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3

2005 Compilation

and

Parts 100–102

Revised as of January 1, 2006

The President

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Title 3 Compilations

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1943–1948	2588–2823	9348–10025
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1954–1958	3042–3265	10511–10797
1959–1963	3266–3565	10798–11134
1964–1965	3566–3694	11135–11263
1966–1970	3695–4025	11264–11574
1971–1975	4026–4411	11575–11893
1976	4412–4480	11894–11949
1977	4481–4543	11950–12032
1978	4544–4631	12033–12110
1979	4632–4709	12111–12187
1980	4710–4812	12188–12260
1981	4813–4889	12261–12336
1982	4890–5008	12337–12399
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1993	6521–6643	12828–12890
1994	6644–6763	12891–12944
1995	6764–6859	12945–12987
1996	6860–6965	12988–13033
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1998	7062–7161	13072–13109
1999	7162–7262	13110–13144
2000	7263–7389	13145–13185
2001	7263–7516	13145–13251
2002	7517–7635	13252–13282
2003	7636–7748	13283–13323
2004	7749–7858	13324–13368
2005	7859–7972	13369–13394

Beginning with 1976, Title 3 compilations also include regulations contained in Chapter I, Executive Office of the President.

Supplementary publications include: Presidential documents of the Hoover Administration (two volumes), Proclamations 1870–2037 and Executive Orders 5076–6070; Consolidated Indexes for 1936–1965; and Consolidated Tables for 1936–1965.

Explanation

The Code of Federal Regulations is a codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the Executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The Code is divided into 50 titles which represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation. Each title is divided into chapters which usually bear the name of the issuing agency. Each chapter is further subdivided into parts covering specific regulatory areas.

Each volume of the Code is revised at least once each calendar year and issued on a quarterly basis approximately as follows:

Title 1 through Title 16.....	as of January 1
Title 17 through Title 27.....	as of April 1
Title 28 through Title 41.....	as of July 1
Title 42 through Title 50.....	as of October 1

The appropriate revision date is printed on the cover of each volume.

LEGAL STATUS

The contents of the Federal Register are required to be judicially noticed (44 U.S.C. 1507). The Code of Federal Regulations is prima facie evidence of the text of the original documents (44 U.S.C. 1510).

HOW TO USE THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

The Code of Federal Regulations is kept up to date by the individual issues of the Federal Register. These two publications must be used together to determine the latest version of any given rule.

To determine whether a Code volume has been amended since its revision date (in this case, January 1, 2006), consult the “List of CFR Sections Affected (LSA),” which is issued monthly, and the “Cumulative List of Parts Affected,” which appears in the Reader Aids section of the daily Federal Register. These two lists will identify the Federal Register page number of the latest amendment of any given rule.

EFFECTIVE AND EXPIRATION DATES

Each volume of the Code contains amendments published in the Federal Register since the last revision of that volume of the Code. Source citations for the regulations are referred to by volume number and page number of the Federal Register and date of publication. Publication dates and effective dates are usually not the same and care must be exercised by the user in determining the actual effective date. In instances where the effective date is beyond the cut-off date for the Code a note has been inserted to reflect the future effective date. In those instances where a regulation published in the Federal Register states a date certain for expiration, an appropriate note will be inserted following the text.

OMB CONTROL NUMBERS

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-511) requires Federal agencies to display an OMB control number with their information collection request.

Many agencies have begun publishing numerous OMB control numbers as amendments to existing regulations in the CFR. These OMB numbers are placed as close as possible to the applicable recordkeeping or reporting requirements.

OBSOLETE PROVISIONS

Provisions that become obsolete before the revision date stated on the cover of each volume are not carried. Code users may find the text of provisions in effect on a given date in the past by using the appropriate numerical list of sections affected. For the period before January 1, 2001, consult either the List of CFR Sections Affected, 1949–1963, 1964–1972, 1973–1985, or 1986–2000, published in 11 separate volumes. For the period beginning January 1, 2001, a “List of CFR Sections Affected” is published at the end of each CFR volume.

CFR INDEXES AND TABULAR GUIDES

A subject index to the Code of Federal Regulations is contained in a separate volume, revised annually as of January 1, entitled CFR INDEX AND FINDING AIDS. This volume contains the Parallel Table of Statutory Authorities and Agency Rules (Table I). A list of CFR titles, chapters, and parts and an alphabetical list of agencies publishing in the CFR are also included in this volume.

An index to the text of “Title 3—The President” is carried within that volume.

The Federal Register Index is issued monthly in cumulative form. This index is based on a consolidation of the “Contents” entries in the daily Federal Register.

A List of CFR Sections Affected (LSA) is published monthly, keyed to the revision dates of the 50 CFR titles.

REPUBLICATION OF MATERIAL

There are no restrictions on the republication of textual material appearing in the Code of Federal Regulations.

INQUIRIES

For a legal interpretation or explanation of any regulation in this volume, contact the issuing agency. The issuing agency’s name appears at the top of odd-numbered pages.

For inquiries concerning CFR reference assistance, call 202-741-6000 or write to the Director, Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408 or e-mail fedreg.info@nara.gov.

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ELECTRONIC SERVICES

The full text of the Code of Federal Regulations, the LSA (List of CFR Sections Affected), The United States Government Manual, the Federal Register, Public Laws, Public Papers, Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents and the Privacy Act Compilation are available in electronic format at www.gpoaccess.gov/nara (“GPO Access”). For more information, contact Electronic Information Dissemination Services, U.S. Government Printing Office. Phone 202-512-1530, or 888-293-6498 (toll-free). E-mail, gpoaccess@gpo.gov.

The Office of the Federal Register also offers a free service on the National Archives and Records Administration's (NARA) World Wide Web site for public law numbers, Federal Register finding aids, and related information. Connect to NARA's web site at *www.archives.gov/federal-register*. The NARA site also contains links to GPO Access.

RAYMOND A. MOSLEY,
Director,
Office of the Federal Register.

January 1, 2006.

Explanation of This Title

This volume of “Title 3—The President” contains a compilation of Presidential documents and a codification of regulations issued by the Executive Office of the President.

The 2005 Compilation contains the full text of those documents signed by the President that were required to be published in the *Federal Register*. Signature date rather than publication date is the criterion for inclusion. With each annual volume, the Presidential documents signed in the previous year become the new compilation.

Chapter I contains regulations issued by the Executive Office of the President. This section is a true codification like other CFR volumes, in that its contents are organized by subject or regulatory area and are updated by individual issues of the *Federal Register*.

Presidential documents in this volume may be cited “3 CFR, 2005 Comp.” Thus, the preferred abbreviated citation for Proclamation 7859 appearing on page 1 of this book, is “3 CFR, 2005 Comp., p. 1.” Chapter I entries may be cited “3 CFR.” Thus, the preferred abbreviated citation for section 100.1, appearing in chapter I of this book, is “3 CFR 100.1.”

This book is one of the volumes in a series that began with Proclamation 2161 of March 19, 1936, and Executive Order 7316 of March 13, 1936, and that has been continued by means of annual compilations and periodic cumulations. The entire Title 3 series, as of January 1, 2006, is encompassed in the volumes listed on page iv.

For readers interested in proclamations and Executive orders prior to 1936, there is a two-volume set entitled *Proclamations and Executive Orders, Herbert Hoover* (March 4, 1929, to March 4, 1933). Codified Presidential documents are published in the *Codification of Presidential Proclamations and Executive Orders* (April 13, 1945—January 20, 1989). Other public Presidential documents not required to be published in the *Federal Register*, such as speeches, messages to Congress, and statements, can be found in the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* and the *Public Papers of the Presidents* series. Each of these Office of the Federal Register publications is available for sale from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

This book was prepared in the Presidential Documents and Legislative Division by Kathleen M. Fargey and Stephen J. Frattini, under the supervision of Gwendolyn J. Henderson.

Cite Presidential documents in this volume
3 CFR, 2005 Comp.
thus: **3 CFR, 2005 Comp., p. 1**

Cite chapter I entries in this volume
3 CFR
thus: **3 CFR 100.1**

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2005 Compilation— Presidential Documents

PROCLAMATIONS

Proclamation 7859 of January 1, 2005

Honoring the Memory of the Victims of the Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunamis

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

As a mark of respect for the victims of the Indian Ocean Earthquake and the resulting Tsunamis, I hereby order, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, that the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff at the White House and on all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions from Monday, January 3, 2005, until sunset, Friday, January 7, 2005. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff for the same period at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7860 of January 7, 2005

To Extend Nondiscriminatory Trade Treatment (Normal Trade Relations Treatment) to the Products of Armenia

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

1. Since declaring its independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, Armenia has made considerable progress in enacting market reforms and on February 5, 2003, Armenia acceded to the World Trade Organization (WTO). The extension of unconditional normal trade relations treatment to the products of Armenia will permit the United States to avail itself of all rights under the WTO with respect to Armenia. Armenia has demonstrated a strong desire to build a friendly and cooperative relationship with the United States and has been found to be in full compliance with the freedom of emigration requirements under title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (the “1974 Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2431 *et seq.*).

2. Pursuant to section 2001(b) of Public Law 108–429, 118 Stat. 2588, and having due regard for the findings of the Congress in section 2001(a) of said law, I hereby determine that chapter 1 of title IV of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2431–2439) should no longer apply to Armenia.

3. Section 604 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2483), as amended, authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States the substance of relevant provisions of that Act, or other acts affecting import treatment, and of actions taken thereunder.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to section 2001(b) of Public Law 108–429, and section 604 of the 1974 Act, do proclaim that:

(1) Nondiscriminatory trade treatment (normal trade relations treatment) shall be extended to the products of Armenia, which shall no longer be subject to chapter 1 of title IV of the 1974 Act.

(2) The extension of nondiscriminatory treatment to products of Armenia shall be effective as of the date of signature of this proclamation.

(3) All provisions of previous proclamations and executive orders that are inconsistent with the actions taken in this proclamation are superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7861 of January 12, 2005**National Mentoring Month, 2005**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

All Americans are grateful for the special people who played a positive role in their childhood. Whether a relative, teacher, coach, or community leader, a dedicated mentor can profoundly change a young person's life. During National Mentoring Month, we recognize the role models who have influenced lives, and we continue to support programs that help the young people of America.

Mentoring programs pair a child in need with a caring adult who can help that child understand the importance of making the right choices in life. It is one of the best ways to send young people the right messages. Through friendship and encouragement, mentors can help prepare young Americans for a hopeful future.

My Administration has supported mentoring programs for young people at risk. In August 2004, my Administration made available over \$45 million in grants to help provide mentors for children with parents in prison. In addition, my Administration provided \$48 million in school-based grants in 2004 to provide at-risk youth with mentors to assist them in the successful transition from elementary to secondary school.

One mentor can change a life forever. I encourage all of our citizens to dedicate their time and talents to mentoring a young person. By providing help and hope to our youth, mentors help foster a more compassionate society that values every life and leaves no child behind.

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 January 2005 as National Mentoring Month. I call upon the people of the United States to recognize the importance of mentoring, to look for opportunities to serve as mentors in their communities, and to celebrate this month with appropriate activities and programs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7862 of January 14, 2005**Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday, 2005**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was a visionary American and a dedicated leader who believed deeply in liberty and dignity for every person. His faith

and courage continue to inspire America and the world. We honor his life and his work.

Growing up in Atlanta, Georgia, Dr. King witnessed firsthand the injustice of a segregated society. He realized that change was necessary to ensure the full promise of our Constitution for all Americans, and his charismatic leadership awakened the conscience of America.

Dr. King's dream inspired our Nation with what he called "a certain kind of fire that no water could put out." Since Dr. King's involvement in the civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s, Americans have witnessed the power of the law to prevent injustice and encourage the finest qualities of our Nation. Last year, we celebrated the 40th anniversary of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Once this landmark legislation was signed into law, Americans could no longer be denied a room in a hotel or a table at a restaurant because of their race.

Our Nation has accomplished much over the past 40 years. Our journey toward justice and equality has not always been an easy one, and it is not over. However long the journey, our destination is set: liberty and justice for all. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., believed in the good that exists in all men and women. We will remember the work of Dr. King as we continue striving to meet the founding ideals of our great Nation.

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 Monday, January 17, 2005, as the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday. I encourage all Americans to observe this day with appropriate activities and programs that honor the memory and legacy of Dr. King.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7863 of January 14, 2005

National Sanctity of Human Life Day, 2005

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The Declaration of Independence proclaimed that all Americans are endowed by the Creator with the unalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. On National Sanctity of Human Life Day, we celebrate the sacred gift of life.

We have a responsibility in America to defend the life of the innocent and the powerless. Our Nation has made significant progress in recent years toward building a culture of life. Last year, I signed into law the Unborn Victims of Violence Act of 2004, which provides that any person who causes death or injury to a pregnant woman commits two separate offenses. I worked with members of both parties to ban the brutal practice of partial-

birth abortion, and I signed the Born-Alive Infants Protection Act. Working with the Congress, my Administration has halted spending of taxpayers' money on international programs that promote abortions overseas. We continue to promote abstinence education, adoption programs, crisis pregnancy programs, and other efforts to help protect life.

My Administration remains committed to the steadfast belief in the dignity of every human being and the promise of every life. Across our country, we must continue to encourage our citizens to make ours a more just and welcoming society in which every child is born into a loving family and protected by law. We will work with decency and respect to change hearts and minds, one person at a time. In doing so, we will build a lasting culture of life and a more compassionate society.

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 Sunday, January 16, 2005, as National Sanctity of Human Life Day. I call upon all Americans to recognize this day with appropriate ceremonies in our homes and places of worship and to reaffirm our commitment to respecting the life and dignity of every human being.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7864 of January 14, 2005

Religious Freedom Day, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

George Washington wrote, "The liberty enjoyed by the people of these States, of worshipping Almighty God agreeably to their consciences, is not only among the choicest of their blessings, but also of their rights." On Religious Freedom Day, Americans commemorate the passage of the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom in 1786, which helped set the course for freedom of religion to be included in the First Amendment to our Constitution.

Our Founding Fathers knew the importance of freedom of religion to a stable and lasting Union. Our Constitution protects individuals' rights to worship as they choose. Today, we continue to welcome the important contributions of people of faith in our society. We reject religious bigotry in every form, striving for a society that honors the life and faith of every person. As we maintain the vitality of a pluralistic society, we work to ensure equal treatment of faith-based organizations and people of faith.

As the United States advances the cause of liberty, we remember that freedom is not America's gift to the world, but God's gift to each man and woman in this world. This truth drives our efforts to help people everywhere achieve freedom of religion and establish a better, brighter, and more peaceful future for all.

Proc. 7865

Title 3—The President

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 January 16, 2005, as Religious Freedom Day. I encourage all Americans to reflect on the great blessing of religious freedom, to endeavor to preserve this freedom for future generations, and to commemorate this day through appropriate events and activities in homes, schools, and places of worship.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7865 of January 25, 2005

**60th Anniversary of the Liberation of Auschwitz
Concentration Camp, 2005**

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

At the Auschwitz concentration camp, evil found willing servants and innocent victims. For almost 5 years, Auschwitz was a factory for murder where more than a million lives were taken. It is a sobering reminder of the power of evil and the need for people to oppose evil wherever it exists. It is a reminder that when we find anti-Semitism, we must come together to fight it.

In places like Auschwitz, evidence of the horror of the Holocaust has been preserved to help the world remember the past. We must never forget the cruelty of the guilty and the courage of the victims at Auschwitz and other Nazi concentration camps.

During the Holocaust, evil was systematic in its implementation and deliberate in its destruction. The 60th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz is an opportunity to pass on the stories and lessons of the Holocaust to future generations. The history of the Holocaust demonstrates that evil is real, but hope endures.

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 January 27, 2005, as the 60th anniversary of the Liberation of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp. I call upon all Americans to observe this occasion with appropriate ceremonies and programs to honor the victims of Auschwitz and the Holocaust. May God bless their memory and their families, and may we always remember.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7866 of February 1, 2005**American Heart Month, 2005**

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

The miracles of modern medicine offer hope to those affected by heart disease, yet there are also simple measures that Americans can take to help prevent the disease. During American Heart Month, I encourage all Americans to take action to help reduce their risk and increase awareness of heart disease.

The steps to a healthy heart include preventing and controlling factors that can lead to heart disease—smoking, high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, physical inactivity, obesity, and diabetes. By avoiding tobacco, limiting consumption of alcohol, exercising regularly, eating a nutritious diet, and maintaining a healthy weight, Americans can substantially reduce their risk of developing cardiovascular disease.

I also urge citizens to get routine preventative screenings and consult with their doctors. Through these commonsense steps, we can save many of the lives we might otherwise lose each year to heart disease.

Although heart disease is often associated with men, it is the leading cause of death for American women: Nearly 500,000 American women die from cardiovascular disease each year. The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute—part of the National Institutes of Health at the Department of Health and Human Services—and other national organizations have launched a national campaign called “The Heart Truth” to educate women about heart disease and to encourage them to make their health a priority. The symbol of “The Heart Truth” campaign is the red dress, which reminds women to talk with their doctors about heart disease and to make healthy choices. In addition, the American Heart Association has launched the “Go Red For Women” campaign to reach out to more women across our country. By continuing to raise public awareness about this deadly disease, we can help all our citizens lead healthier lives.

In recognition of the importance of the ongoing fight against heart disease, the Congress, by Joint Resolution approved December 30, 1963, as amended (77 Stat. 843; 36 U.S.C. 101), has requested that the President issue an annual proclamation designating February as “American Heart Month.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim February 2005 as American Heart Month, and I invite all Americans to participate in National Wear Red Day by wearing a red dress, shirt, or tie on February 4, 2005. I also invite the Governors of the States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, officials of other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and the American people to join me in our continuing commitment to fighting heart disease.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of February, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proc. 7867

Title 3—The President

Proclamation 7867 of February 1, 2005

Centennial of the Forest Service, 2005

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In 2005, the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service celebrates a century of service to our Nation. After President Theodore Roosevelt established the Forest Service as part of the Department of Agriculture in 1905, Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson wrote to the First Chief of the Forest Service, Forester Gifford Pinchot, that "all land is to be devoted to its most productive use for the permanent good of the whole people." The Forest Service has now upheld this noble charge for 100 years, and America's forests remain vibrant because of the hard work and dedication of our foresters.

Beyond serving as places for recreation, our forests are also sources of paper products, building materials, chemicals, and many other resources that drive our economy. Over the last century, the Forest Service has combined this ethic of good stewardship with sound science and a spirit of innovation to cultivate and sustain our forests in ways that benefit our entire society.

Today, Americans continue to be responsible stewards of national forests and grasslands. Through the commonsense management approach of my Healthy Forests Initiative, the Forest Service is working with State and local governments, tribes, and other Federal agencies to help prevent destructive wildfires, return forests to a healthier, natural condition, and maintain a full range of forest types. The Forest Service is also providing important work, education, and job training to citizens in need. This commitment to "Caring for the Land and Serving People" contributes to our country's success in conserving our environment and ensuring that our natural resources remain sources of pride for our citizens, our communities, and our Nation.

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 February 1, 2005, as the Centennial of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. I call upon the people of the United States to recognize this anniversary with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities in honor of the Forest Service's contributions to our country.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of February, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7868 of February 7, 2005

National African American History Month, 2005

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Throughout our Nation's history, the contributions of African Americans have stirred our Nation's conscience and helped shape our character. During National African American History Month, we honor the determination and commitment of generations of African Americans in pursuing the promises of America.

The theme of National African American History Month this year, "The Niagara Movement: Black Protest Reborn, 1905–2005," honors the grassroots movement of 1905 to 1910 that was organized to fight racial discrimination in America. Led by W.E.B. DuBois, the movement called for voting rights for African Americans, opposed school segregation, and worked to elect officials committed to fighting racial prejudice. Americans today carry on this movement as our Nation strives to live up to our founding principle that all of God's children are created equal.

It is important to teach our children about the heroes of the civil rights movement who, with courage and dignity, forced America to confront the central defect of our founding. Every American should know about the men and women whose determination and persistent eloquence forced people of all races to examine their hearts and revise our Nation's Constitution and laws. As we celebrate African American History Month, we remember how great the struggle for racial justice has been. And we renew our efforts to fight for equal rights for all Americans. We have made great progress, but our work is not done.

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 February 2005 as National African American History Month. I call upon public officials, educators, librarians, and all the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities that honor the history, accomplishments, and contributions of African Americans.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7869 of February 7, 2005

National Consumer Protection Week, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

This year's National Consumer Protection Week focuses on the impact and problems caused by identity theft and on the steps Government is taking to safeguard personal information. Today, many Americans reveal personal information when making purchases, borrowing money, or opening a bank or credit card account. This information makes it convenient to conduct routine transactions, but consumers must take precautions to protect their names, addresses, phone numbers, Social Security numbers, and account numbers against fraud and theft.

As one of the highest impact financial crimes in our Nation, identity theft can undermine the basic trust on which our economy depends. Millions of Americans have had their identity stolen, costing them and our country's businesses billions of dollars. Identity theft can shake consumers' confidence, destroy a person's financial reputation, and damage lifelong efforts to build and maintain a good credit rating.

We are acting to protect citizens from these crimes and the grief and problems they cause. During the last 2 years, I have signed the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003, which makes it easier for consumers to detect and protect themselves from fraud, and the Identity Theft Penalty Enhancement Act, which strengthens the penalties for identity theft. The U.S. Postal Inspection Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the United States Secret Service are working with State and local officials to stop the criminal networks responsible for much of the identity theft in America. The Federal Trade Commission also trains local law enforcement in detecting and investigating identity theft, and they have set up the Identity Theft Data Clearinghouse, which tracks complaints across the country and provides these records to prosecutors seeking to shut down those who steal our citizens' good names.

Consumers can learn to prevent identity theft by visiting the National Consumer Protection Week website, www.consumer.gov/ncpw. Working together, we can reduce this growing problem and protect the financial security of our citizens and our Nation.

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 February 6 through February 12, 2005, as National Consumer Protection Week. I call upon government officials, industry leaders, and consumer advocates to provide citizens with information about identity theft and how they can be responsible consumers, and I encourage all citizens to take an active role in protecting their personal information.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7870 of February 9, 2005

To Modify Rules of Origin Under the North American Free Trade Agreement

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. Presidential Proclamation 6641 of December 15, 1993, implemented the North American Free Trade Agreement (the “NAFTA”) with respect to the United States and, pursuant to the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (the “NAFTA Implementation Act”), incorporated in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (the “HTS”) the tariff modifications and rules of origin necessary or appropriate to carry out the NAFTA.

2. Section 202 of the NAFTA Implementation Act provides rules for determining whether goods imported into the United States originate in the territory of a NAFTA party and thus are eligible for the tariff and other treatment contemplated under the NAFTA. Section 202(q) of the NAFTA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3332(q)) authorizes the President to proclaim, as a part of the HTS, the rules of origin set out in the NAFTA and to proclaim modifications to such previously proclaimed rules of origin, subject to the consultation and layover requirements of section 103(a) of the NAFTA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3313(a)).

3. I have determined that the modifications to the HTS set out in the Annex to this proclamation are appropriate. For goods of Mexico, I have decided that the effective date of the modifications shall be determined by the United States Trade Representative (USTR).

4. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the “1974 Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, of other Acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 604 of the 1974 Act, section 202 of the NAFTA Implementation Act, and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, do hereby proclaim:

(1) In order to modify the rules of origin under the NAFTA, general note 12 to the HTS is modified as provided in the Annex to this proclamation.

(2) Any provisions of previous proclamations and Executive Orders that are inconsistent with the actions taken in this proclamation are superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(3) The modifications made by the Annex to this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods of Canada that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 2005. The modifications made by such Annex shall be effective with respect to goods of Mexico that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after a date that the USTR announces in the **Federal Register**.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

ANNEX

Effective with respect to goods of Canada under the terms of general note 12 to the tariff schedule that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 2005, and to goods of Mexico under the terms of general note 12 to the tariff schedule that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date that is announced by the United States Trade Representative in a notice published in the *Federal Register*, the tariff classification rules (TCRs) set forth in general note 12(t) to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States are hereby modified as follows:

- 1(a). The following language is inserted immediately after the expression “Chapter 9.” to appear on the line immediately below such expression; and the existing TCR is designated as “1.” and will appear immediately below the inserted language: “Note: The following TCR 1 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:”.
- (b). The following new note and TCRs are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 1, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

“Note: The following TCRs 1 through 17, inclusive, apply only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

1. A change to heading 0901 from any other chapter.
2. A change to subheadings 0902.10 through 0902.40 from any other subheading, including another subheading within that group.
3. A change to heading 0903 from any other chapter.
4. A change to subheading 0904.11 from any other chapter.
5. A change to subheading 0904.12 from any other subheading.
6. A change to subheading 0904.20 from any other chapter.
7. A change to heading 0905 from any other chapter.
8. A change to subheading 0906.10 from any other chapter.
9. A change to subheading 0906.20 from any other subheading.
10. A change to a good of heading 0907 from within that heading or any other chapter.
11. A change to a good of any of subheadings 0908.10 through 0909.50 from within that subheading or any other chapter.
12. A change to a good of subheading 0910.10 from within that subheading or any other chapter.
13. A change to subheading 0910.20 from any other chapter.
14. A change to a good of subheading 0910.30 from within that subheading or any other chapter.
15. A change to subheading 0910.40 from any other chapter.

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16. A change to subheadings 0910.50 through 0910.91 from any other subheading, including another subheading within that group.
17. (A) A change to dill seeds, crushed or ground, of subheading 0910.99 from dill seeds, neither crushed nor ground, of subheading 0910.99 or any other chapter; or
(B) A change to any other good of subheading 0910.99 from any other chapter."
- 2(a). The following language is inserted immediately after the expression "Chapter 12." to appear on the line immediately below such expression; and the existing TCR is designated as "1." and will appear immediately below the inserted language: "Note: The following TCR 1 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"
- (b). The following new note and TCRs are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 1, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCRs 1 through 5, inclusive, apply only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

1. A change to headings 1201 through 1206 from any other chapter.
2. A change to subheadings 1207.10 through 1207.60 from any other chapter.
3. A change to a good of subheading 1207.91 from within that subheading or any other chapter.
4. A change to subheading 1207.99 from any other chapter.
5. A change to headings 1208 through 1214 from any other chapter."
- 3(a). The following language is inserted immediately after the expression "Chapter 13." to appear on the line immediately below such expression; and the existing TCR is designated as "1." and will appear immediately below the inserted language: "Note: The following TCR 1 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"
- (b). The following new note and TCRs are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 1, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCRs 1 through 3, inclusive, apply only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

1. A change to heading 1301 from any other chapter, except from concentrates of poppy straw of subheading 2939.11.
2. A change to subheadings 1302.11 through 1302.32 from any other chapter, except from concentrates of poppy straw of subheading 2939.11.
3. (A) A change to carrageenan of subheading 1302.39 from within that subheading or any other chapter, provided the nonoriginating materials of subheading 1302.39 do not exceed 50 percent by weight of the good; or
(B) A change to any other good of subheading 1302.39 from any other chapter, except from concentrates of poppy straw of subheading 2939.11."

- 4(a). The following new note is inserted immediately above TCR 7 to chapter 21: "Note: The following TCR 7 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

(b) The following new note and TCRs are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 7 to chapter 21, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

“Note: The following TCRs 7 through 7A, inclusive, apply only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 7. A change to subheading 2103.30 from any other chapter.
- 7A. (A) A change to mixed condiments or mixed seasonings of subheading 2103.90 from yeasts of subheadings 2102.10 or 2102.20 or any other chapter; or
- (B) A change to any other good of subheading 2103.90 from any other chapter.”

5(a). The following language is inserted immediately after the expression “Chapter 71.” to appear on the line immediately below such expression: “Note: The following TCR 1 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:”.

(b). The following new note and TCRs are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 1, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

“Note: The following TCRs 1 through 1G, inclusive, apply only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- I. A change to headings 7101 through 7105 from any other chapter.
- 1A. (A) A change to subheadings 7106.10 through 7106.92 from any other subheading, including another subheading within that group; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 7106.91, whether or not there is also a change from another subheading, provided that the nonoriginating materials undergo electrolytic, thermal or chemical separation or alloying.
- 1B. A change to heading 7107 from any other chapter.
- 1C. (A) A change to subheadings 7108.11 through 7108.20 from any other subheading, including another subheading within that group; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 7108.12, whether or not there is also a change from another subheading, provided that the nonoriginating materials undergo electrolytic, thermal or chemical separation or alloying.
- 1D. A change to heading 7109 from any other chapter.
- 1E. A change to subheadings 7110.11 through 7110.49 from any other subheading, including another subheading within that group.
- 1F. A change to heading 7111 from any other chapter.
- 1G. A change to heading 7112 from any other heading.”

6(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 5 to chapter 85: “Note: The following TCR 5 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:”.

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- (b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 5, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 5 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

5. A change to tariff item 8504.40.40 from any other subheading."

7. Existing TCR 8A to chapter 85 is redesignated as 8B, and the following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below existing TCR 8 to chapter 85:

"Note: The following TCR 8A applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 8A. A change to tariff item 8504.90.65 from any other tariff item."

- 8(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 30 to chapter 84: "Note: The following TCR 30 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

- (b). The following new note and TCRs are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 30, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCRs 30 through 30B, inclusive, apply only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

30. (A) A change to subheading 8414.40 from any other heading; or
(B) A change to subheading 8414.40 from subheading 8414.90, whether or not there is also a change from any other heading, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
(1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
(2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used.
- 30A. A change to subheading 8414.51 from any other subheading.
- 30B. (A) A change to subheadings 8414.59 through 8414.80 from any other heading; or
(B) A change to subheadings 8414.59 through 8414.80 from subheading 8414.90, whether or not there is also a change from any other heading, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
(1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
(2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

- 9(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 17 to chapter 85: "Note: The following TCRs 17 through 18 apply only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

- (b). The following new note and TCRs are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 18, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCRs 17 through 18, inclusive, apply only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 17. (A) A change to subheadings 8509.10 through 8509.30 from any subheading outside that group, except from heading 8501 or tariff items 8509.90.05, 8509.90.25 or 8509.90.45; or
- (B) A change to subheadings 8509.10 through 8509.30 from heading 8501 or tariff items 8509.90.05, 8509.90.25 or 8509.90.45, whether or not there is also a change from any subheading outside that group, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used.

- 18 A change to subheadings 8509.40 through 8509.80 from any other subheading, including another subheading within that group."

- 10(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 32 to chapter 85: **"Note:** The following TCRs 32 through 43 apply only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:".

- (b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 43, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 32 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 32. A change to subheadings 8516.10 through 8516.80 from any other subheading, including another subheading within that group."

- 11(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 65 to chapter 85: **"Note:** The following TCRs 65 through 67 apply only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:".

- (b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 67, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 65 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 65. (A) A change to subheadings 8518.10 through 8518.29 from any other heading; or
- (B) A change to a good of any of subheadings 8518.10 through 8518.29 from within that subheading or any other subheading within heading 8518, including another subheading within that group, whether or not there is also a change from any other heading, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 30 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 25 percent where the net cost method is used."

- 12(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 71 to chapter 85: **"Note:** The following TCR 71 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:".

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- (b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 71, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 71 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

71. (A) A change to subheading 8518.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) A change to subheading 8518.90 from any other subheading within heading 8518, whether or not there is also a change from any other heading, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
- (1) 30 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
- (2) 25 percent where the net cost method is used."

- 13(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 78 to chapter 90: "Note: The following TCR 78 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

- (b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 78, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCRs 78 and 78A apply only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

78. (A) A change to subheading 9032.10 from any other heading; or
- (B) A change to a good of subheading 9032.10 from within that subheading or subheadings 9032.89 through 9032.90, whether or not there is also a change from any other heading, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
- (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
- (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used.
- 78A. (A) A change to subheadings 9032.20 through 9032.89 from any other heading; or
- (B) A change to subheadings 9032.20 through 9032.89 from subheading 9032.90, whether or not there is also a change from any other heading, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
- (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
- (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

- 14(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 214 to chapter 84: "Note: The following TCR 214 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

- (b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 214, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 214 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

214. (A) A change to subheading 8473.30 from any other heading; or

- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 8473.30, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

15(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 8A to chapter 85: "Note: The following TCR 8A applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

- (b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 8A, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 8A applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 8A. (A) A change to subheading 8504.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 8504.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

16(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 10 to chapter 85: "Note: The following TCR 10 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

- (b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 10, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 10 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 10. (A) A change to subheading 8505.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 8505.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

17(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 12 to chapter 85: "Note: The following TCR 12 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

- (b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 12, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 12 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

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12. (A) A change to subheading 8506.90 from any other heading, except from tariff items 8548.10.05 or 8548.10.15; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 8506.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
- (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
- (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

18(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 14 to chapter 85: "Note: The following TCR 14 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

(b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 14, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 14 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

14. (A) A change to subheading 8507.90 from any other heading, except from tariff items 8548.10.05 or 8548.10.15; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 8507.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
- (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
- (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

19(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 19 to chapter 85: "Note: The following TCR 19 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

(b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 19, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 19 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

19. (A) A change to subheading 8509.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 8509.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
- (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
- (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

20(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 23 to chapter 85: "Note: The following TCR 23 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

(b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 23, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 23 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 23. (A) A change to subheading 8511.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 8511.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

21(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 29 to chapter 85: **"Note:** The following TCR 29 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

(b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 29, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 29 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 29. (A) A change to subheading 8514.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 8514.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

22(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 49 to chapter 85: **"Note:** The following TCR 49 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

(b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 49, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 49 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 49. (A) A change to subheading 8516.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 8516.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

23(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 64 to chapter 85: **"Note:** The following TCR 64 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

(b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 64, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

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"Note: The following TCR 64 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 64. (A) A change to subheading 8517.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 8517.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

24(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 93 to chapter 85: "Note: The following TCR 93 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

(b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 93, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 93 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 93. (A) A change to subheading 8529.10 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 8529.10, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

25(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 101 to chapter 85: "Note: The following TCR 101 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

(b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 101, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 101 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 101. (A) A change to subheading 8529.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 8529.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

26(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 103 to chapter 85: "Note: The following TCR 103 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

(b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 103, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

Note: The following TCR 103 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 103. (A) A change to subheading 8530.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 8530.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used. "

27(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 108 to chapter 85: **Note:** The following TCR 108 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

(b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 108, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

Note: The following TCR 108 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 108. (A) A change to subheading 8531.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 8531.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

28(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 111 to chapter 85: **Note:** The following TCR 111 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

(b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 111, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

Note: The following TCR 111 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 111. (A) A change to subheading 8532.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 8532.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

29(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 114 to chapter 85: **Note:** The following TCR 114 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

(b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 114, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

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"Note: The following TCR 114 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 114. (A) A change to subheading 8533.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 8533.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

30(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 122 to chapter 85: **"Note:** The following TCR 122 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

(b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 122, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 122 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 122. (A) A change to subheadings 8538.10 through 8538.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) A change to subheadings 8538.10 through 8538.90 from any other subheading within that group, whether or not there is also a change from any other heading, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

31(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 139 to chapter 85: **"Note:** The following TCR 139 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

(b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 139, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 139 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 139. (A) A change to subheading 8540.91 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 8540.91, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

32(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 141 to chapter 85: **"Note:** The following TCR 141 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

(b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 141, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 141 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 141. (A) A change to subheading 8540.99 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 8540.99, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

33(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 146 to chapter 85: **"Note:** The following TCR 146 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

(b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 146, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 146 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 146. (A) A change to subheading 8543.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 8543.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

34(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 9 to chapter 90: **"Note:** The following TCR 9 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

(b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 9, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 9 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 9. (A) A change to subheading 9005.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 9005.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

35(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 11 to chapter 90: **"Note:** The following TCR 11 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

(b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 11, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

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"Note: The following TCR 11 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 11. (A) A change to subheadings 9006.91 through 9006.99 from any other heading; or
- (B) A change to a good of any of subheadings 9006.91 through 9006.99 from within that subheading, whether or not there is also a change from any other heading, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

36(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 16 to chapter 90: **"Note:** The following TCR 16 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:".

(b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 16, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 16 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 16. (A) A change to subheading 9007.91 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 9007.91, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

37(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 19 to chapter 90: **"Note:** The following TCR 19 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:".

(b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 19, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 19 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 19. (A) A change to subheading 9008.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 9008.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

38(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 26 to chapter 90: **"Note:** The following TCR 26 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:".

(b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 26, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 26 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 26. (A) A change to subheading 9010.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 9010.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

39(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 32 to chapter 90: "Note: The following TCR 32 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

- (b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 32, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 32 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 32. (A) A change to subheading 9013.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 9013.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

40(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 34 to chapter 90: "Note: The following TCR 34 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

- (b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 34, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 34 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 34. (A) A change to subheading 9014.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 9014.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

41(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 56 to chapter 90: "Note: The following TCR 56 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

- (b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 56, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

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"Note: The following TCR 56 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 56. (A) A change to subheading 9024.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 9024.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

42(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 60 to chapter 90: "Note: The following TCR 60 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:".

- (b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 60, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 60 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 60. (A) A change to subheading 9026.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 9026.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

43(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 64 to chapter 90: "Note: The following TCR 64 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:".

- (b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 64, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 64 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 64. (A) A change to subheading 9027.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 9027.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

44(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 68 to chapter 90: "Note: The following TCR 68 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:".

- (b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 68, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

“Note: The following TCR 68 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 68. (A) A change to subheading 9029.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 9029.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used.”

45(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 72 to chapter 90: “Note: The following TCR 72 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:”.

- (b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 72, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

“Note: The following TCR 72 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 72. (A) A change to subheading 9030.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 9030.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used.”

46(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 79 to chapter 90: “Note: The following TCR 79 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:”.

- (b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 79, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

“Note: The following TCR 79 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 79. (A) A change to subheading 9032.90 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 9032.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used. “

47(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 80 to chapter 90: “Note: The following TCR 80 applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:”.

- (b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 80, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

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"Note: The following TCR 80 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 80. (A) A change to heading 9033 from any other heading; or
- (B) No required change in tariff classification to heading 9033, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

48(a). The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 1 to chapter 95: **"Note:** The following TCRs 1 through 4, inclusive, apply only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:"

- (b). The following new note and TCR are inserted immediately below such existing TCR 4, now applicable only to goods of Mexico:

"Note: The following TCR 1 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note:

- 1. (A) A change to subheadings 9501.00 through 9505.90 from any other chapter; or
- (B) A change to a good of any of subheadings 9501.00 through 9505.90 from within that subheading or any other subheading within chapter 95, including another subheading within that group, whether or not there is also a change from any other chapter, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:
 - (1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or
 - (2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used."

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Title 3—The President

Proclamation 7871 of February 28, 2005

American Red Cross Month, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Americans have a long history of rising to meet humanitarian challenges, and the American Red Cross is a leader in these efforts. Since 1881, the American Red Cross has met disaster with compassion and courage. During American Red Cross Month, we honor this dedication and reaffirm the importance of volunteering time and contributing resources to make our communities and the world better.

From offering blood drives and lifesaving courses to providing disaster relief services at home and abroad, American Red Cross employees and volunteers work countless hours to care for those in need and serve a cause greater than self. As a result of the recent tsunami in the Indian Ocean, over 150,000 lives were lost and many more were left homeless and without food and water. The American Red Cross swiftly dispatched relief workers to assist those affected, and to distribute supplies, counsel survivors, and help people return home.

Here at home, the American Red Cross helps support our troops by transmitting emergency messages to members of the Armed Forces and their families. In this past year, the Red Cross has also contributed significantly to relief efforts for hurricanes in Florida, flooding in Western Pennsylvania, wildfires in the Western United States, and mudslides in California. These good works provide hope and healing to those dealing with profound loss and demonstrate the character of the American Red Cross.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America and Honorary Chairman of the American Red Cross, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim March 2005 as American Red Cross Month. I commend the efforts of American Red Cross employees and volunteers, and I encourage all Americans to donate their time, energy, and talents to support this organization's humanitarian mission.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7872 of March 2, 2005**Women's History Month, 2005**

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

During Women's History Month, we celebrate the achievements of our Nation's women. For generations, American women have helped build our great Nation through their leadership as writers, teachers, artists, politicians, doctors, and scientists, and in other professions. As mothers, daughters, and sisters, women have supported and strengthened American families and communities. Women are at the forefront of entrepreneurship in America, creating millions of new jobs and helping to build our Nation's economic prosperity.

We celebrate those who have broken down barriers for women, such as Jacqueline Cochran, who was the founder and director of the Women's Air Force Service Pilots during World War II and the first woman to break the sound barrier. Gerty Theresa Radnitz Cori was the first American woman to receive a Nobel Prize in the sciences, and her research significantly advanced the treatment of diabetes. In 1926, Olympic Gold Medalist Gertrude Ederle became the first woman to swim the English Channel. Marian Anderson, a Presidential Medal of Freedom recipient, opened doors in music as the first African American to perform with the New York Metropolitan Opera. Juliette Gordon Low encouraged community service and the physical, mental, and spiritual development of America's young women as founder of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America. As we work to advance freedom and peace and fight the war on terror, American women in uniform are serving at posts at home and across the world, taking great risks as they make our Nation more secure.

As we commemorate Women's History Month, I encourage all Americans to celebrate the extraordinary contributions and accomplishments of American women and to continue our progress in making our society more prosperous, just, and equal.

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 2005 as Women's History Month. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities that honor the history, accomplishments, and contributions of American women.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7873 of March 4, 2005**Irish-American Heritage Month, 2005**

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

The story of the Irish in America is an important part of the history of our country. This month, we pay tribute to Americans of Irish descent who have shaped our Nation and influenced American life.

Long before the great wave of Irish immigration in the 1840s, people of Irish ancestry were defining and defending our Nation. Charles Thomson, an Irishman by birth, served as Secretary of the Continental Congress and helped design the Great Seal of the United States. Irish-born Commodore John Barry fought for our country's independence and later helped found the United States Navy.

Irish Americans have been leaders in our public life, and they have retained a proud reverence for their heritage. In June 1963, President John F. Kennedy spoke to the Parliament in Dublin and told the story of the Irish Brigade, a regiment that fought valiantly for the Union and suffered terrible losses during the Civil War. Two decades after President Kennedy's visit, President Ronald Reagan returned to his great-grandfather's hometown in County Tipperary, Ireland, and greeted the crowd in their own Irish language.

The industry, talent, and imagination of Irish Americans have enriched our commerce and our culture. Their strong record of public service has fortified our democracy. Their strong ties to family, faith, and community have strengthened our Nation's character. The Irish are a significant reason why Americans will always be proud to call ourselves a Nation of immigrants.

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 2005 as Irish-American Heritage Month. I call upon all Americans to observe this month by celebrating the contributions of Irish Americans to our Nation.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7874 of March 4, 2005**Save Your Vision Week, 2005**

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Eye disease causes suffering, loss of productivity, and diminished quality of life for millions of Americans. During Save Your Vision Week, we raise

awareness of eye disease and encourage all our citizens to take action to safeguard their eyesight.

As people age, they can develop conditions that affect eyesight, including cataracts, glaucoma, retinal disorders, dry eye, and low vision. Through regular eye exams, many of these problems can be detected and treated early, reducing the risk of vision loss. The National Institute on Aging, part of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), suggests five steps for all Americans to take to protect their eyesight: regular physical exams; a complete eye exam every 1 to 2 years; a check of family history; immediate attention if you notice any loss of eyesight, eye pain, or other eye problems; and use of sunglasses and a hat to protect eyes from the damaging effects of ultraviolet rays.

My Administration is committed to helping Americans lead better, healthier lives. We have doubled funding for the NIH, helping the United States to stay on the leading edge of medical research and technological change. Through education, prevention, early detection, and further research into effective treatments for eye disease, we can bring hope and comfort to our citizens and help more Americans keep the precious gift of sight.

The Congress, by joint resolution approved December 30, 1963, as amended (77 Stat. 629; 36 U.S.C. 138), has authorized and requested the President to proclaim the first week in March of each year as "Save Your Vision Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim March 6 through March 12, 2005, as Save Your Vision Week. I encourage eye care professionals, teachers, the media, and public and private organizations dedicated to preserving eyesight to join in activities that will raise awareness of the measures all citizens can take to protect vision.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7875 of March 18, 2005

National Poison Prevention Week, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

National Poison Prevention Week reminds us that young children need constant close supervision by responsible adults to keep them safe. This week highlights the dangers of accidental poisonings, steps that can be taken to reduce risks, and what to do in case of an emergency.

Poison control centers receive approximately one million calls each year about children who have ingested dangerous medicines or chemicals they have found around their homes. Since the first National Poison Prevention

Week 43 years ago, many deaths and injuries have been prevented through increased public awareness, the use of child-resistant packaging, and a national network of poison control centers. We must build on this progress by taking additional precautions to keep our children safe. All potentially hazardous products, including those encased in child-resistant packaging, should be stored out of the reach of children. Parents can educate themselves about poisons and receive safety information by visiting the Poison Prevention Week Council website at www.poisonprevention.org. In case of an emergency, families should keep the toll-free number, 1-800-222-1222, on hand in order to reach the nearest Poison Control Center. By properly supervising children, taking preventive measures, and knowing what to do in an emergency, we can help protect our young people from the risks of accidental poisonings.

To encourage Americans to learn more about the dangers of accidental poisonings and to take appropriate 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 20 through March 26, 2005, 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 eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7876 of March 24, 2005

Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Well before modern Greece gained her independence, the ancient Athenians adopted democratic principles that guided their society. These principles inspired our Founding Fathers to proclaim the imperative of self-government as they worked to build our great Nation. America’s love for liberty has deep roots in the spirit of Greece. On Greek Independence Day, we celebrate our special ties of friendship, history, and shared values with Greece.

Our country has welcomed generations of Greek immigrants, and we are grateful for their talents, wisdom, and creativity. We honor the Greek spirit that values family and education, public service and faith. Greek Americans have made a mark in every field—enhancing our culture, enriching our commerce, and defending our freedom. Their strong record of public

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service has also strengthened our democracy, and their contributions have made America a better place.

As we address the challenges of the 21st century, the United States and Greece remain committed partners in the vital work of advancing freedom and democracy. Our two Nations are founded on shared ideals of liberty, and we are working together to advance those ideals across the world today.

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, 2005, as Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy. I call upon all Americans to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7877 of March 31, 2005

National Crime Victims' Rights Week, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

In proclaiming the first Victims' Rights Week in 1981, President Reagan said, "it is time all of us paid greater heed to the plight of victims." Since then, America has made great progress in treating crime victims with greater respect, meeting their needs, and providing them with help, hope, and healing. Each year, during National Crime Victims' Rights Week, we remember those who have lost their lives in violent crimes. We also renew our commitment to address the needs of victims and their families and to build public awareness of crime victims' rights.

The violent crime rate is at its lowest point in three decades. We must remain steadfast in our efforts to make America safer for all citizens and fairer for victims of crime. The Department of Justice has received historic levels of funding for programs to protect women and prosecute criminals. Family Justice Centers are helping local communities provide comprehensive services to victims of domestic crime and their loved ones. State and local law enforcement officials are continuing to serve the public and assist victims of crime. I signed into law the Justice for All Act of 2004, which expands DNA testing and enhances the scope and enforceability of crime victims' rights.

As we work to combat crime and support victims, we must also ensure the fairness and effectiveness of our criminal justice system. All 50 States and the Federal Government have passed important legal protections for victims of violent crime, and more than half the States have amended their constitutions to guarantee rights for victims. My Administration continues to

support the bipartisan Crime Victims' Rights Amendment to the Constitution, which would safeguard basic rights for victims regarding their safety, notification of public proceedings involving the crime, and claims of restitution.

Across our Nation, individuals and organizations—including faith-based and community groups—are dedicated to defending and securing the rights of crime victims and providing hope and healing to those who hurt. Together, their commitment and compassion help ensure that our legal system stands up for the rights of victims and that our communities step forward to lend a hand to people in need. During this week, we honor their extraordinary work and renew our pledge to protect the rights of crime victims.

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 April 10 through April 16, 2005, as National Crime Victims' Rights Week. I encourage all Americans to highlight and advance the cause of victims' rights in their communities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7878 of April 1, 2005

National Child Abuse Prevention Month, 2005

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Our Nation has a responsibility to build a safe and nurturing society so that our young people can realize their full potential. During National Child Abuse Prevention Month, we renew our commitment to preventing child abuse and rededicate ourselves to working together to ensure that all children can have a bright and hopeful future.

Creating a protective environment for our young people requires the shared commitment of individuals, families, and faith-based and community organizations. Parents and family members are the first and most important influence in a child's life. A safe and stable family can provide children with a foundation of love and security that encourages positive growth and development. Federal, State, and local government officials can also improve the lives of our young people by doing all they can to keep children safe from harm.

Together, we can protect our future generations so that they can realize the opportunities of our Nation. By providing help and hope to our young people, we will build a better and more compassionate world for our children and grandchildren.

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 April 2005 as National Child

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Abuse Prevention Month. I encourage all Americans to protect our children from abuse and neglect and to help ensure that every child can grow up in a secure and loving environment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7879 of April 1, 2005

National Donate Life Month, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

America's health care system is the best in the world. We are blessed with skilled doctors and medical professionals, advances in technology, and countless organ, tissue, and bone marrow donors who help save lives. During National Donate Life Month, we continue to work to raise donation awareness, help people get the information they need to become donors, and recognize those who have chosen to donate.

Organ donors share the precious gift of life with others and demonstrate the compassionate spirit of our Nation. Most people are eligible to donate organs, tissue, or bone marrow. They can join the donor registry in their State, indicate donations on their driver's license, or complete and carry a donor card. Through these measures, Americans help others in need to live longer and healthier lives.

My Administration remains committed to increasing organ and tissue donation. Over the past 4 years, more than 10,500 organizations have joined the Department of Health and Human Services' "Gift of Life Donation Initiative" and made donation information available to their employees, associates, and members. My fiscal year 2006 budget proposal includes \$23 million for donation and transplant services at HHS and an additional \$23 million for the National Bone Marrow Donor Registry. These programs will help increase donation rates, treat patients in need, and strengthen efforts to find suitable bone marrow donors.

During National Donate Life Month, I join our citizens in honoring donors and their families. The generosity of these individuals reflects the great character of our country and sets a fine example for all Americans.

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 April 2005 as National Donate Life Month. I urge health care professionals, volunteers, educators, government agencies, and private organizations to help raise awareness of the need for organ and tissue donors across our Nation.

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Title 3—The President

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7880 of April 1, 2005

National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

From the time of our Nation's founding, members of our military have built a tradition of honorable and faithful service. As they fought to protect our security and defend our ideals, some endured the extreme hardship of enemy captivity. On National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day, we remember those courageous individuals taken prisoner while defending our country, and we honor their extraordinary sacrifices.

America's former prisoners of war are among our Nation's bravest heroes. Under the worst conditions, they fought fiercely and served with honor, and they continue to inspire generations with their strength and perseverance. In serving our Nation, each demonstrated personal courage, love of country, and devotion to duty. Because of their sacrifices, and the selflessness and heroism of all who have served in our Armed Forces, millions of people now live in freedom, and America remains the greatest force for good on Earth. On this day, we honor their role in protecting our country and the liberty of mankind.

Today, our brave men and women in uniform carry on their legacy—unrelenting in battle, unwavering in loyalty, and unmatched in decency. As we pursue victory in the war on terror, I join all Americans in expressing our deepest gratitude to every service member who has been a prisoner of war and to their families.

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 April 9, 2005, as National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day. I call upon the people of the United States to join me in remembering former American prisoners of war by honoring their sacrifices. I also call upon Federal, State, and local government officials and private organizations to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7881 of April 2, 2005**Honoring the Memory of Pope John Paul II**

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

As a mark of respect for His Holiness Pope John Paul II, I hereby order, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, that the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff at the White House and on all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions until sunset on the day of his interment. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff for the same period at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7882 of April 5, 2005**Pan American Day and Pan American Week, 2005**

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Leaders across the Americas understand that the hope for peace in our world depends on the unity of free nations. Each year, the people of the United States observe Pan American Day and Pan American Week to honor our shared commitment to freedom, prosperity, and security. We are working with our partners in the Western Hemisphere to advance our common interests and values so that we can build a brighter future for our citizens.

The idea of regional solidarity and inter-American cooperation, first envisioned in 1826 by Simon Bolivar, became a reality in 1890 when the First International Conference of American States concluded its meetings in Washington, D.C. There, President Benjamin Harrison praised the efforts of the countries in attendance for their desire to work together as American States. Through the years, these efforts, shared values, and mutual respect have strengthened this partnership.

Across our hemisphere, social, economic, military, and political cooperation are widespread. Last year, trade officials of five Central American nations and the Dominican Republic signed the Central American-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement with the United States. I urge the Congress to ratify this agreement, which will eliminate tariffs and trade barriers and expand regional opportunities.

My Administration remains committed to the Inter-American Democratic Charter to advance democracy and defend freedom across our region. Our Nation's continued support of democratic institutions, constitutional processes, and basic liberties gives hope and strength to those struggling in our hemisphere and around the world to preserve the rule of law and their God-given rights.

The democratic nations of the Western Hemisphere believe in the rights and dignity of every person, and we believe that liberty is worth defending. In the spirit of Pan American cooperation, we will continue to work to strengthen ties among our nations and further democracy, peace, and prosperity.

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 April 14, 2005, as Pan American Day and April 10 through April 16, 2005, as Pan American Week. I urge the Governors of the 50 States, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the officials of other areas under the flag of the United States of America to honor these observances with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7883 of April 5, 2005

National D.A.R.E. Day, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Across America, law enforcement officers, volunteers, parents, and teachers are helping to send the right message to our Nation's youth about illegal drugs and violence through the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) Program. On National D.A.R.E. Day, we express our gratitude for the important work of these individuals and reaffirm our commitment to ensuring that every child has an opportunity for a bright and hopeful future.

For over two decades, D.A.R.E. programs have taught our Nation's young people about the dangers of drug use and encouraged them to lead productive, drug-free, and violence-free lives. Police officers and all those involved in D.A.R.E. help save lives by opening the lines of communication between law enforcement and our young people to better enable them to make the right choices. In a culture in which bad influences and temptations are all too present, these soldiers in the armies of compassion are fostering a culture of responsibility among young people.

My Administration will continue to stand with families and communities to combat the dangers of drugs and violence. In my State of the Union Address, I announced a new initiative called Helping America's Youth to help ensure a successful future for young Americans. Led by First Lady Laura

Bush, this initiative is educating parents and communities on the importance of positive youth development and is supporting organizations, including faith-based and community groups, who are helping young people to overcome the risks they face. We also support random student drug testing as a prevention tool, and we are helping educate young people about the dangers of illicit drug use through the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign and Drug-Free Communities Program.

The decisions our children make today will affect their health and character for the rest of their lives. By giving them the tools they need to make the right choices, D.A.R.E. programs help prepare our Nation's young people for the promising future our Nation holds for each of them.

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 April 14, 2005, as National D.A.R.E. Day. I call upon Americans, particularly our youth, to help fight drug use in our communities, and I urge our citizens to show their appreciation for the law enforcement officials, volunteers, teachers, health care professionals, and all those who dedicate themselves to helping our children avoid drugs and violence.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7884 of April 5, 2005

Cancer Control Month, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

We are making great gains in the fight against cancer. Advances in prevention, early detection, and treatment are reducing cancer rates and increasing the likelihood of survival. Despite this progress, cancer remains the second leading cause of death in America. During Cancer Control Month, we continue to work to learn more about cancer prevention and detection, promote efforts to find better treatments and a cure, and support cancer patients, survivors, and their families.

A healthy lifestyle can lower the risk of developing certain types of cancer. This year, the Department of Health and Human Services released new *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005*, which emphasize reducing caloric intake, eating healthy foods, and increasing physical activity. I encourage all Americans to follow these guidelines, to use sunscreen and limit exposure to the sun, and to avoid tobacco and alcohol abuse. I also urge citizens to talk with their doctors about their cancer risk and to get regular check-ups and preventive screenings. Detecting cancer early increases survival rates and saves lives.

There are nearly 9.8 million cancer survivors in the United States today because of advances in health care. Aggressive funding will lead scientists to

earlier diagnoses and improved treatments for lung, colorectal, and other cancers. My Administration proposed more than \$5.6 billion for cancer prevention, treatment, and research through the National Institutes of Health in my fiscal year 2006 budget. These funds will help scientists learn more about this devastating disease and offer new hope for countless Americans and their families.

As we observe this month, we honor cancer survivors for their inspiring examples of courage, steadfast strength, and willingness to share their stories and experiences with others. We recognize the families, friends, and loved ones who support and encourage those living with cancer. And we remain grateful to our scientists and medical professionals, who make America's health care system the best in the world. Together, we can help all our citizens live healthier, longer lives.

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 2005 as Cancer Control Month. I encourage citizens, government agencies, private businesses, nonprofit organizations, and other interested groups to join in activities that raise awareness about how all Americans can prevent and control cancer.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7885 of April 14, 2005

National Volunteer Week, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

The great strength of our Nation is found in the hearts and souls of the American people. During National Volunteer Week, we recognize the millions of individuals who touch our lives as soldiers in America's armies of compassion. Our Nation's volunteers inspire us with their dedication, commitment, and efforts to build a more hopeful country for our citizens.

Americans take pride in the example of citizens who give their time and energy to care for the most vulnerable among us. In the past year, millions of volunteers have mentored children, provided shelter for the homeless, prepared for and responded to disasters, cared for the sick and elderly, fed the hungry, and performed other acts of kindness and community service. These selfless deeds have contributed to a culture of compassion and taught young people the importance of giving back to their communities.

My Administration is encouraging volunteer service through the USA Freedom Corps, and we have seen tremendous growth in the number of volunteers. Last year, over 64 million Americans offered their time as volunteers,

an increase of nearly 5 million people since 2002. In the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami, the world witnessed the compassion of our Nation as millions of our citizens donated generously to help the many people affected by the disaster. By participating in public service programs such as the Peace Corps, Senior Corps, AmeriCorps, and grassroots efforts such as Citizen Corps, our citizens are helping others. My Administration also supports faith-based and community groups whose volunteers bring hope and healing to those in need.

During National Volunteer Week, we thank those who volunteer to serve a cause greater than self, and I commend the more than 200,000 Americans who have earned the Volunteer Service Award from my Council on Service and Civic Participation. I urge all those who wish to get involved to visit the USA Freedom Corps website at www.usafreedomcorps.gov. By giving back to our communities, we can change America for the better one heart and one soul at a time.

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 April 17 through April 23, 2005, as National Volunteer Week. I call upon all Americans to recognize and celebrate the important work that volunteers do every day across our country. I also encourage citizens to explore ways to help their neighbors and become involved in their communities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7886 of April 14, 2005

Small Business Week, 2005

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America's economy is the most prosperous in the world, and the small business sector is one of its great strengths. During Small Business Week, we honor small business owners and workers, and we reaffirm our commitment to keeping America the best place in the world to do business.

Our economy is strong and growing stronger. More Americans are working today than ever before. The unemployment rate is lower than the average rate of the 1970's, 1980's, and 1990's. Homeownership is at a record high. Family incomes are rising. Small businesses are at the heart of this growth, creating most new private-sector jobs in our economy and helping our citizens succeed.

My Administration is committed to keeping small businesses vibrant and strong. We provided tax relief and streamlined tax reporting requirements for small businesses. We are working to reduce the burden of unnecessary regulation and excessive litigation. We are working to make health care

more available and affordable. We are opening up markets for U.S. products through free trade agreements and by enforcing existing trade laws. And we have promoted a culture of ownership so that more people can own their own homes and start their own businesses.

As small business owners and employees add to the vitality of our economy, they also inspire others to realize the full promise of our Nation. I join all Americans in celebrating the entrepreneurial spirit and hard work of our small business owners and employees.

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 April 24 through April 30, 2005, as Small Business Week. I call upon all the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs that celebrate the achievements of small business owners and their employees and encourage and foster the development of new small businesses.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7887 of April 15, 2005**National Park Week, 2005**

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

America's system of national parks is dedicated to protecting our resources and preserving our cultural and natural treasures. During National Park Week, we celebrate these places and those who work to support and maintain them. This year's National Park Week theme, "National Parks: America's Gift to the World," reminds us that our country's parks serve as tributes to our Nation's history that are enjoyed by visitors from around the globe.

My Administration is dedicated to ensuring that our national parks remain a source of pride for our citizens, and we are expanding our ability to protect America's historical and natural wonders. By insisting upon management excellence, the National Park Service is ensuring that the most vital maintenance and conservation needs of our parks are met and that resources are spent where they are needed the most.

As we observe National Park Week, we recognize the vital contributions of National Park Service employees and volunteers. These dedicated men and women manage nearly 400 areas, covering more than 84 million acres in 49 states. Together with the 140,000 volunteers who donated over 5 million hours to these sites last year, National Park Service employees ensure that our National Parks are safe and enjoyable places where visitors can experience America.

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America's national parks reflect our commitment to protect the land that God has entrusted to our care and to mark the milestones that have made us a better Nation. In being good stewards of these treasures, we maintain the legacy of our country for future generations.

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 April 18 through April 24, 2005, as National Park Week. I call upon the people of the United States to join me in recognizing the importance of our national parks and to learn more about these places of beauty, their cultural and historical significance, and the many ways citizens can volunteer to protect and conserve these precious national resources.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7888 of April 19, 2005

Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A., 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

As we enjoy the great freedoms of our country, we are mindful of our obligation to pass on to our children the values that sustain our liberty and our democracy. On Education and Sharing Day, we reaffirm our commitment to teach young people the lessons they need to preserve and strengthen our Nation, and to reach as far as their vision and character can take them.

Education and Sharing Day honors the memory of Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, the Lubavitcher Rebbe, who established education and outreach centers that offer social services and humanitarian aid around the world. Commemorating his life and legacy teaches the next generation that a single life of conscience and purpose can touch and lift up many lives. By helping to heal a broken heart, surrounding a friend with love, feeding the hungry, or providing shelter for the homeless, we can change America for the better, one heart, one soul, and one conscience at a time.

