

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

Proclamation 6690 of May 18, 1994

The President

World Trade Week, 1994

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As we observe World Trade Week, 1994, we find our Nation well-positioned to compete in the 1990s. Our economy is the strongest in the industrialized world. Our work force is second to none. Our system of higher education is unequalled. And our people are more optimistic—and have reason to be.

Yet, success in world markets is not automatic—it requires planning and effort.

“U.S. Exports Equal U.S. Jobs,” the theme of World Trade Week, illustrates why the United States must make the push to increase the involvement of American business in international markets. Exports have become a critical engine of our Nation’s economic progress. In the past 5 years, exports of goods and services have been responsible for more than 40 percent of U.S. economic growth.

Today one in every five manufacturing jobs is linked to exports. Exports of goods and services support some 10.5 million jobs. And exports lead to better paying jobs. American workers producing for export earn 17 percent more than the overall average wage.

The intersection of domestic and international business makes it more important than ever to emphasize all of the factors that make America competitive. Sustainable economic growth is possible only if we solve those societal problems that keep our people from achieving their best.

The first order of business for this Administration was to improve the economic climate at home, and this continues to be my priority. We have made great strides in bringing the Federal budget deficit under control. Fiscal restraint has prompted a surge in business investment. We are in the process of implementing a policy that encourages private and public partnerships. We have begun the difficult job of helping the defense industry to convert to a more commercial business. And we are devoting more attention to secondary education and to training and retraining our work force.

This Administration is working vigorously to secure a health care plan for all Americans, and we have proposed a reform of our welfare system. We have major initiatives underway to fight crime and drug trafficking.

These steps toward healthy economic growth and a more secure society represent the essential underpinning for America to compete in the world economy.

However, U.S. companies must have fair access to international markets. We have placed a high priority on reducing trade barriers abroad, and we are making progress. The North American Free Trade Agreement creates a vibrant, integrated market on our own continent and opens up great possibilities for an even larger free trade area in the future. The successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of GATT trade negotiations after 7 years of hard bargaining now should lead to a significant expansion of global trade.

Partnership between the United States Government and the private sector is necessary if we are to reach the economic goals outlined early in my Administration. The Federal Government is committed to being a constructive partner by creating a favorable environment for the U.S. private sector to conduct business at home and abroad. However, the main responsibility for developing overseas markets lies with the private sector. It is up to business to take the risks, but the risks bring the right to reap the rewards.

Our workers will reap the rewards in the form of many new jobs, because exports can be our number one method of creating high-wage jobs.

All this leads to only one conclusion: We must thrive globally to secure a healthier economy, and it is in the interest of business, workers, and the entire population to do so. We must sell more in the global marketplace—and we are continuing to do our best to expand that marketplace for American goods. We must also promote trade in a way that benefits workers and encourages sustainable development.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week beginning May 22, 1994, as "World Trade Week." I invite the people of the United States to join in appropriate observances to reaffirm the potential of international trade for creating prosperity for all.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

William J. Clinton

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Rules and Regulations

Federal Register

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Friday, May 20, 1994

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains regulatory documents having general applicability and legal effect, most of which are keyed to and codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published under 50 titles pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1510.

The Code of Federal Regulations is sold by the Superintendent of Documents. Prices of new books are listed in the first FEDERAL REGISTER issue of each week.

FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD

5 CFR Part 1630

Privacy Act Regulations

AGENCY: Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Board is amending its Privacy Act regulations to allow participants who are authorizing the disclosure of their records to submit a copy of a signed statement, instead of an originally signed statement.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 20, 1994.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John J. O'Meara, Assistant General Counsel for Administration, (202) 942-1662, FAX (202) 942-1676.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the Federal Register of March 28, 1994 (59 FR 14371), the Board proposed to amend its Privacy Act regulations to allow participants authorizing disclosure of their records to submit a signed statement, instead of an originally signed statement. No comments were received; therefore, no change was made and rule is now being published as a final rule.

