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3

2006 Compilation

and

Parts 100–102

Revised as of January 1, 2007

The President

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Table of Contents

	<i>Page</i>
List of Title 3 Compilations	iv
Explanation of the <i>Code of Federal Regulations</i>	v
Explanation of This Title	ix
How To Cite This Title	xi
Title 3	xiii
2006 Compilation—Presidential Documents	1
Chapter I—Executive Office of the President	333
Title 3 Finding Aids	343
Tables	345
List of CFR Sections Affected	365
Index	367
CFR Finding Aids	379
Table of CFR Titles and Chapters	381
Alphabetical List of Agencies Appearing in the CFR	399

Title 3 Compilations

Title 3 Compilations	Proclamations	Executive Orders
1936–1938	2161–2286	7316–7905
1938–1943	2287–2587	7906–9347
1943–1948	2588–2823	9348–10025
1949–1953	2824–3041	10026–10510
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
1983	5009–5142	12400–12456
1984	5143–5291	12457–12497
1985	5292–5424	12498–12542
1986	5425–5595	12543–12579
1987	5596–5759	12580–12622
1988	5760–5928	12623–12662
1989	5929–6084	12663–12698
1990	6085–6240	12699–12741
1991	6241–6398	12742–12787
1992	6399–6520	12788–12827
1993	6521–6643	12828–12890
1994	6644–6763	12891–12944
1995	6764–6859	12945–12987
1996	6860–6965	12988–13033
1997	6966–7061	13034–13071
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
2006	7973–8098	13395–13421

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, 2007), 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, 2007.

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 2006 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, 2006 Comp.” Thus, the preferred abbreviated citation for Proclamation 7859 appearing on page 1 of this book, is “3 CFR, 2006 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, 2007, 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 and Legislative Publications Unit under the supervision of Gwendolyn J. Henderson. Stephen J. Frattini and Kathleen M. Fargey were Chief Editors.

Cite Presidential documents in this volume

3 CFR, 2006 Comp.

thus: **3 CFR, 2006 Comp., p. 1**

Cite chapter I entries in this volume

3 CFR

thus: **3 CFR 100.1**

Title 3—The President

	<i>Page</i>
2006 Compilation—Presidential Documents:	
Proclamations	1
Executive Orders	209
Other Presidential Documents	271
Chapter I—Executive Office of the President:	
Part 100	334
Part 101	334
Part 102	334
Finding Aids:	
Table 1—Proclamations	345
Table 2—Executive Orders	351
Table 3—Other Presidential Documents	353
Table 4—Presidential Documents Affected During 2006	357
Table 5—Statutes Cited as Authority for Presidential Documents	361
List of CFR Sections Affected	365
Index	367
CFR Finding Aids:	
Table of CFR Titles and Chapters	381
Alphabetical List of Agencies Appearing in the CFR	399

2006 Compilation— Presidential Documents

PROCLAMATIONS

Proclamation 7973 of January 13, 2006

Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday, 2006

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

As we observe the 20th anniversary of the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday, we reflect on the history of civil rights in America and honor Dr. King for the power of his intellect, the truth of his words, and the example of his courage. Dr. King created a powerful and enduring legacy for all Americans by calling upon our Nation to ensure equal justice under law and uphold our founding ideals of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for all people.

Dr. King became an active leader in the civil rights movement in the 1950s, strengthened in his resolve by the quiet courage of Rosa Parks' refusal to give up her seat on a Montgomery, Alabama, bus. He advocated non-violent action as a means to overcome the evil of racism in America, and he led the effort that resulted in the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Dr. King later said that the legislation was the work of every citizen who took to the streets and marched for justice and equality. The Voting Rights Act, which became law the next year, guaranteed all citizens the right to vote, regardless of race, and helped our country realize the promise of the 15th Amendment to our Constitution.

Dr. King believed that all people are made in God's image and created equal. He dedicated his life to empowering people, no matter their circumstances, and challenged them to lift up their neighbors and communities. He broke down barriers within our society by encouraging Americans to look past their differences and refused to rest until our Nation fulfilled its pledge of liberty and justice for all.

As we observe and honor Dr. King's birthday, we are reminded that great causes often involve great sacrifices. In the five decades since Dr. King and Mrs. Parks stood together in Montgomery, Alabama, our country has made great progress toward equality for every citizen. Yet more work remains. In the words of Dr. King, "We will not be satisfied until 'justice rolls down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream.'"

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 16, 2006, as the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday. I encourage all Americans to observe this day with appropriate civic, community, and service programs and activities in honor of the memory and legacy of Dr. King.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7974 of January 13, 2006

Religious Freedom Day, 2006

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

The right to religious freedom is a foundation of America. On Religious Freedom Day, our Nation celebrates the passage of the 1786 Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom and the protection of religious freedom in the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Our Founding Fathers knew the importance of freedom of religion to a stable democracy, and our Constitution protects individuals' rights to worship as they choose. We reject religious discrimination in every form, and we continue our efforts to oppose prejudice and to counter any infringements on religious freedom.

Today, we are also working to advance freedom of religion abroad. The Department of State's Office of International Religious Freedom plays an important role in these efforts, advocating for religious freedom and actively working against religious persecution around the world. In recent years, we have seen important progress, including in Vietnam, Laos, India, Georgia, and the United Arab Emirates, and with the release of many individuals in countries throughout the world who had been imprisoned because of their faith. By helping to secure the religious freedom of people in other countries, we promote the spread of liberty and human 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 January 16, 2006, as Religious Freedom Day. I call on all Americans to reflect on the great blessing of religious liberty, endeavor to preserve this freedom for future generations, and commemorate this day with appropriate events and activities in their schools, places of worship, neighborhoods, and homes.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7975 of January 20, 2006

National Sanctity of Human Life Day, 2006

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

Our Nation was founded on the belief that every human being has rights, dignity, and value. On National Sanctity of Human Life Day, we underscore our commitment to building a culture of life where all individuals are welcomed in life and protected in law.

America is making great strides in our efforts to protect human life. One of my first actions as President was to sign an order banning the use of taxpayer money on programs that promote abortion overseas. Over the past 5 years, I also have been proud to sign into law the Born-Alive Infants Protection Act, the Unborn Victims of Violence Act, and a ban on partial-birth abortion. In addition, my Administration continues to fund abstinence and adoption programs and numerous faith-based and community initiatives that support these efforts.

When we seek to advance science and improve our lives, we must always preserve human dignity and remember that human life is a gift from our Creator. We must not sanction the creation of life only to destroy it. America must pursue the tremendous possibilities of medicine and research and at the same time remain an ethical and compassionate society.

National Sanctity of Human Life Day is an opportunity to strengthen our resolve in creating a society where every life has meaning and our most vulnerable members are protected and defended—including unborn children, the sick and dying, and persons with disabilities and birth defects. This is an ideal that appeals to the noblest and most generous instincts within us, and this is the America we will achieve by working together.

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 22, 2006, as National Sanctity of Human Life Day. I call upon all Americans to recognize this day with appropriate ceremonies and to reaffirm our commitment to respecting and defending the life and dignity of every human being.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7976 of January 27, 2006

National African American History Month, 2006

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

As we celebrate National African American History Month, we recognize the many contributions of African Americans to our country and reinforce our commitment to be a Nation of opportunity and hope for every citizen.

Throughout our history, African Americans have courageously worn our Nation's uniform while defending peace and liberty around the globe. Patriots like Thurgood Marshall and Rosa Parks broke down racial barriers and inspired our Nation to make good on the promise of equal justice under law. Educators like Mary McLeod Bethune and Dr. Frederick Patterson transformed the academic world, with the goal of ensuring that every child has access to a good education. Athletes such as Jesse Owens and Wilma Rudolph and entertainers such as Ossie Davis and Ray Charles have brought pride and joy to generations of Americans. Today, the accomplishments of African Americans in every aspect of our society continue to encourage people to reach as far as their vision and dreams may take them.

African-American organizations have played a vital role in achieving justice and equal rights, and they have helped make communities across our country stronger and better. This year's theme of African American History Month, "Celebrating Community: A Tribute to Black Fraternal, Social, and Civic Institutions," recognizes the African-American groups that have worked to confront injustices and expand opportunities. These organizations believe in the potential and worth of every person, and they have worked to help all Americans receive a quality education, to feed the hungry and house the homeless, to encourage youth to make healthy choices, and to reach out to others in need. By answering the call to love a neighbor as we would like to be loved ourselves, these groups have set a positive example, and we continue to be inspired by their compassion and service to others.

Working together, Federal, State, and local government, community organizations, and individual citizens will continue to foster hope and build a better tomorrow for all 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 February 2006 as National African American History Month. I call upon public officials, educators, and all the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities that honor the significant contributions African Americans have made to our Nation.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7977 of January 30, 2006**Fourth Anniversary of the USA Freedom Corps, 2006**

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

Americans enjoy great liberty and prosperity, and with these blessings comes an obligation to reach out to those in need. Over the past 4 years, USA Freedom Corps has worked to rally America's armies of compassion and bring together individuals and organizations committed to volunteer service. More than 65 million people volunteered in 2005, an increase of 6.5 million since 2002. As we celebrate the fourth anniversary of USA Freedom Corps, we recognize the many Americans who have stepped forward to help others, and we underscore our commitment to serving our Nation and people around the world.

USA Freedom Corps was created to build on the countless acts of service, sacrifice, and generosity that followed the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. In the wake of the devastating tsunami of 2004 and hurricanes of 2005, Americans have continued to demonstrate that the true strength of our Nation lies in the hearts and souls of our citizens. By reaching out to aid the victims of these tragedies, people across our country helped rebuild shattered lives and communities. Their acts of service again demonstrated that by loving our neighbors as ourselves, we can offer hope and healing to those who suffer.

USA Freedom Corps is dedicated to expanding volunteer service and extending the goodwill of the American people. To help support our communities, respond to crises at home, and spread compassion around the globe, USA Freedom Corps works to strengthen public service programs such as the Peace Corps, Senior Corps, AmeriCorps, and Citizen Corps. USA Freedom Corps encourages and promotes the good work of non-profit, faith-based, and community organizations. Through the President's Greeter Program and the President's Volunteer Service Award, USA Freedom Corps and the President's Council on Service and Civic Participation recognize Americans who have made serving their neighbors a central part of their lives. USA Freedom Corps has also created a comprehensive network of volunteer opportunities to help more Americans find ways to get involved in serving their communities.

Through USA Freedom Corps, my Administration will continue to build a culture of service, citizenship, and responsibility in our country. To learn more about opportunities for volunteering, citizens can visit the USA Freedom Corps website at www.volunteer.gov. By working together for a cause greater than self, we can strengthen our Nation, one person, one neighborhood, and one community 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 the Fourth Anniversary of USA Freedom Corps. I call upon the citizens of this great country to find ways to volunteer and help their fellow Americans. I commend the efforts of USA Freedom Corps and all those who have already answered the call

to serve, and I encourage all Americans to donate their time, energy, and talents to the work ahead.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7978 of February 1, 2006

American Heart Month, 2006

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

More than 70 million Americans live with some form of heart disease, and this disease remains the leading cause of death in the United States. During American Heart Month, we reinforce our commitment to fighting heart disease by promoting awareness about its risks, its causes, and the ways to reduce the chance of developing this deadly illness.

Many of the factors that lead to heart disease, such as high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, and obesity, can be controlled with commonsense steps and healthy lifestyles. Through the HealthierUS Initiative, my Administration encourages Americans to work toward four simple goals that can lead to a healthy heart: exercise daily; develop good eating habits; avoid tobacco, drugs, and excessive alcohol; and take advantage of preventive screenings to detect problems early.

First Lady Laura Bush helps lead “The Heart Truth” campaign through her Women’s Health and Wellness Initiative. The campaign was launched by business, non-profit, and government organizations, including the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, to educate women about the risks of heart disease and to encourage them to make their cardiovascular health a priority. Along with the American Heart Association’s “Go Red for Women” campaign, these initiatives use the red dress as a symbol to remind women to make healthy choices and talk with their doctors about heart disease.

As a result of the Medicare Modernization Act, our seniors have more choices to prevent, diagnose, and treat potential problems before they become worse. Medicare now covers preventive screenings, a “Welcome to Medicare” physical for new beneficiaries, and innovative programs to help seniors fight chronic threats. I urge all Medicare beneficiaries to take advantage of these measures as part of a healthy lifestyle.

All Americans can improve their heart health and live longer, better lives by taking an active role in their health care decisions and consulting their physician for the latest information. As we observe American Heart Month, we recognize those battling heart disease; we express gratitude to the family members and friends who are a source of love and encouragement; and we commend the medical professionals and researchers who provide assistance and work to find cures and improve treatments.

In acknowledgement of the importance of the ongoing fight against cardiovascular 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 2006 as American Heart Month, and I invite all Americans to participate in National Wear Red Day on February 3, 2006. 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 recognizing and reaffirming our commitment to combating heart disease.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7979 of February 3, 2006

National Consumer Protection Week, 2006

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

During National Consumer Protection Week, we highlight the importance of consumer education in the ongoing fight against fraud and encourage consumers to make wise decisions.

Each year, nearly 25 million adults are victims of consumer fraud. These crimes damage lives and shake consumer confidence. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and other organizations recommend several steps that Americans can take to help protect themselves against fraud. First, consumers should be cautious about giving out personal information such as Social Security and account numbers. Second, they should be aware of the credentials of an organization before making a transaction, especially through the mail, over the phone, or on the Internet. Third, before finalizing a purchase or agreement, the FTC suggests considering offers with care, avoiding immediate decisions, and requesting to have information in writing. In addition, when using the Internet, the FTC recommends that consumers exercise caution in responding to solicitations and that consumers use and regularly update their anti-virus software and firewall.

My Administration is committed to vigorous enforcement of the consumer protection statutes, and the Department of Justice’s Office of Consumer Litigation and other Federal agencies are working diligently to that end. The FTC is working to fight unsolicited e-mail under the Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act and is establishing new rules under the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act to further protect against identity theft. We are protecting American consumers through the National Do-Not-Call Registry. Millions of Americans have registered already, and individuals may call 1-888-382-1222 or visit the Do-

Not-Call website at www.donotcall.gov to have their number added to the list. Citizens can learn more about ways to fight fraud from the National Consumer Protection Week website at www.consumer.gov/ncpw. By actively guarding against fraud, consumers can protect themselves and enhance the strength and integrity of our Nation's economy.

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 5 through February 11, 2006, as National Consumer Protection Week. I call upon Government officials, industry leaders, and consumer advocates to provide citizens with information about 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 third day of February, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7980 of February 6, 2006

Death of Coretta Scott King

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

As a mark of respect for the memory of Coretta Scott King, I hereby order, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, that on February 7, 2006, 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 sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7981 of February 22, 2006

To Modify the Duty Free Treatment Under the Generalized System of Preferences

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

1. Section 502 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the “1974 Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2462), authorizes the President to designate countries as beneficiary developing countries, and to designate any beneficiary developing country as a least-developed beneficiary developing country, for purposes of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program.

2. Pursuant to section 502 of the 1974 Act, and taking into account the factors set forth in section 502(c) (19 U.S.C. 2462(c)), I have determined that the suspension pursuant to Proclamation 6123 of April 26, 1990, of preferential treatment for Liberia as a beneficiary developing country under the GSP should be ended.

