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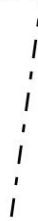
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Subject: TALKING POINTS: Strategy for a Secure, Peaceful and Sovereign Iraq
[B844940 DOD final.pdf](#)

The attached document was released today by the Coalition Provisional Authority.

Success in Iraq is in America's interest.

America is more secure today because a coalition of nations ended a regime that cultivated ties to terror while it possessed and used weapons of mass destruction. Now, we and our international partners must finish the job. The sooner a stable society and representative government takes root in Iraq, the sooner it will cease to be a haven for terrorism - and the safer America and the world will be.

We have a strategy for success in Iraq. In recent months, we have made steady progress toward our objectives. Security is improving. Essential services are being restored. A thoroughgoing political transformation is underway. And we are reaching out to expand international participation in re-building Iraq.

America must now continue to build on this progress. We cannot afford to fail. If freedom and progress falter in Iraq, terrorists will be emboldened in the Middle East, and elsewhere, threatening innocent lives in America and around the world. With success, a free Iraq will send a clear message to the people of the Middle East and beyond - that freedom and democracy, not violence and terrorism, are the best paths for the future.

The President's budget request will provide the resources necessary to help ensure stability, peace, and democracy in Iraq. This will create a safer environment for our troops in Iraq, and a safer world for our children and grandchildren.

L. Paul Bremer III, Administrator

Coalition Provisional Authority

Strategy for a Secure, Peaceful
and Sovereign Iraq
October 2003

Goal:

President Bush and the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) have one overall goal for Iraq: to establish a secure, peaceful, and democratic Iraq that will stand against terrorism and no longer threaten America, the region, or the world.

Strategy:

The President and CPA are implementing a three-pronged strategy for achieving this goal:

- 1) Establish a secure environment by taking direct action against terrorists and those attempting to undermine progress, and by restoring urgent and essential services to the country
- 2) Expand international cooperation in the security and reconstruction of Iraq
- 3) Accelerate the orderly transition to self-government by the Iraqi people

Strategy for a Secure, Peaceful and Sovereign Iraq





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Establish a Secure Environment



Take Direct Action Against the Terrorists

Iraq is the central front in the war on terror.

Remnants of Saddam Hussein's regime and terrorists from foreign countries are making a desperate stand in Iraq. Coalition forces are confronting them on the streets of Baghdad so we will not have to meet them one day on the streets of Brooklyn.

- Coalition forces have conducted hundreds of raids and thousands of patrols, seizing caches of enemy weapons and massive amounts of ammunition that can no longer be used against our troops or innocent civilians.
- To date, **43 of the 55** most wanted former Iraqi leaders are dead or in custody, as well as thousands of other Baath Party loyalists and terrorists.
- The Coalition has made sure that Saddam Hussein will never again use weapons of mass destruction. To reveal the full extent of the weapons program, the Iraq Survey Group (ISG) is interviewing Iraqi citizens, examining physical evidence, and analyzing records of the old regime. ISG's recent progress report states: "We have discovered dozens of WMD-related program activities and significant amounts of equipment that Iraq concealed from the United Nations during the inspections that began in late 2002."
- President Bush requested \$87 billion in emergency funds to fight the War on Terror in Iraq and Afghanistan. The vast majority of those funds (\$66 billion) will give our troops the resources necessary to succeed in the war on terror and protect them from terrorist attacks. The funds for restoration of essential services and rebuilding in Iraq (\$20.3 billion) will go toward establishing a more stable and secure environment for the Iraqi people and our troops.
- Included in the request for ongoing military operations is funding for armored Humvees to better protect our forces, life-saving body armor, equipment, weapons, ammunition, better housing for the troops, and enhanced pay to reflect the dangers and the hardships they face.

Build An Iraqi Security Force

Iraqis are eager to participate in their own security, and commanders in Iraq report that they are exceeding recruitment goals for these forces.

The Coalition is taking steps to create a professional Iraqi army, build an effective Iraqi police force, develop Iraqi security and border patrol forces, and build a fair Iraqi system of justice. This will help relieve the burden on coalition forces, free them up for further raids against the enemies of peace and progress, and accelerate the transfer of power to the Iraqi people.

More than 70,000 Iraqis have been armed and trained in just a few months and are already contributing to the security of their country. The President has requested \$5 billion to help Iraqis assume increasing responsibility for the security of their own country.

Coalition forces and Iraqi police are already conducting joint patrols - as many as 1,700 on a single night.

