-terrorism investigations and activities will continue during any military conflict, and winning the war on terrorism will remain the top priority for our Government.

Indeed, the United States has made significant progress on other fronts in the war on terror even while Iraq and its threat to the United States and other countries have been a focus of concern. Since November 2002, when deployments of forces to the Gulf were substantially increased, the United States, in cooperation with our allies, has arrested or captured several terrorists and frustrated several terrorist plots. For example, on March 1, 2003, Khalid Shaikh Mohammed was captured in Rawalpindi, Pakistan by Pakistani authorities, with U.S. cooperation. The capture of Sheikh Mohammed, the al Qaida "mastermind" of the September 11th attacks and Usama Bin Laden's senior terrorist attack planner, is a severe blow to al Qaida that will destabilize the terrorist network worldwide. This and other successes make clear that the United

States Government remains focused on the war on terror, and that use of force in Iraq is fully consistent with continuing to take necessary actions against terrorists and terrorist organizations.

5. Conclusion

In the circumstances described above, the President of the United States has the authority – indeed, given the dangers involved, the duty – to use force against Iraq to protect the security of the American people and to compel compliance with UNSC resolutions.

The President has full authority to use the armed forces in Iraq under the U.S. Constitution, including his authority as Commander in Chief of the U.S. armed forces. This authority is supported by explicit statutory authorizations contained in the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution (Public Law 102-1) and the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107-243).

In addition, U.S. action is consistent with the UN Charter. The UNSC, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, provided that member states, including the United States, have the right to use force in Iraq to maintain or restore international peace and security. The Council authorized the use of force in UNSCR 678 with respect to Iraq in 1990. This resolution – on which the United States has relied continuously and with the full knowledge of the UNSC to use force in 1993, 1996, and 1998 and to enforce the no-fly zones – remains in effect today. In UNSCR 1441, the UNSC unanimously decided again that Iraq has been and remains in material breach of its obligations under relevant resolutions and would face serious consequences if it failed immediately to disarm. And, of course, based on existing facts, including the nature and type of the threat posed by Iraq, the United States may always proceed in the exercise of its inherent right of self defense, recognized in Article 51 of the UN Charter.

Accordingly, the United States has clear authority to use military force against Iraq to assure its national security and to compel Iraq's compliance with applicable UNSC resolutions.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 20, 2003

I send greetings to Iranian Americans observing Nowruz.

During Nowruz, people of Iranian descent celebrate the arrival of spring, a season of rebirth. This joyous occasion provides an opportunity for Persians to cherish their rich heritage and enjoy the company of family and friends in anticipation of happiness and blessings in the year ahead.

This year's observance comes during a challenging time for our Nation and the world. As the international community works to face great challenges and embrace important opportunities, America remains committed to peace, justice, and opportunity for all people. Throughout this time of renewal, we remain dedicated to bringing hope and freedom to troubled regions around the world.

Laura joins me in sending our best wishes for a joyous celebration to you, your families, and your relatives and friends in Iran.

GEORGE W. BUSH

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 20, 2003

President George W. Bush today announced his intention to nominate two individuals and appoint one individual to serve in his administration:

The President intends to nominate Frank Libutti of New York, to be Under Secretary for Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection, Department of Homeland Security. Mr. Libutti currently serves as the New York City Police Department's Deputy Commissioner of Counter Terrorism. He previously served as Special Assistant for Homeland Security at the Department of Defense. A retired Lieutenant General in the United States Marine Corps, he was honored with several personal decorations during his 35-year military career. His honors include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star Medal, the Defense Superior Service Medal, as well as a Purple Heart. Mr. Libutti is a graduate of The Citadel.

The President intends to nominate John E. Buchanan of Oregon, to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board for the remainder of a five-year term expiring December 6, 2006. Mr. Buchanan currently serves as the Executive Director of the Portland Art Museum. Previously, he served as the Director of the Dixon Gallery and Gardens, and as Executive Director of the Lakeview Museum of Arts and Sciences. Mr. Buchanan graduated from the University of the South and earned his master's degree from Vanderbilt University.

The President intends to appoint William Batoff of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the Advisory Committee to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (Public), for a three-year term expiring February 19, 2006. Mr. Batoff currently serves as President of Batoff Associates. He received his A.S. from the Pennsylvania Institute of Technology.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 20, 2003

March 20, 2003

Presidential Determination
No. 2003-17

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the
Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as
Amended

Pursuant to section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(1), I hereby determine that it is important to the national interest that up to \$22 million be made available from the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund to meet unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs that are anticipated in the event of a future humanitarian emergency in the Middle East, to include contingency planning for such needs. Such an emergency may arise if it becomes necessary for the United States and other nations to use military force to disarm the Iraqi regime of its weapons of mass destruction. These funds may be used, as appropriate, to provide contributions to international, governmental, and nongovernmental organizations, as well as for administrative expenses to manage this response by the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration.

You are authorized and directed to inform the appropriate committees of the Congress of this determination and the obligation of funds under this authority, and to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

GEORGE W. BUSH

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 20, 2003

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT
TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AND THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE

March 20, 2003

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

On September 24, 2001, I reported the deployment of various combat-equipped and combat support forces to a number of locations in the Central and Pacific Command areas of operation. On October 9, 2001, I reported the beginning of combat action in Afghanistan against terrorists and their Taliban supporters. In my reports to the Congress of March 20 and September 20, 2002, I provided supplemental information on the deployment of combat-equipped and combat support forces to a number of foreign nations in the Central and Pacific Command areas of operations and other areas. As a part of my efforts to keep the Congress informed, I am reporting further on United States efforts in the global war on terrorism.

Our efforts in Afghanistan have met with success, but as I have stated in my previous reports, the U.S. campaign against terrorism will be lengthy. To date, U.S. Armed Forces, with the assistance of numerous coalition partners, have executed a superb campaign to eliminate the primary source of support to the terrorists who viciously attacked our Nation on September 11, 2001. The heart of al-Qaida's training capability has been seriously degraded. The Taliban's ability to brutalize the Afghan people and to harbor and support terrorists has been virtually eliminated. Pockets of al-Qaida and Taliban forces remain a threat to U.S. and coalition forces and to the Afghan government. What is left of both the Taliban and the al-Qaida fighters is being pursued actively and engaged by U.S. and coalition forces. Additionally, training missions and combat operations with Pakistani special forces are ongoing near the Afghan/Pakistan border.

Due to our success in Afghanistan, we have detained hundreds of al-Qaida and Taliban fighters who are believed to pose a continuing threat to the United States and its interests. The combat-equipped and combat support forces deployed to Naval Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, in the Southern Command area of operations since January 2002, continue to conduct secure detention operations. We currently hold more than 600 enemy combatants at Guantanamo Bay. All are being treated humanely and, to the extent appropriate and consistent with military necessity, in a manner consistent with the principles of the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

In furtherance of our worldwide efforts against terrorists who pose a continuing and imminent threat to the United States, our friends and allies, and our forces abroad, we continue operations in other areas around the globe. Our relationship with the Government and Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP)

more

(OVER)

developed and matured throughout 2002. Last year's actions from February to July 2002 on Basilan Island, with AFP in command and with U.S. forces in a support role, helped to drive hundreds of Abu Sayyaf Group terrorists from the island, restoring order and reestablishing government services. To ensure that the AFP has the skills to fight terrorism over the long term, we have a robust security assistance training program and a variety of exercises that will provide the AFP much needed counter-terrorism training and equipment. There are approximately 300 combat-equipped and combat support U.S. military personnel working with the AFP and U.S. forces continue to plan with the AFP for possible future activities. Continued U.S. support is warranted as the Government of the Philippines has provided unwavering support in the global war on terrorism.

Additionally, we continue to conduct maritime interception operations on the high seas in the Central and European Command areas of responsibility to prevent the movement, arming, or financing of international terrorists who pose a continuing threat to the United States.

Combat-equipped and combat support forces also have been deployed to Georgia and Yemen to assist the armed forces of those countries in enhancing their counter-terrorism capabilities, including by training and equipping their armed forces. Similar U.S. forces have deployed to Djibouti to command and control operations and other activities as necessary against al-Qaida and other international terrorists in the Horn of Africa region. These activities include providing oversight for urban and maritime counter-terrorism training with the Yemen special operations forces. We continue to assess options for working with other nations to assist them in this respect.

I have taken these actions pursuant to my constitutional authority to conduct U.S. foreign relations and as Commander in Chief and Chief Executive. In addition, these actions are consistent with Public Law 107-40. As I stated in my previous reports, it is not possible to know at this time either the duration of combat operations or the scope and duration of the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces necessary to counter the terrorist threat to the United States. I will direct additional measures as necessary to exercise our right to self-defense and to protect U.S. citizens and interests. Such measures may include short notice deployments of special operations and other forces for sensitive operations in various locations throughout the world.

I am providing this report as part of my efforts to keep the Congress informed, consistent with the War Powers Resolution and Public Law 107-40. Officials of my Administration and I have been communicating regularly with the leadership and other Members of Congress, and we will continue to do so. I appreciate the continuing support of the Congress in our efforts to protect the security of the United States of America and its citizens, civilian and military, here and abroad.

Sincerely,

GEORGE W. BUSH

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THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 20, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President today declared an emergency exists in the State of Delaware and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in the area struck by record/near record snow on February 14-19, 2003.

The President's action makes Federal funding available to the State and eligible local governments in the counties of Kent, New Castle, and Sussex.

Assistance is available to State and eligible local governments on a cost-sharing basis for emergency protective measures that were undertaken to save lives and protect public health, safety and property over a 48-hour period.

Representing FEMA, Michael D. Brown, Acting Under Secretary for Emergency Preparedness and Response, named Thomas Davies as the Federal Coordinating Officer for Federal recovery operations in the affected area.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FEMA (202) 646-4600.

THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 20, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President today declared a major disaster exists in the State of Tennessee and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in the area struck by severe storms and flooding on February 14-26, 2003.

