THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 15, 2001

1-16-01

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached for your approval is a draft EO that would implement certain aspects of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and the Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTA).

As you know, the AGOA provides trade benefits (*e.g.,* duty-free and quota-free treatment) to the countries of sub-Saharan Africa to promote increased trade and investment between the U.S. and sub-Saharan Africa and economic development in the region. The CBTA provides similar benefits to designated Caribbean and Central American countries. The EO would delegate technical responsibilities (*e.g.,* determining whether certain textile and apparel goods should be treated as handloomed or handmade articles) to implement the two Acts to the Committee for the Implementation of the Textile Agreements, an interagency committee chaired by Commerce.

The EO has received all necessary clearances, including from USTR and Commerce. If you approve, we will execute it on your behalf.

✓ Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Discuss

Lisel Loy LL
Adam Rosman AR

DRAFT

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AFRICAN GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY ACT
AND THE UNITED STATES-CARIBBEAN BASIN TRADE PARTNERSHIP ACT

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of Public Law 106-200) (AGOA), the United States-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (Title II of Public Law 106-200) (CBTPA), the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (19 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in order to expand international trade and enhance our economic partnership with sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean Basin, promote investment and economic development and reduce poverty in those regions, and create new economic opportunities for American workers and businesses, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Part I -- Implementation of the AGOA

Section 1. Apparel Articles Assembled from Fabrics or Yarn Not Available in Commercial Quantities. The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (the "Committee") is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under section 112(b)(5)(B)(i) of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3721(b)(5)(B)(i)) to determine whether yarns or fabrics cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner. The Committee shall establish procedures to ensure appropriate public participation in any such determination. The Committee and the United States Trade Representative (USTR) are jointly authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under sections 112(b)(5)(B)(ii), (iii), and (v) of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3721(b)(5)(B)(ii), (iii), and (v)) to obtain advice from the appropriate advisory committee, to submit a report to the appropriate Congressional committees, and to consult with those Congressional committees. The USTR is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under section 112(b)(5)(B)(ii) of the AGOA to obtain advice from the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC).

Sec. 2. Handloomed, Handmade, and Folklore Articles. the Committee, after consultation with the Commissioner, United States Customs Service (Commissioner), is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under section 112(b)(6) of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3721(b)(6)) to consult with beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries and to determine which, if any, particular textile and apparel goods shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles. The Commissioner shall take such actions to carry out any such determination as directed by the Committee.

Sec. 3. Certain Interlinings. The Committee is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under section 112(d)(1)(B)(iii) of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3721(d)(1)(B)(iii)) to determine whether U.S. manufacturers are producing interlinings in the United States in commercial quantities. The Committee shall establish procedures to ensure appropriate public participation in any such determination. The determination or determinations of the Committee under this section shall be set forth in a notice or notices that the Committee shall cause to be published in the Federal Register. The Commissioner shall take such actions to carry out any such determination as directed by the Committee.

Sec. 4. Penalties for Transshipments. The Committee, after consultation with the Commissioner, is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under section 113(b)(3) of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3722(b)(3)) to determine, based on sufficient evidence, whether an exporter has engaged in transshipment and to deny for a period of 5 years all benefits under section 112 of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3721) to any such exporter, any successor of such exporter, and any other entity owned or operated by the principal of such exporter. The determination or determinations of the Committee under this section shall be set forth in a notice or notices that the Committee shall cause to be published in the Federal Register. The Commissioner shall take such actions to carry out any such determination as directed by the Committee.

Sec. 5. Effective Visa Systems. Pursuant to sections 112(a) and 113(a)(1) of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3721(a) and 3722(a)(1)), the USTR is authorized to direct the Commissioner to take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that textile and apparel articles described in section 112(b) of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3721(b)) that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption are accompanied by an appropriate export visa, if the preferential treatment described in section 112(a) of the AGOA is claimed with respect to such articles.