A professional Iraqi army is being created to replace Saddam's army – an instrument of terror and aggression – with a professional force for maintaining peace and stability.

ff The New Iraqi Army's first battalion of **some 700** soldiers graduated on October 4, 2003.

ff The goal is to expand these forces to 9 brigades with about **40,000** troops by the end of 2004.

ff Units will reflect Iraq's religious, regional, and ethnic mix, be non-political, under law-based civilian control, and a force for defense and security—not aggression and oppression.

An effective Iraqi police force will take the burden off Coalition forces and create the necessary order for a stable society.

- **Over 50,000** Iraqi police officers are currently on duty. The goal is to reach **around 70,000** by 2005.
- 40 of 69 cities are above 50% in number of police required, but shortages of equipment, vehicles, and weapons continue.
- International police trainers will provide support and on-the-job training.
- A police recruit training center will begin operations in November, 2003 with 500 trainees. A new class of 1500 cadets will begin every four weeks.

Iraqi border patrol forces will relieve—and eventually replace—Coalition forces at checkpoints where foreign terrorists are coming across borders to attack our troops.

- **Over 5,000** Iraqi border police are now at work.
- The goal is to expand the number of border police and customs personnel to more than **20,000**.

The Facilities Protection Service now has about 20,000 officers, and the goal is to expand in 2004. These officers will take over security from Coalition forces at fixed site locations, such as power lines, which have become key targets for sabotage.

The Iraqi Civil Defense Corps is some 6,600 strong, and the goal is to expand to more than 15,000 in 2004. These are Iraqi citizens who remain in their communities and are integrated into Coalition military units, providing much needed local intelligence to Coalition forces, while receiving on the job training in security patrolling.

Create a fair Iraqi justice system to instill confidence in the rule of law after years of corrupt Baathist party rule.

***A place of torture chambers and mass graves
is becoming a nation of laws.***

- In September 2003, the new Iraqi Minister of Justice established an independent judiciary.
- Judges and prosecutors are being vetted and provided with rule of law training.
- A Central Criminal Court has been established to handle the most serious criminal cases. The Governing Council is considering the formation of a special tribunal to review crimes committed by the previous regime.
- 130 courthouses are being renovated.
- The decrepit prison system is being rebuilt and modernized in accordance with international standards, and new prisons are planned.
- The goal is to complete two new maximum security 4,000 capacity prisons within 48 months.

Restore Urgent and Essential Services

As essential services are restored and the daily lives of Iraqis improve, security will improve.

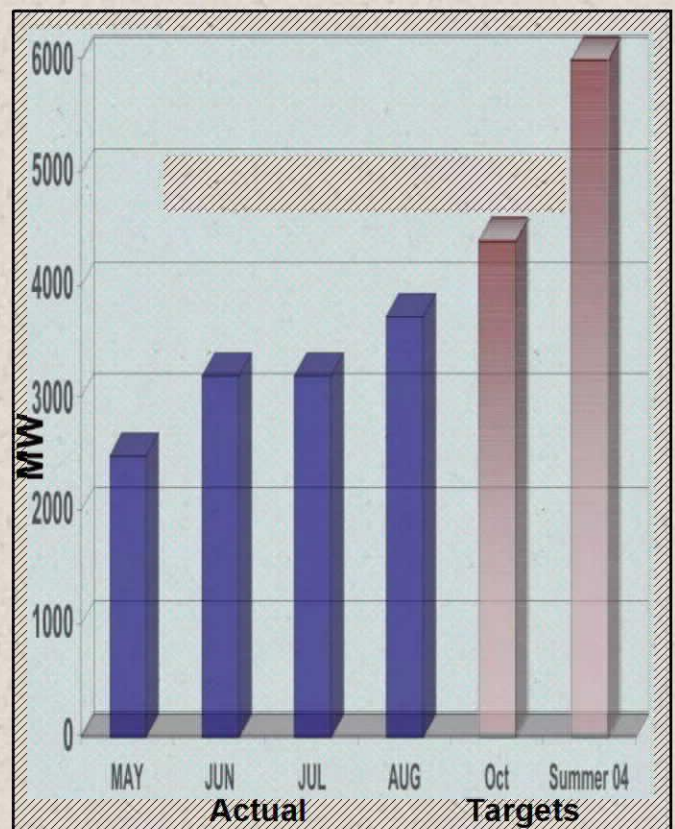
Decades of mismanagement and neglect by Saddam Hussein's regime, coupled with the effects of war, have left the Iraqi people without essential services at acceptable levels. Restoring and improving these basic services helps prevent unrest and keeps Iraq from becoming another breeding ground for terrorism.