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 April 20, 2005, as Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A. I call upon all our citizens to dedicate their time and talents to help our rising generation grow into caring and responsible adults.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

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Title 3—The President

Proclamation 7889 of April 20, 2005

National Physical Fitness and Sports Month, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Physical fitness is vital to a healthy lifestyle. During National Physical Fitness and Sports Month, we highlight the importance of integrating exercise into our daily routines and encourage all our citizens to live more active lives.

Physical fitness benefits both the body and the mind. Regular exercise, along with healthy eating habits, helps prevent serious health problems, improves productivity, and promotes better sleep and relaxation. Maintaining an active lifestyle reduces the risk of chronic diseases such as obesity, diabetes, asthma, heart disease, and certain cancers. Americans can improve their health and well-being by dedicating a small part of each day to physical activity.

As children grow, athletic activities teach them important life lessons and help prepare them for the opportunities ahead. Sports are a way for young Americans to meet new friends, discover the value of teamwork, discipline, and patience, and learn to win and lose with respect for others. From baseball to mountain biking to swimming, sports and physical activities can be a great chance to get outdoors and enjoy memorable experiences with family and friends.

Through the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, my Administration is promoting the incorporation of physical activity into daily life and the importance of a healthy lifestyle. The Council's website, www.fitness.gov, provides information on steps individuals can take to live better and more productive lives. Programs like "The President's Challenge" help individuals set fitness goals and work hard to achieve them.

I urge all Americans to set aside time to improve their health through physical fitness and sports, and I encourage individuals to help motivate their family and friends to get out and exercise. By contributing to a culture of health and well-being in America, citizens help demonstrate the strength and character of our great country.

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 May 2005 as National Physical Fitness and Sports Month. I call upon the people of the United States to make daily physical activity a priority in their lives and to recognize the numerous benefits of an active lifestyle. I also call on all Americans to celebrate this month with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7890 of April 28, 2005**National Charter Schools Week, 2005**

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Strong schools are the building blocks of a prosperous and hopeful country. To ensure that all our children receive the education they need to succeed, schools must be innovative, accountable, and committed to student achievement. The charter school movement was founded on these principles and has played an important role in expanding educational choices in America. This week, we highlight the importance of charter schools and recognize their contributions to American education.

Charter schools are unique because they are public schools operating under a contract from a public agency. In exchange for increased flexibility in teaching methods and curricula, these schools promise to meet strict accountability standards designed to improve student performance. Four hundred new charter schools opened in 32 states for the 2004–2005 school year, and there are nearly 3,400 charter schools serving almost one million children in America. These institutions have provided a valuable alternative to families throughout the country.

My Administration is committed to advancing public education in America. The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 is bringing increased accountability to our schools. Test scores are rising, and the achievement gap for minority students is closing. Our continued strong commitment to this legislation is ensuring that parents have greater flexibility when deciding on how best to educate their children. To support and enhance school choice, I have proposed \$219 million for Charter School Grants and \$37 million for Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities. I have also called for \$50 million in new funding for the Choice Incentive Fund to support development of innovative school-choice programs.

We must continue to demand better results from our schools so that every high school diploma represents a significant level of educational achievement and all graduates are armed with the tools to succeed in the 21st Century. I commend the teachers and administrators of charter schools and all educators who are providing innovative alternatives that prepare our children for a bright and successful future.

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 May 1 through 7, 2005, as National Charter Schools Week. I call on parents of charter school students and all those involved with charter schools to share their success stories and help Americans learn more about the important work of these institutions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7891 of April 29, 2005

Law Day, U.S.A., 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

The American legal system helps preserve our constitutional principles and ensures justice for all our citizens. As we celebrate Law Day, we recognize our Nation's commitment to the rule of law and the rights and privileges that all Americans share.

President Eisenhower established Law Day in 1958 to pay tribute to our heritage of liberty, justice, and equality under the law. Each year on Law Day, we recognize our Nation's commitment to a fair legal system and to protecting the rights and freedoms we cherish.

The theme of this year's Law Day, "The American Jury: We the People in Action," recognizes the imperative of self-government and the necessity of individuals' participation in the judicial process. By taking time away from their day-to-day responsibilities to serve on juries, Americans demonstrate their commitment to good citizenship and their willingness to uphold the laws of our Nation.

Since our founding, the jury has been a fundamental institution in American law and a pillar of our democracy. As we celebrate Law Day this year, we honor the continued role of the jury as a foundation of our legal system, and express our appreciation to all Americans who serve on juries.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, in accordance with Public Law 87–20, as amended, do hereby proclaim May 1, 2005, as Law Day, U.S.A. I also encourage Americans to observe May 1 through May 7, 2005, as National Juror Appreciation Week. I call upon the people of the United States to acknowledge the importance of our Nation's legal and judicial systems with appropriate ceremonies and activities, and to display the flag of the United States in support of this national observance.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7892 of April 29, 2005

Loyalty Day, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Generations of men and women have sacrificed to defend the basic principles of liberty upon which our Nation was founded. This spirit of selfless

service helps keep America strong and free. On Loyalty Day, we join together to celebrate this bond that makes our country great.

For more than two centuries, our military has given us examples of courage and patriotism that make every American proud. Today, more than a million Americans are stationed around the world, taking great risks and making personal sacrifices to secure the blessings of liberty for our country and to spread peace and freedom. These brave men and women are unrelenting in battle and unwavering in loyalty. Their service exemplifies our Nation's ideals, and they have our gratitude and support.

Volunteer service is also a proud American value. Our Nation relies on compassionate souls who look after their neighbors and surround the lost with love. Through good works, we can extend the promise of our country into every home and neighborhood. This year, I announced a new initiative, Helping America's Youth, led by First Lady Laura Bush, to help young people overcome the challenges they may face and emphasize the importance of loving, caring adults in every child's life. By educating and preparing today's young people to be the leaders of tomorrow, we strengthen our country and pass on the liberties we cherish to rising generations.

The Congress, by Public Law 85-529, as amended, has designated May 1 of each year as "Loyalty Day." On Loyalty Day, we honor our great Nation and the people who help keep it safe and strong. I ask all Americans to join me in this day of celebration and in reaffirming our allegiance to our Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 1, 2005, as Loyalty Day. I call upon all the people of the United States to join in support of this national observance, and to display the flag of the United States on Loyalty Day.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7893 of May 3, 2005

National Observance of the 60th Anniversary of the End of World War II, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Sixty years ago, the flags of freedom unfurled across Europe and Asia as victorious American and Allied troops brought World War II to an end. Freedom prevailed when millions were liberated from oppression and tyranny was replaced by democracy.

The years of World War II were a hard, heroic, and gallant time in the life of our country. When it mattered most, a generation of Americans showed the finest qualities of our Nation and of humanity. More than 16 million

Americans served during World War II, putting on the uniform of the Soldier, the Sailor, the Airman, the Marine, the Coast Guardsman, or the Merchant Mariner. They were the sons and daughters of a peaceful country, who gave the best years of their lives to the greatest mission our country ever accepted. They earned 464 Medals of Honor, and over 400,000 made the ultimate sacrifice for freedom. Millions more supported the war effort at home—caring for the injured and working in factories to provide supplies to those fighting in distant places like Midway, Normandy, Iwo Jima, and Bastogne.

As the war drew to a close, Americans remained united in support of the vital cause of restoring the liberty of mankind. When the end of the war in Europe was announced on May 8, 1945, hundreds of people rushed to the White House to celebrate the triumph of freedom. President Harry Truman addressed the American people from the White House and said, “For this victory, we join in offering our thanks to the Providence which has guided and sustained us through the dark days of adversity.” In the following months, the war in the Pacific was won and a grateful Nation began welcoming home liberty’s heroes. Many who had left America’s farms and cities as young men and women returned as seasoned veterans ready to finish their education, start families, and assume leadership roles in their communities.

Today, as we wage the war on terror and work to extend peace and freedom around the world, our service men and women follow in the footsteps of our World War II veterans by upholding the noble tradition of duty, honor, and love of country. Like generations before them, America’s Armed Forces are among the world’s greatest forces for good, answering today’s dangers and challenges with firm resolve. Their vital mission will help secure our Nation in a new century, and all Americans are grateful for their courage, devotion to duty, and sacrifice.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7894 of May 3, 2005

Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month, 2005

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Millions of Americans proudly trace their ancestry to the many nations that make up Asia and the Pacific islands. For generations, Americans of Asian/Pacific heritage have strengthened our Nation through their achievements in all walks of life, including business, politics, education, community service, the arts, and science.

This month we honor Asian/Pacific Americans for their contributions to our Nation’s growth and development and to the spread of freedom around the world. This year’s theme, “Liberty and Freedom for All,” honors the sacrifices of Asian/Pacific Americans in the defense of freedom and democracy. We remember the bravery of soldiers of Asian/Pacific descent who have served in our military. These proud patriots stepped forward and fought for the security of our country and the peace of the world, and they

will always hold a cherished place in our history. As we confront the challenges of the 21st century and fight the war on terror, Americans of Asian/Pacific descent continue to serve in the Armed Forces and are working to secure our homeland and promote peace and liberty around the world. Their dedication and patriotism uphold the highest ideals of our country.

To honor the achievements and contributions of Asian/Pacific Americans, the Congress by Public Law 102-450 as amended, has designated the month of May each year as "Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 2005 as Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month. I call upon the people of the United States to learn more about the history of Asian/Pacific Americans and their many contributions to our Nation and to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of May, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7895 of May 3, 2005

Older Americans Month, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Older Americans teach us the timeless lessons of courage, sacrifice, and love. By sharing their wisdom and experience, they serve as role models for future generations. During Older Americans Month, we pay tribute to our senior citizens and their contributions to our Nation.

Our seniors deserve our greatest respect. Their example shows us how to persevere in the face of hardship, care for others in need, and take pride in our communities. Their patriotism, service, and leadership inspire Americans and shape the character and future of our country.

Millions of Americans are now living longer, more productive lives, and many are choosing to stay active in the workforce. Senior citizens are also giving their time and talents by volunteering in many ways—from mentoring youth and participating in environmental stewardship projects to serving the homeless and assisting in emergency preparedness. More than 500,000 senior citizens volunteer through Senior Corps, a network of programs that enables older Americans to meet the needs and challenges of their communities. Through the USA Freedom Corps and Senior Corps, older Americans are dedicating their time and energy to strengthening our Nation and serving a cause greater than themselves.

This year marks the 40th anniversary of the Older Americans Act of 1965, which was created to improve the welfare of our seniors. By treating older Americans with the dignity and respect they deserve, we honor their legacy and contributions to our Nation. Their guidance and love enrich our country and make America a better place for all.

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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 May 2005 as Older Americans Month. I commend our senior citizens for their many contributions to our society. I also commend the network of Federal, State, local, and tribal organizations, service and health care providers, caregivers, and dedicated volunteers who work on behalf of our senior citizens. I encourage all Americans to honor their elders, to care for those in need, and to publicly reaffirm our Nation's commitment to older Americans this month and throughout the year.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of May, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7896 of May 3, 2005

National Day of Prayer, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Since our Nation's earliest days, prayer has given strength and comfort to Americans of all faiths. Our Founding Fathers relied on their faith to guide them as they built our democracy. Today, we continue to be inspired by God's blessings, mercy, and boundless love. As we observe this National Day of Prayer, we humbly acknowledge our reliance on the Almighty, express our gratitude for His blessings, and seek His guidance in our daily lives.

Throughout our history, our Nation has turned to prayer for strength and guidance in times of challenge and uncertainty. The Continental Congress, meeting in 1775, asked the colonies to pray for wisdom in forming a new Nation. Throughout the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln issued exhortations to prayer, calling upon the American people to humble themselves before their Maker and to serve all those in need. At the height of World War II, President Franklin Roosevelt led our citizens in prayer over the radio, asking for God to protect our sons in battle. Today, our Nation prays for those who serve bravely in the United States Armed Forces in difficult missions around the world, and we pray for their families.

Across our country, Americans turn daily to God in reverence. We ask Him to care for all those who suffer or feel helpless, knowing that God sees their needs and calls on us to meet them. As our first President wrote in 1790, "May the father of all mercies scatter light and not darkness in our paths . . .". As we face the challenges of our times, God's purpose continues to guide us, and we continue to trust in the goodness of His plans.

The Congress by Public Law 100-307, as amended, has called on our citizens to reaffirm the role of prayer in our society and to honor the freedom of religion by recognizing annually a "National Day of Prayer."

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NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 5, 2005, as a National Day of Prayer. I ask the citizens of our Nation to give thanks, each according to his or her own faith, for the liberty and blessings we have received and for God's continued guidance and protection. I also urge all Americans to join in observing this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of May, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7897 of May 5, 2005

Mother's Day, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

On Mother's Day, we pay tribute to the extraordinary women whose guidance and unconditional love shape our lives and our future. Motherhood often allows little time for rest. As President Theodore Roosevelt said of the American mother in 1905, "Upon her time and strength, demands are made not only every hour of the day but often every hour of the night." President Roosevelt's words ring as true today as they did 100 years ago.

The hard, perpetual work of motherhood shows us that a single soul can make a difference in a young person's future. As sources of hope, stability, and love, mothers teach young people to honor the values that sustain a free society. By raising children to be responsible citizens, mothers serve a cause larger than themselves and strengthen communities across our great Nation.

Mothers are tireless advocates for children. In our schools, mothers help to ensure that every child reaches his or her full potential. In our communities, they set an example by reaching out to those who are lost and offering love to those who hurt. A mother's caring presence helps children to resist peer pressure, focus on making the right choices, and realize their promise and potential.

In an hour of testing, one person can show the compassion and character of a whole country. In supporting their sons and daughters as they grow and learn, mothers bring care and hope into others' lives and make our Nation a more just, compassionate, and loving place.

The Congress, by a joint resolution approved May 8, 1914, as amended (38 Stat. 770), has designated the second Sunday in May each year as "Mother's Day" and has requested the President to call for its appropriate observance. It is my honor to do so. May God bless mothers across our great land on this special day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 8, 2005, as Mother's Day. I encourage

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all Americans to express their love, appreciation, and admiration to mothers for making a difference in the lives of their children, families, and communities. I also call upon citizens to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7898 of May 5, 2005

Jewish Heritage Week, 2005

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

During Jewish Heritage Week, we celebrate and honor Jewish Americans for their contributions to this country and for helping to shape our national character.

The story of the Jewish people reflects the triumph of faith, the importance of family, and the power of hope. Through inspiring stories of personal sacrifice and survival, the Jewish people have demonstrated unyielding trust in a loving God and enduring faith in human freedom.

America is stronger and more hopeful because of the industry, talent, and imagination of Jewish Americans from around the world. Their commitment to excellence in science, public service, law, athletics, literature, and countless other fields has enriched our Nation and enhanced our culture. Through strong ties to family and community, Jewish Americans reflect a compassionate spirit and set a positive example for others.

We are also grateful for their legacy of selfless service to our country. As our troops defend liberty and justice abroad, we recognize Jewish Americans who have answered the call to help keep our Nation secure and build a more peaceful world. Their personal courage, love of country, and devotion to duty are helping to bring freedom and hope to millions who had previously lived under tyranny.

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 May 8 through May 15, 2005, as Jewish Heritage Week. I urge all Americans to celebrate the contributions of Jewish Americans to our Nation and observe this week with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7899 of May 10, 2005**National Hurricane Preparedness Week, 2005**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Each year from June through November, Americans living on the Eastern seaboard and along the Gulf of Mexico face an increased threat of hurricanes. These powerful storms can create severe flooding, cause power outages, and damage homes and businesses with their high winds, tornadoes, storm surges, and heavy rainfall. The effects of these storms can be devastating to families and cause lasting economic distress. During National Hurricane Preparedness Week, we call attention to the importance of planning ahead and securing our homes and property in advance of storms.

Last year, six hurricanes and three tropical storms hit the United States, causing the loss of dozens of lives and billions of dollars in damage. Across the United States, Americans responded to these natural disasters with extraordinary strength, compassion, and generosity. Many volunteers donated their time and talents to help with the cleanup, recovery, and rebuilding of communities devastated by the hurricanes and tropical storms.

To prepare for the 2005 hurricane season, I urge all our citizens to become aware of the dangers of hurricanes and tropical storms and to learn how to minimize their destructive effects. Our Nation's weather researchers and forecasters continue to improve the accuracy of hurricane warnings, enabling residents and visitors to prepare for storms. By working together, Federal, State, and local agencies, first responders, the news media, and private citizens can help save lives and diminish the damage caused by these natural disasters.

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 May 15 through May 21, 2005, as National Hurricane Preparedness Week. I call upon government agencies, private organizations, schools, and the news media to share information about hurricane preparedness and response to help save lives and prevent property damage. I also call upon Americans living in hurricane-prone areas of our Nation to use this opportunity to learn more about protecting themselves against the effects of hurricanes and tropical storms.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

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Proclamation 7900 of May 12, 2005

World Trade Week, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Free and fair trade creates jobs, raises living standards, and lowers prices for families throughout America. It also strengthens our relationships with other countries, helping us to forge new partnerships based on a commitment to generate new prosperity and a better way of life for people in America and throughout the world. This year, as we mark the tenth anniversary of the World Trade Organization, World Trade Week provides an opportunity to recognize the many benefits of free and fair trade in strengthening economies and improving lives.

Because 95 percent of the world's population resides outside of our borders, trade creates opportunities for American farmers, small businesses, and manufacturers to sell their products to consumers across the world. Trade also raises up the world's poor, bringing hope to those in despair.

Millions of American jobs depend on exports, and my Administration is committed to opening markets around the world for American products. Since 2001, we have completed free trade agreements with 12 nations, representing a combined market of 124 million consumers for American products, goods, and services. These agreements will create millions of new consumers for America's farmers, manufacturers, and small business owners, and deepen our friendships with countries in other parts of the world.

As we open up new markets to trade, we must always ensure that American workers are treated fairly. Our workers can compete with anyone, anywhere, so long as the rules are fair. My Administration will continue to enforce trade agreements and insist upon a level playing field for America's workers.

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 May 15 through May 21, 2005, as World Trade Week. I encourage all Americans to observe this week with events, trade shows, and educational programs that celebrate the benefits of trade to our Nation and the global economy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7901 of May 13, 2005**Peace Officers Memorial Day and Police Week, 2005**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Across our Nation, the courageous men and women who protect our communities wear the uniform and badge with pride as they safeguard our families, homes, and communities. On Peace Officers Memorial Day and Police Week, we honor the memory of those heroes who have fallen in the line of duty and recognize all those who put themselves at risk in the fight against crime, violence, and terrorism.

More than 800,000 men and women serve as officers of the law in the United States. They serve in varying capacities, including as U.S. Marshals, county sheriffs, deputies, State patrolmen, municipal police, and Federal agents. They share the fundamental qualities of discipline, integrity, and courage. Since our Nation's founding, peace officers have upheld the rule of law and defended the innocent, and we are grateful to them and their families for all they do to strengthen our communities.

On Peace Officers Memorial Day, we pause to remember those who have made the ultimate sacrifice. These brave men and women accepted the responsibilities of a noble calling and were willing to face danger for our safety. By having their names engraved into the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, D.C., and praying for their families, we honor the memory of these fallen heroes and show the respect of a grateful Nation.

During Police Week and throughout the year, I urge all Americans to support law enforcement officers in the fight against crime. Every citizen can assist his or her local police force to help make our communities safer. Successful Citizen Corps programs like Neighborhood Watch and Volunteers in Police Service are making a difference in the lives of others, one heart and one neighborhood at a time. Information about these and other volunteer programs can be obtained by visiting the Citizen Corps website at citizencorps.gov. By working together, we can continue to build a safer America.

By a joint resolution approved October 1, 1962, as amended, (76 Stat. 676), the Congress has authorized and requested the President to designate May 15 of each year as "Peace Officers Memorial Day" and the week in which it falls as "Police Week," and by Public Law 103-322, as amended, (36 U.S.C. 136), has directed that the flag be flown at half-staff on Peace Officers Memorial Day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 15, 2005, as Peace Officers Memorial Day and May 15 through May 21, 2005, as Police Week. I call on all Americans to observe these events with appropriate ceremonies and activities. I also call on Governors of the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, as well as appropriate officials of all units of government, to direct that the flag be flown at half-staff on Peace Officers Memorial Day. I further encourage all Americans to display the flag at half-staff from their homes and businesses on that day.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7902 of May 13, 2005

National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

We rely on the men and women of our transportation industry to ensure efficient, secure, and reliable travel for our citizens and to keep our economy growing. On National Defense Transportation Day and during National Transportation Week, we recognize those who maintain and support our transportation system.

Our transportation system is vital to our national security. It is used to deploy troops around the world and to deliver crucial equipment and supplies in the field. Each day Americans also rely on our transportation system to reach their travel destinations and to transport billions of tons of freight across our country. My Administration has taken important steps to protect our Nation's bridges, tunnels, highways, waterways, rail lines, pipelines, and airports to help keep our citizens safe and our economy running smoothly.

Transportation professionals keep our country moving and support our citizens as they conduct business, tour our great Nation, and reunite with family and friends. The strong work ethic and professionalism of transportation employees help increase efficiency and production across our Nation and advance American prosperity. Their efforts reflect the values that make our country strong and help ensure that our transportation infrastructure will continue to benefit Americans for generations to come.

To recognize the men and women who work in the transportation industry and who contribute to our Nation's well-being and defense, the Congress, by joint resolution approved May 16, 1957, as amended (36 U.S.C. 120), has designated the third Friday in May each year as "National Defense Transportation Day," and, by joint resolution approved May 14, 1962, as amended (36 U.S.C. 133), declared that the week during which that Friday falls be designated as "National Transportation Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Friday, May 20, 2005, as National Defense Transportation Day and May 15 through May 21, 2005, as National Transportation Week. I encourage all Americans to learn how our modern transportation system contributes to the security of our citizens and the prosperity of our country and to celebrate these observances with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7903 of May 19, 2005

National Safe Boating Week, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Recreational boating has grown into one of our Nation's most popular pastimes, and as the summer approaches, millions of Americans will enjoy our country's beautiful waters. During National Safe Boating Week, we highlight our Nation's commitment to making recreational boating safer.

The number of boating fatalities has decreased over the last decade. By promoting the use of appropriate safety measures, we can save more lives and further reduce the number of injuries caused by boating accidents. The U.S. Coast Guard and others recommend four guidelines for safe boating: wear properly fitted life jackets; get vessels checked for safety; never boat under the influence of alcohol or drugs; and get proper training about the safe operation of boats. By adhering to these simple suggestions, boaters can keep themselves and others safe as they enjoy our Nation's waterways.

In recognition of the importance of safe boating practices, the Congress, by joint resolution approved June 4, 1958 (36 U.S.C. 131), as amended, has authorized and requested the President to proclaim annually the 7-day period prior to Memorial Day weekend as "National Safe Boating Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 21 through May 27, 2005, as National Safe Boating Week. I encourage the Governors of the 50 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and officials of other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, to join in observing this week. I also urge all Americans to learn more about safe boating practices, wear life jackets, take advantage of boating safety programs throughout the year, and always engage in proper and responsible conduct while on the water.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7904 of May 19, 2005

National Maritime Day, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

America's merchant mariners make our Nation more secure and our economy stronger. Throughout our history, they have promoted commerce and protected our freedom. On National Maritime Day, we honor the dedicated service of the United States Merchant Marine.

Each year, the men and women of the U.S. maritime transportation system move more than 2 billion tons of cargo along our waterways and across the open seas. Many of the raw materials Americans purchase are transported by merchant vessels, and merchant mariners ship agricultural products and finished goods in and out of the United States every day.

Merchant mariners have also served in every conflict in our Nation's history. The U.S. Merchant Marine helps provide our Nation's Armed Forces with crucial supplies and equipment. These brave men and women demonstrate courage, love of country, and devotion to duty, and we especially honor those who have made the ultimate sacrifice in defense of our Nation. The United States is safer and the world is more peaceful because of the work of our merchant mariners, and we are grateful for their service.

In recognition of the importance of the U.S. Merchant Marine, the Congress, by joint resolution approved on May 20, 1933, as amended, has designated May 22 of each year as "National Maritime Day," and has authorized and requested that the President issue an annual proclamation calling for its appropriate observance.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 22, 2005, as National Maritime Day. I call upon the people of the United States to celebrate this observance and to display the flag of the United States at their homes and in their communities. I also request that all ships sailing under the American flag dress ship on that day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7905 of May 20, 2005

Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

On Memorial Day, we honor the men and women in uniform who have given their lives in service to our Nation. When the stakes were highest,

our Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen answered the call of duty and made the ultimate sacrifice for the security of our country and the peace of the world.

Throughout our Nation's history, members of the Armed Forces have taken great risks to keep America strong and free. These proud patriots have defended the innocent, freed the oppressed, and helped spread the promise of liberty to all corners of the earth. In serving our Nation, they have been unrelenting in battle, unwavering in loyalty, and unmatched in decency. Because of their selfless courage, millions of people who once lived under tyranny now are free, and America is more secure.

On Memorial Day, we remember that this history of great achievement has been accompanied by great sacrifice. To secure our freedom, many heroic service members have given their lives. This year we mark the 60th anniversary of the end of World War II, and we remember the Americans who died on distant shores defending our Nation in that war. On Memorial Day and all year long, we pray for the families of the fallen and show our respect for the contributions these men and women have made to the story of freedom. Our grateful Nation honors their selfless service, and we acknowledge a debt that is beyond our power to repay.

In respect for their devotion to America, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved on May 11, 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 158), has requested the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe each Memorial Day as a day of prayer for permanent peace and designating a period on that day when the people of the United States might unite in prayer. The Congress, by Public Law 106-579, has also designated the minute beginning at 3:00 p.m. local time on that day as a time for all Americans to observe the National Moment of Remembrance.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Memorial Day, May 30, 2005, as a day of prayer for permanent peace, and I designate the hour beginning in each locality at 11:00 a.m. of that day as a time to unite in prayer. I also ask all Americans to observe the National Moment of Remembrance beginning at 3:00 p.m. local time on Memorial Day. I urge the media to participate in these observances.

I also request the Governors of the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the appropriate officials of all units of government, to direct that the flag be flown at half-staff until noon on this Memorial Day on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels throughout the United States, and in all areas under its jurisdiction and control. I also request the people of the United States to display the flag at half-staff from their homes for the customary forenoon period.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7906 of May 25, 2005

National Homeownership Month, 2005

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

For millions of individuals and families, the American Dream starts with owning a home. When families move into a home of their own, they gain independence and confidence, and their faith in the future grows. The spread of ownership and opportunity helps give our citizens a vital stake in the future of America and the chance to realize the great promise of our country.

From the earliest days of our Nation, homeownership has embodied the core American values of individual freedom, personal responsibility, and self-reliance. A home provides children with a safe environment in which to grow and learn. A home is also a tangible asset that provides owners with borrowing power and allows our citizens to build wealth that they can pass on to their children and grandchildren.

The benefits of homeownership extend to our communities. Families who own their own homes have a strong interest in maintaining the value of their investments, the safety of their neighborhoods, and the quality of their schools. Homeownership is also a bedrock of the American economy, helping to increase jobs, boost demand for goods and services, and build prosperity.

More Americans than ever own their own homes, but we must continue to work hard so that every family has an opportunity to realize the American Dream. In 2002, I announced a goal to add 5.5 million new minority homeowners by the end of the decade. Since then, we have added 2.3 million new minority households. My Administration has also set a goal of adding 7 million new affordable homes to the market within the next 10 years. In my FY 2006 budget, I proposed a single family housing tax credit and two mortgage programs—the Zero Downpayment mortgage and the Payment Incentives program—to help more families achieve homeownership. In 2003, I signed the American Dream Downpayment Act, and I have proposed more than \$200 million to continue the American Dream Downpayment Initiative to provide downpayment assistance to thousands of American families. By promoting initiatives such as financial literacy, tax incentives for building affordable homes, voucher programs, and Individual Development Accounts, we are strengthening our communities and improving citizens' lives.

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 June 2005 as National Homeownership Month. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies and activities recognizing the importance of homeownership.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7907 of June 1, 2005

Black Music Month, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

During Black Music Month, we pay tribute to a rich musical tradition and honor the many contributions African-American musicians, singers, and composers have made to the culture of our Nation and to the world. This powerful, moving, and soulful music speaks to every heart, lifting us in times of sorrow and helping us celebrate in times of joy.

Black music's origins are found in the work songs and spirituals that bore witness to the cruelty of bondage and the strength of faith. In the strains of those songs, we hear the voice of hope in the face of injustice. From those roots, black music has grown into a diverse collection of styles, and it continues to evolve today. Black music captures a part of the American spirit and continues to have a profound impact on our country.

This month is an opportunity to reflect upon the achievements of African-American artists and to look forward to the future. We remember Robert Johnson, Bessie Smith, Louis Armstrong, Nat King Cole, Ray Charles, Ella Fitzgerald, Billie Holiday, and countless others for their love of music and their pioneering and passionate spirit. We celebrate today's musicians who continue to build upon the rich and vital heritage of black music.

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 June 2005 as Black Music Month. I encourage all Americans to learn more about the history of black music and to enjoy the great contributions of African-American musicians.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of June, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7908 of June 1, 2005

Great Outdoors Month, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

During Great Outdoors Month, we celebrate our Nation’s natural heritage, reaffirm our commitment to conserve our environment, and recognize the many volunteers who help maintain our natural spaces.

Americans are blessed by our country’s expansive landscapes, diverse wildlife, and beautiful public lands. Outdoor recreation provides an opportunity to enjoy the splendor of our Nation’s remarkable natural treasures and reminds us of our responsibility to be good stewards of the environment.

Across our great Nation, Americans are taking that responsibility seriously and volunteering to help keep our natural areas beautiful for future generations. I commend these citizens for helping to protect our public lands, and I encourage all Americans to do their part. The Department of the Interior’s Take Pride in America website and the USA Freedom Corps website offer examples of ways to participate in environmental stewardship projects.

We have an obligation to protect the Earth, and my Administration is pursuing responsible initiatives to make our air cleaner, our water purer, and our land better protected. In doing so, we are demonstrating the important principle that environmental protection and economic prosperity are both vital parts of being good stewards in the land we call home. Through these and other efforts, we will continue to build a cleaner, safer, and healthier environment for all Americans.

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 June 2005 as Great Outdoors Month. I call on all Americans to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities and to enjoy safe outdoor recreational activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of June, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7909 of June 3, 2005

National Child’s Day, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Children are the future of our country and America’s next generation of leaders. All of us—parents, families, teachers, mentors, and community members—have a responsibility to children to honor and pass along the

values that sustain a free society. By spending time with a young person, adults can help our Nation's youth to make the right choices. On National Child's Day, we underscore our commitment to supporting children and to helping them realize a bright and hopeful future.

Family is the most important influence in a child's life. Parents are teachers, disciplinarians, advisors, and role models. By providing hope and stability, parents help children to understand the consequences of their actions and to recognize that the decisions they make today can affect the rest of their lives. Through initiatives that promote healthy marriages, responsible fatherhood, and adoption and foster care programs, my Administration is helping to ensure that more young people have a foundation of love and support.

Teachers also make a real difference in children's lives. America's educators help our students build character and acquire the skills and knowledge they need to succeed as adults. My Administration is insisting upon accountability in our public schools. We want every child to have an opportunity to realize the great promise of our country.

By mentoring children and helping them to achieve their dreams, Americans can fill their own lives with greater purpose and help make our country a better place. Our children benefit from a sense of community, and each of us has the power to make a difference in a child's life. I have introduced the Helping America's Youth initiative, led by First Lady Laura Bush, so that every child can grow up with a caring adult in his or her life—whether that adult is a parent, a teacher, a coach, or a mentor. I encourage all Americans to volunteer their time and talents to benefit our Nation's youth.

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 June 5, 2005, as National Child's Day, and I call upon citizens to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities. I also urge all Americans to dedicate their time and talents toward helping our Nation's young people so that all children may reach as far as their vision and character can take them.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of June, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7910 of June 10, 2005

Flag Day and National Flag Week, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

For more than two centuries, the flag of the United States has been a symbol of hope and pride. The flag has inspired our citizens during times of conflict and comforted us during moments of sorrow and loss. On Flag Day

and throughout National Flag Week, we celebrate the proud legacy of Old Glory and reflect on this enduring symbol of freedom.

On June 14, 1777, the Second Continental Congress passed a resolution stating that “the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field.” As States have been added to the Union, the flag has been modified to reflect their addition to our Nation. Today, the appearance of our flag is based on President Eisenhower’s Executive Order of August 21, 1959, to include a star for all 50 States together with 13 stripes representing the original 13 American colonies.

Generations of Americans in uniform have carried the Stars and Stripes into battle so that our citizens can live in freedom. Across the globe, a new generation of Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen has stepped forward to serve under our flag, defending America from our enemies. We are grateful to them and their families for defending our flag and the values of our great Nation.

On this Flag Day, we recall the rich history of Old Glory, and we remember our duty to carry our heritage of freedom into the future.

To commemorate the adoption of our flag, the Congress, by joint resolution approved August 3, 1949, as amended (63 Stat. 492), designated June 14 of each year as “Flag Day” and requested that the President issue an annual proclamation calling for its observance and for the display of the flag of the United States on all Federal Government buildings. The Congress also requested, by joint resolution approved June 9, 1966, as amended (80 Stat. 194), that the President issue annually a proclamation designating the week in which June 14 occurs as “National Flag Week” and calling upon all citizens of the United States to display the flag during that week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim June 14, 2005, as Flag Day and the week beginning June 12, 2005, as National Flag Week. I direct the appropriate officials to display the flag on all Federal Government buildings during that week, and I urge all Americans to observe Flag Day and National Flag Week by flying the Stars and Stripes from their homes and other suitable places. I also call upon the people of the United States to observe with pride and all due ceremony those days from Flag Day through Independence Day, also set aside by the Congress (89 Stat. 211), as a time to honor America, to celebrate our heritage in public gatherings and activities, and to publicly recite the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7911 of June 16, 2005**Father's Day, 2005**

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Being a father is a great responsibility and a great joy. From the moment their children are born, fathers face the daily tasks of being mentors, protectors, providers, and friends. Fathers take great pride in watching their children take their first steps, learn to read, and attend their first day of school. On Father's Day, our Nation honors fathers across America, and we express our deep gratitude for their selfless love and sacrifices.

Caring, decent, and hardworking fathers give much of themselves. By offering unconditional love and providing guidance and discipline, a father is a source of stability and one of the most important influences on his children. A father's example helps shape the character and values that his children will carry with them into adulthood, and the lessons he teaches remain with them for a lifetime. By encouraging his sons and daughters to set high standards, work hard, and make good decisions, a father shows his children that they can meet life's challenges and be good citizens.

Responsible fatherhood is essential to a compassionate society in which all children are surrounded by love and taught the importance of respect, honesty, and integrity. My Administration commends all those who are working to strengthen the bonds between fathers and their children.

On Father's Day and all year long, we honor our Nation's fathers and express our love and appreciation for them. We also honor the many proud fathers who are serving our country on the front lines of freedom. We are grateful for their service and sacrifice, and we pray for them and their families. These men have answered a great call, and they set an example of duty and honor for all Americans.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, in accordance with a joint resolution of the Congress approved April 24, 1972, as amended (36 U.S.C. 109), do hereby proclaim June 19, 2005, as Father's Day. I direct the appropriate officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on this day. I also call upon State and local governments and citizens to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7912 of June 29, 2005

To Modify Duty-Free Treatment Under the Generalized System of Preferences and Certain Rules of Origin Under the North American Free Trade Agreement, and for Other Purposes

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

1. Pursuant to section 502(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the “1974 Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2462(a)(1)), the President is authorized to designate countries as beneficiary developing countries for purposes of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).
2. In Proclamation 6425 of April 29, 1992, the President suspended duty-free treatment for certain eligible articles imported from India after considering the factors set forth in sections 501 and 502(c) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2461, 2462(c)), in particular section 502(c)(5) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(c)(5)) on the extent to which India provides adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights.
3. In Proclamation 6942 of October 17, 1996, the President suspended duty-free treatment for certain eligible articles imported from Pakistan because of insufficient progress on affording workers in that country internationally recognized worker rights.
4. Pursuant to sections 501 and 503(a)(1)(A) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(a)(1)(A)), the President may designate articles as eligible for preferential tariff treatment under the GSP.
5. Pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(A)), beneficiary developing countries, except those designated as least-developed beneficiary developing countries or beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries as provided in section 503(c)(2)(D) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(D)), are subject to competitive need limitations on the preferential treatment afforded under the GSP to eligible articles.
6. Section 503(c)(2)(C) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(C)) provides that a country that is no longer treated as a beneficiary developing country with respect to an eligible article may be redesignated as a beneficiary developing country with respect to such article if imports of such article from such country did not exceed the competitive need limitations in section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act during the preceding calendar year.
7. Section 503(c)(2)(F)(i) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(F)(i)) provides that the President may disregard the competitive need limitation provided in section 503(c)(2)(A)(i)(II) (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(A)(i)(II)) with respect to any eligible article from any beneficiary developing country if the aggregate appraised value of the imports of such article into the United States during the preceding calendar year does not exceed an amount set forth in section 503(c)(2)(F)(ii) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(F)(ii)).
8. Pursuant to section 503(d)(1) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(d)(1)) and after giving great weight to the considerations in section 503(d)(2) of the

1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(d)(2)), the President may, subject to the limitations set out in section 503(d)(4) (19 U.S.C. 2463(d)(4)), waive the application of the competitive need limitations in section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act with respect to any eligible article from any beneficiary developing country, if after receiving advice from the United States International Trade Commission (USITC), he determines that such waiver is in the national economic interest of the United States.

9. Section 507(2) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2467(2)) provides that in the case of an association of countries that is a free trade area or customs union, or that is contributing to a comprehensive regional economic integration among its members through appropriate means, the President may provide that all members of such association other than members that are barred from designation under section 502(b) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(b)) shall be treated as one country for purposes of the GSP.

10. Pursuant to section 502 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2462) and taking into account the factors set forth in section 502(c) of the 1974 Act, I have decided to designate Serbia and Montenegro as a beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP.

11. After a review of the current situation in India and taking into account the factors set out in section 502 of the 1974 Act, in particular section 502(c)(5), I have determined that India has made progress in providing adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights. Accordingly, I have determined to terminate the suspension of India's duty-free treatment for certain articles under the GSP.

12. After a review of the current situation in Pakistan, I have determined that Pakistan has taken or is taking steps to afford workers in that country internationally recognized worker rights as provided in section 502(c)(7) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(c)(7)). Accordingly, I have determined to restore Pakistan's eligibility for certain articles for preferential treatment under the GSP.

13. Pursuant to sections 501 and 503(a)(1)(A) of the 1974 Act, and after receiving advice from the USITC in accordance with section 503(e) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(e)), I have determined to designate certain articles, some of which were previously designated under section 503(a)(1)(B) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(a)(1)(B)), as eligible articles. In order to do so for certain articles, it is necessary to subdivide and amend the nomenclature of certain existing subheadings of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS).

14. Pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act, I have determined that certain beneficiary countries have exported certain eligible articles in quantities exceeding the applicable competitive need limitation in 2004, and I therefore terminate the duty-free treatment for such articles from such beneficiary developing countries.

15. Pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(C) of the 1974 Act, and subject to the considerations set forth in sections 501 and 502 of the 1974 Act, I redesignate certain countries as beneficiary developing countries with respect to certain eligible articles that previously had been imported in quantities exceeding the competitive need limitations of section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act.

16. Pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(F)(i) of the 1974 Act, I have determined that the competitive need limitation provided in section 503(c)(2)(A)(i)(II)

of the 1974 Act should be disregarded with respect to certain eligible articles from certain beneficiary developing countries.

17. Pursuant to section 503(d)(1) of the 1974 Act, I have received the advice of the USITC on whether any industries in the United States are likely to be adversely affected by such waivers, and I have determined, based on that advice and on the considerations described in sections 501 and 502(c) of the 1974 Act, and after giving great weight to the considerations in section 503(d)(2) of the 1974 Act, that such waivers are in the national economic interest of the United States. Accordingly, I have determined that the competitive need limitations of section 503(c)(2)(A) should be waived with respect to certain eligible articles from certain beneficiary developing countries.

18. Pursuant to section 507(2) of the 1974 Act, I have determined that currently qualifying members of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) should be treated as one country for purposes of the GSP.

19. Presidential Proclamation 6641 of December 15, 1993, implemented the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) with respect to the United States and, pursuant to the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 103–182) (the “NAFTA Implementation Act”) incorporated in the HTS the tariff modifications and rules of origin necessary or appropriate to carry out the NAFTA.

20. Section 202 of the NAFTA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3332) provides rules for determining whether goods imported into the United States originate in the territory of a NAFTA Party and thus are eligible for the tariff and other treatment contemplated under the NAFTA. Section 202(q) of the NAFTA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3332(q)) authorizes the President to proclaim, as a part of the HTS, the rules of origin set out in the NAFTA and to proclaim modifications to such previously proclaimed rules of origin, subject to the consultation and layover requirements of section 103(a) of the NAFTA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3313(a)).

21. The United States and Canada have agreed to modifications to certain NAFTA rules of origin. Modifications to the NAFTA rules of origin set out in Proclamation 6641 are therefore necessary.

22. Section 1558 of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–429) (the “Miscellaneous Trade Act”) amended section 213(b) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)) to exclude certain footwear from duty-free treatment under the CBERA and to provide duty-free treatment for certain other footwear that is the product of a designated beneficiary Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act country.

23. In order to implement the tariff treatment provided under section 1558 of the Miscellaneous Trade Act, it is necessary to modify the HTS.

24. Section 7(c) of the AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–274) (the “AGOA Acceleration Act”) amended section 112(b)(6) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (title I of Public Law 106–200) (AGOA) (19 U.S.C. 3721(b)(6)) by adding ethnic printed fabrics to the list of textile and apparel goods of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries that may be eligible for the preferential treatment described in section 112(a) of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3721(a)).

25. Section 2 of Executive Order 13191 of January 17, 2001, delegated the President's authority under section 112(b)(6) of the AGOA to the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (Committee), in consultation with the then-Commissioner, United States Customs Service, now the Commissioner, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (Commissioner), to determine which, if any, particular textile and apparel goods of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries shall be treated as being hand loomed, handmade, or folklore articles. Executive Order 13191 further ordered the Commissioner to take actions directed by the Committee to carry out such determinations.

26. In order to implement section 7(c) of the AGOA Acceleration Act, it is necessary to modify Executive Order 13191.

27. Section 604 of the 1974 Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, and of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including title V and section 604 of the 1974 Act, section 202 of the NAFTA Implementation Act, section 1558 of the Miscellaneous Trade Act, section 7(c) of the AGOA Acceleration Act, and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, do hereby proclaim:

(1) In order to reflect in the HTS the addition of Serbia and Montenegro as a beneficiary developing country under the GSP, general note 4(a) to the HTS is modified as provided in section A(1) of Annex I to this proclamation.

(2) In order to provide that one or more countries that have not been treated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to one or more eligible articles should be designated or redesignated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to such article or articles for purposes of the GSP, in order to terminate the suspensions of India's and Pakistan's eligibility for certain articles, and in order to provide that one or more countries should no longer be treated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to one or more eligible articles for purposes of the GSP, general note 4(d) to the HTS is modified as provided in section A(2) of Annex I to this proclamation.

(3) In order to designate certain articles as eligible articles for purposes of the GSP, the HTS is modified by amending and subdividing the nomenclature of certain existing HTS subheadings as provided in section B of Annex I to this proclamation.

(4) (a) In order to designate certain articles as eligible articles for purposes of the GSP, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for such HTS subheadings is modified as provided in sections C(1) and C(2) of Annex I to this proclamation.

(b) In order to designate certain articles as eligible articles for purposes of the GSP when imported from any beneficiary developing country except for a country or countries exceeding the applicable competitive need limitation in 2004, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for such

HTS subheadings is modified as provided for in section C(3) of Annex I to this proclamation.

(c) In order to provide preferential tariff treatment under the GSP to a beneficiary developing country that has been excluded from the benefits of the GSP for certain eligible articles, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for such HTS subheadings is modified as provided for in section C(4) of Annex I to this proclamation.

(d) In order to provide that one or more countries should not be treated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to certain eligible articles for purposes of the GSP, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for such HTS subheadings is modified as provided for in section C(5) of Annex I to this proclamation.

(e) In order to reflect in the HTS the decision that certain members of the SAARC should be treated as one country for purposes of title V of the 1974 Act, and to enumerate those countries, general note 4(a) to the HTS is modified as provided in section D of Annex I to this proclamation.

(5) A waiver of the application of section 503(c)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the 1974 Act shall apply to the eligible articles in the HTS subheadings and to the beneficiary developing countries listed in Annex II to this proclamation.

(6) A waiver of the application of section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act shall apply to the eligible articles in the HTS subheading and to the beneficiary developing countries set forth in Annex III to this proclamation.

(7) In order to modify the rules of origin under the NAFTA, general note 12 to the HTS is modified as provided in Annex IV to this proclamation.

(8) The modifications made by Annex IV to this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods of Canada that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date provided in that Annex.

(9) General notes 7 and 17 to the HTS are modified as set forth in Annex V to this proclamation.

(10) The modifications made by Annex V to this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after December 18, 2004.

(11) In order to make technical corrections to the HTS, the HTS is modified as provided in Annex VI to this proclamation.

(12) The modifications made by Annex VI to this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn for consumption, on or after the dates provided in that Annex.

(13) Section 2 of Executive Order 13191 of January 17, 2001, is modified by revising the heading to state “Handloomed, Handmade, and Folklore Articles and Ethnic Printed Fabrics” and deleting the phrase “handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles,” and inserting in lieu thereof, “handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles or ethnic printed fabrics.”

(14) Any provisions of previous proclamations and Executive Orders that are inconsistent with the actions taken in this proclamation are superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

Proclamations

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

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Title 3—The President

Annex I

**Modifications to the Harmonized Tariff
Schedule of the United States (HTS)**

Section A. General note 4 to the HTS is modified by:

(1). General note 4(a) to the HTS is modified effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the fifteenth day after the date of publication of the proclamation in the Federal Register by adding "Serbia and Montenegro" to the list entitled "Independent Countries".

(2). General note 4(d) to the HTS, effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the July 1, 2005, is modified by:

(i). deleting the following subheadings and the country set out opposite such subheading:

2801.30.10 India	2820.90.00 India	2827.31.00 India
2804.10.00 India	2821.10.00 India	2827.33.00 India
2804.21.00 India	2821.20.00 India	2827.34.00 India
2804.29.00 India	2822.00.00 India	2827.35.00 India
2804.30.00 India	2823.00.00 India	2827.36.00 India
2804.40.00 India	2824.10.00 India	2827.39.10 India
2805.19.10 India	2824.20.00 India	2827.39.20 India
2806.20.00 India	2824.90.10 India	2827.39.25 India
2810.00.00 India	2824.90.50 India	2827.39.30 India
2811.19.10 India	2825.10.00 India	2827.39.45 India
2811.19.60 India	2825.20.00 India	2827.39.50 India
2811.21.00 India	2825.30.00 India	2827.41.00 India
2811.22.10 India	2825.50.10 India	2827.49.10 India
2811.23.00 India	2825.50.20 India	2827.49.50 India
2811.29.50 India	2825.50.30 India	2827.59.50 India
2812.10.50 India	2825.60.00 India	2827.60.20 India
2812.90.00 India	2825.70.00 India	2827.60.50 India
2813.10.00 India	2825.90.10 India	2828.10.00 India
2815.30.00 India	2825.90.20 India	2828.90.00 India
2816.10.00 India	2825.90.90 India	2829.19.00 India
2816.40.10 India	2826.11.10 India	2829.90.40 India
2816.40.20 India	2826.11.50 India	2829.90.60 India
2818.10.20 India	2826.19.00 India	2830.10.00 India
2819.10.00 India	2826.20.00 India	2830.20.20 India
2819.90.00 India	2826.90.00 India	2830.30.00 India
2820.10.00 India	2827.10.00 India	2830.90.00 India
2831.10.50 India	2833.21.00 India	2833.29.10 India
2831.90.00 India	2833.23.00 India	2833.29.30 India
2832.10.00 India	2833.24.00 India	2833.29.50 India
2832.20.00 India	2833.25.00 India	2833.30.00 India
2832.30.50 India	2833.26.00 India	2833.40.20 India
2833.11.50 India	2833.27.00 India	2833.40.60 India

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Annex I (continued)

2834.10.10 India	2841.61.00 India	2903.30.20 India
2834.10.50 India	2841.69.00 India	2903.41.00 India
2834.29.05 India	2841.70.10 India	2903.42.00 India
2834.29.20 India	2841.70.50 India	2903.43.00 India
2834.29.50 India	2841.90.10 India	2903.44.00 India
2835.10.00 India	2841.90.20 India	2903.45.00 India
2835.22.00 India	2841.90.30 India	2903.46.00 India
2835.23.00 India	2841.90.50 India	2903.47.00 India
2835.24.00 India	2842.90.00 India	2903.49.90 India
2835.29.20 India	2843.21.00 India	2903.51.00 India
2835.29.50 India	2843.29.00 India	2903.59.10 India
2835.31.00 India	2843.90.00 India	2903.59.30 India
2835.39.10 India	2844.10.10 India	2903.59.40 India
2835.39.50 India	2844.30.10 India	2903.59.70 India
2836.10.00 India	2844.30.50 India	2903.61.10 India
2836.20.00 India	2846.10.00 India	2903.61.30 India
2836.40.10 India	2846.90.80 India	2903.69.05 India
2836.40.20 India	2847.00.00 India	2903.69.08 India
2836.60.00 India	2848.00.10 India	2903.69.30 India
2836.70.00 India	2849.20.20 India	2904.10.04 India
2836.91.00 India	2849.90.10 India	2904.10.08 India
2836.92.00 India	2849.90.20 India	2904.20.30 India
2836.99.10 India	2849.90.50 India	2904.20.50 India
2836.99.20 India	2850.00.07 India	2904.90.04 India
2836.99.50 India	2850.00.20 India	2904.90.35 India
2837.20.10 India	2851.00.00 India	2904.90.50 India
2837.20.50 India	2903.11.00 India	2905.14.50 India
2838.00.00 India	2903.12.00 India	2905.15.00 India
2839.11.00 India	2903.13.00 India	2905.16.00 India
2839.19.00 India	2903.14.00 India	2905.19.00 India
2839.20.00 India	2903.15.00 India	2905.22.10 India
2840.11.00 India	2903.19.05 India	2905.22.20 India
2840.19.00 India	2903.19.10 India	2905.29.10 India
2840.20.00 India	2903.19.60 India	2905.29.90 India
2840.30.00 India	2903.21.00 India	2905.31.00 India
2841.10.00 India	2903.22.00 India	2905.32.00 India
2841.20.00 India	2903.23.00 India	2905.39.10 India
2841.50.10 India	2903.29.00 India	2905.39.20 India
2905.39.90 India	2905.59.10 India	2907.19.40 India
2905.41.00 India	2905.59.90 India	2907.22.10 India
2905.43.00 India	2906.13.50 India	2907.23.00 India
2905.44.00 India	2906.19.50 India	2907.29.10 India
2905.45.00 India	2906.29.10 India	2907.29.25 India
2905.49.10 India	2906.29.20 India	2908.10.15 India
2905.49.20 India	2907.11.00 India	2908.10.20 India
2905.49.40 India	2907.12.00 India	2908.20.15 India
2905.49.50 India	2907.15.10 India	2908.90.04 India

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Annex I (continued)

2908.90.24 India	2912.41.00 India	2915.33.00 India
2908.90.30 India	2912.42.00 India	2915.34.00 India
2909.11.00 India	2912.49.10 India	2915.35.00 India
2909.19.18 India	2912.49.25 India	2915.39.10 India
2909.19.60 India	2912.49.50 India	2915.39.20 India
2909.20.00 India	2912.50.50 India	2915.39.40 India
2909.30.10 India	2912.60.00 India	2915.39.45 India
2909.30.20 India	2913.00.50 India	2915.39.47 India
2909.30.30 India	2914.19.00 India	2915.39.90 India
2909.41.00 India	2914.21.20 India	2915.40.10 India
2909.42.00 India	2914.22.10 India	2915.40.50 India
2909.43.00 India	2914.22.20 India	2915.50.10 India
2909.44.00 India	2914.23.00 India	2915.50.20 India
2909.49.20 India	2914.29.10 India	2915.50.50 India
2909.49.60 India	2914.29.50 India	2915.60.10 India
2909.50.20 India	2914.31.00 India	2915.60.50 India
2909.50.40 India	2914.39.90 India	2915.90.10 India
2909.60.50 India	2914.40.10 India	2915.90.14 India
2910.10.00 India	2914.40.20 India	2915.90.20 India
2910.20.00 India	2914.40.90 India	2915.90.50 India
2910.30.00 India	2914.50.50 India	2916.12.10 India
2910.90.10 India	2914.69.10 India	2916.12.50 India
2910.90.50 India	2914.70.10 India	2916.14.20 India
2911.00.50 India	2914.70.90 India	2916.15.50 India
2912.11.00 India	2915.11.00 India	2916.19.10 India
2912.12.00 India	2915.12.00 India	2916.19.20 India
2912.19.10 India	2915.13.10 India	2916.19.50 India
2912.19.20 India	2915.13.50 India	2916.20.50 India
2912.19.30 India	2915.21.00 India	2916.31.10 India
2912.19.40 India	2915.22.00 India	2916.31.20 India
2912.19.50 India	2915.23.00 India	2916.34.15 India
2912.29.10 India	2915.24.00 India	2916.35.15 India
2912.29.60 India	2915.29.50 India	2916.39.06 India
2912.30.20 India	2915.31.00 India	2916.39.08 India
2912.30.50 India	2915.32.00 India	2916.39.12 India
2916.39.16 India	2917.31.00 India	2918.15.50 India
2916.39.20 India	2917.32.00 India	2918.16.10 India
2917.11.00 India	2917.33.00 India	2918.16.50 India
2917.12.20 India	2917.34.00 India	2918.19.60 India
2917.13.00 India	2917.35.00 India	2918.21.10 India
2917.14.10 India	2917.37.00 India	2918.23.10 India
2917.19.10 India	2917.39.20 India	2918.23.20 India
2917.19.15 India	2918.11.10 India	2918.29.22 India
2917.19.17 India	2918.11.50 India	2918.29.25 India
2917.19.23 India	2918.13.50 India	2918.29.30 India
2917.19.30 India	2918.14.00 India	2918.30.90 India
2917.19.70 India	2918.15.10 India	2918.90.18 India

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2918.90.20 India	2922.19.95 India	2926.90.14 India
2918.90.30 India	2922.29.26 India	2926.90.17 India
2918.90.35 India	2922.29.29 India	2926.90.21 India
2918.90.50 India	2922.39.14 India	2926.90.23 India
2919.00.25 India	2922.39.50 India	2926.90.25 India
2919.00.50 India	2922.41.00 India	2926.90.30 India
2920.10.10 India	2922.42.50 India	2927.00.15 India
2920.10.40 India	2922.49.40 India	2927.00.25 India
2920.10.50 India	2922.49.80 India	2927.00.30 India
2920.90.10 India	2922.50.11 India	2928.00.30 India
2920.90.50 India	2922.50.19 India	2928.00.50 India
2921.11.00 India	2922.50.50 India	2929.10.30 India
2921.12.00 India	2923.10.00 India	2929.90.50 India
2921.19.10 India	2923.20.20 India	2930.10.00 India
2921.19.60 India	2923.90.00 India	2930.20.10 India
2921.21.00 India	2924.19.10 India	2930.20.90 India
2921.22.05 India	2924.21.04 India	2930.30.60 India
2921.22.50 India	2924.21.18 India	2930.90.10 India
2921.29.00 India	2924.21.50 India	2930.90.24 India
2921.30.50 India	2924.29.10 India	2930.90.30 India
2921.42.15 India	2924.29.36 India	2930.90.44 India
2921.42.21 India	2924.29.43 India	2930.90.90 India
2921.42.55 India	2924.29.47 India	2931.00.25 India
2921.43.15 India	2924.29.52 India	2931.00.90 India
2921.43.19 India	2924.29.62 India	2932.11.00 India
2921.43.22 India	2924.29.65 India	2932.13.00 India
2921.49.32 India	2924.29.95 India	2932.19.50 India
2921.51.20 India	2925.11.00 India	2932.21.00 India
2921.59.20 India	2925.19.90 India	2932.29.10 India
2922.11.00 India	2925.20.90 India	2932.29.25 India
2922.12.00 India	2926.10.00 India	2932.29.50 India
2922.13.00 India	2926.90.08 India	2932.94.00 India
2932.99.08 India	2933.49.08 India	2933.99.17 India
2932.99.20 India	2933.49.10 India	2933.99.22 India
2933.11.00 India	2933.59.10 India	2933.99.24 India
2933.19.23 India	2933.59.15 India	2933.99.85 India
2933.19.30 India	2933.59.18 India	2933.99.87 India
2933.19.35 India	2933.59.59 India	2933.99.90 India
2933.19.45 India	2933.59.95 India	2933.99.97 India
2933.19.90 India	2933.61.00 India	2934.10.90 India
2933.21.00 India	2933.69.60 India	2934.20.05 India
2933.29.20 India	2933.71.00 India	2934.20.10 India
2933.29.45 India	2933.79.20 India	2934.20.15 India
2933.29.90 India	2933.79.30 India	2934.20.35 India
2933.39.21 India	2933.79.85 India	2934.99.08 India
2933.39.25 India	2933.99.06 India	2934.99.11 India
2933.39.27 India	2933.99.14 India	2934.99.12 India

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2934.99.15 India	3206.41.00 India	3307.10.20 India
2934.99.16 India	3206.42.00 India	3307.30.10 India
2934.99.18 India	3206.43.00 India	3307.30.50 India
2934.99.20 India	3206.49.10 India	3307.41.00 India
2934.99.30 India	3206.49.30 India	3307.90.00 India
2934.99.47 India	3206.49.50 India	3401.30.10 India
2934.99.90 India	3207.10.00 India	3402.11.20 India
2935.00.06 India	3207.20.00 India	3402.11.40 India
2935.00.20 India	3207.30.00 India	3402.11.50 India
2935.00.32 India	3207.40.10 India	3402.12.10 India
2938.10.00 India	3208.10.00 India	3402.12.50 India
2938.90.00 India	3208.20.00 India	3402.13.10 India
2940.00.60 India	3208.90.00 India	3402.13.20 India
2941.20.10 India	3209.10.00 India	3402.13.50 India
2942.00.50 India	3210.00.00 India	3402.19.10 India
3201.90.10 India	3212.10.00 India	3402.19.50 India
3201.90.50 India	3213.10.00 India	3402.20.11 India
3202.10.10 India	3213.90.00 India	3402.90.10 India
3202.90.50 India	3214.10.00 India	3402.90.30 India
3203.00.80 India	3215.11.00 India	3402.90.50 India
3204.19.35 India	3215.19.00 India	3403.11.40 India
3204.20.10 India	3215.90.10 India	3403.11.50 India
3204.20.80 India	3215.90.50 India	3403.19.50 India
3204.90.00 India	3301.24.00 India	3403.91.10 India
3205.00.15 India	3301.29.10 India	3404.20.00 India
3206.11.00 India	3301.29.20 India	3501.10.10 India
3206.19.00 India	3302.10.40 India	3501.90.60 India
3206.20.00 India	3302.10.50 India	3503.00.10 India
3206.30.00 India	3307.10.10 India	3503.00.55 India
3504.00.10 India	3702.20.00 India	3703.20.60 India
3505.10.00 India	3702.31.00 India	3703.90.30 India
3505.20.00 India	3702.32.00 India	3703.90.60 India
3506.10.50 India	3702.39.00 India	3707.10.00 India
3506.91.00 India	3702.41.00 India	3707.90.60 India
3601.00.00 India	3702.42.00 India	3801.10.10 India
3603.00.30 India	3702.43.00 India	3801.30.00 India
3603.00.60 India	3702.44.00 India	3801.90.00 India
3603.00.90 India	3702.51.00 India	3802.10.00 India
3604.10.10 India	3702.52.00 India	3802.90.10 India
3604.10.90 India	3702.53.00 India	3802.90.20 India
3604.90.00 India	3702.54.00 India	3802.90.50 India
3606.90.80 India	3702.91.01 India	3805.10.00 India
3701.20.00 India	3702.93.00 India	3806.10.00 India
3701.30.00 India	3702.95.00 India	3806.20.00 India
3701.91.00 India	3703.10.30 India	3806.30.00 India
3701.99.30 India	3703.10.60 India	3806.90.00 India
3701.99.60 India	3703.20.30 India	3807.00.00 India

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3808.10.10 India	3823.12.00 India	4104.49.30 India
3808.10.25 India	3823.19.20 India;	4203.21.20 Pakistan
3808.10.30 India	Philippines	4203.21.55 Pakistan
3808.20.15 India	3824.20.00 India	4203.21.60 Pakistan
3808.20.28 India	3824.30.00 India	4203.21.80 Pakistan
3808.20.30 India	3824.60.00 India	4412.13.40 Indonesia
3808.30.15 India	3824.90.19 India	4601.91.05 India
3808.30.20 India	3824.90.22 India	4601.99.05 India
3808.40.10 India	3824.90.25 India	6304.99.10 Pakistan
3808.40.50 India	3824.90.28 India	6304.99.25 India
3808.90.08 India	3824.90.31 India	6304.99.40 Pakistan
3808.90.70 India	3824.90.32 India	7012.00.00 India
3809.10.00 India	3824.90.33 India	7113.11.50 Thailand
3809.91.00 India	3824.90.34 India	7113.19.25 Turkey
3812.10.10 India	3824.90.36 India	7116.20.05 Thailand
3812.20.10 India	3824.90.40 India	7116.20.15 Thailand
3812.30.20 India	3824.90.46 India	7615.19.30 Thailand
3812.30.60 India	3926.20.30 Pakistan	8516.50.00 Thailand
3813.00.50 India	4101.20.35 India	9001.30.00 Indonesia
3814.00.20 India	4101.50.35 India	9009.12.00 Thailand
3815.90.20 India	4101.90.35 India	9506.62.80 Pakistan
3816.00.00 India	4104.11.30 India	9506.91.00 Pakistan
3817.00.15 India	4104.19.30 India	
3823.11.00 India	4104.41.30 India	

(ii). deleting the country set out opposite the following subheadings:

0713.90.10 India	2905.22.50 India	2933.49.30 India
1604.14.50 Thailand	2905.42.00 India	2933.99.55 India
2403.91.20 India	2906.14.00 India	3209.90.00 India
2804.69.10 India	2909.19.14 India	3212.90.00 India
2805.40.00 India	2912.13.00 India	3301.12.00 India
2813.90.50 India	2914.12.00 India	3301.19.10 India
2825.90.15 India	2914.13.00 India	3307.20.00 India
2832.30.10 India	2915.70.00 India	3307.49.00 India
2839.90.00 India	2917.14.50 India	3501.90.20 India
2841.30.00 India	2918.21.50 India	3504.00.50 India
2841.50.90 India	2918.22.10 India	3506.99.00 India
2843.30.00 India	2918.22.50 India	3701.10.00 India
2849.10.00 India	2921.42.23 India	3702.10.00 India
2850.00.50 India	2924.21.16 India	3706.10.30 India
2904.90.15 India	2928.00.10 India	3707.90.32 India
2905.11.20 India	2929.10.15 India	3815.90.10 India
2905.12.00 India	2932.99.90 India	7403.11.00 Russia
2905.13.00 India	2933.39.23 India	

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(iii). adding, in numerical sequence, the following provisions and countries set out opposite them:

0603.10.80 Colombia	5702.51.20 India
0710.29.15 India	5702.91.30 India
0804.50.80 Philippines	5702.99.05 India
1702.90.10 Colombia	6406.91.00 Colombia
2008.30.96 Peru	6802.21.10 Turkey
2306.50.00 Dominican Republic	6802.91.20 Turkey
2611.00.60 Bolivia	7202.49.50 Russia
4101.50.70 Colombia	7408.11.60 Russia
4103.20.20 Colombia	7408.19.00 Brazil
4412.19.40 Brazil	8544.30.00 Honduras

(iv). adding, in alphabetical order, the country or countries set out opposite the following subheadings:

6802.93.00 India
8409.99.91 Brazil

Section B. The HTS is modified as provided in this section, with bracketed matter included to assist in the understanding of proclaimed modifications and is effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 2005. The following provisions supersedes matter now in the HTS. The subheadings and superior text are set forth in columnar format, and material in such columns is inserted in the columns of the HTS designated "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", "Rates of Duty 1 General", "Rates of Duty 1 Special", and "Rates of Duty 2", respectively.