3. Pursuant to section 502 of the 1974 Act, and having considered the factors set forth in sections 501 (19 U.S.C. 2461) and 502(c), I have also determined that Liberia should be designated as a least-developed beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP.

4. 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 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 of America, including title V and section 604 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2461–67, 2483), do proclaim that:

(1) In order to reflect in the HTS the restoration of preferential treatment for Liberia as a beneficiary developing country under the GSP, general note 4(a) is modified by adding in alphabetical order “Liberia” to the list entitled “Independent Countries.”

(2) In order to reflect in the HTS the designation of Liberia as a least-developed beneficiary developing country under the GSP, general note 4(b)(i) is modified by adding in alphabetical order “Liberia.”

(3) The modifications to the HTS made by paragraph 1 of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 15 days after the date of this proclamation.

(4) The modifications to the HTS made by paragraph 2 of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 60 days after the date of this proclamation.

(5) 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 February, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7982 of February 24, 2006

American Red Cross Month

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

Throughout our Nation's history, Americans have worked together to care for those in need. The work of the American Red Cross exemplifies this tradition and reflects the good heart of our country. This year during American Red Cross Month, we recognize this organization for its 125 years of faithful service to our Nation and for its continued mission to help those in need at home and abroad.

Since Clara Barton founded the organization in 1881, the American Red Cross has offered aid and disaster relief to millions of individuals. From conducting blood drives and arranging family communications and other forms of support for our troops to providing relief for victims of natural disasters, the American Red Cross carries out emergency response around the globe. Local chapters help American communities respond to regional catastrophes and promote emergency preparedness with American Red Cross First Aid and CPR courses. Members of these chapters serve their communities by visiting homebound seniors, mentoring youth, distributing hot lunches, volunteering at homeless shelters, and offering transitional housing. They also educate young people on violence and substance abuse prevention and help in hospitals and nursing homes.

In 2005, a devastating hurricane season left millions displaced and homeless. The American Red Cross network of more than 800 chapters and thousands of volunteers provided food, shelter, counseling, and care to more than a million Gulf Coast families. Working in coordination with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the American Red Cross has also assisted with relief efforts for victims of hurricanes and landslides in Latin America and the recent earthquake in South Asia.

By donating their time and energy to selflessly serve others, American Red Cross volunteers demonstrate the compassion and generosity for which Americans are known. Their service paves the way to a brighter future for our citizens and people around the world.

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 2006 as American Red Cross Month. I commend the good work of the American Red Cross, and I encourage all Americans to continue to help the recovery efforts in the Gulf Coast region and around the world through volunteering their time, energy, and talents for others.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7983 of February 24, 2006

Irish-American Heritage Month

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

The histories of Ireland and the United States are deeply intertwined. For generations, the sons and daughters of Ireland have come to America with a spirit of determination and optimism that has strengthened our Nation's character and enriched our history. During Irish-American Heritage Month, we celebrate Irish Americans and the significant contributions they have made to our Nation.

During the Great Potato Famine of the 19th century, approximately 1 million Irish came to America. And over the last 150 years, millions more have come from Ireland to the United States. In this country, Irish Americans have ably served in their communities, in the government, and in the Armed Forces. They have achieved great success in all walks of life. Actress Grace Kelly entertained us and influenced our culture; industrialist Henry Ford transformed factory production and transportation; and President Ronald Reagan dedicated himself to the spread of peace, liberty, and democracy, helping to change our country and the world.

This month, we recognize the proud history and many accomplishments of Irish Americans. Our Nation is grateful for the role they have played in defending and renewing the ideals that we cherish. Their hard work, firm values, and strong faith have made our Nation a better place.

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 2006 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 twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7984 of February 27, 2006

Establishment of the African American Burial Ground National Monument

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In Lower Manhattan, at the corners of Duane and Elk Streets, lies an undeveloped parcel of approximately 15,000 square feet that constitutes a remaining portion of New York City's early African Burial Ground. The site is part of an approximately 7-acre National Historic Landmark established on April 19, 1993. From the 1690s to the 1790s, the African Burial Ground served as the final resting place of enslaved and free Africans in New York City, New York. It contains the remains of those interred, as well as the archeological resources and artifacts associated with their burials. Prior to the date of this proclamation, the site was administered by the General Services Administration (GSA), and it will be the location of a memorial, to be constructed soon according to a design selected on April 29, 2005, through a competition conducted by the GSA with the participation of the National Park Service (NPS) and other interested parties.

Whereas the African Burial Ground National Monument will promote understanding of related resources, encourage continuing research, and present interpretive opportunities and programs for visitors to better understand and honor the culture and vital contributions of generations of Africans and Americans of African descent to our Nation;

Whereas section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431) (the "Antiquities Act") authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected;

Whereas it would be in the public interest to preserve the portion of the African Burial Ground at the corner of Duane and Elk Streets in New York City, and certain lands as necessary for the care and management of the historic and scientific objects therein, as the African Burial Ground National Monument;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the African Burial Ground National Monument for the purpose of protecting the objects described above, all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States with the boundaries described on the accompanying land description, which is attached and forms a part of this proclamation. The Federal land and interests in land reserved consist of approximately 15,000 square feet, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

All Federal lands and interests of lands within the boundaries of this monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, or leasing or other disposition under the public land laws, including, but not limited to, withdrawal from location, entry, and patent under mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

The Secretary of the Interior (Secretary), acting through the NPS, shall administer the national monument consistent with the purposes and provisions of this proclamation and applicable laws and regulations governing management of units of the national park system. For the purposes of preserving, interpreting, and enhancing public understanding and appreciation of the national monument and its meaning to society, the Secretary, acting through the NPS, shall develop an interagency agreement with the Administrator of General Services and, within 3 years of the date of this proclamation, prepare a management plan for the national monument. The management plan shall, among other provisions, set forth the desired relationship of the national monument to other related resources, programs, and organizations in New York City and other locations, provide for maximum public involvement in its development, and identify steps to be taken to provide interpretive opportunities for the entirety of the National Historic Landmark and related sites in New York City. Further, to the extent authorized by law, the Secretary, acting through the NPS, shall promulgate any additional regulations needed for the proper care and management of the objects identified above.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any lands thereof.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS CONSTITUTING THE
AFRICAN BURIAL GROUND NATIONAL MONUMENT

This document describes the lands that are set apart and reserved as the African Burial Ground National Monument pursuant to the accompanying proclamation. A legal description of the tract is set out below. The tract also appears on the map entitled "African Burial Ground National Monument," dated December 2005, Map Number 762/80,000, which is attached to this document for reference purposes. The United States owns this tract in fee simple.

The national monument will also include all rights, hereditaments, easements, and appurtenances to property owned by the United States, belonging or otherwise appertaining, as well as any associated Federally owned property of historical interest.

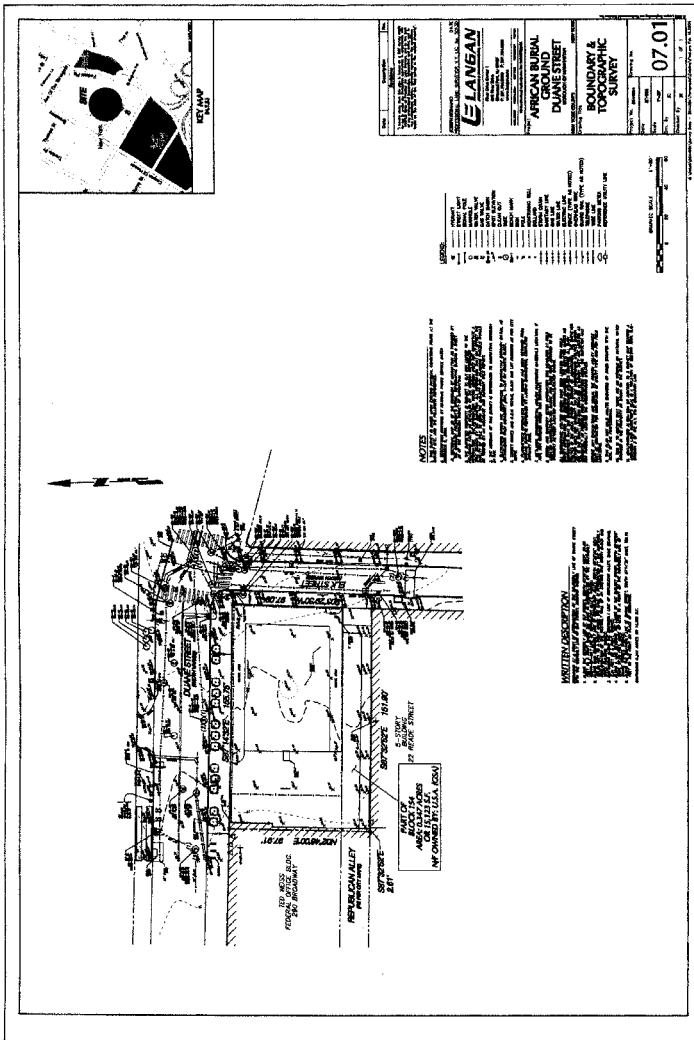
All that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, and being more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point of intersection of the southerly line of Duane Street with the westerly line of Elk Street, said point having coordinates based on Sheet 5 of the Borough of Manhattan, Borough Survey of N 6,782.392, W 8,295.507, said point of beginning being South 03° 29' 30" West, 5.00 feet from an X-cut set in the concrete sidewalk and North 87° 14' 32" West, 5.00 feet from a cap set in the concrete sidewalk, running, thence;

1. Along the westerly line of Elk Street, South 03° 29' 30" West, 97.09 feet to a point where the same is intersected by the southerly right-of-way line of Republican Alley, thence;
2. Along said southerly line of Republican Alley, North 87° 32' 52" West, 151.90 feet to a point where the same is intersected by the northerly prolongation of the westerly wall of an existing five story block and brick building, thence;
3. Continuing along the southerly line of Republican Alley, same bearing, 2.61 feet to a point, thence;
4. Along a line severing the lands of the subject owner, North 02° 46' East, 97 feet, more or less to a point on the southerly line of Duane Street, thence;
5. Along the southerly line of Duane Street, South 87° 14' 32" East, 155.75 feet to the point or place of BEGINNING.

Containing 0.35 of an acre, more or less.

Being a portion of a parcel called "Government Office Building Site" acquired by the United States of America included in a Final Judgment of Condemnation, 90 Civ. (HGM), dated December 13, 1990.



Proclamation 7985 of February 27, 2006

Women's History Month

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

For generations, women across our great land have helped make our country stronger and better. They have improved our communities and played a vital role in achieving justice and equal rights for all our citizens. During Women's History Month, we celebrate the many contributions women make to our society.

At the end of the 19th century, pioneers Jane Addams and Ellen Starr opened the doors of Hull House to serve impoverished and immigrant families in the Chicago community. Presidential Medal of Freedom winner Annie Dodge Wauneka worked to educate her native Navajo community about preventing and treating disease. In 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a city bus in Montgomery, Alabama, helping to inspire a nationwide movement for equal justice under the law. Recently, our Nation said goodbye to another remarkable American woman and courageous civil rights leader, Coretta Scott King, who helped call America to its founding ideals.

Today, the United States of America remains a country that offers the greatest freedom on Earth and believes in the promise of all individuals. Women continue to strengthen our Nation and the world by excelling as leaders in all walks of life, including business, law, politics, family life, education, community service, science, medicine, and the arts. The brave women who wear the uniform of the United States Armed Forces are helping to lay the foundations of peace and freedom for generations to come. This month, I encourage all Americans to join me in celebrating the extraordinary achievements and contributions of American women.

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 2006 as Women's History Month. I call upon all Americans to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies and activities to honor the history, accomplishments, and contributions of all American women.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7986 of February 27, 2006**Save Your Vision Week, 2006**

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

Many Americans suffer from diseases and disorders of the eye that can affect their vision and quality of life. During Save Your Vision Week, we highlight how basic eye care and protection can help citizens maintain and enjoy healthy eyesight.

An important part of ensuring physical well-being includes making healthy choices and adopting habits that can prevent disease and injury. Many of the problems that lead to blindness each year can be avoided with simple steps to protect the eyes, such as wearing sunglasses and using protective eyewear while working in hazardous environments or participating in sports.

Because the first noticeable symptom of many eye diseases is often vision loss, early detection is vital. As a result of the Medicare Modernization Act, diabetes screenings and glaucoma tests for eligible beneficiaries are now covered by Medicare as a part of an initial physical exam for new Medicare beneficiaries. Medicare also covers glaucoma screenings for beneficiaries with diabetes who are at high risk or have a family history of the disease. I encourage America's seniors to act to preserve their vision by taking advantage of this health care benefit. And I urge all Americans to have regular eye examinations as part of their health care routines.

By raising awareness about the importance of preventing eye problems and the measures citizens can take to protect their vision and by providing greater access for the detection and treatment of eye diseases, we can continue to work toward a healthier Nation where more Americans enjoy the gift of healthy vision.

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 5 through March 11, 2006, as Save Your Vision Week. I encourage all Americans to make eye care and eye safety an important part of their lives.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7987 of February 28, 2006

To Implement the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement

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

1. On August 5, 2004, the United States entered into the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (the “Agreement”) with Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua (the “Agreement countries”). The Agreement was approved by the Congress in section 101(a) of the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (the “Act”)(Public Law 109–53, 119 Stat. 462)(19 U.S.C. 4001 note).

2. Section 105(a) of the 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 Twenty of the Agreement.

3. Section 201 of the 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 3.3, 3.5, 3.6, 3.21, 3.26, 3.27, and 3.28, and Annexes 3.3 (including the schedule of United States duty reductions with respect to originating goods), 3.27, and 3.28 of the Agreement.

4. Consistent with section 201(a)(2) of the Act, each Agreement country is to be removed from the enumeration of designated beneficiary developing countries eligible for the benefits of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) on the date the Agreement enters into force with respect to that country.

5. Consistent with section 201(a)(3) of the Act, each Agreement country is to be removed from the enumeration of designated beneficiary countries under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA)(19 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*) on the date the Agreement enters into force with respect to that country, subject to the exceptions set out in section 201(a)(3)(B) of the Act.

6. Consistent with section 213(b)(5)(D) of the CBERA, as amended by the United States-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA)(Public Law 106–200), each Agreement country is to be removed from the enumeration of designated CBTPA beneficiary countries on the date the Agreement enters into force with respect to that country.

7. Section 203 of the Act provides certain rules for determining whether a good is an originating good for the purpose of implementing preferential tariff treatment under the Agreement. I have decided that it is necessary to include these rules of origin, together with particular rules applicable to certain other goods, in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS).

8. Section 203(o) of the Act authorizes the President to determine that a fabric, yarn, or fiber is not available in commercial quantities in a timely

manner in the United States and those Agreement countries for which the Agreement has entered into force, and to add any such fabric, yarn, or fiber to the list in Annex 3.25 of the Agreement in a restricted or unrestricted quantity; to eliminate a restriction on the quantity of a fabric, yarn, or fiber within 6 months after adding the fabric, yarn, or fiber to the list in Annex 3.25 of the Agreement in a restricted quantity; and to restrict the quantity of, or remove from the list in Annex 3.25 of the Agreement, certain fabrics, yarns, or fibers.

9. Section 209 of the Act authorizes the President to take certain enforcement actions relating to trade with the Agreement countries in textile or apparel goods.