Federal funding is available to State and eligible local governments on a cost-sharing basis for the repair or replacement of public facilities damaged by the severe storms and flooding in the counties of Anderson, Bledsoe, Campbell, Cannon, Carter, Claiborne, Cumberland, Decatur, Fentress, Grainger, Hancock, Houston, Humphreys, Jackson, Johnson, Lewis, Loudon, Marion, Meigs, Rhea, Roane, Scott, Sequatchie, Stewart, Union and Van Buren.

Federal funding is also available on a cost-share basis for hazard mitigation measures.

Representing the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Michael D. Brown, Acting Under Secretary for Emergency Preparedness and Response, Department of Homeland Security, named Charles M. Butler as the Federal Coordinating Officer for Federal recovery operations in the affected area.

The Agency said that damage surveys are continuing in other areas, and additional counties may be added for assistance after the assessments are completed.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FEMA (202) 646-4600.

THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 20, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President today declared an emergency exists in the State of New Jersey and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in the area struck by the record/near record snow on February 16-17, 2003.

The President's action makes Federal funding available to the State and eligible local governments in the counties of Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren.

Assistance is available to State and eligible local governments on a cost-sharing basis for emergency protective measures that were undertaken to save lives to protect public health, safety and property over a 48-hour period.

Representing the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Michael D. Brown, Acting Under Secretary for Emergency Preparedness and Response, Department of Homeland Security, named Peter Martinasco as the Federal Coordinating Officer for Federal recovery operations in the affected area.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FEMA (202) 646-4600.

Q: Who are the members of the Coalition?

A: The current members of the Coalition for the Immediate Disarmament of Iraq are posted at www.whitehouse.gov/coalition

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 20, 2003

PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 2003

Intown Travel Pool

Wires: AP, Reuters, Bloomberg

Wire Photos: AP, Reuters, AFP

TV Corr & Crew: CNN

Print: Columbus Dispatch

Radio: NPR

Mag Photo: Time

Independent Pool: AP

8:00 am INTOWN TRAVEL POOL gathers in Brady Press Briefing Room

1:30 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush depart The White House via Marine One en route Camp David

Briefing Schedule:

9:45 am: Gaggle by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room

12:15 pm: Briefing by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 20, 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) (IEEPA), and section 301 of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1631, I hereby report that I have taken additional steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12722 of August 2, 1990, by exercising my statutory authority to confiscate and vest certain property of the Government of Iraq and its agencies, instrumentalities, or controlled entities.

Consistent with section 203(a)(1)(C) of IEEPA, 50 U.S.C. 1702(a)(1)(C), as added by section 106 of the USA PATRIOT ACT, Public Law 107-56, I have ordered that certain blocked funds held in the United States in accounts in the name of the Government of Iraq, the Central Bank of Iraq, Rafidain Bank, Rasheed Bank, or the State Organization for Marketing Oil are hereby confiscated and vested in the Department of the Treasury. I have made exceptions for any such funds that are subject to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations or the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, or that enjoy equivalent privileges and immunities under the laws of the United States, and are or have been used for diplomatic or consular purposes. In addition, such amounts that, as of the date of the order, are subject to post-judgment writs of execution or attachment in aid of execution of judgments pursuant to section 201 of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-297) are not being vested, provided that, upon satisfaction of the judgments on which such writs are based, any remainder of such excepted amounts shall, without further action, be confiscated and vested.

I have delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury authority to undertake all other action of the President and all functions of the President set forth in section 203(a)(1)(C) of IEEPA with respect to any and all property of the Government of Iraq, including its agencies, instrumentalities, or controlled entities, and to take additional steps, including the promulgation of rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order.

I am enclosing a copy of the Executive Order I have issued, which is effective immediately.

I have exercised these authorities in furtherance of Executive Orders 12722 and 12724 with respect to the unusual and extraordinary threat to our national security and foreign policy posed by the policies and actions of the Government of Iraq. I intend that such vested property should be used to assist the Iraqi people and to assist in the reconstruction of Iraq, and have determined that such use would be in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The power to vest assets of a foreign government with which the United States is engaged in armed hostilities is one that has been recognized for many decades. This power is being used here because it is clearly in the interests of the United States

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(OVER)

to have these funds available for use in rebuilding Iraq and launching that country on the path to speedy economic recovery. In addition, this authority is being invoked in a limited way, designed to minimize harm to third parties and to respect existing court orders as much as possible.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 20, 2003.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 20, 2003

EXECUTIVE ORDER

- - - - -

CONFISCATING AND VESTING CERTAIN IRAQI PROPERTY

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, and in order to take additional steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12722 of August 2, 1990,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, hereby determine that the United States and Iraq are engaged in armed hostilities, that it is in the interest of the United States to confiscate certain property of the Government of Iraq and its agencies, instrumentalities, or controlled entities, and that all right, title, and interest in any property so confiscated should vest in the Department of the Treasury. I intend that such vested property should be used to assist the Iraqi people and to assist in the reconstruction of Iraq, and determine that such use would be in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

I hereby order:

Section 1. All blocked funds held in the United States in accounts in the name of the Government of Iraq, the Central Bank of Iraq, Rafidain Bank, Rasheed Bank, or the State Organization for Marketing Oil are hereby confiscated and vested in the Department of the Treasury, except for the following:

(a) any such funds that are subject to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations or the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, or that enjoy equivalent privileges and immunities under the laws of the United States, and are or have been used for diplomatic or consular purposes, and

(b) any such amounts that as of the date of this order are subject to post-judgment writs of execution or attachment in aid of execution of judgments pursuant to section 201 of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-297), provided that, upon satisfaction of the judgments on which such writs are based, any remainder of such excepted amounts shall, by virtue of this order and without further action, be confiscated and vested.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to perform, without further approval, ratification, or other action of the President, all functions of the President set forth in section 203(a)(1)(C) of IEEPA with respect to any and all property of the Government of Iraq, including its agencies, instrumentalities, or controlled entities, and to take additional steps, including the promulgation of rules and regulations as

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may be necessary, to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate such functions in accordance with applicable law. The Secretary of the Treasury shall consult the Attorney General as appropriate in the implementation of this order.

Sec. 3. This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 20, 2003.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 21, 2003

PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR MONDAY, MARCH 22, 2003

Intown Travel Pool

Wires: AP, Reuters, Bloomberg

Wire Photos: AP, Reuters, AFP

TV Corr & Crew: ABC

Print: Dallas Morning News

Radio: VOA

Mag Photo: Time

Independent Pool: C-SPAN

8:00 am INTOWN TRAVEL POOL gathers in Brady Press Briefing Room

NO PUBLIC EVENTS

Briefing Schedule:

9:45 am: Gaggle by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room

2:30 pm: Briefing by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 21, 2003

President George W. Bush today announced his intention to nominate one individual and appoint 10 individuals to serve in his administration:

The President intends to nominate Karen P. Tandy of Virginia, to be Administrator of Drug Enforcement, Department of Justice. Ms. Tandy currently serves as Associate Deputy Attorney General and Director of the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDEF). Previously, she served as both Chief of Litigation in the Asset Forfeiture Office and as Deputy Chief for Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, at the Department of Justice. Earlier in her career she served as an Assistant United States Attorney in the Eastern District of Virginia and in the Western District of Washington, where she handled the prosecution of violent crime, complex drug cases, money laundering and forfeiture cases. She earned her bachelor's degree and her law degree from Texas Tech University.

The President intends to appoint Robert Bruce Korver of Texas, to be a Member of the Cultural Property Advisory Committee (International Sales Expert), for the remainder of a three-year term expiring April 25, 2003 and an additional term expiring April 25, 2006.

The President intends to appoint the following individuals to be Members of the Advisory Commission on Drug-Free Communities. The Commission advises the President through the Director of the National Drug Control Policy on matters related to the activities carried out under the Drug-Free Communities Support Program, including expanding the efforts of community anti-drug coalition activities to prevent and treat substance abuse among youth.

The President intends to appoint Judith A. Cushing of Oregon (State Organization), for the remainder of a three-year term expiring November 19, 2005.

The President intends to appoint Arthur Dean of Virginia (National Organization), for the remainder of a three-year term expiring November 19, 2003.

The President intends to appoint Dennis Griffith of California (National Organization), for the remainder of a three-year term expiring November 19, 2003.

The President intends to appoint Patricia J. Kempthorne of Idaho (Public), for the remainder of a three-year term expiring November 19, 2004.

The President intends to appoint Charles W. Larson, Jr. of Iowa (State Organization), for the remainder of a three-year term expiring November 19, 2004.

The President intends to appoint Ronald Luce of Texas (Public), for the remainder of a three-year term expiring November 19, 2004.

The President intends to appoint Flor Santalo-Sherbahn of Pennsylvania (State Organization), for the remainder of a three-year term expiring November 19, 2004.

The President intends to appoint Peggy Sapp of Florida (National Organization), for the remainder of a three-year term expiring November 19, 2004.

The President intends to appoint Loretta M. Wenger of Michigan (National Organization), for the remainder of a three-year term expiring November 19, 2004.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 21, 2003

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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FURTHER ADJUSTMENT OF CERTAIN RATES OF PAY

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order 13282 of December 31, 2002, is amended as follows:

Section 1. Section 3(c) of Executive Order 13282 is amended to read as follows:

"(c) Justices and judges (28 U.S.C. 5, 44(d), 135, 252, and 461(a), section 140 of Public Law 97-92, and Public Law 108-6) at Schedule 7."

Sec. 2. Section 5(a) of Executive Order 13282 is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Pursuant to section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, and in accordance with section 637 of Division J of Public Law 108-7, locality-based comparability payments shall be paid in accordance with Schedule 9 attached hereto and made a part hereof."