(1). Subheadings 5702.92.00 and 5702.99.10 are superseded and the following provisions inserted in numerical sequence:

[Carpets and other textile floor coverings, woven,...]			
[Other, not of pile construction, made up:]			
Of man-made textile materials:			
"5702.92	Woven, but not made on a power-driven		
5702.92.10	loom 2.7%	Free (A,AU,CA,CL, IL,JO,MX,SG)	40%
5702.92.90	Other 2.7%	Free (AU,CA,CL, IL,JO,MX,SG)	40%"
[Of other textile materials:]			
Of cotton:			
5702.99.05	Woven, but not made on a power-driven loom 6.8%	Free (A*,AU,CA, CL,IL,JO,MX, SG)	45%
5702.99.15	Other 6.8%	Free (AU,CA,CL, IL,JO,MX,SG)	45%"

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(2)(a). Subheadings 5703.10.00 and 5703.30.00 are superseded and the following provisions inserted in numerical sequence:

[Carpets and other textile floor coverings, tufted,...]			
*5703.10	Of wool or fine animal hair:		
5703.10.20	Hand-hooked, that is, in which the tufts were inserted by hand or by means of a hand tool ...	6%	Free (A,B,CA,CL, IL,JO,MX,SG) 60% 5.4% (AU)
5703.10.80	Other	6%	Free (B,CA,CL,IL, IL,JO,MX,SG) 60% 5.4% (AU)
5703.30	Of other man-made textile materials:		
5703.30.20	Hand-hooked, that is, in which the tufts were inserted by hand or by means of a hand tool ...	6%	Free (A,B,CA,CL, IL,JO,MX,SG) 60% 5.4% (AU)
5703.30.80	Other	6%	Free (B,CA,CL,IL, IL,JO,MX,SG) 60% 5.4% (AU)

(b). Conforming changes:

(i). For subheadings 5703.10.20, 5703.10.80, 5703.30.20 and 5703.30.80 on January 1, 2010, the rate of duty in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn followed by the symbol "AU" in parentheses is deleted and the rate of duty "3%" is inserted in lieu thereof.

(ii). For subheadings 5703.10.20, 5703.10.80, 5703.30.20 and 5703.30.80 on January 1, 2015, the rate of duty followed by the symbol "AU" in parentheses and the symbol "AU" in parentheses are deleted from the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn and the symbol "AU" is inserted in alphabetical order in the parentheses following the Free rate of duty in such subcolumn.

Section C. Each enumerated article's preferential tariff treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) in the HTS is modified as provided in this section and is effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 2005.

(1). For the following subheadings, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn is modified by deleting the symbol "A+," and inserting an "A," in lieu thereof.

0804.10.40
0804.10.60

(2). For the following subheading, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn is modified by inserting an "A," in the parentheses following the Free rate of duty in such subcolumn.

5703.20.10

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(3). For the following subheadings, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn is modified by inserting an "A*", " in the parentheses following the Free rate of duty in such subcolumn.

5702.51.20
5702.91.30

(4). For the following subheadings, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn is modified by deleting the symbol "A*" and inserting an "A" in lieu thereof.

2801.30.10	2804.30.00	2810.00.00	2811.22.10
2804.10.00	2804.40.00	2811.19.10	2811.23.00
2804.21.00	2805.19.10	2811.19.60	2811.29.50
2804.29.00	2806.20.00	2811.21.00	2812.10.50
2812.90.00	2826.90.00	2833.21.00	2836.99.10
2813.10.00	2827.10.00	2833.23.00	2836.99.20
2815.30.00	2827.31.00	2833.24.00	2836.99.50
2816.10.00	2827.33.00	2833.25.00	2837.20.10
2816.40.10	2827.34.00	2833.26.00	2837.20.50
2816.40.20	2827.35.00	2833.27.00	2838.00.00
2818.10.20	2827.36.00	2833.29.10	2839.11.00
2819.10.00	2827.39.10	2833.29.30	2839.19.00
2819.90.00	2827.39.20	2833.29.50	2839.20.00
2820.10.00	2827.39.25	2833.30.00	2840.11.00
2820.90.00	2827.39.30	2833.40.20	2840.19.00
2821.10.00	2827.39.45	2833.40.60	2840.20.00
2821.20.00	2827.39.50	2834.10.10	2840.30.00
2822.00.00	2827.41.00	2834.10.50	2841.10.00
2823.00.00	2827.49.10	2834.29.05	2841.20.00
2824.10.00	2827.49.50	2834.29.20	2841.50.10
2824.20.00	2827.59.50	2834.29.50	2841.61.00
2824.90.10	2827.60.20	2835.10.00	2841.69.00
2824.90.50	2827.60.50	2835.22.00	2841.70.10
2825.10.00	2828.10.00	2835.23.00	2841.70.50
2825.20.00	2828.90.00	2835.24.00	2841.90.10
2825.30.00	2829.19.00	2835.29.20	2841.90.20
2825.50.10	2829.90.40	2835.29.50	2841.90.30
2825.50.20	2829.90.60	2835.31.00	2841.90.50
2825.50.30	2830.10.00	2835.39.10	2842.90.00
2825.60.00	2830.20.20	2835.39.50	2843.21.00
2825.70.00	2830.30.00	2836.10.00	2843.29.00
2825.90.10	2830.90.00	2836.20.00	2843.90.00
2825.90.20	2831.10.50	2836.40.10	2844.10.10
2825.90.90	2831.90.00	2836.40.20	2844.30.10
2826.11.10	2832.10.00	2836.60.00	2844.30.50
2826.11.50	2832.20.00	2836.70.00	2846.10.00
2826.19.00	2832.30.50	2836.91.00	2846.90.80
2826.20.00	2833.11.50	2836.92.00	2847.00.00

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2848.00.10	2903.19.10	2903.49.90	2904.20.50
2849.20.20	2903.19.60	2903.51.00	2904.90.04
2849.90.10	2903.21.00	2903.59.10	2904.90.35
2849.90.20	2903.22.00	2903.59.30	2904.90.50
2849.90.50	2903.23.00	2903.59.40	2905.14.50
2850.00.07	2903.29.00	2903.59.70	2905.15.00
2850.00.20	2903.30.20	2903.61.10	2905.16.00
2851.00.00	2903.41.00	2903.61.30	2905.19.00
2903.11.00	2903.42.00	2903.69.05	2905.22.10
2903.12.00	2903.43.00	2903.69.08	2905.22.20
2903.13.00	2903.44.00	2903.69.30	2905.29.10
2903.14.00	2903.45.00	2904.10.04	2905.29.90
2903.15.00	2903.46.00	2904.10.08	2905.31.00
2903.19.05	2903.47.00	2904.20.30	2905.32.00
2905.39.10	2909.19.60	2912.49.10	2915.33.00
2905.39.20	2909.20.00	2912.49.25	2915.34.00
2905.39.90	2909.30.10	2912.49.50	2915.35.00
2905.41.00	2909.30.20	2912.50.50	2915.39.10
2905.43.00	2909.30.30	2912.60.00	2915.39.20
2905.44.00	2909.41.00	2913.00.50	2915.39.40
2905.45.00	2909.42.00	2914.19.00	2915.39.45
2905.49.10	2909.43.00	2914.21.20	2915.39.47
2905.49.20	2909.44.00	2914.22.10	2915.39.90
2905.49.40	2909.49.20	2914.22.20	2915.40.10
2905.49.50	2909.49.60	2914.23.00	2915.40.50
2905.59.10	2909.50.20	2914.29.10	2915.50.10
2905.59.90	2909.50.40	2914.29.50	2915.50.20
2906.13.50	2909.60.50	2914.31.00	2915.50.50
2906.19.50	2910.10.00	2914.39.90	2915.60.10
2906.29.10	2910.20.00	2914.40.10	2915.60.50
2906.29.20	2910.30.00	2914.40.20	2915.90.10
2907.11.00	2910.90.10	2914.40.90	2915.90.14
2907.12.00	2910.90.50	2914.50.50	2915.90.20
2907.15.10	2911.00.50	2914.69.10	2915.90.50
2907.19.40	2912.11.00	2914.70.10	2916.12.10
2907.22.10	2912.12.00	2914.70.90	2916.12.50
2907.23.00	2912.19.10	2915.11.00	2916.14.20
2907.29.10	2912.19.20	2915.12.00	2916.15.50
2907.29.25	2912.19.30	2915.13.10	2916.19.10
2908.10.15	2912.19.40	2915.13.50	2916.19.20
2908.10.20	2912.19.50	2915.21.00	2916.19.50
2908.20.15	2912.29.10	2915.22.00	2916.20.50
2908.90.04	2912.29.60	2915.23.00	2916.31.10
2908.90.24	2912.30.20	2915.24.00	2916.31.20
2908.90.30	2912.30.50	2915.29.50	2916.34.15
2909.11.00	2912.41.00	2915.31.00	2916.35.15
2909.19.18	2912.42.00	2915.32.00	2916.39.06

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2916.39.08	2917.32.00	2918.21.10	2920.10.40
2916.39.12	2917.33.00	2918.23.10	2920.10.50
2916.39.16	2917.34.00	2918.23.20	2920.90.10
2916.39.20	2917.35.00	2918.29.22	2920.90.50
2917.11.00	2917.37.00	2918.29.25	2921.11.00
2917.12.20	2917.39.20	2918.29.30	2921.12.00
2917.13.00	2918.11.10	2918.30.90	2921.19.10
2917.14.10	2918.11.50	2918.90.18	2921.19.60
2917.19.10	2918.13.50	2918.90.20	2921.21.00
2917.19.15	2918.14.00	2918.90.30	2921.22.05
2917.19.17	2918.15.10	2918.90.35	2921.22.50
2917.19.23	2918.15.50	2918.90.50	2921.29.00
2917.19.30	2918.16.10	2919.00.25	2921.30.50
2917.19.70	2918.16.50	2919.00.50	2921.42.15
2917.31.00	2918.19.60	2920.10.10	2921.42.21
2921.42.55	2924.29.47	2931.00.25	2933.61.00
2921.43.15	2924.29.52	2931.00.90	2933.69.60
2921.43.19	2924.29.62	2932.11.00	2933.71.00
2921.43.22	2924.29.65	2932.13.00	2933.79.20
2921.49.32	2924.29.95	2932.19.50	2933.79.30
2921.51.20	2925.11.00	2932.21.00	2933.79.85
2921.59.20	2925.19.90	2932.29.10	2933.99.06
2922.11.00	2925.20.90	2932.29.25	2933.99.14
2922.12.00	2926.10.00	2932.29.50	2933.99.17
2922.13.00	2926.90.08	2932.94.00	2933.99.22
2922.19.95	2926.90.14	2932.99.08	2933.99.24
2922.29.26	2926.90.17	2932.99.20	2933.99.85
2922.29.29	2926.90.21	2933.11.00	2933.99.87
2922.39.14	2926.90.23	2933.19.23	2933.99.90
2922.39.50	2926.90.25	2933.19.30	2933.99.97
2922.41.00	2926.90.30	2933.19.35	2934.10.90
2922.42.50	2927.00.15	2933.19.45	2934.20.05
2922.49.40	2927.00.25	2933.19.90	2934.20.10
2922.49.80	2927.00.30	2933.21.00	2934.20.15
2922.50.11	2928.00.30	2933.29.20	2934.20.35
2922.50.19	2928.00.50	2933.29.45	2934.99.08
2922.50.50	2929.10.30	2933.29.90	2934.99.11
2923.10.00	2929.90.50	2933.39.21	2934.99.12
2923.20.20	2930.10.00	2933.39.25	2934.99.15
2923.90.00	2930.20.10	2933.39.27	2934.99.16
2924.19.10	2930.20.90	2933.49.08	2934.99.18
2924.21.04	2930.30.60	2933.49.10	2934.99.20
2924.21.18	2930.90.10	2933.59.10	2934.99.30
2924.21.50	2930.90.24	2933.59.15	2934.99.47
2924.29.10	2930.90.30	2933.59.18	2934.99.90
2924.29.36	2930.90.44	2933.59.59	2935.00.06
2924.29.43	2930.90.90	2933.59.95	2935.00.20

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Annex I (continued)

2935.00.32	3206.11.00	3208.90.00	3307.10.10
2938.10.00	3206.19.00	3209.10.00	3307.10.20
2938.90.00	3206.20.00	3210.00.00	3307.30.10
2940.00.60	3206.30.00	3212.10.00	3307.30.50
2941.20.10	3206.41.00	3213.10.00	3307.41.00
2942.00.50	3206.42.00	3213.90.00	3307.90.00
3201.90.10	3206.43.00	3214.10.00	3401.30.10
3201.90.50	3206.49.10	3215.11.00	3402.11.20
3202.10.10	3206.49.30	3215.19.00	3402.11.40
3202.90.50	3206.49.50	3215.90.10	3402.11.50
3203.00.80	3207.10.00	3215.90.50	3402.12.10
3204.19.35	3207.20.00	3301.24.00	3402.12.50
3204.20.10	3207.30.00	3301.29.10	3402.13.10
3204.20.80	3207.40.10	3301.29.20	3402.13.20
3204.90.00	3208.10.00	3302.10.40	3402.13.50
3205.00.15	3208.20.00	3302.10.50	3402.19.10
3402.19.50	3701.99.60	3805.10.00	3823.19.20
3402.20.11	3702.20.00	3806.10.00	3824.20.00
3402.90.10	3702.31.00	3806.20.00	3824.30.00
3402.90.30	3702.32.00	3806.30.00	3824.60.00
3402.90.50	3702.39.00	3806.90.00	3824.90.19
3403.11.40	3702.41.00	3807.00.00	3824.90.22
3403.11.50	3702.42.00	3808.10.10	3824.90.25
3403.19.50	3702.43.00	3808.10.25	3824.90.28
3403.91.10	3702.44.00	3808.10.30	3824.90.31
3404.20.00	3702.51.00	3808.20.15	3824.90.32
3501.10.10	3702.52.00	3808.20.28	3824.90.33
3501.90.60	3702.53.00	3808.20.30	3824.90.34
3503.00.10	3702.54.00	3808.30.15	3824.90.36
3503.00.55	3702.91.01	3808.30.20	3824.90.40
3504.00.10	3702.93.00	3808.40.10	3824.90.46
3505.10.00	3702.95.00	3808.40.50	3926.20.30
3505.20.00	3703.10.30	3808.90.08	4101.20.35
3506.10.50	3703.10.60	3808.90.70	4101.50.35
3506.91.00	3703.20.30	3809.10.00	4101.90.35
3601.00.00	3703.20.60	3809.91.00	4104.11.30
3603.00.30	3703.90.30	3812.10.10	4104.19.30
3603.00.60	3703.90.60	3812.20.10	4104.41.30
3603.00.90	3707.10.00	3812.30.20	4104.49.30
3604.10.10	3707.90.60	3812.30.60	4203.21.20
3604.10.90	3801.10.10	3813.00.50	4203.21.55
3604.90.00	3801.30.00	3814.00.20	4203.21.60
3606.90.80	3801.90.00	3815.90.20	4203.21.80
3701.20.00	3802.10.00	3816.00.00	4412.13.40
3701.30.00	3802.90.10	3817.00.15	4601.91.05
3701.91.00	3802.90.20	3823.11.00	4601.99.05
3701.99.30	3802.90.50	3823.12.00	6304.99.10

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6304.99.25	7113.19.25	8516.50.00	9506.91.00
6304.99.40	7116.20.05	9001.30.00	
7012.00.00	7116.20.15	9009.12.00	
7113.11.50	7615.19.30	9506.62.80	

(5). For the following provisions, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn is modified by deleting the symbol "A" and inserting an "A*" in lieu thereof:

0603.10.80	2306.50.00	6406.91.00	7408.19.00
0710.29.15	2611.00.60	6802.21.10	8544.30.00
0804.50.80	4101.50.70	6802.91.20	
1702.90.10	4103.20.20	7202.49.50	
2008.30.96	4412.19.40	7408.11.60	

Section D. Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 2005, general note 4(a) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is modified by adding to the "Associations of Countries (treated as one country)", the following:

"Member countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

Currently qualifying:

Bangladesh
Bhutan
India
Nepal
Pakistan
Sri Lanka"

Annex II

HTS subheading and countries for which the competitive need limitation provided in section 503(c)(2)(A)(i)(II) is waived

0202.30.02 Uruguay	0813.40.80 Thailand
0302.69.10 Philippines	1102.30.00 Thailand
0305.20.20 Russia	1202.10.40 Egypt
0410.00.00 Indonesia	1301.90.40 India
0711.40.00 India	1401.90.40 Argentina
0712.90.70 Egypt	1517.90.10 Argentina
0713.90.60 India	1601.00.40 Brazil
0713.90.80 India	1602.50.09 Argentina
0802.50.20 Turkey	1701.91.80 Brazil
0804.10.60 Pakistan	1702.90.35 Brazil
0810.60.00 Thailand	1806.10.43 Brazil
0813.40.10 Thailand	1901.20.45 Argentina

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Annex II (continued)

2006.00.70 Thailand	4107.11.40 India
2008.99.35 Thailand	4107.11.60 Brazil
2008.99.50 Thailand	4107.12.40 India
2009.39.20 Brazil	4107.91.40 India
2305.00.00 Argentina	4107.99.40 India
2306.30.00 Argentina	4202.92.04 Philippines
2515.12.20 Turkey	5007.10.30 India
2804.29.00 Russia	5208.31.20 India
2826.20.00 Brazil	5208.41.20 India
2840.11.00 Turkey	5208.42.10 India
2840.19.00 Turkey	5209.31.30 India
2841.50.10 Kazakhstan	5209.41.30 India
2841.90.20 Kazakhstan	7113.20.25 India
2850.00.20 Russia	7202.11.10 Georgia
2903.51.00 Romania	7307.21.10 India
2903.69.08 Brazil	7413.00.90 Turkey
2909.50.40 Indonesia	8112.12.00 Kazakhstan
2915.34.00 Russia	8112.19.00 Kazakhstan
2934.99.18 Brazil	8406.90.30 Brazil
3808.40.10 Argentina	8410.13.00 Brazil
4101.20.40 Brazil	8528.12.16 Thailand
4101.50.50 Brazil	8528.30.50 India
4101.90.35 Argentina	9016.00.40 Thailand
4101.90.40 Argentina	9614.20.60 Turkey
4106.21.90 India	
4106.22.00 Pakistan	

Annex III

HTS Subheading and Country Granted A Waiver of the
Application of Section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act

HTS Subheading	Country
3823.19.20	Philippines
4107.19.50	Argentina
4107.92.80	Argentina
4412.13.40	Indonesia
7113.11.50	Thailand
9001.30.00	Indonesia
9009.12.00	Thailand

Annex IV

Effective with respect to goods of Canada under the terms of general note 12 that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 2005, general note 12(t) to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is hereby modified as follows:

1. Tariff classification rule (TCR) 3 to chapter 51 is redesignated as 3B, and the following new provisions are inserted immediately below TCR 2 to such chapter:

“**Note:** The following TCRs 3 and 3A apply only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note.

3. A change to woven fabrics (other than tapestry fabrics or upholstery fabrics of a weight not exceeding 140 grams per square meter) of combed fine animal hair of subheading 5112.11 from yarn of combed camel hair or combed cashmere of subheading 5108.20 or any other heading, except from headings 5106 through 5107, any other good of heading 5108 or headings 5109 through 5111, 5113, 5205 through 5206, 5401 through 5404 or 5509 through 5510.
- 3A. A change to woven fabrics, other than tapestry fabrics or upholstery fabrics, of combed fine animal hair of subheading 5112.19 from yarn of combed camel hair or combed cashmere of subheading 5108.20 or any other heading, except from headings 5106 through 5107, any other good of heading 5108 or headings 5109 through 5111, 5113, 5205 through 5206, 5401 through 5404 or 5509 through 5510.”

2. TCR 4 to chapter 54 is redesignated as 4A, and the following new provisions are inserted immediately below TCR 3 to such chapter:

“**Note:** The following TCR 4 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note.

4. A change to heading 5408 from filament yarns of viscose rayon of heading 5403 or any other chapter, except from headings 5106 through 5110, 5205 through 5206 or 5509 through 5510.”

3. TCR 1 to chapter 55 is redesignated as 1A, and the following new provisions are inserted immediately below the side heading “Chapter 55.”:

“**Note:** The following TCR 1 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note.

1. A change to subheading 5509.31 from acid-dyeable acrylic tow of subheading 5501.30 or any other chapter, except from headings 5201 through 5203 or 5401 through 5405.”

4. The text of the TCR to chapter 56 is designated as TCR 3 to such chapter and shall be included in general note 12(t) below the side heading “Chapter 56.”, and the following new provisions are inserted immediately below such side heading:

“**Note:** The following TCRs 1 and 2 and heading rule apply only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note.

1. A change to sanitary towels or tampons of subheading 5601.10 from tri-lobal rayon staple fiber (38 mm, 3.3 decitex) of subheading 5504.10 or any other chapter, except from headings 5106 through 5113, 5204 through 5212, 5307 through 5308 or 5310 through 5311 or chapters 54 through 55.

Heading rule: For the purposes of TCR 2 to this chapter, the term “flat yarns” means multifilament yarns of nylon 66 of subheading 5402.41, the foregoing which are untextured (flat) semi-dull yarns, either untwisted or with a twist not exceeding 50 turns per meter, comprising 7 denier/5 filament, 10 denier/7 filament or 12 denier/5 filament.

2. A change to heading 5606 from flat yarns of subheading 5402.41 or any other chapter, except from headings 5106 through 5113, 5204 through 5212, 5307 through 5308 or 5310 through 5311 or chapters 54 through 55.”

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Annex IV (continued)

5. The text of the TCR to chapter 58 is designated as TCR 2 to such chapter and shall be included in general note 12(t) below the side heading “Chapter 58,” and the following new provisions are inserted immediately below such side heading:

“Note: The following TCR 1 applies only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note.

1. A change to warp pile fabrics, cut, of subheading 5801.35 (the foregoing fabrics with pile of dry-spun acrylic staple fibers of subheading 5503.30 and dyed in the piece to a single uniform color) from any other chapter, except from headings 5106 through 5113, 5204 through 5212, 5307 through 5308 or 5310 through 5311, chapter 54, headings 5501 through 5502, subheadings 5503.10 through 5503.20 or 5503.40 through 5503.90 or headings 5504 through 5515.”

Annex V

Effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after December 18, 2004, the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) is hereby modified as follows:

1. General note 7 to the HTS is modified by inserting at the end thereof the following new subdivision:

“(h) The duty-free treatment provided under the CBERA shall not apply to any footwear provided for in any of subheadings 6401.10.00, 6401.91.00, 6401.92.90, 6401.99.30, 6401.99.60, 6401.99.90, 6402.30.50, 6402.30.70, 6402.30.80, 6402.91.50, 6402.91.80, 6402.91.90, 6402.99.20, 6402.99.80, 6402.99.90, 6403.59.60, 6403.91.30, 6403.99.60, 6403.99.90, 6404.11.90 and 6404.19.20 of the tariff schedule that was not designated on December 18, 2004, as eligible articles for purposes of the GSP under general note 4 to the tariff schedule.”

2. General note 17 to the HTS is modified as follows:

(A) by redesignating subdivision (d) of such note as subdivision (e);

(B) deleting “Articles” at the beginning of the text of subdivision (b) of such note and by inserting in lieu thereof “Except as provided in subdivision (d) of this note, articles”; and

(C) by inserting the following new subdivision (d) in sequence:

“(d) Subdivision (b)(ii) of this note shall not apply to footwear provided for in any of subheadings 6403.59.60, 6403.91.30, 6403.99.60 and 6403.99.90 of the tariff schedule, and footwear provided for in any such subheading shall be eligible for the rate of duty set forth in the “Special” rates of duty subcolumn followed by the symbol “R” in parentheses if--

- (i) the article of footwear is the growth, product or manufacture of a designated beneficiary country enumerated in subdivision (a) of this note; and
- (ii) the article meets all requirements of general note 7 to the tariff schedule other than being the growth, product or manufacture of a beneficiary country set forth in subdivision (a) of such general note 7.”

3. For each of the following subheadings of HTS chapter 64, the symbol “E,” is inserted in alphabetical sequence in the parenthetical expression following the duty rate of “Free” in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn:

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6401.92.60, 6402.19.05, 6402.19.15, 6402.19.50, 6402.19.70, 6402.19.90, 6402.30.30, 6402.91.40, 6402.91.60, 6402.91.70, 6402.99.05, 6402.99.10, 6402.99.14, 6402.99.18, 6402.99.30, 6402.99.60, 6402.99.70, 6403.19.10, 6403.19.30, 6403.19.40, 6403.19.50, 6403.40.30, 6403.40.60, 6403.51.30, 6403.51.60, 6403.51.90, 6403.59.30, 6403.59.90, 6403.91.60, 6403.91.90, 6403.99.20, 6403.99.40, 6403.99.75, 6404.11.20, 6404.11.40, 6404.11.50, 6404.11.60, 6404.11.70, 6404.11.80, 6404.19.15, 6404.19.25, 6404.19.30, 6404.19.35, 6404.19.40, 6404.19.50, 6404.19.60, 6404.19.70, 6404.19.80, 6404.19.90, 6404.20.20, 6404.20.40, 6404.20.60, 6405.10.00, 6405.20.30, 6405.20.60, 6405.20.90, 6405.90.90.

Annex VI

Section A. Effective with respect to goods of Singapore under the terms of general note 25 to the tariff schedule that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 2004, general note 25(c)(ii)(B) is modified by inserting the expression “herein” after the word “enumerated” and by striking out “in subdivision (m) of this note”, and by inserting at the end of such subdivision (c)(ii)(B) the following new text and tabulation:

“For purposes of this note, a “remanufactured good” must, in its condition as imported, be classifiable in a tariff provision enumerated in the first column below and be described opposite such provision:

Heading/Subheading	Articles Eligible for Treatment as Remanufactured Goods Under this Note
(1) 8408	Compression-ignition internal combustion engines (diesel or semi-diesel engines)
(2) 8409.91, 8409.99	Parts (other than aircraft engines) for use solely or principally with the engines of heading 8407 or 8408
(3) 8412.21	Linear acting hydraulic power engines and motors (cylinders)
(4) 8412.29	Other hydraulic power engines and motors
(5) 8412.39	Pneumatic power engines and motors (other than linear acting (cylinders))
(6) 8412.90	Parts of engines and motors of heading 8412
(7) 8413.30	Fuel, lubricating or cooling medium pumps for internal combustion engines
(8) 8413.50	Other reciprocating positive displacement pumps
(9) 8413.60	Other rotary positive displacement pumps
(10) 8413.91	Parts of pumps for liquids, whether or not fitted with a measuring device; parts of liquid elevators
(11) 8414.30	Compressors of a kind used in refrigerating equipment (including air conditioning)
(12) 8414.80	Other air or vacuum pumps, air or other gas compressors

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and fans not elsewhere enumerated in heading 8414; other ventilating or recycling hoods incorporating a fan, whether or not fitted with filters, the foregoing not elsewhere enumerated in heading 8414

(13)	8414.90	Parts of air or vacuum pumps, air or other gas compressors and fans; parts of other ventilating or recycling hoods incorporating a fan, whether or not fitted with fittings
(14)	8419.89	Other machinery, plant or equipment of heading 8419
(15)	8431.20	Parts of machinery of heading 8427
(16)	8431.49	Other parts of machinery, not elsewhere enumerated in heading 8431
(17)	8481.20	Valves for oleohydraulic or pneumatic transmissions
(18)	8481.40	Safety or relief valves
(19)	8481.80	Other appliances, not elsewhere enumerated in heading 8481
(20)	8481.90	Parts of taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats or the like, including pressure-reducing valves and thermostatically controlled valves
(21)	8483.10	Transmission shafts (including camshafts and cranks) and cranks
(22)	8483.30	Bearing housings, not incorporating ball or roller bearings; plain shaft bearings
(23)	8483.40	Gears and gearing, other than toothed wheels, chain sprockets and other transmission elements entered separately; ball or roller screws; gear boxes and other speed changers, including torque converters
(24)	8483.50	Flywheels and pulleys, including pulley blocks
(25)	8483.60	Clutches and shaft couplings (including universal joints)
(26)	8483.90	Toothed wheels, chain sprockets and other transmission elements presented separately; parts of goods of heading 8483
(27)	8503	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machines of heading 8501 or 8502
(28)	8511.40	Starter motors and dual purpose starter-generators
(29)	8511.50	Other generators, not elsewhere enumerated in heading 8511
(30)	8526.10	Radar apparatus
(31)	8537.10	Boards, panels, consoles, desks, cabinets and other bases, equipped with two or more apparatus of heading 8535 or 8536, for electric control or the distribution of electricity, including those incorporating instruments or apparatus of chapter 90, and numerical control apparatus, other than switching apparatus of heading 8517, all the foregoing for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 V

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(32)	8542.21	Digital monolithic integrated circuits
(33)	8708.31	Mounted brake linings for the motor vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705
(34)	8708.39	Brakes and servo-brakes for the motor vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705, and parts thereof (other than mounted brake linings of subheading 8708.31)
(35)	8708.40	Gear boxes for the motor vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705
(36)	8708.60	Non-driving axles and parts thereof for the motor vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705
(37)	8708.70	Road wheels and parts and accessories thereof for the motor vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705
(38)	8708.93	Clutches and parts thereof for the motor vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705
(39)	8708.99	Other parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705, not elsewhere enumerated in heading 8708
(40)	9031.49	Other optical instruments and appliances (except for inspecting semiconductor wafers or devices or for inspecting photomasks or reticles used in manufacturing semiconductor devices), not specified or included elsewhere in chapter 90."

Section B. Effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 2005, subheadings 1604.16.10 and 1604.16.30 are deleted and the following new provision is inserted in lieu thereof, with the material inserted in the columns entitled "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", "Rates of Duty 1 General", "Rates of Duty 1 Special", and "Rates of Duty 2", respectively:

[1604]	: [Prepared...:]	:	:	:	:
	: [Fish,...:]	:	:	:	:
[1604.16]:	[Anchovies:]	:	:	:	:
"1604.16.20	: In oil, in airtight containers	:	Free	:	: 30%"

Section C. Effective with respect to goods of Australia under the terms of general note 28 to the tariff schedule that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 2005, such general note 28 is modified as set forth below:

1. Subdivision (b) is modified by deleting the word "note," at the of clause (iv) and the expression "and is imported directly into the customs territory of the United States from the territory of Australia" and by inserting at the end of clause (iv) the word "note."
2. Subdivision (m)(vi) of such note is deleted, and subdivisions (vii), (viii), (ix), (x), (xi), (xii), (xiii) and (xiv) are redesignated as (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (x), (xi), (xii) and (xiii), respectively.
3. Tariff classification rule (TCR) 1 to chapter 56, as set forth in subdivision (n) of such note, is modified by deleting "chapter 54" and by inserting in lieu thereof "chapters 54".

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4. TCRs 10 and 11 to chapter 61 are each modified by deleting “53.07 through 53.08 or 53.10 through 53.11” and by inserting in lieu thereof “5307 through 5308 or 5310 through 5311”.

Section D. Effective with respect to goods of Chile under the terms of general note 26 to the tariff schedule that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 2004, general note 26(n) to the HTS is modified by deleting from tariff classification rule 63 of Chapter 29 “2926.45” and by inserting in lieu thereof “2921.45”.

Section E. Effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after December 18, 2004, the HTS is modified by inserting, in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for subheadings 8510.20.10, 8510.20.90, and 8708.29.25, the symbols “CL,” and “SG” in alphabetical sequence in the parenthetical expression following the “Free” rate of duty.

Section F. Effective with respect to goods of Singapore under the terms of general note 25 to the HTS that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 2004, U.S. note 13 to subchapter X of chapter 99 of the HTS is modified as follows: by striking from subdivision (a) the word “man=made” and by inserting in lieu thereof “man-made”; and by striking from subdivision (d) the word “tthereto” and by inserting in lieu thereof “thereto”.

Section G. Effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date of signature of this notice, the subheadings enumerated below are each modified as provided herein:

(1) For the following subheadings, the symbol “, MX” is deleted from the parenthetical expression following the duty rate “The rate applicable to each garment in the ensemble if separately entered” from the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn and the symbol “MX,” is inserted in alphabetical sequence in the parenthetical expression following the duty rate “Free” in such subcolumn:

6103.21.00, 6103.22.00, 6103.23.00, 6103.29.10, 6103.29.20, 6104.21.00, 6104.22.00, 6104.23.00, 6104.29.10, 6104.29.20, 6203.21.30, 6203.21.90, 6203.22.30, 6203.23.00, 6203.29.20, 6203.29.30, 6204.21.00, 6204.22.30, 6204.23.00, 6204.29.20, 6204.29.40.

(2) For heading 9817.61.01, the symbol “MX,” is deleted from the parenthetical expression following the duty rate “The rate applicable in the absence of this heading” in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn and the symbol “, MX” is inserted in alphabetical sequence in the parenthetical expression following the duty rate “Free” in such subcolumn.

Section H. Effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 2005, the tariff classification rules (TCRs) set forth in general note 12(t) to the HTS are modified as provided herein:

(1) TCRs 8A and 8B to chapter 85 are deleted.

(2) The following language is inserted immediately above TCR 9 to chapter 85:

“Note: The following TCRs 8A and 8B apply only to goods of Canada under the terms of this note.

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Annex VI (continued)

8A. A change to tariff item 8504.90.65 from any other tariff item.

8B. (A) A change to subheading 8504.90 from any other heading; or

(B) No required change in tariff classification to subheading 8504.90, provided there is a regional value content of not less than:

(1) 60 percent where the transaction value method is used, or

(2) 50 percent where the net cost method is used.

Note: The following TCR 8B applies only to goods of Mexico under the terms of this note:

8B. A change to subheading 8504.90 from any other heading.”

Section I. Effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 2005, the HTS is modified by inserting, in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for subheading 8708.29.25, the symbol “AU” in alphabetical sequence in the parenthetical expression following the “Free” rate of duty.

Proclamation 7913 of July 15, 2005**Captive Nations Week, 2005**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America stands for freedom and supports those who are oppressed. During Captive Nations Week, we reaffirm our commitment to advancing democracy, defending liberty, and protecting human rights around the world.

When President Eisenhower issued the first Captive Nations Week proclamation in 1959, freedom was being denied by communist regimes in Europe, Asia, and Latin America. Millions were deprived of their rights to freely practice religion, assemble in public, and exercise freedom of speech. The Cold War and the captivity of millions of people in Central and Eastern Europe have since ended, and we have witnessed the rise of democratic governments in countries across the globe.

Building a free and peaceful world is the work of generations, and this work continues. America believes that freedom is God's gift to each man and woman in this world and that spreading freedom's blessings is the calling of our time. We are continuing to work to help spread liberty and democracy to people who have known fear and oppression. The gains in places like Afghanistan, Iraq, Ukraine, and Georgia have been achieved through the courage, determination, and sacrifice of millions of men and women in those countries, with the assistance of the United States and other allies.

As a Nation forged from the ideals of freedom, justice, and human dignity, we will continue speaking out on behalf of oppressed people. We will support the growth of democratic movements and institutions in every nation. This young century will be liberty's century, and during Captive Nations Week, we pledge to advance the cause of liberty for all people.

The Congress, by Joint Resolution approved July 17, 1959 (73 Stat. 212), has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the third week in July of each year as "Captive Nations Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim July 17 through July 23, 2005, as Captive Nations Week. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities and to reaffirm their commitment to all those seeking liberty, justice, and self-determination.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7914 of July 21, 2005

Parents' Day, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Parents are role models for their children. With patience, sacrifice, and love, they teach their children life lessons and prepare them for the future. On Parents' Day, we express our gratitude for the hard work of parents throughout America and reaffirm our commitment to promoting a culture of responsible parenthood.

Mothers and fathers love their children unconditionally and make daily sacrifices to provide for them. Parents create a safe, nurturing environment in which their children can grow and learn. By instructing their children to make right choices, parents instill lifelong values and prepare their children for the challenges and opportunities ahead. Parents experience the great joy of watching their sons and daughters mature into responsible adults and good citizens.

On Parents' Day, we recognize the boundless love and generosity of all parents, including the foster and adoptive parents who demonstrate the compassionate spirit of America. We honor parents for their dedication to providing our Nation's children with the love and support they need.

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 and consistent with Public Law 103-362, as amended, do hereby proclaim Sunday, July 24, 2005, as Parents' Day. I encourage all Americans to express love, respect, and appreciation to parents across our Nation. I also call upon citizens to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7915 of July 26, 2005

Anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

On July 26, 1990, President George H. W. Bush signed into law the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). This historic legislation provides a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities. The ADA reflects our Nation's faith in the promise of all individuals and helps to ensure that our Nation's opportunities are more accessible to all.

The ADA has been a great success in expanding opportunity for disabled Americans. By reducing barriers and changing perceptions, the ADA has increased participation in community life and given greater hope to millions of Americans.

Because of the ADA, individuals with disabilities are better able to develop skills for school, work, and independent living. Our Nation has more to do to further the goals of the ADA. Through the New Freedom Initiative, my Administration is building on the progress of the ADA to increase the use of technology and expand educational and employment opportunities. We are promoting the development and dissemination of assistive and universally designed technology. We have launched DisabilityInfo.gov, an online resource of programs and technology relevant to the daily lives of people with disabilities and their families, employers, service providers, and other community members. We also require electronic and information technologies used by the Federal Government to be accessible to people with disabilities. To ensure that no child with a disability is left behind, I have requested \$11.1 billion for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act in my FY 2006 budget—\$4.7 billion above the FY 2001 level. The Department of Education is seeking new and effective ways for students with disabilities to learn. My Administration is also working to educate employers on ADA requirements and further assisting persons with disabilities by implementing the “Ticket to Work” program and strengthening training and employment services at One-Stop Career Centers. Through all of these efforts, we are helping individuals with disabilities have the opportunity to live and work with greater freedom.

On the 15th anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act, we celebrate the progress that has been made and reaffirm our commitment to fulfilling the ADA’s mission of bringing greater hope and opportunity to our Nation’s disabled Americans.

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 July 26, 2005, as a day in celebration of the 15th Anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act. I call on all Americans to celebrate the many contributions individuals with disabilities have made to our country, and I urge our citizens to fulfill the promise of the ADA to give all people the opportunity to live with dignity, work productively, and achieve their dreams.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7916 of August 5, 2005

40th Anniversary of the Voting Rights Act of 1965*By the President of the United States of America**A Proclamation*

In America, we believe in the freedom of every individual. This freedom includes the ability to participate in one of the most cherished rights and fundamental responsibilities of citizenship: the right to vote. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 helped ensure that all citizens would have the opportunity to vote, regardless of race. As President Lyndon Johnson said when he signed the Act, “Millions of Americans are denied the right to vote because of their color. This law will ensure them the right to vote. The wrong is one which no American, in his heart, can justify. The right is one which no American, true to our principles, can deny.” As we celebrate the 40th anniversary of this historic act, we reaffirm this bedrock commitment to equality and justice for all.

America’s history is a story of people working for freedom, justice, and equality. We have made great progress toward achieving these ideals. In the middle of the 20th century, the conscience of America was awakened by the struggles and the courage of those who overcame racial slurs, fire hoses, and burning crosses. Brave men and women held sit-ins at lunch counters, rode buses on Freedom Rides, and marched in our Nation’s Capital and throughout our country to demand the full promise of the Declaration of Independence. The work of these courageous Americans led to the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and we remember their heroism on this anniversary.

America is a stronger and better Nation because of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. As President Johnson said upon signing the Act, it is “a triumph for freedom as huge as any victory that has ever been won on any battlefield.” The Act was a great step forward in the history of our Nation, and it remains essential as we continue our progress toward a society in which every person of every background can realize the American Dream.

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 August 6, 2005, as a day of celebration in honor of the 40th Anniversary of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. I call upon all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7917 of August 15, 2005**National Airborne Day, 2005**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Americans live in freedom because of the extraordinary bravery, sacrifice, and dedication to duty of the members of our Armed Forces. From the first official Army parachute jump 65 years ago, our country's Airborne troops have played a crucial role in the defense of our Nation and our liberty. On National Airborne Day, we pay special tribute to these courageous soldiers who served with honor and integrity.

On August 16, 1940, the successful first jump of the Army Parachute Test Platoon laid the foundation for a new and innovative method of combat that helped contribute to an Allied victory in World War II. These bold pioneers answered the call of duty and set an example for future generations to follow. Since the designation of the Army's first Airborne division, the 82nd Airborne, on August 15, 1942, our Airborne troops have performed with valor. The brave men and women of our Airborne forces have worked to defeat tyranny, advance the cause of liberty, and build a safer world.

Today a new generation of Airborne forces is fighting a war against an enemy that threatens the peace and stability of the world. At this critical time, Airborne forces of the Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Force are continuing the noble tradition of the first sky soldiers. Americans are grateful for the service of our Airborne forces and all our troops, and we are inspired by the strength and sacrifice of our military members and their families.

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 August 16, 2005, as National Airborne Day. I encourage all Americans to honor those who have served in the Airborne forces, and I also call upon all citizens to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7918 of August 25, 2005**Women's Equality Day, 2005**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On August 26, 1920, the 19th Amendment to the Constitution was adopted, guaranteeing American women the right to vote. The passage of this amendment was the culmination of a long struggle that reached back to the

founding of the country and was furthered by the 1848 women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, New York. By celebrating Women's Equality Day, we commemorate the adoption of this amendment and honor the visionary women who fought tirelessly for women's suffrage.

Led by women such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Lucretia Mott, the suffragists stood up against injustice and persevered until, as Susan B. Anthony wrote, the handful who first took a stand for suffrage grew into an army. The efforts of these pioneers helped secure for American women the right to vote.

Since the adoption of the 19th Amendment, women have continued to make great contributions to our Nation. Women today are leaders in medicine, law, journalism, business, government, and other professions. They are doctors and mothers, teachers and lawyers, homemakers and pilots, artists and entrepreneurs. Women also are serving with great honor in our Armed Forces as we fight a war on terror and defend our freedoms. The hard work of American women is essential to the strength and vitality of our country.

One hundred and fifty-seven years after the Seneca Falls Convention, we continue to work so that all people can enjoy their God-given rights. This Women's Equality Day, as we celebrate the 85th anniversary of the 19th Amendment, we honor the perseverance, leadership, and achievements of the suffragists and all of America's women, and we renew our commitment to equal justice and dignity for all.

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 August 26, 2005, as Women's Equality Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7919 of August 29, 2005

National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Ovarian cancer is one of the leading causes of cancer deaths among women in the United States. Each year, thousands of women are diagnosed with ovarian cancer, and thousands die from the disease. During National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, we strive to raise awareness of ovarian cancer and promote early detection and treatment of this disease.

Early detection is essential to the successful treatment of ovarian cancer. The 5-year survival rate is higher than 90 percent for ovarian cancer patients whose disease is caught during the first stage of development. Most

ovarian cancer cases are diagnosed at an advanced stage, however, because no reliable screening test exists for the disease. Because the early signs of ovarian cancer are easy to miss and often resemble the signs of other conditions, it is important for women to talk with their doctors about detection and be aware of the risk factors and symptoms of this cancer.

There is more we need to learn about how best to prevent, detect, and treat ovarian cancer. The National Cancer Institute (NCI) is currently sponsoring a study on genetic and environmental factors that may increase the risk of ovarian cancer. In addition, the NCI is sponsoring clinical trials to explore new ways to screen for and detect ovarian cancer. Researchers are studying new treatment options, including biological therapies, anticancer drugs, vaccines, and other therapies to treat resistant forms of ovarian cancer. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention will spend almost \$4.6 million, and the Department of Defense's Ovarian Cancer Research Program will invest an estimated \$10 million.

As we observe National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, we recognize the courage and strength of women battling ovarian cancer, and of their families and friends who love and support them. Our Nation is grateful for the hard work and commitment of our dedicated researchers and medical professionals. With continued effort, we can raise awareness of ovarian cancer and find new ways to prevent and treat this deadly disease.

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 September 2005 as National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month. I call upon government officials, businesses, communities, health care professionals, educators, volunteers, and all people of the United States to continue our Nation's strong commitment to preventing and treating ovarian cancer.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7920 of August 29, 2005

National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month, 2005

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Prostate cancer is the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths among American men. This year, thousands of men will be diagnosed with prostate cancer, and thousands will die from the disease. While great strides have been made in the battle against prostate cancer, we have more work to do. During National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month, we renew our commitment to fight prostate cancer by finding better ways to prevent, detect, and treat this deadly disease.

My Administration is committed to funding research for prevention and better treatments for prostate cancer. This year, the National Institutes of

Health will invest an estimated \$381 million in prostate cancer research, including \$310 million at the National Cancer Institute. The Department of Defense's Prostate Cancer Research Program will spend an estimated \$85 million, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention will devote an estimated \$14 million toward prostate cancer research. Scientists are examining risk factors to identify ways to prevent prostate cancer, and they are finding ways to detect this disease earlier, when it is easier to treat. In addition, newer treatments are helping to slow or stop the spread of prostate cancer in men with advanced stages of the disease. This progress offers hope to men who are living with prostate cancer and those who are at risk.

As we observe National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month, I encourage all men, especially those over the age of 50, to talk with their doctors about the risk of prostate cancer and the appropriate screenings. I commend those who fight this disease, and I applaud the dedication of researchers, health care providers, and all who are working to increase our knowledge of prostate cancer. By raising awareness and supporting research, we can save lives.

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 September 2005 as National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month. I call upon government officials, businesses, communities, health care professionals, educators, volunteers, and all people of the United States to reaffirm our Nation's strong and continuing commitment to treat and prevent prostate cancer.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7921 of August 29, 2005

National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

The devastating effects of alcohol and drug addiction have destroyed the lives and families of countless Americans. During National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month, we recognize the dangers of substance abuse and renew the hope of overcoming addiction for individuals across our Nation. This year's theme, "Join the Voices for Recovery: Healing Lives, Families and Communities," encourages those striving to recover from this disease and recognizes the many families, support organizations, faith-based and community groups, and volunteers working to help overcome addiction.

Substance abuse leads to a cycle of addiction and despair that too often causes disease and death among young people. The Helping America's Youth initiative, led by First Lady Laura Bush, is promoting positive youth development and combating alcohol and drug addiction. This initiative is

helping our children to make healthy choices and build lives of purpose. To aid citizens seeking treatment and recovery for substance abuse, my Administration also has provided \$200 million over the past 2 years for the Access to Recovery program. My 2006 budget requests an additional \$150 million for this program to further expand treatment choices. Directing resources to individuals allows them to choose a program that suits their needs and increases their chances of success. In addition, we have increased opportunities for communities and faith-based providers to aid those suffering from addiction.

I encourage all Americans to support individuals striving to overcome addiction and the groups that are helping to fight alcohol and drug addiction. By working together, we can continue to build a more compassionate society that transforms lives and provides health, hope, and healing to those who hurt.

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 September 2005 as National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7922 of September 4, 2005

Death of William H. Rehnquist

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

As a mark of respect for William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States, I hereby order, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 7 of title 4, United States Code, that the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff at the White House and on all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions until sunset, Tuesday, September 13, 2005. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff for the same period at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7923 of September 4, 2005

Honoring the Memory of the Victims of Hurricane Katrina

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

As a mark of respect for the victims of Hurricane Katrina, I hereby order, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, that the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff at the White House and on all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions until sunset, Tuesday, September 20, 2005. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff for the same period at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7924 of September 8, 2005

To Suspend Subchapter IV of Chapter 31 of Title 40, United States Code, Within a Limited Geographic Area in Response to the National Emergency Caused by Hurricane Katrina

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

1. Section 3142(a) of title 40, United States Code, provides that “every contract in excess of \$2,000, to which the Federal Government or the District of Columbia is a party, for construction, alteration, or repair, including painting and decorating, of public buildings and public works of the Government or the District of Columbia that are located in a State or the District of Columbia and which requires or involves the employment of mechanics or laborers shall contain a provision stating the minimum wages to be paid various classes or laborers and mechanics.”

2. Section 3142(b) of title 40, United States Code, provides that such “minimum wages shall be based on the wages the Secretary of Labor determines to be prevailing for the corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics employed on projects of a character similar to the contract work in the civil subdivision of the State in which the work is to be performed . . .”

3. Under various other related acts, the payment of wages is made dependent upon determinations by the Secretary of Labor under section 3142 of title 40, United States Code.

4. Section 3147 of title 40, United States Code, provides that “[t]he President may suspend the provisions of this subchapter during a national emergency.”

5. Several areas of the Nation have been recently devastated by Hurricane Katrina. The devastation from the hurricane has resulted in the largest amount of property damage from a natural disaster in the history of the Nation. An enormous but undetermined number of lives have been lost, and hundreds of thousands of homes and business establishments either destroyed or severely damaged. Hundreds of thousands of individuals have lost their jobs and their livelihood. An unprecedented amount of Federal assistance will be needed to restore the communities that have been ravaged by the hurricane. Accordingly, I find that the conditions caused by Hurricane Katrina constitute a “national emergency” within the meaning of section 3147 of title 40, United States Code.

- (a) Hurricane Katrina has resulted in unprecedented property damage.
- (b) The wage rates imposed by section 3142 of title 40, United States Code, increase the cost to the Federal Government of providing Federal assistance to these areas.
- (c) Suspension of the subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code, 40 U.S.C. 3141–3148, and the operation of related acts to the extent they depend upon the Secretary of Labor’s determinations under section 3142 of title 40, United States Code, will result in greater assistance to these devastated communities and will permit the employment of thousands of additional individuals.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do by this proclamation suspend, as to all contracts entered into on or after the date of this proclamation and until otherwise provided, the provisions of subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code, 40 U.S.C. 3141–3148, and the provisions of all other acts providing for the payment of wages, which provisions are dependent upon determinations by the Secretary of Labor under section 3142 of title 40, United States Code, as they apply to contracts to be performed in the following jurisdictions: the counties of Baldwin, Choctaw, Clarke, Mobile, Sumter, and Washington in the State of Alabama; the counties of Broward, Miami-Dade, and Monroe in the State of Florida; the parishes of Acadia, Allen, Ascension, Assumption, Avoyelles, Beauregard, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, Caldwell, Cameron, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, De Soto, East Baton Rouge, East Carroll, East Feliciana, Evangeline, Franklin, Grant, Iberia, Iberville, Jackson, Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, La Salle, Lafayette, Lafourche, Lincoln, Livingston, Madison, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Orleans, Ouachita, Plaquemines, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, Red River, Richland, Sabine, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Helena, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Tensas, Terrebonne, Union, Vermilion, Vernon, Washington, Webster, West Baton Rouge, West Carroll, West Feliciana, and Winn in the State of Louisiana; and the counties of Adams, Alcorn, Amite, Attala, Benton, Bolivar, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Claiborne, Clarke, Clay, Coahoma, Copiah, Covington, DeSoto, Forrest, Franklin, George, Greene, Grenada, Hancock, Harrison, Hinds, Holmes, Humphreys, Issaquena, Itawamba, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Kemper, Lafayette, Lamar, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Leake, Lee, Leflore, Lincoln, Lowndes, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Montgomery, Neshoba, Newton, Noxubee,

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Oktibbeha, Panola, Pearl River, Perry, Pike Pontotoc, Prentiss, Quitman, Rankin, Scott, Sharkey, Simpson, Smith, Stone, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah, Tishomingo, Tunica, Union, Walthall, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Wilkinson, Winston, Yalobusha, Yazoo in the State of Mississippi.

And, as to such contracts to be performed in such jurisdictions, I do hereby suspend, until otherwise provided, the provisions of any Executive Order, proclamation, rule, regulation, or other directive providing for the payment of wages, which provisions are dependent upon determinations by the Secretary of Labor under section 3142 of title 40, United States Code;

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7925 of September 8, 2005

National Day of Prayer and Remembrance for the Victims of Hurricane Katrina

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Hurricane Katrina was one of the worst natural disasters in our Nation's history and has caused unimaginable devastation and heartbreak throughout the Gulf Coast Region. A vast coastline of towns and communities has been decimated. Many lives have been lost, and hundreds of thousands of our fellow Americans are suffering great hardship. To honor the memory of those who lost their lives, to provide comfort and strength to the families of the victims, and to help ease the burden of the survivors, I call upon all Americans to pray to Almighty God and to perform acts of service.

As we observe a National Day of Prayer and Remembrance for the Victims of Hurricane Katrina, we pledge our support for those who have been injured and for the communities that are struggling to rebuild. We offer thanks to God for the goodness and generosity of so many Americans who have come together to provide relief and bring hope to fellow citizens in need. Our Nation is united in compassion for the victims and in resolve to overcome the tremendous loss that has come to America. We will strive together in this effort, and we will prevail through perseverance and prayer.

Americans are reaching out to those who suffer by opening their hearts, homes, and communities. Their actions demonstrate the greatest compassion one person may show to another: to love your neighbor as yourself. Across our Nation, so many selfless deeds reflect the promise of the Scripture: "For I was hungry and you gave Me food; I was thirsty and you gave Me drink; I was a stranger and you took Me in." I encourage all Americans to respond with acts of kindness in the days ahead. By contributing time,

money, or needed goods to a relief organization and by praying for the survivors and those in recovery efforts, we can make a tremendous difference in the lives of those in need.

Hurricane Katrina and its aftermath resulted in a considerable loss of life. We pray that God will bless the souls of the lost, and that He will comfort their families and friends and all lives touched by this disaster. As the American people unite to help those who are hurting, we share a determination to stand by those affected by Hurricane Katrina in the months and years ahead as they rebuild their lives and reclaim their future. We are determined that the Gulf Coast region will rise again. The tasks before us are enormous, and so is the heart of America. We will continue to comfort and care for the survivors. We will once again show the world that the worst adversities bring out the best in the American people.

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 Friday, September 16, 2005, as a National Day of Prayer and Remembrance for the Victims of Hurricane Katrina. I ask that the people of the United States and places of worship mark this National Day of Prayer and Remembrance with memorial services and other appropriate observances. I also encourage all Americans to remember those who have suffered in the disaster by offering prayers and giving their hearts and homes for those who now, more than ever, need our compassion and our support.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7926 of September 9, 2005

Minority Enterprise Development Week, 2005

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Across our country, the entrepreneurial spirit of minority businesses is strong and growing. By creating jobs and advancing opportunities, these businesses improve lives and transform neighborhoods throughout our Nation. During Minority Enterprise Development Week, we recognize minority entrepreneurs and their employees for their commitment to free enterprise and equal opportunity.

Minority businesses are an essential part of a society in which personal initiative is encouraged and in which opportunity is within the reach of all of our citizens. Significant increases in minority business ownership are providing an engine for economic growth and helping more of our citizens succeed. By fueling job creation and providing goods and services to consumers, these businesses are helping to lift communities and provide hope.

In order to extend the promise of our country to all of our citizens, our economy must continue to grow and expand. My Administration is working to keep taxes low, protect small businesses from needless regulation and frivolous lawsuits, and reduce global trade barriers to open up new markets for American entrepreneurs. We have provided new market tax credits to boost investment and community development in low-income areas, and we are working to stimulate and support minority businesses by providing training and mentoring.

Minority businesses help ensure that our country is a land of opportunity. Their example reflects the best qualities of America, demonstrating that every person has the opportunity to strive for a better future and to take part in the promise of our great Nation.

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 September 11 through September 17, 2005, as Minority Enterprise Development Week. I call upon all Americans to celebrate this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities to recognize the important contributions of our Nation's minority enterprises.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7927 of September 9, 2005

National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

America's Historically Black Colleges and Universities are places of learning and achievement that reflect our Nation's belief in the great potential of every student. By upholding high standards of excellence and providing equal educational opportunities to all Americans, these valued institutions help ensure that all our citizens can realize their full potential and look forward to a prosperous and hopeful future.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) are a source of accomplishment and great pride for the African-American community and our entire Nation. By fostering academic achievement, instilling strong values and character, and equipping students with a quality education, they prepare rising generations for success and help fulfill our country's commitment to equal education.

My Administration is committed to supporting HBCUs and making higher education more affordable and more accessible. To ensure that more students have access to a college or university education, I have requested

nearly \$300 million for HBCUs in my 2006 budget, a record level of funding that would represent an increase in spending for these institutions by 30 percent during my Administration. Through the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities, we are pursuing new ways to strengthen and advance HBCUs through endowments, faculty development, and cooperative research.

America has made significant progress in strengthening our higher education system for all our citizens, and there is more work to do. We continue to strive toward a society in which every person can realize the great promise of America. During National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week, we recognize the contributions of HBCUs, and we acknowledge and celebrate their role in making America a stronger and better Nation.

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 September 11 through September 17, 2005, as National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week. I call on public officials, educators, administrators, librarians, and all the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities that demonstrate our appreciation for the many contributions these valuable institutions and their graduates have made to our country.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7928 of September 9, 2005

National Days of Prayer and Remembrance, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Americans will always remember the terrible events and violent cruelty of September 11, 2001. We will always honor the many innocent lives that were lost, and we will never forget the heroism of passengers, first responders, and others on that day. During this year's National Days of Prayer and Remembrance, we pay tribute to the memory of those taken from us in the terrorist attacks in New York, in Pennsylvania, and at the Pentagon. We pray for the families left behind who continue to inspire us through their steadfast character, courage, and determination.

In the time since September 11, 2001, Americans have come together to defend America and advance freedom. We are grateful to our brave men and women in uniform who are making daily sacrifices at home and at posts around the globe, and we pray for their safety as they defend our liberty. In the war on terror, we have lost good men and women who left our shores to protect our way of life and did not live to make the journey home. We honor their memories, and we pray for their families.

The war that began for America on September 11, 2001, continues to call on the courage of our men and women in uniform and the perseverance of our citizens. The past 4 years have brought many challenges and sacrifices, yet we have much reason to be thankful and hopeful about the future. America has become more secure as terrorists have been brought to justice, two of the most brutal and aggressive regimes have ended, and freedom has spread in the Middle East and around the world. In the months and years ahead, we will continue to defend our freedom and lay the foundations of peace for our children and grandchildren.

During these Days of Prayer and Remembrance, we give thanks to the Almighty for our freedom, and we acknowledge our dependence on the Giver of this gift. Four years after September 11, 2001, we remember the lives lost and pray for God's continued blessings on their families and our Nation.

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 Friday, September 9, through Sunday, September 11, 2005, as National Days of Prayer and Remembrance. I ask that the people of the United States and places of worship mark these National Days of Prayer and Remembrance with memorial services and other appropriate ceremonies.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7929 of September 9, 2005

Patriot Day, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Four years have passed since our country was brutally attacked on a quiet September morning. On that day, thousands of innocent lives were taken from us. The victims and the families who lost loved ones remain in the hearts and prayers of our Nation. We also remember the courage of the firefighters, police officers, emergency rescue personnel, and scores of private citizens who showed us the true meaning of heroism and demonstrated our resolve to the world.

The mission that began on September 11, 2001, continues. Today, we see the virtue of the September 11th heroes embodied in our military personnel, who are taking the fight to our enemies and helping to keep us safe at home. Thousands of other Americans, from intelligence analysts to border guards to countless others, are doing vital work to help defend America and prevent future attacks. We are grateful to all of these men and women and to their families for their service and sacrifice. We honor those who have lost their lives defending our freedom, and we pray that God comfort their families. We pledge that we will not rest until we have won the war on terror.

As we mark this solemn anniversary, I call upon all our citizens to express their patriotism and their gratitude for the blessings of liberty. By flying the flag, supporting military families, and teaching young people about our founding ideals, we honor the lives lost on September 11, 2001, and since, and we help preserve our freedom for future generations.