The rule change recognizes that no significant safeguard results from requiring the submission of originally signed disclosure authorizations. In addition, the requirement to submit originally signed authorizations is burdensome to the Department of Agriculture's National Finance Center, which is the Board's recordkeeper for TSP records. An individual seeking disclosure of his or her TSP record shall submit a signed statement authorizing that disclosure.

Other Matters

This rule is not a major rule for the purpose of Executive Order 12291 of February 17, 1981. As required by the

Regulatory Flexibility Act, it is hereby certified that this rule will not have a significant impact on small business entities. As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act, I hereby certify that this rule will not require additional reporting.

List of Subjects in 5 CFR Part 1630

Administrative practice and procedure, Privacy, Records.

Accordingly, part 1630 of title 5 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended to read as follows:

PART 1630—PRIVACY ACT REGULATIONS

1. The authority citation for part 1630 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552a.

2. Section 1630.5 is amended by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 1630.5 Granting access to a designated individual.

(a) An individual who wishes to have a person of his or her choosing review a record or obtain a copy of a record from the Board shall submit a signed statement authorizing the disclosure of his or her record before the record will be disclosed. The authorization shall be maintained with the record.

* * * * *

Dated: May 13, 1994.

Roger W. Mehle,
Executive Director, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board.

[FR Doc. 94-12322 Filed 5-19-94; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6760-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 28

[CN-94-002]

RIN 0581-AA86

User Fees for Cotton Classification Services to Growers

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) is reducing user fees for cotton producers for cotton classification services under the Cotton

Statistics and Estimates Act in accordance with the formula provided in the Uniform Cotton Classing Fees Act of 1987, as amended by Public Law 102-237. The 1993 user fee for this classification service was \$1.87 per bale. This final rule will reduce the fee for the 1994 crop to \$1.80 per bale. The reduced fee is due to increased efficiency in classing operations, and it is sufficient to recover the costs of providing classification services, including costs for administration, supervision, and standardization costs. **EFFECTIVE DATE:** July 1, 1994.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lee Cliburn, 202-720-2145.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A proposed rule detailing the revisions was published in the Federal Register on March 18, 1994, (59 FR 12862). A 30-day comment period was provided for interested persons to respond to the proposed rule; no comments were received.

This final rule has been issued in conformance with Executive Order 12866 and has been reviewed by OMB.

This final rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12778, Civil Justice Reform. It is not intended to have retroactive effect. This rule would not preempt any state or local laws, regulations, or policies unless they present an irreconcilable conflict with this rule. There are no administrative procedures which must be exhausted prior to any judicial challenge to the provisions of this rule.

Pursuant to the requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), has considered the economic impact of this final rule on small entities.

The purpose of the RFA is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of businesses subject to such actions in order that small businesses will not be disproportionately burdened. The Administrator of AMS has certified that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities as defined in the RFA because: (1) The fee reduction reflects a decrease in the cost-per-unit currently borne by those entities utilizing the services; (2) the cost reduction will not affect competition in the marketplace; and (3) the use of classification services is voluntary.

In compliance with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) regulations (5 CFR Part 1320) which implement the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), the information collection requirements contained in this final rule have been previously approved by OMB and were assigned OMB control number 0581-0009 under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

This revision will become effective July 1, 1994, as provided by the Cotton Statistics and Estimates Act.

Fees for Classification Under the Cotton Statistics and Estimates Act of 1927

The user fee charged to cotton producers for High Volume Instrument (HVI) classification services under the Cotton Statistics and Estimates Act (7 U.S.C. 473a) was \$1.87 per bale during the 1993 harvest season as determined by using the formula provided in the Uniform Cotton Classing Fees Act of 1987 as amended by Public Law 102-237. The fees cover salaries, cost of equipment and supplies, and other overhead costs, including costs for administration, supervision, and standardization.

This final rule establishes the user fee charged to producers for High Volume Instrument (HVI) classification at \$1.80 per bale during the 1994 harvest season.

Public Law 102-237 amended the formula in the Uniform Cotton Classing Fees Act of 1987 for establishing the producer's classification fee so that the producer's fee is based on the prevailing method of classification requested by producers during the previous year. HVI classing was the prevailing method of cotton classification requested by producers in 1993. Therefore, the 1994 producer's user fee for classification service is based on the 1993 base fee for HVI classification.