The President has requested \$15 billion to speed repairs to Iraq's dilapidated infrastructure, and help the Iraqi people with the most basic of human needs.

The Coalition has completed over 13,000 reconstruction projects, large and small.

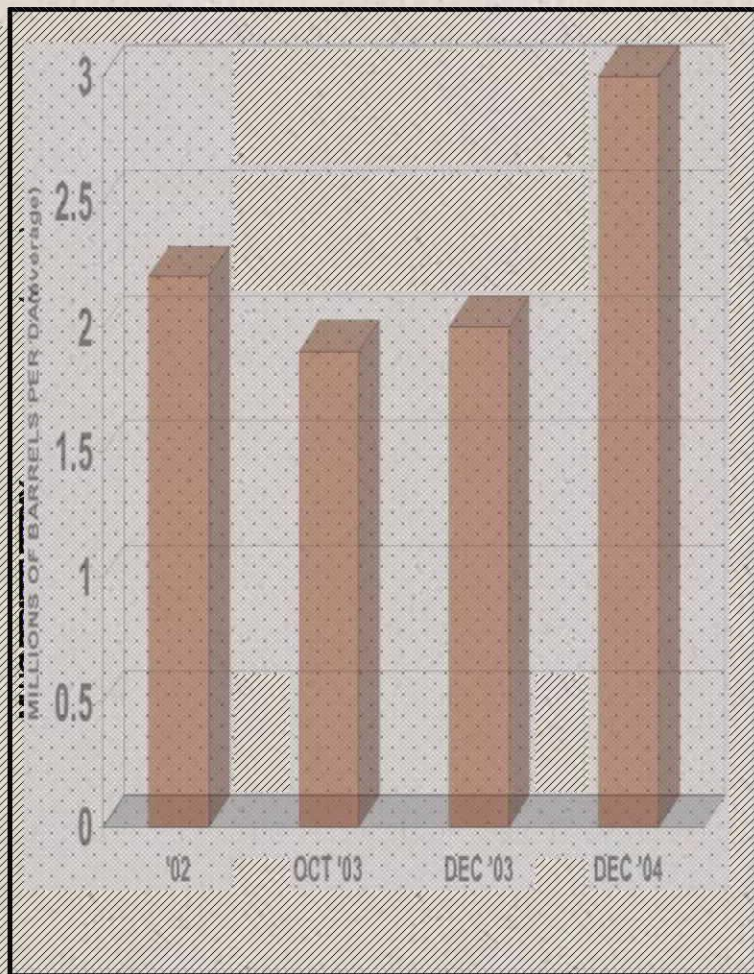
Electricity:

- We have achieved the initial goal of surpassing pre-war peak output levels of 4,400 MW by Fall 2003.
- The next goal is to build to 6,000 MW by summer 2004.



Oil Production:

Decades of poor maintenance coupled with looting and sabotage have crippled Iraq's oil industry. Repairing and securing Iraq's oil infrastructure will raise oil production and help establish an oil industry that is essential to Iraq's long-term economic development, making it less dependent on foreign assistance.



- Oil output is averaging 1.9 million barrels per day. The pre-war production capacity was 3 million barrels per day (though average production in 2002 was only 2.2 million barrels per day).
- The goal is to reach 2 million barrels per day by December 2003, and a sustainable production level of 3 million barrels per day by the end of 2004.
- Iraq will receive approximately \$2.7 billion in oil revenue in 2003. With improvements to the infrastructure, Iraqi oil revenues should grow to about \$12 billion in 2004, and should reach roughly \$18.5 billion by 2005.

Water and Sanitation:

Under Saddam Hussein's regime, water shortages and poor sanitation were constant problems for the people of Iraq. Remedying them is critical to supporting economic recovery and preventing disease.

- ff 2,000 repairs have been made to 143 water networks in Iraq.

- ff Access to water and sewer services have been restored to at least pre-war levels. Today, more Iraqis have access to clean water than before the war, but that is only 60% of the population.

- ff The goal is to provide potable water to 90 percent of the people.



Transportation:

The Ministry of Transportation is working to establish a transportation network for efficient movement of essential products such as fuel, wheat, water, construction materials and equipment, and other supplies which drive Iraq's economy.

- ff Baghdad and Basra airports are again operational, now receiving Coalition and non-commercial charter flights.