By a joint resolution approved December 18, 2001 (Public Law 107–89), the Congress has designated September 11 of each year as “Patriot Day.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 11, 2005, as Patriot Day. I call upon the Governors of the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, as well as appropriate officials of all units of government, to direct that the flag be flown at half-staff on Patriot Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe Patriot Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities, including remembrance services, to display the flag at half-staff from their homes on that day, and to observe a moment of silence beginning at 8:46 a.m. eastern daylight time to honor the innocent victims who lost their lives as a result of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7930 of September 16, 2005

National POW/MIA Recognition Day, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

In every generation, members of our Armed Forces have answered the call of service in our Nation’s hour of need. These patriots have defended our freedom and way of life, triumphed over brutal enemies, and answered the prayers of millions. On National POW/MIA Recognition Day, we honor the Americans who have been prisoners of war and recognize them for enduring unimaginable hardships while serving in military conflicts around the globe. We also remember those who are still missing in action, and we renew our commitment to keep searching until we have accounted for every Soldier, Sailor, Airman, and Marine missing in the line of duty.

On National POW/MIA Recognition Day, the flag of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia is flown over the White House, the Capitol, the Departments of State, Defense, and Veterans Affairs, the Selective Service System Headquarters, the National Vietnam Veterans and Korean War Veterans Memorials, U.S. Military Installations, national cemeteries, and other locations across our country. The flag is a reminder of our continued commitment to those brave patriots imprisoned while serving in conflicts around the world and of our pledge to continue to achieve the fullest possible accounting for all our men and women in uniform who are still missing. Americans are blessed with the

freedom made possible by the service and sacrifice of so many. On National POW/MIA Recognition Day, our entire Nation honors and pays special tribute to our prisoners of war and those who remain missing.

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 Friday, September 16, 2005, as National POW/MIA Recognition Day. I call upon the people of the United States to join me in saluting all American POWs and those missing in action who valiantly served our country. I call upon Federal, State, and local government officials and private organizations to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7931 of September 16, 2005

National Hispanic Heritage Month, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Throughout our history, America has been a land of diversity and has benefited from the contributions of people of different backgrounds brought together by a love of liberty. During National Hispanic Heritage Month, we celebrate the achievements of Hispanic Americans and the significant role they have played in making our Nation strong, prosperous, and free.

The contributions of Hispanic Americans have made a positive impact on every part of our society. Americans of Hispanic descent are astronauts and athletes, doctors and teachers, lawyers and scientists. The vibrancy of our Nation's Hispanic performers enriches music, dancing, and the arts. Hispanic Americans serve at every level of government, including as Attorney General of the United States and Secretary of Commerce. Latino entrepreneurs are starting and growing businesses all across America, creating jobs and opportunities. The hard work and determination of Hispanic Americans continue to inspire all those who dream of a better life for themselves and their families.

Our Nation's Hispanic community has contributed to the advance of freedom abroad and to the defense of freedom at home. In every generation, Hispanic Americans have served valiantly in the United States military. Today there are more than 200,000 Hispanic Americans serving in the Armed Forces, and our Nation is grateful for their courage and sacrifice. In addition, thousands of Hispanic Americans are helping to defend and protect our homeland by serving as police officers and firefighters. All Americans are thankful for their daily work in helping to keep our Nation safe.

During National Hispanic Heritage Month, we join together to recognize the proud history and rich culture of Hispanic Americans. To honor the

achievements of Hispanic Americans, the Congress, by Public Law 100–402, as amended, has authorized and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation designating September 15 through October 15 as “National Hispanic Heritage Month.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 15 through October 15, 2005, as National Hispanic Heritage Month. I call upon public officials, educators, librarians, and all the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7932 of September 16, 2005

**Constitution Day and Citizenship Day, Constitution Week,
2005**

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

More than two centuries after our Founding Fathers gathered in 1787 in Philadelphia, our Nation continues to be guided by the Constitution they drafted.

The Constitution of the United States reflects our ideals and establishes a practical system of government. It provides for three separate branches—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial—with defined responsibilities and with checks and balances among the branches. Under our Constitution, both the Federal Government and the State governments advance the will of the people through the people’s representatives. To protect the rights of our citizens and maintain the rule of law, Article III of the Constitution provides for a judiciary of independent judges who have life tenure.

These fundamental principles—separation of powers, federalism, and an independent judiciary—have endured, and they have been essential to our Nation’s progress toward equal justice and liberty for all. On Constitution Day and Citizenship Day and during Constitution Week, we celebrate the genius of our Constitution and reaffirm our commitment to its stated purposes: “to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity.”

In remembrance of the signing of the Constitution and in recognition of the Americans who strive to uphold the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, the Congress, by joint resolution of February 29, 1952 (36 U.S.C. 106, as amended), designated September 17 as “Constitution Day and Citizenship Day,” and by joint resolution of August 2, 1956 (36 U.S.C. 108, as

amended), requested that the President proclaim the week beginning September 17 and ending September 23 of each year as “Constitution Week.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 17, 2005, as Constitution Day and Citizenship Day, and September 17 through September 23, 2005, as Constitution Week. I encourage Federal, State, and local officials, as well as leaders of civic, social, and educational organizations, to conduct ceremonies and programs that celebrate our Constitution and reaffirm our rights and obligations as citizens of our great Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7933 of September 16, 2005

National Farm Safety and Health Week, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

As stewards of our natural resources, farmers and ranchers play a crucial role in keeping our Nation strong. This year’s theme for National Farm Safety and Health Week, “Harvesting Safety and Health,” encourages those in the agriculture industry to practice and promote safe working conditions and reminds all Americans of the vital contributions of farmers and ranchers to our country.

Our farming communities embody the American values of hard work, faith, love of family, and love of country. Their skill and dedication feed, clothe, and provide energy for Americans and others around the world.

Agricultural workers face one of the most hazardous work environments in America. Farmers and ranchers operate heavy machinery, work in inclement weather, and tend livestock. Because of these risks, taking safety precautions is vital for agricultural workers. By implementing preventive measures and increasing our knowledge of first aid, we can greatly reduce many hazards of farm and ranch labor. Utilizing safety features and keeping children from working or playing in potentially hazardous areas also can limit injuries and help farmers and ranchers protect their families.

Our farmers and ranchers help keep our Nation strong and advance the opportunities that come from freedom. During National Farm Safety and Health Week, we recognize the significant contributions of farmers and ranchers to our Nation and encourage the further development of work environments that will ensure their safety.

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 September 18 through September 24, 2005, as National Farm Safety and Health Week. I call upon the agencies, organizations, and businesses that serve America’s agricultural

workers to continue strengthening their commitment to promoting farm safety and health programs. I also urge all Americans to recognize the men and women cultivating our land who contribute to the vitality and prosperity of our Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7934 of September 16, 2005

Family Day, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Families are a source of hope, stability, and love. On Family Day, we celebrate the special bonds that link children and parents, and we recognize the importance of parental involvement in the lives of their children. By providing guidance, support, and unconditional love, families help shape the character and future of our Nation.

In a free and compassionate society, the public good depends upon the private character of our citizens. That character is formed and shaped from a child's earliest days through the love and guidance of family. Families help children understand the difference between right and wrong and the importance of making good choices. Regular family activities allow parents to be actively involved in the lives of their children and instill important values of honesty, compassion, and respect for others. By raising young people in a loving and secure environment, parents help them develop into successful adults and responsible citizens.

Parents and family are a bedrock of love and support, and my Administration is committed to strengthening families. My 2006 budget proposes \$240 million for initiatives that promote responsible fatherhood and encourage healthy marriages. Through competitive grants to State-based programs and faith-based and community organizations, we are helping support their good work. As parents continue to raise healthy children, we can all help young people realize a bright and promising future.

Strong families are the cornerstone of a strong America, and the well-being of families is a shared priority for all Americans. As we support families, we help build a Nation of opportunity and hope.

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 September 26, 2005, as Family Day. I call on the people of the United States to observe this day by spending time with family members and reaffirming the important relationship between parents and children and the vital role that families play in our society.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7935 of September 21, 2005

Gold Star Mother's Day, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

The men and women of America's Armed Forces selflessly serve to protect our Nation, and they are among our greatest heroes. From the trenches of World War I to the beaches of Normandy, from Korea to Vietnam, from Afghanistan to Iraq, many courageous members of our military have given their lives so that Americans could live in freedom and security. On Gold Star Mother's Day, we recognize and pray for the devoted and patriotic mothers of these men and women in uniform who have made the ultimate sacrifice in defense of our liberty.

America's Gold Star Mothers carry a great burden of grief, yet they show a tremendous spirit of generosity in helping their fellow citizens. With kindness and understanding, they support members of our Armed Forces and their families, provide vital services to veterans, help to educate young people about good citizenship and our Nation's founding ideals, and bring comfort to many in need. We commend these proud women for their compassion, commitment, and patriotism, and our Nation will always honor them for their sacrifice and service.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 115 of June 23, 1936 (49 Stat. 1895 as amended), has designated the last Sunday in September as "Gold Star Mother's Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in its observance. On this day, we express our deep gratitude to our Nation's Gold Star Mothers, and we ask God's blessings on them and on their families.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Sunday, September 25, 2005, as Gold Star Mother's Day. I call upon all Government officials to display the flag of the United States over Government buildings on this solemn day. I also encourage the American people to display the flag and hold appropriate ceremonies as a public expression of our Nation's sympathy and respect for our Gold Star Mothers.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7936 of September 30, 2005

National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Breast cancer is the second most common kind of cancer and the second leading cause of cancer deaths among women in the United States. During National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, we renew our commitment to making progress in the fight to prevent, detect, treat, and cure this deadly disease.

Although we do not yet know the exact causes of breast cancer, researchers have discovered several factors that can increase a person's risk of developing the disease, including age, characteristics of certain genes, and a family history of breast cancer. It is important for individuals to seek medical advice about risk factors and screening methods.

Because treatment is more likely to be successful when breast cancer is detected early, regular screening is vital. The National Cancer Institute (NCI) and the United States Preventive Services Task Force recommend that women age 40 and over have a mammogram every 1 to 2 years. Women with an increased risk of breast cancer should talk to their doctors about getting mammograms even before the age of 40. To increase awareness about the importance of regular screening, the NCI's Cancer Information Service Partnership Program collaborates with nonprofit, private, and government agencies across the country to provide information to people most in need.

America leads the world in medical research, and we are committed to continuing progress in the search for a cure for breast cancer. The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and the NCI are conducting research into genetic and environmental factors that may increase breast cancer risk. The NCI is also sponsoring one of the largest studies ever conducted on breast cancer prevention, enrolling more than 19,000 women. This year alone, the National Institutes of Health, the CDC, and the Department of Defense will collectively spend more than \$850 million on breast cancer research.

This month, we recognize breast cancer survivors, those battling the disease, and the family members and friends who are a tireless source of love and encouragement for these individuals. Their courage, hope, and faith are an inspiration to all of us. We appreciate the efforts of medical professionals and researchers who work to find a cure for this deadly disease, and I urge all Americans to talk with friends and loved ones about the importance of breast cancer screening and early detection. By working together, we can raise awareness and help people live longer and healthier lives.

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 October 2005 as National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. I call upon Government officials, businesses, communities, health care professionals, educators, volunteers, and

Proc. 7937

Title 3—The President

all the people of the United States to continue our Nation's strong commitment to preventing and treating breast cancer and to finding a cure for this disease.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7937 of September 30, 2005

National Disability Employment Awareness Month, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Across America, individuals with disabilities are making important contributions in the workplace. This month, we celebrate their accomplishments and reaffirm our commitment to ensuring that the opportunities of America are available and accessible to every citizen.

Fifteen years ago, President George H. W. Bush signed into law the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), reducing barriers for millions of Americans with disabilities and providing a mandate for the elimination of discrimination in the workplace and in the community. Since the ADA was enacted, people with disabilities have been able to participate more fully in the workforce, and our Nation has become stronger and more just. Yet more work remains, and we continue our efforts to enable Americans with disabilities to live and work with greater freedom.

In the spirit of the ADA, my Administration's New Freedom Initiative has expanded access to assistive technologies, education, and opportunities for people with disabilities to integrate into the workforce. I signed into law legislation that improves the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to ensure that our young people with disabilities are prepared for the many opportunities ahead. Through these and other efforts, we are working to ensure that Americans with disabilities can realize the promise of America.

To recognize the contributions of Americans with disabilities and to encourage all citizens to ensure equal opportunity in the workforce, the Congress, by joint resolution approved as amended (36 U.S.C. 121), has designated October of each year as "National Disability Employment Awareness Month."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 2005 as National Disability Employment Awareness Month. I call upon Government officials, labor leaders, employers, and the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7938 of September 30, 2005**National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, 2005**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Domestic violence is a great evil and an offense against human dignity that shatters lives and robs children of their innocence. Where it occurs, homes are transformed into places of danger and despair. During National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, we renew our commitment to preventing domestic violence.

We are making progress in the fight against violence in the home. Over the past decade, the domestic violence rate has declined by an estimated 59 percent. But much work remains to be done. My Administration remains committed to preventing domestic abuse by supporting victims and punishing offenders. We have secured historic levels of funding for the Violence Against Women programs at the Department of Justice, presided over an increase in Federal prosecutions for crimes of violence against women, and implemented a program to help fund transitional housing for victims fleeing domestic abuse.

To increase access to comprehensive support and services for victims of domestic violence, in 2003 I announced the creation of the Family Justice Center Initiative. These centers bring together police officers, attorneys, counselors, doctors, victims' advocates, chaplains, and others so that domestic violence victims can more easily find the help and support they need. The Department of Justice has awarded over \$20 million to support the creation of 15 Family Justice Centers across the country, and several of these centers have already opened their doors and are making a difference in victims' lives.

Faith-based and community organizations are also making vital contributions in the effort to combat domestic violence. These organizations are fostering an environment where victims can step out of the shadows and get the help and care they need. Through initiatives like the Faith-Based and Community Organization Rural Pilot Program and the Safe and Bright Futures for Children Initiative, the Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services are providing funding to support these organizations in their life-changing work.

I appreciate all those who work to end domestic violence and to protect vulnerable members of our society. By working together, we continue to build a society that respects the life and dignity of every person.

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 October 2005 as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month. I urge all Americans to reach out to help victims of domestic violence and help to make ending domestic violence a national priority.

Proc. 7939

Title 3—The President

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7939 of September 30, 2005

Child Health Day, 2005

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Children are a precious gift, and we have a responsibility to help them realize a hopeful and promising future. On Child Health Day, we underscore the importance of healthy and active lifestyles for our Nation's young people, and we reaffirm our commitment to helping them use their gifts to work toward a successful future.

We have high aspirations for all our Nation's children. Parents play the central role in ensuring the health and well-being of their children and in creating a safe and nurturing environment. Schools, communities, and government leaders can support the work of parents by helping to build a society based on the fundamental values of respect, honesty, self-restraint, fairness, and compassion. We must all continue to promote a culture of responsibility in which families and communities teach young people to understand that their decisions affect their health now and in the future.

My Administration remains committed to giving parents, teachers, mentors, and communities the resources they need to help children avoid drugs, alcohol, violence, early sexual activity, and other dangerous behaviors. Through the Helping America's Youth initiative, led by First Lady Laura Bush, we are helping children to overcome the challenges they may face so they can lead healthy lives and realize their full potential.

Young people are America's future leaders, and we can all work to instill the values that sustain a free society. On this day and throughout the year, I urge our citizens to give their time and talents to benefit our Nation's youth.

The Congress, by a joint resolution approved May 18, 1928, as amended (36 U.S.C. 105), has called for the designation of the first Monday in October as "Child Health Day" and has requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Monday, October 3, 2005, as Child Health Day. I call upon families, schools, child health professionals, faith-based and community organizations, and governments to help all our children discover the rewards of good health and wellness.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7940 of October 6, 2005**German-American Day, 2005**

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

German Americans have played an important role in establishing America as a land where liberty is protected for all of its citizens. Each year on German-American Day, we celebrate the contributions the millions of Americans of German descent have made to our great Nation.

Among the early German immigrants, many saw America as a beacon of religious freedom and an opportunity for an improved standard of living. German immigrants helped pioneer the first American colony at Jamestown. Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg served as the first Speaker of the House of Representatives; in this role, he certified the final version of the Bill of Rights.

Throughout our country's history, men and women of German descent have worn the uniform of the United States military to defend our country's freedom. Among these were Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet during World War II, and General Dwight D. Eisenhower, who went on to become one of America's Presidents of German ancestry. Today, German-American troops continue to serve proudly in our Nation's Armed Forces.

German Americans have enriched many other aspects of American life. Albert Einstein's advancements in the field of physics help define our understanding of the universe. Theodor Seuss Geisel, more commonly known as Dr. Seuss, has captivated the imaginations of children for generations with his timeless classics. Baseball great Lou Gehrig's courage on and off the field continues to inspire the American spirit more than 60 years after his death.

On German-American Day, we also honor the important friendship between the United States and Germany. Our nations share beliefs in human rights and dignity, and on this day, I join all Americans in celebrating the bonds that tie our two nations and in reaffirming the importance of our continuing friendship.

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 October 6, 2005, as German-American Day. I encourage all Americans to celebrate the many contributions German Americans have made to our Nation's liberty and prosperity.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7941 of October 7, 2005

Fire Prevention Week, 2005

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Each year, fires kill or injure thousands of Americans and destroy or damage billions of dollars worth of property. Many of these fires might have been prevented by taking appropriate precautions and following safety guidelines. During Fire Prevention Week, we highlight the need to prevent and prepare for fires, and we raise awareness of fire safety. We also honor our Nation's brave firefighters.

Each year, the National Fire Protection Association and the Department of Homeland Security's United States Fire Administration raise awareness during Fire Prevention Week. This year's theme is "Use Candles with Care." Although the number of home fires has declined in recent years, the number of fires caused by candles has risen dramatically. Fortunately, the risk of candle fires can be lessened by following a few basic guidelines, including never leaving candles unattended, keeping them away from flammable items, and always keeping them out of reach of children.

While many fires can be prevented by following precautions, families should still be prepared for the possibility of a fire by having working smoke alarms on every level of their homes. Families should also have a fire escape plan in place to help get everyone out of the home safely in case of an emergency.

When fires occur, Americans depend on our courageous firefighters to be first on the scene and to save lives. Each year, more than 100 of our country's firefighters die in the line of duty. Americans are grateful for the brave men and women who put themselves in harm's way to rescue and protect their fellow citizens. During Fire Prevention Week, we recognize these heroes and honor their sacrifice.

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 October 9 through October 15, 2005, as Fire Prevention Week. On Sunday, October 9, 2005, in accordance with Public Law 107-51, the flag of the United States will be flown at half-staff on all Federal office buildings in honor of the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial Service. I invite the people of the United States to participate in this observance by flying our Nation's flag over their homes at half-staff on this day, to mark this week with appropriate programs and activities, and to renew efforts throughout the year to prevent fires and their tragic consequences.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7942 of October 7, 2005**National School Lunch Week, 2005**

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Since 1946, the National School Lunch Program has contributed to the welfare of our Nation's youth and the academic mission of our schools. Each year during National School Lunch Week, we recognize this valuable program and highlight the continuing importance of providing America's children with access to nutritious meals.

Today, nearly 100,000 public and private schools and residential child care institutions are implementing the National School Lunch Program, providing fresh fruits and vegetables, milk, and other nutritious food choices to an average of 29 million children each school day. The School Breakfast Program and the availability of after-school snacks as part of the School Lunch Program give children additional opportunities to receive a more wholesome diet.

Through the National School Lunch Program, school officials and food service professionals continue to demonstrate their dedication to our Nation's youth. To support these efforts, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Team Nutrition provides important nutrition education programs for children and technical training programs for food service professionals to assist them in preparing healthy school lunches. The National School Lunch Program also supports the HealthierUS School Challenge, an initiative that recognizes schools and local communities for actively promoting healthy lifestyles. By encouraging healthy eating habits and access to nutritious food, we are helping America's young people succeed in school, and we are helping protect them against childhood obesity, diabetes, and the risk of other serious health problems later in life.

In recognition of the contributions of the National School Lunch Program to the health, education, and well-being of America's children, the Congress, by joint resolution of October 9, 1962 (Public Law 87-780), as amended, has designated the week beginning on the second Sunday in October of each year as "National School Lunch Week," and has requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 9 through October 15, 2005, as National School Lunch Week. I call upon all Americans to join the dedicated individuals who administer the National School Lunch Program in appropriate activities that support the health and well-being of our Nation's children.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7943 of October 7, 2005

Leif Erikson Day, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

More than 1,000 years ago, Leif Erikson left the coast of Greenland and began a journey to explore new lands. He made that voyage in the spirit of discovery and became one of the first Europeans known to have reached North America, inspiring stories of bountiful lands and charting a way for future explorers to follow. On Leif Erikson Day, we celebrate the accomplishments of Leif Erikson and his crew, and we honor the many contributions of Nordic Americans to our Nation.

The journey of Leif Erikson reflects the spirit that has made America strong, as the desire to explore and understand is part of our national character. Today, we continue to push the frontiers of knowledge in many areas and especially with our exploration of space, drawn to the heavens as we were once drawn to the open seas.

Generations of Nordic Americans have come to our country with a sense of determination and optimism, and they have helped build a stronger and more vibrant Nation. On Leif Erikson Day, we celebrate Nordic Americans, as well as the ties between America and the Nordic nations. We are joined by a common respect for liberty, human rights, and the dignity of every person. Working together, we are spreading freedom and hope, and we are helping to build a better and more compassionate world.

To honor Leif Erikson, son of Iceland and grandson of Norway, and to celebrate our citizens of Nordic-American heritage, the Congress, by joint resolution (Public Law 88–566) approved on September 2, 1964, has authorized and requested the President to proclaim October 9 of each year as “Leif Erikson Day.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 9, 2005, as Leif Erikson Day. I call upon all Americans to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to honor our rich Nordic-American heritage.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7944 of October 7, 2005

Columbus Day, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Christopher Columbus’ journey across uncharted waters in 1492 changed the course of history. Overcoming many obstacles, the explorer from Genoa

pursued a dream that carried him to the “New World” and helped launch an age of exploration, leading to the founding of new countries across the Americas. Through the years, the desire to discover and understand has been a part of our Nation’s character, and Columbus’ spirit has inspired generations of explorers and inventors. On Columbus Day, we honor Christopher Columbus and the vision that carried him on his historic voyage.

Since 1934, when President Roosevelt first proclaimed the national holiday, our Nation has observed Columbus Day to mark the moment when the Old World met the New. As we recognize Columbus’ legacy, we also celebrate the contributions of Italian Americans to our Nation’s growth and well-being. Americans of Italian descent are musicians and athletes, doctors and lawyers, teachers and first responders. They are serving bravely in our Armed Forces. From our country’s first days, the sons and daughters of Italy have brought honor to themselves and enriched our national life.

More than 500 years after Columbus’ journey, we are honored that the Italian Republic is among our closest friends and strongest allies. On Columbus Day, we celebrate this strong bond between America and Italy.

In commemoration of Columbus’ journey, the Congress, by joint resolution of April 30, 1934, and modified in 1968 (36 U.S.C. 107), as amended, has requested that the President proclaim the second Monday of October of each year as “Columbus Day.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 10, 2005, as Columbus Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities. I also direct that the flag of the United States be displayed on all public buildings on the appointed day in honor of Christopher Columbus.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7945 of October 7, 2005

General Pulaski Memorial Day, 2005

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America’s freedom has been achieved with great sacrifice. In the Revolutionary War, General Casimir Pulaski gave his life for the cause of freedom. Today, we honor his selfless contributions and heroic service.

Born in Poland, Casimir Pulaski fought Russian oppression in his homeland. In 1776, Benjamin Franklin met Pulaski in France and successfully recruited him to join the American fight for liberty. In America, Pulaski distinguished himself at the Battle of Brandywine and was commissioned as a Brigadier General by General George Washington. After raising his own legion, a special infantry and cavalry division that included many foreign-

born troops, he helped defend Charleston, South Carolina, before being mortally wounded at the siege of Savannah in 1779.

General Pulaski exemplifies the spirit and determination of Polish immigrants to America, and he embodies our Nation's highest ideals. On this day, we express our gratitude for all the contributions of Polish Americans to our Nation and for the strong relationship between the United States and Poland. By honoring this lasting friendship and remembering heroes like General Pulaski, we reaffirm our commitment to advancing our country's founding ideals and carry forward our heritage of freedom.

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 October 11, 2005, as General Pulaski Memorial Day. I encourage Americans to commemorate this occasion with appropriate programs and activities honoring Casimir Pulaski and all those who defend freedom.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7946 of October 14, 2005**National Character Counts Week, 2005**

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

During National Character Counts Week, we focus on ways to reach out to our fellow Americans, especially children. Parents are the first and best example of character in a child's life. By volunteering and performing other acts of service in their communities, parents can teach children about the good that comes from helping others. By extending a hand to those who suffer, parents can demonstrate kindness and compassion and help children learn the importance of serving a cause greater than themselves.

Our schools also play a vital part in providing children with the principles they need to grow and succeed. The Department of Education supports character education through its Partnerships in Character Education Program. During my Administration, over 60 State and local education agencies have received funding from the Department of Education to provide programs that teach important values to our youth.

Many citizens around the country are helping in the effort to teach character to children. One of the most important ways to contribute is to become a mentor. By showing love, support, and compassion, one person can make a difference in the life of a child.

During National Character Counts Week and throughout the year, I encourage children and all Americans to make good choices in life, set high standards, and serve as leaders. By working together, we can all contribute

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to a culture of good citizenship and responsibility that strengthens our Nation.

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 October 16 through October 22, 2005, as National Character Counts Week. I call upon public officials, educators, librarians, parents, students, and all Americans to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7947 of October 14, 2005

National Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Week, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

In times of crisis, our Nation depends on the courage and determination of the members of our National Guard and Reserve. Across our country, these dedicated citizen-soldiers are answering the call to serve. During National Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Week, we honor the vital contributions of members of our Guard and Reserve, and we express our gratitude for the support shown to them by their employers.

In every generation, America has turned to the National Guard and Reserve to help respond to natural disasters, secure our homeland, and defend our liberty. Today, National Guard and Reserve personnel are serving on the front lines of freedom in the war on terror, and they have provided vital relief to our citizens affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Balancing the demands of their families, civilian careers, and military assignments, members of our Guard and Reserve demonstrate personal courage, love of country, and a commitment to duty that inspires all Americans.

Employers play a critical role in helping the men and women of the National Guard and Reserve carry out their mission. In offices, schools, hospitals, and other workplaces, employers provide time off, pay, health-care benefits, and job security to their Guard and Reserve employees. These patriotic efforts allow our men and women in uniform to focus on their military assignments and help strengthen our country. Americans are grateful to these employers for putting the needs of our citizens and our country's safety and security first.

As we continue to fight terrorism and advance peace around the world, Americans stand strongly and proudly behind the men and women of the National Guard and Reserve, and we express our appreciation for the commitment of their employers.

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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 October 16 through October 22, 2005, as National Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Week. I encourage all Americans to join me in expressing our thanks to members of our National Guard and Reserve and their civilian employers for their patriotism and sacrifices on behalf of our Nation. I also call upon State and local officials, private organizations, businesses, and all military commanders to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7948 of October 14, 2005

National Forest Products Week, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

America's forests are a source of pride, and they provide crucial products and materials for our citizens and communities. As we celebrate National Forest Products Week, we recognize the importance of our forests to our economy and way of life, and we reaffirm our commitment to protecting them through wise stewardship and sensible land management.

Across our Nation, people and businesses use forest products to meet their daily needs. Forests provide paper for books and newspapers, lumber for homes and buildings, and materials for countless other items. As good citizens, we have a shared responsibility to cultivate and sustain our forests and minimize the risk of catastrophic fires that harm people, property, and the environment.

My Administration has made good forest stewardship a priority. Through the Healthy Forests Initiative, we are reducing the frequency and severity of wildfires by thinning out and removing forest undergrowth before disaster strikes. The commonsense management practices we are implementing are helping to strengthen our economy, keep communities safe, save the lives of firefighters, and protect threatened and endangered habitats and wildlife.

Sound conservation policies and responsible maintenance provide improved protection for our forests and greater economic prosperity for our citizens. During National Forest Products Week, we renew our commitment to sustain America's forests.

Recognizing the importance of our forests, the Congress, by Public Law 86–753 (36 U.S.C. 123), as amended, has designated the week beginning on the third Sunday in October of each year as “National Forest Products Week” and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

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NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 16 through October 22, 2005, as National Forest Products Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7949 of October 14, 2005

White Cane Safety Day, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Americans who are blind or visually impaired are valuable and contributing members of our society, and many use a white cane to help them succeed at school, home, or work. White canes give these individuals greater mobility and enable them to participate in more aspects of community life. On White Cane Safety Day, we celebrate the progress that has been made for those who are blind or visually impaired, and we reaffirm our commitment to ensuring that these citizens can live and work with greater freedom and independence.

One of our Nation's defining values is compassion, and we must make certain that all our citizens are able to harness their talents, engage in productive work, and participate fully in society. My Administration is working to fulfill this goal for individuals with disabilities through the New Freedom Initiative. This comprehensive program helps increase the development and use of assistive and universally designed technologies, expand educational and employment opportunities, and improve access into daily community life. By working to reduce barriers and change old ways of thinking, we can help ensure that our Nation's opportunities are more accessible to all.

The Congress, by joint resolution (Public Law 88–628) approved on October 6, 1964, as amended, has designated October 15 of each year as “White Cane Safety Day.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 15, 2005, as White Cane Safety Day. I call upon public officials, business leaders, educators, librarians, and all the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7950 of October 20, 2005

United Nations Day, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Sixty years ago, the United Nations was created to spread hope and liberty, fight poverty and disease, and help secure human rights and human dignity for people everywhere. On United Nations Day, we recommit ourselves to the ideals on which this organization was founded.

Throughout history, the human spirit has been tested by the forces of darkness and evil. Since its founding in the aftermath of World War II, the United Nations has worked to solve problems and harness the best instincts of humankind. Today, we must continue efforts to ease suffering, spread freedom, and lay the foundations of lasting peace for our children and grandchildren.

In the aftermath of last year's tsunami in the Indian Ocean region and this month's earthquakes in South Asia, we have witnessed the great capacity of human compassion. The support from the United Nations demonstrated how nations of the world can unite in common purpose to address difficult challenges. This enduring truth inspired those who created the United Nations, and it continues to do so 60 years later. With courage and conscience, we will meet our responsibilities to protect the lives and rights of others. As we do this, we will help fulfill the great promise of the United Nations, ensuring that all people can enjoy the peace, freedom, and dignity our Creator intended.

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 October 24, 2005, as United Nations Day. I urge the Governors of the 50 States, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the officials of other areas under the flag of the United States to honor the observance of United Nations Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7951 of October 30, 2005

Death of Rosa Parks

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

As a mark of respect for the memory of Rosa Parks, I hereby order, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, that on the day of her interment, the flag of the United States

shall be flown at half-staff at the White House and upon all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions until sunset on such day. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff for the same period at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7952 of November 2, 2005

National Adoption Month, 2005

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

All children deserve strong families with mothers and fathers who are there to protect and love them. Every year, thousands of Americans extend the gift of family to a child through adoption. During National Adoption Month, we recognize the compassion of adoptive and foster families and renew our pledge to finding loving and stable homes for children in need.

Many of our citizens have revealed the good heart of America by opening their homes to children through adoption. We are grateful to every family who provides a safe, nurturing environment for their adopted children. Last year, an estimated 51,000 children were adopted from our Nation's foster care system, and tens of thousands more were adopted through private agencies and from overseas. Today, more than 118,000 children remain in foster care in the United States awaiting adoption. On November 19, National Adoption Day, thousands of these children will celebrate the finalization of their adoptions and go to their new homes, secure in the love of families they can now call their own.

My Administration remains committed to encouraging adoption. This year, 24 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico were recognized through our Adoption Incentives Program for their efforts to enhance their adoption and child welfare programs. These efforts have contributed to an increase in adoptions from 28,000 per year in 1996 to an estimated 51,000 in 2004. In addition, the AdoptUSKids initiative, which includes public service announcements in English and Spanish and a website, www.AdoptUSKids.org, has helped place more than 5,000 children in permanent homes over the last 3 years.

As we observe National Adoption Month, we recognize the many caring families who have made a difference in a child's life through adoption. By giving these children the love, guidance, and support they need to grow, adoptive and foster families play a vital role in helping the next generation of Americans achieve their dreams.

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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 November 2005 as National Adoption Month. I call on all Americans to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities to honor adoptive families and to participate in efforts to find permanent homes for waiting children.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7953 of November 2, 2005

National Diabetes Month, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Americans of all ages and backgrounds live with diabetes. Nearly 21 million of our citizens have this disease, and researchers estimate that more than 6 million of these individuals have not been diagnosed and are unaware they have it. National Diabetes Month is an opportunity to educate citizens about diabetes and what they can do to help prevent and treat this disease.

Type 1 diabetes, once known as juvenile diabetes, destroys insulin-producing cells and usually strikes children and teenagers. Nearly 95 percent of all diabetics suffer from type 2 diabetes, a condition in which the body fails to produce or to use insulin properly. Type 2 diabetes typically occurs in inactive or obese adults or individuals with a family history of the disease and now increasingly appears in inactive or overweight children. Because of a lack of insulin, diabetics face potential blindness, nontraumatic amputations, kidney disease, and increased risk of heart disease and stroke.

Studies have shown that minor weight loss and daily exercise can help prevent and reduce the effects of diabetes. I encourage all Americans to follow the new dietary guidelines released by the Department of Health and Human Services earlier this year that emphasize the importance of nutritious foods and regular physical activity. In addition to taking steps toward a healthier lifestyle, Americans should consult their doctors for preventive screenings to detect diabetes in its earliest stages. Under the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003, these screenings are now covered for Medicare beneficiaries. These simple tests can save lives and help prevent this potentially life-threatening illness.

My Administration remains committed to fighting diabetes through research and prevention, and we will continue to support the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and others in their efforts to combat this disease. This

year, the NIH dedicated more than \$1 billion to diabetes research. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the NIH are also sponsoring the National Diabetes Education Program, which has helped to inform more than 180 million Americans in the last 3 years about healthy choices and the risk factors of diabetes.

During National Diabetes Month and throughout the year, we pay tribute to the doctors, nurses, scientists, researchers, and all those dedicated to the fight against diabetes. I urge the millions of Americans living with this disease and all citizens to lead healthy lives and to motivate others to do the same. By working together to prevent this disease, we can improve the quality of life for more Americans.

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 November 2005 as National Diabetes Month. I call upon all Americans to learn more about the risk factors and symptoms associated with diabetes and to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7954 of November 2, 2005

National Hospice Month, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

The great strength of America lies in the hearts and souls of our citizens. During National Hospice Month, we recognize hospice caregivers who are building a more compassionate society, where life is valued and those in need can count on the love and support of others. We also recognize the courage and strength of terminally ill patients and their families.

When we help those who hurt and those in pain, we become part of our Nation's armies of compassion. Hospice programs provide an option for individuals with terminal illnesses to be cared for as they choose in their final days, often in their own homes and surrounded by the love of their families. The doctors, nurses, counselors, volunteers, and others who provide hospice care throughout our country bring comfort to those most in need every day, treating terminally ill patients with the dignity and respect they deserve. By dedicating themselves to the care of those approaching the end of life, they demonstrate great love.

The compassion reflected in hospice care is one of the reasons America has the best health care system in the world. Our whole Nation is grateful for the good work of our dedicated medical professionals and hospice caregivers. By taking the time to care for others, they are making America a better place.

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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 November 2005 as National Hospice Month. I encourage all our citizens to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities. I also ask Americans to recognize our health care professionals and volunteers for their contributions to helping those facing terminal illness receive quality care.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7955 of November 2, 2005

Veterans Day, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Americans owe a great debt of gratitude to those who have sacrificed for our liberty and for the security of our Nation. We express deep appreciation to our veterans—the men and women who stepped forward when America needed them, triumphed over brutal enemies, liberated continents, and answered the prayers of millions around the globe.

From the beaches of Normandy and the snows of Korea to the mountains of Afghanistan and the deserts of Iraq, our courageous veterans have sacrificed so that Americans and others could live in freedom. As we mark the 60th anniversary of the end of World War II this year, we remember the millions of veterans who crossed oceans and defeated two of the most ruthless military forces the world has ever known. The freedom that the children and grandchildren of these veterans now enjoy is a monument to their fallen comrades and the generations of patriots who have served our country.

Through their commitment to freedom, America's veterans have lifted millions of lives and made our country and the world more secure. They have demonstrated to us that freedom is the mightiest force on Earth. We resolve that their sacrifices will always be remembered by a grateful Nation.

With respect for and in recognition of the contributions our service men and women have made to the cause of peace and freedom around the world, the Congress has provided (5 U.S.C. 6103(a)) that November 11 of each year shall be set aside as a legal public holiday to honor veterans.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 11, 2005, as Veterans Day and urge all Americans to observe November 6 through November 12, 2005, as National Veterans Awareness Week. I urge all Americans to recognize the valor and sacrifice of our veterans through ceremonies and prayers. I call upon Federal, State, and local officials to display the flag of the United States and to encourage and participate in patriotic activities in their communities. I invite civic and fraternal organizations, places of worship,

schools, businesses, unions, and the media to support this national observance with commemorative expressions and programs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7956 of November 2, 2005

National American Indian Heritage Month, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

National American Indian Heritage Month honors the many contributions and accomplishments of American Indians and Alaska Natives. During November, we remember the legacy of the first Americans and celebrate their vibrant and living traditions.

The American Indian experience is central to the American story, and my Administration is committed to helping Native American cultures across the United States continue to flourish. One of the most important ways to ensure a successful future is through education. Over the past 4 years, my Administration has provided more than \$1 billion for the construction and renovation of Bureau of Indian Affairs schools. We also offer direct assistance for educator and counselor training to help make sure every classroom has a qualified teacher and every child has the tools he or she needs to succeed. As we work with tribal leaders to provide students with a superior education that respects the unique culture and traditions of the community, we can help ensure every child has the opportunity to realize their dreams.

To enhance energy opportunities and strengthen tribal economies, my Administration is working to ease the regulatory barriers associated with tribal energy development. In August, I signed the Energy Policy Act of 2005, allocating \$2 billion in the form of grants, loans, and loan guarantees for exploration, development, and production of energy. This legislation will help ensure that latest energy technologies are being used throughout our country.

Since the earliest days of our Republic, Native Americans have played a vital role in our country's freedom and security. From the Revolutionary War scouts to the Code Talkers of World War II, Native Americans have served in all branches of America's Armed Forces. Today, that proud tradition continues, with Native Americans bravely defending our country in Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom and helping to spread liberty around the world. America is grateful to all our service men and women who serve and sacrifice in the defense of freedom.

Our young country is home to an ancient, noble, and enduring native culture, and my Administration recognizes the defining principles of tribal

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sovereignty and the right to self-determination. By working together, government to government, on important education, economic, and energy initiatives, we can strengthen America and build a future of hope and promise for all Native Americans. This month, we pay tribute to the American Indians and Alaska Natives who continue to shape our Nation. I encourage all citizens to learn more about the rich heritage of Native Americans.

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 November 2005 as National American Indian Heritage Month. I call upon all Americans to commemorate this month with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7957 of November 2, 2005

National Family Caregivers Month, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Each November, as Americans reflect on our many blessings, we observe National Family Caregivers Month and give thanks for the selfless service of family caregivers on behalf of their loved ones in need. The tireless devotion of these Americans brings comfort and peace of mind to our Nation's elderly and to those who are chronically ill or disabled.

Family caregivers play an important role in communities across the United States. They provide most of the homecare services in our country and work hard to meet the emotional and physical needs of the family members and friends for whom they care. Through the National Family Caregiver Support Program, my Administration continues to encourage States and local agencies on aging to partner with faith-based, community, and tribal organizations. These partnerships can offer family caregivers the important information, counseling, training, respite care, and support services they need.

This November, enrollment begins under the new Medicare prescription drug benefit, which offers more affordable access to prescription drugs, better health care choices, and extra help to low-income seniors and beneficiaries with disabilities. This new coverage will help family caregivers, who often inform or make medical decisions for those they care for, by ensuring that their loved ones receive the best health care available.

Every day, family caregivers sacrifice their own needs to offer their loved ones the opportunity to live with dignity and independence in familiar surroundings. Their love, selflessness, and devotion inspire us all and demonstrate the compassionate spirit of America.

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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 November 2005 as National Family Caregivers Month. I encourage all Americans to honor and support those who serve as caregivers to their family members, friends, and neighbors in need.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7958 of November 3, 2005

National Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Month, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

National Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Month is an opportunity to recognize the strength of family members, doctors, nurses, volunteers, and others who provide care for those living with this devastating disease. During this month, we also reaffirm our commitment to victims of this disease. We hope to enhance the quality of life for Alzheimer's patients and improve prevention and treatment.

Approximately 4.5 million Americans are affected by Alzheimer's disease. The disease gradually destroys parts of the brain that control memory, learning, communication, and reason. As it progresses, individuals may also experience changes in behavior and personality, leading to severely impaired cognitive abilities and the need for full-time care and assistance. Age remains the greatest risk factor—the National Institute on Aging estimates that the percentage of people who develop Alzheimer's disease doubles for each 5-year age group beyond 65. Alzheimer's affects nearly half of those over 85.

While there is no known cure or certain treatment, researchers are learning more about what causes this tragic disease and how to control its symptoms. My Administration remains committed to funding medical research programs to help prevent, treat, and find a cure for Alzheimer's disease. The National Institute on Aging has begun new initiatives to improve development and testing of medicines that may slow progression of the disease. The Department of Veterans Affairs is supporting research through its Geriatric Research, Education and Clinical Centers, and the Administration on Aging is working to improve home and community-based services for Alzheimer's patients. By working together, we can learn more about treatment options and bring greater comfort to those afflicted with this disease.

Our Nation is grateful for the scientists, researchers, and health care professionals who are dedicated to treating Alzheimer's patients and finding a cure. We are also grateful for the hard work and compassionate spirit of family members and caregivers. Their efforts reflect the character and spirit of America.

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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 November 2005 as National Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Month. I call upon all Americans to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7959 of November 3, 2005

Revoking Proclamation 7924

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

WHEREAS, the provisions of subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code, 40 U.S.C. 3141–3148, and the provisions of all other acts, Executive Orders, proclamations, rules, regulations, or other directives providing for the payment of wages, which provisions are dependent upon determinations by the Secretary of Labor under section 3142 of title 40, United States Code, were suspended by Proclamation 7924 of September 8, 2005, within specified geographic areas affected by Hurricane Katrina until otherwise provided;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 202 of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1622, do by this Proclamation revoke, effective November 8, 2005, Proclamation 7924 as to all contracts for which bids are opened or negotiations concluded on or after November 8, 2005.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7960 of November 9, 2005

World Freedom Day, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

On November 9, 1989, citizens of East Germany crowded the checkpoints at the Berlin Wall and forced their way to freedom. In the ensuing weeks and months, this unquenchable thirst for liberty led to the collapse of the Soviet empire and the downfall of communism in the Soviet Union. Today,

most of the Central and Eastern European nations that once formed part of the Soviet bloc are thriving democracies and allies in the cause of peace and freedom.

The fall of the Berlin Wall showed the world that the love of liberty is stronger than the will of tyranny. In this new century, free nations are again responding to a global campaign of terror with a global campaign of freedom. We are working to extend the promise of freedom in our country, to renew the values that sustain our liberty, and to spread the peace that freedom brings.

On World Freedom Day, we commemorate the fall of the Berlin Wall and the reunification of the German people. We honor the men and women who fought against communist oppression and all those who continue to fight against tyranny. We also renew our commitment to advancing liberty, democracy, and human rights.

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 November 9, 2005, as World Freedom Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities and to reaffirm their dedication to freedom and democracy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7961 of November 18, 2005

National Farm-City Week, 2005

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Farming is America's first industry, and the success of America's farmers and ranchers is crucial to the prosperity of our country. During National Farm-City Week, we recognize the important relationship between rural and urban industries that helps keep our farmers and our Nation strong.

America's farmers and ranchers work hard, and they provide a healthy, safe, and abundant food supply for our citizens and for countless individuals abroad. In order to make their goods available to the public, they depend on partnerships with processors, transporters, marketers, distributors, and many others. These cooperative networks make up America's robust agricultural industry and account for about one-sixth of all jobs in the United States.

My Administration understands that our farm economy is a source of strength for our Nation, and we remain committed to advancing policies that will improve our country's agricultural industry. We have successfully implemented the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, which significantly increased conservation funding and provided an important

safety net for our farmers. Earlier this year, I signed the Central American-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement, which will help ensure that free trade is fair trade and level the playing field for American products exported to Central America. To continue to open new markets for America's farmers and ranchers, we must also work for a free and fair global trading system. Through the World Trade Organization's Doha Round of trade negotiations, we are seeking to reduce and eliminate tariffs and other barriers to U.S. agricultural goods.

As we celebrate National Farm-City Week, we express appreciation for those who make a living off the land. Their hard work and dedication to maintaining strong networks between rural areas and urban communities helps to feed, clothe, and provide energy for Americans and others around the 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 November 18 through November 24, 2005, as National Farm-City Week. I encourage all Americans to join in recognizing the great accomplishments of our farmers and ranchers and the entrepreneurship and ingenuity of countless others who produce America's agricultural goods.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7962 of November 15, 2005

America Recycles Day, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

On America Recycles Day, we recognize the importance of recycling and using products made with recycled materials. Today, Americans recycle many items, including motor oil, tires, aluminum cans, plastic, glass, batteries, and building materials. These community efforts are designed to make a difference in our environment and help improve our quality of life.

The Federal Government is working to expand opportunities for recycling across our country. I recently signed into law the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which will increase the use of recycled materials in Federal construction projects. In addition, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) operates the Resource Conservation Challenge, a national effort to encourage manufacturers, businesses, and consumers to raise the national recycling rate to 35 percent. To help achieve this goal, the EPA launched the Plug-In To eCycling Campaign in cooperation with American businesses. This partnership helps increase awareness about the importance of reusing and safely recycling electronics and provides the public with additional opportunities to recycle.

Throughout the year, I encourage individuals, businesses, and government entities to participate in recycling programs in their communities. These efforts contribute to a culture of responsible citizenship and good stewardship of our natural heritage, and they can help ensure a cleaner, safer, and healthier environment for our children and grandchildren.

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 November 15, 2005, as America Recycles Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate programs and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7963 of November 18, 2005

Thanksgiving Day, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Thanksgiving Day is a time to remember our many blessings and to celebrate the opportunities that freedom affords. Explorers and settlers arriving in this land often gave thanks for the extraordinary plenty they found. And today, we remain grateful to live in a country of liberty and abundance. We give thanks for the love of family and friends, and we ask God to continue to watch over America.

This Thanksgiving, we pray and express thanks for the men and women who work to keep America safe and secure. Members of our Armed Forces, State and local law enforcement, and first responders embody our Nation's highest ideals of courage and devotion to duty. Our country is grateful for their service and for the support and sacrifice of their families. We ask God's special blessings on those who have lost loved ones in the line of duty.

We also remember those affected by the destruction of natural disasters. Their tremendous determination to recover their lives exemplifies the American spirit, and we are grateful for those across our Nation who answered the cries of their neighbors in need and provided them with food, shelter, and a helping hand. We ask for continued strength and perseverance as we work to rebuild these communities and return hope to our citizens.

We give thanks to live in a country where freedom reigns, justice prevails, and hope prospers. We recognize that America is a better place when we answer the universal call to love a neighbor and help those in need. May God bless and guide the United States of America as we move forward.

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

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laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Thursday, November 24, 2005, as a National Day of Thanksgiving. I encourage all Americans to gather together in their homes and places of worship with family, friends, and loved ones to reinforce the ties that bind us and give thanks for the freedoms and many blessings we enjoy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7964 of November 21, 2005

National Family Week, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Families give our society direction and purpose. During National Family Week, we celebrate the many contributions families make to our country.

Throughout America's history, families have been the foundation of our society and a source of stability and love for every generation. Strong families teach children to live moral lives and help us pass down the values that define a caring society. By nurturing a child's personal development and providing a safe environment for growth, families prepare our Nation's youth to realize the promise of America. Family is one of the three cornerstones of the Helping America's Youth initiative, led by First Lady Laura Bush. We are working with families, schools, and communities to help children make right choices and build healthy, successful lives. Through USA Freedom Corps, my Administration is also providing opportunities for families to volunteer together and make a positive difference in their communities.

At this crucial hour in the history of freedom, our Nation is grateful for the sacrifice of our military families who love and support the men and women of our Armed Forces. My Administration is committed to providing a better quality of life for our military families and helping them plan for the future. During National Family Week and throughout the year, Americans stand solidly behind the men and women of our Armed Forces and join all military families as they pray for the safety and strength of their sons and daughters, husbands and wives, and fathers and mothers.

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 November 20 through November 26, 2005, as National Family Week. I invite the States, communities, and all the people of the United States to join together in observing this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities to honor our Nation's families.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7965 of November 22, 2005

**National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month,
2005**

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

During National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month, we renew our efforts to educate all Americans about the tragic consequences of impaired driving and encourage all Americans to drive responsibly.

Every year, too many of our citizens get behind the wheel of an automobile after drinking alcohol or using drugs. This puts drivers, passengers, and others on the road at risk. Last year alone, drunk driving killed more than 16,000 people and accounted for more than 30 percent of all motor vehicle deaths.

My Administration remains committed to saving lives and preventing injuries resulting from drunk and drugged driving. The Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration oversees the "You Drink & Drive. You Lose." program, which educates our citizens about the dangers of driving under the influence. This campaign also encourages lifesaving measures to help keep impaired drivers off the road—including sobriety checkpoints, saturation patrols, and prosecution of those who break the law. To protect our Nation's young people and deter underage drinking, the Helping America's Youth initiative, led by First Lady Laura Bush, is promoting positive youth development and educating our children about the dangers associated with alcohol and drug use. With the help of parents, educators, and faith-based and community organizations, this initiative teaches our children to avoid alcohol and drug use, make healthy choices, and build lives of purpose.

Keeping drunk and drugged drivers off the road is vital for the safety of our loved ones and fellow citizens. All Americans can encourage responsible actions and work to ensure that those around them do not operate a vehicle while under the influence. When law enforcement, communities, and individuals unite against impaired driving, lives are saved and our Nation's roadways are made safer for everyone.

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 December 2005 as National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month. I encourage all Americans to help keep our Nation's roadways safe by making responsible decisions and taking appropriate measures to prevent drunk and drugged driving.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7966 of November 28, 2005

National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

On National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day, we pray for those lost on December 7, 1941, and we honor the courage of a generation of Americans who devoted themselves to one of the great missions in our country's history. After the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor took more than 2,400 American lives, millions of our citizens answered the call to defend our liberty, and the world witnessed the power of freedom to overcome tyranny.

Liberty's ultimate triumph was far from clear in the early days of World War II. When our country was attacked at Pearl Harbor, America was emerging from the Great Depression, and several nations had larger armies than the United States. In Asia and Europe, country after country had fallen before the armies of militaristic tyrants. However, the brave and determined men and women of our Nation maintained their faith in the power of freedom and democracy. They fought and won a world war against two of the most ruthless regimes the world has ever known. In the years since those victories, the power of freedom and democracy has transformed America's enemies in World War II into close friends.

Today, our goal is to continue to spread freedom and democracy and to secure a more peaceful world for our children and grandchildren. We are grateful to the men and women who are defending our flag and our freedom in the first war of the 21st century. These patriots are protecting our country and our way of life by upholding the tradition of honor, bravery, and integrity demonstrated by those who fought for our Nation in World War II. The service and sacrifice of our World War II veterans continue to inspire people across our country, and we remain deeply grateful for all that these heroes have done for the cause of freedom.

The Congress, by Public Law 103–308, as amended, has designated December 7 of each year as “National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 7, 2005, as National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day. I encourage all Americans to observe this solemn occasion with appropriate ceremonies and activities. I urge all Federal agencies, interested organizations, groups, and individuals to fly the flag of the United States at half-staff this December 7 in honor of those who died as a result of their service at Pearl Harbor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the

Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7967 of December 1, 2005

World AIDS Day, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

On World AIDS Day, we remember those who have lost their lives to AIDS, and we recommit ourselves to fighting and preventing HIV/AIDS and to comforting those infected and their loved ones.

The United States is working with its partners around the world to turn the tide against HIV/AIDS. In May 2003, we committed \$15 billion over 5 years to support treatment, prevention, and care. This plan is designed to support and strengthen the AIDS-fighting strategies of many nations, including 15 affected countries in Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean. Approximately 400,000 men, women, and children in sub-Saharan Africa have received life-saving treatment supported through this program. This is a remarkable improvement from 2 years ago, when just 50,000 people in sub-Saharan Africa were receiving treatment for HIV/AIDS. The plan focuses on the ABC prevention message—Abstain, Be faithful, and use Condoms—with abstinence being the only sure way to prevent the sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS. We are also working with faith-based and community organizations and local leaders around the world to expand testing facilities, upgrade clinics and hospitals, and train and support medical personnel.

Here at home, more than 1 million people suffer from HIV/AIDS. To stop the spread of this virus, we are focusing extraordinary Federal efforts and resources to increase routine voluntary testing, improve access to life-extending care, and develop a vaccine. We are also grateful for the work of faith-based and community programs whose efforts in these areas are helping to improve the lives of our citizens.

On World AIDS Day, we recognize the effect of HIV/AIDS and renew our commitment to defeat this pandemic. Americans believe that every life matters and every person counts. The United States will continue to spread a vision of hope as we stand with people from around the world to face the challenges of HIV/AIDS with courage and determination. Together, we can build a better future for all.

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 December 1, 2005, as World AIDS Day. I urge the Governors of the States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, officials of the other territories subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and the American people to join me in appropriate activities to remember those who have lost their lives to this deadly disease and to comfort and support those living with HIV/AIDS.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of December, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7968 of December 9, 2005

Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Americans believe that freedom is God's gift to every man and woman in the world. The Founders adopted our Constitution to secure the blessings of liberty for the people of the United States, and since 1789, generations of Americans have defended and advanced freedom in our Nation.

Throughout our history, the United States has also worked to extend the promise of liberty to other countries. We are continuing those efforts today. We are promoting democracies that respect freedom of speech, freedom of worship, and freedom of the press and that protect the rights of minorities and women. We are standing with dissidents and exiles against oppressive regimes and tyranny.

This year has seen great advances in the spread of democracy and human rights. In January, more than eight million Iraqi men and women braved threats of violence to vote for a provisional government. In October, Iraqis voted in even greater numbers to approve a draft constitution for their country, and on December 15, they will return to the polls to elect a Council of Representatives. Millions of Afghans voted in September in the first free legislative elections in Afghanistan in decades. Countries of the former Soviet bloc are emerging as thriving democracies. A free press is gaining ground in Kyrgyzstan, and civil institutions are being strengthened in Ukraine and Georgia. We have witnessed good progress this year, and America will continue this historic work to advance the cause of freedom.

We remain confident in this cause because we have seen the power of freedom to overcome the dark ideologies of tyranny and terror. Freedom enables men and women to live lives of dignity. And freedom gives the citizens of a nation confidence in a future of peace for their children and grandchildren. As we observe Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week, we renew our commitment to building a world where human rights are respected and protected by the rule of law and where all people can enjoy freedom and dignity.

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 December 10, 2005, as Human Rights Day; December 15, 2005, as Bill of Rights Day; and the week beginning December 10, 2005, as Human Rights Week. I call upon the people of the United States to mark these observances with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7969 of December 16, 2005

Wright Brothers Day, 2005

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

On December 17, 1903, a wooden aircraft lifted from the sands of Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, remaining airborne for 12 seconds and covering a distance of 40 yards. That first powered flight was a heroic moment in our Nation's history and in the story of mankind. On Wright Brothers Day, we celebrate the journey that began at Kitty Hawk and commemorate the imagination, ingenuity, and determination of Orville and Wilbur Wright.

The American experience in air and space is an epic of endurance and discovery. The past 102 years have brought supersonic flight, space travel, and the exploration of the Moon and Mars. Charles Lindbergh's solo, nonstop passage across the Atlantic Ocean and the record-breaking flights of Amelia Earhart captured the public's imagination and encouraged the growth of aviation. Americans such as Chuck Yeager, the first man to break the sound barrier, and Alan Shepard, the first American in space, and Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin, the first men on the Moon, led our Nation on a voyage of discovery. These pioneers explored the unknown and brought the bold dream of the Wright Brothers into the future. Their dedication and skill and that of countless others reflect the finest values of our country and have helped ensure that the United States continues to lead the world in flight.

Americans will always be risk-takers for the sake of exploration. As we remember the achievements of the Wright Brothers, we look forward to challenging the frontiers of knowledge in a new century.

The Congress, by a joint resolution approved December 17, 1963 (77 Stat. 402; 36 U.S.C. 143) as amended, has designated December 17 of each year as "Wright Brothers Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation inviting the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 17, 2005, as Wright Brothers Day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7970 of December 22, 2005

To Take Certain Actions Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

1. Section 506A(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (the “1974 Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2466a(a)(1)), as added by section 111(a) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (title I of Public Law 106–200) (AGOA), authorizes the President to designate a country listed in section 107 of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3706) as a “beneficiary sub-Saharan African country” if the President determines that the country meets the eligibility requirements set forth in section 104 of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3703), as well as the eligibility criteria set forth in section 502 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2462).
2. Section 104 of the AGOA authorizes the President to designate a country listed in section 107 of the AGOA as an “eligible sub-Saharan African country” if the President determines that the country meets certain eligibility requirements.
3. Section 112(b)(3)(B) of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3721(b)(3)(B)) provides special rules for certain apparel articles imported from “lesser developed beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries.”
4. In Proclamation 7350 of October 2, 2000, the President designated the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (Mauritania) as a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country pursuant to section 506A(a)(1) of the 1974 Act and provided that it would be considered a lesser developed beneficiary sub-Saharan African country for purposes of section 112(b)(3)(B) of the AGOA.
5. Section 506A(a)(3) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2466a(a)(3)) authorizes the President to terminate the designation of a country as a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country for purposes of section 506A if he determines that the country is not making continual progress in meeting the requirements described in section 506A(a)(1) of the 1974 Act.
6. Pursuant to section 104 of the AGOA and section 506A(a)(1) of the 1974 Act, I have determined that the Republic of Burundi (Burundi) meets the eligibility requirements set forth or referenced therein, and I have decided to designate Burundi as an eligible sub-Saharan African country and as a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country.
7. I further determine that Burundi satisfies the criterion for treatment as a “lesser developed beneficiary sub-Saharan African country” under section 112(b)(3)(B) of the AGOA.
8. Pursuant to section 506A(a)(3) of the 1974 Act, I have determined that Mauritania is not making continual progress in meeting the requirements described in section 506A(a)(1) of the 1974 Act. Accordingly, I have decided to terminate the designation of Mauritania as a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country for purposes of section 506A of the 1974 Act, effective on January 1, 2006.
9. Section 604 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2483), as amended, authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) of the

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United States the substance of relevant provisions of that Act, or other acts affecting import treatment, and of actions taken thereunder.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including but not limited to section 104 of the AGOA and sections 506A and 604 of the 1974 Act, do proclaim that:

(1) Burundi is designated as an eligible sub-Saharan African country and as a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country.

(2) In order to reflect this designation in the HTS, general note 16(a) to the HTS is modified by inserting in alphabetical sequence in the list of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries “Republic of Burundi.”

(3) For purposes of section 112(b)(3)(B) of the AGOA, Burundi is a lesser developed beneficiary sub-Saharan African country.

(4) The designation of Mauritania as a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country for purposes of section 506A of the 1974 Act is terminated, effective on January 1, 2006.

(5) In order to reflect in the HTS that beginning January 1, 2006, Mauritania shall no longer be designated as a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country, general note 16(a) to the HTS is modified by deleting “Islamic Republic of Mauritania” from the list of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries. Further, U.S. note 2(d) to subchapter XIX of chapter 98 of the HTS is modified by removing “Islamic Republic of Mauritania” from the list of lesser developed beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries.

(6) The modifications to the HTS made by paragraphs 2 and 5 of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 2006.

(7) Any provisions of previous proclamations and Executive Orders that are inconsistent with the actions taken in this proclamation are superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of December, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7971 of December 22, 2005

To Implement the United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

1. On June 15, 2004, the United States entered into the United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement (USMFTA). The USMFTA was approved by the Congress in section 101(a) of the United States-Morocco Free Trade

Agreement Implementation Act (the “USMFTA Act”) (Public Law 108–302, 118 Stat. 1103) (19 U.S.C. 3805 note).

2. Section 105(a) of the USMFTA Act authorizes the President to establish or designate within the Department of Commerce an office that shall be responsible for providing administrative assistance to panels established under Chapter 20 of the USMFTA.

3. Section 201 of the USMFTA Act authorizes the President to proclaim such modifications or continuation of any duty, such continuation of duty-free or excise treatment, or such additional duties as the President determines to be necessary or appropriate to carry out or apply Articles 2.3, 2.5, 2.6, 4.1, 4.3.9, 4.3.10, 4.3.11, 4.3.13, 4.3.14, and 4.3.15, and the schedule of reductions with respect to Morocco set forth in Annex IV of the USMFTA.

4. Consistent with section 201(a)(2) of the USMFTA Act, Morocco is to be removed from the enumeration of designated beneficiary developing countries eligible for the benefits of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). Further, consistent with section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (the “1974 Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2483), as amended, I have determined that other technical and conforming changes to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) are necessary to reflect that Morocco is no longer eligible to receive benefits of the GSP.

5. Section 203 of the USMFTA Act provides certain rules for determining whether a good is an originating good for the purposes of implementing preferential tariff treatment under the USMFTA. I have decided that it is necessary to include these rules of origin, together with particular rules applicable to certain other goods, in the HTS.

6. Section 204 of the USMFTA Act authorizes the President to take certain enforcement actions relating to trade with Morocco in textile and apparel goods.

7. Subtitle B of title III of the USMFTA Act authorizes the President to take certain actions in response to a request by an interested party for relief from serious damage or actual threat thereof to a domestic industry producing certain textile or apparel articles.

8. Executive Order 11651, as amended, establishes the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) to supervise the implementation of textile trade agreements.