Sec. 3. Executive Order 13282 is amended by striking Schedules 7 and 9 attached thereto and inserting Schedules 7 and 9 attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Sec. 4. The amendments made by this order are effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 2003.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 21, 2003.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 21, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

As we engage in action to ensure freedom and security, it is imperative that we stay focused on important domestic priorities, including creating jobs and strengthening economic growth at home. With passage of the budget resolution, the House has spoken clearly that future economic growth and job creation requires passing the bold plan that I proposed. I commend the House for its timely action and look forward to working with Congress to ensure that we fund our priorities, enact policies to spur growth, and restrain spending.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 24, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President strongly condemns the cowardly attack that left 24 innocent men, women, and children dead in Shopian in Jammu and Kashmir on March 23. We extend our condolences to the injured and the families of the victims. The attack underscores the importance of the War on Terror and strengthens our resolve to work with friends and allies to fight terrorism at home and abroad.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 24, 2003

PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 2003

Intown Travel Pool

Wires: AP, Reuters, Bloomberg

Wire Photos: AP, Reuters, AFP

TV Corr & Crew: CBS

Print: Gannett News

Radio: ABC

Mag Photo: US News

Independent Pool: C-SPAN

8:00 am INTOWN TRAVEL POOL gathers in Brady Press Briefing Room

9:15 am THE PRESIDENT departs The White House en route the Pentagon
INTOWN TRAVEL POOL accompanies in the motorcade

9:25 am THE PRESIDENT arrives the Pentagon

10:40 am THE PRESIDENT makes remarks at the Pentagon
The Pentagon | Arlington, Virginia
POOL COVERAGE

11:00 am THE PRESIDENT departs the Pentagon en route The White House
INTOWN TRAVEL POOL accompanies in the motorcade

11:10 am THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

Briefing Schedule:

9:45 am: Gaggle by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room

2:30 pm: Briefing by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 24, 2003

PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 2003

Intown Travel Pool

Wires: AP, Reuters, Bloomberg

Wire Photos: AP, Reuters, AFP

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INTOWN TRAVEL POOL accompanies in the motorcade

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The Pentagon | Arlington, Virginia
POOL COVERAGE

11:00 am THE PRESIDENT departs the Pentagon en route The White House
INTOWN TRAVEL POOL accompanies in the motorcade

11:10 am THE PRESIDENT arrives The White House

Briefing Schedule:

There will be no gaggle

2:30 pm: Briefing by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 24, 2003

March 24, 2003

Presidential Determination
No. 2003-18

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: Assistance for Iraq

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 507 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2003, Division E of the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003 (Public Law 108-7), I hereby determine that the provision of assistance or other financing for Iraq is important to the national security interests of the United States. I hereby authorize the furnishing of this assistance or other financing.

You are hereby authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

GEORGE W. BUSH

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 24, 2003

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE:

John E. Buchanan, Jr., of Oregon, to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 2006, vice Ruth Y. Tamura, term expired.

Dee Ann McWilliams, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs, vice Jacob Lozada, resigned.

Roger Francisco Noriega, of Kansas, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Western Hemisphere Affairs), vice Otto J. Reich.

Annette Sandberg, of Washington, to be Administrator of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, vice Joseph M. Clapp, resigned.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 24, 2003

President George W. Bush today announced his intention to appoint eight individuals to serve in his administration:

The President intends to appoint Brian Griffin of Oklahoma, to be Representative of the United States to the Southern States Energy Board. Mr. Griffin is currently a private practice attorney. Earlier in his career, he served as the Secretary of Environment for the State of Oklahoma. He received a B.A. from Harvard University, an M.A. in Jurisprudence (Rhodes Scholar) from Oxford University and a J.D. from the University of Oklahoma College of Law. He received a LL.M. in taxation from the Southern Methodist University.

The President intends to appoint the following individuals to be Members of the National Infrastructure Advisory Council:

Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr. of Maryland

Martha H. Marsh of California

The President intends to appoint the following individuals to be Members of the President's Council on Service and Civic Participation:

Emily Z. Baldrige of Texas

Amber Coffman of Maryland

Michelle Nunn of Georgia

Rebecca W. Rimel of Pennsylvania

Juliann Thomas of Texas

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 24, 2003

CANCER CONTROL MONTH, 2003

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Millions of Americans are winning the fight against cancer, but much work remains. More than 3,500 Americans are diagnosed with cancer each day, and more than 45,000 will die from the disease this month. Yet, experts believe that half of all cancer deaths are preventable. With exercise, nutrition, and healthy behavior, we can help prevent this deadly disease and save lives. During Cancer Control Month, we renew our commitment to overcoming cancer by learning more about its prevention and early detection.

To protect against disease, Americans can make smart choices that will lead to longer, healthier lives. A critical step that Americans can take to improve their health and reduce the risk of cancer is to avoid the use of tobacco. Also, avoiding excessive drinking and sun exposure can help guard against cancer and help ensure better health.

Improvements in diet and fitness can help prevent many serious health problems. A diet rich in fruits and vegetables and regular physical activity help protect us from illness and can add years to our lives. Research suggests that we can decrease the number of cancer deaths in America by one-third simply by changing our diets and getting more exercise.

Preventative health screening is vital to early detection and treatment of cancer. Regular screening can save lives and enhances the well-being of our Nation. Screening can detect many forms of cancer at earlier, less dangerous stages, allowing patients to seek treatment and defeat the cancer before it spreads. I urge all Americans to talk to their doctors about when to start preventative screening and how often to schedule appointments.

Our Nation's investment in cancer prevention and research is making a difference, and recent medical discoveries offer hope to many Americans. The National Cancer Institute (NCI) is currently sponsoring more than 60 clinical trials on cancer prevention and screening. One major clinical trial for men and women at risk for lung cancer began this year, and is investigating the most effective method of detecting lung cancer in order to reduce deaths from this devastating disease.

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 eat right, get more exercise, and take advantage of preventative screening. To learn more about ways to prevent cancer, you can talk to your doctor or contact the NCI's Cancer Information Service at 1-800-4-CANCER

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or visit its Internet address at <http://www.cancer.gov>. Through healthy lifestyles, a better understanding of this disease, and new technology, I believe we will achieve a victory over cancer.

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

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim April 2003 as Cancer Control Month. I encourage concerned citizens, government agencies, private businesses, nonprofit organizations, and other interested groups to join in activities that will increase awareness of measures all Americans can take to prevent and control cancer.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fourth day of March, 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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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 24, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice announced today the appointment of Ambassador Shirin R. Tahir-Kheli as Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Democracy, Human Rights and International Operations, effective March 24, 2003. Ambassador Tahir-Kheli succeeds Tony Banbury who departed on March 14, 2003.

Ambassador Tahir-Kheli most recently was a Research Professor at Johns Hopkins University Foreign Policy Institute, School of Advanced International Studies in Washington, where she was the founding Director of the South Asia Program at the Foreign Policy Institute. Ambassador Tahir-Kheli was appointed Alternate United States Representative to the United Nations for Special Political Affairs serving from 1990 to 1993. Ambassador Tahir-Kheli also served as Director of Political Military Affairs and then as Director of Near East and South Asian Affairs from 1984 to 1989 with the National Security Council staff. From 1982 to 1984, Ambassador Tahir-Kheli was a member of the Policy Planning Staff at the Department of State.

During her career of service, Ambassador Tahir-Kheli was Head of the United States Delegation to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in 2001; she was appointed by President Bush to the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom; and she served on the Presidential Commission on Public Service from 1992 to 1993.

Ambassador Tahir-Kheli has an M.A. and a Ph.D. in International Relations from the University of Pennsylvania and a B.A. from Ohio Wesleyan University. She is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

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**THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MARCH 25, 2003

SUPPORTING OUR TROOPS ABROAD AND INCREASING SAFETY AT HOME

TODAY'S PRESIDENTIAL ACTION

- President Bush will submit a wartime supplemental budget request to Congress that will:
 - ✓ Support the men and women of our Armed Forces in Operation Iraqi Freedom and in the war on terror;
 - ✓ Provide humanitarian relief for the people of Iraq; and
 - ✓ Help to defend our homeland against the threat of terrorism.
- Every item in the President's request is directly tied to Operation Iraqi Freedom, the war on terror, or addressing the terrorism threat to our homeland and the preparedness needs of our first responders. The President urges Congress to pass this needed bill quickly and without adding extraneous and unrelated spending. The total amount of the supplemental request – \$74.7 billion – is necessary and affordable at less than 1% of Gross Domestic Product.

Background on Today's Presidential Action

- **Supporting America's Armed Forces:** The supplemental requests \$62.6 billion to support America's military, both in Iraq and in other operations related to the war on terrorism. This request includes funding to pay for transporting forces to the region, supplying our war fighters, and maintaining vehicles, vessels, aircraft, and equipment. It will also allow the Pentagon to replace cruise missiles, smart bombs, and other high-tech munitions that are currently being used by our Armed Forces. Significantly, it will help to provide combat pay for active duty soldiers in the theatre, and it will pay for America's Reservists who have answered the call to duty, including their training, housing, and equipment.
- **Providing Humanitarian Relief to the People of Iraq:** The President has requested \$2.4 billion to create a new, flexible account focused on relief and reconstruction for the people of Iraq. These funds will be used to provide food, water, medicine, and clothing to the people of Iraq. They will also be used to repair damaged infrastructure, restore important government services, and keep schools open. The total commitment of resources for Iraq relief and reconstruction, including those provided through the Department of Defense, is approximately \$3.5 billion.
- **Defending Our Homeland Against the Threat of Terrorism:** The supplemental request includes \$4.25 billion to strengthen America's defenses against terrorism. This funding will enhance the security of our Nation during this period of heightened threat and improve the preparedness of first responders. These funds must be flexible to enable homeland security and emergency preparedness officials to target resources based on the latest intelligence. The President's request includes:
 - ✓ \$2 billion through the Department of Homeland Security for state and local terrorism preparedness and prevention. This request will help state and local first responders with new equipment, training, and better emergency planning. As part of Operation Liberty Shield, it will also provide new funding to improve protection at critical infrastructure facilities and secure high-threat urban areas identified by DHS.
 - ✓ \$1.5 billion to support expanded operations of the Department of Homeland Security as part of Operation Liberty Shield. These funds support Coast Guard forces deployed to the theater as well as increased security at home to protect our ports and the deployment of military supplies. It also increases resources for border and transportation security, including additional screening of visitors crossing the border;

- increased inspection of high-risk goods and cargo at ports-of-entry; additional flight hours for airspace security; and other security measures.