Part II -- Implementation of the CBTPA

Sec. 6. Apparel Articles Assembled from Fabrics or Yarn Not Available in Commercial Quantities. The Committee is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under section 213(b)(2)(A)(v)(II)(aa) of the CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)(2)(A)(v)(II)(aa)), as added by section 211(a) of the CBTPA, to determine whether yarns or fabrics cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner. The Committee shall establish procedures to ensure appropriate public participation in any such determination. The Committee and the USTR are jointly authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under sections 213(b)(2)(A)(v)(II)(bb), (cc), and (ee) of the CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)(2)(A)(v)(II)(bb), (cc), and (ee)), as added by section 211(a) of the CBTPA, to obtain advice from the appropriate advisory committee, to submit a report to the appropriate Congressional committees, and to consult with those Congressional committees. The USTR is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under section 213(b)(2)(A)(v)(II)(bb) of the CBERA to obtain advice from the USITC.

Sec. 7. Certain Interlinings. The Committee is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under section 213(b)(2)(A)(vii)(II)(cc) of the CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)(2)(A)(vii)(II)(cc)), as added by section 211(a) of the CBTPA, to determine whether U.S. manufacturers are producing interlinings in the United States in commercial quantities. The Committee shall establish procedures to ensure appropriate public participation in any such determination. The determination or determinations of the Committee under this section shall be set forth in a notice or notices that the Committee shall cause to be published in the Federal Register. The Commissioner shall take such actions to carry out any such determination as directed by the Committee.

Sec. 8. Handloomed, Handmade, and Folklore Articles. The Committee, after consultation with the Commissioner, is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under section 213(b)(2)(C) of the CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)(2)(C)), as added by section 211(a) of the CBTPA, to consult with representatives of CBTPA beneficiary countries for the purpose of identifying particular textile and apparel goods that are mutually agreed upon as being handloomed, handmade, or folklore goods within the meaning of that section. The Commissioner shall take such actions to carry out any such determination as directed by the Committee.

Sec. 9. Penalties for Transshipments. The Committee, after consultation with the Commissioner, is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under section 213(b)(2)(D) of the CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)(2)(D)), as added by section 211(a) of the CBTPA, to determine, based on sufficient evidence, whether an exporter has engaged in transshipment and, if transshipment has occurred, to deny all benefits under the CBTPA to any such exporter, and any successor of such exporter, for a period of 2 years; to request that any CBTPA beneficiary country through whose territory transshipment has occurred take all necessary and appropriate actions to prevent such transshipment; and to impose the penalty provided in section 213(b)(2)(D)(ii) of the CBERA on a CBTPA beneficiary country if the Committee determines that such country is not taking such actions. The determination or determinations of the Committee under this section shall be set forth in a notice or notices that the Committee shall cause to be published in the Federal Register. The Commissioner shall take such actions to carry out any such determination as directed by the Committee.

Sec. 10. Bilateral Emergency Tariff Actions. The Committee is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President under section 213(b)(2)(E) of the CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)(2)(E)), as added by section 211(a) of the CBTPA, to take bilateral emergency tariff actions, if the Committee determines that the conditions provided in section 213(b)(2)(E) of the CBERA are satisfied. The Committee shall establish procedures to ensure appropriate public participation in any such determination. The determination or determinations of the Committee under this section shall be set forth in a notice or notices that the Committee shall cause to be published in the Federal Register. The Commissioner shall take such actions to carry out any such bilateral emergency tariff action as directed by the Committee.

Part III -- General Provisions

Sec. 11. Judicial Review. This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1-16-01

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 15, 2001

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached for your approval is a draft PD that would formally establish an interagency Task Force to prepare for U.S. participation in the UN's World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, to be held in South Africa in September, 2001. This will be the third UN conference on racism; the first two, held in 1978 and 1983, focused on the world's obligation to victims of racial discrimination, and legislative, judicial and administrative actions to address the problem. The Task Force will be comprised of representatives from DOJ, State, Interior and SBA, will coordinate all planning for our participation in the conference, and will report to the President.

The PD has received all necessary clearances. If you approve we will execute it on your behalf.