10. Sections 321–328 of the Act authorize 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.

11. Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, as amended, established the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) to supervise the implementation of textile trade agreements.

12. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (the “1974 Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2483), 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 the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to sections 105(a), 201, 203, 209, and 321–328 of the 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 Agreement to El Salvador, 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 Agreement, to provide certain other treatment to originating goods for the purposes of the Agreement, to provide tariff-rate quotas with respect to certain goods, to reflect the removal of El Salvador from the enumeration of designated beneficiary developing countries for purposes of the GSP, to reflect the removal of El Salvador from the enumeration of designated beneficiary countries for purposes of the CBERA and the CBTPA, 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. 3829 of the United States International Trade Commission, entitled “*Modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to Implement the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement With Respect to El Salvador*” (“Publication 3829”), which is incorporated by reference into this proclamation.

(2) In order to implement the initial stage of duty elimination provided for in the Agreement, to provide tariff-rate quotas with respect to certain goods, and to provide for future staged reductions in duties for originating goods for purposes of the Agreement, the HTS is modified as provided in

Annex II of Publication 3829, 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 Act to establish or designate an office within the Department of Commerce to carry out the functions set forth in that section.

(4) The CITA is authorized to exercise my authority under section 203(o) of the Act to determine that a fabric, yarn, or fiber is not available in commercial quantities in a timely manner in the United States and those Agreement countries for which the Agreement has entered into force, and to add any such fabric, yarn, or fiber to the list in Annex 3.25 of the Agreement in a restricted or unrestricted quantity; to eliminate a restriction on the quantity of a fabric, yarn, or fiber within 6 months after adding the fabric, yarn, or fiber to the list in Annex 3.25 of the Agreement in a restricted quantity; to restrict the quantity of, or remove from the list in Annex 3.25 of the Agreement, certain fabrics, yarns, or fibers; and to establish procedures governing the submission of a request for any such determination and to ensure appropriate public participation in any such determination.

(5) The CITA is authorized to exercise my authority under section 209 of the Act to suspend or deny preferential tariff treatment to textile or apparel goods; to detain textile or apparel goods; and to deny entry to textile or apparel goods.

(6) The CITA is authorized to exercise my authority under sections 321–328 of the 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; and to determine whether imports of a textile or apparel article of an Agreement country 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.

(7) The CITA, after consultation with the Commissioner of Customs (the “Commissioner”), is authorized to consult with representatives of an Agreement country for the purpose of identifying particular textile or apparel goods of that country that are mutually agreed to be handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles as provided in Article 3.21 of the Agreement. The Commissioner shall take actions as directed by the CITA to carry out any such determination.

(8) The United States Trade Representative is authorized to exercise my authority under section 104 of the Act to obtain advice from the appropriate advisory committees and the United States International Trade Commission on the proposed implementation of an action by presidential proclamation; to submit a report on such proposed action to the appropriate congressional committees; and to consult with those congressional committees regarding the proposed action.

(9) The United States Trade Representative is authorized to modify U.S. note 20 to subchapter XXII of chapter 98 of the HTS in a notice published in the **Federal Register** to reflect modifications pursuant to paragraph (4) of this proclamation by the CITA to the list of fabrics, yarns, or fibers in Annex 3.25 of the Agreement.

(10)(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 3829.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (10)(a) of this proclamation, this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after March 1, 2006.

(11) 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-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7988 of March 10, 2006

National Poison Prevention Week

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

National Poison Prevention Week helps raise awareness about the dangers of poison exposure. Our Nation has made great progress in reducing the number of poison-related deaths and injuries since the first National Poison Prevention Week in 1962, yet poisonings remain a threat to the health and safety of many Americans.

Approximately 1 million of our Nation's children under the age of 5 are exposed to poisonous substances each year. Most of these instances are preventable and result from the ingestion of household products. The Consumer Product Safety Commission requires child-resistant packaging for many medicines and household chemicals, and it is important for parents and adults to remember to act responsibly by storing these substances out of the reach of children.

The most common cause of death due to accidental poisoning results from exposure to carbon monoxide, an odorless, colorless gas that is produced by products such as grills, gas stoves, water heaters, and automobiles. Every year, more than 500 Americans die from carbon monoxide poisoning, usually during winter months. Knowledge is the key to preventing this kind of poisoning. Placing a carbon monoxide alarm on each level of a home, and especially near bedrooms, is a good way to monitor air quality and remain alert to potentially high levels of carbon monoxide.

Information about poison exposure and how homes can be made safer is available at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website, www.cdc.gov/health/poisoning.html, and the Poison Prevention Week Council website, www.poisonprevention.org. In case of emergency, families can contact their nearest Poison Control Center, 24 hours a day, 7 days a

week, by calling 1-800-222-1222. By working together and taking the appropriate precautions, we can help to prevent deaths and injuries caused by 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 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 19 through March 25, 2006, as National Poison Prevention Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week by participating in appropriate activities and by learning how to prevent poisonings, especially among children.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7989 of March 17, 2006

Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy, 2006

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

On Greek Independence Day, we celebrate the proud heritage of Greek Americans, recognize the longstanding friendship between the United States and Greece, and reaffirm our shared desire to spread freedom to people around the world.

Greece is the birthplace of democratic principles, and the story of modern Greek independence demonstrates the power of liberty. On March 25, 1821, Greek revolutionaries declared their independence from the Ottoman Empire after centuries of imperial rule. This bold action began an 11-year war to secure their freedom and gain recognition as a sovereign country. Americans at the time identified with the Greek struggle and provided support to aid the effort. Leaders such as John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison encouraged the Greek cause and supported the desire for a representative government that would ensure liberty and justice for all its citizens, and they offered our Constitution as a model for consideration.

A strong cooperation and friendship has developed between Greece and America, and our Nation has benefited from the contributions of Greek immigrants. The hard work of Greek Americans has made our country stronger and influenced our literature, arts, businesses, politics, education, and entertainment. The faith, traditions, and patriotism of Greek Americans have enriched our society.

The United States and Greece are bound together by common values and a deep desire to protect and extend freedom and peace. On this special occasion, we celebrate our friendship and our commitment to advancing democracy, prosperity, and security.

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, 2006, 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 seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7990 of March 23, 2006

Small Business Week, 2006

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

The entrepreneurial spirit of America is robust and strong, and small businesses are thriving throughout our great Nation. The opportunity to own a business is an important part of the American dream. During Small Business Week, we celebrate small business owners and employees who are willing to take risks and work hard in pursuit of a better life for themselves and their families.

Our economy has created almost 5 million jobs since August 2003. Small businesses create most new jobs in our country, and small businesses have been a driving force behind America's tremendous economic growth and job creation. By adopting sound economic policies that help small businesses continue to grow and expand, we will keep our economy moving forward and create more jobs for American workers.

My Administration remains committed to fostering an environment where innovation succeeds and small businesses can flourish. We are working with the Congress to make the tax relief permanent and to pass Association Health Plans to allow small businesses to join together and buy insurance at the same discounts big businesses receive. We are encouraging small business owners and employees to consider health savings accounts, which help small businesses provide health insurance for their workers and give consumers greater flexibility in how they spend their dollars. We also are continuing to work to open new markets for American products and services abroad. Putting a stop to the frivolous lawsuits that drive up the cost of doing business will further help small businesses enhance the quality of life for their employees and their communities.

During Small Business Week, and throughout the year, we applaud the men and women who own and operate small businesses and spur economic growth. Through their entrepreneurial spirit and commitment to excellence, they help ensure that America remains a place where dreams are realized.

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 through April 15, 2006, as Small Business Week. I call upon 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 the development of new small businesses.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7991 of March 24, 2006

To Implement Certain Provisions of the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement With Respect to El Salvador

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

1. On August 5, 2004, the United States entered into the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (Agreement) with Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. The Agreement was approved by the Congress in section 101(a) of the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (the “Act”) (Public Law 109–53, 119 Stat. 462) (19 U.S.C. 4001 note).
2. Section 201 of the 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 Article 3.3 and Annex 3.3 (including the schedule of United States duty reductions with respect to originating goods) of the Agreement.
3. Presidential Proclamation 7987 of February 28, 2006, modified the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) to provide for the preferential tariff treatment being accorded under the Agreement for certain goods of El Salvador.
4. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (the “1974 Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2483), 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 the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including but not limited to section 201 of the Act, section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and section 604 of the 1974 Act, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to provide for the preferential tariff treatment being accorded under the Agreement for certain sugar and sugar-containing goods of El Salvador and to provide a tariff-rate quota for such goods of El Salvador, the HTS is modified as set forth in the Annex to this proclamation.

(2) The amendments to the HTS made by paragraph (1) of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date of this proclamation.

(3) 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-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

ANNEX

Effective with respect to goods of El Salvador under the terms of general note 29 to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date of signature of this proclamation, the HTS is modified as follows:

(1). The Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn is modified by inserting in such subcolumn, for each of the subheadings listed in Column A below, the phrase in Column B opposite such subheading.

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
1701.11.50	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1701.12.50	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1701.91.30	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1701.91.48	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1701.91.58	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1701.99.50	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1702.20.28	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1702.30.28	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1702.40.28	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1702.60.28	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1702.90.20	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1702.90.58	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1702.90.68	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1704.90.68	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1704.90.78	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1806.10.15	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1806.10.28	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1806.10.38	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1806.10.55	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1806.10.75	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1806.20.73	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1806.20.77	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1806.20.94	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1806.20.98	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1806.90.39	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1806.90.49	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1806.90.59	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1901.20.25	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1901.20.35	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1901.20.60	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1901.20.70	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1901.90.54	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
1901.90.58	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
2101.12.38	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
2101.12.48	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
2101.12.58	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
2101.20.38	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
2101.20.48	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
2101.20.58	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
2103.90.78	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
2106.90.46	See 9822.05.20 (P+)

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
2106.90.72	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
2106.90.76	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
2106.90.80	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
2106.90.91	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
2106.90.94	See 9822.05.20 (P+)
2106.90.97	See 9822.05.20 (P+)

(2). Subchapter XXII to chapter 98 is modified by inserting the following new notes and provisions in numerical sequence, with the columnar material related to new subheading 9822.05.20 inserted in the columns labeled "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", and "Rates of Duty 1 Special", respectively:

- "23. For purposes of this subchapter, the term "goods described in U.S. note 23 to this subchapter" means goods entered under subheading 9822.05.20. Such goods must satisfy the requirements of general note 29(a) to the tariff schedule, except that operations performed in, or material obtained from, the United States shall be considered as if the operations were performed in, and the material was obtained from, a country that is not a party to the Agreement as defined in general note 29(a) to the tariff schedule. For purposes of determining which country-specific tariff-rate quota applies to such a good, the nonpreferential rules of origin used in the normal course of trade shall be applied.
25. (a) In the period of March 24, 2006 through December 31, 2006, the aggregate quantity of goods described in U.S. note 23 to this subchapter of each party to the Agreement as defined in general note 29(a) enumerated in the table below that is entered under subheading 9822.05.20 shall be limited to the aggregate quantity (set forth in metric tons) specified below for that country:

El Salvador	24,000

- (b) (i) Beginning in 2007 and in successive years thereafter, the Office of the United States Trade Representative shall publish in the Federal Register a determination for that calendar year, using the most recent annual data available, of the amount of the trade surplus (the amount by which a country's exports to all destinations exceeds its imports from all sources), by volume, of each party to the Agreement as defined in general note 29(a) to the tariff schedule for goods classified in the following subheadings:

1701.11, 1701.12, 1701.91, 1701.99, 1702.40 and 1702.60,

except that a country's exports to the United States of goods classified under subheadings 1701.11, 1701.12, 1701.91 and 1701.99 and its imports of originating goods of the United States classified under subheadings 1702.40 and 1702.60 shall not be included in the calculation of a country's trade surplus.

- (ii) The aggregate quantity of goods described in U.S. note 23 to this subchapter of each party to the Agreement as defined in general note 29(a) that may be entered under subheading 9822.05.20 in any calendar year set forth herein shall be the quantity of goods equal to the lesser of the amount of that country's trade surplus determined under subdivision (b)(i) of this note or the aggregate quantity of goods specified below for that country for that year.

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	
		(metric tons)			
El Salvador	24,480	24,960	28,000	28,560	
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>
		(metric tons)			
El Salvador	29,120	29,680	31,000	31,620	32,240

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
		(metric tons)			
El Salvador	32,860	34,000	34,680	35,360	36,040
	2021				
	(metric tons)				
El Salvador	36,720				

In each successive calendar year after 2021, the aggregate quantity for each enumerated country shall be increased, from the aggregate quantity permitted in the prior calendar year, by the quantity set forth herein:

	Quantity
	(metric tons)
El Salvador	680

The quantities of goods of subheadings 1701.11.50, 1701.12.50, 1701.91.30, 1701.99.50, 1702.90.20 and 2106.90.46 that are entered under subheading 9822.05.20 shall be determined on a raw-value equivalent basis. For purposes of this note, the term "raw value" means the equivalent of such articles in terms of ordinary commercial raw sugar testing 96 degrees by the polariscope as determined in accordance with regulations or instructions issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. Such regulations or instructions may, among other things, provide: (i) for the entry of such articles pending a final determination of polarity; and (ii) that positive or negative adjustments for differences in preliminary and final raw values be made in the same or succeeding quota periods. The principal grades and types of sugar shall be translated into terms of raw value in the following manner--

- (A) For articles described in subheadings 1701.11.50, 1701.12.50, 1701.91.30, 1701.99.50 and 2106.90.46 by multiplying the number of kilograms thereof by the greater of 0.93, or 1.07 less 0.0175 for each degree of polarization under 100 degrees (and fractions of a degree in proportion).
- (B) For articles described in subheading 1702.90.20, by multiplying the number of kilograms of the total sugars thereof (the sum of the sucrose and reducing or invert sugars) by 1.07.

	:Goods described in U.S. note 23 to this subchapter:	:	:	:
	:Of a party to the Agreement as defined in general	:	:	:
	:note 29(a) to the tariff schedule:	:	:	:
9822.05.20	:Goods provided for in subheading 1701.11.50,	:	:	:
	:1701.12.50, 1701.91.30, 1701.91.48,	:	:	:
	:1701.91.58, 1701.99.50, 1702.20.28,	:	:	:
	:1702.30.28, 1702.40.28, 1702.60.28,	:	:	:
	:1702.90.20, 1702.90.58, 1702.90.68,	:	:	:
	:1704.90.68, 1704.90.78, 1806.10.15,	:	:	:
	:1806.10.28, 1806.10.38, 1806.10.55,	:	:	:
	:1806.10.75, 1806.20.73, 1806.20.77,	:	:	:
	:1806.20.94, 1806.20.98, 1806.90.39,	:	:	:
	:1806.90.49, 1806.90.59, 1901.20.25,	:	:	:
	:1901.20.35, 1901.20.60, 1901.20.70,	:	:	:
	:1901.90.54, 1901.90.58, 2101.12.38,	:	:	:
	:2101.12.48, 2101.12.58, 2101.20.38,	:	:	:
	:2101.20.48, 2101.20.58, 2103.90.78,	:	:	:
	:2106.90.46, 2106.90.72, 2106.90.76,	:	:	:
	:2106.90.80, 2106.90.91, 2106.90.94 or	:	:	:
	:2106.90.97, subject to the quantitative limits	:	:	:
	:specified in U.S. note 25 to this subchapter	:	:Free (P+)"	:

Proclamation 7992 of March 29, 2006**Cancer Control Month, 2006**

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

During National Cancer Control Month, we continue the fight against cancer and work to reduce the risk of this deadly disease among our citizens.