- ff The Umm Qasr sea port has been re-opened to commercial traffic, with 50,000-ton cargo ships able to load and off-load.

- ff Despite lack of past maintenance, trains are running daily across Iraq, and major track improvement projects are underway.

Education:

Under Saddam Hussein, children were forced to learn regime propaganda and taught to hate enemies of the regime—including America. We are working with Iraqis to reform and improve the nation's education system. Education will help the Iraqi people acquire the skills to develop their economy and reform their society.



ff Virtually all universities have been re-opened, and hundreds of secondary schools—some of which were used to store weapons before the war —have been re-opened.

ff By the time school opened in October, more than 1,500 schools had been refurbished with the help of 36,000 Iraqi workers.

ff Reprinted textbooks that do not contain pro-Saddam propaganda are being provided.

ff Training has started that connects Iraqi teachers with effective teaching methods aimed at providing students with solid academic knowledge, understanding, reasoning skills, and familiarity with rights and responsibilities.



Health:

Under Saddam, one in eight Iraqi children died before the age of five and infant mortality was among the highest in the Arab world. Quality healthcare was reserved for Baath party officials and others connected to the regime. During the 1990's, Saddam cut spending on public health by over 90%. Today, working closely with the Iraqi Health Ministry and other Iraqi medical professionals, the Coalition is restoring and expanding basic health care services.



ff All of Iraq's 240 hospitals have been re-opened, and 95% of Iraq's health clinics are open and accepting patients.

ff More than 22 million doses of vaccines have been delivered to support vaccinating 4.2 million children and 700,000 pregnant women. By the end of 2004, more than 90 percent of Iraqi children under age five will have been immunized against preventable diseases such as polio, tuberculosis, and measles. There are no signs of epidemics.

ff The Coalition delivered more than 12,000 tons of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies in the last 120 days.

ff Next year, the goal is to provide backup power systems to every Ministry of Health hospital in Iraq, provide medical-grade oxygen to all hospitals, and establish a healthcare facility replacement program.

A New Economy

A modern market-based economy will help Iraqis generate the income to rebuild their country.

Under Saddam Hussein, Iraq's economy suffered from mismanagement and corruption, stultifying government controls, squeezing out of private business in favor of state-owned corporations and over-reliance on oil. A modern market-based economy, integrated into the global economy, will help the Iraqi people find jobs and assume more and more responsibility for their country's economic development.



- Today, 95% of all pre-war bank customers have service, and first-time customers are opening accounts daily.
- Thousands of small businesses have opened since the liberation.
- The exchange rate has stabilized within the past month.
- Old notes picturing Saddam Hussein will be exchanged for a new national currency beginning October 15, 2003.
- The 2003 budget is being successfully implemented, and the 2004 budget has been approved by the Governing Council.
- The central bank is fully independent and up and operating, and the commercial banking system is being resuscitated under modern banking norms and standards.
- Investments in electric power and oil will help increase future economic output.

A New Economy

The Governing Council of Iraq recently announced a package of substantial economic reforms. These reforms will enable Iraq to have some of the most enlightened and inviting tax investment laws in the free world. Among the reforms are:

- A law on foreign direct investment that allows up to **100% foreign ownership** in every sector other than natural resources.
- A new commercial banking law that will permit the entry of six foreign banks within the next five years, and an unlimited number of foreign banks to purchase up to 50% of local banks.
- Business taxes are capped at **15%**.
- A customs tariff on most goods capped at **5%**.

To empower Iraqis and assist the transition to a market-based economy, the Coalition is:

- ff Collecting funds from frozen and hidden accounts of the former regime
- ff Establishing micro credit programs and enterprise funds to support new businesses
- ff Setting up job training and vocational programs
- ff Creating a new Trade Bank of Iraq to provide trade-related financial services

Expand International Cooperation



A free and stable Iraq is in the world's interest.

Expand International Cooperation

Terrorists in Iraq have attacked representatives of the civilized world, and opposing them must be the cause of the civilized world. The stakes in Iraq are high, for the Middle East and beyond. If freedom and progress falter in the Middle East, the region will continue to export violence that takes lives in America and around the world.

International support and cooperation has been essential to the progress being made in Iraq to date. Every effort is being made to expand that international co-operation.