✓ Approve ____ Disapprove ____ Discuss

Lisel Loy
Adam Rosman AR

DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Inter-Agency Task Force for Preparation for the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

The United Nations has held two world conferences on racism, one in 1978, and another in 1983. These two conferences focused on the world's obligation to victims of racial discrimination and the importance of national legislative, judicial, and administrative action in addressing the problem of racism.

In recognition of the fact that the objective of eliminating racial discrimination has not yet been attained, the United Nations in a 1997 resolution called for a Third World Conference on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (Conference). The Conference will be held in South Africa during September 2001.

This Administration has consistently demonstrated a strong commitment to issues of race and race relations and believes that the United States will play an important role in this international event. Our effective participation in the Conference requires the continued involvement and coordination of many executive departments and agencies, as well as input from nongovernmental organizations. This Administration is strongly committed to the success of the Conference, and, to that end, I direct as follows:

(1) There is established an "Inter-Agency Task Force for the United Nations World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance" (Task Force).

(2) The Task Force shall be comprised of representatives from the Departments of Justice, State, the Interior, the Small Business Administration, and such other agencies as the Chair deems appropriate. The Chair of the Task Force shall be the representative from the Justice Department. The Task Force shall report to the President, through the White House Chief of Staff.

(3) The Task Force shall coordinate all planning efforts related to the United States' participation in the Conference. This coordination shall include such matters as outreach to non-governmental organizations, participation in national and international discussions concerning the Conference's agenda, its objectives and scope, and government-wide preparations for participation in the Conference.

(4) The Department of State shall provide the funding for the Task Force and bear all administrative costs.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON 1-16-01

January 15, 2001

MR. PRESIDENT:

The attached draft EO would lift current sanctions against the governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (FRY S&M), and the Republic of Serbia.

Background. In EOs issued in June 1998 and April 1999, you determined that the actions of FRY (S&M) and Serbia posed an extraordinary threat to U.S. national security, and you imposed economic sanctions against those governments. As you know, in September, 2000, the people of FRY (S&M) elected Vojislav Kostunica; the country's peaceful transition to democracy opens the prospect of the FRY (S&M)'s rejoining the international community.

EO. Your advisors believe that in light of these events, lifting the economic sanctions is warranted, and the attached EO would lift the sanctions imposed under the earlier EOs. Recognizing, however, that the former Milosevic regime still constitutes a threat against stability in the Balkans, the EO would also *maintain* sanctions against certain members and supporters of the regime, including Milosevic himself. If you approve, a copy of the EO will be sent to Congress with a message explaining your decision. A copy of the message is attached for your review.

The EO has received all necessary clearances, including from NSC and OMB. If you approve, we will execute it on your behalf.

__✓__ Approve ____ Disapprove ____ Discuss

Lisel Loy LL
Adam Rosman AR

EXECUTIVE ORDER **DRAFT**

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LIFTING AND MODIFYING MEASURES WITH RESPECT TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO)

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.*), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c) (UNPA), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in view of United Nations Security Council Resolution 827 of May 25, 1993 (UNSCR 827), and subsequent resolutions,

I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, found in Executive Order 13088 of June 9, 1998, that the actions and policies of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (the "FRY (S&M)") and the Republic of Serbia with respect to Kosovo, by promoting ethnic conflict and human suffering, threatened to destabilize countries of the region and to disrupt progress in Bosnia and Herzegovina in implementing the Dayton peace agreement, and therefore constituted an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. I declared a national emergency to deal with that threat and ordered that economic sanctions be imposed with respect to those governments. I issued Executive Order 13121 of April 30, 1999, in response to the continuing human rights and humanitarian crises in Kosovo. That order revised and substantially expanded the sanctions imposed pursuant to Executive Order 13088.