- ✓ \$750 million for other immediate and emerging terrorism-related prevention and response requirements, including \$500 million for the Department of Justice and \$250 million for other agencies throughout the federal government.

For more information on the President's initiatives, please visit www.whitehouse.gov

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 25, 2003

"On the Homefront" USA Freedom Corps

Today, the USA Freedom Corps launched a new resource for people seeking to support our troops, their families, and their communities called "On the Homefront."

Background

While hundreds of thousands of men and women from all over America are serving in the armed forces and away from their homes, those on the homefront can be making a difference too. Many individuals and organizations are looking for ways to support our troops, their families, and our country.

Partnering with the Department of Defense, the USA Freedom Corps is offering resources to Americans who want to express their support for members of the military, and help their families in meaningful ways. Here are some of the ways to support our troops, give time and care to their families, and strengthen our communities.

These resources are available online at www.usafreedomcorps.gov.

Support Our Troops

There is a long tradition of writing letters and sending care packages to troops stationed away from home. To minimize delays and complications in getting this kind of support to our troops, the Department of Defense recommends the following:

- Through **Operation Dear Abby**, send e-mail messages to deployed troops of any Service from your home state (<http://anyservicemember.navy.mil/>).
- Through **Defend America**, sign an online thank you card for troops (<http://www.defendamerica.mil/nmam.html>).
- Through **Operation USA Care Package**, contribute to the purchase of a care package of items requested by troops such as sunscreen, disposable cameras, prepaid calling cards, and toiletries. (<http://www.usocares.org/home.htm>).

Help for Families

Families of reservists, National Guard men and women and active duty military may need extra help in meeting basic home and family needs during deployment. There are many ways individuals, organizations, and businesses can offer their time and resources to help families of deployed troops. Here are some of the opportunities now available through the USA Freedom Corps' new "On the Homefront" web resource:

- The local chapters of the American Legion, American Red Cross, Boys & Girls Clubs of America, BPO Elks of the USA, Camp Fire USA, National 4-H Council, National Fraternal Congress of America, The Salvation Army, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and YMCA of the USA are among leading community service organizations providing ways for volunteers to help local military families.
- Working with the National Guard and Reserve, as well as with military bases, these organizations will match volunteers with families that need help in areas such as household repairs, spring cleanings or tutoring and direct those families to businesses and organizations that may be offering free or discounted services. Volunteers can also help families, including those who own small businesses, with specialized skills like major repairs, financial planning or legal services.
- Some of these organizations are also helping to take care of children, after school and on the weekends, whose families have a parent or caregiver stationed away from home. Organizations such as Boys & Girls Clubs of America, Camp Fire USA, National 4-H Council, and YMCA of the USA are playing important roles in these efforts.
- Individuals can also make a difference at home by reaching out to share their time and compassion with veterans to say "thank you" for their service to our country and by volunteering with a Veterans Administration hospital or other facility.

Service In Communities

Individuals who want to help strengthen their community and America can do so through volunteer service. Some communities may need particular help to replace valued volunteers who have been deployed.

Local opportunities for volunteer service such as mentoring a child, teaching someone to read, working in a local police department or serving at a local food shelter can be found through the USA Freedom Corps web site at **www.usafreedomcorps.gov** or by calling **1-877-USA-CORPS**. President Bush created the USA Freedom Corps office at the White House to foster a culture of service, citizenship and responsibility.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 25, 2003

PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 2003

Intown Travel Pool

Wires: AP, Reuters, Bloomberg

Wire Photos: AP, Reuters, AFP

TV Corr & Crew: CNN

Print: Hearst Newspapers

Radio: AURN

Mag Photo: Newsweek

Independent Pool: C-SPAN

8:00 am INTOWN TRAVEL POOL gathers in Brady Press Briefing Room

8:10 am THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush depart The White House via Marine One
South Lawn, The White House
OPEN PRESS
(Pre-set will be at 7:50 am)

10:40 am THE PRESIDENT makes remarks to MacDill Air Force Base, SOCOM, and
CENTCOM Communities
Tampa, Florida
OPEN PRESS

11:50 am THE PRESIDENT participates in CENTCOM Joint Intelligence Center Briefing
Tampa, Florida
STILLS AT TOP

12:10 pm THE PRESIDENT participates in CENTCOM Operation Enduring
Freedom Briefing
Tampa, Florida
STILLS AT TOP

12:30 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush eat lunch with U.S. Military Personnel
Tampa, Florida
POOL COVERAGE

3:20 pm THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Bush depart Andrews Air Force Base
en route Camp David

Briefing Schedule:
There will be no Gaggle or Briefing

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 25, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

Visit of British Prime Minister Tony Blair

President Bush will host British Prime Minister Tony Blair at Camp David on March 26 and 27, 2003. The United Kingdom is a close ally and the largest coalition military partner with us in Iraq. The President and the Prime Minister will discuss the progress of the conflict in Iraq, urgent issues of humanitarian relief, reconstruction, and helping the Iraqi people build democratic institutions.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 25, 2003

President George W. Bush today announced his intention to nominate five individuals and appoint 23 individuals to serve in his administration:

The President intends to nominate John F. Maisto of Pennsylvania, to be the Permanent Representative of the United States to the Organization of American States, with the rank of Ambassador. Ambassador Maisto currently serves on the National Security Council as Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Western Hemisphere Affairs. Prior to his appointment to the NSC, he served as the United States Ambassador to Venezuela and as Ambassador to Nicaragua. He also previously served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Central American Affairs. Ambassador Maisto was recognized with the Superior Honor Award in 1998 and 1982, the Superior Group Award in 1988 and the Meritorious Honor Award in 1986. He received his bachelor's degree from Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service and his master's degree from the University of San Carlos, Guatemala.

The President intends to nominate John F. Bardelli of Connecticut, to be United States Marshal for the District of Connecticut, for a term of four years. Mr. Bardelli currently serves as a consultant for the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies. In 2001, after a 35-year career with the Connecticut Department of Public Safety, Mr. Bardelli retired as Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety and Commanding Officer of State Police. He currently serves as an active member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and as a lifetime member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association. Mr. Bardelli is a graduate of the University of New Haven, and received his law degree from the University of Connecticut.

The President intends to nominate Adam N. Torres of California, to be United States Marshal for the Central District of California, for a term of four years. Mr. Torres currently serves as Supervisory Special Agent for Criminal Investigations with the Internal Revenue Service. He is responsible for overseeing criminal investigations of sophisticated financial crimes and criminal organizations, including violations of internal revenue laws, Bank Secrecy Act and other related financial crimes. He is a member of both the Federal Law Enforcement Officers' Association and the National Latino Police Officers' Association. Mr. Torres is a graduate of California State University, San Bernardino.

The President intends to nominate Robert N. Davis of Florida, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, for a term prescribed by law. Mr. Davis currently serves as Professor of Law at Stetson University College of Law. His past teaching appointments include the University of Mississippi School of Law and Georgetown University Law Center. Earlier in his career he served as Special Assistant to the U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia and as General Attorney for the U.S. Department of Education. Mr. Davis currently serves in the United States Navy Reserve Intelligence Program. He is a graduate of the University of Hartford and earned his law degree from the Georgetown University Law Center.

The President intends to nominate Marsha E. Barnes of Maryland, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Suriname.

Ms. Barnes currently serves as Assessor for the Board of Examiners at the Department of State. Her previous domestic assignments include Director of the Office of Caribbean Affairs and Deputy Executive Director of the Bureau of Consular Affairs. She has served overseas as Chief of the Consular Section in Bonn and as a visa officer in Moscow. Ms. Barnes graduated from Lake Forest College in Lake Forest, Illinois.

The President intends to appoint Gary Ray Mitchell of Kansas, to be the Federal Member of the Kansas-Nebraska Big Blue River Compact Administration (Kansas and Nebraska).

The President intends to appoint the following individuals to be Members of the Advisory Committee on the Arts, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts:

Joan D. Austin of Oregon
Kristen A. Avansino of Nevada
Kathryn Burke of Wisconsin
Robert J. Dellenback of Wyoming
Mary Galvin of Illinois
Janet H. Geary of Oregon
Arthur J. Hackney of Alaska
Diana Kelley of Kansas
Arthur K. Langlie of Washington
James V. Nepola of Iowa
Sandy Peltyn of Nevada
Evelyn J. Wiginton of Alabama

The President intends to appoint the following individuals to be Members of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council:

For the remainder of a five-year term expiring 01/15/08:

Debra Lerner Cohen of the District of Columbia
Solomon M. Devinki of Missouri
Donald Etra of California
David M. Flaum of New York
Eric F. Ross of New Jersey
Richard Sambol of New Jersey
Merryl H. Tisch of New York

The President intends to appoint the following individuals to be Members of the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad:

The President intends to appoint Gary J. Lavine of New York (Speaker), for the remainder of a three-year term expiring August 2, 2005.

The President intends to appoint Rachmiel Liberman of Massachusetts (Senate President Pro Tempore), for the remainder of a three-year term expiring July 13, 2005.