Cancer survival rates are increasing, with approximately 10 million survivors in the United States. New understanding of diseases, better diagnostic tools, and innovative treatments help provide hope and healing to those who have been diagnosed with cancer. Across our country, cancer patients are living longer and fuller lives.

Despite these advances, cancer is still the second leading cause of death in our country, and some cancers, such as breast, prostate, lung, leukemia, and melanoma, continue to be too prevalent. By increasing public awareness and encouraging people to take appropriate steps to protect themselves, we can help prevent certain types of cancer. Individuals can reduce the risk of developing the disease by avoiding tobacco and excessive alcohol and by making healthy lifestyle choices. These include eating well, exercising regularly, and avoiding significant weight gain. I also encourage all Americans to get regular preventive screenings and speak with a health care provider about additional ways to reduce the risk of developing cancer.

My Administration is dedicated to furthering our progress in the fight against cancer. We lead the world in cutting-edge medical research, and I have requested \$5.9 billion in my fiscal year 2007 Budget for cancer-related activities within the Department of Health and Human Services. America will continue to aggressively fight cancer, encourage innovative research, and spread hope to those affected.

As we observe Cancer Control Month, I commend the strength and courage of cancer survivors, whose perseverance is an inspiration to all Americans. Our Nation is grateful for the generosity and skill of our medical professionals. These healers, along with the loving family members and friends of cancer patients, reflect the compassionate spirit of our people and help build a healthier future for our citizens. Cancer can be prevented, treated, and defeated, and we will continue to strive to reach the day when the battle to beat cancer has been won.

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 2006 as Cancer Control Month. I encourage citizens, government agencies, private businesses, nonprofit organizations, and other interested groups to join in activities that will increase awareness of how to prevent and control cancer.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7993 of March 29, 2006

National Child Abuse Prevention Month, 2006

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

Our society has a responsibility to protect our children and help them thrive. During National Child Abuse Prevention Month, we underscore our strong commitment to preventing child abuse and neglect and to ensuring that all children have the opportunity to grow up in safe and nurturing environments.

Parents hold the primary responsibility for a child's health and well-being and provide a foundation of love and support for their children. Parents are not alone as they work to keep their children safe. Helping children requires a commitment from other family members, as well as individuals and organizations in every community. Educators, concerned citizens, faith-based and community organizations, and public officials all have vital roles in protecting our children and supporting families. When children are surrounded by positive relationships and experiences, they are more likely to grow into confident and caring adults.

My Administration remains dedicated to protecting our youth from child abuse and neglect. The Federal Interagency Workgroup on Child Abuse and Neglect, led by the Department of Health and Human Services, provides a forum for Federal agencies to share information and make policy and program recommendations regarding the prevention, intervention, and treatment of child abuse and neglect. Through the National Child Abuse Prevention Initiative, my Administration is partnering with organizations across our country to promote the well-being of children and families and to assist efforts to eradicate abuse.

The Department of Health and Human Services' Administration for Children and Families hosts the National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information website at www.nccan.ch.acf.hhs.gov, which offers more information on how to prevent, recognize, and report signs of child abuse. By working together to provide America's young people the love, guidance, and protection they need, we can help protect our youth from abuse and give them the opportunity to achieve their dreams.

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 2006 as National Child Abuse Prevention Month. I encourage all citizens to protect our children and help build strong communities where individuals, families, and children are valued and supported.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7994 of March 29, 2006

National Donate Life Month, 2006

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

National Donate Life Month is an opportunity to celebrate the tremendous generosity of those who have saved lives by becoming organ, tissue, marrow, and blood donors and to encourage more Americans to follow their fine example.

Last year, more than 28,000 organ transplants took place in the United States—more than at any other time in history. Despite this progress, more than 90,000 of our fellow citizens remain on a waiting list for a donation, and many lives are lost each year while waiting for organ transplants. Through programs like the Workplace Partnership for Life, sponsored by the Department of Health and Human Services, my Administration remains committed to supporting organ, marrow, tissue, and blood donations. As public and private organizations work together, we will educate more Americans about the importance of giving life.

During National Donate Life Month, I urge more Americans to make the decision to donate the gift of life. Individuals can learn more about becoming an organ and tissue donor at www.organdonor.gov. By saying yes to organ and tissue donation on their driver's licenses, adding their name to donor registries, or talking about their decision with family and friends, citizens help save lives and contribute to a more compassionate and hopeful 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 April 2006 as National Donate Life Month. I call upon health care professionals, volunteers, educators, government agencies, faith-based and community groups, and private organizations to help raise awareness about the urgent need for organ and tissue donors throughout our Nation.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7995 of March 31, 2006

To Extend Nondiscriminatory Trade Treatment (Normal Trade Relations Treatment) to the Products of Ukraine, and For Other Purposes

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

1. Ukraine 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 2(a) of Public Law 109–205, 120 Stat. 313 (19 U.S.C. 2434), and having due regard for the findings of the Congress in section 1(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 Ukraine.

3. Section 2103(a) of the Trade Act of 2002, 19 U.S.C. 3803(a), authorizes the President, under certain circumstances, to proclaim such modification of any existing duty as the President determines to be required or appropriate to carry out an agreement entered into in accordance with section 2103(a). The United States, a major producer and exporter of multi-chip integrated circuits, applies duties to imports of multi-chip integrated circuits of less than 5 percent *ad valorem*. On January 17, 2006, the United States entered into an agreement to cut to zero applied duties on certain multi-chip integrated circuits.

4. 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 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 of America, including but not limited to section 2(a) of Public Law 109–205, section 2103(a) of the Trade Act of 2002, and section 604 of the 1974 Act, do proclaim that:

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

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

(3) In order to implement the agreement on multi-chip integrated circuits, the HTS is modified to provide for application of zero duties to goods entered under tariff item 8543.89.96.

(4) The modification to the HTS made pursuant to paragraph 3 of this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after April 1, 2006.

(5) 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 thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7996 of March 31, 2006

To Implement the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement With Respect to Honduras and Nicaragua

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. On August 5, 2004, the United States entered into the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (Agreement) with Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua (Agreement countries). The Agreement was approved by the Congress in section 101(a) of the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (the “Act”) (Public Law 109–53, 119 Stat. 462) (19 U.S.C. 4001 note).

2. Section 201 of the 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 3.3 and 3.28, and Annexes 3.3 (including the schedule of United States duty reductions with respect to originating goods) and 3.28 of the Agreement.

3. Consistent with section 201(a)(2) of the Act, each Agreement country is to be removed from the enumeration of designated beneficiary developing countries eligible for the benefits of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) on the date the Agreement enters into force with respect to that country.

4. Consistent with section 201(a)(3) of the Act, each Agreement country is to be removed from the enumeration of designated beneficiary countries under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) (19 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*) on the date the Agreement enters into force with respect to that country, subject to the exceptions set out in section 201(a)(3)(B) of the Act.

5. Consistent with section 213(b)(5)(D) of the CBERA, as amended by the United States-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA) (Public Law 106–200), each Agreement country is to be removed from the enumeration of designated CBTPA beneficiary countries on the date the Agreement enters into force with respect to that country.

6. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (the “1974 Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2483), as amended, authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (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 the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including but not limited to section 201 of the Act, section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and section 604 of the 1974 Act, and the Act having taken effect pursuant to section 107(a), do proclaim that:

(1) In order to provide generally for the preferential tariff treatment being accorded under the Agreement to Honduras and Nicaragua, to provide certain other treatment to originating goods for the purposes of the Agreement, to provide tariff-rate quotas with respect to certain goods, to reflect the removal of Honduras and Nicaragua from the enumeration of designated beneficiary developing countries for purposes of the GSP, to reflect the removal of Honduras and Nicaragua from the enumeration of designated beneficiary countries for purposes of the CBERA and the CBTPA, 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 3845 of the United States International Trade Commission, entitled *Modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to Implement the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement With Respect to Honduras and Nicaragua* (Publication 3845), which is incorporated by reference into this proclamation.

(2) In order to implement the initial stage of duty elimination provided for in the Agreement and to provide for future staged reductions in duties for originating goods for purposes of the Agreement, the HTS is modified as provided in Annex II of Publication 3845, 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)(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 I and Annex II to Publication 3845.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (3)(a) of this proclamation, this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after April 1, 2006.

(4) 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 thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7997 of April 5, 2006**Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A., 2006**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

A quality education is the cornerstone of a hopeful tomorrow for all our children. Education and Sharing Day highlights our strong support for our young people as they pursue lives of learning, prepare to become responsible leaders, and work to reach their full potential.

On Education and Sharing Day, we remember the efforts of Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, the Lubavitcher Rebbe, who promoted the importance of education and ethical teachings to every student's future. He sought to improve lives and communities through a vast network of education and outreach centers and social service programs around the world. We continue to be inspired by the Rebbe's good works and all those who dedicate their time, talents, and energy to helping our next generation grow into caring, responsible adults. Through devotion to faith, family, education, and community, we can continue building a better and 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 the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 9, 2006, as Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A. I call upon government officials, educators, volunteers, and all the people of the United States to reach out to young people and work to create a better, brighter, and more hopeful future for all.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7998 of April 5, 2006**National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day, 2006**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In every generation, America's Armed Forces have answered the call to duty with dedication and valor. On National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day, we pay tribute to the brave patriots of the United States military who endured captivity because of war. These heroes sacrificed their personal liberty to secure a future of freedom for all Americans.

While held as prisoners of war, American POWs have reflected the best of our country, acting with resourcefulness, bravery, and strength. Former POWs, such as Corporal Tibor "Ted" Rubin, USA, continue to inspire new generations to acts of courage and compassion. Liberated by U.S. forces

from a Nazi concentration camp, Rubin enlisted in the Army after immigrating to the United States. He was captured and held as a POW during the Korean War even before he became an American citizen. His incredible bravery and service to his fellow POWs saved many lives and has left a legacy of hope and honor, and for his heroism, I had the great privilege to present him our Nation's highest military award, the Medal of Honor.

The sacrifices of those taken as prisoners of war have helped bring security to American citizens and freedom to the world. With determination and courage, America's former POWs, their fallen and missing comrades, and their families have demonstrated the true spirit of our Nation, and they will never be forgotten.

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, 2006, as National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day. I call upon the people of the United States to join me in remembering and honoring the sacrifices of all American prisoners of war. 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 fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 7999 of April 7, 2006

Pan American Day and Pan American Week, 2006

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

During Pan American Day and Pan American Week, we honor the commitment to liberty and common values we share with our Pan American neighbors.

The love of freedom has deep roots in the Pan American community. Not long after the United States won independence from Britain, patriots throughout the Americas were inspired to take their own stand. Today, there are more than 30 democratic countries in the region, and through the Organization of American States, leaders in the Western Hemisphere have an opportunity to discuss shared goals, promote prosperity, and strengthen democratic governance and institutions.

One of the surest ways to make opportunity real for all our citizens is through free and fair trade. In August 2005, I signed legislation to implement the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA–DR). Our investment and trade through the CAFTA–DR will help build a better life for our citizens, and by reducing trade barriers, we can make our region more competitive in the global economy. Strong economic ties with democracies in our hemisphere foster stability and security and help lay the foundation for peace for generations to come.

The people of the Western Hemisphere are united by history, geography, and shared ideals. We will continue our important work to build a region that lives in liberty and grows in 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, 2006, as Pan American Day and April 9 through April 15, 2006, 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 seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8000 of April 7, 2006

National D.A.R.E. Day, 2006

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

On National D.A.R.E. Day, we honor the dedicated police officers and all those involved in the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program and underscore our commitment to helping young people say no to drugs and violence. By promoting positive youth development, D.A.R.E. programs across our country are helping our children make the right choices and build lives of purpose.

Since 1983, D.A.R.E. has taught young people how to recognize and resist the pressure to be involved in drugs, gangs, and violent activities. The D.A.R.E. program brings police officers into the classroom to answer tough questions about drugs and crime, teaches students how to avoid temptation, and encourages communication between young people and law enforcement. This program strengthens our communities and provides our children with a strong foundation for success.

My Administration remains committed to helping our young people overcome the dangers of violence and the use of illegal substances. The Helping America's Youth initiative, led by First Lady Laura Bush, encourages local partnerships that empower families, schools, and communities to help young people reach their full potential. We are also strengthening youth drug prevention efforts on the State and local levels with the Strategic Prevention Framework and the Drug Free Communities program. These initiatives tailor prevention strategies to local needs and give community organizations the power to identify challenges and take actions to overcome them.

In 2005, the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign and the Partnership for a Drug-Free America launched Above the Influence, an advertising

and online campaign to encourage teens to reject drug use and other negative pressures. My Administration has also hosted a series of summits to educate community leaders and school officials on successful student drug testing.

The struggle against alcohol abuse, drugs, and violence is a national, state, and local effort. Parents, teachers, volunteers, D.A.R.E. officers, and all those who help our young people grow into responsible, successful adults are strengthening our country and contributing to a future of hope 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 April 11, 2006, as National D.A.R.E. Day. I call upon young people and all Americans to fight drug use and violence in our communities. I also urge our citizens to support the law enforcement officials, volunteers, teachers, health care professionals, and all those who work to help our children avoid drug use and violence.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8001 of April 13, 2006

Thomas Jefferson Day, 2006

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

Today, we celebrate the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. Few individuals have shaped the course of human events as much as this proud son of Virginia. His achievements are extraordinary: Governor of Virginia, author of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, Secretary of State, third President of the United States, and founder of the University of Virginia. Thomas Jefferson was also a scholar, author, farmer, inventor, and architect. As President, Thomas Jefferson secured the purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France, which doubled the size of the United States and extended opportunity and prosperity to many more Americans.

Thomas Jefferson was an eloquent and powerful champion of liberty. He captured the American creed when he wrote in a private letter: "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man." And in one of the most important public documents in history, Jefferson wrote these words: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." The Declaration of Independence has become a cornerstone for those who love freedom and justice.

More than eight decades later, Abraham Lincoln returned to the words and meaning of the Declaration of Independence. Lincoln knew that in the distant future people would look upon it and “take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began—so that truth, and justice, and mercy . . . might not be extinguished from the land.” A century after Lincoln, Martin Luther King, Jr., called the Declaration of Independence a “promissory note to which every American was to fall heir.”

The Declaration of Independence has become a standard by which other nations and peoples measure their progress in the effort to advance human freedom. Even nations that are not yet free pay homage to freedom, and it is seen as a universal human good.

Our Nation is vastly different than it was during the days of our founding—yet our commitment to America’s founding truths remains strong and steady. Our duty is to continue to fulfill the promise of Thomas Jefferson’s words and vision of a better life for all people. Meeting that responsibility is the best way we can honor the memory of the man who was an architect of the freest Nation on Earth.

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 of America, do hereby proclaim April 13, 2006, as Thomas Jefferson Day. I encourage all Americans to join in celebrating Thomas Jefferson’s achievements, reflecting on his words, and learning more about this extraordinary man’s influence on American history and ideals.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8002 of April 18, 2006

National Park Week, 2006

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

In America’s national parks, the magnificent beauty of our country and important examples of our Nation’s cultural heritage are preserved and made available to Americans and visitors from all over the world. Each year, as we observe National Park Week, we underscore our commitment to conserve our natural and historical treasures and encourage more Americans to enjoy, learn from, and protect these important parts of our heritage.