In view of the peaceful democratic transition begun by President Vojislav Kostunica and other newly elected leaders in the FRY (S&M), the promulgation of UNSCR 827 and subsequent resolutions calling for all states to cooperate fully with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the illegitimate control over FRY (S&M) political institutions and economic resources or enterprises exercised by former President Slobodan Milosevic, his close associates and other persons, and those individuals' capacity to repress democracy or perpetrate or promote further human rights abuses, and in order to take steps to counter the continuing threat to regional stability and implementation of the Dayton peace agreement and to address the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order 13088, I hereby order:

Section 1. Amendments to Executive Order 13088. (a) Section 1 of Executive Order 13088 of June 9, 1998, as revised by section 1(a) of Executive Order 13121 of April 30, 1999, is revised to read as follows:

"Section 1. (a) 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 hereafter be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date, I hereby order blocked all property and interests in property that are or hereafter come within the United States or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, of:

(i) any person listed in the Annex to this order; and

(ii) any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State:

(A) to be under open indictment by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, subject to applicable laws and procedures;

(B) to have sought, or to be seeking, through repressive measures or otherwise, to maintain or reestablish illegitimate control over the political processes or institutions or the economic resources or enterprises of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Republic of Serbia, the Republic of Montenegro, or the territory of Kosovo;

(C) to have provided material support or resources to any person designated in or pursuant to section 1(a) of this order; or

(D) to be owned or controlled by or acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for or on behalf of any person designated in or pursuant to section 1(a) of this order.

(b) All property and interests in property blocked pursuant to this order prior to 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, on January **[need to insert date]**, 2001, shall remain blocked except as otherwise authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury."

(b) Section 2 of Executive Order 13088, as replaced by section 1(b) of Executive Order 13121, is revoked and a new section 2 is added to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. Further, 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 hereafter be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date, I hereby prohibit any transaction or dealing by a United States person or within the United States in property or interests in property of any person designated in or pursuant to section 1(a) of this order."

(c) Section 3 of Executive Order 13088 is revoked.

(d) Section 4 of Executive Order 13088, as revised by section 1(c) of Executive Order 13121, is renumbered and revised to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. Any transaction by a United States person that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited. Any conspiracy formed to violate the prohibitions of this order is prohibited."

(e) Section 5 of Executive Order 13088 is renumbered and revised to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. 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 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."

(f) Section 6 of Executive Order 13088 is renumbered and revised to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. 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 and UNPA, 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 statutory authority to carry out the provisions of this order."

(g) A new section 6 is added to Executive Order 13088 to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to remove any person from the Annex to this order as circumstances warrant."

(h) Section 7 of Executive Order 13088, as revised by section 1(d) of Executive Order 13121, is revoked.

Sec. 2. Preservation of Authorities. Nothing in this order is intended to affect the continued effectiveness of any rules, regulations, orders, licenses, or other forms of administrative action issued, taken, or continued in effect heretofore or hereafter under Executive Order 13088, Executive Order 13121, or the authority of IEEPA or UNPA, except as hereafter terminated, modified, or suspended by the issuing Federal agency.

Sec. 3. No Rights or Privileges Conferred. 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, or any other person.

Sec. 4. (a) Effective Date. This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on January **[need to insert date]**, 2001.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE,

1-13-01

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

'01 JAN 13 PM4:40

January 13, 2001

Loy memo re: Executive Orders

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LISEL LOY

SUBJECT: Executive Orders

Attached for your review are two draft executive orders. If you approve, we will execute them on your behalf for announcement Monday, January 15, 2001.

Educational Resource Equity EO (Tab A)
The attached EO would create the President's Commission on Educational Resource Equity to address longstanding gaps in the availability of educational resources, including disparities based on race and ethnicity. The Commission would include up to 13 members appointed by you from the public and private sectors and would report to the President and Congress by August 31, 2001 on the issue of resource equity in education. *If you approve, we will plan to announce the EO in conjunction with the release of your Message to Congress on Race.*

Approve ✓ Disapprove ___ Discuss ___

Task Force on DC EO (Tab B)
The proposed EO would establish the Federal Interagency Task Force on the District of Columbia to coordinate and better leverage the federal government's efforts to improve DC's financial stability. The federal government is DC's largest employer, landholder and purchaser; the city's economic accomplishments over the last several years provide a foundation for further assistance from the federal government and the private sector to improve its long-term stability. The EO would direct the Task Force to develop a plan to promote DC's long-term financial stability; coordinate federal programs and support; and provide targeted assistance to economically distressed areas. *If you approve, we will announce the EO in conjunction with your MLK event on Monday.*