The President intends to appoint Harriet Rotter of Michigan (Speaker), for the remainder of a three-year term expiring August 9, 2004.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 25, 2003

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT
TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 25, 2003

Dear Mr. Speaker:

On October 16, 2002, I signed into law the "Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002" (Public Law 107-243). After condemning Saddam Hussein's continued possession of chemical and biological weapons, obstruction of inspections, and brutal repression of the Iraqi people, the Congress affirmed, "Iraq poses a continuing threat to the national security of the United States and international peace and security of the Persian Gulf region and remains in material and unacceptable breach of its international obligations."

Subsequent to enactment of Public Law 107-243, the United Nations Security Council unanimously agreed to Resolution 1441 offering Iraq one final chance to disarm. After more than a decade of deceit and defiance, the regime, yet again, failed to "fully and unconditionally" comply. Iraq continues to pose a grave danger to global peace and security. The United States and our allies must seek to disarm Iraq and liberate the Iraqi people, and we will prevail.

Today, I submit a request for 2003 supplemental appropriations to support Department of Defense operations in Iraq and to strengthen the capabilities of our friends and allies who will share the burden of military and stabilization activities. Disarming and liberating Iraq is a first step. This request also provides immediate humanitarian relief, support for reconstruction, and the development of a free-market democracy in Iraq. Finally, the request will enhance the safety and well-being of Americans at home and abroad with investments managed by the Department of State, the Department of Homeland Security, and other agencies.

This request reflects urgent and essential requirements. Much of the funding has been requested with flexible authorities. This flexibility will ensure requirements can be immediately addressed as they arise despite the unpredictable scope, duration, and intensity of operations. I ask the Congress to appropriate the funds as requested, and promptly send the bill to me for signature. I urge the Congress to refrain from attaching items not directly related to the emergency at hand.

This supplemental request provides essential support to help guarantee the success and safety of our men and women in uniform, to help enhance the security of America and her citizens, and to establish an Iraqi nation, free, prospering and at peace with its neighbors.

Sincerely,

GEORGE W. BUSH

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 4, 2003

President George W. Bush today announced his intention to nominate one individual and appoint three individuals to serve in his administration:

The President intends to nominate William Emil Moschella of Virginia, to be Assistant Attorney General (Legislative Affairs). Mr. Moschella is currently the Chief Legislative Counsel and Parliamentarian for the House Committee on the Judiciary, where he previously served as Chief Investigative Counsel as well as Counsel. Earlier in his career, he also served as General Counsel for the House Committee on Rules. Mr. Moschella is a graduate of the University of Virginia and received a law degree from George Mason University School of Law.

The President intends to appoint Mark A. Forman of Maryland, to be Administrator of the Office of Electronic Government, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Mr. Forman currently serves as the Associate Director for Information Technology and E-Government at OMB. He previously served as Vice President of e-business at Unisys Global Industries and as a Principal at IBM Global Services. He also worked as senior staff at the Senate Government Affairs Committee. Mr. Forman is a graduate of the Ohio State University and earned his master's degree from the University of Chicago.

The President intends to appoint the following individuals to be Members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Air Force Academy:

The President intends to appoint James S. Gilmore, III of Virginia, for the remainder of a three-year term expiring December 30, 2005.

The President intends to appoint Winston Wilkinson of Utah, for the remainder of a three-year term expiring December 30, 2005.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 4, 2003

PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 2003

Intown Travel Pool

Wires: AP, Reuters, Bloomberg

Wire Photos: AP, Reuters, AFP

TV Corr & Crew: CBS

Print: Newsday

Radio: Talk Radio

Mag Photo: Newsweek

Independent Pool: C-SPAN

7:00 am INTOWN TRAVEL POOL gathers in the Brady Press Briefing Room

7:00 am THE PRESIDENT has breakfast with Congressional Leadership
Oval Office, The White House
CLOSED PRESS

1:15 pm THE PRESIDENT meets with Papal Envoy Cardinal Pio Laghi
Oval Office, The White House
STILLS AT TOP

Briefing Schedule:

9:45 am: Gaggle by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room.

12:15 pm: Briefing by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 4, 2003

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT
TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 4, 2003

Dear 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

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The White House
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 4, 2003

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

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.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 5, 2003

President George W. Bush today announced the National Medal of Arts Recipients for the year 2002. The President and First Lady Laura Bush, Honorary Chair of the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities, will present the medals to the individuals at a ceremony in the Oval Office tomorrow.

National Medal of Arts Recipients for 2002:

Florence Knoll Bassett, Designer and Architect (Florida)

Trisha Brown, Dancer and Choreographer (New York)

Philippe de Montebello, Museum Director (New York)

Uta Hagen, Actor and Educator (New York)

Lawrence Halprin, Landscape Architect and Environmental Planner (California)

Al Hirschfeld, Artist and Caricaturist (New York) (Mr. Hirschfeld passed away on January 20, 2003. Mrs. Louise Hirschfeld will accept the award on behalf of her late husband.)

George Jones, Singer and Songwriter (Tennessee)

Ming Cho Lee, Painter and Stage Designer (New York)

William "Smokey" Robinson, Jr., Singer and Songwriter (Michigan)

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 5, 2003

PRESS SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 2003

Intown Travel Pool

Wires: AP, Reuters, Bloomberg

Wire Photos: AP, Reuters, AFP

TV Corr & Crew: CNN

Print: New York Daily News

Radio: VOA

Mag Photo: Time

Independent Pool: C-SPAN

- 8:00 am INTOWN TRAVEL POOL gathers in the Brady Press Briefing Room
- 2:30 pm THE PRESIDENT makes remarks at The White House briefing with National
Healthcare Organizations
EEOB Room 450 | The White House
OPEN PRESS
(Preset will be at 1:00 pm)
- 5:00 pm THE PRESIDENT participates in The White House Ceremony for the National
Medal of Arts 2002 Winner
Oval Office, The White House
STILLS AT BOTTOM
- Briefing Schedule:**
9:30 am: Gaggle by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room.
12:15 pm: Briefing by the Press Secretary in the Brady Press Briefing Room.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 5, 2003

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE:

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 United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, vice Lawrence M. McKenna, retired.

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

Samuel Der-Yeghiayan, of Illinois, to be United States 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 United States 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 United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, vice Pierre N. Leval, retired.

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Michael Chertoff

Birth:	(b)(6)	Elizabeth, New Jersey
Legal Residence:	New Jersey	
Marital Status:	Married	Meryl Chertoff two children
Education:	1971 - 1975	Harvard College A.B. degree, <i>magna cum laude</i>
	1975 - 1978	Harvard Law School J.D. degree, <i>magna cum laude</i>
Bar:	1980	District of Columbia
	1987	New York
	1990	New Jersey
Experience:	1978	Miller, Cassidy, Larroca & Lewin Summer Associate
	1978 - 1979	Law Clerk to the Hon. Murray Gurfein United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit
	1979 - 1980	Law Clerk to the Hon. William J. Brennan, Jr. Supreme Court of the United States
	1980 - 1983	Latham & Watkins Associate
	1983 - 1987	United States Attorney's Office Southern District of New York Assistant United States Attorney
	1987 - 1994	United States Attorney's Office District of New Jersey First Assistant United States Attorney, 1987-1990 United States Attorney, 1990-1994
	1994 - 1996	United States Senate Special Counsel for Whitewater Committee
	1994 - 2001	Latham & Watkins Partner
	2001 - present	United States Department of Justice Assistant Attorney General

To be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit

SUPPORTER CONTACTS FOR MICHAEL CHERTOFF

1. William Barr, General Counsel, Verizon
Former Attorney General of the United States
703-351-3030
2. Honorable Maryanne Barry, United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit
973-645-2133
3. Theodore Wells
Partner, Paul Weiss Rifkind Wharton & Garrison, New York
212-373-3089
4. Lawrence Lustberg
Partner, Gibbons, Del Deo, Dolan, Griffinger & Vecchione, Newark
973-596-4731
5. Phil Heymann,
Professor, Harvard Law School
617-495-3137

P. Kevin Castel

Birth:	(b)(6)	Jamaica, New York
Legal Residence:	New York	
Marital Status:	Married	Patricia A. Castel two children
Education:	1968 - 1972	St. John's University B.S. degree
	1972 - 1975	St. John's University School of Law J.D. degree
Bar:	1976	New York
Experience:	1975 - 1977	Law Clerk to the Honorable Kevin Thomas Duffy United States District Court Southern District of New York
	1977 - present	Cahill Gordon & Reindel Associate, 1977-1983 Co-Administrative Partner, 1985-1988 Partner, 1983-present

To be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York

SUPPORTER CONTACTS FOR KEVIN CASTEL

1. Dean Joseph W. Bellacosa, St. John's University School of Law
(former Judge of the New York Court of Appeals)
718-990-6601
2. Honorable Kevin Thomas Duffy, United States District Judge, Southern
District of New York
212-805-6125
3. Steven C. Krane, Partner, Proskauer Rose LLP
Immediate Past President, New York State Bar Association
212-969-3000
4. Kevin O'Connor, United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut
203-821-3726
860-947-1101
5. Honorable Loretta A Preska, United States District Judge, Southern
District of New York
212-805-0240
6. Honorable Richard Leon, United States District Judge, District of
Columbia,
202-354-3580
7. Honorable Dennis Jacobs, United States Court of Appeals for the Second
Circuit
212-857-2150
8. Terrence O'Connor, General Counsel, Forbes Inc.
(212) 620-2405
9. Floyd Abrams, Partner, Cahill Gordon & Reindel
212-701-3621
10. Bernard W. Nussbaum, Partner, Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz
Former White House Counsel; former President, Federal Bar Council
212-403-1000
212-403-1266
11. Honorable Jose A. Cabranes, United States Court of Appeals for the Second
Circuit
203-867-8782
12. Loretta Lynch, Partner, Hogan & Hartson,
Former U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of New York
212-918-3544