9. Section 604 of the 1974 Act, as amended, authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of relevant provisions of that Act, or other acts affecting import treatment, and of actions taken thereunder.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, acting under authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including but not limited to sections 201, 203, 204, and 321–328 of the USMFTA Act, section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and section 604 of the 1974 Act, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to provide generally for the preferential tariff treatment being accorded under the USMFTA, to set forth rules for determining whether goods imported into the customs territory of the United States are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under the USMFTA, to provide certain other treatment to originating goods for the purposes of the

USMFTA, to provide tariff-rate quotas with respect to certain originating goods, to reflect Morocco's removal from the enumeration of designated beneficiary developing countries for purposes of the GSP, and to make technical and conforming changes in the general notes to the HTS, the HTS is modified as set forth in Annex I of Publication No. 3721 of the United States International Trade Commission, entitled "*Modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States Implementing the United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement*" (Publication 3721), which is incorporated by reference into this proclamation.

(2) In order to implement the initial stage of duty elimination provided for in the USMFTA, and to provide for future staged reductions in duties for products of Morocco for purposes of the USMFTA, the HTS is modified as provided in Annex II of Publication 3721, effective on the dates specified in the relevant sections of such publication and on any subsequent dates set forth for such duty reductions in that publication.

(3) The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to exercise my authority under section 105(a) of the USMFTA Act to establish or designate an office within the Department of Commerce to carry out the functions set forth in that section.

(4) (a) The amendments to the HTS made by paragraphs (1) and (2) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the relevant dates indicated in Annex II to Publication 3721.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph 4(a) of this proclamation, this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 2006.

(5) The CITA is authorized to exercise my authority under section 204 of the USMFTA Act to exclude textile and apparel goods from the customs territory of the United States; to determine whether an enterprise's production of, and capability to produce, goods are consistent with statements by the enterprise; to find that an enterprise has knowingly or willfully engaged in circumvention; and to deny preferential tariff treatment to textile and apparel goods.

(6) The CITA is authorized to exercise my authority under subtitle B of title III of the USMFTA Act to review requests, and to determine whether to commence consideration of such requests; to cause to be published in the **Federal Register** a notice of commencement of consideration of a request and notice seeking public comment; to determine whether imports of a Moroccan textile or apparel article are causing serious damage, or actual threat thereof, to a domestic industry producing an article that is like, or directly competitive with, the imported article; and to provide relief from imports of an article that is the subject of such a determination.

(7) Any provisions of previous proclamations and Executive Orders that are inconsistent with the actions taken in this proclamation are superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of December, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the

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Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7972 of December 22, 2005

National Mentoring Month, 2006

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Through countless acts of kindness, mentors across America are changing our Nation for the better. Every child deserves the opportunity to realize the promise of our country, and mentors show that a single soul can make a difference in a young person's life. During National Mentoring Month, we recognize the many individuals who dedicate their time, talents, and energy to help children develop character and integrity.

Mentors are soldiers in the armies of compassion, sharing their time to help provide a supportive example for a young person. Mentors help children resist peer pressure, achieve results in school, stay off drugs, and make the right choices. Many people become mentors because of the impact of a mentor in their own lives, creating a chain of compassion over the course of generations.

My Administration remains committed to promoting mentoring as an opportunity to strengthen our country. Through the Helping America's Youth initiative, led by First Lady Laura Bush, we will continue to focus on identifying best practices and programs across this great Nation that are changing lives for the better and helping young people grow up to be responsible and successful adults.

In 2006, my Administration will support funding programs to mentor children who have a parent in prison and for youth at risk of gang influence and involvement. The Federal Government can also help local communities by fostering communication between those who are running successful programs and those who want to get involved. Americans can find valuable mentoring opportunities in their hometown by visiting the USA Freedom Corps website at www.USAFreedomCorps.gov or calling 1-877-USACORP.

I appreciate the faith-based and community organizations and all those dedicated to improving the lives of America's children through mentoring. By showing love, support, and compassion, one person can make a difference in the life of a child and help that child learn the importance of serving a cause greater than self. The teachers, coaches, religious leaders, relatives, and other caring adults who mentor contribute to a culture of good citizenship. Their efforts strengthen our country and demonstrate the great influence of one person's kindness and its ability to touch a life.

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 January 2006 as National Mentoring Month. I call upon the people of the United States to recognize the importance of mentoring, to look for opportunities to serve as mentors

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in their communities, and to observe this month with appropriate activities and programs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of December, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Executive Order 13369 of January 7, 2005

President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and to assist in reforming the Federal Internal Revenue Code to benefit all Americans, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Establishment.* There is established the President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform (Advisory Panel).

Sec. 2. *Membership.* (a) The Advisory Panel shall be composed of up to nine members appointed by the President.

(b) The President shall designate one member of the Advisory Panel to serve as Chair and one member to serve as Vice Chair.

Sec. 3. *Purpose.* The purpose of the Advisory Panel shall be to submit to the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with this order a report with revenue neutral policy options for reforming the Federal Internal Revenue Code. These options should:

- (a) simplify Federal tax laws to reduce the costs and administrative burdens of compliance with such laws;
- (b) share the burdens and benefits of the Federal tax structure in an appropriately progressive manner while recognizing the importance of homeownership and charity in American society; and
- (c) promote long-run economic growth and job creation, and better encourage work effort, saving, and investment, so as to strengthen the competitiveness of the United States in the global marketplace.

At least one option submitted by the Advisory Panel should use the Federal income tax as the base for its recommended reforms.

Sec. 4. *Administration.* (a) The Department of the Treasury shall provide, to the extent permitted by law, administrative support and funding for the Advisory Panel. The Advisory Panel is established within the Department of the Treasury for administrative purposes only.

(b) The Chair of the Advisory Panel shall convene and preside at the meetings of the Advisory Panel, determine its agenda after consultation with the Vice Chair, and direct its work. The Advisory Panel shall have

a staff headed by an Executive Director who shall be selected by the President and report to the Chair.

(c) Members of the Advisory Panel shall serve without compensation for their work on the Advisory Panel. Members of the Advisory Panel who are not officers or employees in the executive branch, while engaged in the work of the Advisory Panel, may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in Government service (5 U.S.C. 5701 through 5707), consistent with the availability of funds.

(d) Consistent with applicable law, heads of executive departments and agencies shall provide to the Advisory Panel such assistance, including assignment or detail of personnel, and information as may be necessary for the Advisory Panel to perform its functions.

(e) The Advisory Panel may conduct meetings in appropriate locations throughout the United States to obtain information and advice from Americans of diverse backgrounds and experience and from a diverse range of American entities, including large and small for-profit and non-profit organizations, State, local, and tribal governments, and from other individuals and entities as appropriate. Public hearings shall be held at the call of the Chair.

(f) Insofar as the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.) (the “Act”), may apply to the Advisory Panel, any functions of the President under that Act, except for those in section 6 of that Act, shall be performed by the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the guidelines that have been issued by the Administrator of General Services.

Sec. 5. Report. The Advisory Panel shall submit to the Secretary of the Treasury a report containing policy options in accordance with section 3 of this order as soon as practicable, but not later than July 31, 2005.

Sec. 6. Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budget, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the United States, its departments, agencies, entities, officers, employees or agents, or any other person.

Sec. 7. Termination. The Advisory Panel shall terminate 30 days after submitting its report pursuant to section 5 of this order.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
January 7, 2005.

Executive Order 13370 of January 13, 2005

Providing an Order of Succession in the Office of Management and Budget

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America and pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, 5 U.S.C. 3345 *et seq.*, it is hereby ordered that:

Section 1. During any period when the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (Director) and the Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget (Deputy Director) have died, resigned, or otherwise become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Director, the following officers of the Office of Management and Budget, 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:

Deputy Director for Management;

Executive Associate Director;

Associate Director (National Security Programs);

Associate Director (General Government Programs);

Associate Director (Human Resource Programs);

Associate Director (Natural Resource Programs);

General Counsel;

Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy;

Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs;

Controller, Office of Federal Financial Management; and

Administrator of the Office of Electronic Government.

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 order.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this order, the President retains discretion, to the extent permitted by law, to depart from this order in designating an acting Director.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
January 13, 2005.

Executive Order 13371 of January 27, 2005

Amendments to Executive Order 13285, Relating to the President's Council on Service and Civic Participation

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to modify the mission and functions of the President's Council on Service and Civic Participation (Council) and to extend the Council, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order 13285 of January 29, 2003, is amended as follows:

Section 1. (a) Sections 2(a) and 2(b) of Executive Order 13285 are revised to read as follows: “(a) The mission and functions of the Council shall be to:

(i) promote volunteer service and civic participation in American society;

(ii) encourage the recognition of outstanding volunteer service through the presentation of the President's Volunteer Service Award by Council members and Certifying Organizations, thereby encouraging more such activity;

(iii) promote the efforts and needs of local non-profits and volunteer organizations, including volunteer centers;

(iv) promote greater public access to information about existing volunteer opportunities, including via the Internet;

(v) assist with the promotion of Federally administered volunteer programs and the link that they have to increasing and strengthening community volunteer service; and

(vi) promote increased and sustained private sector sponsorship of and engagement in volunteer service.

(b) In carrying out its mission, the Council shall:

(i) encourage broad participation in the President's Volunteer Service Award program by qualified individuals and groups, especially students in primary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher learning;

(ii) exchange information and ideas with interested individuals and organizations on ways to expand and improve volunteer service and civic participation;

(iii) advise the Chief Executive Officer of the CNCS on broad dissemination, especially among schools and youth organizations, of information regarding recommended practices for the promotion of volunteer service and civic participation, and other relevant educational and promotional materials;

(iv) monitor and advise the Chief Executive Officer of the CNCS on the need for the enhancement of materials disseminated pursuant to subsection 2(b)(iii) of this order; and

(v) make recommendations from time to time to the President, through the Director of the USA Freedom Corps, on ways to encourage greater levels of volunteer service and civic participation by individuals, schools, and organizations.”

Sec. 2. Section 4(b) of Executive Order 13285 is revised to read as follows: “(b) Unless further extended by the President, this order shall expire on January 29, 2007.”

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
January 27, 2005.

Executive Order 13372 of February 16, 2005

Clarification of Certain Executive Orders Blocking Property and Prohibiting Certain Transactions

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, as amended (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*) (NEA), 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,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, in order to clarify the steps taken in Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995, as amended by Executive Order 13099 of August 20, 1998; and Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001, as amended by Executive Order 13268 of July 2, 2002, and Executive Order 13284 of January 23, 2003, in particular with respect to the implementation of section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)), hereby order:

Section 1. Section 4 of Executive Order 13224 is hereby amended to read as follows:

“**Sec. 4.** I hereby determine that the making of donations of the type of articles specified in section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)), by, to, or for the benefit of, any persons determined to be subject to this order would seriously impair my ability to deal with the national emergency declared in this order, and would endanger Armed Forces of the United States that are in a situation where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, and I hereby prohibit such donations as provided by section 1 of this order. Furthermore, I hereby determine that the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (Title IX, Public Law 106–387) shall not affect the imposition or the continuation of the imposition of any unilateral agricultural sanction or unilateral medical sanction on any person determined to be subject to this order because imminent involvement of the Armed Forces of the United States in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances.”

Sec. 2. Section 3 of Executive Order 12947 is hereby amended to read as follows:

“**Sec. 3.** I hereby determine that the making of donations of the type of articles specified in section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)), by, to, or for the benefit of, any person whose property or interests in property are

blocked pursuant to section 1 of this order would seriously impair my ability to deal with the national emergency declared in this order, and I hereby prohibit such donations as provided by section 1.”

Sec. 3. (a) 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 the President by IEEPA and the 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 consistent with applicable law. 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.

(b) Nothing contained in this order shall relieve a person from any requirement to obtain a license or other authorization in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

(c) Amendments to Executive Orders made by this order shall take effect as of the date of this order.

Sec. 4. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right, benefit, or privilege, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by a party against the United States, its departments, agencies, entities, officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

Sec. 5. This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
February 16, 2005.

Executive Order 13373 of March 10, 2005

Amendments to Executive Order 11926 Relating to the Vice Presidential Service Badge

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Amendments to Executive Order 11926. Executive Order 11926 of July 19, 1976, as amended by Executive Order 13286 of February 28, 2003, is further amended as follows:

(a) in section 1, by striking “and Coast Guard” and inserting in lieu thereof “Coast Guard, commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and commissioned corps of the Public Health Service”;

(b) in section 1, by inserting “, or who have been assigned to perform duties predominantly for the Vice President for a period of at least one year subsequent to January 20, 2001, in the implementation of Public Law 93–346, as amended, or in military units and support facilities to which section 1 of Executive Order 12793 of March 20, 1992, as amended, refers” immediately preceding the period;

(c) in section 2, by striking “Military Assistant to the Vice President” and inserting in lieu thereof “Vice President’s designee (with the concurrence of the Director of the White House Military Office in the case of personnel in military units or support facilities to which section 1 of Executive Order 12793, as amended, refers)”;

(d) in section 2, by inserting “and, in the case of members of the commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service so assigned, by the Secretary of Commerce or the Secretary of Health and Human Services, respectively” immediately preceding the period;

(e) in section 5, by adding at the end of the section “No award shall be made to an individual under this Order based on a period of service with respect to which, in whole or in part, the individual was awarded the Presidential Service Badge.”;

(f) in section 6, by striking “and Coast Guard,” and inserting in lieu thereof “Coast Guard, commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and commissioned corps of the Public Health Service,”;

(g) in section 6, by inserting “, or who has been assigned to perform duties predominantly for the Vice President, in the implementation of Public Law 93–346, as amended, or in military units and support facilities to which section 1 of Executive Order 12793, as amended, refers,” after “Office of the Vice President”;

(h) in section 6, by inserting “, unless otherwise directed by the Director of the White House Military Office in the case of personnel in military units or support facilities to which section 1 of Executive Order 12793, as amended, refers,” after “is authorized”;

(i) in section 6, by inserting “or her” after “his”; and

(j) in section 6, by striking “first day of duty in the Office of the Vice President” and inserting in lieu thereof “first day of such duty”.

Sec. 2. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, entities, officers, employees or agents, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
March 10, 2005.

Executive Order 13374 of March 14, 2005

Amendments to Executive Order 12293—The Foreign Service of the United States

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 402 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, as amended (22 U.S.C. 3962), and in order to adjust the

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basic salary rates for each class of the Senior Foreign Service, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Section 4 of Executive Order 12293 of February 23, 1981, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“**Sec. 4.** Pursuant to section 402 of the Foreign Service Act (22 U.S.C. 3962), and subject to any restrictions therein, there are established the following salary classes with titles for the Senior Foreign Service, at the following ranges of basic rates of pay:

- (a) Career Minister
Range from 100 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay for senior-level positions under 5 U.S.C. 5376 to 100 percent of the rate payable for level II of the Executive Schedule.
- (b) Minister-Counselor
Range from 100 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay for senior-level positions under 5 U.S.C. 5376 to 107 percent of the rate payable for level III of the Executive Schedule.
- (c) Counselor
Range from 100 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay for senior-level positions under 5 U.S.C. 5376 to 102 percent of the rate payable for level III of the Executive Schedule.”

Sec. 2. Section 2 of Executive Order 12293, as amended, is amended by striking “the Director of the International Communication Agency, the Director of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency” and inserting in lieu thereof “the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development”.

Sec. 3. Executive Order 13325 of January 23, 2004, is revoked.

Sec. 4. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party at law or in equity against the United States, its departments, agencies, entities, officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
March 14, 2005.

Executive Order 13375 of April 1, 2005**Amendment to Executive Order 13295 Relating to Certain Influenza Viruses and Quarantinable Communicable Diseases**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 361(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 264(b)), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Based upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Surgeon General, and for the purpose set forth in section 1 of Executive Order 13295 of April 4, 2003, section 1 of such order is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(c) Influenza caused by novel or reemergent influenza viruses that are causing, or have the potential to cause, a pandemic.”.

Sec. 2. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, entities, officers, employees or agents, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
April 1, 2005.

Executive Order 13376 of April 13, 2005

Amendments to Executive Order 12863, Relating to the President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458), and to update and clarify Executive Order 12863, which created the President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, Executive Order 12863 of September 13, 1993, as amended by Executive Orders 13070 of December 15, 1997, and 13301 of May 14, 2003, is further amended as follows:

- (a) effective upon appointment of the Director of National Intelligence, by striking “Director of Central Intelligence” each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof “Director of National Intelligence”; and
- (b) by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

“Sec. 3.4. This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch of the Federal Government, and is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the United States, its departments, agencies, or other entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.”.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
April 13, 2005.

Executive Order 13377 of April 13, 2005

Designating the African Union as a Public International Organization Entitled To Enjoy Certain Privileges, Exemptions, and Immunities

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including sections 1 and 12 of the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288 and 288f–2), as amended by section 569(h) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing,

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and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 (Division D of Public Law 108–447), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Designation.* The African Union is hereby designated as a public international organization entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities provided by the International Organizations Immunities Act.

Sec. 2. *Non-Abridgement.* The designation in section 1 of this order is not intended to abridge in any respect privileges, exemptions, or immunities that the African Union otherwise may have acquired or may acquire by law.

Sec. 3. *Revocation.* Executive Order 11767 of February 19, 1974, is revoked.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
April 13, 2005.

Executive Order 13378 of May 12, 2005**Amendments to Executive Order 12788 Relating to the
Defense Economic Adjustment Program**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including 10 U.S.C. 2391 and the Defense Economic Adjustment, Diversification, Conversion, and Stabilization Act of 1990, enacted as Division D, section 4001 *et seq.*, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991, Public Law 101–510, and in order to update the Defense Economic Adjustment Program, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order 12788 of January 15, 1992, as amended, is further amended as follows:

Section 1. The text of section 2 of Executive Order 12788 is revised to read as follows: “The Defense Economic Adjustment Program shall (1) assist substantially and seriously affected communities, businesses, and workers from the effects of major Defense base closures, realignments, and Defense contract-related adjustments, and (2) assist State and local governments in preventing the encroachment of civilian communities from impairing the operational utility of military installations.”

Sec. 2. (a) The text of section 3(c) is amended by deleting “and communities” and inserting in lieu thereof “communities, and businesses”;

(b) The text of section 3(l) is amended by deleting “and” after the semicolon;

(c) The text of section 3(m) is amended by adding “and” after “diminish;” and

(d) A new section 3(n) is added to read: “(n) Encourage resolution of regulatory issues that impede encroachment prevention and local economic adjustment efforts.”

Sec. 3. (a) Section 4(a) is amended by: (i) deleting “(19) Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency;” (ii) deleting “(21)

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Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency;” and (iii) renumbering the remaining subsections listing the officials on the Economic Adjustment Committee (the “Committee”) accordingly;

(b) The text of section 4(b) is revised to read as follows: “The Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary’s designee, shall chair the Committee.”; and

(c) The text of section 4(c) is revised to read as follows: “The Secretaries of Labor and Commerce shall serve as Vice Chairmen of the Committee. The Vice Chairmen shall co-chair the Committee in the absence of both the Chairman and the Chairman’s designee and may also preside over meetings of designated representatives of the concerned executive agencies.”

Sec. 4. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party at law or in equity against the United States, its departments, agencies, entities, officers, employees, agents, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,

May 12, 2005.

Executive Order 13379 of June 16, 2005

Amendment to Executive Order 13369, Relating to the President’s Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and to extend the reporting deadline of the President’s Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Section 5 of Executive Order 13369 of January 7, 2005, is amended by deleting “July 31, 2005” and inserting in lieu thereof “September 30, 2005”.

Sec. 2. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the United States, its departments, agencies, entities, officers, employees or agents, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,

June 16, 2005.

Executive Order 13380 of June 17, 2005

Implementing Amendments to Agreement on Border Environment Cooperation Commission and North American Development Bank

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 533 of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3473), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Executive Order 12916 of May 13, 1994, is amended as follows:

(a) in section 1, by inserting “, as amended by the Protocol of Amendment done at Washington and Mexico City, November 25 and 26, 2002” after “North American Development Bank”;

(b) by striking section 2 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“**Sec. 2.** (a) The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall be members of the Board of Directors of the Border Environment Cooperation Commission and the North American Development Bank (“Board”) as provided in clauses (1), (3), and (5) of article II in chapter III of the Agreement.

(b) Appointments to the Board under clauses (7) and (9) of article II in chapter III of the Agreement shall be made by the President. Individuals so appointed shall serve at the pleasure of the President.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury is selected to be the Chairperson of the Board during any period in which the United States is to select the Chairperson under article III in chapter III of the Agreement.

(d) Except with respect to functions assigned by section 4, 5, 6, or 7 of this order, the Secretary of the Treasury shall coordinate with the Secretary of State, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, such other agencies and officers as may be appropriate, and the individuals appointed under subsection 2(b) as may be appropriate, the development of the policies and positions of the United States with respect to matters coming before the Board.”;

(c) in section 3, by striking subsections (a), (b), and (c), striking “(d)”, and striking “representatives” and inserting in lieu thereof “members of the Board listed in subsections 2(a) and (b)”;

(d) in section 6, by striking “Advisory Committee” and inserting in lieu thereof “Community Adjustment and Investment Program Advisory Committee (“Advisory Committee”) established pursuant to section 543(b) of the NAFTA Implementation Act”; and

(e) in section 7(c), by striking “Members” and inserting in lieu thereof “members”.

Sec. 2. This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any

party against the United States, its departments, agencies, entities, officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
June 17, 2005.

Executive Order 13381 of June 27, 2005

**Strengthening Processes Relating to Determining Eligibility
for Access to Classified National Security Information**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to assist in determining eligibility for access to classified national security information, while taking appropriate account of title III of Public Law 108–458, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. To the extent consistent with safeguarding the security of the United States and protecting classified national security information from unauthorized disclosure, agency functions relating to determining eligibility for access to classified national security information shall be appropriately uniform, centralized, efficient, effective, timely, and reciprocal.

Sec. 2. Functions of the Office of Management and Budget. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget (Director):

(a) may, to ensure the effective implementation of the policy set forth in section 1 of this order, assign, in whole or in part, to the head of any agency (solely or jointly) any process relating to determinations of eligibility for access to classified national security information, with the agency's exercise of such assigned process to be subject to the Director's supervision and to such terms and conditions (including approval by the Office of Management and Budget) as the Director determines appropriate;

(b) shall carry out any process that the Director does not assign to another agency (or agencies) under subsection (a);

(c) may, after consultation with the Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence (DNI), and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, issue guidelines and instructions to the heads of agencies to ensure appropriate uniformity, centralization, efficiency, effectiveness, and timeliness in processes relating to determinations by agencies of eligibility for access to classified national security information;

(d) may, with regard to determining eligibility for access to Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) and "special access programs pertaining to intelligence activities; including special activities, but not including military operational, strategic, and tactical programs" (Intelligence SAPs) under section 4.3(a) of Executive Order 12958 of April 17, 1995, as amended, issue guidelines and instructions with the concurrence of the DNI to

the heads of agencies to ensure appropriate uniformity, centralization, efficiency, effectiveness, and timeliness in making such determinations relating to those programs;

(e) may, with regard to determining eligibility for access to special access programs (SAP) as defined in Executive Order 12958 other than Intelligence SAPs, issue guidelines and instructions with the concurrence of the agency head with responsibility for the SAP to ensure appropriate uniformity, centralization, efficiency, effectiveness, and timeliness in making such determinations relating to those programs;

(f) may report periodically to the President on implementation by agencies of the policy set forth in section 1; and

(g) shall submit reports to the Congress relating to the subject matter of this order to the extent required by law.

Sec. 3. *Functions of the Heads of Agencies.* (a) Heads of agencies shall:

(i) carry out any process assigned to the agency head by the Director under subsection 2(a) of this order, and shall assist the Director in carrying out any process under subsection 2(b);

(ii) implement guidelines and instructions issued by the Director under subsections 2(c), 2(d), and 2(e) of this order;

(iii) to the extent permitted by law, make available to the Director such information as the Director may request to implement this order;

(iv) ensure that all actions taken under this order take appropriate account of the counterintelligence interests of the United States; and

(v) ensure that all actions taken under this order are consistent with the DNI's responsibility to protect intelligence sources and methods.

(b) The Director and other heads of agencies shall ensure that all actions taken under this order are consistent with the President's constitutional authority to (i) conduct the foreign affairs of the United States, (ii) withhold information the disclosure of which could impair the foreign relations, the national security, the deliberative processes of the Executive, or the performance of the Executive's constitutional duties, (iii) recommend for congressional consideration such measures as the President may judge necessary or expedient, and (iv) supervise the unitary executive branch.

Sec. 4. *Definitions.* As used in this order:

(a) the term "agencies" means: (i) any "executive department" as defined in section 101 of title 5, United States Code, as well as the Department of Homeland Security; (ii) any "military department" as defined in section 102 of title 5, United States Code; (iii) any "government corporation" as defined in section 103 of title 5, United States Code; and (iv) any "independent establishment" as defined in section 104 of title 5, United States Code, but excluding the Government Accountability Office and including the United States Postal Service and the Postal Rate Commission.

(b) the term "classified national security information" means information that is classified pursuant to Executive Order 12958;

(c) the term "counterintelligence" has the meaning specified for that term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a); and

(d) the term "process" means: (i) oversight of determinations of eligibility for access to classified national security information, including for

SCI and SAPs made by any agency, as well as the acquisition of information through investigation or other means upon which such determinations are made; (ii) developing and implementing uniform and consistent policies and procedures to ensure the effective, efficient, and timely completion of access eligibility determinations, to include for SAPs; (iii) designating an authorized agency for making access eligibility determinations and an authorized agency for collecting information through investigation upon which such determinations are made; (iv) ensuring reciprocal recognition of determinations of eligibility for access to classified information among the agencies of the United States Government, including resolution of disputes involving the reciprocity of security clearances and access to SCI and SAPs; (v) ensuring the availability of resources to achieve clearance and investigative program goals regarding the making of access determinations as well as the collection of information through investigation and other means upon which such determinations are made; and (vi) developing tools and techniques for enhancing the making of access eligibility determinations as well as the collection of information through investigation and other means upon which such determinations are made.

Sec. 5. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to supersede, impede, or otherwise affect:

- (1) Executive Order 10865 of February 20, 1960, as amended;
- (2) Executive Order 12333 of December 4, 1981, as amended;
- (3) Executive Order 12958, as amended;
- (4) Executive Order 12968 of August 2, 1995;
- (5) Executive Order 12829 of January 6, 1993, as amended;
- (6) subsections 102A(i) and (j) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–1(i) and (j)); and
- (7) sections 141 through 146 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2161 through 2166).

(b) Executive Order 12171 of November 19, 1979, as amended, is further amended by inserting after section after 1–215 the following new section: “1–216. The Center for Federal Investigative Services, Office of Personnel Management.”

(c) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect any authority of the Director, including with respect to budget, legislative, or administrative proposals. The Director may use any authority of the Office of Management and Budget in carrying out this order.

(d) Existing delegations of authority to any agency relating to granting access to classified information and conducting investigations shall remain in effect, subject to the authority of the Office of Management and Budget under section 2 of this order to revise or revoke such delegation.

(e) This order is intended solely to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by a party against the United States, its departments, agencies, entities, officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

Sec. 6. Submission of Report and Expiration of Order.

(a) The Director shall submit a report to the President, on or before April 1, 2006, on the implementation of this order and the policy set forth in section 1 of this order.

EO 13382

Title 3—The President

(b) Unless extended by the President, this order shall expire on July 1, 2006.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
June 27, 2005.

Executive Order 13382 of June 28, 2005

**Blocking Property of Weapons of Mass Destruction
Proliferators and Their Supporters**

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, in order to take additional steps with respect to the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order 12938 of November 14, 1994, regarding the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means of delivering them, and the measures imposed by that order, as expanded by Executive Order 13094 of July 28, 1998, hereby order:

Section 1. (a) Except to the extent provided in section 203(b)(1), (3), and (4) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(1), (3), and (4)), or 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, are blocked and may not be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn, or otherwise dealt in:

(i) the persons listed in the Annex to this order;

(ii) any foreign person determined by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, and other relevant agencies, to have engaged, or attempted to engage, in activities or transactions that have materially contributed to, or pose a risk of materially contributing to, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or their means of delivery (including missiles capable of delivering such weapons), including any efforts to manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer or use such items, by any person or foreign country of proliferation concern;

(iii) any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and other relevant agencies, to have provided, or attempted to provide, financial, material, technological or other support for, or goods or services in support of, any activity or transaction described in paragraph (a)(ii) of this section, or any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order; and

(iv) any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and other relevant agencies, to be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order.

(b) 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, (i) the making of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services by, to, or for the benefit of, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order, and (ii) the receipt of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services from any such person.

(c) 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.

(d) Any conspiracy formed to violate the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

Sec. 2. For 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. 3. I hereby determine that the making of donations of the type of articles specified in section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) by, to, or for the benefit of, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order would seriously impair my ability to deal with the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12938, and I hereby prohibit such donations as provided by section 1 of this order.

Sec. 4. Section 4(a) of Executive Order 12938, as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

“Sec. 4. Measures Against Foreign Persons.

(a) Determination by Secretary of State; Imposition of Measures. Except to the extent provided in section 203(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)), where applicable, if the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, determines that a foreign person, on or after November 16, 1990, the effective date of Executive Order 12735, the predecessor order to Executive Order 12938, has engaged, or attempted to engage, in activities or transactions that have materially contributed to, or pose a risk of materially contributing to, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or their means of delivery (including missiles capable of delivering such weapons), including any efforts to manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer, or use such items, by any person or foreign country of proliferation concern, the measures set forth in subsections (b), (c), and (d) of this section shall be imposed on that foreign person to the extent determined by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the implementing agency and other relevant

agencies. Nothing in this section is intended to preclude the imposition on that foreign person of other measures or sanctions available under this order or under other authorities.”

Sec. 5. For those persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to section 1 of this order who might have a constitutional presence in the United States, I find that because of the ability to transfer funds or other assets instantaneously, prior notice to such persons of measures to be taken pursuant to this order would render these measures ineffectual. I therefore determine that for these measures to be effective in addressing the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12938, as amended, there need be no prior notice of a listing or determination made pursuant to section 1 of this order.

Sec. 6. 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 the President 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, consistent with applicable law. 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 and, where appropriate, to advise the Secretary of the Treasury in a timely manner of the measures taken.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to determine, subsequent to the issuance of this order, that circumstances no longer warrant the inclusion of a person in the Annex to this order and that the property and interests in property of that person are therefore no longer blocked pursuant to section 1 of this order.

Sec. 8. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 9. (a) This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on June 29, 2005.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
June 28, 2005.

ANNEX

Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation
Tanchon Commercial Bank
Korea Ryonbong General Corporation
Aerospace Industries Organization
Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group

Shahid Bakeri Industrial Group
Atomic Energy Organization of Iran
Scientific Studies and Research Center

Executive Order 13383 of July 15, 2005

**Amending Executive Orders 12139 and 12949 in Light of
Establishment of the Office of Director of National
Intelligence**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section. 1. Section 1–103 of Executive Order 12139 of May 23, 1979, is amended by:

(a) striking “(c) Director of Central Intelligence” and inserting in lieu thereof “(c) Director of National Intelligence”;

(b) striking “(g) Deputy Director of Central Intelligence” and inserting in lieu thereof “(g) Director of the Central Intelligence Agency”; and

(c) adding at the end thereof “(h) Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence.”.

Sec. 2. Section 3 of Executive Order 12949 of February 9, 1995, is amended by:

(a) striking “(c) Director of Central Intelligence” and inserting in lieu thereof “Director of National Intelligence”;

(b) striking “and” at the end of subsection (f);

(c) striking “(g) Deputy Director of Central Intelligence.” and inserting in lieu thereof “(g) Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; and”; and

(d) adding at the end thereof “(h) Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence.”.

Sec. 3. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party at law or in equity against the United States, its departments, agencies, entities, officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
July 15, 2005.

Executive Order 13384 of July 27, 2005

**Assignment of Functions Relating to Original Appointments
as Commissioned Officers and Chief Warrant Officer
Appointments in the Armed Forces**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Assignment of Functions to the Secretary of Defense.* The Secretary of Defense shall perform the functions of the President under the following provisions of title 10, United States Code:

(a) subsection 531(a)(1); and

(b) the second sentence of subsection 571(b).

Sec. 2. *Reassignment of Functions Assigned.* The Secretary of Defense may not reassign the functions assigned to him by this order.

Sec. 3. *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to limit or otherwise affect the authority of the President as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, or under the Constitution and laws of the United States to nominate or to make or terminate appointments.

(b) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, entities, officers, employees or agents, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
July 27, 2005.

Executive Order 13385 of September 29, 2005

**Continuance of Certain Federal Advisory Committees and
Amendments to and Revocation of Other Executive Orders**

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

Section 1. Each advisory committee listed below is continued until September 30, 2007.

(a) Committee for the Preservation of the White House; Executive Order 11145, as amended (Department of the Interior).

(b) National Infrastructure Advisory Council; section 3 of Executive Order 13231, as amended (Department of Homeland Security).

(c) Federal Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health; Executive Order 12196, as amended (Department of Labor).

(d) President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities; Executive Order 13256 (Department of Education).

(e) President's Board of Advisors on Tribal Colleges and Universities; Executive Order 13270 (Department of Education).

(f) President's Commission on White House Fellowships; Executive Order 11183, as amended (Office of Personnel Management).

(g) President's Committee for People with Intellectual Disabilities; Executive Order 12994, as amended (Department of Health and Human Services).

(h) President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities; Executive Order 12367, as amended (National Endowment for the Arts).

(i) President's Committee on the International Labor Organization; Executive Order 12216, as amended (Department of Labor).

(j) President's Committee on the National Medal of Science; Executive Order 11287, as amended (National Science Foundation).

(k) President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology; Executive Order 13226, as amended (Office of Science and Technology Policy).

(l) President's Council on Bioethics; Executive Order 13237 (Department of Health and Human Services).

(m) President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports; Executive Order 13265 (Department of Health and Human Services).

(n) President's Export Council; Executive Order 12131, as amended (Department of Commerce).

(o) President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee; Executive Order 12382, as amended (Department of Homeland Security).

(p) Trade and Environment Policy Advisory Committee; Executive Order 12905 (Office of the United States Trade Representative).

Sec. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Executive Order, the functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act that are applicable to the committees listed in section 1 of this order shall be performed by the head of the department or agency designated after each committee, in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

Sec. 3. The following Executive Orders that established committees that have terminated or whose work is completed are revoked:

(a) Executive Order 13328, establishing the Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction; and

(b) Executive Order 13326, establishing the President's Commission on Implementation of United States Space Exploration Policy.

Sec. 4. Sections 1 and 2 of Executive Order 13316 are superseded by sections 1 and 2 of this order.

Sec. 5. Section 3 of Executive Order 13231, as amended, is further amended by striking section 3, except subsection (c) thereof, and inserting immediately preceding subsection (c), the following:

“Sec. 3. *The National Infrastructure Advisory Council.* The National Infrastructure Advisory Council (NIAC), established on October 16, 2001, shall provide the President through the Secretary of Homeland Security with advice on the security of the critical infrastructure sectors and their information systems.

(a) Membership. The NIAC shall be composed of not more than 30 members appointed by the President, taking appropriate account of the benefits of having members (i) from the private sector, including but not limited to banking and finance, transportation, energy, communications, and emergency services organizations and institutions of higher learning, and State, local, and tribal governments, (ii) with senior leadership responsibilities for the reliability and availability, which include security, of the critical infrastructure and key resource sectors, (iii) with expertise relevant to the functions of the NIAC, and (iv) with experience equivalent to that of a chief executive of an organization. Unless otherwise determined by the President, no full-time officer or employee of the executive branch shall be appointed to serve as a member of the NIAC. The President shall designate from among the members of the NIAC a Chair and a Vice Chair, who shall perform the functions of the Chair if the Chair is absent, disabled, or in the instance of a vacancy in the Chair.

(b) Functions of the NIAC. The NIAC shall meet periodically to:

(i) enhance the partnership of the public and private sectors in protecting critical infrastructures and their information systems and provide reports on this issue to the President through the Secretary of Homeland Security, as appropriate;

(ii) propose and develop ways to encourage private industry to perform periodic risk assessments;

(iii) monitor the development and operations of private sector coordinating councils and their information sharing mechanisms and provide recommendations to the President through the Secretary of Homeland Security on how these organizations can best foster improved cooperation among the sectors, the Department of Homeland Security, and other Federal Government entities;

(iv) report to the President through the Secretary of Homeland Security, who shall ensure appropriate coordination with the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs under the terms of this order; and

(v) advise sector specific agencies with critical infrastructure responsibilities to include issues pertaining to sector and government coordinating councils and their information sharing mechanisms.”

In implementing this order, the NIAC shall not advise or otherwise act on matters pertaining to National Security and Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) Communications and, with respect to any matters to which the NIAC is authorized by this order to provide advice or otherwise act on that may depend upon or affect NS/EP Communications, shall coordinate with the National Security and Telecommunications Advisory Committee established by Executive Order 12382, as amended.

Sec. 6. Executive Order 12367, as amended, is further amended by:

(a) Striking “including the Millennium” in section 2;

(b) Changing the title of section 3 to read “Administrative and Project Support”; and

(c) Adding the following new subsection 3(c):

(c) Additional project support may be provided, to the extent permitted by law, by the Director of the Institute of Museum and Library Services after consultation with the Chairpersons of the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities.”.

Sec. 7. Executive Order 12216, as amended, is further amended by revising subsection 1–101 to read as follows:

“1–101. There is established the President’s Committee on the International Labor Organization (ILO). The members will be the Secretaries of Labor, State, and Commerce, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, and one representative each from organized labor and the business community, to be designated by the Secretary of Labor.”

Sec. 8. Executive Order 13226, as amended, is further amended by:

(a) Striking “not more than 25 members,” in section 1 and inserting in lieu thereof “not more than 45 members,”;

(b) Striking “24 of whom” in section 1 and inserting in lieu thereof “44 of whom”; and

(c) Adding the following new subsection 2(d):

“(d) PCAST shall serve as the President’s Information Technology Advisory Committee under subsections 101(b) and 103(b) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (Public Law 102–194), as amended (15 U.S.C. 5511(b) and 5513(b)).”.

Sec. 9. Executive Order 13283 is revoked.

Sec. 10. This order shall be effective September 30, 2005.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
September 29, 2005.

Executive Order 13386 of September 30, 2005

Further Amendment to Executive Order 13369, Relating to the President’s Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and to further extend the reporting deadline of the President’s Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Section 5 of Executive Order 13369 of January 7, 2005, as amended by Executive Order 13379 of June 16, 2005, is further amended by deleting “September 30, 2005” and inserting in lieu thereof “November 1, 2005”.

EO 13387**Title 3—The President**

Sec. 2. Section 7 of Executive Order 13369 of January 7, 2005, is further amended by deleting “30 days after submitting its report pursuant to section 5 of this order” and inserting in lieu thereof “November 15, 2005”.

Sec. 3. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the United States, its departments, agencies, entities, officers, employees or agents, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
September 30, 2005.

Executive Order 13387 of October 14, 2005**2005 Amendments to the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (Uniform Code of Military Justice, 10 U.S.C. 801–946), and in order to prescribe amendments to the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, prescribed by Executive Order 12473, as amended, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Part II of the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, is amended as follows:

(a) R.C.M. 103(2) is amended by replacing the word “without” with the word “with” and by replacing the word “noncapital” with the word “capital”.

(b) R.C.M. 201(e)(2)(B) is amended by adding the word “general” between the words “convene” and “courts-martial” and by inserting the following words after “armed forces”:

“assigned or attached to a combatant command or joint command”.

(c) R.C.M. 201(e)(2)(C) is amended by inserting the words “assigned or attached to a joint command or joint task force,” immediately before the words “under regulations which the superior command may prescribe”.

(d) R.C.M. 201(e)(3) is amended by inserting the following immediately after the words “armed force”:

“, using the implementing regulations and procedures prescribed by the Secretary concerned of the military service of the accused,”.

(e) R.C.M. 201(e)(4) is amended by adding the words “, member, or counsel” after the words “military judge”.

(f) R.C.M. 201(f)(1)(A)(iii)(b) is amended to read as follows:

“(b) The case has not been referred with a special instruction that the case is to be tried as capital.”

(g) R.C.M. 307(c)(4) is amended by inserting the following at the end thereof:

“What is substantially one transaction should not be made the basis for an unreasonable multiplication of charges against one person.”

(h) R.C.M. 501(a)(1) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) General courts-martial.

(A) Except in capital cases, general courts-martial shall consist of a military judge and not less than five members, or of the military judge alone if requested and approved under R.C.M. 903.

(B) In all capital cases, general courts-martial shall consist of a military judge and no fewer than 12 members, unless 12 members are not reasonably available because of physical conditions or military exigencies. If 12 members are not reasonably available, the convening authority shall detail the next lesser number of reasonably available members under 12, but in no event fewer than five. In such a case, the convening authority shall state in the convening order the reasons why 12 members are not reasonably available.”

(i) R.C.M. 503(a)(3) is amended by deleting “court-martial” and inserting “courts-martial” in lieu thereof.

(j) R.C.M. 503(b)(3) is amended by inserting the words “, a combatant command or joint command” after the words “A military judge from one armed force may be detailed to a court-martial convened in a different armed force”.

(k) R.C.M. 503(c)(3) is amended by inserting the words “, a combatant command or joint command” after the words “A person from one armed force may be detailed to serve as counsel in a court-martial in a different armed force”.

(l) R.C.M. 504, (b)(2)(A) is amended by inserting the following at the end thereof:

“A subordinate joint command or joint task force is ordinarily considered to be “separate or detached.” ”

(m) R.C.M. 504, (b)(2)(B) is amended by deleting the word “or” at the end of the first element thereof, by deleting the period and adding “ ; or” at the end of the second element thereof, and by inserting the following as a third element:

“(iii) In a combatant command or joint command, by the officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction over the command.”

(n) R.C.M. 805(b) is amended by replacing the current second sentence with the following:

“No general court-martial proceeding requiring the presence of members may be conducted unless at least five members are present, or in capital cases, at least 12 members are present except as provided in R.C.M. 501(a)(1)(B), where 12 members are not reasonably available because of physical conditions or military exigencies. No special court-martial proceeding requiring the presence of members may be conducted unless at least three members are present except as provided in R.C.M. 912(h).”

(o) R.C.M. 912(f)(4) is amended by deleting the fifth sentence and by inserting the following words immediately after the words “When a challenge for cause has been denied” in the fourth sentence:

“the successful use of a peremptory challenge by either party, excusing the challenged member from further participation in the court-martial, shall preclude further consideration of the challenge of that excused member upon later review. Further,”

(p) R.C.M. 1003(b)(2) is amended by replacing the word “foreign” with the word “hardship.”

(q) R.C.M. 1004(b) is amended by inserting the following after “(1) Notice.” and before the word “Before”:

“(A) Referral. The convening authority shall indicate that the case is to be tried as a capital case by including a special instruction in the referral block of the charge sheet. Failure to include this special instruction at the time of the referral shall not bar the convening authority from later adding the required special instruction, provided:

(i) that the convening authority has otherwise complied with the notice requirement of subsection (B); and

(ii) that if the accused demonstrates specific prejudice from such failure to include the special instruction, a continuance or a recess is an adequate remedy.

(B) Arraignment.”

(r) Insert the following new R.C.M. 1103A after R.C.M. 1103:

“Rule 1103A. Sealed exhibits and proceedings.

(a) *In general.* If the record of trial contains exhibits, proceedings, or other matter ordered sealed by the military judge, the trial counsel shall cause such materials to be sealed so as to prevent indiscriminate viewing or disclosure. Trial counsel shall ensure that such materials are properly marked, including an annotation that the material was sealed by order of the military judge, and inserted at the appropriate place in the original record of trial. Copies of the record shall contain appropriate annotations that matters were sealed by order of the military judge and have been inserted in the original record of trial. This Rule shall be implemented in a manner consistent with Executive Order 12958, as amended, concerning classified national security information.

(b) *Examination of sealed exhibits and proceedings.* Except as provided in the following subsections to this rule, sealed exhibits may not be examined.

(1) *Examination of sealed matters.* For the purpose of this rule, “examination” includes reading, viewing, photocopying, photographing, disclosing, or manipulating the documents in any way.

(2) *Prior to authentication.* Prior to authentication of the record by the military judge, sealed materials may not be examined in the absence of an order from the military judge based on good cause shown.

(3) *Authentication through action.* After authentication and prior to disposition of the record of trial pursuant to Rule for Courts-Martial 1111, sealed materials may not be examined in the absence of an order from the military judge upon a showing of good cause at a post-trial Article 39a session directed by the Convening Authority.

(4) *Reviewing and appellate authorities.*

(A) Reviewing and appellate authorities may examine sealed matters when those authorities determine that such action is reasonably necessary to a proper fulfillment of their responsibilities under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, the Manual for Courts-Martial, governing directives, instructions, regulations, applicable rules for practice and procedure, or rules of professional responsibility.

(B) Reviewing and appellate authorities shall not, however, disclose sealed matter or information in the absence of:

(i) Prior authorization of the Judge Advocate General in the case of review under Rule for Courts-Martial 1201(b); or

(ii) Prior authorization of the appellate court before which a case is pending review under Rules for Courts-Martial 1203 and 1204.

(C) In those cases in which review is sought or pending before the United States Supreme Court, authorization to disclose sealed materials or information shall be obtained under that Court's rules of practice and procedure.

(D) The authorizing officials in paragraph (B)(ii) above may place conditions on authorized disclosures in order to minimize the disclosure.

(E) For purposes of this rule, reviewing and appellate authorities are limited to:

(i) Judge advocates reviewing records pursuant to Rule for Courts-Martial 1112;

(ii) Officers and attorneys in the office of the Judge Advocate General reviewing records pursuant to Rule for Courts-Martial 1201(b);

(iii) Appellate government counsel;

(iv) Appellate defense counsel;

(v) Appellate judges of the Courts of Criminal Appeals and their professional staffs;

(vi) The judges of the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces and their professional staffs;

(vii) The Justices of the United States Supreme Court and their professional staffs; and

(viii) Any other court of competent jurisdiction."

(s) R.C.M. 1301(a) is amended by inserting the following after the second sentence:

"Summary courts-martial shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations of the military service to which the accused belongs."

Sec. 2. Part III of the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, is amended as follows:

Mil. R. Evid. 317(b) is amended by replacing the word "Transportation" with the words "Homeland Security."

Sec. 3. Part IV of the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, is amended as follows:

(a) Paragraph 14c(2)(a) is amended by inserting the following new subparagraph (ii) and renumbering existing subparagraphs (a)(ii) through (iv) as (a)(iii) through (v):

“(ii) Determination of lawfulness. The lawfulness of an order is a question of law to be determined by the military judge.”

(b) Paragraph 16(c)(1)(a) is amended by replacing the word “Transportation” with the words “Homeland Security”.

(c) Paragraph 35a is amended to read as follows:

“a. Text.

(a) Any person subject to this chapter who—

(1) operates or physically controls any vehicle, aircraft, or vessel in a reckless or wanton manner or while impaired by a substance described in section 912a(b) of this title (Article 112a(b)), or

(2) operates or is in actual physical control of any vehicle, aircraft, or vessel while drunk or when the alcohol concentration in the person’s blood or breath is equal to or exceeds the level prohibited under subsection (b), as shown by chemical analysis, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(b)(1) For purposes of subsection (a), the applicable level of the alcohol concentration in a person’s blood or breath is as follows:

(A) In the case of the operation or control of a vehicle, aircraft, or vessel in the United States, the level is the blood alcohol concentration prohibited under the law of the State in which the conduct occurred, except as may be provided under paragraph (b)(2) for conduct on a military installation that is in more than one State, or the prohibited alcohol concentration level specified in paragraph (b)(3).

(B) In the case of the operation or control of a vehicle, aircraft, or vessel outside the United States, the level is the blood alcohol concentration specified in paragraph (b)(3) or such lower level as the Secretary of Defense may by regulation prescribe.

(2) In the case of a military installation that is in more than one State, if those States have different levels for defining their prohibited blood alcohol concentrations under their respective State laws, the Secretary concerned for the installation may select one such level to apply uniformly on that installation.

(3) For purposes of paragraph (b)(1), the level of alcohol concentration prohibited in a person’s blood is 0.10 grams or more of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood and with respect to alcohol concentration in a person’s breath is 0.10 grams or more of alcohol per 210 liters of breath, as shown by chemical analysis.”

(4) In this subsection, the term “United States” includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa, and the term “State” includes each of those jurisdictions.”

(d) Paragraph 35b(2)(c) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) the alcohol concentration level in the accused’s blood or breath, as shown by chemical analysis, was equal to or exceeded the applicable level provided in paragraph 35a above.”

(e) Paragraph 35f is amended as follows:

“In that ____ (personal jurisdiction data), did (at/on board—required), on or about 20 ____, (in the motor pool area) (near the Officer’s Club) (at the intersection of ____ and ____) (while in the Gulf of Mexico) (while in flight over North America) physically control [a vehicle, to wit: (a truck) (a passenger car) (____)] [an aircraft, to wit: (an AH-64 helicopter)(an F-14A fighter)(a KC-135 tanker) (____)] [a vessel, to wit: (the aircraft carrier USS ____ (the Coast Guard Cutter) (____)], [while drunk] [while impaired by ____] [while the alcohol concentration in his (blood)(breath) was, as shown by chemical analysis, equal to or exceeded (.10) (____) grams of alcohol per (100 milliliters of blood) (210 liters of breath), which is the limit under (cite applicable State law) (cite applicable statute or regulation)] [in a (reckless) (wanton) manner by (attempting to pass another vehicle on a sharp curve) (by ordering that the aircraft be flown below the authorized altitude)] [and did thereby cause said (vehicle) (aircraft) (vessel) to (strike and) (injure ____)].”

(f) Paragraph 97 is amended by (1) inserting the following new subparagraph (b)(2) and renumbering the existing subparagraphs (b)(2) and (b)(3) as (b)(3) and (b)(4); (2) adding the words “and patronizing a prostitute” after the word “Prostitution” in subparagraph (e)(1); and (3) inserting the following new subparagraph (f)(2) and renumbering the existing subparagraphs (f)(2) and (f)(3) as (f)(3) and (f)(4):

“(b)(2) *Patronizing a prostitute.*

(a) That the accused had sexual intercourse with another person not the accused’s spouse;

(b) That the accused compelled, induced, enticed, or procured such person to engage in an act of sexual intercourse in exchange for money or other compensation; and

(c) That this act was wrongful; and

(d) That, under the circumstances, the conduct of the accused was to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the armed forces or was of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces.”

“(f)(2) *Patronizing a prostitute.*

In that ____ (personal jurisdiction data), did, (at/on board—location) (subject-matter jurisdiction data, if required), on or about __20__, wrongfully (compel) (induce) (entice) (procure) ____, a person not his/her spouse, to engage in (an act) (acts) of sexual intercourse with the accused in exchange for (money) (____).”

(g) Paragraph 109 is amended to read as follows:

“109. ARTICLE 134—(Threat or hoax designed or intended to cause panic or public fear)

a. *Text.* See paragraph 60.

b. *Elements.*

(1) *Threat.*

- (a) That the accused communicated certain language;
- (b) That the information communicated amounted to a threat;
- (c) That the harm threatened was to be done by means of an explosive; weapon of mass destruction; biological or chemical agent, substance, or weapon; or hazardous material;
- (d) That the communication was wrongful; and
- (e) That, under the circumstances, the conduct of the accused was to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the armed forces or was of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces.

(2) *Hoax.*

- (a) That the accused communicated or conveyed certain information;
- (b) That the information communicated or conveyed concerned an attempt being made or to be made by means of an explosive; weapon of mass destruction; biological or chemical agent, substance, or weapon; or hazardous material, to unlawfully kill, injure, or intimidate a person or to unlawfully damage or destroy certain property;
- (c) That the information communicated or conveyed by the accused was false and that the accused then knew it to be false;
- (d) That the communication of the information by the accused was malicious; and
- (e) That, under the circumstances, the conduct of the accused was to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the armed forces or was of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces.

c. *Explanation.*

(1) *Threat.* A “threat” means an expressed present determination or intent to kill, injure, or intimidate a person or to damage or destroy certain property presently or in the future. Proof that the accused actually intended to kill, injure, intimidate, damage, or destroy is not required.

(2) *Explosive.* “Explosive” means gunpowder, powders used for blasting, all forms of high explosives, blasting materials, fuses (other than electrical circuit breakers), detonators, and other detonating agents, smokeless powders, any explosive bomb, grenade, missile, or similar device, and any incendiary bomb or grenade, fire bomb, or similar device, and any other explosive compound, mixture, or similar material.

(3) *Weapon of mass destruction.* A weapon of mass destruction means any device, explosive or otherwise, that is intended, or has the capability, to cause death or serious bodily injury to a significant number of people through the release, dissemination, or impact of: toxic or poisonous chemicals, or their precursors; a disease organism; or radiation or radioactivity.

(4) *Biological agent.* The term “biological agent” means 12 any micro-organism (including bacteria, viruses, fungi, rickettsiac, or protozoa), pathogen, or infectious substance, and any naturally occurring, bioengineered, or synthesized component of any such micro-organism, pathogen, or infectious substance, whatever its origin or method of production, that is capable of causing—

(a) death, disease, or other biological malfunction in a human, an animal, a plant, or another living organism;

(b) deterioration of food, water, equipment, supplies, or materials of any kind; or

(c) deleterious alteration of the environment.

(5) *Chemical agent, substance, or weapon.* A chemical agent, substance, or weapon refers to a toxic chemical and its precursors or a munition or device, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through toxic properties of those chemicals that would be released as a result of the employment of such munition or device, and any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of such munitions or devices.

(6) *Hazardous material.* A substance or material (including explosive, radioactive material, etiologic agent, flammable or combustible liquid or solid, poison, oxidizing or corrosive material, and compressed gas, or mixture thereof) or a group or class of material designated as hazardous by the Secretary of Transportation.

(7) *Malicious.* A communication is “malicious” if the accused believed that the information would probably interfere with the peaceful use of the building, vehicle, aircraft, or other property concerned, or would cause fear or concern to one or more persons.

d. *Lesser included offenses.*

(1) *Threat*

(a) Article 134—communicating a threat

(b) Article 80—attempts

(c) Article 128—assault

(2) *Hoax.* Article 80—attempts

e. *Maximum punishment.* Dishonorable discharge, forfeitures of all pay and allowances, and confinement for 10 years.

f. *Sample specifications.*

(1) *Threat.*

In that _____ (personal jurisdiction data) did, (at/on board—location) on or about _____ 20____, wrongfully communicate certain information, to wit: _____, which language constituted a threat to harm a person or property by means of a(n) [explosive; weapon of mass destruction; biological agent, substance, or weapon; chemical agent, substance, or weapon; and/or (a) hazardous material(s)].

(2) *Hoax.*

In that _____ (personal jurisdiction data) did, (at/on board—location), on or about _____ 20____, maliciously (communicate) (convey) certain information concerning an attempt being made or to be made to unlawfully [(kill) (injure) (intimidate) _____] [(damage) (destroy) _____] by means of a(n) [explosive; weapon of mass destruction; biological agent, substance, or weapon; chemical agent, substance, or weapon; and/or (a) hazardous material(s)], to wit: _____, which information was false and which the accused then knew to be false.”

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Sec. 4. Part V of the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, is amended as follows:

(a) Paragraph 1(h) is amended by redesignating existing paragraph 1(h) as 1(i) and inserting the following new paragraph 1(h):

“h. *Applicable standards.* Unless otherwise provided, the service regulations and procedures of the servicemember shall apply.”

(b) Paragraph 2(a) is amended by replacing the words “Unless otherwise” with the word “As”.

(c) Paragraph 2(a) is amended by inserting the following after the second sentence:

“Commander includes a commander of a joint command.”

(d) Paragraph 2(a) is amended by inserting the words “of a commander” in the third sentence after the words “the authority.”

Sec. 5. These amendments shall take effect 30 days from the date of this order.

(a) Nothing in these amendments shall be construed to make punishable any act done or omitted prior to the effective date of this order that was not punishable when done or omitted.

(b) Nothing in these amendments shall be construed to invalidate any nonjudicial punishment proceeding, restraint, investigation, referral of charges, trial in which arraignment occurred, or other action begun prior to the effective date of this order, and any such nonjudicial punishment proceeding, restraint, investigation, referral of charges, trial, or other action may proceed in the same manner and with the same effect as if these amendments had not been prescribed.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

October 14, 2005.

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Changes to the Discussion accompanying the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States

- (a) The Discussion section of Part I (Preamble) is amended by replacing the word “Transportation” both times it appears with the words “Homeland Security”.
- (b) The Discussion section following R.C.M. 103(19), Definition for 10 U.S.C. 801(1), is amended by replacing the words “the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation.” with the following: “an official designated to serve as Judge Advocate General of the Coast Guard by the Secretary of Homeland Security. [NOTE: The Secretary of Homeland Security has designated the Chief Counsel, U.S. Coast Guard, to serve as the Judge Advocate General of the Coast Guard.]”
- (c) The Discussion following R.C.M. 201(e)(7)(B) is amended by adding the following sentence to the beginning of the Discussion: “As to the authority to convene courts-martial, *see* R.C.M. 504.”
- (d) The Discussion accompanying R.C.M. 307(c)(4) is amended by striking the first sentence.
- (e) The Discussion accompanying R.C.M. 601(e) is amended by replacing the sixth paragraph with the following:

“The convening authority shall indicate that the case is to be tried as a capital case by including a special instruction in the referral block of the charge sheet. Failure to include this special instruction at the time of the referral shall not bar the convening authority from later adding the required special instruction, provided that the convening authority has otherwise complied with the applicable notice requirements. If the accused demonstrates specific prejudice from such failure to include the special instruction, a continuance or a recess is an adequate remedy.”
- (f) The Discussion following R.C.M. 907(b)(2)(B) is amended by inserting, in the first sentence, the word “either:” before the words “no limitation”; by inserting the words “; or child

Changes to Appendix 21, Analysis of Rules for Courts-Martial

(a) Appendix 21, Introduction, paragraph b (Supplementary Materials), is amended by replacing the word “Transportation” with the words “Homeland Security”.

(b) The Analysis accompanying R.C.M. 103(2) is amended by inserting the following prior to the discussion of R.C.M. 103(3):

“2005 Amendment: The definition was amended to provide consistently with the contemporaneous amendment to R.C.M. 201(f)(1)(A)(iii)(b), which altered the default referral position for capital cases.”

(c) The Analysis accompanying R.C.M. 201 is amended by inserting the following paragraph at the end thereof:

“2005 Amendment: Subsections (e)(2)(B) and (C) were revised to clarify that the reciprocal jurisdiction authority of joint commanders designated in either subsections (A), (B), or (C), is limited. This limitation is intended to preclude a joint commander from convening courts upon members who are not assigned or attached to a joint command.”

(d) The Analysis accompanying R.C.M. 201(e)(3) is amended by inserting the following paragraph at the end thereof:

“2005 Amendment: This rule clarifies that when a service member is tried by a court-martial convened by a combatant or joint commander, the implementing regulations and procedures of the service to which the accused is a member shall apply.”

(e) The Analysis accompanying R.C.M. 201(e)(4) is amended by inserting the following paragraph:

“2005 Amendment: Subsection (e)(4) was amended to clarify that members and counsel from different services may be detailed to a court-martial convened by a combatant or joint commander.”

(f) The Analysis accompanying R.C.M. 201(f) is amended by inserting the following

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the government in order to refer a court-martial as capital. It also provides a default construct that is applicable to the vast majority of actual capital eligible cases.”

(g) The Analysis accompanying R.C.M. 307(c)(4) is amended by inserting the following prior to the discussion of subsection (c)(5):

“2005 Amendment: The first sentence of the non-binding discussion was moved to subsection (4) to reflect the decision of *United States v. Quiroz*, which identifies the prohibition against the unreasonable multiplication of charges as a “a long-standing principle” of military law. See *United States v. Quiroz*, 55 M.J. 334, 337 (C.A.A.F. 2001).”

(h) The Analysis accompanying R.C.M. 503(b)(3) is amended by inserting the following paragraph:

“2005 Amendment: Subsection (b)(3) was amended to clarify that a military judge from any service may be detailed to a court-martial convened by a combatant or joint commander.”

(i) The Analysis accompanying R.C.M. 503(c)(3) is amended by inserting the following:

“2005 Amendment: Subsection (c)(3) was amended to clarify that counsel from any service may be detailed to a court-martial convened by a combatant or joint commander.”

(j) The Analysis accompanying R.C.M. 504(b)(2)(B) is amended by inserting the following paragraph:

“2005 Amendment: Subsection (b)(2)(B) was amended to clarify those authorized to determine when a unit is “separate or detached.””

(k) The Analysis accompanying R.C.M. 601(e) is amended by inserting the following paragraph:

“2005 Amendment: The Discussion section was amended to reflect the rule changes that require the convening authority to affirmatively refer a capital punishment eligible offense for trial as a capital case.”

(l) The Analysis accompanying R.C.M. 907(b)(2) is amended by inserting the following

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abuse cases in which the five-year statute of limitations was expired at the time the amendment to Article 43, UCMJ, became effective. *See generally Stogner v. California*, 539 U.S. 607, 609 (2003). All child abuse offenses committed prior to that date would be subject to the previous five-year statute of limitations that would expire on the day prior to the effective date of the amendment - November 24, 2003. The referenced case permits unexpired periods to be extended by the new statute, but does not allow the statute to renew an expired period.”

(m) The Analysis accompanying R.C.M. 912(f)(4) is amended by inserting the following paragraph:

“2005 Amendment: This rule change is intended to conform military practice to federal practice and limit appellate litigation when the challenged panel member could have been peremptorily challenged or actually did not participate in the trial due to a peremptory challenge by either party. This amendment is consistent with the President’s lawful authority to promulgate a rule that would result in placing before the accused the hard choice faced by defendants in federal district courts – to let the challenged juror sit on the case and challenge the ruling on appeal or to use a peremptory challenge to remove the juror and ensure an impartial jury. *See United States v. Miles*, 58 M.J. 192 (C.A.A.F. 2003); *United States v. Wiesen*, 56 M.J. 172 (C.A.A.F. 2001), *petition for reconsideration denied*, 57 M.J. 48 (C.A.A.F. 2002); *United States v. Armstrong*, 54 M.J. 51 (C.A.A.F. 2000).”