The fee was calculated by applying the formula specified in the Uniform Cotton Classing Fees Act of 1987, as amended by Public Law 102-237. The 1993 base fee for HVI classification exclusive of adjustments, as provided by the Act, was \$1.91 per bale. A 2.7 percent, or five cents per bale increase due to the implicit price deflator of the gross domestic product added to the \$1.91 would result in a 1994 base fee of \$1.96 per bale. The formula in the Act provides for the use of the percentage change in the implicit price deflator of the gross national product (as indexed for the most recent 12-month period for which statistics are available). However, this has been replaced by the gross domestic product by the Department of Commerce as a more appropriate

measure for the short-term monitoring and analysis of the U.S. economy.

The number of bales to be classed by the United States Department of Agriculture from the 1994 crop is estimated at 16,550,000. The 1994 base fee was decreased 15 percent based on the estimated number of bales to be classed (one percent for every 100,000 bales or portion thereof above the base of 12,500,000, limited to a maximum adjustment of 15 percent). This percentage factor amounts to a 29 cents per bale reduction and was subtracted from the 1994 base fee of \$1.96 per bale, resulting in a fee of \$1.67 per bale.

The formula requires addition of a five cents per bale surcharge to the \$1.67 per bale fee since the projected operating reserve would be less than 25 percent. The five cent surcharge would result in a 1994 season fee of \$1.72 per bale. Assuming a fee of \$1.72, the projected operating reserve would be 6.6 percent. An additional 8 cents per bale would be required to provide an ending accumulated operating reserve for the fiscal year of at least 10 percent of the projected cost of operating the program. This would establish the 1994 season fee at \$1.80 per bale.

Accordingly, in § 28.909, paragraph (b) will be revised to reflect the reduction in the HVI classification fees.

As provided for in the Uniform Cotton Classing Fees Act of 1987, as amended, a five cent per bale discount will continue to be applied to voluntary centralized billing and collecting agents as specified in § 28.909 (c).

Growers or their designated agents will continue to incur no additional fees if only one method of receiving classification data is requested. The fee for each additional method of receiving classification data in § 28.910 will remain at five cents per bale, and it will be applicable even if the same method is requested. The other provisions of § 28.910 concerning the fee for an owner receiving classification data from the central database and the fee for new classification memoranda issued for the business convenience of such an owner without reclassification of the cotton will remain the same.

The fee for review classification in § 28.911 will be reduced from \$1.87 per bale to \$1.80 per bale.

The fee for returning samples after classification in § 28.911 will remain at 40 cents per sample.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 28

Administrative practice and procedures, Cotton, Cotton samples, Grades, Market news, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Standards, Staples, Testing, Warehouses.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR Part 28 is amended as follows:

PART 28—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for subpart D of part 28 will continue to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 3a, 50 Stat. 62, as amended (7 U.S.C. 473a); Sec. 3c, 50 Stat. 62 (7 U.S.C. 473c).

2. In § 28.909, paragraph (b) is revised to read as follows:

§ 28.909 Costs.

* * * * *

(b) The cost of High Volume Instrument (HVI) cotton classification service to producers is \$1.80 per bale.

* * * * *

3. In § 28.911, the last sentence of paragraph (a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 28.911 Review classification.

(a) * * * The fee for review classification is \$1.80 per bale.

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Dated: May 16, 1994.

Lon Hatamiya,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 94-12378 Filed 5-19-94; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-02-P

7 CFR Part 61

[CN-93-004]

RIN 0581-AB05

Revision of Cottonseed Sampler License Procedures

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) is making final the restructuring of procedures for licensing cottonseed samplers to draw, prepare and submit cottonseed samples for USDA's official cottonseed grading program. The revision will significantly reduce the paperwork burden involved in the licensing of official cottonseed samplers by eliminating the bonding requirement and the license fee, and extending the license period from 1 to 5 years. Official cottonseed samplers will still be required to obtain a license from USDA, and sampling equipment and procedures will continue to receive the same level of supervision from AMS Cotton Division personnel.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 1994.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lee Cliburn, 202-720-2145.