Richard C. Wesley

Birth:	(b)(6)	Canandaigua, New York
Legal Residence:	New York	
Marital Status:	Married	Kathryn R. Wesley two children
Education:	1967 - 1971	State University of New York at Albany B.A. degree
	1971 - 1974	Cornell University Law School J.D. degree
Bar:	1975	New York
Experience:	1974 - 1976	Harris, Bech & Wolcox Associate Attorney
	1976 - 1977	Welch, Streb & Porter Associate Attorney
	1977 - 1983	Welch, Streb, Porter, Meyer & Wesley Partner
	1979 - 1982	New York State Assembly Assistant Counsel to Minority
	1983 - 1987	Streb, Porter, Meyer & Wesley Partner
	1983 - 1987	New York State Assembly Member
	1987 - 1994	Supreme Court for the Seventh Judicial District Justice
	1994 - 1996	Appellate Division of Supreme Court Justice
	1997 - present	New York State Court of Appeals Associate Judge

To be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit

SUPPORTER CONTACTS FOR RICHARD WESLEY

Honorable Judith Kaye
Chief Judge, New York State Court of Appeals
(212) 661-6787

Michael Nozzolio
New York State Senator
(315) 568-9816

Tom Reynolds
United States Congressman
202-225-5265

Edware Nowak
Monroe County Public Defender
585-428-5531

Honorable Howard Relin
Monroe County District Attorney
585-428-2334

G. Robert Witmer, Jr.
Former President, New York State Bar Association

(b)(6)

Stephen C. Robinson

Birth:	(b)(6)	Brooklyn, New York
Legal Residence:	New York	
Marital Status:	Married	Widower one child
Education:	1975 - 1979	Cornell University B.A. degree
	1981 - 1984	Cornell Law School J.D. degree
Bar:	1985 1996	New York Connecticut
Experience:	1984 - 1986	Alexander & Green Associate
	1986 - 1987	Christy & Viener Associate
	1987 - 1991	United States Attorney's Office Southern District of New York Assistant United States Attorney
	1991 - 1993	Kroll Associates Managing Director & Associate General Counsel
	1993 - 1995	Federal Bureau of Investigation Principal Deputy General Counsel & Special Assistant to the Director
	1995 - 1998	Aetna Inc. Counsel & Chief Compliance Officer
	1998 - 2001	United States Attorney's Office District of Connecticut United States Attorney
	2002 - present	Empower New Haven, Inc. Interim Manager

To be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York

SUPPORTER CONTACTS FOR STEPHEN ROBINSON

Honorable James B. Comey, Jr.
United States Attorney
Southern District of New York
(212) 637-2573 (office)

Honorable Gerard E. Lynch
United States District Judge
Southern District of New York
(212) 805-0427 (office)

John Durham
Deputy US Attorney
District of Connecticut
(203) 821-3817 (office)

(b)(6)

Michele Hirshman
Deputy Attorney General
State of New York
(212) 416-8040 (office)

(b)(6)

Tony Kronman
Dean
Yale Law School
(203) 432-1660 (office)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 5, 2003

President George W. Bush today announced the nomination of two individuals and his intention to appoint one individual to serve in his administration:

The President has nominated Stephen D. Mull of Virginia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Lithuania. Mr. Mull currently serves as the Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta. Prior to this assignment, he served at the State Department both as Deputy Executive Secretary and as the Director of Southern European Affairs. His previous overseas assignments include service as the Senior Politics Officer in Pretoria, Consular and Political Officer in Warsaw, and as Consular Officer in Nassau. Mr. Mull earned his bachelor's degree from Georgetown University.

The President has nominated Wayne E. Neill of Nevada, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Benin. Mr. Neill currently serves at the State Department as the Special Advisor for the Bureau of African Affairs. His previous overseas assignments include service as Political and Economic Counselor in Cairo and Energy Advisor at the U.S. Mission to the Organization for the Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris. He also served as Economic Officer in Riyadh, Budapest and Tunis. Mr. Neill earned his bachelor's degree from the University of Southern California, and is a graduate of the National War College.

The President intends to appoint Secretary Thomas J. Ridge of Pennsylvania, to be a Governor of the Board of Governors of the American National Red Cross.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

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.

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Withdrawn/Redacted Material

The George W. Bush Library

DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
001	Report	Michael Chertoff	2	N.D.	P6/b6;
002	Report	P. Kevin Castel	1	N.D.	P6/b6;
003	Report	Richard C. Wesley	1	N.D.	P6/b6;
004	Report	Stephen C. Robinson	2	N.D.	P6/b6;
005	Press Release	Executive Order	2	03/06/2003	P6/b6;
006	Report	David G. Campbell	1	N.D.	P6/b6;

COLLECTION TITLE:
Press Office, White House

SERIES:
Press Releases

FOLDER TITLE:
March 2003 [1]

FRC ID:
1434

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 3, 2003

President George W. Bush today announced his intention to nominate two individuals and appoint one individual to serve in his administration:

The President intends to nominate Diane M. Stuart of Utah, to be Director of the Office on Violence Against Women at the Department of Justice. She currently serves as the Acting Director of this office. Prior to her appointment, Ms. Stuart was the State Coordinator for the Utah Domestic Violence Cabinet Council. She received her bachelor's degree from the University of Pittsburgh and her master's degree from Utah State University.

The President intends to nominate C. Stewart Verdery, Jr. of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security (Border and Transportation Security Policy). Mr. Verdery is currently the Senior Legislative Counsel at Vivendi Universal Entertainment. Previously, he served as General Counsel for the U.S. Senate Assistant Republican Leader, Don Nickels. Earlier in his career, he served as Counsel for the Senate Committees on the Judiciary and on Rules and Administration. Mr. Verdery is a graduate of Williams College and earned his law degree from the University of Virginia School of Law.

The President intends to appoint Bruce Marshall Carnes of Virginia, to be the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) for the Department of Homeland Security. He currently serves as CFO at the Department of Energy. Previously, Dr. Carnes served at the Department of Defense, as Deputy Director of the Defense Finance & Accounting Service. Earlier in his career, he was the Director of the Office of Planning, Budget and Administration at the Office of National Drug Control Policy. He also served as Deputy Under Secretary of Education for Planning, Budget and Evaluation. Dr. Carnes is a graduate of the University of Colorado and earned his master's degree and Ph.D. from Indiana University.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 3, 2003

21st CENTURY MEDICARE: MORE CHOICES—BETTER BENEFITS

A FRAMEWORK TO MODERNIZE AND IMPROVE MEDICARE

"Seniors happy with the current Medicare system should be able to keep their coverage just the way it is. And just like you, the Members of Congress, members of your staffs, and other federal employees, all seniors should have the choice of a health care plan that provides prescription drugs. My budget will commit an additional 400 billion dollars over the next decade to reform and strengthen Medicare—I urge the members of this new Congress to act this year."

President George W. Bush, State of the Union, January 2003

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since Medicare was enacted in 1965, it has provided health care security to millions of America's seniors and people with disabilities. Medicare is the binding commitment of a caring society to our most vulnerable citizens, and a commitment that America must always keep.

As successful as the Medicare program has been, it has not always kept pace with decades of dramatic improvements in health care. As a result, Medicare beneficiaries today lack many of the choices and benefits available to millions of other Americans. Medicare still does not provide an outpatient prescription drug benefit, forcing many seniors to go without the medicines they need. Medicare does not provide full coverage for important preventive health care, such as cancer or diabetes screenings, and it does not offer protection against uncapped medical costs that can rob seniors of their savings.

Moreover, with health care costs on the rise and the Baby Boom generation nearing retirement, Medicare faces serious financial challenges. This will require Medicare to make the best use of today's modern health care delivery methods to maximize the benefits for current and future participants while addressing the long-term sustainability of the program.

President Bush believes our nation has a moral obligation to fulfill Medicare's promise of health care security for America's seniors and people with disabilities. To meet this obligation, the nation must act now to bring Medicare into the 21st Century by providing more choices and better benefits to every senior in America.

In July 2001, the President outlined the following principles for Medicare reform:

1. All seniors should have the option of a subsidized prescription drug benefit as part of modernized Medicare.
2. Modernized Medicare should provide better coverage for preventive care and serious illness.
3. Beneficiaries should have the option of keeping the traditional plan with no changes.
4. Medicare should provide better health insurance options, like those available to all federal employees.
5. Medicare legislation should strengthen the program's long-term financial security.
6. The management of the government Medicare plan should be strengthened so that it can provide better care for seniors.
7. Medicare's regulations and administrative procedures should be updated and streamlined, while the instances of fraud and abuse should be reduced.
8. Medicare should encourage high-quality health care for seniors.

The President today is proposing a Framework to Modernize and Improve Medicare that builds on these principles. He looks forward to working with Congress on legislation this year to bring more choices and better benefits to Medicare. The President has committed up to \$400 billion over the next ten years in his FY 2004 budget to pay for modernizing and improving Medicare.

The President's framework will give all Medicare beneficiaries access to:

- **Prescription drug coverage** that enables seniors to get the medicines they need, without the government dictating their drug choices.
- **Choice of an individual health care plan that best fits their needs**—just like Members of Congress and other federal employees enjoy today.
- **Choice of the doctor, hospital, or place** they want for the treatment and care they need.
- **Full coverage for disease prevention** such as screenings for cancer, diabetes and osteoporosis.
- **Protection from high out-of-pocket costs** that threaten to rob seniors of their savings.

The President will make sure that low-income seniors receive additional financial assistance so they will not have to pay more to receive better benefits than they currently do under Medicare.

For too long, political pressures have kept our nation from bringing the benefits of modern health care to Medicare. The President is calling upon members of both political parties to work together with him to pass legislation this year.

More Choices—including the Choice to Stay in Traditional Medicare

The President believes Medicare beneficiaries should be given more choices in how they receive their health care—and these choices should be strictly voluntary.

Those seniors who are happy with their current coverage in traditional Medicare will be able to keep that coverage and receive help with the high costs of prescription drugs. **Traditional Medicare will continue to be there for those who want it with help for prescription drugs.**

But seniors who want more choices and better benefits—including a prescription drug benefit, full coverage of preventive care and limits on high out-of-pocket costs—will be able to select options providing these additional benefits as well. Seniors will have the right to select the health plan that fits their needs best—rather than a one-size-fits-all government plan.