Our Nation has a long legacy of conservation. In 1872, Yellowstone National Park became our country’s first national park, and more than four decades later, the National Park Service was created. Today, the national park system includes almost 400 sites, with parks in nearly every state. From Yosemite National Park in California to Acadia National Park in Maine, and from Independence Hall to the Martin Luther King, Jr., National

Historic Site, America's national parks are home to some of our Nation's most beautiful landscapes and richest history.

This year's theme, "Connecting our Children to America's National Parks," reflects the National Park Service's commitment to encouraging young people to enjoy outdoor recreation and better appreciate our Nation's beauty and history. The National Park Service Junior Rangers program develops interest in our national parks by teaching children and their families about the importance of the national park sites. Young people can visit our national parks online by going to the Junior Rangers website at www.nps.gov/WebRangers. As Honorary Chair of the National Park Foundation, First Lady Laura Bush helps raise awareness about preservation of the parks and encourages support for programs like the Junior Rangers. Through initiatives like this, the National Park Service is promoting good stewardship of the environment and appreciation of our Nation's heritage.

With the opportunity to live in America comes a responsibility to ensure that our national parks remain a source of pride, pleasure, and education for all our citizens. During National Park Week and throughout the year, we pay tribute to the employees and volunteers of the National Park Service. For the past 90 years, these dedicated men and women have worked to maintain and enhance our national parks and to ensure that they are preserved and enjoyed for generations to come.

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 22 through April 30, 2006, as National Park Week. I call upon the people of the United States to join me in celebrating America's national parks and becoming active participants in park conservation.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8003 of April 19, 2006

National Physical Fitness and Sports Month, 2006

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

For 50 years, the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports has helped individuals, schools, communities, businesses, and organizations promote healthy lifestyles. During this year's National Physical Fitness and Sports Month, we celebrate the Council's 50th anniversary and underscore our Nation's strong commitment to health, physical activity, and fitness.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower founded the President's Council on Youth Fitness in 1956 to encourage America's youth to make fitness a priority. He wrote that year, "Our young people must be physically as well as mentally and spiritually prepared for American citizenship." The Council later became the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, including

people of all ages and abilities and promoting fitness through sports and games.

Today, the Council continues to play an important role in promoting fitness and healthy living in America. My HealthierUS Initiative provides simple steps to help citizens live longer and better lives, and millions of young people and adults have participated in the President's Challenge awards program. The Council's website, fitness.gov, has information about these programs and other ways Americans can improve their health through physical activity. By exercising regularly and maintaining healthy eating habits, individuals can feel better and reduce their risk of chronic health conditions like obesity, diabetes, heart disease, and cancer. An active lifestyle also creates opportunities for friends and family to spend time together and enjoy various forms of exercise, such as biking, hiking, and team sports. The medical benefits, increased self-confidence, and stress reduction that can come from athletic activity help contribute to a healthier, more productive Nation.

I urge children, teens, and all Americans to make time every day for exercise and to encourage family, friends, and neighbors to live healthier lives by participating in physical fitness activities. As President Kennedy said at the 1961 Youth Fitness Conference, "We do not want in the United States a nation of spectators. We want a nation of participants in the vigorous 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 May 2006 as National Physical Fitness and Sports Month. I call upon the people of the United States to make daily exercise a priority. I encourage individuals, community organizations, and schools to celebrate with physical and athletic activities and to work toward the great national goal of an active, fit America.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8004 of April 19, 2006

National Volunteer Week, 2006

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

Throughout our country, volunteers make America stronger and better by reaching out to help their neighbors in need. During National Volunteer Week, we recognize the millions of individuals who dedicate their time, talents, and energy to making a difference in the lives of others and reaffirm our commitment to supporting these soldiers in the armies of compassion.

In the 1830s, a Frenchman named Alexis de Tocqueville visited our Nation and saw that the secret to America's success was our talent for bringing

people together for the common good and our willingness to serve a cause greater than self. Today, the great strength of America is still found in the hearts and souls of our people. By making a commitment to service, integrity, and good citizenship, our Nation's volunteers show their gratitude for the blessings of freedom and help build a more hopeful future for our children and grandchildren.

Since we created USA Freedom Corps in 2002, my Administration has matched millions of willing volunteers with opportunities to serve in their communities. These kind-hearted individuals help people who hurt, mentor children who need love, feed those who are hungry, and shelter those who need homes. In the aftermath of the devastating hurricanes of 2005, people throughout our great Nation opened their hearts to help the Gulf Coast recover and rebuild. We will continue to foster the efforts of the millions who care deeply about the future of our country and the plight of their fellow citizens. Americans can find more information about volunteer service opportunities in their own hometowns by visiting the USA Freedom Corps website at volunteer.gov.

Our Nation is a force for freedom and prosperity, and our greatness is measured by our character and how we treat one another. During National Volunteer Week, and throughout the year, we appreciate the millions of volunteers across America and strive to be a more compassionate and decent 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 April 23 through April 29, 2006, as National Volunteer Week. I call upon all Americans to recognize and celebrate the important work that volunteers do every day throughout our country. I also encourage citizens to explore ways to help their neighbors in need and serve a cause greater than themselves.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8005 of April 20, 2006

Jewish American Heritage Month, 2006

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

When the first Jewish settlers came to this land, they sought a place of promise where they could practice their faith in freedom and live in liberty. During Jewish American Heritage Month, we celebrate the rich history of the Jewish people in America and honor the great contributions they have made to our country.

As a nation of immigrants, the United States is better and stronger because Jewish people from all over the world have chosen to become American

citizens. Since arriving in 1654, Jewish Americans have achieved great success, strengthened our country, and helped shape our way of life. Through their deep commitment to faith, family, and community, Jewish Americans remind us of a basic belief that guided the founding of this Nation: that there is an Almighty who watches over the affairs of men and values every life. The Jewish people have enriched our culture and contributed to a more compassionate and hopeful America.

Jewish American Heritage Month is also an opportunity to remember and thank the many Jewish Americans who defend our ideals as members of the United States Armed Forces. These courageous men and women risk their lives to protect their fellow citizens and to advance the cause of freedom. By helping to bring the promise of liberty to millions around the world, they lay the foundation of peace for generations to come.

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 2006 as Jewish American Heritage Month. I call upon all Americans to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities that honor the significant contributions Jewish Americans have made to our Nation.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8006 of April 20, 2006

National Crime Victims' Rights Week, 2006

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

During National Crime Victims' Rights Week, we underscore our commitment to safeguarding the rights of the victims of crime and their families, and we honor those who bring them hope and comfort.

Behind each crime victim there is a story of trauma, a story of suffering, and a story of lost security. This year's theme, "Victims' Rights: Strength in Unity," emphasizes the importance of joining together to support these individuals and to promote victims' rights and services. With the help of victim service providers, faith-based and community groups, justice professionals, and volunteers, we can work to improve the lives of crime victims across our country.

Violent crime rates have fallen to their lowest levels since the 1970s, and we must continue our progress in the fight against crime and remain dedicated to protecting the rights of crime victims. The Office for Victims of Crime at the Department of Justice (DOJ) provides funding to States for victim assistance programs and supports training on victims' rights for criminal justice professionals. To increase access to comprehensive support and services for victims of domestic violence, the DOJ awarded more than \$20 million to support the creation of 15 Family Justice Centers across the

country. Several of these centers have opened and are making a difference in victims' lives. To further ensure basic rights for all victims, we must also ratify a Crime Victims' Rights Amendment to the Constitution.

To learn more about victims' rights and how to make a difference, visit crimevictims.gov. All Americans share a responsibility to help victims of crime, and our Nation will continue to work together to achieve justice for victims and build a more hopeful society 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 April 23 through April 29, 2006, as National Crime Victims' Rights Week. I encourage all Americans to promote awareness of victims' rights and advance this important cause.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8007 of April 26, 2006

National Charter Schools Week, 2006

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

Education is the gateway to a brighter future for our children and our Nation. During National Charter Schools Week, we celebrate charter schools' commitment to academic achievement, accountability, and innovation. We recognize the vital role charter schools play in fostering an America where children have the knowledge and skills they need to grow, succeed, and achieve their dreams.

As a publicly funded alternative to traditional public schools, charter schools have expanded our understanding of public education by embracing the spirit of discovery and providing innovative avenues for success. Almost 15 years after the founding of the first charter school, more than 3,600 charter schools in 40 states and the District of Columbia are teaching more than one million students. These institutions reflect our belief in the promise of America's youth and help fulfill our moral obligation to make sure that every child has a quality education.

This year marks the fourth anniversary of the signing of the No Child Left Behind Act, which is helping schools close the achievement gap among America's youth. Using the same principles that guide No Child Left Behind, we are achieving educational excellence through charter schools by providing greater flexibility with Federal dollars and curriculum control at the local level. We are also providing parents with more information about school performance and school options and insisting on results through assessment and accountability.

In the aftermath of the devastating hurricanes that struck our Nation's Gulf Coast last year, charter schools are playing a major role in welcoming back

school children affected by the storms. Because of their unique flexibility, many Gulf Coast charter schools were able to reopen quickly, and many of the public schools that have reopened in New Orleans now operate as charter schools. By enabling these children to continue their education, charter schools are helping families and demonstrating a deep compassion for America's students.

We must give every child the best opportunity to learn and succeed in life. Charter schools help prepare our next generation of leaders and help ensure that America continues to succeed in 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 April 30 through May 6, 2006, as National Charter Schools Week. I appreciate our Nation's charter schools, teachers, and administrators, and I call on parents of charter school students to share their successes and help all Americans understand more about the important work of charter schools.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8008 of April 28, 2006

Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month, 2006

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

During Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month, we honor and celebrate the millions of Asian/Pacific Americans whose contributions have helped make America a strong, vibrant, and free society.

Asian/Pacific Americans represent many nations and ethnicities, each with its own culture, heritage, language, and experience. Across our country, this diverse group of people has excelled in all walks of life. Their talent and hard work have added to the success and prosperity of our Nation and helped make America a leader in the world. They have helped shape America's character and identity through their strong values, love of family, and commitment to community. America is especially grateful to the many Asian/Pacific Americans who have courageously answered the call to defend freedom as members of our Armed Forces. The sacrifices of these brave men and women help preserve the ideals of our country's founding and make the world a safer place.

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 2006 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 role in our national story and to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8009 of April 28, 2006

Older Americans Month, 2006

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

Older Americans represent the finest qualities of our Nation. During Older Americans Month, we honor our older citizens, celebrate their many accomplishments, and learn from their experiences.

Across our country, older Americans are demonstrating personal strength and compassion and are redefining the experience of aging. They are leading active lives, serving in their communities, and reaching out to their fellow Americans. Through organizations like Senior Corps, they are mentoring children, helping victims of natural disasters, and caring for citizens with disabilities. Their good works are changing the lives of many individuals and contributing to the strength of America.

This year's theme, "Choices for Independence," reflects the importance of our citizens making retirement, lifestyle, and health choices that enhance their quality of life as they grow older. My Administration is committed to strengthening senior programs and ensuring the health and retirement security of older Americans. The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 provides for the biggest improvement in health care for our seniors in nearly 40 years. In addition, the Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit, Medicare Part D, is helping seniors receive the prescription drugs they need at reduced costs.

Our Nation is blessed by our seniors. These individuals teach us lessons of the past, set an example for younger generations, and demonstrate the generosity and love for which Americans are known. This month, I encourage all our citizens to spend time with America's seniors.

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 the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim May 2006 as Older Americans Month. I appreciate our senior citizens for their achievements and contributions to our Nation. I also commend the Federal, State, local, and tribal organizations, service and health care providers, caregivers, and volunteers who dedicate their time and talents to our seniors. I urge all citizens to honor their elders and reaffirm our country's commitment to their well-being this month and throughout the year.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8010 of April 28, 2006

Law Day, U.S.A.

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

America's legal system is central to protecting the constitutional principles on which our Nation was founded. As we observe Law Day, we celebrate our heritage of freedom, justice, and equality under the law.

This year's Law Day theme, "Liberty Under Law: Separate Branches, Balanced Powers," honors the wisdom of the separation of powers that the Framers of our Constitution established for the Federal Government. Delegates to the Constitutional Convention recognized the risks that accompany the concentration of power and devised a system in which the Federal Government's authorities are divided among three independent branches. James Madison highlighted the importance of our Constitution's separation of powers when he wrote, "the accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive, and judiciary, in the same hands . . . may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny."

Throughout our Nation's history, we have been reminded repeatedly of the wisdom of the Framers' design. Our system of separation of powers has safeguarded our liberties and helped ensure that we remain a government of laws. Law Day is an occasion for us to celebrate our Constitution and to honor those in the judiciary and legal profession who work to uphold and serve its principles.

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, 2006, as Law Day, U.S.A. I call upon all the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities. I also call upon Government officials 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-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8011 of April 28, 2006

Loyalty Day, 2006

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Our Nation is blessed and bound together by a creed of freedom and equality that is entrusted to all Americans. Preserving the ideals of our founding requires the service and sacrifice of every generation, and on Loyalty Day, we celebrate the gift of liberty and remember our own obligation to this great Nation.

The dedication and selflessness of America's soldiers and their families inspire us all. Some of our Nation's finest men and women have given their lives in freedom's cause. By their sacrifices they have given us a legacy of liberty and brought honor to the uniform, our flag, and our country. The American people are grateful to the brave men and women of our military for their service and we will always stand behind them. I encourage all Americans to learn more about opportunities to thank and support our troops, from sending a care package to writing a message, by visiting www.americasupportsyou.mil.

Loyalty Day is also a time for us to reflect on our responsibilities to our country as we work to show the world the meaning and promise of liberty. The right to vote is one of our most cherished rights and voting is one of our most fundamental duties. By making a commitment to be good citizens, flying the American flag, or taking the time to learn about our Nation's history, we show our gratitude for the blessings of freedom.

The greatest strength of America is in the heart and soul of its people, and every time a volunteer reaches out to a neighbor in need, our Nation grows stronger and more hopeful. Thousands of Americans are serving a higher calling by mentoring, coaching, serving in Senior Corps, and by participating in many other programs that enrich lives and help build a better tomorrow. The light of freedom shines brightly because of compassionate people who care about others. Their dedication to a cause greater than self gives all Americans confidence in the future of our Nation.

The Congress, by Public Law 85-529, as amended, has designated May 1 of each year as "Loyalty Day." 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, 2006, 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-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8012 of May 3, 2006**National Day of Prayer, 2006**

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

Throughout our Nation's history, our citizens have prayed and come together before God to offer Him gratitude, reflect on His will, seek His aid, and respond to His grace. On this National Day of Prayer, we thank God for His many blessings and His care of our country.

God has greatly blessed the American people, and in 1789, George Washington proclaimed: "It is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the Providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and to humbly implore His protection and favor." Americans remain a prayerful and thankful people. We pray for the safety of our troops as they carry out dangerous missions with courage and compassion, and we remember the strength and sacrifice of their families. We pray for the good people of the Gulf Coast region as they work to rebuild their communities after the devastating hurricanes of 2005, and we thank God for the volunteers who have opened their hearts to help their neighbors in a time of need. We pray for the protection of innocent lives and for the expansion of peace and liberty throughout the world.

