

development of criminal intelligence necessary for effective law enforcement. In addition, because many of these records come from other federal, state, local, joint, foreign, tribal, and international agencies, it is administratively impossible to ensure compliance with this provision.

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(g) The following system of records is exempt from 5 U.S.C. 552a (c)(3) and (4), (d), (e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(3), (e)(4)(G) and (H), (e)(5), (e)(8), (f), and (g):

(1) National Crime Information Center (NCIC) (JUSTICE/FBI-001). These exemptions apply only to the extent that information in the system is subject to exemption pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2) and (k)(3).

(h) * * *

(5) From subsection (e)(5) because in the collection of information for law enforcement purposes it is impossible to determine in advance what information is accurate, relevant, timely and complete. With the passage of time, seemingly irrelevant or untimely information may acquire new significance as further investigation brings new details to light. The restrictions imposed by subsection (e)(5) would limit the ability of trained investigators and intelligence analysts to exercise their judgment in reporting on investigations and impede the development of criminal intelligence necessary for effective law enforcement. In addition, the vast majority of these records come from other federal, state, local, joint, foreign, tribal, and international agencies and it is administratively impossible to ensure that the records comply with this provision. Submitting agencies are, however, urged on a continuing basis to ensure that their records are accurate and include all dispositions.

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(j) The following system of records is exempt from 5 U.S.C. 552a (c)(3), (d), (e)(1), (e)(4)(G) and (H), (e)(5), (f) and (g):

* * * * *

(k) * * *

(5) From subsection (e)(5) because in the collection of information for law enforcement purposes it is impossible to determine in advance what information is accurate, relevant, timely and complete. With the passage of time, seemingly irrelevant or untimely information may acquire new significance as further investigation brings new details to light. The restrictions imposed by subsection (e)(5) would limit the ability of trained investigators and intelligence analysts to exercise their judgment in reporting on investigations and impede the

development of criminal intelligence necessary for effective law enforcement. In addition, because many of these records come from other federal, state, local, joint, foreign, tribal, and international agencies, it is administratively impossible to ensure compliance with this provision.

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Dated: March 14, 2003.

Paul R. Corts,

Assistant Attorney General for Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

31 CFR Part 515

Cuban Assets Control Regulations: Family and Educational Travel-Related Transactions, Remittances of Inherited Funds, Activities of Cuban Nationals in the United States, Support for the Cuban People, Humanitarian Projects, and Technical Amendments

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Interim final rule; amendments.

SUMMARY: The Office of Foreign Assets Control of the U.S. Department of the Treasury is amending the Cuban Assets Control Regulations, part 515 of chapter V of 31 CFR, to implement the President's Initiative for a New Cuba and to make certain technical changes and clarifications.

DATES: *Effective Date:* March 24, 2003.

Comments: Written comments must be received no later than May 23, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be sent either via regular mail to the Chief of Records, ATTN Request for Comments, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20220, or via OFAC's Web site (<http://www.treas.gov/ofac>).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chief of Licensing, tel.: 202/622-2480, or Chief Counsel, tel.: 202/622-2410, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20220.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Availability

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Background

On May 20, 2002, President Bush announced his Initiative for a New Cuba to encourage freedom within Cuba, make life better for the Cuban people, and give the Cuban people greater control of their economic and political destiny. Among other steps, the President announced that the United States would ease restrictions on humanitarian assistance that directly serves the needs of the Cuban people and helps build Cuban civil society and would offer scholarships for Cuban professionals and students who are trying to build independent civil institutions in Cuba. The Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") of the U.S. Department of the Treasury is publishing this interim final rule amending the Cuban Assets Control Regulations, 31 CFR part 515 (the "Regulations"), to assist in implementing these and other steps in the President's Initiative for a New Cuba. These amendments also make certain corrections to and provide certain clarifications of the Regulations.

Clarification and expansion of visits to close relatives in Cuba. These amendments clarify and expand the authorization of travel-related transactions incident to visiting close relatives in Cuba. Specifically, the general license in paragraph (a) of § 515.561 authorizing such transactions on an annual basis is amended to clarify that it may be used to visit only those close relatives who qualify as nationals of Cuba and not to visit those who are engaging in transactions in Cuba pursuant to an OFAC license (such as U.S. students authorized to engage in coursework in Cuba). Visits to persons in Cuba who are not Cuban nationals are now addressed in amended paragraph (c), discussed below.

Paragraph (a) of § 515.561 is also modified to authorize "additional travel-related transactions that are