Better Benefits—Including Prescription Drug Coverage

Option 1—Traditional Medicare

Those who are satisfied with the current Medicare system will continue receiving their care as they do today with help for the high costs of prescription drugs. These beneficiaries will gain access to discounted drugs through a prescription drug discount card—estimated to achieve savings of 10-25% on the cost of prescription drugs—as well as coverage to protect them against high out-of-pocket prescription drug expenses. These new benefits will be provided at no additional premium.

Option 2—Enhanced Medicare

Enhanced Medicare will give seniors the same types of choices that are available to members of Congress and other federal employees. In every area of the country, Medicare beneficiaries will have multiple health plans from which to choose. These plans will offer prescription drug benefits, full coverage of preventive benefits, protection against high out-of-pocket drug costs, and cost sharing that does not penalize participants who need the most medical care. Again, the decision to choose Enhanced Medicare will be entirely up to each senior, and participants will be able to choose any doctor or any hospital they want for the treatment and care they need.

The President's framework will ensure that the benefits offered under Enhanced Medicare are sufficiently attractive to seniors, relative to traditional Medicare, to guarantee that Enhanced Medicare is a viable system.

Option 3—Medicare Advantage

Seniors will also have the option of enrolling in low-cost and high-coverage managed care plans, similar to those available today under Medicare. Medicare Advantage will include plans that offer a subsidized drug benefit, and all plans will be able to offer extra benefits, as many private plans do today.

Immediate Discounts for all Seniors

To ensure that seniors are provided help as soon as possible, the President will ask Congress to immediately provide all seniors with a drug discount card that is estimated to achieve savings of 10 to 25 percent on the cost of prescription drugs by pooling the buying power of Medicare participants.

Additional Help for Low-Income Seniors

Under the President's framework, low-income Medicare beneficiaries will get prescription drug coverage without paying additional premiums and will receive additional assistance with their cost-sharing. The President will ask Congress to provide low-income seniors immediately with a prescription drug discount card, as well as a \$600 annual subsidy for drug coverage, which will continue for low-income seniors who stay in traditional Medicare. This subsidy can be added to their discount card at the point of sale, or alternatively paid to existing Medicare Choice health plans that enroll low-income seniors and provide them with prescription drug coverage.

II. A FRAMEWORK TO MODERNIZE AND IMPROVE MEDICARE

Background

Since Medicare was enacted in 1965, it has provided health care security to millions of America's seniors and people with disabilities. The program was established using the most current insurance models of its day and has proven successful in extending coverage to some of society's most vulnerable members. Today, Medicare provides health care coverage for 40 million Americans. Enrollment is expected to reach 77 million by 2031, when the Baby Boom generation is fully enrolled.

As successful as Medicare has been, it has not kept pace with decades of dramatic improvements in health care delivery. As a result, Medicare today does not provide the benefits and choices that are available to many other Americans. The program lacks an outpatient prescription drug benefit, full coverage of many preventive benefits, and protection from high out-of-pocket costs.

Medicare's current hospital coverage illustrates the need to update the program. Instead of providing more coverage for patients when they get sick and go into the hospital, Medicare actually requires them to pay more when they need to stay longer in a hospital. This is just the opposite of what Americans in most private health plans experience today.

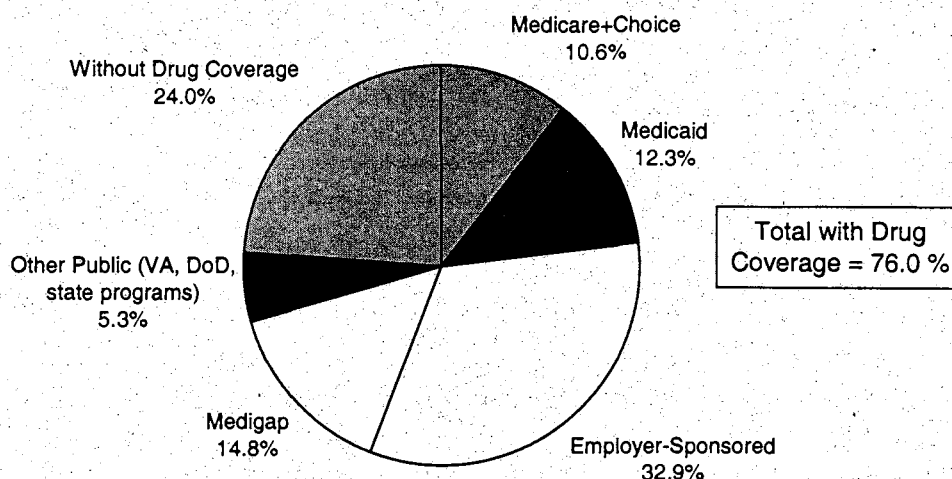
Current Medicare and Sample Federal Employee Cost-Sharing Requirements for Inpatient Hospital Care

Participant Pays		
Hospital Stay	Current Medicare	Standard Blue Cross/Blue Shield Plan for Federal Employees
Days 1-60	\$840 per admission	\$100 co-payment per admission
Days 61-90	\$210 per day	\$0 per day
Days 91-150	\$420 per day	\$0 per day
Over 150 Days	<u>All</u> Costs	\$0 per day

Many participants in Medicare bolster their Medicare coverage with supplemental policies (Medigap) or retiree health insurance. Some seniors—those with the lowest incomes—are eligible for coverage from Medicaid. But many seniors do not have access to affordable supplemental assistance, leaving them vulnerable to the high costs of serious illness.

Twenty-four percent of Medicare participants lack any drug coverage, millions more have very limited drug coverage, and many cannot afford the drugs they need to maintain their health and prevent serious illness (see below).

Percent of Medicare Beneficiaries with Drug Coverage, by Source of Coverage (2002 Projection)



SOURCE: CMS analysis of the non-institutionalized Medicare population.

Absent substantial reform of the Medicare program, the situation is certain to worsen. Premiums for Medigap plans, particularly those with drug coverage, have increased considerably over the past three years and are often unaffordable for participants of modest means. At the same time, employers find it increasingly difficult to fund retiree health care, and many have reduced or eliminated these benefits.

To ensure that Medicare provides a secure health care future for today's seniors and future retirees, the nation must act now to modernize and improve the program. The President has committed up to \$400 billion over the next ten years to pay for modernizing Medicare, and looks forward to working with Congress to develop and pass legislation this year.

President Bush's framework will give all Medicare beneficiaries access to:

- **Prescription drug coverage** that enables seniors to get the medicines they need, without the government dictating their drug choices.
- **Choice of an individual health care plan that best fits their needs**—just like Members of Congress and other federal employees enjoy.
- **Choice of the doctor, hospital, or place** they want for the treatment and care they need.

- **Full coverage for disease prevention** such as screenings for cancer, diabetes and osteoporosis.
- **Protection from high out-of-pocket costs** that threaten to rob seniors of their savings.

More Choices—Including the Choice to Stay in Traditional Medicare

A key part of modernizing and improving Medicare is adding flexibility to the program so that Medicare participants have the right to more choices in how they receive their care—including the choice of staying exactly where they are today.

Those who have coverage they value in traditional Medicare will be able to keep that coverage and receive help paying for the high cost of prescription drugs. **Traditional Medicare will continue to be there for those who want it with help for prescription drug costs.**

But seniors who want to have more choices and better benefits—including a comprehensive prescription drug benefit, full coverage of preventive care and limits on high out-of-pocket costs—will have that choice as well. They will be able to enjoy the same types of choices that members of Congress and other federal employees do.

If Congress passes legislation this year, then these choices will be available beginning January 1, 2006. In the meantime, to give seniors more immediate help with prescription drugs, the President is proposing to make a prescription drug discount card available to all seniors and to provide an additional \$600 subsidy to low-income participants for their prescription drug costs.

Better Benefits—Including Prescription Drug Coverage

Option 1—Traditional Medicare

Seniors currently enrolled in traditional Medicare could continue receiving their care as they do today through the current benefit structure with additional help for the high cost of prescription drugs. Part B premiums for participants in traditional Medicare would not be affected by the creation of Enhanced Medicare.

Additionally, beneficiaries remaining in traditional Medicare will be able to receive coverage to protect them against high out-of-pocket prescription drug expenses, at no additional premium. They can also choose to receive a drug discount card like all seniors.

Participants who are satisfied with their current coverage could also continue receiving coverage from supplemental sources, including former employers, Medigap or Medicaid. The President's framework will add two new Medigap plans to the existing ten standardized plans. These new plans will include prescription drug assistance, additional protection against high out-of-pocket costs, and would reduce, but not eliminate, deductibles and co-payments.

Option 2—Enhanced Medicare

Under Enhanced Medicare, seniors will receive a choice of plans similar to those offered to federal employees and members of Congress through the Federal Employees Health Benefit Plan (FEHBP). The choice of plans would be available to all seniors regardless of where they live. Enhanced Medicare will offer benefits described below and standard drug coverage (or an equivalent benefit package). As with traditional Medicare, the federal government will pay for most of the cost of coverage under Enhanced Medicare, with participants paying a smaller share. Beneficiaries who enroll in an average priced plan in their region would pay a premium for the medical portion of their coverage equal to the Part B premium.

Under Enhanced Medicare, seniors will be able to choose any doctor, any hospital, in any place for the treatment and care they need. Additionally, Enhanced Medicare plans will offer seniors the option of further limiting their out-of-pocket costs through supplemental coverage.

Enhanced Medicare will include the following benefits:

- **Prescription Drug Coverage:** Under Enhanced Medicare, plans will offer a subsidized prescription drug benefit with a monthly premium, an annual deductible, coverage of prescription drug costs and protections for those who have high drug costs. Low-income seniors will receive this drug coverage for no additional premium and will receive additional subsidies to limit their copayments.