Approve ✓ Disapprove ___ Discuss ___

DRAFT EXECUTIVE ORDER

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE EQUITY

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. A quality education is essential to the success of every child in the 21st century and to the continued strength and prosperity of our Nation. Our Nation has embraced the goal of promoting high educational standards for all children and of increasing accountability in education. Although we know that it is crucial that all children have access to the educational resources and opportunity necessary to achieve high standards, long-standing gaps in access to educational resources exist, including disparities by race and ethnicity. These gaps limit the ability of individuals, and our Nation, to reach their full potential. Therefore, it is the policy of this Administration that our Nation undertake appropriate steps to understand fully the current status of resource equity in education and to identify and implement strategies at the local, State, and national levels that will ensure that all students have a full and equal opportunity to succeed.

Sec. 2. Establishment. To carry out this policy, there is established the "President's Commission on Educational Resource Equity" (the "Commission"). The Commission shall be composed of not more than 13 members appointed by the President from the public and private sectors. The members may include current and former Federal, State, and local government officials, corporate and foundation leaders, recognized education and civil rights experts, educational practitioners, and others with experience and expertise in educational resource equity. The President shall designate from among the Commission members such official or officials to be chairperson or chairpersons, as he shall deem appropriate

Sec. 3. Duties and Commission Report. (a) The Commission shall collect and review information about the current status of resource gaps in education, including the underlying causes and effects of such resource gaps. The Commission shall, as appropriate, invite experts and communities to provide information and guidance in furtherance of their duties.

(b) Not later than August 31, 2001, the Commission shall prepare and submit a report for the President and the Congress on the issue of resource equity in education. The report shall include, but not be limited to:

(i) An analysis of the status of resource equity in education with regard to such factors as finances, staff, facilities, instructional programs, and support services, taking into account, as appropriate, differences in costs and needs for different students and communities;

(ii) An analysis of how resource gaps in education impact the success of individuals and our Nation;

(iii) An examination of the effectiveness of targeted Federal resources toward disadvantaged students and low-income schools as compared with the provision of State and local resources;

(iv) A summary of promising practices with regard to overcoming resource gaps and ensuring access to educational excellence for all children; and

(v) Short- and long-term recommendations for educational policy makers, including local, State, and Federal officials, to achieve resource equity and educational excellence for all children.

Sec. 4. Administration, Compensation, and Termination. (a) The Department of Education shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide administrative support and funding for the Commission.

(b) Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation, but while engaged in the work of the Commission, members appointed from among private citizens of the United States shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in the Government service (5 U.S.C. 5701-5707) to the extent funds are available for such purposes.

(c) The functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, except that of reporting to the Congress, that are applicable to the Commission, shall be performed by the Department of Education in accordance with the guidelines that have been issued by the Administrator of General Services.

The chairperson (or chairpersons) may from time to time prescribe such rules, procedures, and policies relating to the activities of the Commission as are not inconsistent with law or with the provisions of this order.

(e) The Commission shall terminate 30 days after submitting its final report, unless extended by the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

DRAFT

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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FEDERAL INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE
ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to further the revitalization of, and to improve prospects for the success of "home rule" in the District of Columbia, the Nation's Capital, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Background and Policy. The District of Columbia is the Nation's Capital, and the Federal Government is the largest employer, landholder, and purchaser in the region. The Executive Office of the President has established and maintained an interest in fostering the Federal relationship with the District of Columbia since 1963. This Administration has long sought to strengthen the relationship between the Federal Government and the District of Columbia by initiating a historic restructuring of this relationship. At the request of the President, in 1995, the Federal D.C. Interagency Task Force, chaired by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and directed by the Special Advisor to the President and Executive Director of the Federal D.C. Interagency Task Force, was created to revitalize the District of Columbia and improve prospects for "home rule" to succeed in the Nation's Capital. The Federal D.C. Interagency Task Force Office has worked with Federal agencies, the Congress, and local officials to promote long-term financial stability, economic growth, and opportunity for self-government for the District of Columbia. In 1997, the President signed into law the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, under which the Federal Government undertook certain responsibilities and governmental functions befitting a State or county government. Also in 1997, the President signed into law tax incentives designed to spur economic growth in the District of Columbia.