- There are some **17** nations in the Coalition Provisional Authority.
- There are now **33** countries with troops in Iraq today. These include:

Albania	Hungary	Nicaragua
Australia	Italy	Norway
Azerbaijan	Kazakhstan	The Philippines
Bulgaria	Korea	Poland
The Czech Republic	Latvia	Portugal (soon to deploy)
Denmark	Lithuania	Romania
The Dominican Republic	Macedonia	Slovakia
El Salvador	Moldova	Spain
Estonia	Mongolia	Thailand
Georgia	The Netherlands	Ukraine
Honduras	New Zealand	The United Kingdom

- **11 of the 19 NATO nations** have already committed troops to Iraq.
- The U.S. is currently in discussions with 14 other countries that have expressed interest in sending forces.
- Since May 2002, Coalition forces other than the United States have increased from 14,000 to **23,700**. U.S. troop levels have fallen by **12,000**.
- The British and the Poles are leading two multinational divisions. The Polish Multinational Division in Babylon, which took over from the Marines, includes troops from 17 nations, with four more nations providing civil support.
- Already, some **60 countries have made pledges or contributions totaling \$1.5 billion**—and there are discussions with others who have expressed an interest. A major international donor conference is scheduled for October.

Expand International Cooperation

Since July, the Iraqi government has been represented in over two dozen international meetings, including those of the UN General Assembly, the Arab League, the World Bank and IMF, and the Islamic Conference Summit. Over 30 Iraqi embassies are re-opening around the world.

The United Nations can play a vital role in Iraq, and contribute greatly to the cause of full Iraqi sovereignty.

- We believe the UN can, for example, help to facilitate the constitutional process, the training of civil servants, and the holding of free and fair elections. Many UN members—from the Philippines to Poland and Germany—have expressed their commitment to help build a democratic and stable Iraq.
- The UN is already carrying out vital and effective work in Iraq. By the end of 2004, UNICEF will help immunize more than 90 percent of Iraqi children.
- The World Food Program is helping to deliver nearly a half million tons of food per month in Iraq.



Restoring Full Sovereignty to the Iraqi People



***Day to day operation of the Iraqi government
is now in the hands of Iraqis.***

For decades, the only government in Iraq was the brutal dictatorship of Saddam Hussein. Iraq's constitution has been a Hussein-dictated formula for tyranny. To move towards the goal of restoring full sovereignty to the Iraqi people, there must be an orderly and democratic process, and this process must unfold according to the needs of the Iraqi people.

Before free elections can be held, Iraq needs a new constitution, and it must be written by the Iraqi people. At present, there are no election rolls, no election law, and no electoral districts. Electing a government without a permanent constitution defining and limiting government powers invites confusion and eventual abuse.

Decades of dictatorship have shattered Iraq's society, but Iraq's liberated population, with the help of the Coalition, is taking major steps toward democracy.

Representative Government at the Local Level:

***The majority of towns and cities in Iraq
have functioning local governments.***

In each of Baghdad's 88 neighborhoods, citizens have freely selected representatives for local governing councils. They, in turn, choose members of 9 District Councils and a 37-member City Council. All told, over 800 democratically selected Council Members are now hard at work serving their fellow citizens. They include Sunnis, Shias, Christians, Arabs and Kurds—and more than 75 women.

Seven Steps to Full Iraqi Sovereignty:

- 1) In July, a 25-member Iraqi Governing Council, broadly representative of Iraqi society was constituted. These brave men and women came forward willingly to help build a new Iraq. The assassination of Dr. Aquila Hashimi underscored how much former regime loyalists fear democracy.
- 2) In August, the Governing Council named a preparatory committee to determine how to write the constitution.
- 3) On September 1, the Governing Council announced the appointment of 25 cabinet ministers to run the day-to-day affairs of Iraq. This was an important step because now every Iraqi ministry is run by an Iraqi. These ministers conduct the business of government. They set policy.
- 4) On September 30, the preparatory committee produced a report for the Governing Council making recommendations on a process for writing a constitution.
- 5) Once written, the constitution will need to be ratified. It will be widely circulated, discussed, and debated among the Iraqi people, and all adult Iraqis will have the opportunity to vote for or against it. For the first time in history, Iraq will have a permanent constitution written by and approved by the people.
- 6) After the constitution is ratified by popular vote, there will be an open election to fill the elective offices specified in the constitution.
- 7) Once Iraq has a freely elected government, the CPA will yield the remainder of its authority to the sovereign Iraqi government.

Respect for Human Rights and Justice:

The liberation of Iraq put an end to Saddam Hussein's torture chambers, rape rooms, prison cells for children, and mass graves. No longer will he threaten his own people or the world with weapons of mass destruction. Now a society once gripped by fear is learning to respect human rights and justice.