To provide an array of choices in benefit design and to encourage plan innovation, plans will be free to structure their offerings differently, provided the benefit meets a basic federal standard. Further, plans will be required to show that any changes they make to the standard benefit package are not meant to attract only healthy enrollees or discourage the sick or people with disabilities from joining.

- **Full Coverage of Preventive Benefits:** Currently, Medicare covers certain preventive services only after the Part B deductible is met. In addition, many preventive services require co-insurance. Enhanced Medicare plans will provide full coverage of preventive services. Full coverage will remove the financial barriers for low-income seniors, who are less likely to seek preventive treatment, such as prostate cancer screenings and mammographies.
- **Protection from High Out-of-Pocket Costs:** Traditional Medicare does not protect patients from uncapped costs. Enhanced Medicare will eliminate the lifetime limit for inpatient hospital care and protect against high medical bills for hospitalizations. In Enhanced Medicare, participants with very high out-of-pocket costs will face no additional cost sharing. Traditional Medicare does not limit these costs.
- **Fairer Cost Sharing:** Currently, traditional Medicare penalizes its sickest participants by requiring them to pay more when they need to stay longer in a hospital. At the same time, Medicare requires cost-sharing for some services, but not for others. For example,

patients pay 20 percent or more when they visit their doctor or a hospital outpatient department, but those needing home health care pay nothing out-of-pocket.

Under Enhanced Medicare, participants will have a single deductible for medical services, like that in most private insurance plans, to provide better protection from high expenses for all types of health care. The single deductible will replace the separate Part A and Part B deductibles. Additionally, after a lower deductible, participants would pay nothing for their first two inpatient hospital admissions in a year and a reasonable copay for any subsequent admission. These changes will provide better protection for participants who need the most medical care. Further, Enhanced Medicare will have sensible cost-sharing requirements on all other services, including limits on out-of-network cost sharing.

Assistance for Low-Income Seniors in Enhanced Medicare

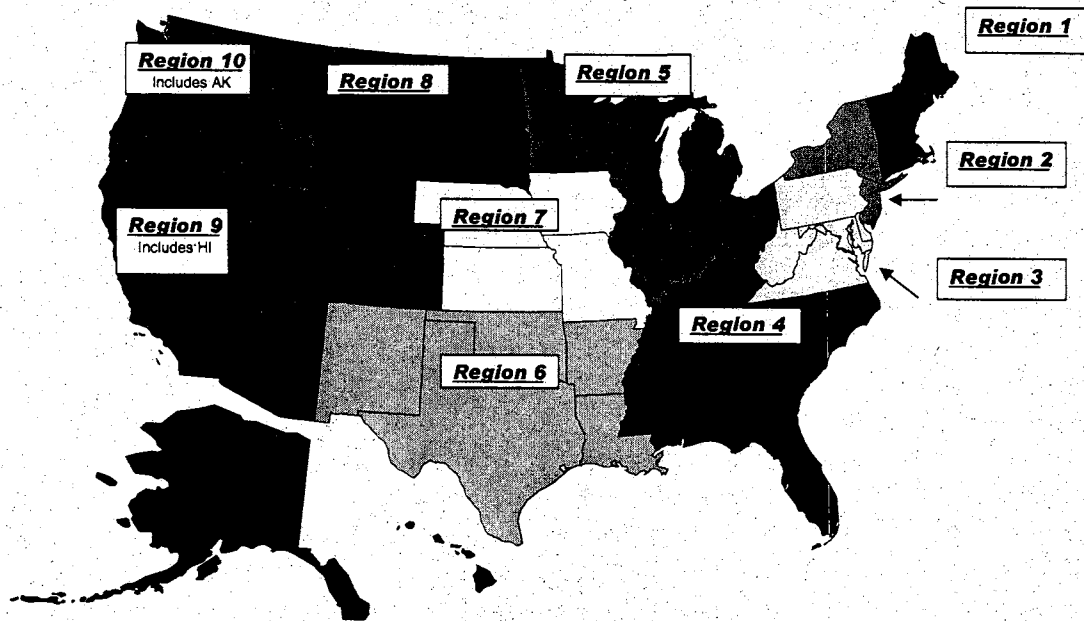
Under Enhanced Medicare, low-income participants who are not eligible for Medicaid will receive financial assistance with out-of-pocket prescription drug costs. Lowest income participants will pay no drug premiums or deductibles and will pay only nominal cost sharing, regardless of their level of out-of-pocket spending. States would determine eligibility for low-income assistance.

Administration of Enhanced Medicare

Enhanced Medicare will be administered by a new Medicare Center for Beneficiary Choices (MCBC) under the Department of Health and Human Services.

The MCBC will designate large, multi-state Medicare regions. In each region, seniors and people with disabilities will have several Enhanced Medicare options. The chart below illustrates one way in which these large, multi-state regions might be structured.

Enhanced Medicare Sample Regions



Plans will submit bids to the MCBC for the opportunity to serve one or more of the Medicare regions, and plans will have to accept any Medicare participant wishing to enroll regardless of whether the beneficiary lives in a rural or remote area. This approach minimizes risk selection and guarantees access for all seniors to these plans, as is the case with the Federal Employees Health Benefit Program.

Option 3—Medicare Advantage

In addition to Enhanced Medicare, seniors will have the option of enrolling in the same type of low-cost and high-coverage managed care plans that are available today under Medicare. Currently 5 million Medicare participants choose to get their benefits and receive additional services from such plans. These plans often offer broader coverage at a lower cost than the combination of Medicare and Medigap plans that many seniors choose.

Under the newly created Medicare Advantage program, plans in competitive markets will bid to provide participants with Medicare's enhanced basic benefit package. Participants who select more efficient plans will benefit from savings, and some participants in the most efficient plans could pay no premium at all and potentially qualify for a rebate on their premium.

Advantage plans will continue to be a good choice for participants willing to accept a more selective provider panel in exchange for lower cost sharing and extra benefits. Creating a system in which different types of delivery systems compete for participants' business will result in a marketplace where plans in each system will have strong incentives to provide the most efficient

and highest quality care. Efficient plans will be able to offer extra benefits and/or reduced cost sharing.

Advantage Plans will also be able to offer a benefits package without drugs for those participants who are satisfied with drug coverage they already have. Just as in Enhanced Medicare, low-income seniors will pay no additional cost for a drug benefit offered through Medicare Advantage plans. Other enrollees will pay a monthly premium to pay for their share of the prescription drug benefit costs.

Immediate Discounts for all Seniors

A Medicare-endorsed prescription drug discount card will provide an opportunity for all seniors to get discounted drugs as Medicare transitions to a modernized system. All participants, for a nominal enrollment fee (waived for low-income seniors), will be able to join a discount card plan. The card will let them pool their buying power with that of other participants to obtain manufacturers' discounts, with savings from 10 to 25 percent. No longer will uninsured seniors face the highest retail prices of any group. In addition, drug card sponsors, which could include Pharmacy Benefit Managers and other entities, will publish comparative information on drug prices to help seniors make smart buying choices.

Additional Help for Low-income seniors

Under the President's framework, low-income seniors who enroll in Enhanced Medicare will get prescription drug coverage without paying additional premiums and will receive additional assistance with their cost-sharing for prescription drugs. Like all seniors, they will be eligible to receive immediately a Medicare drug discount card, at no cost, which would provide them with estimated savings of 10 to 25 percent on the price of prescription drugs. In addition, low-income seniors will receive an added subsidy of \$600 annually to pay for prescription drugs. The subsidy will be added to their discount card and work like other federal electronic benefit transfer programs, with the card providing the subsidy at the point of sale. The subsidy could alternatively be paid to existing Medicare+Choice plans that enroll low-income seniors and provide them with prescription drug coverage.

SUMMARY

The President's framework for Medicare will provide more choices and better benefits for all seniors. If legislation is passed in 2003, then beginning next year, seniors will have the following benefits:

In 2004: All seniors will receive access to discounted drugs (discount of 10-25%) through Medicare-endorsed prescription drug discount cards.

All low-income seniors will have access to drug discounts through the card, and an additional \$600 per year to assist in purchasing prescription drugs.

In 2006: Seniors will have the option of staying in Traditional Medicare and receiving a prescription drug discount card, coupled with coverage that would protect them against high out-of-pocket costs for their prescription medicines.

All seniors will have access to at least three new Enhanced Medicare plans that offer:

- comprehensive prescription drug coverage;
- full coverage of preventive care; and
- protection against high out-of-pocket medical costs.

Seniors will still have the option of choosing a Medicare Advantage plan that will offer prescription drug coverage and other benefits in a managed care setting.

Conclusion: Medicare for Today and Tomorrow

President Bush is committed to ensuring that Medicare will always be there for seniors and people with disabilities. His ideas for modernizing and improving Medicare build on the strengths and successes of the current system, while guaranteeing that all seniors will have access to a prescription drug benefit and other benefits Medicare does not offer today. Under the President's framework for Medicare, seniors will have the right to the same type of health care benefits enjoyed by members of Congress and other employees of the federal government. Low-income seniors will not pay more for additional benefits.

To improve, Medicare must have the benefit of modern health care delivery systems and methods that have proven successful in the private sector. The President's initiative will introduce private sector innovation and competition to the Medicare system to help keep costs reasonable, ensure high quality care and begin to address Medicare's long-term financial challenges.

While Medicare must be modernized and improved to meet the needs of its current participants, the program must also be made sustainable for future generations. Given the financial challenges Medicare faces in the future, changes to the Medicare program we make today must not exceed our nation's means to deliver them tomorrow.

Seniors have waited too long for a modernized Medicare with a prescription drug benefit. It is time for members of both political parties to work together to pass legislation this year that will modernize and improve Medicare for seniors today and tomorrow.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 3, 2003

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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PRESERVE AMERICA

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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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