It is the policy of this Administration, therefore, to build on the momentum of the accomplishments over the last 5 years by formally establishing the Federal D.C. Interagency Task Force to further assist the District of Columbia in achieving financial stability, economic growth, and improvement in management and service delivery.

Sec. 2. Establishment of the Federal Interagency Task Force on the District of Columbia.

(a) There is established the "Federal Interagency Task Force on the District of Columbia" (Task Force).

(b) The Task Force shall be composed of the following members:

(1) The Attorney General;

(2) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;

(3) The Secretary of Health and Human Services;

(4) The Secretary of Labor;

(5) The Secretary of Transportation;

(6) The Secretary of the Treasury;

(7) The Administrator of General Services;

(8) The Secretary of Education;

(9) The Secretary of the Interior;

(10) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(11) The Secretary of Commerce;

(12) The Secretary of Agriculture;

(13) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget;

(14) The Administrator of the Small Business Administration;

(15) The Commissioner of the Social Security;

(16) The Secretary of Energy;

(17) The Director of the Office of Personnel Management; and

(18) Such other members as the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may provide (including the Director of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, which office is located in the Department of Justice.)

(c) The Task Force shall be chaired by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (Director). The Director may appoint an Assistant Director or other senior official to assist in the management of the Task Force.

(d) The Office of Management and Budget shall provide administrative support for the Task Force. To the extent permitted by law, other executive departments and agencies may provide such staff, resources, and information as may be required in carrying out the provisions of this order.

(e) The Director shall develop, review, modify, and, as appropriate, implement program recommendations, in cooperation with the appropriate elected Federal and local officials and agencies, to promote long-term financial stability, economic growth, and opportunity for self-government for the District of Columbia.

(f) To the extent permitted by law, the Task Force staff shall communicate with Federal and local elected officials as early in program planning cycles, as reasonably feasible, to develop and explain specific Federal and local plans and program actions.

Sec. 3. Purpose. The purpose of the Interagency Task Force will be to coordinate and better leverage Administration efforts and initiatives for the District of Columbia in concert with local and regional initiatives to improve the long-term financial stability of the Nation's Capital and to improve self-governance. The Director's designee shall serve as liaison between the executive branch and the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government of the District of Columbia, as well as the private sector.

Sec. 4. Responsibilities. To the extent permitted by law, the Interagency Task Force shall:

(a) formulate and recommend interagency compacts and cooperative agreements between Federal agencies and the District of Columbia;

(b) develop, on a continuing basis, a comprehensive and coordinated plan to establish priorities to promote long-term financial stability, economic growth, and opportunity for self-government for the District of Columbia;

(c) provide for an understanding by the public of the needs and assets of the District of Columbia;

(d) support District efforts to encourage economic growth in the District of Columbia;

(e) serve as the focal point and coordinating unit for Federal programs, technical assistance, and other support for the District of Columbia; and

(f) provide a forum for consideration of problems within the District of Columbia and propose and effectuate solutions.

Sec. 5. Assistance to Economically Distressed Areas. Members of the Task Force, to the extent permitted by law and within existing budgetary resources, shall provide targeted assistance to economically distressed areas within the District of Columbia and to projects that require economic development assistance. To the extent permitted by law, members of the Task Force shall also participate in comprehensive neighborhood revitalization initiatives requiring Federal assistance, including programs organized by the government of the District of Columbia, and collaborative efforts organized by private organizations, such as the Anacostia Best Practices initiative.

Sec. 6. Local Accommodation. To the extent permitted by law, the Federal Interagency Task Force shall make efforts to accommodate the concerns of local elected officials in proposing Federal technical or other assistance.

Sec. 7. Judicial Review. This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by law against the United States, its officers, its employees, or any other person.

THE WHITE HOUSE,