(n) The Analysis accompanying R.C.M. 1003(b)(2) is amended by inserting the following paragraph:

“2005 Amendment: Hardship Duty Pay (HDP) superceded Foreign Duty Pay (FDP) on 3 February 1999. HDP is payable to members entitled to basic pay. The Secretary of Defense has established that HDP will be paid to members (a) for performing specific missions, or (b) when assigned to designated areas.”

(o) The Analysis accompanying R.C.M. 1004(b) is amended by replacing the first

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(p) The following Analysis of new R.C.M. 1103A is inserted following the Analysis of R.C.M. 1103:

“Rule 1103A.

2005 Amendment: The 1998 Amendments to the Manual for Courts-Martial introduced the requirement to seal M.R.E. 412 (rape shield) motions, related papers, and the records of the hearings, to “fully protect an alleged victim of [sexual assault] against invasion of privacy and potential embarrassment.” MCM Appendix 22, p. 36. As current Rule 412(c)(2) reads, it is unclear whether appellate courts are bound by orders sealing Rule 412 information issued by the military judge.

The effect and scope of a military judge’s order to seal exhibits, proceedings, or materials is similarly unclear. Certain aspects of the military justice system, particularly during appellate review, seemingly mandate access to sealed materials. For example, appellate defense counsel have a need to examine an entire record of trial to advocate thoroughly and knowingly on behalf of a client. Yet there is some uncertainty about appellate defense counsel’s authority to examine sealed materials in the absence of a court order. This authority applies to both military and civilian appellate defense counsel.

The rule is designed to respect the privacy and other interests that justified sealing the material in the first place, while at the same time recognizing the need for certain military justice functionaries to review that same information. The rule favors an approach relying on the integrity and professional responsibility of those functionaries, and assumes that they can review sealed materials and at the same time protect the interests that justified sealing the material in the first place. Should disclosure become necessary, then the party seeking disclosure is directed to an appropriate judicial or quasi-judicial official or tribunal to obtain a disclosure order.”

(r) The Analysis accompanying R.C.M. 1301(a) is amended by inserting the following paragraph:

Changes to Appendix 22, Analysis of The Military Rules of Evidence

(a) The Introduction to Appendix 22 is amended by inserting the following at the end of the first sentence:

“(the Department under which the Coast Guard was operating at that time).”

(b) The Introduction to Appendix 22 is amended by replacing the word “Transportation” in the second paragraph with the words “Homeland Security.”

(c) The Analysis to M.R.E. 317(b) is amended by replacing the word “Transportation” with the words “Homeland Security.”

(d) The Analysis to M.R.E. 801(d)(1)(B) is amended to read as follows:

“Rule 801(d)(1)(B) makes admissible on the merits a statement consistent with the in-court testimony of the witness and “offered to rebut an express or implied charge against the declarant of recent fabrication or improper influence or motive.” Unlike Rule 801(d)(1)(A), which addresses prior inconsistent statements given under oath, the earlier consistent statement need not have been made under oath or at any type of proceeding.

Rule 801(d)(1)(B) provides in pertinent part that a statement is not hearsay if the declarant testifies at the trial or hearing and is subject to cross-examination concerning the statement, and the statement is consistent with the declarant’s testimony and is offered to rebut an express or implied charge against the declarant of recent fabrication or improper influence or motive. The court has interpreted the rule to require that a prior statement, admitted as substantive evidence, precede any motive to fabricate or improper influence that it is offered to rebut. *United States v. Allison*, 49 M.J. 54, 57 (C.A.A.F. 1998). Where multiple motives to fabricate or multiple improper influences are asserted, the statement need not precede all such motives or inferences, but only the one it is offered to rebut. *United States v. Faison*, 49 M.J. 59, 63 (C.A.A.F. 1998). This interpretation of the rule is consistent with the Supreme Court’s decision in *Tome v. United States*, 513 U.S. 150, 159 (1995).”

The Rule strikes a balance between the general policy behind the Rules of Evidence of permitting admission of probative and reliable evidence and the congressional intent "that the residual hearsay exceptions will be used very rarely, and only in exceptional circumstances." S. Rep. No. 93-1277, *reprinted in* 1974 U.S.C.C.A.N. 7051, 7066. MRE 807 represents the acceptance of the so-called "catch-all" or "residual" exception to the hearsay rule. Because of the constitutional concerns associated with hearsay statements, the courts have created specific foundational requirements in order for residual hearsay to be admitted. *See United States v. Haner*, 49 M.J. 72, 77-78 (C.A.A.F. 1998). These requirements are: necessity, materiality, reliability, and notice.

The necessity prong "'essentially creates a 'best evidence' requirement.'" *United States v. Kelley*, 45 M.J. 275, 280 (C.A.A.F. 1996) (quoting *Larez v. City of Los Angeles*, 946 F.2d 630, 644 (9th Cir. 1991)). Coupled with the rule's materiality requirement, necessity represents an important fact that is more than marginal or inconsequential and is in furtherance of the interests of justice and the general purposes of the rules of evidence.

There are two alternative tests in order to fulfill the reliability condition. If the residual hearsay is a "non-testimonial statement," the proponent of the statement must demonstrate that the statement has particularized guarantees of trustworthiness as shown from the totality of the circumstances. *Idaho v. Wright*, 497 U.S. 805 (1990). The factors surrounding the taking of the statement and corroboration by other evidence should be examined to test the statement for trustworthiness. The Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces has held that the Supreme Court's prohibition against bolstering the indicia of reliability under a Sixth Amendment analysis does not apply to a residual hearsay analysis. Therefore, in addition to evidence of the circumstances surrounding the taking of the statement, extrinsic evidence can be considered. *United States v. McGrath*, 39 M.J. 158, 167 (C.M.A. 1994)." However, if the residual hearsay is a "testimonial statement," e.g. "affidavits, custodial examinations, prior testimony that the [accused] was

Changes to Appendix 23, Analysis of Punitive Articles

(a) Paragraph 14. The Analysis accompanying Punitive Article 90 is amended by inserting the following new subparagraph c(2)(a)(ii) and redesignating existing subparagraphs (a)(ii) through (iv) as (a)(iii) through (v):

“(ii) *2005 Amendment:* The Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces held that the lawfulness of an order is a question of law to be determined by the military judge, not the trier of fact. *See United States v. New*, 55 M.J. 95, 100-01 (C.A.A.F. 2001).”

(b) Paragraph 35. The Analysis accompanying Punitive Article 111 is amended by inserting the following new paragraph at the end of paragraph a:

“Additionally, this change defines the offense in terms of what alcohol concentration level is prohibited by operation of State law or as otherwise provided. Also, the text reflects an amendment to section 911 of title 10, United States Code, in section 552 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 to restore the blood alcohol concentration limit that defines the offense of drunken operation of a vehicle, aircraft, or vessel in the United States to the limit that existed before the passage of section 581 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002. Before passage of that Act, an alcohol concentration level in the person’s blood or breath of 0.10 grams “or more” of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood (or 210 liters of breath) was a punishable offense. By relying on the term “blood alcohol content limit,” as defined to be the maximum permissible concentration to operate a vehicle, aircraft, or vessel, section 581 resulted in eliminating the level of 0.10 grams as a prohibited level of alcohol concentration and raised the definition of the offense to some level in excess of 0.10 grams.”

(c) Analysis for paragraph 97 is amended by adding the following:

“*2005 Amendment:* b. Elements. Subparagraph (2) defines the elements of the offense of patronizing a prostitute. Old subparagraphs (2) and (3) are now (3) and (4) respectively.”

(d) Paragraph 109. The Analysis accompanying Punitive Article 134, subparagraph c, is

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used in this amendment are based on the following U.S. Code provisions: 40 U.S.C. § 2302 (weapons of mass destruction); 22 U.S.C. § 6701 (chemical weapons); 50 U.S.C. § 1520a (biological agents); and 49 U.S.C. § 5301 (hazardous material).”

(e) Paragraph 109. The Analysis accompanying Punitive Article 134, subparagraph e, is amended by inserting the following at the end thereof:

“*2005 Amendment:* This amendment increases the maximum punishment currently permitted under paragraph 109 from five years to ten years. Ten years is the maximum period of confinement permitted under 18 U.S.C. § 844(e), the U.S. Code section upon which the original paragraph 109 is based.”

Changes to Appendix 24, Analysis of Nonjudicial Punishment Procedure

(a) The Analysis section of Part V, Nonjudicial Punishment Procedure, paragraph 1(h), is amended by renaming it paragraph 1(i) and inserting the following as paragraph 1(h):

“2005 Amendment: Subsection (h) is new. This subsection was added to clarify that nonjudicial punishment proceedings conducted in a combatant or joint command are to be conducted in accordance with the implementing regulations and procedures of the service of which the accused is a member.”

(b) The Analysis accompanying Part V, Nonjudicial Punishment Procedure, paragraph 2, is amended by inserting the following paragraph:

“2005 Amendment: Subsection (2) was amended to clarify the authority of the commander of a joint command to impose nonjudicial punishment upon service members of the joint command.”

(c) The Analysis accompanying Part V, Nonjudicial Punishment Procedures, paragraph 7(e), is amended by replacing the word “Transportation” with the words “Homeland Security.”

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Changes to Other Appendices Accompanying the Manual for Courts-Martial

(a) Appendix 3.1, "Memorandum of Understanding Between the Departments of Justice and Transportation (Coast Guard) Relating to the Investigations and Prosecution of Crimes Over Which the Two Departments Have Concurrent Jurisdiction," is deleted.

(b) Appendix 12, "Maximum Punishment Chart" is amended as follows:

- (1) Substituting "Prostitution and patronizing a prostitute" for "Prostitution."; and
- (2) Substitute "Threat or hoax designed or intended to cause panic or public fear" for "Threat, bomb, or hoax," and substitute "10 yrs" for "5 yrs" in the Confinement column.

Executive Order 13388 of October 25, 2005

Further Strengthening the Sharing of Terrorism Information To Protect Americans

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 1016 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458), and in order to further strengthen the effective conduct of United States counterterrorism activities and protect the territory, people, and interests of the United States of America, including against terrorist attacks, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Policy.* To the maximum extent consistent with applicable law, agencies shall, in the design and use of information systems and in the dissemination of information among agencies:

(a) give the highest priority to (i) the detection, prevention, disruption, preemption, and mitigation of the effects of terrorist activities against the territory, people, and interests of the United States of America; (ii) the interchange of terrorism information among agencies; (iii) the interchange of terrorism information between agencies and appropriate authorities of State, local, and tribal governments, and between agencies and appropriate private sector entities; and (iv) the protection of the ability of agencies to acquire additional such information; and

(b) protect the freedom, information privacy, and other legal rights of Americans in the conduct of activities implementing subsection (a).

Sec. 2. *Duties of Heads of Agencies Possessing or Acquiring Terrorism Information.* To implement the policy set forth in section 1 of this order, the head of each agency that possesses or acquires terrorism information:

(a) shall promptly give access to the terrorism information to the head of each other agency that has counterterrorism functions, and provide the terrorism information to each such agency, unless otherwise directed by the President, and consistent with (i) the statutory responsibilities of the agencies providing and receiving the information; (ii) any guidance issued by the Attorney General to fulfill the policy set forth in subsection 1(b) of this order; and (iii) other applicable law, including sections 102A(g) and (i) of the National Security Act of 1947, section 1016 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (including any policies, procedures, guidelines, rules, and standards issued pursuant thereto), sections 202 and 892 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Executive Order 12958 of April 17, 1995, as amended, and Executive Order 13311 of July 29, 2003; and

(b) shall cooperate in and facilitate production of reports based on terrorism information with contents and formats that permit dissemination that maximizes the utility of the information in protecting the territory, people, and interests of the United States.

Sec. 3. *Preparing Terrorism Information for Maximum Distribution.* To assist in expeditious and effective implementation by agencies of the policy set forth in section 1 of this order, the common standards for the sharing of terrorism information established pursuant to section 3 of Executive Order 13356 of August 27, 2004, shall be used, as appropriate, in carrying

out section 1016 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.

Sec. 4. *Requirements for Collection of Terrorism Information Inside the United States.* To assist in expeditious and effective implementation by agencies of the policy set forth in section 1 of this order, the recommendations regarding the establishment of executive branch-wide collection and sharing requirements, procedures, and guidelines for terrorism information collected within the United States made pursuant to section 4 of Executive Order 13356 shall be used, as appropriate, in carrying out section 1016 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.

Sec. 5. *Establishment and Functions of Information Sharing Council.* (a) Consistent with section 1016(g) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, there is hereby established an Information Sharing Council (Council), chaired by the Program Manager to whom section 1016 of such Act refers, and composed exclusively of designees of: the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, Defense, Commerce, Energy, and Homeland Security; the Attorney General; the Director of National Intelligence; the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Director of the National Counterterrorism Center; and such other heads of departments or agencies as the Director of National Intelligence may designate.

(b) The mission of the Council is to (i) provide advice and information concerning the establishment of an interoperable terrorism information sharing environment to facilitate automated sharing of terrorism information among appropriate agencies to implement the policy set forth in section 1 of this order; and (ii) perform the duties set forth in section 1016(g) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.

(c) To assist in expeditious and effective implementation by agencies of the policy set forth in section 1 of this order, the plan for establishment of a proposed interoperable terrorism information sharing environment reported under section 5(c) of Executive Order 13356 shall be used, as appropriate, in carrying out section 1016 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.

Sec. 6. *Definitions.* As used in this order:

(a) the term “agency” has the meaning set forth for the term “executive agency” in section 105 of title 5, United States Code, together with the Department of Homeland Security, but includes the Postal Rate Commission and the United States Postal Service and excludes the Government Accountability Office; and

(b) the term “terrorism information” has the meaning set forth for such term in section 1016(a)(4) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.

Sec. 7. *General Provisions.* (a) This order:

(i) shall be implemented in a manner consistent with applicable law, including Federal law protecting the information privacy and other legal rights of Americans, and subject to the availability of appropriations;

(ii) shall be implemented in a manner consistent with the authority of the principal officers of agencies as heads of their respective agencies, including under section 199 of the Revised Statutes (22 U.S.C. 2651),

section 201 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7131), section 103 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–3), section 102(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 112(a)), and sections 301 of title 5, 113(b) and 162(b) of title 10, 1501 of title 15, 503 of title 28, and 301(b) of title 31, United States Code;

(iii) shall be implemented consistent with the Presidential Memorandum of June 2, 2005, on “Strengthening Information Sharing, Access, and Integration—Organizational, Management, and Policy Development Structures for Creating the Terrorism Information Sharing Environment;”

(iv) shall not be construed to impair or otherwise affect the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budget, administrative, and legislative proposals; and

(v) shall be implemented in a manner consistent with section 102A of the National Security Act of 1947.

(b) This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the Federal Government and is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by a party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

Sec. 8. *Amendments and Revocation.* (a) Executive Order 13311 of July 29, 2003, is amended:

(i) by striking “Director of Central Intelligence” each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof in each such place “Director of National Intelligence”; and

(ii) by striking “103(c)(7)” and inserting in lieu thereof “102A(i)(1)”.

(b) Executive Order 13356 of August 27, 2004, is hereby revoked.

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 1016 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458), and in order to further strengthen the effective conduct of United States counterterrorism activities and protect the territory, people, and interests of the United States of America, including against terrorist attacks, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Policy.* To the maximum extent consistent with applicable law, agencies shall, in the design and use of information systems and in the dissemination of information among agencies:

(a) give the highest priority to (i) the detection, prevention, disruption, preemption, and mitigation of the effects of terrorist activities against the territory, people, and interests of the United States of America; (ii) the interchange of terrorism information among agencies; (iii) the interchange of terrorism information between agencies and appropriate authorities of State, local, and tribal governments, and between agencies and appropriate private sector entities; and (iv) the protection of the ability of agencies to acquire additional such information; and

(b) protect the freedom, information privacy, and other legal rights of Americans in the conduct of activities implementing subsection (a).

Sec. 2. *Duties of Heads of Agencies Possessing or Acquiring Terrorism Information.* To implement the policy set forth in section 1 of this order, the head of each agency that possesses or acquires terrorism information:

(a) shall promptly give access to the terrorism information to the head of each other agency that has counterterrorism functions, and provide the terrorism information to each such agency, unless otherwise directed by the President, and consistent with (i) the statutory responsibilities of the agencies providing and receiving the information; (ii) any guidance issued by the Attorney General to fulfill the policy set forth in subsection 1(b) of this order; and (iii) other applicable law, including sections 102A(g) and (i) of the National Security Act of 1947, section 1016 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (including any policies, procedures, guidelines, rules, and standards issued pursuant thereto), sections 202 and 892 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Executive Order 12958 of April 17, 1995, as amended, and Executive Order 13311 of July 29, 2003; and

(b) shall cooperate in and facilitate production of reports based on terrorism information with contents and formats that permit dissemination that maximizes the utility of the information in protecting the territory, people, and interests of the United States.

Sec. 3. *Preparing Terrorism Information for Maximum Distribution.* To assist in expeditious and effective implementation by agencies of the policy set forth in section 1 of this order, the common standards for the sharing of terrorism information established pursuant to section 3 of Executive Order 13356 of August 27, 2004, shall be used, as appropriate, in carrying out section 1016 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.

Sec. 4. *Requirements for Collection of Terrorism Information Inside the United States.* To assist in expeditious and effective implementation by agencies of the policy set forth in section 1 of this order, the recommendations regarding the establishment of executive branch-wide collection and sharing requirements, procedures, and guidelines for terrorism information collected within the United States made pursuant to section 4 of Executive Order 13356 shall be used, as appropriate, in carrying out section 1016 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.

Sec. 5. *Establishment and Functions of Information Sharing Council.* (a) Consistent with section 1016(g) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, there is hereby established an Information Sharing Council (Council), chaired by the Program Manager to whom section 1016 of such Act refers, and composed exclusively of designees of: the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, Defense, Commerce, Energy, and Homeland Security; the Attorney General; the Director of National Intelligence; the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Director of the National Counterterrorism Center; and such other heads of departments or agencies as the Director of National Intelligence may designate.

(b) The mission of the Council is to (i) provide advice and information concerning the establishment of an interoperable terrorism information sharing environment to facilitate automated sharing of terrorism information among appropriate agencies to implement the policy set forth in section 1 of this order; and (ii) perform the duties set forth in section 1016(g) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.

(c) To assist in expeditious and effective implementation by agencies of the policy set forth in section 1 of this order, the plan for establishment

of a proposed interoperable terrorism information sharing environment reported under section 5(c) of Executive Order 13356 shall be used, as appropriate, in carrying out section 1016 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.

Sec. 6. Definitions. As used in this order:

(a) the term “agency” has the meaning set forth for the term “executive agency” in section 105 of title 5, United States Code, together with the Department of Homeland Security, but includes the Postal Rate Commission and the United States Postal Service and excludes the Government Accountability Office; and

(b) the term “terrorism information” has the meaning set forth for such term in section 1016(a)(4) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.

Sec. 7. General Provisions. (a) This order:

(i) shall be implemented in a manner consistent with applicable law, including Federal law protecting the information privacy and other legal rights of Americans, and subject to the availability of appropriations;

(ii) shall be implemented in a manner consistent with the authority of the principal officers of agencies as heads of their respective agencies, including under section 199 of the Revised Statutes (22 U.S.C. 2651), section 201 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7131), section 103 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–3), section 102(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 112(a)), and sections 301 of title 5, 113(b) and 162(b) of title 10, 1501 of title 15, 503 of title 28, and 301(b) of title 31, United States Code;

(iii) shall be implemented consistent with the Presidential Memorandum of June 2, 2005, on “Strengthening Information Sharing, Access, and Integration—Organizational, Management, and Policy Development Structures for Creating the Terrorism Information Sharing Environment;”

(iv) shall not be construed to impair or otherwise affect the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budget, administrative, and legislative proposals; and

(v) shall be implemented in a manner consistent with section 102A of the National Security Act of 1947.

(b) This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the Federal Government and is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by a party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

Sec. 8. Amendments and Revocation. (a) Executive Order 13311 of July 29, 2003, is amended:

(i) by striking “Director of Central Intelligence” each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof in each such place “Director of National Intelligence”; and

(ii) by striking “103(c)(7)” and inserting in lieu thereof “102A(i)(1)”.

(b) Executive Order 13356 of August 27, 2004, is hereby revoked.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
October 25, 2005.

Executive Order 13389 of November 1, 2005

Creation of the Gulf Coast Recovery and Rebuilding Council

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5121–5206) (the “Stafford Act”), and in order to further strengthen Federal support for the recovery and rebuilding of the Gulf Coast region affected by Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. It is the policy of the United States to provide effective, integrated, and fiscally responsible support from across the Federal Government to support State, local, and tribal governments, the private sector, and faith-based and other community humanitarian relief organizations in the recovery and rebuilding of the Gulf Coast region affected by Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita.

Sec. 2. Establishment. (a) There is established, within the Executive Office of the President, the Gulf Coast Recovery and Rebuilding Council (the “Council”). The Assistant to the President for Economic Policy shall serve as the Chairman of the Council (the “Chairman”). The Council shall consist exclusively of the following members or full-time Federal officers or employees designated by them, respectively:

- (i) Secretary of the Treasury;
- (ii) Secretary of Defense;
- (iii) Attorney General;
- (iv) Secretary of the Interior;
- (v) Secretary of Agriculture;
- (vi) Secretary of Commerce;
- (vii) Secretary of Labor;
- (viii) Secretary of Health and Human Services;
- (ix) Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;
- (x) Secretary of Transportation;
- (xi) Secretary of Energy;
- (xii) Secretary of Education;
- (xiii) Secretary of Veterans Affairs;
- (xiv) Secretary of Homeland Security;
- (xv) Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

- (xvi) Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers;
- (xvii) Administrator of the Small Business Administration;
- (xviii) Director of the Office of Management and Budget;
- (xix) Coordinator of Federal Support for the Recovery and Rebuilding of the Gulf Coast Region;
- (xx) Assistant to the President for Economic Policy;
- (xxi) Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy;
- (xxii) Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism; and
- (xxiii) Such other officers and employees of the executive branch as the Chairman may from time to time designate.

(b) The Chairman, in consultation with the Coordinator, shall convene and preside over meetings of the Council, determine its agenda, direct its work, and, as appropriate to particular subject matters, establish and direct subgroups of the Council, which shall consist of Council members or their designees under subsection 2(a) of this order, and including those officers and employees of the executive branch as designated by the Chairman.

Sec. 3. *Functions of Council.* The Council shall:

- (a) at the request of the Chairman, the Coordinator of Federal Support for the Recovery and Rebuilding of the Gulf Coast Region, or any agency head who is a member of the Council (subject to the approval of the Chairman), promptly review and provide advice and guidance, for the purpose of furthering the policy set forth in section 1 of this order, regarding any issue relating to the implementation of that policy;
- (b) make recommendations to the President, as appropriate, regarding any issue considered by the Council pursuant to section 3(a) of this order; and
- (c) give no vote or veto over the activities or advice of the Council to any individual to whom subsection (b) of this section refers.

Sec. 4. *General.* (a) To the extent permitted by law:

- (i) agencies shall assist and provide information to the Council for the performance of its functions under this order; and
 - (ii) the Director of the Office of Administration shall provide or arrange for the provision of administrative support to the Council.
- (b) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budget, administrative, or legislative proposals.
- (c) This order shall be implemented in a manner consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.
- (d) This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by a party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 5. *Termination.* The Council shall terminate 3 years from the date of this order, unless extended by the President.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
November 1, 2005.

Executive Order 13390 of November 1, 2005

Establishment of a Coordinator of Federal Support for the Recovery and Rebuilding of the Gulf Coast Region

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 *et seq.*) and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5121–5206) (the “Stafford Act”), and to further strengthen Federal support for the recovery and rebuilding of the Gulf Coast region affected by Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Policy.* It is the policy of the United States to provide effective, integrated, and fiscally responsible support from across the Federal Government to support State, local, and tribal governments, the private sector, and faith-based and other community humanitarian relief organizations in the recovery and rebuilding of the Gulf Coast region affected by Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita (the “Federal Response”).

Sec. 2. *Establishment of Coordinator.* The Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary) shall establish in the Department of Homeland Security the position of Coordinator of Federal Support for the Recovery and Rebuilding of the Gulf Coast Region (Coordinator). The Coordinator shall be selected by the President and shall be appointed by and report directly to the Secretary. The Secretary shall make available to the Coordinator such personnel, funds, and other resources as may be appropriate to enable the Coordinator to carry out the Coordinator’s mission.

Sec. 3. *Mission and Functions of Coordinator.* (a) The Coordinator’s mission shall be to work with executive departments and agencies to ensure the proper implementation of the policy set forth in section 1 of this order by coordinating the Federal Response. The Coordinator shall be the principal point of contact for the President and his senior advisors with respect to the Federal Response.

(b) Working with the input of all appropriate heads of executive departments and agencies, the Coordinator shall lead the process to develop the principles governing and define the goals of the Federal Response. The Coordinator shall communicate those principles and goals to all Federal officials involved in the Federal Response.

(c) Working with the input of all appropriate heads of executive departments and agencies, the Coordinator shall lead the development and monitor the implementation of the specific policies and programs that constitute the Federal Response, and ensure that those policies and programs are consistent with the principles and goals of the Federal Response.

(d) The Coordinator shall serve as the primary point of contact within the executive branch with the Congress, State and local governments, the private sector, and community leaders regarding the Federal Response. Working with the input of all appropriate heads of executive departments and agencies, the Coordinator shall be responsible for managing information flow, requests for actions, and discussions regarding the Federal Response with the Congress, State and local governments, the private sector, and community leaders.

Sec. 4. *Duties of Heads of Departments and Agencies.* Heads of executive departments and agencies shall respond promptly to any request by the Coordinator, and shall, consistent with applicable law, provide such information as the Coordinator deems necessary to carry out the Coordinator's mission, and shall otherwise cooperate with the Coordinator to the greatest extent practicable to facilitate the performance of the Coordinator's mission.

Sec. 5. *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

- (i) authority granted by law to an agency or the head thereof;
- (ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budget, administrative, or legislative proposals; or
- (iii) the chain of command over the Armed Forces provided in section 162(b) of title 10, United States Code.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law, subject to the availability of appropriations, and shall terminate 3 years from the date of this order.

(c) As used in this order, the term "agency" has the meaning set forth for the term "executive agency" in section 105 of title 5, United States Code, excluding the Government Accountability Office.

(d) This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by a party against the United States, its departments, agencies, entities, officers, employees or agents, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
November 1, 2005.

Executive Order 13391 of November 22, 2005

Blocking Property of Additional 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, and in order to take additional steps with respect to the continued actions and policies of certain persons who undermine Zimbabwe's

democratic processes and with respect to the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order 13288 of March 6, 2003,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, hereby order:

Section 1. The Annex to Executive Order 13288 of March 6, 2003, is replaced and superseded in its entirety by the Annex to this order.

Sec. 2. Section 6 of Executive Order 13288 is renumbered as section 8. Sections 1 through 5 of Executive Order 13288 are replaced with new sections 1 through 7 as follows:

“**Section 1.** (a) Except to the extent provided in section 203(b)(1), (3), and (4) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(1), (3), and (4)), 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:

(i) the persons 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 have engaged in actions or policies to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions;

(B) to have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, such actions or policies or any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order;

(C) to be or have been an immediate family member of any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order; or

(D) to be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order.

(b) I hereby determine that the making of donations of the type of articles specified in section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) by, to, or for the benefit of any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section would seriously impair my ability to deal with the national emergency declared in this order, and I hereby prohibit such donations as provided by paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) The prohibitions in paragraph (a) of this section include but are not limited to (i) the making of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services by, to, or for the benefit of any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order, and (ii) the receipt of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services from any such person.

Sec. 2. (a) 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.

(b) Any conspiracy formed to violate any of 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. For those persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order who might have a constitutional presence in the United States, I find that, because of the ability to transfer funds or other assets instantaneously, prior notice to such persons of measures to be taken pursuant to this order would render these measures ineffectual. I therefore determine that, for these measures to be effective in addressing the national emergency declared in this order, there need be no prior notice of a listing or determination made pursuant to section 1(a) of this order.

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 the President 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, consistent with applicable law. 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 and, where appropriate, to advise the Secretary of the Treasury in a timely manner of the measures taken.

Sec. 6. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to determine, subsequent to the issuance of this order, that circumstances no longer warrant the inclusion of a person in the Annex to this order and that the property and interests in property of that person are therefore no longer blocked pursuant to section 1(a) of this order.

Sec. 7. This order is not intended to create, nor does it create, any right, benefit, or privilege, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.”

Sec. 3. This order is not intended to create, nor does it create, any right, benefit, or privilege, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 4. This order shall take effect at 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time, November 23, 2005.

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Sec. 5. This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
November 22, 2005.

ANNEX

Individuals

1. Robert Gabriel MUGABE [President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, born 21 Feb. 1924]
2. Flora BUKA [Minister of State for Special Affairs, Land and Resettlement Program, born 25 Feb. 1968]
3. Abina CHAPFIKA [Spouse of David Chapfika, born 23 Aug. 1961]
4. David CHAPFIKA [Deputy Minister of Finance, born 7 Apr. 1957]
5. George CHARAMBA [Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Information and Publicity, born 4 Apr. 1963]
6. Rudo Grace CHARAMBA [Spouse of George Charamba, born 20 June 1964]
7. Fortune Zefanaya CHARUMBIRA [Member of Parliament & Central Committee Member, born 10 June 1962]
8. Tinaye Elisha Nzirasha CHIGUDU [Manicaland Provincial Governor, born 13 Aug. 1942]
9. Aeneas Soko CHIGWEDERE [Minister of Education, Sports and Culture, born 25 Nov. 1939]
10. Phineas CHIHOTA [Deputy Minister of Industry and International Trade, born 23 Nov. 1950]
11. Augustine CHIHURI [Police Commissioner, born 10 Mar. 1953]
12. Enos CHIKOWORE [Former Central Committee Member, born 17 July 1942]
13. Chenhamo Chakezha Chen CHIMUTENGWENDE [Minister of State for Public and Interactive Affairs, born 28 Aug. 1943]
14. Gamuchirai CHINAMASA [Child of Patrick Chinamasa, born 11 Nov. 1991]
15. Monica CHINAMASA [Spouse of Patrick Chinamasa, born 1950]
16. Patrick CHINAMASA [Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, born 25 Jan. 1947]
17. Edward CHINDORI-CHININGA [Member of Parliament for Guruve South, born 14 Mar. 1955]
18. Victoria CHITEPO [Politburo, born 27 Mar. 1928]
19. Constantine Gureya CHIWENGA [Lt. Gen., Commander of Zimbabwe Defense Forces, born 25 Aug. 1956]
20. Jocelyn Mauchaza CHIWENGA [Spouse of Constantine Chiwenga, born 19 May 1955]
21. George CHIWESHE [Chairman of Zimbabwe Electoral Commission, born 4 June 1953]
22. Willard CHIWEWE [Masvingo Provincial Governor, born 19 Mar. 1949]
23. Ever CHOMBO [Spouse of Ignatius Chombo, born 20 Sept. 1956]
24. Ignatius Morgan CHOMBO [Minister of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing, born 1 Aug. 1952]
25. Marian CHOMBO [Spouse of Ignatius Chombo, born 11 Aug. 1960]
26. Dumiso DABENGWA [Politburo Committee Member, born 6 Dec. 1939]

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27. Ijeoma DABENGWA [Child of Dumiso Dabengwa, born 27 Oct. 1971]
28. Abigail DAMASANE [Deputy Minister for Women's Affairs, Gender, and Community Development, born 27 May 1952]
29. Theophilus Pharaoh GAMBE [Chairman, Electoral Supervisory Commission, born 20 June 1959]
30. Nicholas Tasunungurwa GOCHÉ [Minister of Public Works, Labor and Social Welfare, born 1 Aug. 1946]
31. Gideon GONO [Governor of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, born 29 Nov. 1959]
32. Hellin Mushanyuri GONO [Spouse of Gideon Gono, born 6 May 1962]
33. Aleck Rugare Ngidi GUMBO [Minister for Economic Development, born 8 Mar. 1940]
34. Richard Chemist HOVE [Politburo Secretary for Economic Affairs, born 23 Sept. 1939]
35. Tichaona Joseph Benjamin JOKONYA [Minister of Information and Publicity, born 27 Dec. 1938]
36. Kumbirai KANGAI [Politburo Deputy Secretary for External Relations, born 17 Feb. 1938]
37. David KARIMANZIRA [Harare Provincial Governor & Politburo Secretary for Finance, born 25 May 1947]
38. Savior KASUKUWERE [Deputy Minister for Youth Development and Employment Creation & Deputy Secretary for Youth Affairs, born 23 Oct. 1970]
39. Ray Joseph KAUKONDE [Mashonaland East Provincial Governor, born 4 Mar. 1963]
40. Andrew LANGA [Deputy Minister of Environment and Tourism, born 13 Jan. 1965]
41. Thenjiwe LESABE [Politburo Committee Member, born 5 Jan. 1933]
42. Jaison Max Kokerai MACHAYA [Member of Parliament for Gokwe Kana, born 13 June 1952]
43. Joseph Mtakwese MADE [Minister of Agriculture, born 21 Nov. 1954]
44. Edna MADZONGWE [Deputy Speaker of Parliament, born 11 July 1945]
45. Shuvai Ben MAHOFA [Member of Parliament for Gutu South, born 4 Apr. 1941]
46. Joshua MALINGA [Deputy Secretary for Disabled and Disadvantaged, born 28 Apr. 1944]
47. Barbara MANDIZHA [Deputy Police Commissioner, born 24 Oct. 1959]
48. Munyaradzi Paul MANGWANA [Minister of State for Anti-Corruption and Anti-Monopolies, born 10 Aug. 1961]
49. Witness MANGWENDE [Former Minister of Transport and Communications, born 15 Aug. 1946]
50. Elliot MANYIKA [Minister Without Portfolio, born 30 July 1955]
51. Kenneth MANYONDA [Central Committee Member, born 10 Aug. 1934]
52. Rueben MARUMAHOKO [Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, born 4 Apr. 1948]
53. Angeline MASUKU [Matebeleland South Provincial Governor & Politburo Secretary for Gender and Culture, born 14 Oct. 1936]
54. Godwin MATANGA [Deputy Police Commissioner, born 5 Feb. 1962]
55. Cain MATHEMA [Bulawayo Provincial Governor, born 28 Jan. 1948]
56. Sithokozile MATHUTHU [Matebeleland North Provincial Governor & Deputy Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare]

57. Innocent Tonderai MATIBIRI [Deputy Police Commissioner, born 9 Oct. 1968]
58. Biggie Joel MATIZA [Deputy Minister of Rural Housing and Social Amenities, born 17 Aug. 1960]
59. Bright MATONGA [Deputy Minister of Information and Publicity, born 1969]
60. Obert MATSHALAGA [Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, born 21 Apr. 1951]
61. Amos Bernard Muvenga MIDZI [Minister for Mines and Mining Development, born 4 July 1952]
62. Emmerson Dambudzo MNANGAGWA [Minister of Rural Housing and Social Amenities, born 15 Sept. 1946]
63. Kembo Campbell Dugishi MOHADI [Minister of Home Affairs, born 15 Nov. 1949]
64. Swithun MOMBESHORA [Former Minister of Higher Education, born 20 Aug. 1945]
65. Jonathan Nathaniel MOYO [Member of Parliament for Tsholotsho & Former Minister of Information and Publicity, born 12 Jan. 1957]
66. Simon Khaya MOYO [Politburo Member, born 1 Oct. 1945]
67. Obert Moses MPOFU [Deputy Secretary for National Security, born 12 Oct. 1951]
68. Joseph MSIKA [First Vice President, born 6 Dec. 1923]
69. Cephas George MSIPA [Midlands Provincial Governor, born 7 July 1931]
70. Sharlottie MSIPA [Spouse of Cephas Msipa, born 6 May 1936]
71. Olivia Nyembezi MUCHENA [Minister of State for Science and Technology Development, born 18 Aug. 1946]
72. Natasha MUCHINGURI [Child of Oppah Muchinguri, born 1994]
73. Oppah Chamu Zvipange MUCHINGURI [Minister of Women's Affairs, Gender and Community Development, born 14 Dec. 1958]
74. Tanya MUCHINGURI [Child of Oppah Muchinguri, born 1989]
75. Isack Stan Goreraivo MUDENGE [Minister of Higher and Tertiary Education, born 17 Dec. 1948]
76. Grace MUGABE [Spouse of Robert Mugabe, born 23 July 1965]
77. Sabina MUGABE [Politburo Senior Committee Member, born 14 Oct. 1934]
78. Edwin MUGUTI [Deputy Minister of Health and Child Welfare, born 2 May 1964]
79. Joyce Teurai Ropa MUJURU [Second Vice President, born 15 Apr. 1955]
80. Solomon Tapfumaneyi Ruzambo MUJURU (a.k.a. Rex NANGO)[Politburo Senior Committee Member, born 1 May 1949]
81. Samuel Simbarashe Simbanenduku MUMBENGEGWI [Non-Constituency Member of Parliament, born 20 July 1945]
82. Herbert Muchemwa MURERWA [Minister of Finance, born 31 July 1941]
83. Ruth Chipso MURERWA [Child of Herbert Murerwa, born 27 July 1947]
84. Christopher Chindoti MUSHOHWE [Minister of Transport and Communications, born 6 Feb. 1954]
85. Didymus Noel Edwin MUTASA [Minister of State for National Security, born 27 July 1935]
86. Munacho Thomas Alvar MUTEZO [Minister of Water Resources and Infrastructural Development, born 14 Feb. 1954]

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87. Ambrose MUTINHIRE [Minister of Youth Development and Employment Creation, born 22 Feb. 1944]
88. Kenneth Keparadza MUTIWEKUZIVA [Deputy Minister for Small and Medium Enterprise Development, born 27 May 1948]
89. Simon Vengesai MUZENDA [Former Vice President, born 28 Oct. 1922]
90. Tsitsi MUZENDA [Politburo Senior Committee Member, born 22 Aug. 1922]
91. Elisha MUZONZINI [Former Director of the Central Intelligence Organization, born 24 June 1957]
92. Abedinico NCUBE [Deputy Minister of Public Service, Labor and Social Welfare, born 13 March 1954]
93. Naison K. NDLOVU [Politburo Secretary for Production and Labor, born 22 Oct. 1930]
94. Richard NDLOVU [Politburo Deputy Commissariat, born 26 June 1942]
95. Rose Jaele NDLOVU [Spouse of Sikhanyiso Ndlovu, born 27 Sept. 1939]
96. Sikhanyiso Duke NDLOVU [Deputy Minister of Higher and Tertiary Education, born 4 May 1937]
97. Sylvester Robert NGUNI [Deputy Minister of Agriculture, born 4 May 1955]
98. Chenayaimoyo Dunstan Francis NHEMA [Minister of Environment and Tourism, born 17 Apr. 1959]
99. Georgina Ngwenya NKOMO [Spouse of John Nkomo, born 4 Aug. 1966]
100. John Landa NKOMO [Speaker of Parliament & ZANU-PF National Chairman, born 22 Aug. 1934]
101. Louise S. NKOMO (a.k.a. Louise Sehulle NHEMA)[Spouse of Francis Nhema, born 25 Aug. 1964]
102. Stephen NKOMO [Former Politburo Senior Committee Member, born 3 Oct. 1926]
103. Michael Rueben NYAMBUYA [Minister of Energy and Power Development, born 23 July 1955]
104. Peter Baka NYONI [Spouse of Sithembiso Nyoni, born 10 Jan. 1950]
105. Sithembiso NYONI [Minister of Small and Medium Enterprises Development, born 20 Sept. 1949]
106. David Pagwese PARIRENYATWA [Minister of Health and Child Welfare, born 2 Aug. 1950]
107. Khantibhal PATEL [Politburo Deputy Secretary for Finance, born 28 Oct. 1928]
108. Selina POTE [Deputy Secretary for Gender and Culture]
109. Tinos RUSERE [Deputy Minister of Mines and Mining Development, born 10 May 1945]
110. Morris SAKABUYA [Deputy Minister of Local Government, Public Works, and Urban Development]
111. Stanley SAKUPWANYA [Deputy Secretary for Disabled and Disadvantaged, born 1945]
112. Tendai SAVANHU [Politburo Deputy Secretary of Transport and Social Welfare, born 21 March 1968]
113. Lovemore SEKERAMAYI [Chief Elections Officer]
114. Sidney Tigere SEKERAMAYI [Minister of Defense, born 30 Mar. 1944]

- 115. Tsitsi Chihuri SEKERAMAYI [Spouse of Sydney Sekeramayi, born 1944]
- 116. Webster Kotiwani SHAMU [Minister of Policy Implementation, born 6 June 1945]
- 117. Nathan Marwirakuwa SHAMUYARIRA [Politburo Secretary for Information and Publicity, born 29 Sept. 1928]
- 118. Perence SHIRI [Zimbabwean Air Marshal (Air Force), born 11 Jan. 1955]
- 119. Isaiah Masvayamwanda SHUMBA [Deputy Minister for Education, Sports and Culture, born 3 Jan. 1949]
- 120. Levy SIBANDA [Deputy Police Commissioner]
- 121. Absolom SIKOSANA [Politburo Secretary for Youth Affairs]
- 122. Solomon TAWENGWA [Former Executive Mayor of Harare, born 15 June 1940]
- 123. Josiah TUNGAMIRAI [Former Minister of State for Indigenization and Empowerment, born 8 Oct. 1948]
- 124. Charles Manhamu UTETE [Former Cabinet Secretary, born 30 Oct. 1938]
- 125. Beauty Lily ZHUWAO [Spouse of Patrick Zhuwao, born 10 Jan. 1965]
- 126. Patrick ZHUWAO [Deputy Minister of Science and Technology, born 23 May 1967]
- 127. Paradzai ZIMONDI [Zimbabwe Prisons Chief, born Mar. 1947]
- 128. Vitalis ZVINAVASHE [Politburo Member & Retired Commander of Zimbabwe Defense Forces, born 27 Sept. 1943]

Entities

- 1. Allan Grange Farm [Chegutu, Zimbabwe]
- 2. Auchenburg Farm [Nyamandlovu, Zimbabwe]
- 3. Bamboo Creek Fram [Shamva, Zimbabwe]
- 4. Bourne Farm [Chegutu, Zimbabwe]
- 5. Calgary Farm [Mazowe, Zimbabwe]
- 6. Cold Comfort Farm Trust Co-Operative [Harare, Zimbabwe]
- 7. Corburn 13 Farm [Chegutu, Zimbabwe]
- 8. Duiker Flats Farm [Zimbabwe]
- 9. Eirin Farm [Marondera, Zimbabwe]
- 10. Eyrie Farm [Mashvingo, Zimbabwe]
- 11. Fountain Farm [Insiza, Zimbabwe]
- 12. Gowrie Farm [Norton, Zimbabwe]
- 13. Harmony Farm [Mazowe, Zimbabwe]
- 14. Little Connemara 1 Farm [Nyanga, Zimbabwe]
- 15. Lochinvar Farm [Mashvingo, Zimbabwe]
- 16. Longwood Farm [Zimbabwe]
- 17. Lot 3A of Dete Valley Farm [Lupane, Zimbabwe]
- 18. Lothain Farm [Gutu, Zimbabwe]
- 19. M & S Syndicate (Pvt) Ltd. [Harare, Zimbabwe]
- 20. Marondera Maple Leaf Farm [Zimbabwe]
- 21. Ndlovu Motorways [Harare, Zimbabwe]
- 22. Oldham Farm [Chegutu, Zimbabwe]
- 23. Patterson Farm [Mazowe, Zimbabwe]
- 24. Pimento Farm [Mashonaland, Zimbabwe]

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25. R/E of Audrey Farm [Zimbabwe]
26. R/E of Mlembwe Farm [Mlembwe, Zimbabwe]
27. Spring SP Farm [Mashvinigo, Zimbabwe]
28. Subdivision 3 of Caledon Farm [Caledon, Zimbabwe]
29. Swift Investments (Pvt) Ltd. [Harare, Zimbabwe]
30. Ulva Farm [Marondera, Zimbabwe]
31. Umguza Block Farm [Umguza, Zimbabwe]
32. Zimbabwe Defence Industries (Pvt) Ltd. [Harare, Zimbabwe]
33. Zvinavashe Investments Ltd. (a.k.a. Lamfontine Farm; a.k.a. Zvinavshe Transport) [Harare, Zimbabwe]

Note: The bracketed identifying information with respect to each individual and entity 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.

Executive Order 13392 of December 14, 2005

Improving Agency Disclosure of Information

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and to ensure appropriate agency disclosure of information, and consistent with the goals of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Policy.*

(a) The effective functioning of our constitutional democracy depends upon the participation in public life of a citizenry that is well informed. For nearly four decades, the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) has provided an important means through which the public can obtain information regarding the activities of Federal agencies. Under the FOIA, the public can obtain records from any Federal agency, subject to the exemptions enacted by the Congress to protect information that must be held in confidence for the Government to function effectively or for other purposes.

(b) FOIA requesters are seeking a service from the Federal Government and should be treated as such. Accordingly, in responding to a FOIA request, agencies shall respond courteously and appropriately. Moreover, agencies shall provide FOIA requesters, and the public in general, with citizen-centered ways to learn about the FOIA process, about agency records that are publicly available (e.g., on the agency's website), and about the status of a person's FOIA request and appropriate information about the agency's response.

(c) Agency FOIA operations shall be both results-oriented and produce results. Accordingly, agencies shall process requests under the FOIA in an efficient and appropriate manner and achieve tangible, measurable improvements in FOIA processing. When an agency's FOIA program does not produce such results, it should be reformed, consistent with available resources appropriated by the Congress and applicable law, to increase efficiency and better reflect the policy goals and objectives of this order.

(d) A citizen-centered and results-oriented approach will improve service and performance, thereby strengthening compliance with the FOIA, and will help avoid disputes and related litigation.

Sec. 2. *Agency Chief FOIA Officers.*

(a) *Designation.* The head of each agency shall designate within 30 days of the date of this order a senior official of such agency (at the Assistant Secretary or equivalent level), to serve as the Chief FOIA Officer of that agency. The head of the agency shall promptly notify the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB Director) and the Attorney General of such designation and of any changes thereafter in such designation.

(b) *General Duties.* The Chief FOIA Officer of each agency shall, subject to the authority of the head of the agency:

- (i) have agency-wide responsibility for efficient and appropriate compliance with the FOIA;

(ii) monitor FOIA implementation throughout the agency, including through the use of meetings with the public to the extent deemed appropriate by the agency's Chief FOIA Officer, and keep the head of the agency, the chief legal officer of the agency, and the Attorney General appropriately informed of the agency's performance in implementing the FOIA, including the extent to which the agency meets the milestones in the agency's plan under section 3(b) of this order and training and reporting standards established consistent with applicable law and this order;

(iii) recommend to the head of the agency such adjustments to agency practices, policies, personnel, and funding as may be necessary to carry out the policy set forth in section 1 of this order;

(iv) review and report, through the head of the agency, at such times and in such formats as the Attorney General may direct, on the agency's performance in implementing the FOIA; and

(v) facilitate public understanding of the purposes of the FOIA's statutory exemptions by including concise descriptions of the exemptions in both the agency's FOIA handbook issued under section 552(g) of title 5, United States Code, and the agency's annual FOIA report, and by providing an overview, where appropriate, of certain general categories of agency records to which those exemptions apply.

(c) *FOIA Requester Service Center and FOIA Public Liaisons.* In order to ensure appropriate communication with FOIA requesters:

(i) Each agency shall establish one or more FOIA Requester Service Centers (Center), as appropriate, which shall serve as the first place that a FOIA requester can contact to seek information concerning the status of the person's FOIA request and appropriate information about the agency's FOIA response. The Center shall include appropriate staff to receive and respond to inquiries from FOIA requesters;

(ii) The agency Chief FOIA Officer shall designate one or more agency officials, as appropriate, as FOIA Public Liaisons, who may serve in the Center or who may serve in a separate office. FOIA Public Liaisons shall serve as supervisory officials to whom a FOIA requester can raise concerns about the service the FOIA requester has received from the Center, following an initial response from the Center staff. FOIA Public Liaisons shall seek to ensure a service-oriented response to FOIA requests and FOIA-related inquiries. For example, the FOIA Public Liaison shall assist, as appropriate, in reducing delays, increasing transparency and understanding of the status of requests, and resolving disputes. FOIA Public Liaisons shall report to the agency Chief FOIA Officer on their activities and shall perform their duties consistent with applicable law and agency regulations;

(iii) In addition to the services to FOIA requesters provided by the Center and FOIA Public Liaisons, the agency Chief FOIA Officer shall also consider what other FOIA-related assistance to the public should appropriately be provided by the agency;

(iv) In establishing the Centers and designating FOIA Public Liaisons, the agency shall use, as appropriate, existing agency staff and resources. A Center shall have appropriate staff to receive and respond to inquiries from FOIA requesters;

(v) As determined by the agency Chief FOIA Officer, in consultation with the FOIA Public Liaisons, each agency shall post appropriate information about its Center or Centers on the agency's website, including contact information for its FOIA Public Liaisons. In the case of an agency without a website, the agency shall publish the information on the Firstgov.gov website or, in the case of any agency with neither a website nor the capability to post on the Firstgov.gov website, in the **Federal Register**; and

(vi) The agency Chief FOIA Officer shall ensure that the agency has in place a method (or methods), including through the use of the Center, to receive and respond promptly and appropriately to inquiries from FOIA requesters about the status of their requests. The Chief FOIA Officer shall also consider, in consultation with the FOIA Public Liaisons, as appropriate, whether the agency's implementation of other means (such as tracking numbers for requests, or an agency telephone or Internet hotline) would be appropriate for responding to status inquiries.

Sec. 3. Review, Plan, and Report.

(a) *Review.* Each agency's Chief FOIA Officer shall conduct a review of the agency's FOIA operations to determine whether agency practices are consistent with the policies set forth in section 1 of this order. In conducting this review, the Chief FOIA Officer shall:

(i) evaluate, with reference to numerical and statistical benchmarks where appropriate, the agency's administration of the FOIA, including the agency's expenditure of resources on FOIA compliance and the extent to which, if any, requests for records have not been responded to within the statutory time limit (backlog);

(ii) review the processes and practices by which the agency assists and informs the public regarding the FOIA process;

(iii) examine the agency's:

(A) use of information technology in responding to FOIA requests, including without limitation the tracking of FOIA requests and communication with requesters;

(B) practices with respect to requests for expedited processing; and

(C) implementation of multi-track processing if used by such agency;

(iv) review the agency's policies and practices relating to the availability of public information through websites and other means, including the use of websites to make available the records described in section 552(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code; and

(v) identify ways to eliminate or reduce its FOIA backlog, consistent with available resources and taking into consideration the volume and complexity of the FOIA requests pending with the agency.

(b) *Plan.*

(i) Each agency's Chief FOIA Officer shall develop, in consultation as appropriate with the staff of the agency (including the FOIA Public Liaisons), the Attorney General, and the OMB Director, an agency-specific plan to ensure that the agency's administration of the FOIA is in accordance with applicable law and the policies set forth in section 1 of this order. The plan, which shall be submitted to the head of the agency for approval, shall address the agency's implementation of the FOIA during fiscal years 2006 and 2007.

(ii) The plan shall include specific activities that the agency will implement to eliminate or reduce the agency's FOIA backlog, including (as applicable) changes that will make the processing of FOIA requests more streamlined and effective, as well as increased reliance on the dissemination of records that can be made available to the public through a website or other means that do not require the public to make a request for the records under the FOIA.

(iii) The plan shall also include activities to increase public awareness of FOIA processing, including as appropriate, expanded use of the agency's Center and its FOIA Public Liaisons.

(iv) The plan shall also include, taking appropriate account of the resources available to the agency and the mission of the agency, concrete milestones, with specific timetables and outcomes to be achieved, by which the head of the agency, after consultation with the OMB Director, shall measure and evaluate the agency's success in the implementation of the plan.

(c) *Agency Reports to the Attorney General and OMB Director.*

(i) The head of each agency shall submit a report, no later than 6 months from the date of this order, to the Attorney General and the OMB Director that summarizes the results of the review under section 3(a) of this order and encloses a copy of the agency's plan under section 3(b) of this order. The agency shall publish a copy of the agency's report on the agency's website or, in the case of an agency without a website, on the Firstgov.gov website, or, in the case of any agency with neither a website nor the capability to publish on the Firstgov.gov website, in the **Federal Register**.

(ii) The head of each agency shall include in the agency's annual FOIA reports for fiscal years 2006 and 2007 a report on the agency's development and implementation of its plan under section 3(b) of this order and on the agency's performance in meeting the milestones set forth in that plan, consistent with any related guidelines the Attorney General may issue under section 552(e) of title 5, United States Code.

(iii) If the agency does not meet a milestone in its plan, the head of the agency shall:

- (A) identify this deficiency in the annual FOIA report to the Attorney General;
- (B) explain in the annual report the reasons for the agency's failure to meet the milestone;
- (C) outline in the annual report the steps that the agency has already taken, and will be taking, to address the deficiency; and
- (D) report this deficiency to the President's Management Council.

Sec. 4. Attorney General.

(a) *Report.* The Attorney General, using the reports submitted by the agencies under subsection 3(c)(i) of this order and the information submitted by agencies in their annual FOIA reports for fiscal year 2005, shall submit to the President, no later than 10 months from the date of this order, a report on agency FOIA implementation. The Attorney General shall consult the OMB Director in the preparation of the report and shall include in the report appropriate recommendations on administrative or other agency actions for continued agency dissemination and release of

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public information. The Attorney General shall thereafter submit two further annual reports, by June 1, 2007, and June 1, 2008, that provide the President with an update on the agencies' implementation of the FOIA and of their plans under section 3(b) of this order.

(b) *Guidance.* The Attorney General shall issue such instructions and guidance to the heads of departments and agencies as may be appropriate to implement sections 3(b) and 3(c) of this order.

Sec. 5. OMB Director. The OMB Director may issue such instructions to the heads of agencies as are necessary to implement this order, other than sections 3(b) and 3(c) of this order.

Sec. 6. Definitions. As used in this order:

(a) the term “agency” has the same meaning as the term “agency” under section 552(f)(1) of title 5, United States Code; and

(b) the term “record” has the same meaning as the term “record” under section 552(f)(2) of title 5, United States Code.

Sec. 7. General Provisions.

(a) The agency reviews under section 3(a) of this order and agency plans under section 3(b) of this order shall be conducted and developed in accordance with applicable law and applicable guidance issued by the President, the Attorney General, and the OMB Director, including the laws and guidance regarding information technology and the dissemination of information.

(b) This order:

(i) shall be implemented in a manner consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations;

(ii) shall not be construed to impair or otherwise affect the functions of the OMB Director relating to budget, legislative, or administrative proposals; and

(iii) is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in 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,
December 14, 2005.

Executive Order 13393 of December 22, 2005**Adjustments 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, including the laws cited herein, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Statutory Pay Systems. The rates of basic pay or salaries of the statutory pay systems (as defined in 5 U.S.C. 5302(1)), as adjusted under

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5 U.S.C. 5303(a), are set forth on the schedules attached hereto and made a part hereof:

(a) The General Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5332(a)) at Schedule 1;

(b) The Foreign Service Schedule (22 U.S.C. 3963) at Schedule 2; and

(c) The schedules for the Veterans Health Administration of the Department of Veterans Affairs (38 U.S.C. 7306, 7404; section 301(a) of Public Law 102–40; section 3(d) of Public Law 108–445) at Schedule 3.

Sec. 2. *Senior Executive Service.* The ranges of rates of basic pay for senior executives in the Senior Executive Service, as established pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5382, are set forth on Schedule 4 attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Sec. 3. *Certain Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries.* The rates of basic pay or salaries for the following offices and positions are set forth on the schedules attached hereto and made a part hereof:

(a) The Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5312–5318) at Schedule 5;

(b) The Vice President (3 U.S.C. 104) and the Congress (2 U.S.C. 31) at Schedule 6; and

(c) Justices and judges (28 U.S.C. 5, 44(d), 135, 252, and 461(a), section 140 of Public Law 97–92, and section 405 of Public Law 109–115) at Schedule 7.

Sec. 4. *Uniformed Services.* Pursuant to section 601(a)–(b) of Public Law 108–375, the rates of monthly basic pay (37 U.S.C. 203(a)) for members of the uniformed services, as adjusted under 37 U.S.C. 1009, and the rate of monthly cadet or midshipman pay (37 U.S.C. 203(c)) are set forth on Schedule 8 attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Sec. 5. *Locality-Based Comparability Payments.*

(a) Pursuant to section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, and section 843 of Public Law 109–115, locality-based comparability payments shall be paid in accordance with Schedule 9 attached hereto and made a part hereof.

(b) The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall take such actions as may be necessary to implement these payments and to publish appropriate notice of such payments in the **Federal Register**.

Sec. 6. *Administrative Law Judges.* The rates of basic pay for administrative law judges, as adjusted under 5 U.S.C. 5372(b)(4), are set forth on Schedule 10 attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Sec. 7. *Effective Dates.* Schedule 8 is effective on January 1, 2006. The other schedules contained herein are effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 2006.

Sec. 8. *Prior Order Superseded.* Executive Order 13368 of December 30, 2004, is superseded.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
December 22, 2005.

SCHEDULE 1--GENERAL SCHEDULE

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 2006)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GS-1	\$16,352	\$16,898	\$17,442	\$17,983	\$18,527	\$18,847	\$19,383	\$19,925	\$19,947	\$20,450
GS-2	18,385	18,822	19,431	19,947	20,169	20,762	21,355	21,948	22,541	23,134
GS-3	20,060	20,729	21,398	22,067	22,736	23,405	24,074	24,743	25,412	26,081
GS-4	22,519	23,270	24,021	24,772	25,523	26,274	27,025	27,776	28,527	29,278
GS-5	25,195	26,035	26,875	27,715	28,555	29,395	30,235	31,075	31,915	32,755
GS-6	28,085	29,021	29,957	30,893	31,829	32,765	33,701	34,637	35,573	36,509
GS-7	31,209	32,249	33,289	34,329	35,369	36,409	37,449	38,489	39,529	40,569
GS-8	34,563	35,715	36,867	38,019	39,171	40,323	41,475	42,627	43,779	44,931
GS-9	38,175	39,448	40,721	41,994	43,267	44,540	45,813	47,086	48,359	49,632
GS-10	42,040	43,441	44,842	46,243	47,644	49,045	50,446	51,847	53,248	54,649
GS-11	46,189	47,729	49,269	50,809	52,349	53,889	55,429	56,969	58,509	60,049
GS-12	55,360	57,205	59,050	60,895	62,740	64,585	66,430	68,275	70,120	71,965
GS-13	65,832	68,026	70,220	72,414	74,608	76,802	78,996	81,190	83,384	85,578
GS-14	77,793	80,386	82,979	85,572	88,165	90,758	93,351	95,944	98,537	101,130
GS-15	91,507	94,557	97,607	100,657	103,707	106,757	109,807	112,857	115,907	118,957

SCHEDULE 2--FOREIGN SERVICE SCHEDULE

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 2006)

Step	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Class 7	Class 8	Class 9
1	\$91,507	\$74,148	\$60,081	\$48,684	\$39,448	\$35,265	\$31,526	\$28,183	\$25,195
2	94,252	76,372	61,883	50,145	40,631	36,323	32,472	29,028	25,951
3	97,080	78,664	63,740	51,649	41,850	37,413	33,446	29,899	26,729
4	99,992	81,024	65,652	53,198	43,106	38,535	34,449	30,796	27,531
5	102,992	83,454	67,622	54,794	44,399	39,691	35,483	31,720	28,357
6	106,082	85,958	69,650	56,438	45,731	40,882	36,547	32,672	29,208
7	109,264	88,537	71,740	58,131	47,103	42,108	37,644	33,652	30,084
8	112,542	91,193	73,892	59,875	48,516	43,372	38,773	34,662	30,987
9	115,918	93,928	76,109	61,671	49,972	44,673	39,936	35,701	31,916
10	118,957	96,746	78,392	63,522	51,471	46,013	41,134	36,772	32,874
11	118,957	99,649	80,744	65,427	53,015	47,393	42,368	37,876	33,860
12	118,957	102,638	83,166	67,390	54,605	48,815	43,639	39,012	34,876
13	118,957	105,717	85,661	69,412	56,243	50,279	44,949	40,182	35,922
14	118,957	108,889	88,231	71,494	57,931	51,788	46,297	41,388	37,000

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**SCHEDULE 3--VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION SCHEDULES
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS**

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 2006)

Schedule for the Office of the Under Secretary for Health
(38 U.S.C. 7306)*

Assistant Under Secretaries for Health 144,459 **
(Only applies to incumbents who are not physicians or dentists)

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Service Directors	107,320	133,284
Director, National Center for Preventive Health	91,507	133,284

Physician and Dentist Base and Longevity Schedule***

Physician Grade	90,000	\$132,000
Dentist Grade	90,000	132,000

Clinical Podiatrist, Chiropractor, and Optometrist Schedule

Chief Grade	\$91,507	\$118,957
Senior Grade.	77,793	101,130
Intermediate Grade.	65,832	85,578
Full Grade.	55,360	71,965
Associate Grade	46,189	60,049

Physician Assistant and Expanded-Function
Dental Auxiliary Schedule ****

Director Grade.	\$91,507	\$118,957
Assistant Director Grade.	77,793	101,130
Chief Grade	65,832	85,578
Senior Grade.	55,360	71,965
Intermediate Grade.	46,189	60,049
Full Grade.	38,175	49,632
Associate Grade	32,851	42,706
Junior Grade.	28,085	36,509

* This schedule does not apply to the Deputy Under Secretary for Health, the Associate Deputy Under Secretary for Health, Assistant Under Secretaries for Health who are physicians or dentists, Medical Directors, the Assistant Under Secretary for Nursing Programs, or the Director of Nursing Services. Pay for these positions is set under section 7431 of title 38, United States Code, for physicians and dentists, and under section 7451 of title 38, United States Code, for registered nurses.

** Pursuant to section 7404(d) of title 38, United States Code, the rate of basic pay payable to these employees is limited to the rate for level V of the Executive Schedule, which is \$133,900.