- ✕✕ A Human Rights Ministry was established on September 1, 2003.
- ✕✕ Human rights are being promoted through civic education.
- ✕✕ A human rights archive is being developed, and the Coalition is assisting in the investigation of mass graves.
- ✕✕ The Ministry of Justice recently reappointed eight Supreme Court Justices who had been removed from the Court for failing to enforce Saddam's notion of justice.
- ✕✕ Today, nearly all of Iraq's **400 courts** are open and hearing cases, and every day progress is being made to develop a judiciary rooted in the principles of human rights and due process.

Freedom of Speech:

A free press is flourishing in Iraq and is daily demonstrating to the Iraqi people the importance of their new freedoms.

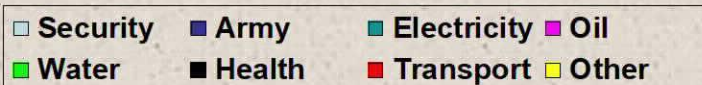
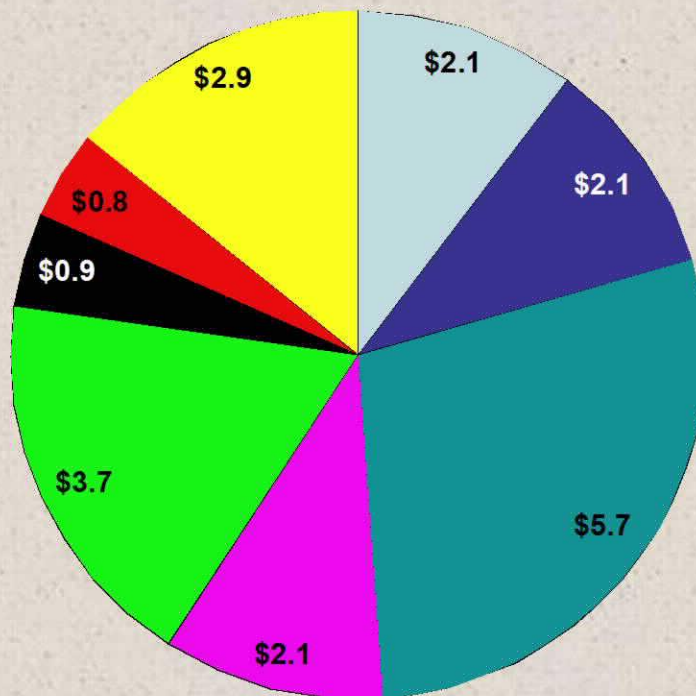
This burgeoning free press will help ensure the success of a freely elected representative government in Iraq and will serve as a model to the rest of the Arab world.

- ✕✕ Today, there are **over 170** newspapers being published and sold at hundreds of news kiosks around Baghdad.
- ✕✕ Radio and TV stations are proliferating throughout the country.
- ✕✕ The Governing Council holds regular press events, and the new Iraqi ministers are instituting regular press conferences.

President's Budget Request To Rebuild Iraq

\$2.1B Borders, Police, Fire, and Customs
 \$2.1B New Iraqi Army and the Iraqi Civil Defense Corps
 \$0.9B Justice and Civil Society
 \$5.7B Electricity
 \$2.1B Oil
 \$3.7B Water and Sewerage
 \$0.9B Water Conservation
 \$0.8B Transportation and Telecommunications
 \$0.5B Housing, Buildings, Roads, and Bridges
 \$0.9B Hospitals and Clinics
 \$0.3B Private sector initiatives and jobs training
 \$0.3B Refugees, Human Rights, and Civil Society

Total: \$20.3 B



The President's budget request to rebuild Iraq will provide the resources necessary to ensure Iraq's stability and to give its people the economic and political infrastructure needed to transform Iraq into an example of progress and democracy.

All of the proposals in the budget request will help fulfill these crucial needs:

ff Provide the Iraqi people with the tools to take over their own security

ff Establish basic living standards—that did not exist under Saddam Hussein—so terrorists and extremists cannot capitalize on poverty and despair

ff Create an environment for private investment so Iraq can be set on a path to economic independence, and not be dependent on outside assistance

By approving the President's budget request, Congress and the American people will be making an investment that will improve the safety of our troops, bring them home sooner, strengthen our nation's security, and hasten the day when the Iraqi people will assume full responsibility for their country's future.