Through prayer, our faith is strengthened, our hearts are humbled, and our lives are transformed. May our Nation always have the humility to trust in the goodness of God's plans.

The Congress, by Public Law 100–307, as amended, has called on our Nation to reaffirm the role of prayer in our culture and to respect the freedom of religion by recognizing each year a "National Day of Prayer."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 4, 2006, 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 freedoms and blessings we have received and for God's continued guidance and protection. I 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 six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8013 of May 4, 2006**Mother's Day, 2006**

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

On Mother's Day, we honor our mothers and pay tribute to their devoted work and selfless gift of love.

America's mothers are women of determination and vision. They serve as caregivers and guides, helping to build the foundation for our children's success and nurturing them as they grow and explore the great promise of our Nation. Through their mothers' examples, children come to understand the virtue of kindness, the blessing of compassion, and the importance of principle. A mother's support encourages children to make right choices, set high goals, and become good citizens. A mother's love inspires children to achieve their full potential and strengthens the character of our country. The commitment and love of mothers reflect the best of America.

On this special day, we remember the many mothers whose sons and daughters serve in harm's way. The determination and courage of these women demonstrate the spirit of our Nation, and America will always be grateful for their unfailing devotion. We also recognize the dedication of the many mothers who serve in America's Armed Forces. These brave women protect the safety and security of our Nation and help ensure a peaceful future for our children.

To honor mothers, 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. May God bless all mothers across our country on this special day, and throughout the year.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 14, 2006, as Mother's Day. I encourage all Americans to show their gratitude and love to mothers for making a difference in the lives of their children and communities. I call upon citizens to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8014 of May 11, 2006

Peace Officers Memorial Day and Police Week, 2006

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

Every day, our Nation's dedicated law enforcement officers put themselves at risk to keep their fellow Americans safe. As we observe Peace Officers Memorial Day and Police Week, we pay tribute to the courageous men and women who have lost their lives protecting us, and we honor all those who wear the badge and keep the peace.

The law enforcement officers of today carry on the long and proud tradition of service built by their predecessors. With valor and distinction, these citizens stand watch over us all and work hard to fight crime, violence, and terrorism in communities across America. We are a country built on the rule of law, and our Nation is grateful to the men and women who enforce those laws and uphold the fairness and peace we treasure.

Law enforcement officers deserve our appreciation for the work they do, and citizens fulfill an important civic responsibility by supporting their work to protect our communities. Through organizations like Citizen Corps, men and women are assisting their local police force, fire department, and neighborhood watch program. More information about Citizen Corps volunteer opportunities can be found at citizencorps.gov. I encourage all Americans to help fight crime in their communities by volunteering and participating in crime prevention organizations. By working together, we can achieve a better and more secure future for our children and grandchildren.

On Peace Officers Memorial Day and during Police Week, we honor the heroism of all our law enforcement officers, especially those who have given their lives so that others might live. They performed their jobs with extraordinary distinction, and a proud and grateful Nation will always remember their service and sacrifice. We ask God's blessings for the families and friends they left behind.

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, 2006, as Peace Officers Memorial Day and May 14 through May 20, 2006, 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.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8015 of May 12, 2006

Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Nonimmigrants of Persons Responsible for Policies or Actions That Threaten the Transition to Democracy in Belarus

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

In light of the importance to the United States of fostering democratic institutions in Belarus in order to help the Belarusian people achieve their aspirations for democracy and to help complete the transformation to a Europe whole, free, and at peace and given the suppression of human rights and

democracy in Belarus, the fraud perpetrated during the recent Belarusian presidential campaign and election, the detention of peaceful protesters in Belarus, the persistent acts of corruption by Belarusian government officials in the performance of public functions, and the continued failure of Alyaksandr Lukashenka, Belarusian government officials, and others to support the rule of law, human rights commitments, and other principles of high priority to the United States, I have determined that it is in the interest of the United States to take all available measures to restrict the international travel and to suspend the entry into the United States, as immigrants or nonimmigrants, of members of the government of Alyaksandr Lukashenka and others detailed below who formulate, implement, participate in, or benefit from policies or actions, including electoral fraud, human rights abuses, and corruption, that undermine or injure democratic institutions or impede the transition to democracy in Belarus.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 212(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, 8 U.S.C. 1182(f), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, hereby find that the unrestricted immigrant and nonimmigrant entry into the United States of persons described in section 1 of this proclamation would, except as provided for in sections 2 and 3 of this proclamation, be detrimental to the interests of the United States.

I therefore hereby proclaim that:

Section 1. The entry into the United States, as immigrants or nonimmigrants, of the following persons is hereby suspended:

(a) Members of the government of Alyaksandr Lukashenka and other persons who formulate, implement, participate in, or benefit from policies or actions, including electoral fraud, human rights abuses, or corruption, that undermine or injure democratic institutions or impede the transition to democracy in Belarus;

(b) Persons who through their business dealings with Belarusian government officials derive significant financial benefit from policies or actions, including electoral fraud, human rights abuses, or corruption, that undermine or injure democratic institutions or impede the transition to democracy in Belarus; and (c) The spouses of persons described in paragraphs (a) and (b) above.

Sec. 2. Section 1 of this proclamation shall not apply with respect to any person otherwise covered by section 1 where entry of such person would not be contrary to the interest of the United States.

Sec. 3. Persons covered by sections 1 and 2 of this proclamation shall be identified by the Secretary of State or the Secretary's designee, in his or her sole discretion, pursuant to such procedures as the Secretary may establish under section 5 of this proclamation.

Sec. 4. Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to derogate from United States Government obligations under applicable international agreements.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of State shall have responsibility for implementing this proclamation pursuant to such procedures as the Secretary may establish.

Sec. 6. This proclamation is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until such time as the Secretary of State determines that it is no longer necessary and should be terminated, either in whole or in part. Any such termination by the Secretary of State shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8016 of May 12, 2006

National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week, 2006

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

On National Defense Transportation Day and during National Transportation Week, we thank all those who contribute to a sound transportation infrastructure that keeps our country moving, advances our economic growth, and strengthens our national defense.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower recognized the importance of having the world's most efficient and reliable transportation system. In a message to the Congress, he wrote of "a vast system of inter-connected highways crisscrossing the Country and joining at our national borders with friendly neighbors to the north and south." Fifty years after he signed the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, the Interstate Highway System is a vital part of America's transportation infrastructure.

My Administration remains committed to providing the American people with the best possible transportation system. In August 2005, I signed the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, and Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users, to upgrade our Nation's network of roads, bridges, and mass transit systems, introduce new safety standards, and fund needed road improvements that will ease traffic congestion in communities across our country. My Administration is also increasing research in advanced transportation technologies that will improve our environment, help us end our reliance on foreign sources of energy, and strengthen our economic and national security.

Modern transportation also enables our Armed Forces to quickly deploy troops, move crucial supplies and equipment, and assist with emergency situations. Whether on land, over water, or in the air, our citizens rely on the safety and efficiency of our transportation systems to arrive at work, deliver goods and services, and travel with family and friends. America is grateful to the dedicated transportation professionals and military service members for their tireless efforts to make America's transportation network the best in the world.

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 19, 2006, as National Defense Transportation Day and May 14 through May 20, 2006, 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.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8017 of May 12, 2006

National Safe Boating Week, 2006

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

By providing an opportunity to experience our Nation's scenic waterways, recreational boating is one of our country's most popular activities. During National Safe Boating Week, we underscore the importance of taking safety precautions before going out on the water and encourage all Americans to make responsible decisions while boating.

This year marks the 35th anniversary of the enactment of the Federal Boat Safety Act, which has helped reduce the number of recreational boating deaths in our country. Yet despite significant progress, recreational boating accidents still occur and, tragically, the majority of them are preventable. Operator inattention and inexperience, careless and reckless navigation, and excessive speed are the leading contributing factors of all reported accidents. An estimated 70 percent of reported boating fatalities in 2004 occurred on boats where the operator had not received safety instruction, and of those victims who drowned, nearly 90 percent were not wearing life jackets.

America's boat owners and operators play a large role in helping ensure passenger safety. The United States Coast Guard initiative "You're in Command" serves to educate boaters about how to enjoy our Nation's waters safely and responsibly. For more information about being safe while on the water, boaters can visit uscgboating.org and safeboatingcampaign.com. By taking simple precautions such as wearing a life jacket, taking a boating safety course, getting a Vessel Safety Check, and never boating under the

influence of alcohol or drugs, we can continue to save lives and reduce the number of accidents and injuries that occur each year.

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 20 through May 26, 2006, 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 and always engage in proper and responsible conduct while on the water.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8018 of May 12, 2006

Death of G.V. Sonny Montgomery

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

As a mark of respect for the memory of G. V. Sonny Montgomery, 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 his 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 twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8019 of May 16, 2006

Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day, 2006

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

Throughout our history, the men and women who have worn the uniform of the United States have placed the security of our Nation before their own safety. America will be forever grateful for their service and sacrifice. On Memorial Day, we honor those who have paid the ultimate price for our freedom.

Defending the ideals of our Nation has required the service and sacrifice of those from every generation. From Valley Forge, across Europe and Asia, and in Afghanistan and Iraq, courageous Americans have given their lives so that others could live in freedom. These Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen took an oath to defend America, and they upheld that oath with bravery and decency. They have liberated the oppressed, spread freedom and peace, and set a standard of courage and compassion for our Nation. All who enjoy the blessings of liberty live in their debt.

This debt of gratitude extends also to the families who stood by our servicemen and women in times of war and times of peace. Each of the fallen has left behind loved ones who carry a burden of grief, and all Americans are inspired by the strength of these families.

At this important time in the history of freedom, a new generation of Americans is defending our flag and our liberty. These men and women carry on the legacy of our Nation's fallen heroes and demonstrate that the United States Armed Forces remain the greatest force for freedom in human history.

Those who lost their lives in the defense of freedom helped protect our citizens and lay the foundation of peace for people everywhere. On Memorial Day, a grateful Nation pays tribute to their personal courage, love of country, and dedication to duty.

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 29, 2006, 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 p.m., local time, on Memorial Day. I encourage 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 sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8020 of May 19, 2006

National Hurricane Preparedness Week, 2006

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

During National Hurricane Preparedness Week, private organizations, public officials, and government agencies will highlight the preparations necessary for the new hurricane season that begins on June 1.

Last year, a record number of hurricanes caused unprecedented devastation across an entire region of our country. Our citizens along the Gulf Coast demonstrated their strength and resilience, and individuals across America revealed their compassion and resolve by opening their hearts, homes, and communities to those in need.

After these storms, Federal, State, and local governments have worked to enhance our Nation's ability to respond to large-scale natural disasters. The Federal Government has conducted an extensive review of preparedness and response efforts, and actions are being taken at all levels of government to improve communications and strengthen emergency response capabilities.

To help individuals, families, and businesses prepare for the future, the Department of Homeland Security provides checklists and information on natural disasters and other threats at ready.gov. By working together, government, private entities, and civic and charitable organizations can help increase preparedness for this year's hurricane season.

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 21 through May 27, 2006, as National Hurricane Preparedness Week. I call upon government agencies, private organizations, schools, media, and residents in the coastal areas of our Nation to share information about hurricane preparedness and response to help save lives and protect communities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8021 of May 19, 2006

National Maritime Day, 2006

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

The United States Merchant Marine plays an important role in ensuring our national security and strengthening our economy. As we celebrate National Maritime Day and the 70th anniversary of the Merchant Marine Act, we pay tribute to merchant mariners and their faithful service to our Nation.

Since 1775, merchant mariners have bravely served our country, and in 1936, the Merchant Marine Act officially established their role in our military as a wartime naval auxiliary. During World War II, merchant mariners were critical to the delivery of troops and supplies overseas, and they helped keep vital ocean supply lines operating. President Franklin D. Roosevelt praised these brave merchant mariners for persevering “despite the perils of the submarine, the dive bomber, and the surface raider.” Today’s merchant mariners follow those who courageously served before them as they continue to provide crucial support for our Nation’s service men and women. America is grateful for their commitment to excellence and devotion to duty.

In addition to helping defend our country, merchant mariners facilitate commerce by importing and exporting goods throughout the world. They work with our Nation’s transportation industry to share their valuable skills and experience in ship maintenance, navigation, and cargo transportation. This past year, the good work and compassion of merchant mariners also played an important role in hurricane relief efforts. Ships brought urgently needed supplies to the devastated areas, provided assistance for oil spill cleanup, generated electricity, and provided meals and lodging for recovery workers and evacuees.

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, 2006, as National Maritime Day. I call upon all the people of the United States to mark this observance by honoring the service of merchant mariners and by displaying 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 six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8022 of May 19, 2006**World Trade Week, 2006**

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

Free and fair trade is a powerful engine for growth and job creation in the United States and in countries throughout the world. World Trade Week is an opportunity to celebrate the benefits of trade for people everywhere.

America is a great force for prosperity, and our country's economic and national security interests are advanced through strong economic ties with our friends and allies. Since 2001, my Administration has concluded or implemented free trade agreements with 15 countries. We are working toward agreements with 11 additional countries, and we will continue to pursue further opportunities.

Last August, I was pleased to sign legislation implementing the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR). CAFTA-DR will reduce tariffs on American goods and expand export opportunities for American businesses. When the rules are fair, American people and businesses can compete with anyone in the world. CAFTA-DR will also advance our commitment to democracy and prosperity for our neighbors.

Studies have shown that the elimination of global trade barriers could help lift hundreds of millions of the world's poor out of poverty and boost economic growth around the world. An important opportunity to deliver the full benefits of trade to people around the world is the Doha Round of trade negotiations at the World Trade Organization. An ambitious Doha agreement could bring benefits to all nations, especially the developing world, and my Administration is working for a successful conclusion to these negotiations.

During World Trade Week and throughout the year, the United States remains committed to increasing free and fair trade and to improving the standard of living for our citizens. By working with our friends and allies, we will continue to help build a world that lives in liberty, trades in freedom, and grows in 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 May 21 through May 27, 2006, as World Trade Week. I encourage all Americans to observe this week with appropriate events, trade shows, and educational programs that celebrate the benefits of trade to our Nation and people around the world.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8023 of May 23, 2006

Great Outdoors Month, 2006

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

Great Outdoors Month is an opportunity to celebrate and experience America's natural splendor and renew our commitment to conserve our air, water, and land. During this month, we also honor the dedicated men and women who volunteer to help protect our natural resources.

Americans live amid many wonders of nature. Our Nation's varied landscapes include sandy beaches, expansive forests, emerald waters, and towering mountains. Through biking, swimming, skiing, hiking, and many other activities, Americans are enjoying our country's magnificent scenery and the healthy benefits of outdoor recreation.

To ensure that our natural heritage remains a source of pride for all our citizens, my Administration is committed to conserving America's public lands and natural resources and pursuing environmentally responsible initiatives. We are working to accelerate research into cleaner sources of energy, protect our water sources, and encourage the use of hybrid cars. We have put in place a series of clean air regulations that will help us to meet air quality standards. Through efforts like these, we will continue our Nation's economic growth and protect the environment.

Our citizens play an important role in protecting our natural spaces. Throughout our country, Americans are volunteering in their communities for environmental education programs, local parks, nature conservancies, and other stewardship opportunities. These devoted individuals are working to maintain park trails, restore wildlife habitats, plant trees, and clear overgrowth. I appreciate these volunteers for their efforts to keep America beautiful, and I encourage all Americans to demonstrate good stewardship and an appreciation for the outdoors. Individuals interested in volunteering can visit the Department of the Interior's Take Pride in America website at takepride.gov.