*** Pursuant to section 3 of Public Law 108-445 and section 7431 of title 38, United States Code, Veterans Health Administration physicians and dentists may also be paid market pay and performance pay.

**** Pursuant to section 301(a) of Public Law 102-40, these positions are paid according to the Nurse Schedule in section 4107(b) of title 38, United States Code, as in effect on August 14, 1990, with subsequent adjustments.

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(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 2006)

Agencies with a Certified SES	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Performance Appraisal System	\$109,808	\$165,200
Agencies without a Certified SES		
Performance Appraisal System	\$109,808	\$152,000

SCHEDULE 5--EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 2006)

Level I	\$183,500
Level II	165,200
Level III	152,000
Level IV	143,000
Level V	133,900

SCHEDULE 6--VICE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 2006)

Vice President	\$212,100
Senators	165,200
Members of the House of Representatives.	165,200
Delegates to the House of Representatives.	165,200
Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico	165,200
President pro tempore of the Senate.	183,500
Majority leader and minority leader of the Senate.	183,500
Majority leader and minority leader of the House of Representatives	183,500
Speaker of the House of Representatives.	212,100

SCHEDULE 7--JUDICIAL SALARIES

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 2006)

Chief Justice of the United States	\$212,100
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.	203,000
Circuit Judges	175,100
District Judges.	165,200
Judges of the Court of International Trade	165,200

SCHEDULE 8-PAY OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES
(Effective on January 1, 2006)

Part I-MONTHLY BASIC PAY

YEARS OF SERVICE (COMPUTED UNDER 37 U.S.C. 205)

Pay Grade	2 or less	YEARS OF SERVICE (COMPUTED UNDER 37 U.S.C. 205)												Over			
		2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
O-10**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O-9	\$8,271.00	\$8,541.90	\$8,721.60	\$8,772.00	\$8,996.10	\$9,371.10	\$9,458.10	\$9,814.20	\$9,916.20	\$10,222.80	\$10,666.20	\$11,072.20	\$11,430.40*	\$13,709.70*	\$14,196.30*	\$14,525.60	\$14,854.90
O-8	\$6,872.70	\$7,191.90	\$7,339.80	\$7,457.10	\$7,669.80	\$7,879.50	\$8,122.50	\$8,364.90	\$8,607.90	\$9,371.10	\$10,015.80	\$10,615.80	\$11,215.80	\$12,815.80	\$13,415.80	\$14,015.80	\$14,615.80
O-7	\$5,094.00	\$5,596.20	\$5,963.40	\$5,963.40	\$5,985.90	\$6,242.70	\$6,276.60	\$6,276.60	\$6,333.30	\$7,263.90	\$7,634.10	\$8,004.00	\$8,214.40	\$8,427.60	\$8,640.80	\$8,854.00	\$9,067.20
O-6	\$4,246.50	\$4,783.50	\$5,115.00	\$5,177.10	\$5,383.50	\$5,507.40	\$5,779.20	\$5,978.70	\$6,236.10	\$6,630.60	\$6,818.10	\$7,003.80	\$7,214.40	\$7,425.00	\$7,635.60	\$7,846.20	\$8,056.80
O-5	\$3,663.90	\$4,241.40	\$4,524.30	\$4,587.60	\$4,850.10	\$5,131.80	\$5,482.20	\$5,755.80	\$5,945.40	\$6,054.30	\$6,117.60	\$6,117.60	\$6,117.60	\$6,117.60	\$6,117.60	\$6,117.60	\$6,117.60
O-4	\$3,221.40	\$3,651.90	\$3,941.70	\$4,297.50	\$4,503.00	\$4,728.90	\$4,875.30	\$5,115.90	\$5,240.70	\$5,240.70	\$5,240.70	\$5,240.70	\$5,240.70	\$5,240.70	\$5,240.70	\$5,240.70	\$5,240.70
O-3***	\$2,783.10	\$3,170.10	\$3,651.00	\$3,774.30	\$3,852.00	\$3,852.00	\$3,852.00	\$3,852.00	\$3,852.00	\$3,852.00	\$3,852.00	\$3,852.00	\$3,852.00	\$3,852.00	\$3,852.00	\$3,852.00	\$3,852.00
O-2***	\$2,416.20	\$2,514.60	\$3,039.60	\$3,039.60	\$3,039.60	\$3,039.60	\$3,039.60	\$3,039.60	\$3,039.60	\$3,039.60	\$3,039.60	\$3,039.60	\$3,039.60	\$3,039.60	\$3,039.60	\$3,039.60	\$3,039.60

**COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE
AS AN ENLISTED MEMBER AND/OR WARRANT OFFICER*****

Pay Grade	2 or less	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
O-3E	-	-	-	\$4,297.50	\$4,503.00	\$4,728.90	\$4,875.30	\$5,115.90	\$5,318.40	\$5,434.50	\$5,592.90	\$5,592.90	\$5,592.90	\$5,592.90	\$5,592.90	\$5,592.90
O-2E	-	-	-	\$3,774.30	\$3,852.00	\$3,974.70	\$4,181.40	\$4,341.60	\$4,460.70	\$4,460.70	\$4,460.70	\$4,460.70	\$4,460.70	\$4,460.70	\$4,460.70	\$4,460.70
O-1E	-	-	-	\$3,039.60	\$3,246.30	\$3,366.00	\$3,488.70	\$3,609.30	\$3,774.30	\$3,774.30	\$3,774.30	\$3,774.30	\$3,774.30	\$3,774.30	\$3,774.30	\$3,774.30

* Basic pay for these officers is limited to the rate of basic pay for level III of the Executive Schedule, which is \$12,666.60 per month.

** For officers serving as Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chief of Staff of the Army, Chief of Naval Operations, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, Commandant of the Marine Corps, Commandant of the Coast Guard, or commander of a unified or specified combatant command (as defined in section 161(c) of title 10, United States Code), basic pay for this grade is calculated to be \$15,615.90 per month, regardless of cumulative years of service computed under section 205 of title 37, United States Code. Nevertheless, actual basic pay for these officers is limited to the rate of basic pay for level III of the Executive Schedule, which is \$12,666.60 per month.

*** Does not apply to commissioned officers who have been credited with over 4 years of active duty service as an enlisted member or warrant officer.

**** Reservists with at least 1,460 points as an enlisted member and/or warrant officer which are creditable toward reserve retirement also qualify for these rates.

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SCHEDULE 8-PAY OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES (PAGE 2)

YEARS OF SERVICE (COMPUTED UNDER 37 U.S.C. 205)

Pay Grade	2 or less	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 24	Over 26
WARRANT OFFICERS															
W-5	\$3,128.80	\$3,581.10	\$3,684.00	\$3,785.10	\$3,959.40	\$4,131.30	\$4,305.90	\$4,475.70	\$4,651.50	\$4,927.20	\$5,103.60	\$5,276.10	\$5,916.30	\$6,113.10	\$6,311.10
W-4	\$3,039.90	\$3,166.80	\$3,296.40	\$3,339.30	\$3,475.50	\$3,631.50	\$3,837.30	\$4,040.40	\$4,256.40	\$4,418.40	\$4,579.80	\$4,649.10	\$5,454.90	\$5,631.00	\$5,811.00
W-3	\$2,673.90	\$2,826.60	\$2,960.40	\$3,057.30	\$3,140.70	\$3,369.60	\$3,544.50	\$3,674.40	\$3,801.30	\$3,888.30	\$3,961.50	\$4,100.70	\$4,239.00	\$4,379.10	\$4,379.10
W-2	\$2,361.30	\$2,554.50	\$2,683.80	\$2,767.50	\$2,990.40	\$3,124.80	\$3,243.90	\$3,376.80	\$3,465.00	\$3,544.80	\$3,674.70	\$3,773.10	\$3,773.10	\$3,773.10	\$3,773.10
W-1															
ENLISTED MEMBERS															
E-9 *	\$2,288.70	\$2,498.10	\$2,593.90	\$2,700.70	\$2,819.40	\$2,922.50	\$3,022.10	\$3,113.30	\$4,228.20	\$4,363.50	\$4,499.40	\$4,717.80	\$4,902.30	\$5,097.00	\$5,394.00
E-8	\$1,979.70	\$2,155.30	\$2,228.60	\$2,367.60	\$2,465.10	\$2,589.50	\$2,688.90	\$2,788.10	\$3,080.30	\$3,180.30	\$3,281.40	\$3,381.40	\$3,481.40	\$3,581.40	\$3,681.40
E-7	\$1,862.90	\$1,958.30	\$2,028.60	\$2,124.60	\$2,213.70	\$2,285.00	\$2,355.00	\$2,425.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,575.00	\$2,650.00	\$2,725.00	\$2,800.00	\$2,875.00	\$2,950.00
E-6	\$1,748.10	\$1,798.10	\$1,842.60	\$1,935.90	\$2,018.40	\$2,084.10	\$2,149.60	\$2,215.10	\$2,280.60	\$2,346.10	\$2,411.60	\$2,477.10	\$2,542.60	\$2,608.10	\$2,673.60
E-5	\$1,601.20	\$1,595.70	\$1,692.00	\$1,692.00	\$1,692.00	\$1,692.00	\$1,692.00	\$1,692.00	\$1,692.00	\$1,692.00	\$1,692.00	\$1,692.00	\$1,692.00	\$1,692.00	\$1,692.00
E-4	\$1,427.40	\$1,427.40	\$1,427.40	\$1,427.40	\$1,427.40	\$1,427.40	\$1,427.40	\$1,427.40	\$1,427.40	\$1,427.40	\$1,427.40	\$1,427.40	\$1,427.40	\$1,427.40	\$1,427.40
E-3	\$1,273.50	\$1,273.50	\$1,273.50	\$1,273.50	\$1,273.50	\$1,273.50	\$1,273.50	\$1,273.50	\$1,273.50	\$1,273.50	\$1,273.50	\$1,273.50	\$1,273.50	\$1,273.50	\$1,273.50
E-2	\$1,178.10	\$1,178.10	\$1,178.10	\$1,178.10	\$1,178.10	\$1,178.10	\$1,178.10	\$1,178.10	\$1,178.10	\$1,178.10	\$1,178.10	\$1,178.10	\$1,178.10	\$1,178.10	\$1,178.10
E-1 ***															

* For noncommissioned officers serving as Sergeant Major of the Army, Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy or Coast Guard, Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force, or States Major of the Marine Corps, basic pay for this grade is \$6,499.50 per month, regardless of cumulative years of service under section 205 of title 37, United States Code.

** Applies to personnel who have served 4 months or more on active duty.

*** Applies to personnel who have served less than 4 months on active duty.

SCHEDULE 8-PAY OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES (PAGE 3)

Part II-RATE OF MONTHLY CADET OR MIDSHIPMAN PAY

The rate of monthly cadet or midshipman pay authorized by section 203(c) of title 37, United States Code, is \$845.70.

Note: As a result of the enactment of sections 602-694 of Public Law 105-85, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998, the Secretary of Defense now has the authority to adjust the rates of basic allowances for subsistence and housing. Therefore, these allowances are no longer adjusted by the President in conjunction with the adjustment of basic pay for members of the uniformed services. Accordingly, the tables of allowances included in previous orders are not included here.

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SCHEDULE 9--LOCALITY-BASED COMPARABILITY PAYMENTS

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 2006)

<u>Locality Pay Area¹</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Gainesville, GA-AL	15.10%
Boston-Worcester-Manchester, MA-NH-ME-RI	19.99%
Buffalo-Niagara-Cattaraugus, NY	13.52%
Chicago-Naperville-Michigan City, IL-IN-WI	21.15%
Cincinnati-Middletown-Wilmington, OH-KY-IN	17.08%
Cleveland-Akron-Elyria, OH	15.41%
Columbus-Marion-Chillicothe, OH	14.85%
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	16.39%
Dayton-Springfield-Greenville, OH	13.83%
Denver-Aurora-Boulder, CO	19.49%
Detroit-Warren-Flint, MI	21.00%
Hartford-West Hartford-Willimantic, CT-MA	21.30%
Houston-Baytown-Huntsville, TX	26.37%
Huntsville-Decatur, AL	13.35%
Indianapolis-Anderson-Columbus, IN	12.85%
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Riverside, CA	23.18%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	17.84%
Milwaukee-Racine-Waukesha, WI	14.74%
Minneapolis-St. Paul-St. Cloud, MN-WI	17.31%
New York-Newark-Bridgeport, NY-NJ-CT-PA	22.97%
Philadelphia-Camden-Vineland, PA-NJ-DE-MD	18.04%
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	12.65%
Pittsburgh-New Castle, PA	13.81%
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	17.16%
Raleigh-Durham-Cary, NC	15.57%
Richmond, VA	14.15%
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Truckee, CA-NV	17.91%
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	19.19%
San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, CA	28.68%
Seattle-Tacoma-Olympia, WA	17.93%
Washington-Baltimore-Northern Virginia, DC-MD-PA-VA-WV	17.50%
Rest of U.S.	12.52%

SCHEDULE 10-ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 2006)

AL-3/A	\$95,500
AL-3/B	102,700
AL-3/C	110,100
AL-3/D	117,400
AL-3/E	124,800
AL-3/F	132,000
AL-2	139,500
AL-1	143,000

¹Locality Pay Areas are defined in 5 CFR 531.603.

Executive Order 13394 of December 22, 2005

Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of Defense

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, 5 U.S.C. 3345 *et. seq.*, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Subject to the provisions of section 3 of this order, the officers named in section 2, in the order listed, shall act as and perform the functions and duties of the office of the Secretary of Defense (Secretary) during any period when the Secretary has died, resigned, or is otherwise unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary.

Sec. 2. *Order of Succession.*

- (a) Deputy Secretary of Defense;
- (b) Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence;
- (c) Under Secretary of Defense for Policy;
- (d) Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics;
- (e) Secretary of the Army;
- (f) Secretary of the Air Force;
- (g) Secretary of the Navy;
- (h) Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness and the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller);
- (i) Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, and Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness;
- (j) General Counsel of the Department of Defense, the Assistant Secretaries of Defense, and the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation;
- (k) Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Material Readiness and the Director of Defense Research and Engineering;
- (l) Under Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force; and
- (m) Assistant Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, and General Counsels of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.

Sec. 3. *Exceptions.* (a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)–(m) in an acting capacity shall act as Secretary pursuant to this order.

(b) Precedence among officers designated within the same subsection of section 2 of this order shall be determined by the order in which they have been appointed to such office by the President. Where officers designated within the same subsection of section 2 of this order are appointed on the same date, precedence will be determined by the order in which they have taken the oath to serve in that office.

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(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of this order, the President retains discretion, to the extent permitted by law, to depart from this order in designating an acting Secretary.

Sec. 4. *Judicial Review.* This order is intended to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, entities, officers, employees or agents, or any other person.

Sec. 5. *Revocation.* Executive Order No. 13000 of April 24, 1996, and the President's memorandum of June 2, 2005, entitled: "Order of Succession of Officers to Act as Secretary of Defense," are hereby revoked.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
December 22, 2005.

OTHER PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

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Subchapter D— Designations	[None]

Subchapter B— Administrative Orders

Presidential Determination No. 2005–16 of January 4, 2005

Provision of Emergency Disaster Relief Assistance to Twelve Countries Affected by the Asian Tsunami, including the Drawdown Under Section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended, of Articles and Services

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including my authority as Commander in Chief, I hereby direct the Secretary of Defense to provide such disaster assistance to Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, India, Maldives, Malaysia, Burma, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Bangladesh, and the Seychelles as is necessary to prevent further loss of life, as determined by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State.

In addition, pursuant to section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(2) (FAA), I hereby determine that it is in the national interest of the United States to draw down articles and services from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense, for the purpose of providing international disaster relief assistance to countries affected by the Asian tsunami.

I therefore direct the drawdown of up to \$65 million of defense articles and services from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense for

Title 3—The President

these countries for the purposes and under the authorities of chapter 9 of part I of the FAA related to international disaster assistance.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, January 4, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2005–17 of January 7, 2005

Implementation of Section 603 and 604 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–228)

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Consistent with the authority contained in section 604 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–228) (the “Act”), and with reference to the determinations set out in the report to Congress transmitted on the date hereof, pursuant to section 603 of that Act, regarding noncompliance by the PLO and the Palestinian Authority with certain commitments, I hereby impose the sanction set out in section 604 (a) (2), “Downgrade in Status of the PLO Office in the United States.” This sanction is imposed for a period of 180 days from the date hereof or until such time as the next report required by section 603 of the Act is transmitted to the Congress, whichever is later.

You are authorized and directed to transmit to the appropriate congressional committees the report prepared by my Administration that is described in section 603 of the Act.

Furthermore, I hereby determine that it is in the national security interest of the United States to waive that sanction, pursuant to section 604(c) of the Act. This waiver shall be effective for a period of 180 days from the date hereof or until such time as the next report required by section 603 of the Act is transmitted to the Congress, whichever is later.

You are hereby authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, January 7, 2005.

Other Presidential Documents

Presidential Determination No. 2005–18 of January 13, 2005

Extension of Waiver of Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act with respect to Assistance to the Government of Azerbaijan

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority contained in title II of the Kenneth M. Ludden Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107–115), I hereby determine and certify that extending the waiver of section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–511):

- is necessary to support United States efforts to counter international terrorism;
- is necessary to support the operational readiness of United States Armed Forces or coalition partners to counter international terrorism;
- is important to Azerbaijan's border security; and
- will not undermine or hamper ongoing efforts to negotiate a peaceful settlement between Armenia and Azerbaijan or be used for offensive purposes against Armenia.

Accordingly, I hereby extend the waiver of section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 13, 2005.

Notice of January 17, 2005

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process

On January 23, 1995, by Executive Order 12947, the President declared a national emergency 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 grave acts of violence committed by foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process. On August 20, 1998, by Executive Order 13099, the President modified the Annex to Executive Order 12947 to identify four additional persons, including Usama bin Laden, who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process.

Because these terrorist activities continue to threaten the Middle East peace process and continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the

Title 3—The President

national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, the national emergency declared on January 23, 1995, as expanded on August 20, 1998, and the measures adopted on those dates to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond January 23, 2005. 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 foreign terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 17, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2005–19 of January 27, 2005

Determination to Authorize a Drawdown for Afghanistan

Memorandum for Seceretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 202 and other relevant provisions of the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act (Public Law 107–327, as amended) and section 506 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2318, I hereby direct the drawdown of up to \$88.5 million of defense articles, defense services, and military education and training from the Department of Defense for the Government of Afghanistan.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 27, 2005.

Memorandum of February 9, 2005

Delegation of Reporting Authority

Memorandum for the Chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby delegate to you the functions and authority conferred upon the President by section 7(b)(6) of the Railroad Retirement Act and section 12(l) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act to provide the specified report to the Congress.

Other Presidential Documents

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 9, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2005–20 of February 10, 2005

Waiving Prohibition on Use of Fiscal Year 2005 Economic Support Funds with Respect to Jordan

Memorandum for Secretary of State

Consistent with the authority vested in me by section 574 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 (the “Act”), Division D of Public Law 108–447, I hereby:

- Determine that it is important to the national security interests of the United States to waive, for a period of 6 months from the date of this determination, the prohibition of section 574(a) of the Act with respect to Jordan; and
- Waive the prohibition with respect to this country for that period.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 10, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2005–21 of February 15, 2005

Determination to Waive Military Coup-Related Provisions of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005, with Respect to Pakistan

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including Public Law 107–57, as amended, I hereby determine and certify, with respect to Pakistan, that a waiver of any provision of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Program Appropriations Act, 2005 (Division D, Public Law 108–447), that prohibits direct assistance to the government of any country whose duly elected head of government was deposed by decree or military coup:

- would facilitate the transition to democratic rule in Pakistan; and

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- is important to United States efforts to respond to, deter, or prevent acts of international terrorism.

Accordingly, I hereby waive, with respect to Pakistan, any such provision.

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,
Washington, February 15, 2005.

Memorandum of February 17, 2005

Delegation of Reporting Authority

Memorandum for the Director of the National Science Foundation

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby delegate to you the functions and authority conferred upon the President by Public Law 98–373 (15 U.S.C. 4107(b) and 4108(a)), to provide the specified report and plan to the Congress.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 17, 2005.

Memorandum of February 18, 2005

Assignment of Certain Functions Relating to Climate Change Reporting Activities

Memorandum for the Director of the Office of Management and Budget

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby assign to you the function of the President under section 576(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 (Division D of Public Law 108–447). Heads of departments and agencies shall furnish promptly to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, to the extent permitted by law, information the Director requests to perform such function.

Any reference in this memorandum to the provision of any Act shall be deemed to include references to any hereafter-enacted provision of law that is the same or substantially the same as such provision.

Other Presidential Documents

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 18, 2005.

Notice of February 18, 2005

Continuation of the National Emergency Relating to Cuba and the Emergency Authority Relating to the Regulation of the Anchorage and Movement of Vessels

On March 1, 1996, by Proclamation 6867, a national emergency was declared to address the disturbance or threatened disturbance of international relations caused by the February 24, 1996, destruction by the Cuban government of two unarmed U.S.-registered civilian aircraft in international airspace north of Cuba. In July 1996 and on subsequent occasions, the Cuban government stated its intent to forcefully defend its sovereignty against any U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft that might enter Cuban territorial waters or airspace while involved in a flotilla or peaceful protest. Since these events, the Cuban government has not demonstrated that it will refrain from the future use of reckless and excessive force against U.S. vessels or aircraft that may engage in memorial activities or peaceful protest north of Cuba. On February 26, 2004, by Proclamation 7757, the scope of the national emergency was expanded in order to deny monetary and material support to the repressive Cuban government, which had taken a series of steps to destabilize relations with the United States, including threatening to abrogate the Migration Accords with the United States and to close the United States Interests Section. Further, Cuba's most senior officials repeatedly asserted that the United States intended to invade Cuba, despite explicit denials from the U.S. Secretaries of State and Defense that such action is planned. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Cuba and the emergency authority relating to the regulation of the anchorage and movement of vessels set out in Proclamation 6867 as amended and expanded by Proclamation 7757.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 18, 2005.

Title 3—The President

Notice of March 2, 2005

Continuation of the National Emergency Blocking Property of Persons Undermining Democratic Processes or Institutions in Zimbabwe

On March 6, 2003, by Executive Order 13288, I declared a national emergency blocking the property of persons undermining democratic processes or institutions in Zimbabwe, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706). I took this action to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Zimbabwe and other persons to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions, thus 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.

Because the actions and policies of these persons continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States, the national emergency declared on March 6, 2003, and the measures adopted on that date to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond March 6, 2005. 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 blocking the property of persons undermining democratic processes or institutions in Zimbabwe.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 2, 2005.

Notice of March 10, 2005

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.

Other Presidential Documents

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, 2005. 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 2004. This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 10, 2005.

Memorandum of March 14, 2005

Delegation of Reporting Function Related to the Sudan Peace Act

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby delegate to you the reporting function conferred upon the President by section 6(e) of the Sudan Peace Act (Public Law 107–245).

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 14, 2005.

Memorandum of March 31, 2005

Assignment of Function to Submit a Report Relating to Millennium Challenge Corporation Activities

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Consistent with section 301 of title 3, United States Code, the function of the President under section 613 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2004 (Division D of Public Law 108–199) is assigned to the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State shall perform such function in a manner consistent with the President's constitutional authority to withhold information the

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disclosure of which could impair foreign relations, national security, the deliberative processes of the Executive, or the performance of the Executive's constitutional duties. Heads of departments and agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, furnish to the Secretary information the Secretary requests to perform such function, in the format and on the schedule specified by the Secretary.

Any reference in this memorandum to the provision of any Act shall be deemed to include references to any hereafter-enacted provision of law that is the same or substantially the same as such provision.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 31, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2005–22 of April 14, 2005

Waiver and Certification of Statutory Provisions Regarding the Palestine Liberation Organization

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority and conditions contained in section 534(d) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005, Public Law 108–447, I hereby determine and certify that it is important to the national security interests of the United States to waive the provisions of section 1003 of the Anti-Terrorism Act of 1987, Public Law 100–204.

This waiver shall be effective for a period of 6 months from the date hereof. You are hereby authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 14, 2005.

Other Presidential Documents

Memorandum of April 21, 2005

Assignment of Reporting Functions under the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004

Memorandum for the Secretary of State[,] the Secretary of Defense[,] the Director of National Intelligence[,] the Attorney General[, and] the Secretary of Homeland Security

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code:

1. The reporting functions of the President under sections 4026(a)(4)(A), 4026(c)(2), 7104(e)(4)(A), 7202(d), 7204(c)(1)–(2), and 7119(a) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458, 118 Stat. 3638) (the “Act”) are hereby assigned to the Secretary of State.

The reporting function under section 7202(d) of the Act on the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center shall be coordinated with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security.

Heads of departments and agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, furnish to the Secretary of State information the Secretary requests to perform such functions, in the format and on the schedule specified by the Secretary.

2. The reporting function of the President under section 7104(i) of the Act is hereby assigned to the Secretary of Defense.

Heads of departments and agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, furnish to the Secretary of Defense information the Secretary requests to perform such functions, in the format and on the schedule specified by the Secretary.

3. The reporting functions under sections 1022 and 1094 of the Act are hereby assigned to the Director of National Intelligence.

Heads of departments and agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, furnish to the Director of National Intelligence information the Director requests to perform such functions, in the format and on the schedule specified by the Director.

The Secretaries of State and Defense, and the Director of National Intelligence shall perform such functions in a manner consistent with the President’s constitutional authority to withhold information the disclosure of which could impair foreign relations, national security, the deliberative processes of the Executive, or the performance of the Executive’s constitutional duties.

Any reference in this memorandum to the provision of any Act shall be deemed to include references to any hereafter-enacted provision of law that is the same or substantially the same as such provision.

Title 3—The President

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 21, 2005.

Memorandum of April 21, 2005

Effective Dates of Provisions in Title I of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004

Memorandum for the Secretary of State[,] the Secretary of the Treasury[,] the Secretary of Defense[,] the Attorney General[,] the Secretary of Energy[,] the Secretary of Homeland Security[,] the Director of the Office of Management and Budget[,] and] the Director of National Intelligence

Subsection 1097(a) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458, December 17, 2004)(the Act) provides:

(a) IN GENERAL- Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, this title and the amendments made by this title shall take effect not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subsection 1097(a) clearly contemplates that one or more of the provisions in Title I of the Act may take effect earlier than the date that is 6 months after the date of enactment of the Act, but does not state explicitly the mechanism for determining when such earlier effect shall occur, leaving it to the President in the execution of the Act. Moreover, given that section 1097(a) evinces a legislative intent to afford the President flexibility, and such flexibility is constitutionally appropriate with respect to intelligence matters (see *United States v. Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation*, 299 U.S. 304 (1936)), the executive branch shall construe section 1097(a) to authorize the President to select different effective dates that precede the 6-month deadline for different provisions in Title I.

Therefore, pursuant to the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including subsection 1097(a) of the Act, I hereby determine and direct:

1. Sections 1097(a) and 1103 of the Act, relating respectively to effective dates of provisions and to severability, shall take effect immediately upon the signing of this memorandum to any extent that they have not already taken effect.

2. Provisions in Title I of the Act other than those addressed in numbered paragraph 1 of this memorandum shall take effect immediately upon the signing of this memorandum, except:

(a) any provision in Title I of the Act for which the Act expressly provides the date on which the provision shall take effect; and

(b) sections 1021 and 1092 of the Act, relating to the National Counterterrorism Center.

Other Presidential Documents

The taking of effect of a provision pursuant to section 1097(a) of the Act and this memorandum shall not affect the construction of such provision by the executive branch as set forth in my Statement of December 17, 2004, upon signing the Act into law.

The Director of the Office of Management and Budget is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 21, 2005.

Order of April 21, 2005

Designation Under Executive Order 12958

Consistent with the provisions of section 1.3 of Executive Order 12958 of April 17, 1995, as amended, entitled "Classified National Security Information," I hereby designate the following officers to classify information originally as "Top Secret:"

Director of National Intelligence; and

Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Any delegation of this authority shall be in accordance with section 1.3(c) of Executive Order 12958, as amended.

This order shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 21, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2005–23 of April 29, 2005

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

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

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 \$34.7 million be made available from the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund to support unexpected urgent humanitarian needs in the West Bank and Gaza, and refugee repatriation to Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. These funds may be used, as appropriate, to provide contributions to international, governmental, and nongovernmental organizations, and, as necessary, for administrative expenses of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration.

Title 3—The President

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 arrange for the publication of this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 29, 2005.

Memorandum of May 5, 2005

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

Memorandum for the 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. 3345 *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:

General Counsel;

Chief of Staff;

Director, Office of Communications and Public Liaison;

Director, Office of Congressional Relations;

Associate Director, Human Resources Products and Services;

Associate Director for Management;

Associate Director, Strategic Human Resources Policy;

Chief Financial Officer;

Associate Director, Human Capital Leadership and Merit Systems Accountability;

Deputy Associate Director, Center for Investigations Services; and

Director, Federal Executive Institute.

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.

Other Presidential Documents

- (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. *Prior Memorandum Superceded.*

This memorandum supercedes the Presidential Memorandum of March 11, 2003, entitled, “Designation of Officers of the Office of Personnel Management to Act as Director of the Office of Personnel Management.”

Sec. 4. *Publication.*

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 5, 2005.

Notice of May 5, 2005

Continuation of the National Emergency Blocking Property of Certain Persons and Prohibiting the Export of Certain Goods to Syria

On May 11, 2004, pursuant to my authority under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706) and the Syria Accountability and Lebanese Sovereignty Restoration Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–175), I issued Executive Order 13338 in which I declared a national emergency blocking the property of certain persons and prohibiting the exportation or reexportation of certain goods to Syria. I took this action to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by the actions of the Government of Syria in supporting terrorism, continuing its occupation of Lebanon, pursuing weapons of mass destruction and missile programs, and undermining United States and international efforts with respect to the stabilization and reconstruction of Iraq.

Because the actions and policies of the Government of Syria 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 May 11, 2004, and the measures adopted on that date to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond May 11, 2005. 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 blocking the property of certain persons and prohibiting the exportation or reexportation of certain goods to Syria.

Title 3—The President

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 5, 2005.

Memorandum of May 13, 2005

Assignment of Function to Submit a Report to the Congress

Memorandum for for the Director of the Office of Management and Budget

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, the function of the President of providing to the Congress a report under section 9012 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–287) is assigned to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 13, 2005.

Notice of May 17, 2005

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Burma

On May 20, 1997, the President issued Executive Order 13047, certifying to the Congress under section 570(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104–208), that the Government of Burma has committed large-scale repression of the democratic opposition in Burma after September 30, 1996, thereby invoking the prohibition on new investment in Burma by United States persons contained in that section. The President also declared a national emergency to deal with the threat posed to the national security and foreign policy of the United States by the actions and policies of the Government of Burma, invoking the authority, *inter alia*, of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.* On July 28, 2003, I issued Executive Order 13310 taking additional steps with respect to that national emergency by putting in place an import ban required by the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003 and prohibiting exports of financial services to Burma and the dealing in property in which certain designated Burmese persons have an interest.

Other Presidential Documents

Because the actions and policies of the Government of Burma continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, the national emergency declared on May 20, 1997, and the measures adopted on that date to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond May 20, 2005. 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 Burma. This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 17, 2005.

Notice of May 19, 2005

Continuation of the National Emergency Protecting the Development Fund for Iraq and Certain Other Property in Which Iraq has an Interest

On May 22, 2003, by Executive Order 13303, I declared a national emergency protecting the Development Fund for Iraq and certain other property in which Iraq has an interest, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706) (IEEPA). I took this action to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by the obstacles to the orderly reconstruction of Iraq, the restoration and maintenance of peace and security in the country, and the development of political, administrative, and economic institutions in Iraq constituted by the threat of attachment or other judicial process against the Development Fund for Iraq, Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products, and interests therein, and proceeds, obligations, or any financial instruments of any nature whatsoever arising from or related to the sale or marketing thereof.

On August 28, 2003, in Executive Order 13315, I expanded the scope of this national emergency to block the property of the former Iraqi regime, its senior officials and their family members as the removal of Iraqi property from that country by certain senior officials of the former Iraqi regime and their immediate family members constitutes an obstacle to the orderly reconstruction of Iraq, the restoration and maintenance of peace and security in the country, and the development of political, administrative, and economic institutions in Iraq.

On July 29, 2004, in Executive Order 13350, I amended the Annex to Executive Order 13315 to include certain persons determined to have been subject to economic sanctions pursuant to Executive Orders 12722 and 12724. Because of their association with the prior Iraqi regime, I determined that these persons present an obstacle to the orderly reconstruction of Iraq, the restoration and maintenance of peace and security in that country, and the development of political, administrative, and economic institutions in Iraq and, therefore, such persons should be subject to sanctions under Executive Order 13315.

Title 3—The President

Executive Order 13350 also amended Executive Order 13290 of March 20, 2003, in which, consistent with section 203(a)(1)(C) of IEEPA, 50 U.S.C. 1702(a)(1)(C), I 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 be confiscated and vested in the Department of the Treasury. I originally exercised these authorities pursuant to Executive Order 12722. In light of the changed circumstances in Iraq and my decision to terminate the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12722, I determined that the exercise of authorities in Executive Order 13290 should continue in order to address the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003, as expanded in scope in Executive Order 13315 of August 28, 2003, regarding the obstacles posed to the orderly reconstruction of Iraq. Executive Order 13350 amends Executive Order 13290 to that effect.

On November 29, 2004, in Executive Order 13364, I modified the scope of this national emergency to address the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by the threat of attachment or other judicial process against the Central Bank of Iraq. I also determined that, consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1483 and 1546, the steps taken in Executive Order 13303 to deal with this national emergency need to be limited so that such steps do not apply with respect to any final judgment arising out of a contractual obligation entered into by the Government of Iraq, including any agency or instrumentality thereof, after June 30, 2004, and so that, with respect to Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products and interests therein, such steps shall apply only until title passes to the initial purchaser.

Because the obstacles to the orderly reconstruction of Iraq, the restoration and maintenance of peace and security in the country, and the development of political, administrative, and economic institutions in Iraq continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, the national emergency declared on May 22, 2003, and the measures adopted on that date, August 28, 2003, July 29, 2004, and November 29, 2004, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond May 22, 2005. 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 protecting the Development Fund for Iraq and certain other property in which Iraq has an interest.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 19, 2005.

Other Presidential Documents

Memorandum of June 2, 2005

Order of Succession of Officers to Act as Secretary of Defense

Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 3345(a) of title 5, United States Code, and notwithstanding Executive Order 13000 of April 24, 1996, I direct as follows:

- (1) In the event of the death, permanent disability, or resignation of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Navy shall act for and perform the duties of the Secretary of Defense as Acting Secretary of Defense.
- (2) In the event of the temporary absence or temporary disability of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Navy shall act for and perform the duties of the Secretary of Defense as Acting Secretary of Defense. In these instances, the designation as Acting Secretary of Defense applies only for the duration of the Secretary's absence or disability, and does not affect the authority of the Secretary to exercise during the absence, or to resume when the disability no longer exists, the powers of his office.
- (3) In all other respects, Executive Order 13000 of April 24, 1996, shall remain in effect.
- (4) This memorandum shall expire upon the appointment of a Deputy Secretary of Defense, unless sooner terminated by operation of law or by the President.
- (5) You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 2, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2005–24 of June 15, 2005

Suspension of Limitations Under the Jerusalem Embassy Act

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 7(a) of the Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995 (Public Law 104–45) (the “Act”), I hereby determine that it is necessary to protect the national security interests of the United States to suspend for a period of 6 months the limitations set forth in sections 3(b) and 7(b) of the Act. My Administration remains committed to beginning the process of moving our Embassy to Jerusalem.

Title 3—The President

You are hereby authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress, accompanied by a report in accordance with section 7(a) of the Act, and to publish the determination in the **Federal Register**.

This suspension shall take effect after transmission of this determination and report to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 15, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2005–25 of June 15, 2005

Determination to Authorize a Drawdown for Afghanistan

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 202 and other relevant provisions of the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act (Public Law 107–327) and section 506 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2318, I hereby direct the drawdown of up to \$161.5 million of defense articles, defense services, and military education and training from the Department of Defense for the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 15, 2005.

Notice of June 17, 2005

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to the Risk of Nuclear Proliferation Created by the Accumulation of Weapons-Usable Fissile Material in the Territory of the Russian Federation

On June 21, 2000, the President issued Executive Order 13159 (the “Order”) blocking property and interests in property of the Government of the Russian Federation that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereinafter come within the possession or control of United States persons that are directly related to the implementation of the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Russian Federation Concerning the Disposition of Highly Enriched Uranium Extracted from Nuclear Weapons, dated February 18, 1993, and related contracts and agreements (collectively, the “HEU Agreements”). The HEU Agreements allow

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for the downblending of highly enriched uranium derived from nuclear weapons to low enriched uranium for peaceful commercial purposes. The Order invoked the authority, *inter alia*, of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*, and declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by the risk of nuclear proliferation created by the accumulation of a large volume of weapons-usable fissile material in the territory of the Russian Federation.

The national emergency declared on June 21, 2000, must continue beyond June 21, 2005, to provide continued protection from attachment, judgment, decree, lien, execution, garnishment, or other judicial process for the property and interests in property of the Government of the Russian Federation that are directly related to the implementation of the HEU Agreements and subject to U.S. jurisdiction. 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 weapons-usable fissile material in the territory of the Russian Federation. This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 17, 2005.

Notice of June 23, 2005

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to the Western Balkans

On June 26, 2001, by Executive Order 13219, I declared a national emergency with respect to the Western Balkans 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 and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions of persons engaged in, or assisting, sponsoring, or supporting (i) extremist violence in the Republic of Macedonia, and elsewhere in the Western Balkans region, or (ii) acts obstructing implementation of the Dayton Accords in Bosnia or United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 of June 10, 1999, in Kosovo. Subsequent to the declaration of the national emergency, the actions of persons obstructing implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement of 2001 in Macedonia also became a pressing concern. I amended Executive Order 13219 on May 28, 2003, in Executive Order 13304 to address this concern and to take additional steps with respect to the national emergency. Because the actions of persons threatening the peace and international stabilization efforts in the Western Balkans continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, the national emergency declared on June 26, 2001, and the measures adopted on that date and thereafter to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond June 26, 2005. 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 the Western Balkans.

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This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 23, 2005.

Memorandum of June 29, 2005

Assignment of Certain Functions Relating to Telecommunications

Memorandum for the Director of the Office of Management and Budget

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby assign to you the functions of the President under section 414 of the Transportation, Treasury, Independent Agencies, and General Government Appropriations Act, 2005 (Division H of Public Law 108–447), and the authority to issue regulations to which section 414 refers.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 29, 2005.

Memorandum of July 1, 2005

Assignment of Reporting Function

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

My memorandum on “Assignment of Reporting Functions under the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004” of April 21, 2005, is amended by striking “7119(a)” and inserting in lieu thereof “7120.”

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 1, 2005.

Other Presidential Documents

Memorandum of July 4, 2005

Assignment of a Reporting Function

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby assign to you the function of the President under section 582 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 (Division D, Public Law 108–447). References in this memorandum to section 582 shall be deemed to include reference to any subsequently enacted provision of law that is the same or substantially the same as section 582.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 4, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2005–26 of July 4, 2005

Waiving Prohibition on United States Military Assistance with Respect to the Dominican Republic

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Consistent with the authority vested in me by section 2007 of the American Servicemembers' Protection Act of 2002 (the "Act"), title II of Public Law 107–206 (22 U.S.C. 7421 *et seq.*), I hereby:

- Determine that the Dominican Republic has entered into an agreement with the United States pursuant to Article 98 of the Rome Statute preventing the International Criminal Court from proceeding against U.S. personnel present in such country; and
- Waive the prohibition of section 2007(a) of the Act with respect to this country for as long as such agreement remains in force.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 4, 2005.

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Presidential Determination No. 2005–27 of July 4, 2005

Implementation of Sections 603 and 604 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–228)

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Consistent with the authority contained in section 604 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–228) (the “Act”), and with reference to the determinations set out in the report to Congress transmitted on the date hereof, pursuant to section 603 of that Act, regarding noncompliance by the PLO and the Palestinian Authority with certain commitments, I hereby impose the sanction set out in section 604(a)(2), “Downgrade in Status of the PLO Office in the United States.” This sanction is imposed for a period of 180 days from the date hereof or until such time as the next report required by section 603 of the Act is transmitted to the Congress, whichever is later. You are authorized and directed to transmit to the appropriate congressional committees the report described in section 603 of the Act.

Furthermore, I hereby determine that it is in the national security interest of the United States to waive that sanction, pursuant to section 604(c) of the Act. This waiver shall be effective for a period of 180 days from the date hereof or until such time as the next report required by section 603 of the Act is transmitted to the Congress, whichever is later.

You are hereby authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 4, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2005–28 of July 12, 2005

Presidential Determination Regarding Drawdown Under Section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act 1961, as amended, to Furnish Anti-Terrorism Assistance to the Philippines

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(2)(the “Act”), I hereby determine that it is in the national interest of the United States to draw down articles, services, military education, and training from the Department of Defense for the purpose of providing anti-terrorism assistance for the Philippines.

I therefore direct the drawdown of up to \$10 million of articles, services, military education, and training from the inventory and resources of the

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Department of Defense for the Philippines for the purposes and under the authorities of chapter 8 of part II of the Act.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 12, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2005–29 of July 14, 2005

Waiver of Restrictions on Providing Funds to the Palestinian Authority

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 550(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 (Div. D, Public Law 108–447)(the “Act”), I hereby certify that it is important to the national security interests of the United States to waive the provisions of section 550(a) of the Act, in order to provide funds appropriated to carry out chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to the Ministry of Finance of the Palestinian Authority in direct assistance for use on new projects in Gaza.

You are authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress, accompanied by a report in accordance with section 550(d) of the Act, and to publish the determination in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 14, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2005–30 of July 15, 2005

Drawdown of Commodities and Services from the Department of Defense to Support African Union Peacekeeping in Darfur, Sudan

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 552(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby determine that:

- (1) as a result of an unforeseen emergency, the provision of assistance under Chapter 6 of Part II of the Act in amounts in excess of funds otherwise available for such assistance is important to the national interests of the United States; and

Title 3—The President

- (2) such unforeseen emergency requires the immediate provision of assistance under Chapter 6 of Part II of the Act.

I therefore direct the drawdown of up to \$6 million in commodities and services from the Department of Defense to support the transportation of African Union forces to Darfur, Sudan.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 15, 2005.

Notice of July 19, 2005

Continuation of the National Emergency Blocking Property of Certain Persons and Prohibiting the Importation of Certain Goods From Liberia

On July 22, 2004, by Executive Order 13348, I declared a national emergency and ordered related measures blocking the property of certain persons and prohibiting the importation of certain goods from Liberia, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706). I took this action to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of former Liberian President Charles Taylor and other persons, in particular their unlawful depletion of Liberian resources and their removal from Liberia and secreting of Liberian funds and property, which have undermined Liberia's transition to democracy and the orderly development of its political, administrative, and economic institutions and resources. I further noted that the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed on August 18, 2003, and the related cease-fire have not yet been universally implemented throughout Liberia, and that the illicit trade in round logs and timber products is linked to the proliferation of and trafficking in illegal arms, which perpetuate the Liberian conflict and fuel and exacerbate other conflicts throughout West Africa.

Because the actions and policies of these persons continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States, the national emergency declared on July 22, 2004, and the measures adopted on that date to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond July 22, 2005. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13348.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 19, 2005.

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Memorandum of July 21, 2005

**Assignment of Certain Functions Under Section 337 of the
Tariff Act of 1930**

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby assign to you the functions of the President under section 337(j)(1)(B), section 337(j)(2), and section 337(j)(4) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337(j)(1), (j)(2), and (j)(4)).

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 21, 2005.

Memorandum of July 21, 2005

Assignment of Reporting Functions

Memorandum for the Secretary of the Interior

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby assign to you the functions of the President under section 104(h) of the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–188).

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 21, 2005.

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Memorandum of July 30, 2005

Assignment of Functions Relating to Certain Funding for Unanticipated Needs

Memorandum for Director of the Office of Management and Budget

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, the functions of the President with respect to appropriations made under the heading “Unanticipated Needs” in the Military Construction Appropriations and Emergency Hurricane Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–324) are assigned to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Director shall administer such funds as provided under that heading.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 30, 2005.

Notice of August 2, 2005

Continuation of Emergency Regarding Export Control Regulations

On August 17, 2001, consistent with the authority provided me under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), I issued Executive Order 13222. In that order, I declared a national emergency with respect to the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States in light of the expiration of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 *et seq.*). Because the Export Administration Act has not been renewed by the Congress, the national emergency declared on August 17, 2001, must continue in effect beyond August 17, 2005. 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 declared in Executive Order 13222.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 2, 2005.

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Presidential Determination No. 2005–31 of August 2, 2005

Waiving Prohibition on U.S. Military Assistance with respect to Cambodia

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Consistent with the authority vested in me by section 2007 of the American Servicemembers' Protection Act of 2002 (the "Act"), title II of Public Law 107–206 (22 U.S.C. 7421 *et seq.*), I hereby:

- Determine that Cambodia has entered into an agreement with the United States pursuant to Article 98 of the Rome Statute preventing the International Criminal Court from proceeding against U.S. personnel present in such country; and
- Waive the prohibition of section 2007(a) of the Act with respect to this country for as long as such agreement remains in force.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 2, 2005.

Memorandum of August 5, 2005

Assignment of Reporting Function

Memorandum for the Secretary of Commerce

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby assign to you the functions of the President under section 316 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1451, *et seq.*).

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 5, 2005.

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Presidential Determination No. 2005–32 of August 17, 2005

Continuation of U.S. Drug Interdiction Assistance to the Government of Colombia

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 1012 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2291–4), I hereby certify, with respect to Colombia, that (1) interdiction of aircraft reasonably suspected to be primarily engaged in illicit drug trafficking in that country’s airspace is necessary because of the extraordinary threat posed by illicit drug trafficking to the national security of that country; and (2) that country has appropriate procedures in place to protect against innocent loss of life in the air and on the ground in connection with such interdiction, which shall at a minimum include effective means to identify and warn an aircraft before the use of force is directed against the aircraft.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this determination in the **Federal Register** and to notify the Congress of this determination.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 17, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2005–33 of August 29, 2005

Waiving Prohibition on Use of FY 2005 Economic Support Funds with Respect to Jordan

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Consistent with the authority vested in me by section 574 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 (the “Act”), Division D of Public Law 108–447, I hereby:

- Determine that it is important to the national security interests of the United States to waive, for a period of 6 months from the date of this determination, the prohibition of section 574(a) of the Act with respect to Jordan; and
- Waive the prohibition with respect to this country for that period.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 29, 2005.

Other Presidential Documents

Notice of September 8, 2005

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Certain Terrorist Attacks

Consistent with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency I declared on September 14, 2001, in Proclamation 7463, with respect to the terrorist attacks at the World Trade Center, New York, New York, and the Pentagon, and the continuing and immediate threat of further attacks on the United States.

By Executive Order 13223 of September 14, 2001 and Executive Order 13253 of January 16, 2002, I delegated authority to the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation to order members of the Reserve Components to active duty and to waive certain statutory military personnel requirements. By Executive Order 13235 of November 16, 2001, I delegated authority to the Secretary of Defense to exercise certain emergency construction authority. By Executive Order 13286 of February 28, 2003, I transferred the authority delegated to the Secretary of Transportation in Executive Order 13223 to the Secretary of Homeland Security.

Because the terrorist threat continues, the national emergency declared on September 14, 2001, and the measures taken on September 14, 2001, November 16, 2001, and January 16, 2002, to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond September 14, 2005. Therefore, I am continuing in effect for an additional year the national emergency I declared on September 14, 2001, with respect to the terrorist threat. This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 8, 2005.

Memorandum of September 9, 2005

Assignment of Functions with Respect to Loan Guarantees to Egypt

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby assign to the Secretary of State the functions conferred upon the President relating to loan guarantees to Egypt in paragraph (2) under the heading "Economic Support Fund" in chapter 5 of title I of the Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2003 (Public Law 108-11).

Title 3—The President

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 9, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2005–34 of September 9, 2005

Waiving Prohibition on United States Military Assistance with Respect to Benin

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Consistent with the authority vested in me by section 2007 of the American Servicemembers' Protection Act of 2002 (the "Act"), title II of Public Law 107–206 (22 U.S.C. 7421 *et seq.*), I hereby

- Determine that Benin has entered into an agreement with the United States pursuant to Article 98 of the Rome Statute preventing the International Criminal Court from proceeding against U.S. personnel present in such country; and
- Waive the prohibition of section 2007(a) of the Act with respect to this country for as long as such agreement remains in force.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 9, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2005–35 of September 12, 2005

Continuation of the Exercise of Certain Authorities under the Trading with the Enemy Act

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of the Treasury

Under section 101(b) of Public Law 95–223 (91 Stat. 1625; 50 U.S.C. App. 5(b) note), and a previous determination on September 10, 2004 (69 *Fed. Reg.* 55497), the exercise of certain authorities under the Trading with the Enemy Act is scheduled to terminate on September 14, 2005.

I hereby determine that the continuation for 1 year of the exercise of those authorities with respect to the applicable countries is in the national interest of the United States.

Therefore, pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 101(b) of Public Law 95–223, I continue for 1 year, until September 14, 2006, the exercise of those authorities with respect to countries affected by:

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- (1) the Foreign Assets Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. part 500;
- (2) the Transaction Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. part 505; and
- (3) the Cuban Assets Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. part 515.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to publish this determination in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 12, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2005–36 of September 14, 2005

Presidential Determination on Major Drug Transit or Major Illicit Drug Producing Countries for Fiscal Year 2006

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to section 706(1) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–228) (FRAA), I hereby identify the following countries as major drug transit or major illicit drug producing countries: Afghanistan, The Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Jamaica, Laos, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela.

A country's presence on the Majors List is not necessarily an adverse reflection of its government's counternarcotics efforts or level of cooperation with the United States. Consistent with the statutory definition of a major drug-transit or drug-producing country set forth in section 481(e)(2) and (5) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA), one of the reasons that major drug transit or illicit drug producing countries are placed on the list is the combination of geographical, commercial, and economic factors that allow drugs to transit or be produced despite the concerned government's most assiduous enforcement measures.

Pursuant to section 706(2)(A) of the FRAA, I hereby designated Burma and Venezuela as countries that have failed demonstrably during the previous 12 months to adhere to their obligations under international counternarcotics agreements and take the measures set forth in section 489(a)(1) of the FAA. Attached to this report (Tab A) are justifications for the determinations on Burma and Venezuela, as required by section 706(2)(B).

I have also determined, in accordance with provisions of section 706(3)(A) of the FRAA, that support for program to aid Venezuela's democratic institutions, establish selected community development projects, and strengthen Venezuela's political party system is vital to the national interests of the United States.

I have removed China and Vietnam from the list of major drug transit or major illicit drug producing countries because there is insufficient evidence to suggest that China is a major source zone or transit country for illicit narcotics that significantly affects the United States. There is insufficient

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evidence to refute claims by the Government of Vietnam that they have virtually eliminated opium poppy production. Additionally, although cooperation with United States law enforcement is limited, there are no indications of a significant Vietnam-based drug threat to the United States.

Despite the Government of Afghanistan's counternarcotics efforts, we remain concerned about the disturbing magnitude of the drug trade and the prospect that opium poppy cultivation will likely increase in 2006. We are also concerned about government corruption, especially at the regional and local levels, impending counternarcotics efforts. For these efforts to be effective, government corruption with respect to the opium economy must be seriously addressed—by both local and central government authorities.

The Government of Canada has made real progress in curbing the diversion into the United States of pseudoephedrine, which fuels the production of methamphetamine. There are indications, however, that Canadian-based criminal groups are increasingly involved in the production of MDMA (Ecstasy) destined for the United States. Large scale cross-border trafficking of Canadian-grown marijuana remains a serious concern. The United States appreciates the excellent law enforcement cooperation with Canada in combating these shared threats.

While Haiti made efforts this year to improve its performance, we reiterate our concerns from last year about the Interim Government of Haiti's inability to effectively organize Haitian law enforcement resources to permit sustained counternarcotics efforts. Further, the national criminal justice system must be significantly strengthened in order to be effective and gain public confidence.

The Government of The Netherlands has achieved considerable success in countering the production and flow of MDMA (Ecstasy) to the United States, and The Netherlands is commended for its enhanced efforts. In the coming year, the United States would like to build upon our law enforcement cooperation with the Dutch government through advancements in mutual legal assistance and direct engagement between our respective police agencies.

Drug trafficking, money laundering, and other organized criminal activity in Nigeria remain major sources of concern to the United States. Progress over the past year on anti-money laundering controls is welcome, but much remains to be done to make such controls effective. Implementing anti-corruption policies must advance more quickly, as corruption at all levels of government continues to hamper effective narcotics law enforcement. In addition, measures similar to those taken to improve drug law enforcement at Nigeria's main airport need to be expanded to, and replicated at, Nigeria's seaports, where drug trafficking is a growing concern. Finally, the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) and other counternarcotics institutions should work towards developing the mindset and capacity to pursue investigations, and prosecutions of major drug traffickers based in the country.

We remain concerned with the continued involvement by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in criminal activity, including drug production and drug trafficking. Given the close relationship between Japanese and Chinese criminal elements and DPRK drug traffickers in past smuggling incidents, there is a real possibility of continuing DPRK involvement

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in drug trafficking, even when a given incident appears only to involve ethnic Chinese or other organized Asian criminal groups.

You are hereby authorized and directed to submit this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, September 14, 2005.

Notice of September 21, 2005

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Persons Who Commit, Threaten To Commit, or Support Terrorism

On September 23, 2001, by Executive Order 13224, I declared a national emergency with respect to persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706). I took this action to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by the grave acts of terrorism and threats of terrorism committed by foreign terrorists, including the terrorist attacks in New York, in Pennsylvania, and against the Pentagon committed on September 11, 2001, and the continuing and immediate threat of further attacks against United States nationals or the United States. Because the actions of these persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the United States, the national emergency declared on September 23, 2001, and the measures adopted on that date to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond September 23, 2005. 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 persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

September 21, 2005.

Title 3—The President

Presidential Determination No. 2005–37 of September 21, 2005

Presidential Determination with Respect to Foreign Governments’ Efforts Regarding Trafficking in Persons

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Consistent with section 110 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (Division A of Public Law 106–386), as amended, (the “Act”), I hereby:

- Make the determination provided in section 110(d)(1)(A)(i) of the Act, with respect to Cambodia and Venezuela, not to provide certain funding for those countries’ governments for fiscal year 2006, until such government complies with the minimum standards or makes significant efforts to bring itself into compliance, as may be determined by the Secretary of State in a report to the Congress pursuant to section 110(b) of the Act;
- Make the determination provided in section 110(d)(1)(A)(ii) of the Act, with respect to Burma, Cuba, and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK), not to provide certain funding for those countries’ governments for fiscal year 2006, until such government complies with the minimum standards or makes significant efforts to bring itself into compliance, as may be determined by the Secretary of State in a report to the Congress pursuant to section 110(b) of the Act;
- Make the determination provided in section 110(d)(3) of the Act, concerning the determinations of the Secretary of State with respect to Bolivia, Jamaica, Qatar, Sudan, Togo, and the United Arab Emirates;
- Determine, consistent with section 110(d)(4) of the Act, with respect to Cambodia, for all programs, projects, or activities of assistance for victims of trafficking in persons or to combat such trafficking, for promoting good governance, or which would have a significant adverse effect on vulnerable populations if suspended, that provision to Cambodia of the assistance described in sections 110(d)(1)(A)(i) and 110(d)(1)(B) of the Act for such programs, projects, or activities would promote the purpose of the Act or is otherwise in the national interest of the United States;
- Determine, consistent with section 110(d)(4) of the Act, with respect to Ecuador, that provision to Ecuador of all programs, projects, or activities of assistance described in sections 110(d)(1)(A)(i) and 110(d)(1)(B) of the Act would promote the purposes of the Act or is otherwise in the national interest of the United States;
- Determine, consistent with section 110(d)(4) of the Act, with respect to Kuwait that provision to Kuwait of all programs, projects, or activities of assistance described in sections 110(d)(1)(A)(i) and 110(d)(1)(B) of the Act is in the national interest of the United States;
- Determine, consistent with section 110(d)(4) of the Act, with respect to Saudi Arabia, that provision to Saudi Arabia of all programs, projects, or activities of assistance described in sections 110(d)(1)(A)(i) and 110(d)(1)(B) of the Act is in the national interest of the United States;

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- Determine, consistent with section 110(d)(4) of the Act, with respect to Venezuela, for all programs, projects, or activities of assistance for victims of trafficking in persons or to combat such trafficking, or for strengthening the democratic process, including strengthening political parties and supporting electoral observation and monitoring and related programs, or for public diplomacy, that provision to Venezuela of the assistance described in sections 110(d)(1)(A)(i) and 110(d)(1)(B) of the Act for such programs, projects, or activities would promote the purposes of the Act or is otherwise in the national interest of the United States;
- Determine, consistent with section 110(d)(4) of the Act, that assistance to Cambodia or Venezuela described in section 110(d)(1)(B) of the Act that
 - (1) is a regional program, project, or activity under which the total benefit to either Cambodia or Venezuela does not exceed 10 percent of the total value of such program, project, or activity; or
 - (2) has as its primary objective the addressing of basic human needs, as defined by the Department of the Treasury with respect to other, existing legislative mandate concerning U.S. participation in the multilateral development banks; or
 - (3) is complementary to or has similar policy objectives to programs being implemented bilaterally by the United States Government; or
 - (4) has as its primary objective the improvement of the country's legal system, including in areas that impact the country's ability to investigate and prosecute trafficking cases or otherwise improve implementation of a country's anti-trafficking policy, regulations or legislation; or
 - (5) is engaging a government, international organization, or civil society organization, and that seeks as its primary objective(s) to: (a) increase efforts to investigate and prosecute trafficking in persons crimes; (b) increase protection for victims of trafficking through better screening, identification, rescue/removal, aftercare (shelter, counseling) training and reintegration; or (c) expand prevention efforts through education and awareness campaigns highlighting the dangers of trafficking or training and economic empowerment of populations clearly at risk of falling victim to trafficking

would promote the purpose of the Act or is otherwise in the national interest of the United States.

The certification required by section 110(e) of the Act is provided herewith.

You are hereby authorized and directed to submit this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, September 21, 2005.

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Presidential Determination No. 2005–38 of September 26, 2005

Presidential Determination Relating to Assistance for Saudi Arabia

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 575 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 (FY 2005 FOAA) (Div. D, Public Law 108–447), I hereby certify that Saudi Arabia is cooperating with efforts to combat international terrorism and that the proposed assistance will help facilitate that effort, and hereby waive the application of section 575 of the FY 2005 FOAA, as well as any provision of law that is the same or substantially the same as such provision, including subsequently enacted provisions.

You are directed to report this certification to the Congress and publish it in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 26, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2005–39 of September 28, 2005

Transfers of Defense Articles or Services for Libya for Chemical Weapons Destruction

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including sections 40(g) and 40A of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), I hereby:

- determine that the transaction, encompassing sales or licensing for export of defense articles or defense services necessary to assist in chemical weapon (CW) destruction in Libya, is essential to the national security interests of the United States and important to the national interests of the United States;
- waive the prohibitions in sections 40 and 40A of the AECA related to such transaction; and
- assign to you the functions under AECA section 40(g)(2) to consult with and submit reports to the Congress for proposed specific exports or transfers, 15 days prior to permitting them to proceed, that are necessary for and within the scope of this waiver determination and the transaction referred to herein.

You are authorized and directed to report this certification to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 28, 2005.

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Presidential Determination No. 2005–40 of September 28, 2005

Transfers of Defense Articles or Services and Brokering Activities for Libya Relating to Disposition of Libyan-owned C–130H Aircraft

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including sections 40(g) and 40A of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), I hereby:

- determine that the transaction, encompassing sales or licensing for export of defense articles or defense services and brokering activities necessary to assist in the disposition, including any required refurbishment, of Libyan-owned C–130H aircraft, is essential to the national security interests of the United States and important to the national interests of the United States;
- waive the prohibitions in sections 40 and 40A of the AECA related to such transaction; and
- assign to you the functions under AECA section 40(g)(2) to consult with and submit reports to the Congress for proposed specific exports or transfers, 15 days prior to permitting them to proceed, that are necessary for and within the scope of this waiver determination and the transaction referred to herein.

You are authorized and directed to report this certification to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 28, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2005–41 of September 29, 2005

Transfer of Funds from FY 2004 and 2005 Foreign Assistance Act and Arms Export Control Act Accounts to the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement Account to Support the G–8 Women’s Justice and Empowerment Initiative

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 610 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (the “Act”), I hereby determine it necessary for the purposes of that Act that \$5 million in FY 2004 funds made available under the Support for East European Democracy Act (\$1 million) and FY 2005 funds made available under chapter 9 of part II of the Act (\$1.2 million) and under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (\$2.8 million) be transferred to, and consolidated with, funds made available under chapter 8 of

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part I of the Act, and such funds are hereby so transferred and consolidated.

You are hereby authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 29, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2006–01 of October 14, 2005

Waiver and Certification of Statutory Provisions Regarding the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Office

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority and conditions contained in section 534(d) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005, Public Law 108–447, as provided for in the Joint Resolution Making Continuing Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–77), I hereby determine and certify that it is important to the national security interests of the United States to waive the provisions of section 1003 of the Anti-Terrorism Act of 1987, Public Law 100–204.

This waiver shall be effective for a period of 6 months from the date hereof. You are hereby authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, October 14, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2006–02 of October 16, 2005

Provision of U.S. Drug Interdiction Assistance to the Government of Brazil

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 1012 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995, as amended (22 U.S.C. § 2291–4), I hereby certify, with respect to Brazil, that (1) interdiction of aircraft reasonably suspected to be primarily engaged in illicit drug trafficking in that country’s airspace is necessary because of the extraordinary threat posed by illicit drug trafficking to the national security of that country; and (2) that country has appropriate procedures in place to protect against innocent loss of life in the air and on the ground in connection with such interdiction, which shall at a minimum include effective means to identify and warn an aircraft before the use of force is directed against the aircraft.

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The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this determination in the **Federal Register** and to notify Congress of this determination.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, October 16, 2005.

Notice of October 17, 2005

Intention To Enter Into a Free Trade Agreement With Oman

Consistent with section 2105(a)(1)(A) of the Trade Act of 2002, I have notified the Congress of my intention to enter into a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the Sultanate of Oman.

Consistent with section 2105(a)(1)(A) of that Act, this notice shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 17, 2005.

Notice of October 19, 2005

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Significant Narcotics Traffickers Centered in Colombia

On October 21, 1995, by Executive Order 12978, the President declared a national emergency 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 of significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia, and the extreme level of violence, corruption, and harm such actions cause in the United States and abroad.

The order blocks all property and interests in property of foreign persons listed in an annex to the order that are in the United States or within the possession or control of U.S. persons, as well as of foreign persons determined to play a significant role in international narcotics trafficking centered in Colombia. The order similarly blocks all property and interests in property of foreign persons determined to materially assist in, or provide financial or technological support for or goods or services in support of, the narcotics trafficking activities of persons designated in or pursuant to the order, or persons determined to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of, persons designated in or pursuant to the order. The order also prohibits any transaction or dealing by United States persons or within the United States in such property or interests in property.

Because the actions of significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia continue to threaten the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States and to cause an extreme level of violence, corruption,

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and harm in the United States and abroad, the national emergency declared on October 21, 1995, and the measures adopted pursuant thereto to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond October 21, 2005. 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 significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia. This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

October 19, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2006–03 of October 24, 2005

Presidential Determination on FY 2006 Refugee Admissions Numbers and Authorizations of In-Country Refugee Status Pursuant to Sections 207 and 101(a)(42), respectively, of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and Determination Pursuant to Section 2(b)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act, as Amended

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

In accordance with Section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the “Act”) (8 U.S.C. 1157), as amended, and after appropriate consultations with the Congress, I hereby make the following determinations and authorize the following actions:

The admission of up to 70,000 refugees to the United States during FY 2006 is justified by humanitarian concerns or is otherwise in the national interest; provided, however, that this number shall be understood as including persons admitted to the United States during FY 2006 with Federal refugee resettlement assistance under the Amerasian immigrant admissions program, as provided below.

The 70,000 admissions numbers shall be allocated among refugees of special humanitarian concern to the United States in accordance with the following regional allocations; provided, however, that the number allocated to the East Asia region shall include persons admitted to the United States during FY 2006 with Federal refugee resettlement assistance under section 584 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 1988, as contained in section 101(e) of Public Law 100–202 (Amerasian immigrants and their family members); provided further that the number allocated to the former Soviet Union shall include persons admitted who were nationals of the former Soviet Union, or in the case of persons having no nationality, who were habitual residents of the former Soviet Union, prior to September 2, 1991:

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Africa	20,000
East Asia	15,000
Europe and Central Asia	15,000
Latin America/Caribbean	5,000
Near East/South Asia	5,000
Unallocated Reserve	10,000

The 10,000 unallocated refugee numbers shall be allocated to regional ceilings as needed. Upon providing notification to the Judiciary Committees of the Congress, you are hereby authorized to use unallocated numbers in regions where the need for additional numbers arises.

Additionally, upon notification to the Judiciary Committees of the Congress, you are further authorized to transfer unused admission numbers allocated to a particular region to one or more other regions, if there is a need for greater numbers for the region or regions to which the numbers are being transferred. Consistent with section 2(b)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, I hereby determine that assistance to or on behalf of persons applying for admission to the United States as part of the overseas refugee admissions program will contribute to the foreign policy interests of the United States and designate such persons for this purpose.

Consistent with section 101(a)(42) of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42)) and after appropriate consultation with the Congress, I also specify that, for FY 2006, the following persons may, if otherwise qualified, be considered refugees for the purpose of admission to the United States within their countries of nationality or habitual residence:

- a. Persons in Vietnam
- b. Persons in Cuba
- c. Persons in the former Soviet Union
- d. In exceptional circumstances, persons identified by a United States Embassy in any location

You are authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress immediately and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, October 24, 2005.

Notice of October 25, 2005

Continuation of National Emergency Regarding the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

On November 14, 1994, by Executive Order 12938, President Clinton declared a national emergency with respect to the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States posed by the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons (weapons of mass destruction) and the means of delivering such weapons. On July 28, 1998, the President issued Executive Order 13094 amending Executive Order 12938 to respond more effectively to the worldwide

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threat of weapons of mass destruction proliferation activities. On June 28, 2005, I issued Executive Order 13382 which, *inter alia*, further amended Executive Order 12938 to improve our ability to combat proliferation. Because the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means of delivering them continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, the national emergency first declared on November 14, 1994, must continue in effect beyond November 14, 2005. 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 declared in Executive Order 12938, as amended.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

October 25, 2005.

Notice of November 1, 2005

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Sudan

On November 3, 1997, by Executive Order 13067, the President declared a national emergency with respect to Sudan 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 and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Sudan. Because the actions and policies of the Government of Sudan continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, the national emergency declared on November 3, 1997, and the measures adopted on that date to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond November 3, 2005. Therefore, consistent 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 Sudan.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

November 1, 2005.

Other Presidential Documents

Memorandum of November 2, 2005

Assignment of Certain Reporting Functions

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby assign to you the functions of the President contained within section 1205 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107-314) to provide the specified report to the Congress.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, November 2, 2005.

Notice of November 9, 2005

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Iran

On November 14, 1979, by Executive Order 12170, 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 situation in Iran. Because our relations with Iran have not yet returned to normal, and the process of implementing the January 19, 1981, agreements with Iran is still underway, the national emergency declared on November 14, 1979, must continue in effect beyond November 14, 2005. Therefore, consistent with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year this national emergency with respect to Iran.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

November 9, 2005.

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Memorandum of November 10, 2005

Determinations Under Section 1106(a) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988—Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Saudi Arabia) is seeking to become a Member of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Saudi Arabia has concluded a bilateral agreement with the United States related to Saudi Arabia's accession to the WTO. Saudi Arabia's commitments under this bilateral agreement with the United States ensure: (1) that all state trading enterprises, as defined in section 1107(6) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (the "Act") (19 U.S.C. 2906(6)), will make (a) purchases that are not for government use and (b) sales in international trade, in accordance with commercial considerations, including price, quality, availability, marketability, and transportation, and (2) that such state trading enterprises will afford U.S. business firms adequate opportunity, in accordance with customary practice, to compete for such purchases and sales.

In accordance with section 1106(a)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2905(a)(1)), I determine that state trading enterprises account for a significant share of the exports of Saudi Arabia and the goods that compete with imports into Saudi Arabia. Further, I determine that, based on the bilateral agreement that Saudi Arabia has entered into with the United States, information provided and commitments set forth in the Report of the Working Party on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's Accession to the WTO, and other information considered in connection with Saudi Arabia's WTO accession negotiations including information in the United States National Energy Policy report, an affirmative determination under section 1106(a)(2) is not warranted.

The determinations under section 1106(a) are intended solely to further the purpose of section 1106 and are not determinative for the purpose of any other statute or regulation.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 10, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2006-4 of November 22, 2005

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

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

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 \$5 million be made available from

Other Presidential Documents

the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund to meet unexpected urgent humanitarian needs of refugees and other victims of the October 2005 earthquake in Pakistan. These funds may be used, as appropriate, to provide contributions to international, governmental, and non-governmental organizations.

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 arrange for the publication of this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 22, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2006–5 of December 14, 2005

Suspension of Limitations Under the Jerusalem Embassy Act

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 7(a) of the Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995 (Public Law 104–45) (the “Act”), I hereby determine that it is necessary to protect the national security interests of the United States to suspend for a period of 6 months the limitations set forth in sections 3(b) and 7(b) of the Act. My Administration remains committed to beginning the process of moving our Embassy to Jerusalem.

You are hereby authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress, accompanied by a report in accordance with section 7(a) of the Act, and to publish the determination in the **Federal Register**.

This suspension shall take effect after transmission of this determination and report to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 14, 2005.

Memorandum of December 15, 2005

Assignment of Functions Under Section 1306 of Public Law 107–314

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby assign to you the functions of the President under section 1306 of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–314)(22 U.S.C. 5952 note), as continued in effect by

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subsequent law, including section 116 of the Continuing Resolution for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–77), as amended.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 15, 2005.

Memorandum of December 20, 2005

Designation of Officers of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence To Act as Director of National Intelligence

Memorandum for the Director of National Intelligence

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, 5 U.S.C. 3345, *et seq.*, it is hereby ordered that:

Section 1. Subject to the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of this memorandum, the officers of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence named in section 2, in the order listed, shall act as and perform the functions and duties of the office of the Director of National Intelligence (DNI), during any period in which the DNI and the Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence have died, resigned, or otherwise become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of the DNI, until such time as at least one of the officers listed in this section is able to perform the functions and duties of the DNI.

Sec. 2. Order of Succession.

- (a) Deputy Director of National Intelligence for Management;
- (b) Deputy Director of National Intelligence for Collection;
- (c) Deputy Director of National Intelligence for Analysis;
- (d) Deputy Director of National Intelligence for Customer Outcomes;
- (e) Chief of Staff, Office of the Director of National Intelligence;
- (f) General Counsel, Office of the Director of National Intelligence; and
- (g) Chief Information Officer, Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

Sec. 3. National Security Act of 1947. This memorandum shall not supercede the authority of the Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence to act for, and exercise the powers of, the Director of National Intelligence during the absence or disability of the Director of National Intelligence or during a vacancy in the position of Director of National Intelligence, (National Security Act of 1947, as amended, 50 U.S.C. 403–3a).

Other Presidential Documents

Sec. 4. Exceptions.

(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2 in an acting capacity shall act as the DNI pursuant to this section.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this memorandum, the President retains discretion, to the extent permitted by law, to depart from this memorandum in designating an acting DNI.

Sec. 5. Publication.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 20, 2005.

Memorandum of December 22, 2005

Order of Succession of Officers to Act as Secretary of Defense

Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, 5 U.S.C. 3345 *et. seq.*, and notwithstanding the Executive Order I issued today entitled, “Providing an Order of Succession within the Department of Defense” (the order), it is hereby ordered as follows:

(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 4 of this memorandum, the Acting Deputy Secretary of Defense, as designated by the President, shall act as and perform the functions and duties of the office of the Secretary of Defense (Secretary) during any period when the Secretary has died, resigned, or is otherwise unable to perform functions and duties of the office of the Secretary.

(2) The provisions of paragraph 1 of this memorandum shall only apply if, at the time of the death, resignation, or inability of the Secretary, the Acting Deputy Secretary of Defense meets one or more of the criteria established in section 3345(a)(1)–(3) of title 5, United States Code.

(3) In all other respects, the order shall remain in effect.

(4) The authority of this memorandum shall terminate upon the first appointment by the President of a Deputy Secretary of Defense to occur subsequent to this memorandum, unless sooner terminated by operation of law or by the President.

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(5) You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 22, 2005.

Memorandum of December 22, 2005

Provision of Aviation Insurance Coverage for Commercial Air Carrier Service in Domestic and International Operations

Memorandum for the Secretary of Transportation

By the authority vested in me by 49 U.S.C. 44302, *et seq.*, I hereby:

1. determine that continuation of U.S.-flag commercial air service is necessary in the interest of air commerce, national security, and the foreign policy of the United States.
2. approve provision by the Secretary of Transportation of insurance or reinsurance to U.S.-flag air carriers against loss or damage arising out of any risk from the operation of an aircraft in the manner and to the extent provided in Chapter 443 of 49 U.S.C.:
 - (a) until August 31, 2006;
 - (b) after August 31, 2006, but no later than December 31, 2006, when he determines that such insurance or reinsurance cannot be obtained on reasonable terms and conditions from any company authorized to conduct an insurance business in a State of the United States; and
3. delegate to the Secretary of Transportation the authority, vested in me by 49 U.S.C. 44306(c), to extend this determination for additional periods beyond August 31, 2006, but no later than December 31, 2006, when he finds that the continued operation of aircraft to be insured or reinsured is necessary in the interest of air commerce or the national security, or to carry out the foreign policy of the United States Government.

You are directed to bring this determination immediately to the attention of all air carriers within the meaning of 49 U.S.C. 40102(2), and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 22, 2005.

Other Presidential Documents

Presidential Determination No. 2006–6 of December 22, 2005

Waiver of Conditions on Obligation and Expenditure of Funds for Planning, Design, and Construction of a Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility in Russia for Calendar Year 2006

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Consistent with the authority vested in me by section 1303 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375) (the “Act”), I hereby certify that waiving the conditions described in section 1305 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–65), as amended, is important to the national security interests of the United States, and include herein, for submission to the Congress, the statement, justification, and plan described in section 1303 of the Act. This waiver shall apply for calendar year 2006.

You are authorized and directed to transmit this certification, including the statement, justification, and plan, to the Congress and to arrange for the publication of this certification in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 22, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2006–7 of December 30, 2005

Presidential Determination on Imports of Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe from the People’s Republic of China

Memorandum for the Secretary of Commerce[,] the Secretary of Labor[,and] the United States Trade Representative

Pursuant to section 421 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2451), I have determined the action I will take with respect to the affirmative determination of the United States International Trade Commission (USITC) regarding imports of circular welded non-alloy steel pipe (steel pipe) from China (Investigation No. TA–421–6). After considering all relevant aspects of the investigation, I have determined that providing import relief for the U.S. steel pipe industry is not in the national economic interest of the United States. In particular, I find that the import relief would have an adverse impact on the United States economy clearly greater than the benefits of such action.

The facts of this case indicate that any import relief, including either of the USITC’s proposed remedies, is likely to be ineffective because of the extent to which imports from third countries would likely replace curtailed Chinese imports. A large number of third countries—the USITC documents more than 50 of them—supply the U.S. market with steel pipe. Although antidumping duties currently apply to imports from eight of those countries, there are many other countries currently supplying steel pipe to the

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U.S. market that could fill the void created by curtailed Chinese imports. Under these circumstances, import relief would likely not provide a meaningful benefit to domestic producers.

In addition, imposing import relief would cost U.S. consumers substantially more than the increased income that could be realized by domestic producers. According to USITC estimates, the USITC's recommended quota remedy would generate costs for U.S. consumers five times greater than the additional income that could be realized by domestic producers. Under the USITC's recommended tariff rate quota remedy, the costs would be four times greater than the income generated by domestic producers.

While the particular circumstances of this case make clear that the U.S. national economic interest would not be served by the imposition of import relief under section 421, I remain fully committed to exercising the important authority granted to me under section 421 when the circumstances of a particular case warrant it.

I hereby direct the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor to expedite consideration of any Trade Adjustment Assistance applications received from domestic producers or their workers, consistent with their statutory mandates.

The United States Trade Representative is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 30, 2005.

Presidential Determination No. 2006–8 of December 30, 2005

Drawdown to Provide Disaster Relief Assistance for Pakistan Under Section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Secretary of Defense

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(2)(the “Act”), I hereby determine that it is in the national interest of the United States to draw down articles and services from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense for the purpose of providing international disaster relief assistance to Pakistan.

I therefore direct the drawdown of up to \$30 million of defense articles and services from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense for Pakistan for the purposes and under the authorities of chapter 9 of part I of the Act, relating to international disaster assistance.

Other Presidential Documents

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 30, 2005.

CHAPTER I—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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PART 100—STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 7301.

SOURCE: 64 FR 12881, Mar. 16, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 100.1 Ethical conduct standards and financial disclosure regulations.

Employees of the Executive Office of the President are subject to the executive branch-wide standards of ethical conduct at 5 CFR part 2635, and the executive branch-wide financial disclosure regulations at 5 CFR part 2634.

PART 101—PUBLIC INFORMATION PROVISIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES ACT

Sec.

- 101.1 Executive Office of the President.
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- 101.6 Office of National Drug Control Policy.
- 101.7 Office of Science and Technology Policy.
- 101.8 Office of the United States Trade Representative.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 552.

SOURCE: 40 FR 8061, Feb. 25, 1975 and 55 FR 46067, November 1, 1990, unless otherwise noted.

§ 101.1 Executive Office of the President.

Until further regulations are promulgated, the remainder of the entities within the Executive Office of the President, to the extent that 5 U.S.C. 552 is applicable, shall follow the procedures set forth in the regulations applicable to the Office of Management and Budget (5 CFR Ch. III). Requests for information from these other entities should be submitted directly to such entity.

§ 101.2 Office of Management and Budget.

Freedom of Information regulations for the Office of Management and Budget appear at 5 CFR Ch. III.

§ 101.3 Office of Administration.

Freedom of Information regulations for the Office of Administration appear at 5 CFR part 2502.

[55 FR 46037, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 101.4 National Security Council.

Freedom of Information regulations for the National Security Council appear at 32 CFR Ch. XXI.

§ 101.5 Council on Environmental Quality.

Freedom of Information regulations for the Council on Environmental Quality appear at 40 CFR Ch. V.

[42 FR 65131, Dec. 30, 1977]

§ 101.6 Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Freedom of Information regulations for the Office of National Drug Control Policy appear at 21 CFR parts 1400–1499.

[55 FR 46037, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 101.7 Office of Science and Technology Policy.

Freedom of Information regulations for the Office of Science and Technology Policy appear at 32 CFR part 2402.

[55 FR 46037, Nov. 1, 1990]

§ 101.8 Office of the United States Trade Representative.

Freedom of Information regulations for the Office of the United States Trade Representative appear at 15 CFR part 2004.

[55 FR 46037, Nov. 1, 1990]

PART 102—ENFORCEMENT OF NONDISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF HANDICAP IN PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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- 102.102 Application.
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- 102.104–102.109 [Reserved]
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- 102.130 General prohibitions against discrimination.
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- 102.140 Employment.
- 102.141–102.148 [Reserved]
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- 102.150 Program accessibility: Existing facilities.
- 102.151 Program accessibility: New construction and alterations.
- 102.152–102.159 [Reserved]
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- 102.161–102.169 [Reserved]
- 102.170 Compliance procedures.
- 102.171–102.999 [Reserved]

AUTHORITY: 29 U.S.C. 794.

SOURCE: 53 FR 25879, July 8, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§ 102.101 Purpose.

The purpose of this regulation is to effectuate section 119 of the Rehabilitation, Comprehensive Services, and Developmental Disabilities Amendments of 1978, which amended section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to prohibit discrimination on the basis of handicap in programs or activities conducted by Executive agencies or the United States Postal Service.

§ 102.102 Application.

This regulation (§§ 102.101–102.170) applies to all programs or activities conducted by the agency, except for programs or activities conducted outside the United States that do not involve individuals with handicaps in the United States.

§ 102.103 Definitions.

For purposes of this regulation, the term—

Agency means, for purposes of this regulation only, the following entities in the Executive Office of the President: the White House Office, the Office of the Vice President, the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of Policy Development, the National Security Council, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, the Council on Environmental Quality, the Council of Economic Advisers, the Office of Administration, the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, and any committee, board, com-

mission, or similar group established in the Executive Office of the President.

Agency head or head of the agency; as used in §§ 102.150(a)(3), 102.160(d) and 102.170 (i) and (j), shall be a three-member board which will include the Director, Office of Administration, the head of the Executive Office of the President, agency in which the issue needing resolution or decision arises and one other agency head selected by the two other board members. In the event that an issue needing resolution or decision arises within the Office of Administration, one of the board members shall be the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Assistant Attorney General means the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice.

Auxiliary aids means services or devices that enable persons with impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills to have an equal opportunity to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of, programs or activities conducted by the agency. For example, auxiliary aids useful for persons with impaired vision include readers, Brailled materials, audio recordings, and other similar services and devices. Auxiliary aids useful for persons with impaired hearing include telephone handset amplifiers, telephones compatible with hearing aids, telecommunication devices for deaf persons (TDD's), interpreters, notetakers, written materials, and other similar services and devices.

Complete complaint means a written statement that contains the complainant's name and address and describes the agency's alleged discriminatory action in sufficient detail to inform the agency of the nature and date of the alleged violation of section 504. It shall be signed by the complainant or by someone authorized to do so on his or her behalf. Complaints filed on behalf of classes or third parties shall describe or identify (by name, if possible) the alleged victims of discrimination.

Facility means all or any portion of buildings, structures, equipment, roads, walks, parking lots, rolling stock or other conveyances, or other real or personal property.

Historic preservation programs means programs conducted by the agency that

have preservation of historic properties as a primary purpose.

Historic properties means those properties that are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or properties designated as historic under a statute of the appropriate State or local government body.

Individual with handicaps means any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, has a record of such an impairment, or is regarded as having such an impairment.

As used in this definition, the phrase:

(1) *Physical or mental impairment* includes—

(i) Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: Neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; genitourinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine; or

(ii) Any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities. The term “physical or mental impairment” includes, but is not limited to, such diseases and conditions as orthopedic, visual, speech, and hearing impairments, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, mental retardation, emotional illness, and drug addiction and alcoholism.

(2) *Major life activities* includes functions such as caring for one’s self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working.

(3) *Has a record of such an impairment* means has a history of, or has been misclassified as having, a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.

(4) *Is regarded as having an impairment* means—

(i) Has a physical or mental impairment that does not substantially limit major life activities but is treated by the agency as constituting such a limitation;

(ii) Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits major life activities only as a result of the attitudes of others toward such impairment; or

(iii) Has none of the impairments defined in paragraph (1) of this definition but is treated by the agency as having such an impairment.

Qualified individual with handicaps means—

(1) With respect to preschool, elementary, or secondary education services provided by the agency, an individual with handicaps who is a member of a class of persons otherwise entitled by statute, regulation, or agency policy to receive education services from the agency;

(2) With respect to any other agency program or activity under which a person is required to perform services or to achieve a level of accomplishment, an individual with handicaps who meets the essential eligibility requirements and who can achieve the purpose of the program or activity without modifications in the program or activity that the agency can demonstrate would result in a fundamental alteration in its nature;

(3) With respect to any other program or activity, an individual with handicaps who meets the essential eligibility requirements for participation in, or receipt of benefits from, that program or activity; and

(4) “Qualified handicapped person” as that term is defined for purposes of employment in 29 CFR 1613.702(f), which is made applicable to this regulation by § 102.140.

Section 504 means section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Pub. L. 93–112, 87 Stat. 394 (29 U.S.C. 794)), as amended by the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1974 (Pub. L. 93–516, 88 Stat. 1617); the Rehabilitation, Comprehensive Services, and Developmental Disabilities Amendments of 1978 (Pub. L. 95–602, 92 Stat. 2955); and the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1986 (Pub. L. 99–506, 100 Stat. 1810). As used in this regulation, section 504 applies only to programs or activities conducted by Executive agencies and not to federally assisted programs.

Substantial impairment means a significant loss of the integrity of finished

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materials, design quality, or special character resulting from a permanent alteration.

§§ 102.104–102.109 [Reserved]

§ 102.110 Self-evaluation.

(a) The agency shall, by September 6, 1989, evaluate its current policies and practices, and the effects thereof, that do not or may not meet the requirements of this regulation and, to the extent modification of any such policies and practices is required, the agency shall proceed to make the necessary modifications.

(b) The agency shall provide an opportunity to interested persons, including individuals with handicaps or organizations representing individuals with handicaps, to participate in the self-evaluation process by submitting comments (both oral and written).

(c) The agency shall, for at least three years following completion of the self-evaluation, maintain on file and make available for public inspection:

(1) A description of areas examined and any problems identified; and

(2) A description of any modifications made.

§ 102.111 Notice.

The agency shall make available to employees, applicants, participants, beneficiaries, and other interested persons such information regarding the provisions of this regulation and its applicability to the programs or activities conducted by the agency, and make such information available to them in such manner as the head of the agency finds necessary to apprise such persons of the protections against discrimination assured them by section 504 and this regulation.

§§ 102.112–102.129 [Reserved]

§ 102.130 General prohibitions against discrimination.

(a) No qualified individual with handicaps shall, on the basis of handicap, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity conducted by the agency.

(b)(1) The agency, in providing any aid, benefit, or service, may not, di-

rectly or through contractual, licensing, or other arrangements, on the basis of handicap—

(i) Deny a qualified individual with handicaps the opportunity to participate in or benefit from the aid, benefit, or service;

(ii) Afford a qualified individual with handicaps an opportunity to participate in or benefit from the aid, benefit, or service that is not equal to that afforded others;

(iii) Provide a qualified individual with handicaps with an aid, benefit, or service that is not as effective in affording equal opportunity to obtain the same result, to gain the same benefit, or to reach the same level of achievement as that provided to others;

(iv) Provide different or separate aid, benefits, or services to individuals with handicaps or to any class of individuals with handicaps than is provided to others unless such action is necessary to provide qualified individuals with handicaps with aid, benefits, or services that are as effective as those provided to others;

(v) Deny a qualified individual with handicaps the opportunity to participate as a member of planning or advisory boards;

(vi) Otherwise limit a qualified individual with handicaps in the enjoyment of any right, privilege, advantage, or opportunity enjoyed by others receiving the aid, benefit, or service.

(2) The agency may not deny a qualified individual with handicaps the opportunity to participate in programs or activities that are not separate or different, despite the existence of permissibly separate or different programs or activities.

(3) The agency may not, directly or through contractual or other arrangements, utilize criteria or methods of administration the purpose or effect of which would—

(i) Subject qualified individuals with handicaps to discrimination on the basis of handicap; or

(ii) Defeat or substantially impair accomplishment of the objectives of a program or activity with respect to individuals with handicaps.

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(4) The agency may not, in determining the site or location of a facility, make selections the purpose or effect of which would—

(i) Exclude individuals with handicaps from, deny them the benefits of, or otherwise subject them to discrimination under any program or activity conducted by the agency; or

(ii) Defeat or substantially impair the accomplishment of the objectives of a program or activity with respect to individuals with handicaps.

(5) The agency, in the selection of procurement contractors, may not use criteria that subject qualified individuals with handicaps to discrimination on the basis of handicap.

(6) The agency may not administer a licensing or certification program in a manner that subjects qualified individuals with handicaps to discrimination on the basis of handicap, nor may the agency establish requirements for the programs or activities of licensees or certified entities that subject qualified individuals with handicaps to discrimination on the basis of handicap. However, the programs or activities of entities that are licensed or certified by the agency are not, themselves, covered by this regulation.

(c) The exclusion of nonhandicapped persons from the benefits of a program limited by Federal statute or Executive order to individuals with handicaps or the exclusion of a specific class of individuals with handicaps from a program limited by Federal statute or Executive order to a different class of individuals with handicaps is not prohibited by this regulation.

(d) The agency shall administer programs and activities in the most integrated setting appropriate to the needs of qualified individuals with handicaps.

§§ 102.131–102.139 [Reserved]

§ 102.140 Employment.

No qualified individual with handicaps shall, on the basis of handicap, be subject to discrimination in employment under any program or activity conducted by the agency. The definitions, requirements, and procedures of section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 791), as established by the Equal Employment Opportunity

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Commission in 29 CFR part 1613, shall apply to employment in federally conducted programs or activities.

§ 102.141–102.148 [Reserved]

§ 102.149 Program accessibility: Discrimination prohibited.

Except as otherwise provided in § 102.150, no qualified individual with handicaps shall, because the agency's facilities are inaccessible to or unusable by individuals with handicaps, be denied the benefits of, be excluded from participation in, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity conducted by the agency.

§ 102.150 Program accessibility: Existing facilities.

(a) *General.* The agency shall operate each program or activity so that the program or activity, when viewed in its entirety, is readily accessible to and usable by individuals with handicaps. This paragraph does not—

(1) Necessarily require the agency to make each of its existing facilities accessible to and usable by individuals with handicaps;

(2) In the case of historic preservation programs, require the agency to take any action that would result in a substantial impairment of significant historic features of an historic property; or

(3) Require the agency to take any action that it can demonstrate would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of a program or activity or in undue financial and administrative burdens. In those circumstances where agency personnel believe that the proposed action would fundamentally alter the program or activity or would result in undue financial and administrative burdens, the agency has the burden of proving that compliance with § 102.150(a) would result in such alteration or burdens. The decision that compliance would result in such alteration or burdens must be made by the agency head or his or her designee after considering all agency resources available for use in the funding and operation of the conducted program or activity, and must be accompanied by a written statement of the reasons

forreaching that conclusion. If an action would result in such an alteration or such burdens, the agency shall take any other action that would not result in such an alteration or such burdens but would nevertheless ensure that individuals with handicaps receive the benefits and services of the program or activity.

(b) *Methods*—(1) *General*. The agency may comply with the requirements of this section through such means as redesign of equipment, reassignment of services to accessible buildings, assignment of aides to beneficiaries, home visits, delivery of services at alternate accessible sites, alteration of existing facilities and construction of new facilities, use of accessible rolling stock, or any other methods that result in making its programs or activities readily accessible to and usable by individuals with handicaps. The agency is not required to make structural changes in existing facilities where other methods are effective in achieving compliance with this section. The agency, in making alterations to existing buildings, shall meet accessibility requirements to the extent compelled by the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4151–4157), and any regulations implementing it. In choosing among available methods for meeting the requirements of this section, the agency shall give priority to those methods that offer programs and activities to qualified individuals with handicaps in the most integrated setting appropriate.

(2) *Historic preservation programs*. In meeting the requirements of § 102.150(a) in historic preservation programs, the agency shall give priority to methods that provide physical access to individuals with handicaps. In cases where a physical alteration to an historic property is not required because of § 102.150(a) (2) or (3), alternative methods of achieving program accessibility include—

(i) Using audio-visual materials and devices to depict those portions of an historic property that cannot otherwise be made accessible;

(ii) Assigning persons to guide individuals with handicaps into or through portions of historic properties that

cannot otherwise be made accessible; or

(iii) Adopting other innovative methods.

(c) *Time period for compliance*. The agency shall comply with the obligations established under this section by November 7, 1988, except that where structural changes in facilities are undertaken, such changes shall be made by September 6, 1991, but in any event as expeditiously as possible.

(d) *Transition plan*. In the event that structural changes to facilities will be undertaken to achieve program accessibility, the agency shall develop, by March 6, 1989, a transition plan setting forth the steps necessary to complete such changes. The agency shall provide an opportunity to interested persons, including individuals with handicaps or organizations representing individuals with handicaps, to participate in the development of the transition plan by submitting comments (both oral and written). A copy of the transition plan shall be made available for public inspection. The plan shall, at a minimum—

(1) Identify physical obstacles in the agency's facilities that limit the accessibility of its programs or activities to individuals with handicaps;

(2) Describe in detail the methods that will be used to make the facilities accessible;

(3) Specify the schedule for taking the steps necessary to achieve compliance with this section and, if the time period of the transition plan is longer than one year, identify steps that will be taken during each year of the transition period; and

(4) Indicate the official responsible for implementation of the plan.

§ 102.151 Program accessibility: New construction and alterations.

Each building or part of a building that is constructed or altered by, on behalf of, or for the use of the agency shall be designed, constructed, or altered so as to be readily accessible to and usable by individuals with handicaps. The definitions, requirements, and standards of the Architectural Barriers Act (42 U.S.C. 4151–4157), as established in 41 CFR 101–19.600 to 101–19.607,

apply to buildings covered by this section.

§§ 102.152–102.159 [Reserved]

§ 102.160 Communications.

(a) The agency shall take appropriate steps to ensure effective communication with applicants, participants, personnel of other Federal entities, and members of the public.

(1) The agency shall furnish appropriate auxiliary aids where necessary to afford an individual with handicaps an equal opportunity to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of, a program or activity conducted by the agency.

(i) In determining what type of auxiliary aid is necessary, the agency shall give primary consideration to the requests of the individual with handicaps.

(ii) The agency need not provide individually prescribed devices, readers for personal use or study, or other devices of a personal nature.

(2) Where the agency communicates with applicants and beneficiaries by telephone, telecommunication devices for deaf persons (TDD's) or equally effective telecommunication systems shall be used to communicate with persons with impaired hearing.

(b) The agency shall ensure that interested persons, including persons with impaired vision or hearing, can obtain information as to the existence and location of accessible services, activities, and facilities.

(c) The agency shall provide signage at a primary entrance to each of its inaccessible facilities, directing users to a location at which they can obtain information about accessible facilities. The international symbol for accessibility shall be used at each primary entrance of an accessible facility.

(d) This section does not require the agency to take any action that it can demonstrate would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of a program or activity or in undue financial and administrative burdens. In those circumstances where agency personnel believe that the proposed action would fundamentally alter the program or activity or would result in undue financial and administrative burdens, the agency has the burden of proving

that compliance with §102.160 would result in such alteration or burdens. The decision that compliance would result in such alteration or burdens must be made by the agency head or his or her designee after considering all agency resources available for use in the funding and operation of the conducted program or activity and must be accompanied by a written statement of the reasons for reaching that conclusion. If an action required to comply with this section would result in such an alteration or such burdens, the agency shall take any other action that would not result in such an alteration or such burdens but would nevertheless ensure that, to the maximum extent possible, individuals with handicaps receive the benefits and services of the program or activity.

§§ 102.161–102.169 [Reserved]

§ 102.170 Compliance procedures.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, this section applies to all allegations of discrimination on the basis of handicap in programs and activities conducted by the agency.

(b) The agency shall process complaints alleging violations of section 504 with respect to employment according to the procedures established by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in 29 CFR part 1613 pursuant to section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 791).

(c) The Director, Facilities Management, Office of Administration, Executive Office of the President, shall be responsible for coordinating implementation of this section. Complaints may be sent to the Director at the following address: Room 486, Old Executive Office Building, 17th and Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20500.

(d) The agency shall accept and investigate all complete complaints for which it has jurisdiction. All complete complaints must be filed within 180 days of the alleged act of discrimination. The agency may extend this time period for good cause.

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(e) If the agency receives a complaint over which it does not have jurisdiction, it shall promptly notify the complainant and shall make reasonable efforts to refer the complaint to the appropriate Government entity.

(f) The agency shall notify the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board upon receipt of any complaint alleging that a building or facility that is subject to the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4151–4157), is not readily accessible to and usable by individuals with handicaps.

(g) Within 180 days of the receipt of a complete complaint for which it has jurisdiction, the agency shall notify the complainant of the results of the investigation in a letter containing—

(1) Findings of fact and conclusions of law;

(2) A description of a remedy for each violation found; and

(3) A notice of the right to appeal.

(h) Appeals of the findings of fact and conclusions of law or remedies must be filed by the complainant within 90 days

of receipt from the agency of the letter required by §102.170(g). The agency may extend this time for good cause.

(i) Timely appeals shall be accepted and processed by the head of the agency.

(j) The head of the agency shall notify the complainant of the results of the appeal within 60 days of the receipt of the request. If the head of the agency determines that additional information is needed from the complainant, he or she shall have 60 days from the date of receipt of the additional information to make his or her determination on the appeal.

(k) The time limits cited in paragraphs (g) and (j) of this section may be extended with the permission of the Assistant Attorney General.

(l) The agency may delegate its authority for conducting complaint investigations to other Federal agencies, except that the authority for making the final determination may not be delegated to another agency.

§§ 102.171–102.999 [Reserved]

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7915	July 26	Anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 2005.	44039
7916	Aug. 5	40th Anniversary of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.	46401
7917	Aug. 15	National Airborne Day, 2005	48473
7918	Aug. 25	Women's Equality Day, 2005	51557
7919	Aug. 29	National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, 2005.	51995
7920	Aug. 29	National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month, 2005.	51997
7921	Aug. 29	National Drug and Alcohol Addiction Recovery Month, 2005.	52281
7922	Sept. 4	Death of William H. Rehnquist	53719
7923	Sept. 4	Honoring the Memory of the Victims of Hurricane Katrina.	53721

Table 1—Proclamations

No.	Signature Date	Subject	70 FR Page
2005			
7924	Sept. 8	To Suspend Subchapter IV of Chapter 31 of Title 40, United States Code, Within a Limited Geographic Area in Response to the National Emergency Caused by Hurricane Katrina.	54227
7925	Sept. 8	National Day of Prayer and Remembrance for the Victims of Hurricane Katrina.	54233
7926	Sept. 9	Minority Enterprise Development Week, 2005.	54461
7927	Sept. 9	National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week, 2005.	54463
7928	Sept. 9	National Days of Prayer and Remembrance, 2005.	54465
7929	Sept. 9	Patriot Day, 2005	54467
7930	Sept. 16	National POW/MIA Recognition Day, 2005.	55021
7931	Sept. 16	National Hispanic Heritage Month, 2005	55505
7932	Sept. 16	Constitution Day and Citizenship Day, Constitution Week, 2005.	55507
7933	Sept. 16	National Farm Safety and Health Week, 2005.	55509
7934	Sept. 16	Family Day, 2005	55511
7935	Sept. 21	Gold Star Mother's Day, 2005	56341
7936	Sept. 30	National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, 2005.	58281
7937	Sept. 30	National Disability Employment Awareness Month, 2005.	58283
7938	Sept. 30	National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, 2005.	58285
7939	Sept. 30	Child Health Day, 2005	58287
7940	Oct. 6 ..	German-American Day, 2005	59207
7941	Oct. 7 ..	Fire Prevention Week, 2005	59977
7942	Oct. 7 ..	National School Lunch Week, 2005	59979
7943	Oct. 7 ..	Leif Erikson Day, 2005	59981
7944	Oct. 7 ..	Columbus Day, 2005	59983
7945	Oct. 7 ..	General Pulaski Memorial Day, 2005	59985
7946	Oct. 14	National Character Counts Week, 2005 ..	61013
7947	Oct. 14	National Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Week, 2005.	61015
7948	Oct. 14	National Forest Products Week, 2005	61017
7949	Oct. 14	White Cane Safety Day, 2005	61019
7950	Oct. 20	United Nations Day, 2005	61545
7951	Oct. 30	Death of Rosa Parks	66741
7952	Nov. 2	National Adoption Month, 2005	67331
7953	Nov. 2	National Diabetes Month, 2005	67333
7954	Nov. 2	National Hospice Month, 2005	67335
7955	Nov. 2	Veterans Day, 2005	67337
7956	Nov. 2	National American Indian Heritage Month, 2005.	67635
7957	Nov. 2	National Family Caregivers Month, 2005	67637
7958	Nov. 3	National Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Month, 2005.	67639
7959	Nov. 3	Revoking Proclamation 7924	67899
7960	Nov. 9	World Freedom Day, 2005	69247
7961	Nov. 15	National Farm-City Week, 2005	69887

Title 3—The President

No.	Signature Date	Subject	70 FR Page
2005			
7962	Nov. 15	America Recycles Day, 2005	69889
7963	Nov. 18	Thanksgiving Day, 2005	70985
7964	Nov. 21	National Family Week, 2005	70989
7965	Nov. 22	National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month, 2005.	72061
7966	Nov. 28	National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day, 2005.	72063
7967	Dec. 1 ..	World AIDS Day, 2005	72575
7968	Dec. 9 ..	Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week, 2005.	73903
7969	Dec. 16	Wright Brothers Day, 2005	75711
7970	Dec. 22	To Take Certain Actions Under the Afri- can Growth and Opportunity Act.	76647
7971	Dec. 22	To Implement the United States-Mo- rocco Free Trade Agreement.	76651
7972	Dec. 22	National Mentoring Month, 2006	76969

Table 2—EXECUTIVE ORDERS

No.	Signature Date	Subject	70 FR Page
2005			
13369	Jan. 7 ...	President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform.	2323
13370	Jan. 13	Providing an Order of Succession in the Office of Management and Budget.	3137
13371	Jan. 27	Amendments to Executive Order 13285, Relating to the President's Council on Service and Civic Participation.	5041
13372	Feb. 16	Clarification of Certain Executive Orders Blocking Property and Prohibiting Certain Transactions.	8499
13373	Mar. 10	Amendments to Executive Order 11926 Relating to the Vice Presidential Service Badge.	12579
13374	Mar. 14	Amendments to Executive Order 12293—The Foreign Service of the United States.	12961
13375	Apr. 1 ..	Amendment to Executive Order 13295 Relating to Certain Influenza Viruses and Quarantinable Communicable Diseases.	17299
13376	Apr. 13	Amendments to Executive Order 12863, Relating to the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.	20261
13377	Apr. 13	Designating the African Union as a Public International Organization Entitled To Enjoy Certain Privileges, Exemptions, and Immunities.	20263
13378	May 12	Amendments to Executive Order 12788 Relating to the Defense Economic Adjustment Program.	28413
13379	June 16	Amendment to Executive Order 13369, Relating to the President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform.	35505
13380	June 17	Implementing Amendments to Agreement on Border Environment Cooperation Commission and North American Development Bank.	35509
13381	June 27	Strengthening Processes Relating to Determining Eligibility for Access to Classified National Security Information.	37953
13382	June 28	Blocking Property of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferators and Their Supporters.	38567

Title 3—The President

No.	Signature Date	Subject	70 FR Page
	2005		
13383	July 15	Amending Executive Orders 12139 and 12949 in Light of Establishment of the Office of Director of National Intelligence.	41933
13384	July 27	Assignment of Functions Relating to Original Appointments as Commissioned Officers and Chief Warrant Officer Appointments in the Armed Forces.	43739
13385	Sep. 29	Continuance of Certain Federal Advisory Committees and Amendments to and Revocation of Other Executive Orders.	57989
13386	Sep. 30	Further Amendment to Executive Order 13369, Relating to the President's Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform.	58289
13387	Oct. 14	2005 Amendments to the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States.	60697
13388	Oct. 25	Further Strengthening the Sharing of Terrorism Information To Protect Americans.	62023
13389	Nov. 1	Creation of the Gulf Coast Recovery and Rebuilding Council.	67325
13390	Nov. 1	Establishment of a Coordinator of Federal Support for the Recovery and Rebuilding of the Gulf Coast Region.	67327
13391	Nov. 22	Blocking Property of Additional Persons Undermining Democratic Processes or Institutions in Zimbabwe.	71201
13392	Dec. 14	Improving Agency Disclosure of Information.	75373
13393	Dec. 22	Adjustments of Certain Rates of Pay	76655
13394	Dec. 22	Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of Defense.	76665

Table 3—OTHER PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Signature Date	Subject	70 FR Page
2005		
Jan. 4	Presidential Determination No. 2005–16: Provision of Emergency Disaster Relief Assistance to Twelve Countries Affected by the Asian Tsunami, Including the Drawdown Under Section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended, of Articles and Services.	1787
Jan. 7	Presidential Determination No. 2005–17: Implementation of Section 603 and 604 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–228).	3851
Jan. 13	Presidential Determination No. 2005–18: Extension of Waiver of Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act With Respect to Assistance to the Government of Azerbaijan.	3853
Jan. 17	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Terrorists Who Threaten to Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process.	3277
Jan. 27	Presidential Determination No. 2005–19: Determination to Authorize a Drawdown for Afghanistan.	6549
Feb. 9	Memorandum: Delegation of Reporting Authority	7631
Feb. 10	Presidential Determination No. 2005–20: Waiving Prohibition on Use of Fiscal Year 2005 Economic Support Funds With Respect to Jordan.	8497
Feb. 15	Presidential Determination No. 2005–21: Determination to Waive Military Coup-Related Provisions of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005, With Respect to Pakistan.	10313
Feb. 17	Memorandum: Delegation of Reporting Authority	9841
Feb. 18	Memorandum: Assignment of Certain Functions Relating to Climate Change Reporting Activities.	11109
Feb. 18	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency Relating to Cuba and the Emergency Authority Relating to the Regulation of the Anchorage and Movement of Vessels.	8919
Mar. 2	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency Blocking Property of Persons Undermining Democratic Processes or Institutions in Zimbabwe.	10859
Mar. 10	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Iran.	12581
Mar. 14	Memorandum: Delegation of Reporting Function Related to the Sudan Peace Act.	14967
Mar. 31	Memorandum: Assignment of Function to Submit a Report Relating to Millennium Challenge Corporation Activities.	17195
Apr. 14	Presidential Determination No. 2005–22: Waiver and Certification of Statutory Provisions Regarding the Palestine Liberation Organization.	21611
Apr. 21	Memorandum: Assignment of Reporting Functions Under the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.	48633

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Signature Date	Subject	70 FR Page
2005		
Apr. 21	Memorandum: Effective Dates of Provisions in Title I of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.	23925
Apr. 21	Order: Designation Under Executive Order 12958	21609
Apr. 29	Presidential Determination No. 2005–23: Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended.	25457
May 5	Memorandum: Designation of Officers of the Office of Personnel Management to Act as Director of the Office of Personnel Management.	28773
May 5	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency Blocking Property of Certain Persons and Prohibiting the Export of Certain Goods to Syria.	24697
May 13	Memorandum: Assignment of Function to Submit a Report to the Congress.	29431
May 17	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Burma.	28771
May 19	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency Protecting the Development Fund for Iraq and Certain Other Property in Which Iraq has an Interest.	29435
June 2	Memorandum: Order of Succession of Officers to Act as Secretary of Defense.	32975
June 15	Presidential Determination No. 2005–24: Suspension of Limitations Under the Jerusalem Embassy Act.	36805
June 15	Presidential Determination No. 2005–25: Determination to Authorize a Drawdown for Afghanistan.	36807
June 17	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to the Risk of Nuclear Proliferation Created by the Accumulation of Weapons-Usable Fissile Material in the Territory of the Russian Federation.	35507
June 23	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to the Western Balkans.	36803
June 29	Memorandum: Assignment of Certain Functions Relating to Telecommunications.	39173
July 1	Memorandum: Assignment of Reporting Function	41341
July 4	Memorandum: Assignment of Reporting Function	44041
July 4	Presidential Determination No. 2005–26: Waiving Prohibition on United States Military Assistance With Respect to the Dominican Republic.	40181
July 4	Presidential Determination No. 2005–27: Implementation of Sections 603 and 604 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–228).	40183
July 12	Presidential Determination No. 2005–28: Presidential Determination Regarding Drawdown Under Section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act 1961, as Amended, to Furnish Anti-Terrorism Assistance to the Philippines.	41929
July 14	Presidential Determination No. 2005–29: Waiver of Restrictions on Providing Funds to the Palestinian Authority.	42251
July 15	Presidential Determination No. 2005–30: Drawdown of Commodities and Services From the Department of Defense to Support African Union Peacekeeping in Darfur, Sudan.	43257
July 19	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency Blocking Property of Certain Persons and Prohibiting the Importation of Certain Goods From Liberia.	41935

Table 3—Other Presidential Documents

Signature Date	Subject	70 FR Page
2005		
July 21	Memorandum: Assignment of Certain Functions Under Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930.	43251
July 21	Memorandum: Assignment of Reporting Functions	43249
July 30	Memorandum: Assignment of Functions Relating to Certain Funding for Unanticipated Needs.	46741
Aug. 2	Notice: Continuation of Emergency Regarding Export Control Regulations.	45273
Aug. 2	Presidential Determination No. 2005–31: Waiving Prohibition on U.S. Military Assistance With Respect to Cambodia.	46395
Aug. 5	Memorandum: Assignment of Reporting Function	46397
Aug. 17	Presidential Determination No. 2005–32: Continuation of U.S. Drug Interdiction Assistance to the Government of Colombia.	50949
Aug. 29	Presidential Determination No. 2005–33: Waiving Prohibition on Use of FY 2005 Economic Support Funds With Respect to Jordan.	55011
Sept. 8	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Certain Terrorist Attacks.	54229
Sept. 9	Memorandum: Assignment of Functions With Respect to Loan Guarantees to Egypt.	55013
Sept. 9	Presidential Determination No. 2005–34: Waiving Prohibition on United States Military Assistance With Respect to Benin.	55015
Sept. 12	Presidential Determination No. 2005–35: Continuation of the Exercise of Certain Authorities Under the Trading With the Enemy Act.	54607
Sept. 14	Presidential Determination No. 2005–36: Presidential Determination on Major Drug Transit or Major Illicit Drug Producing Countries for Fiscal Year 2006.	56807
Sept. 21	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Persons Who Commit, Threaten To Commit, or Support Terrorism.	55703
Sept. 21	Presidential Determination No. 2005–37: Presidential Determination With Respect to Foreign Governments' Efforts Regarding Trafficking In Persons.	57481
Sept. 26	Presidential Determination No. 2005–38: Presidential Determination Relating to Assistance for Saudi Arabia.	60397
Sept. 28	Presidential Determination No. 2005–39: Transfers of Defense Articles or Services for Libya for Chemical Weapons Destruction.	60399
Sept. 28	Presidential Determination No. 2005–40: Transfers of Defense Articles or Services and Brokering Activities for Libya Relating to Disposition of Libyan-owned C–130H Aircraft.	60401
Sept. 29	Presidential Determination No. 2005–41: Transfer of Funds From FY 2004 and 2005 Foreign Assistance Act and Arms Export Control Act Accounts to the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement Account To Support the G–8 Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative.	60403
Oct. 14	Presidential Determination No. 2006–01: Waiver and Certification of Statutory Provisions Regarding the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Office.	62225
Oct. 16	Presidential Determination No. 2006–02: Provision of U.S. Drug Interdiction Assistance to the Government of Brazil.	62227

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Signature Date	Subject	70 FR Page
2005		
Oct. 17	Notice: Intention To Enter Into a Free Trade Agreement With Oman.	61023
Oct. 19	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Significant Narcotics Traffickers Centered in Colombia.	61209
Oct. 24	Presidential Determination No. 2006–03: Presidential Determination on FY 2006 Refugee Admissions Numbers and Authorizations of In-Country Refugee Status Pursuant to Sections 207 and 101(a)(42), Respectively, of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and Determination Pursuant to Section 2(b)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act, as Amended.	65825
Oct. 25	Notice: Continuation of National Emergency Regarding the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.	62027
Nov. 1	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Sudan.	66745
Nov. 2	Memorandum: Assignment of Certain Reporting Functions	72055
Nov. 9	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Iran.	69039
Nov. 10	Memorandum: Determinations Under Section 1106(a) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988—Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	69419
Nov. 22	Presidential Determination No. 2006–04: Presidential Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended.	72057
Dec. 14	Presidential Determination No. 2006–05: Suspension of Limitations Under the Jerusalem Embassy Act.	75929
Dec. 20	Memorandum: Designation of Officers of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence To Act as Director of National Intelligence.	76375
Dec. 22	Memorandum: Order of Succession of Officers To Act as Secretary of Defense.	76667
Dec. 22	Memorandum: Provision of Aviation Insurance Coverage for Commercial Air Carrier Service in Domestic and International Operations.	76669

Signature Date	Subject	71 FR Page
2005		
Dec. 15	Memorandum: Assignment of Functions Under Section 1306 of Public Law 107–314.	1467
Dec. 22	Presidential Determination No. 2006–06: Waiver of Conditions on Obligation and Expenditure of Funds for Planning, Design, and Construction of a Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility in Russia for Calendar Year 2006.	1469
Dec. 30	Presidential Determination No. 2006–7: Presidential Determination on Imports of Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe From the People's Republic of China.	871
Dec. 30	Presidential Determination No. 2006–8: Drawdown to Provide Disaster Relief Assistance for Pakistan Under Section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended.	1471

**Table 4—PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS AFFECTED
DURING 2005**

Editorial note: The following abbreviations are used in this table:

EO	Executive Order
FR	Federal Register
PLO	Public Land Order (43 CFR, Appendix to Chapter II)
Proc.	Proclamation
Pub. L.	Public Law
Stat.	U.S. Statutes at Large
WCPD	Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents

Proclamations

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
6425	See Proc. 7912
6641	See Procs. 7870, 7912
6867	See Notice of Feb. 18, p. 239
6942	See Proc. 7912
7350	See Proc. 7970
7463	See Notice of Sept. 8, p. 263
7757	See Notice of Feb. 18, p. 239
7924	Revoked by Proc. 7959

Executive Orders

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
October 10, 1906	Revoked by PLO 7647
July 7, 1910 (Colorado No. 1)	Revoked by PLO 7647
September 2, 1910 (Colorado No. 2)	Revoked by PLO 7647
September 14, 1910 (Colorado No. 4) ...	Revoked by PLO 7647
October 12, 1910 (Colorado No. 5)	Partially revoked by PLO 7647
October 13, 1910 (Colorado No. 4)	Partially revoked by PLO 7647
January 14, 1911 (Colorado No. 6)	Revoked by PLO 7647
January 28, 1911 (Colorado No. 7)	Revoked by PLO 7647
December 16, 1911 (Colorado No. 8)	Revoked by PLO 7647
December 16, 1911 (Colorado No. 9)	Revoked by PLO 7647
April 19, 1912	Partially revoked by PLO 7635
April 17, 1926	Partially revoked by PLO 7648
May 28, 1912 (Colorado No. 10)	Revoked by PLO 7647

Title 3—The President

Executive Orders—Continued

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
March 17, 1913 (Colorado No. 11)	Revoked by PLO 7647
January 24, 1914 (Colorado No. 12)	Revoked by PLO 7647
October 14, 1915 (Colorado No. 13)	Revoked by PLO 7647
July 16, 1918 (Colorado No. 2915)	Revoked by PLO 7647
11145	Amended by EO 13385
11183	Amended by EO 13385
11287	Amended by EO 13385
11651	See Proc. 7971
11767	Revoked by EO 13377
11926	Amended by EO 13373
12131	Amended by EO 13385
12139	Amended by EO 13383
12170	See Notice of Nov. 9, p. 277
12171	Amended by EO 13381
12196	Amended by EO 13385
12216	Amended by EO 13385
12293	Amended by EO 13374
12367	Amended by EO 13385
12382	Amended by EO 13385
12473	Amended by EO 13387
12722	See Notice of May 19, p. 249
12724	See Notice of May 19, p. 249
12735	See EO 13382
12788	Amended by EO 13388
12863	Amended by EO 13376
12905	Amended by EO 13385
12916	Amended by EO 13380
12938	Amended by EO 13382; See Notice of Oct. 25, p. 275
12947	Amended by EO 13372; See Notice of Jan. 17, p. 234
12949	Amended by EO 13383
12957	See Notice of Mar. 10, p. 240
12958	See EOs 13381, 13387, 13388; Order of Apr. 21, p. 245
12959	See Notice of Mar. 10, p. 240
12978	See Notice of Oct. 19, p. 273
12994	Amended by EO 13385
13000	Revoked by EO 13394
13047	See Notice of May 17, p. 248
13059	See Notice of Mar. 10, p. 240
13067	See Notice of Nov. 1, p. 276
13070	See EO 13376
13094	See EO 13382; Notice of Oct. 25, p. 275
13099	See EO 13372; Notice of Jan. 17, p. 235
13159	See Notice of June 17, p. 252
13191	Amended by Proc. 7912
13219	See Notice of June 23, p. 253
13222	See Notice of Aug. 2, p. 260

Table 4—Presidential Documents Affected

Executive Orders—Continued

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
13223	See Notice of Sept. 8, p. 263
13224	Amended by EO 13372; See Notice of Sept. 21, p. 267
13226	Amended by EO 13385
13231	Amended by EO 13385
13235	See Notice of Sept. 8, p. 263
13237	Amended by EO 13385
13253	See Notice of Sept. 8, p. 263
13256	Amended by EO 13385
13265	Amended by EO 13385
13268	See EO 13372
13270	Amended by EO 13385
13283	Revoked by EO 13385
13284	See EO 13372
13285	Amended by EO 13371
13286	See EO 13373; Notice of Sept. 8, p. 263
13288	Amended by EO 13391; Superseded in part by EO 13391; See Notice of Mar. 2, p. 240
13290	See Notice of May 19, p. 249
13295	Amended by EO 13375
13301	See EO 13376
13303≤	See Notice of May 19, p. 249
13304≤	See Notice of June 23, p. 253
13310	See Notice of May 17, p. 248
13311	Amended by EO 13388
13315	See Notice of May 19, p. 249
13316	Superseded in part by EO 13385
13325	Revoked EO 13374
13326	Revoked EO 13385
13328	Revoked EO 13385
13338	See Notice of May 5, p. 246
13348	See Notice of July 19, p. 258
13350	See Notice of May 19, p. 249
13356	Revoked by EO 13388
13364	See Notice of May 19, p. 249
13368	Superseded by EO 13393
13369	Amended by EOs 13379, 13386
13379	See EO 13386
13382	See Notice of Oct. 25, p. 275
13394	See Memorandum of Dec. 22, p. 281

Other Presidential Documents

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Memorandum of March 11, 2003	Superseded by Memorandum of May 5, p. 246
Memorandum of April 21, 2005	Amended by Memorandum of July 1, 2005, p. 254

Title 3—The President

Other Presidential Documents—*Continued*

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Memorandum of June 2, 2005	Revoked by EO 13394
Presidential Determination No. 2004– 45.	<i>See</i> Presidential Determination No. 05–35, p. 264

**Table 5—STATUTES CITED AS AUTHORITY FOR
PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS**

Editorial note: Statutes which were cited as authority for the issuance of Presidential documents contained in this volume are listed under one of these headings. For authority cites for hortatory proclamations, see the text of each proclamation:

United States Code
United States Statutes at Large
Public Laws
Short Title of Act

Citations have been set forth in the style in which they appear in the documents. Since the form of citations varies from document to document, users of this table should search under all headings for pertinent references.

UNITED STATES CODE

<i>U.S. Code Citation</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
3 U.S.C. 301	Procs. 7870, 7912, 7971; EOs 13372, 13382, 13384, 13391; Memorandums of Feb. 9, p. 236; Feb. 17, p. 238; Feb. 18, p. 238; Mar. 14, p. 241; Mar. 31, p. 241; Apr. 21, p. 243; May 13, p. 248; June 29, p. 254; July 4, p. 255; July 21, p. 259; July 30, p. 260; Aug. 5, p. 261; Sept. 9, p. 263; Nov. 2, p. 277; Dec. 15, p. 279
5 U.S.C. App.	EO 13385
5 U.S.C. 3345, <i>et seq.</i>	EOs 13370, 13394; Memorandums of May 5, p. 246; June 2, p. 251; Dec. 20, p. 280; Dec. 22, p. 281
6 U.S.C. 101, <i>et seq.</i> ...	EO 13390
8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42) ...	Presidential Determination No. 06–03, p. 274
8 U.S.C. 1157	Presidential Determination No. 06–03, p. 274
10 U.S.C. 801–946	EO 13387
10 U.S.C. 2391	EO 13378
19 U.S.C. 2318(a)(2) ...	Presidential Determination No. 06–8, p. 284
19 U.S.C. 2451	Presidential Determination No. 06–7, p. 283
19 U.S.C. 2466a	Proc. 7970
19 U.S.C. 2483	Procs. 7860, 7870, 7970, 7971
19 U.S.C. 2905(a)(1) ...	Memorandum of Nov. 10, p. 278
19 U.S.C. 3332	Proc. 7912
19 U.S.C. 3332(q)	Proc. 7870
19 U.S.C. 3473	EO 13380
19 U.S.C. 3703	Proc. 7970
19 U.S.C. 3805 note ...	Proc. 7971
22 U.S.C. 287c	EO 13372

Title 3—The President

UNITED STATES CODE—*Continued*

<i>U.S. Code Citation</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
22 U.S.C. 288	EO 13377
22 U.S.C. 288f–2	EO 13377
22 U.S.C. 2318	Presidential Determination Nos. 05–19, p. 236; 05–22, p. 242
22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(2) ...	Presidential Determination Nos. 05–16, p. 233; 05–25, p. 252; 05–28, p. 256
22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(1) ...	Presidential Determination Nos. 05–23, p. 245; 06–3, p. 274; 06–4, p. 278
22 U.S.C. 2291–4	Presidential Determination Nos. 05–32, p. 262; 06–02, p. 272
22 U.S.C. 3962	EO 13374
22 U.S.C. 7421 <i>et seq.</i>	Presidential Determinations Nos. 05–26, p. 255; 05–31, p. 261; 05–34, p. 264
40 U.S.C. 3147	Proc. 7924
42 U.S.C. 264(b)	EO 13375
42 U.S.C. 5121–5206 ..	EOs 13389, 13390
49 U.S.C. 44302, <i>et seq.</i>	Memorandum of Dec. 22, p. 282
50 U.S.C. 1601, <i>et seq.</i>	EO 13372, 13382, 13391
50 U.S.C. 1622(d)	Proc. 7924; Notices of Jan. 17, p. 235; Feb. 18, p. 239; Mar. 2, p. 240; Mar. 10, p. 240; May 5, p. 247; May 17, p. 248; May 19, p. 249; June 17, p. 252; June 23, p. 253; July 19, p. 258; Aug. 2, p. 260; Sept. 8, p. 263; Sept. 21, p. 252; Oct. 19, p. 273; Oct. 25, p. 275; Nov. 1, p. 276; Nov. 9, p. 277
50 U.S.C. 1701, <i>et seq.</i>	EOs 13372, 13382, 13391
50 U.S.C. 1701–1706 ..	Notice of May 5, p. 247

PUBLIC LAWS

<i>Law Number</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
95–223	Presidential Determination No. 05–35, p. 264
104–45	Presidential Determination Nos. 05–24, p. 251; 06–5, p. 279
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Foreign Assistance Act of 1961	Presidential Determination Nos. 05–30, p. 257; 05–41, p. 271
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EDITORIAL NOTE: All changes in this volume of the Code of Federal Regulations which were made by documents published in the **Federal Register** since January 1, 2001, are enumerated in the following list. Entries indicate the nature of the changes effected. Page numbers refer to **Federal Register** pages. The user should consult the entries for chapters and parts as well as sections for revisions.

For the period before January 1, 2001, see the “List of CFR Sections Affected, 1949–1963, 1964–1972, 1973–1985, and 1986–2000,” published in 11 separate volumes.

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CFR Finding Aids

Editorial note: A list of CFR titles, subtitles, chapters, subchapters, and parts, and an alphabetical list of agencies publishing in the CFR are included in the *CFR Index and Finding Aids* volume to the *Code of Federal Regulations*, which is published separately and revised annually as of January 1.

The two finding aids on the following pages, the “Table of CFR Titles and Chapters” and the “Alphabetical List of Agencies Appearing in the CFR” apply to all 50 titles of the *Code of Federal Regulations*. Reference aids specific to this volume appear in the section entitled “Title 3 Finding Aids,” found on page 297.

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