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 2006 as Great Outdoors Month. I call on all Americans to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities and to spend time enjoying the outdoors.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8024 of May 24, 2006

National Homeownership Month, 2006

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

Owning a home is an important part of the American dream. During National Homeownership Month, we raise awareness of homeownership and encourage more Americans to consider the benefits of owning their own home.

Nearly 70 percent of Americans enjoy the satisfaction of owning their own home, and my Administration continues to promote an ownership society where the promise of America reaches all our citizens. The American Dream Downpayment Act of 2003 is helping thousands of low to moderate income and minority families with downpayment and closing costs, which represent the greatest barrier to homeownership. Since 2002, when I announced our goal to help 5.5 million minorities become homeowners by the end of this decade, the rate of minority homeownership has climbed above 50 percent, and more than 2.5 million minority families have become new homeowners. My Administration will continue to provide counseling and assistance for new homebuyers and expand homeownership opportunities for all Americans.

During National Homeownership Month and throughout the year, we applaud the men and women who work to achieve the dream of homeownership, and we are grateful for those who provide counseling, lending, real estate, construction, and other services to these individuals. The hard work, financial discipline, and personal responsibility of our country's homeowners help transform neighborhoods throughout our Nation and reflect the best qualities of America.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim June 2006 as National Homeownership Month. I call upon the people of the United States to join me in building a more hopeful society and recognizing the importance of expanding the ownership of homes across our great Nation.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8025 of May 25, 2006**Black Music Month, 2006**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

African-American musicians have added to the rich culture of our country and of countries around the world. During Black Music Month, we recognize the African-American artists who have enhanced our lives and created some of our Nation's most treasured art forms.

Throughout history, African-American artists have produced music with the power to change hearts and shape our national conscience. From gospel to blues, from jazz to rock and roll, the songs of America's black musicians have defined our times and enriched our culture. Performers such as Count Basie and Dizzy Gillespie and vocalists such as Lizzie Miles and gospel singer Mahalia Jackson have made their mark as great American musicians, strengthening our Nation's diversity and lifting the human spirit.

In 2005, Americans witnessed the power of music to help bring our country together. Following the devastation of the Gulf Coast by Hurricane Katrina, the musicians of that great region sought to preserve their unique musical style and culture and share it with the rest of the Nation. The soulful music of New Orleans and the Gulf Coast remains one of our national treasures, a symbol of creativity and hope.

Black Music Month recognizes some of the brightest lights of American creativity and honors the African-American men and women whose art entertains and inspires us. The incredible talents of black musicians continue to speak to every heart, reflecting the beauty and pride 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 June 2006 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 twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8026 of June 1, 2006**National Child's Day, 2006**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

A hopeful society ensures that its children are provided with the knowledge, skills, and opportunities to succeed. On National Child's Day, we reaffirm our commitment to America's children and recognize the power that each of us has to make a difference in a young person's life.

The character of a child is formed in the earliest years through the love and guidance of family members and other caring individuals. A parent, teacher, or mentor can help improve a child's academic achievement, encourage right choices, and help them to understand the importance of serving a cause greater than self.

Through USA Freedom Corps, my Administration is providing opportunities for volunteers to work with children in schools, after-school programs, and through community groups and organizations. By volunteering, these adults set an example of service and good citizenship for our young people and provide youth with the stability and encouragement they need to achieve their dreams. My Administration has also launched the *Community Guide to Helping America's Youth* at helpingamericasyouth.gov. This web-based tool is part of the Helping America's Youth initiative, led by First Lady Laura Bush, and assists communities in identifying ways to lend a hand to children in need. In addition, my Administration is working through No Child Left Behind and the American Competitiveness Initiative to ensure every child has a quality education and the opportunity to succeed. By investing in the lives of our young people, we can help develop their personal character, teach them to be responsible citizens, and enable them to realize their full potential.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim June 4, 2006, as National Child's Day. I call upon citizens to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities. I also urge all the people of the United States to take an active role in helping nurture the minds and character of our Nation's children.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8027 of June 2, 2006

National Oceans Week, 2006

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

During National Oceans Week, we recognize the importance of the oceans to our national heritage, economy, and security and reaffirm our commitment to protecting them through wise stewardship and sensible management.

The magnificent beauty of the oceans is a blessing to our country and the world. The oceans also sustain an abundance of natural and historical treasures, enable the transportation of vital goods, and provide food and recreation for millions of people. My Administration is working with State, tribal, and local governments, the private sector, and international partners to foster more effective conservation of our oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes resources and to advance the environmental, economic, and security interests of our Nation.

On December 17, 2004, I established the Committee on Ocean Policy to implement the United States Ocean Action Plan. Through this plan, we are building an integrated ocean observing system, promoting ocean education, embarking on deep oceans research, supporting our maritime transportation system, and enhancing our international leadership role in ocean science and policy. We are also advancing legislation to strengthen the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, establish a system of sustainable aquaculture, and maintain protections for marine mammals. To fulfill my commitment to end overfishing, we are working with the Congress to build an improved, market-based system to better manage our fisheries and keep our commercial and recreational fishing industries strong.

I appreciate all those who are dedicated to making the oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes cleaner, healthier, and more productive. By working together, all Americans can help sustain the oceans for generations to come.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim June 4 through June 10, 2006, as National Oceans Week. I call upon the people of the United States to learn more about the vital role the oceans play in the life of our country and how we can conserve their many natural treasures. I encourage all our citizens to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8028 of June 5, 2006

Caribbean-American Heritage Month, 2006

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

During Caribbean-American Heritage Month, we celebrate the great contributions of Caribbean Americans to the fabric of our Nation, and we pay tribute to the common culture and bonds of friendship that unite the United States and the Caribbean countries.

Our Nation has thrived as a country of immigrants, and we are more vibrant and hopeful because of the talent, faith, and values of Caribbean Americans. For centuries, Caribbean Americans have enriched our society and added to the strength of America. They have been leaders in government, sports, entertainment, the arts, and many other fields.

During the month of June, we also honor the friendship between the United States and the Caribbean countries. We are united by our common values and shared history, and I join all Americans in celebrating the rich Caribbean heritage and the many ways in which Caribbean Americans have helped shape this 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 June 2006 as Caribbean-American Heritage Month. I encourage all Americans to learn more about the history of Caribbean Americans and their contributions to our Nation.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8029 of June 6, 2006

Flag Day and National Flag Week, 2006

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

From our Nation's earliest days, Old Glory has stood for America's strength, unity, and liberty. During Flag Day and National Flag Week, we honor this enduring American symbol and celebrate the hope and ideals that it embodies.

In 1777, the Second Continental Congress established the flag of a young Nation, whose 13 original states were represented in the flag's 13 stars and 13 alternating red and white stripes. Today, the Stars and Stripes commemorate the revolutionary truths of our Declaration of Independence and Constitution. As Americans, we revere freedom and equality, the rights and dignity of every individual, and the supremacy of the rule of law. These fundamental beliefs have guided our country and lifted the fortunes of all Americans, and we have seen their power to transform other nations and deliver hope to people around the world.

During Flag Day and National Flag Week, we also honor the men and women who carry our flag into battle. Through their bravery and sacrifice, they help keep America safe and advance peace and freedom around the globe. By flying the flag, we express our gratitude to these heroes and all those who help ensure that the many blessings of our great country continue for generations to come.

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, 2006, as Flag Day and the week beginning June 11, 2006, 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 sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8030 of June 6, 2006

Father's Day, 2006

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

By offering guidance, support, and unconditional love, a father is one of the most important influences in a child's life. On Father's Day, we honor our fathers and celebrate the special bond between a father and a child.

Fathers play a significant role in shaping the character of their children and the future of our country. By spending time with their sons and daughters and listening to their experiences, fathers can have a profound impact on their children's lives. As advisors, role models, and friends, fathers help their children to understand the difference between right and wrong and to recognize how the decisions they make today can affect the rest of their lives. Fathers instill important values and prepare young people for the challenges and opportunities ahead. Through their daily sacrifices, fathers provide a loving and secure home in which their children can grow to become successful adults and good citizens. Their love and dedication inspire the next generation of Americans to achieve their dreams and demonstrate the true spirit of our Nation.

Father's Day also gives us an opportunity to remember the fathers who are currently serving in our Armed Forces. Our Nation is grateful for the courage and sacrifice of the many proud fathers wearing our country's uniform. By advancing freedom and protecting our way of life, these brave individuals are helping to lay the foundation of peace for our children and grandchildren.

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 18, 2006, as Father's Day. I encourage all Americans to express admiration and appreciation to fathers for their many contributions to our Nation's children. 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 sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8031 of June 15, 2006

Establishment of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument

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

In the Pacific Ocean northwest of the principal islands of Hawaii lies an approximately 1,200 nautical mile stretch of coral islands, seamounts, banks, and shoals. The area, including the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve, the Midway National Wildlife Refuge, the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, and the Battle of Midway National Memorial, supports a dynamic reef ecosystem with more than 7,000 marine species, of which approximately half are unique to the Hawaiian Island chain. This diverse ecosystem is home to many species of coral, fish, birds, marine mammals, and other flora and fauna including the endangered Hawaiian monk seal, the threatened green sea turtle, and the endangered leatherback and hawksbill sea turtles. In addition, this area has great cultural significance to Native Hawaiians and a connection to early Polynesian culture worthy of protection and understanding.

WHEREAS Executive Order 13089 of June 11, 1998, Executive Order 13178 of December 4, 2000, and Executive Order 13196 of January 18, 2001, as well as the process for designation of a National Marine Sanctuary undertaken by the Secretary of Commerce, have identified objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States in the area of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands;

WHEREAS section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431) (the “Antiquities Act”) authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected;

WHEREAS it would be in the public interest to preserve the marine area of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands and certain lands as necessary for the care and management of the historic and scientific objects therein,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National

Monument (the “monument” or “national monument”) for the purpose of protecting the objects described above, all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States within the boundaries described on the accompanying map entitled “Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument” attached to and forming a part of this proclamation. The Federal land and interests in land reserved includes approximately 139,793 square miles of emergent and submerged lands and waters of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of this monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, or leasing or other disposition under the public land laws, including, but not limited to, withdrawal from location, entry, and patent under mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

The Secretary of Commerce, through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), will have primary responsibility regarding management of the marine areas, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior, through the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), will have sole responsibility for management of the areas of the monument that overlay the Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge, the Battle of Midway National Memorial, and the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce.

The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior (collectively, the “Secretaries”) shall review and, as appropriate, modify the interagency agreement developed for coordinated management of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve, signed on May 19, 2006. To manage the monument, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the State of Hawaii, shall modify, as appropriate, the plan developed by NOAA’s National Marine Sanctuary Program through the public sanctuary designation process, and will provide for public review of that plan. To the extent authorized by law, the Secretaries, acting through the FWS and NOAA, shall promulgate any additional regulations needed for the proper care and management of the objects identified above.

The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretaries, shall take appropriate action to enter into negotiations with other governments to make necessary arrangements for the protection of the monument and to promote the purposes for which the monument is established. The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretaries, shall seek the cooperation of other governments and international organizations in furtherance of the purposes of this proclamation and consistent with applicable regional and multilateral arrangements for the protection and management of special marine areas. Furthermore, this proclamation shall be applied in accordance with international law. No restrictions shall apply to or be enforced against a person who is not a citizen, national, or resident alien of the United States (including foreign flag vessels) unless in accordance with international law.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to diminish or enlarge the jurisdiction of the State of Hawaii.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights and use of the monument shall be administered as follows:

Access to the Monument

The Secretaries shall prohibit entering the monument except pursuant to permission granted by the Secretaries or their designees. Any person passing through the monument without interruption must notify an official designated by the Secretaries at least 72 hours, but no longer than 1 month, prior to the entry date. Notification of departure from the monument must be provided within 12 hours of leaving. A person providing notice must provide the following information, as applicable: (i) position when making report; (ii) vessel name and International Maritime Organization identification number; (iii) name, address, and telephone number of owner and operator; (iv) United States Coast Guard (USCG) documentation, State license, or registration number; (v) home port; (vi) intended and actual route through the monument; (vii) general categories of any hazardous cargo on board; and (viii) length of vessel and propulsion type (e.g., motor or sail).

Vessel Monitoring Systems

1. As soon as possible but not later than 30 days following the issuance of this proclamation, NOAA shall publish in the **Federal Register** a list of approved transmitting units and associated communications service providers for purposes of this proclamation. An owner or operator of a vessel that has been issued a permit for accessing the monument must ensure that such a vessel has an operating vessel monitoring system (VMS) on board, approved by the Office of Legal Enforcement in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in the Department of Commerce (OLE) when voyaging within the monument. An operating VMS includes an operating mobile transmitting unit on the vessel and a functioning communication link between the unit and OLE as provided by an OLE-approved communication service provider.
2. Only a VMS that has been approved by OLE may be used. When installing and activating the OLE-approved VMS, or when reinstalling and reactivating such VMS, the vessel owner or operator must:
 - a. Follow procedures indicated on an installation and activation checklist, which is available from OLE; and
 - b. Submit to OLE a statement certifying compliance with the checklist, as prescribed on the checklist.
3. No person may interfere with, tamper with, alter, damage, disable, or impede the operation of the VMS, or attempt any of the same.
4. When a vessel's VMS is not operating properly, the owner or operator must immediately contact OLE, and follow instructions from that office. If notified by OLE that a vessel's VMS is not operating properly, the owner and operator must follow instructions from that office. In either event, such instructions may include, but are not limited to, manually communicating to a location designated by OLE the vessel's positions or returning to port until the VMS is operable.
5. As a condition of authorized access to the monument, a vessel owner or operator subject to the requirements for a VMS in this section must allow OLE, the USCG, and their authorized officers and designees access

to the vessels position data obtained from the VMS. Consistent with applicable law, including the limitations on access to, and use, of VMS data collected under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), the Secretaries may have access to, and use of, collected data for scientific, statistical, and management purposes.

6. OLE has authority over the installation and operation of the VMS unit. OLE may authorize the connection or order the disconnection of additional equipment, including a computer, to any VMS unit, when deemed appropriate by OLE.

7. The Secretaries shall prohibit any person from conducting or causing to be conducted:

a. Operating any vessel without an approved transmitting device within the monument area 45 days after the publication of the list of approved transmitting devices described in paragraph (1) above;

b. Failing to install, activate, repair, or replace a mobile transceiver unit prior to leaving port;

c. Failing to operate and maintain a mobile transceiver unit on board the vessel at all times;

d. Tampering with, damaging, destroying, altering, or in any way distorting, rendering useless, inoperative, ineffective, or inaccurate the VMS, mobile transceiver unit, or VMS signal required to be installed on or transmitted by a vessel;

e. Failing to contact OLE or follow OLE instructions when automatic position reporting has been interrupted;

f. Registering a VMS or mobile transceiver unit registered to more than one vessel at the same time;

g. Connecting or leaving connected additional equipment to a VMS unit or mobile transceiver unit without the prior approval of OLE;

h. Making a false statement, oral or written, to an authorized officer regarding the installation, use, operation, or maintenance of a VMS unit or mobile transceiver unit or communication service provider.

Restrictions

Prohibited Activities

The Secretaries shall prohibit persons from conducting or causing to be conducted the following activities:

1. Exploring for, developing, or producing oil, gas, or minerals within the monument;

2. Using or attempting to use poisons, electrical charges, or explosives in the collection or harvest of a monument resource;

3. Introducing or otherwise releasing an introduced species from within or into the monument; and

4. Anchoring on or having a vessel anchored on any living or dead coral with an anchor, anchor chain, or anchor rope.

Regulated Activities

Except as otherwise provided in this proclamation, the Secretaries shall prohibit any person from conducting or causing to be conducted within the monument the following activities:

1. Removing, moving, taking, harvesting, possessing, injuring, disturbing, or damaging; or attempting to remove, move, take, harvest, possess, injure, disturb, or damage any living or nonliving monument resource;
2. Drilling into, dredging, or otherwise altering the submerged lands other than by anchoring a vessel; or constructing, placing, or abandoning any structure, material, or other matter on the submerged lands;
3. Anchoring a vessel;
4. Deserting a vessel aground, at anchor, or adrift;
5. Discharging or depositing any material or other matter into Special Preservation Areas or the Midway Atoll Special Management Area except vessel engine cooling water, weather deck runoff, and vessel engine exhaust;
6. Discharging or depositing any material or other matter into the monument, or discharging or depositing any material or other matter outside of the monument that subsequently enters the monument and injures any resources of the monument, except fish parts (i.e., chumming material or bait) used in and during authorized fishing operations, or discharges incidental to vessel use such as deck wash, approved marine sanitation device effluent, cooling water, and engine exhaust;
7. Touching coral, living or dead;
8. Possessing fishing gear except when stowed and not available for immediate use during passage without interruption through the monument;
9. Swimming, snorkeling, or closed or open circuit SCUBA diving within any Special Preservation Area or the Midway Atoll Special Management Area; and
10. Attracting any living monument resources.

Emergencies and Law Enforcement Activities

The prohibitions required by this proclamation shall not apply to activities necessary to respond to emergencies threatening life, property, or the environment, or to activities necessary for law enforcement purposes.

Armed Forces Actions

1. The prohibitions required by this proclamation shall not apply to activities and exercises of the Armed Forces (including those carried out by the United States Coast Guard) that are consistent with applicable laws.
2. Nothing in this proclamation shall limit agency actions to respond to emergencies posing an unacceptable threat to human health or safety or to the marine environment and admitting of no other feasible solution.
3. All activities and exercises of the Armed Forces shall be carried out in a manner that avoids, to the extent practicable and consistent with operational requirements, adverse impacts on monument resources and qualities.
4. In the event of threatened or actual destruction of, loss of, or injury to a monument resource or quality resulting from an incident, including but

not limited to spills and groundings, caused by a component of the Department of Defense or the USCG, the cognizant component shall promptly coordinate with the Secretaries for the purpose of taking appropriate actions to respond to and mitigate the harm and, if possible, restore or replace the monument resource or quality.

Commercial Fishing

1. The Secretaries shall ensure that any commercial lobster fishing permit shall be subject to a zero annual harvest limit.
2. Fishing for bottomfish and pelagic species. The Secretaries shall ensure that:
 - a. Commercial fishing for bottomfish and associated pelagic species may continue within the monument for not longer than 5 years from the date of this proclamation provided that:
 - (i) The fishing is conducted in accordance with a valid commercial bottomfish permit issued by NOAA; and
 - (ii) Such permit is in effect on the date of this proclamation and is subsequently renewed pursuant to NOAA regulations at 50 CFR part 660 subpart E as necessary.
 - b. Total landings for each fishing year may not exceed the following amounts:
 - (i) 350,000 pounds for bottomfish species; and
 - (ii) 180,000 pounds for pelagic species.
 - c. Commercial fishing for bottomfish and associated pelagic species is prohibited in the monument after 5 years from the date of this proclamation.

General Requirements

The Secretaries shall ensure that any commercial fishing within the monument is conducted in accordance with the following restrictions and conditions:

1. A valid permit or facsimile of a valid permit is on board the fishing vessel and is available for inspection by an authorized officer;
2. No attempt is made to falsify or fail to make, keep, maintain, or submit any logbook or logbook form or other required record or report;
3. Only gear specifically authorized by the relevant permit issued under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act is allowed to be in the possession of a person conducting commercial fishing under this section;
4. Any person conducting commercial fishing notifies the Secretaries by telephone, facsimile, or electronic mail at least 72 hours before entering the monument and within 12 hours after leaving the monument;
5. All fishing vessels must carry an activated and functioning VMS unit on board at all times whenever the vessel is in the monument;
6. All fishing vessels must carry an observer when requested to do so by the Secretaries; and
7. The activity does not take place within any Ecological Reserve, any Special Preservation Area, or the Midway Atoll Special Management Area.

Permitting Procedures and Criteria

Subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretaries deem appropriate, a person may conduct an activity regulated by this proclamation if such activity is specifically authorized by a permit. The Secretaries, in their discretion, may issue a permit under this proclamation if the Secretaries find that the activity: (i) is research designed to further understanding of monument resources and qualities; (ii) will further the educational value of the monument; (iii) will assist in the conservation and management of the monument; (iv) will allow Native Hawaiian practices; (v) will allow a special ocean use; or (vi) will allow recreational activities.

Findings

1. The Secretaries may not issue any permit unless the Secretaries find:
 - a. The activity can be conducted with adequate safeguards for the resources and ecological integrity of the monument;
 - b. The activity will be conducted in a manner compatible with the management direction of this proclamation, considering the extent to which the conduct of the activity may diminish or enhance monument resources, qualities, and ecological integrity, any indirect, secondary, or cumulative effects of the activity, and the duration of such effects;
 - c. There is no practicable alternative to conducting the activity within the monument;
 - d. The end value of the activity outweighs its adverse impacts on monument resources, qualities, and ecological integrity;
 - e. The duration of the activity is no longer than necessary to achieve its stated purpose;
 - f. The applicant is qualified to conduct and complete the activity and mitigate any potential impacts resulting from its conduct;
 - g. The applicant has adequate financial resources available to conduct and complete the activity and mitigate any potential impacts resulting from its conduct;
 - h. The methods and procedures proposed by the applicant are appropriate to achieve the proposed activity's goals in relation to their impacts to monument resources, qualities, and ecological integrity;
 - i. The applicant's vessel has been outfitted with a mobile transceiver unit approved by OLE and complies with the requirements of this proclamation; and
 - j. There are no other factors that would make the issuance of a permit for the activity inappropriate.
2. *Additional Findings for Native Hawaiian Practice Permits.* In addition to the findings listed above, the Secretaries shall not issue a permit to allow Native Hawaiian practices unless the Secretaries find:
 - a. The activity is non-commercial and will not involve the sale of any organism or material collected;
 - b. The purpose and intent of the activity are appropriate and deemed necessary by traditional standards in the Native Hawaiian culture (pono), and demonstrate an understanding of, and background in, the traditional practice, and its associated values and protocols;

- c. The activity benefits the resources of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands and the Native Hawaiian community;
- d. The activity supports or advances the perpetuation of traditional knowledge and ancestral connections of Native Hawaiians to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands; and
- e. Any monument resource harvested from the monument will be consumed in the monument.

3. *Additional Findings, Criteria, and Requirements for Special Ocean Use Permits*

a. In addition to the findings listed above, the following requirements apply to the issuance of a permit for a special ocean use:

(i) Any permit for a special ocean use issued under this section:

(A) Shall authorize the conduct of an activity only if that activity is compatible with the purposes for which the monument is designated and with protection of monument resources;

(B) Shall not authorize the conduct of any activity for a period of more than 5 years unless renewed by the Secretaries;

(C) Shall require that activities carried out under the permit be conducted in a manner that does not destroy, cause the loss of, or injure monument resources; and

(D) Shall require the permittee to purchase and maintain comprehensive general liability insurance, or post an equivalent bond, against claims arising out of activities conducted under the permit and to agree to hold the United States harmless against such claims; and

(ii) Each person issued a permit for a special ocean use under this section shall submit an annual report to the Secretaries not later than December 31 of each year that describes activities conducted under that permit and revenues derived from such activities during the year.

b. The Secretaries may not issue a permit for a special ocean use unless they determine that the proposed activity will be consistent with the findings listed above for the issuance of any permit.

c. Categories of special ocean use being permitted for the first time under this section will be restricted in duration and permitted as a special ocean use pilot project. Subsequent permits for any category of special ocean use may be issued only if a special ocean use pilot project for that category has been determined by the Secretaries to meet the criteria in this proclamation and any terms and conditions placed on the permit for the pilot project.

d. The Secretaries shall provide public notice prior to requiring a special ocean use permit for any category of activity not previously identified as a special ocean use.

e. The following requirements apply to permits for a special ocean use for an activity within the Midway Atoll Special Management Area.

(i) The Secretaries may issue a permit for a special ocean use for activities within the Midway Atoll Special Management Area provided:

(A) The Secretaries find the activity furthers the conservation and management of the monument; and

(B) The Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or his or her designee has determined that the activity is compatible with the purposes for which the Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge was designated.

(ii) As part of a permit, the Secretaries may allow vessels to transit the monument as necessary to enter the Midway Atoll Special Management Area.

f. The Secretaries may issue a permit for a special ocean use for activities outside the Midway Atoll Special Management Area provided:

(i) The Secretaries find the activity will directly benefit the conservation and management of the monument;

(ii) The Secretaries determine the purpose of the activity is for research or education related to the resources or qualities of the monument;

(iii) The Secretaries provide public notice of the application and an opportunity to provide comments at least 30 days prior to issuing the permit; and

(iv) The activity does not involve the use of a commercial passenger vessel.

4. *Additional Findings for Recreation Permits.* The Secretaries may issue a permit only for recreational activities to be conducted within the Midway Atoll Special Management Area. In addition to the general findings listed above for any permit, the Secretaries may not issue such permit unless the Secretaries find:

a. The activity is for the purpose of recreation as defined in regulation;

b. The activity is not associated with any for-hire operation; and

c. The activity does not involve any extractive use.

Sustenance Fishing

Sustenance fishing means fishing for bottomfish or pelagic species that are consumed within the monument, and is incidental to an activity permitted under this proclamation. The Secretaries may permit sustenance fishing outside of any Special Preservation Area as a term or condition of any permit issued under this proclamation. The Secretaries may not permit sustenance fishing in the Midway Atoll Special Management Area unless the activity has been determined by the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or his or her designee to be compatible with the purposes for which the Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge was established. Sustenance fishing must be conducted in a manner compatible with this proclamation, including considering the extent to which the conduct of the activity may diminish monument resources, qualities, and ecological integrity, as well as any indirect, secondary, or cumulative effects of the activity and the duration of such effects. The Secretaries will develop procedures for systematic reporting of sustenance fishing.

Definitions For purposes of this proclamation:

Attract or Attracting means luring or attempting to lure a living resource by any means, except the mere presence of human beings (e.g., swimmers, divers, boaters).

Bottomfish Species means bottomfish management unit species as defined at 50 CFR 660.12.

Commercial Bottomfishing means commercial fishing for bottomfish species.

Commercial Passenger Vessel means a vessel that carries individuals who have paid for such carriage.

Commercial Pelagic Trolling means commercial fishing for pelagic species.

Deserting a vessel means:

1. Leaving a vessel aground or adrift:

(i) Without notifying the Secretaries of the vessel going aground or adrift within 12 hours of its discovery and developing and presenting to the Secretaries a preliminary salvage plan within 24 hours of such notification;

(ii) After expressing or manifesting intention to not undertake or to cease salvage efforts; or

(iii) When the Secretaries are unable, after reasonable efforts, to reach the owner/operator within 12 hours of the vessels condition being reported to authorities.

2. Leaving a vessel at anchor when its condition creates potential for a grounding, discharge, or deposit and the owner/operator fails to secure the vessel in a timely manner.

Ecological Reserve means an area of the monument consisting of contiguous, diverse habitats that provide natural spawning, nursery, and permanent residence areas for the replenishment and genetic protection of marine life, and also to protect and preserve natural assemblages of habitats and species within areas representing a broad diversity of resources and habitats found within the monument.

Ecological Integrity means a condition determined to be characteristic of an ecosystem that has the ability to maintain the function, structure, and abundance of natural biological communities, including rates of change in response to natural environmental variation.

Fishing Year means the year beginning at 0001 local time on January 1 and ending at 2400 local time on December 31.

Introduced Species means:

1. A species (including, but not limited to, any of its biological matter capable of propagation) that is non-native to the ecosystem(s) protected by the monument; or

2. Any organism into which genetic matter from another species has been transferred in order that the host organism acquires the genetic traits of the transferred genes.

Landing means offloading fish from a fishing vessel or causing fish to be offloaded from a fishing vessel.

Midway Atoll Special Management Area means the area of the monument surrounding Midway Atoll out to a distance of 12 nautical miles, established for the enhanced management, protection, and preservation of monument wildlife and historical resources.

Mobile Transceiver Unit means a vessel monitoring system or VMS device installed on board a vessel that is used for vessel monitoring and transmitting the vessel's position as required by this proclamation.

Native Hawaiian Practices means cultural activities conducted for the purposes of perpetuating traditional knowledge, caring for and protecting the environment, and strengthening cultural and spiritual connections to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands that have demonstrable benefits to the Native Hawaiian community. This may include, but is not limited to, the non-commercial use of monument resources for direct personal consumption while in the monument.

Ocean-Based Ecotourism means a class of fee-for-service activities that involves visiting the monument for study, enjoyment, or volunteer assistance for purposes of conservation and management.

Pelagic Species means Pacific Pelagic Management Unit Species as defined at 50 CFR 660.12.

Pono means appropriate, correct, and deemed necessary by traditional standards in the Hawaiian culture.

Recreational Activity means an activity conducted for personal enjoyment that does not result in the extraction of monument resources and that does not involve a fee-for-service transaction. This includes, but is not limited to, wildlife viewing, SCUBA diving, snorkeling, and boating.

Special Preservation Area (SPA) means discrete, biologically important areas of the monument within which uses are subject to conditions, restrictions, and prohibitions, including but not limited to access restrictions. SPAs are used to avoid concentrations of uses that could result in declines in species populations or habitat, to reduce conflicts between uses, to protect areas that are critical for sustaining important marine species or habitats, or to provide opportunities for scientific research.

Special Ocean Use means an activity or use of the monument that is engaged in to generate revenue or profits for one or more of the persons associated with the activity or use, and does not destroy, cause the loss of, or injure monument resources. This includes ocean-based ecotourism and other activities such as educational and research activities that are engaged in to generate revenue, but does not include commercial fishing for bottomfish or pelagic species conducted pursuant to a valid permit issued by NOAA.

Stowed and Not Available for Immediate Use means not readily accessible for immediate use, e.g., by being securely covered and lashed to a deck or bulkhead, tied down, unbaited, unloaded, or partially disassembled (such as spear shafts being kept separate from spear guns).

Sustenance Fishing means fishing for bottomfish or pelagic species in which all catch is consumed within the monument, and that is incidental to an activity permitted under this proclamation.

Vessel Monitoring System or VMS means a vessel monitoring system or mobile transceiver unit approved by the Office for Law Enforcement for use on vessels permitted to access the monument, as required by this subpart.

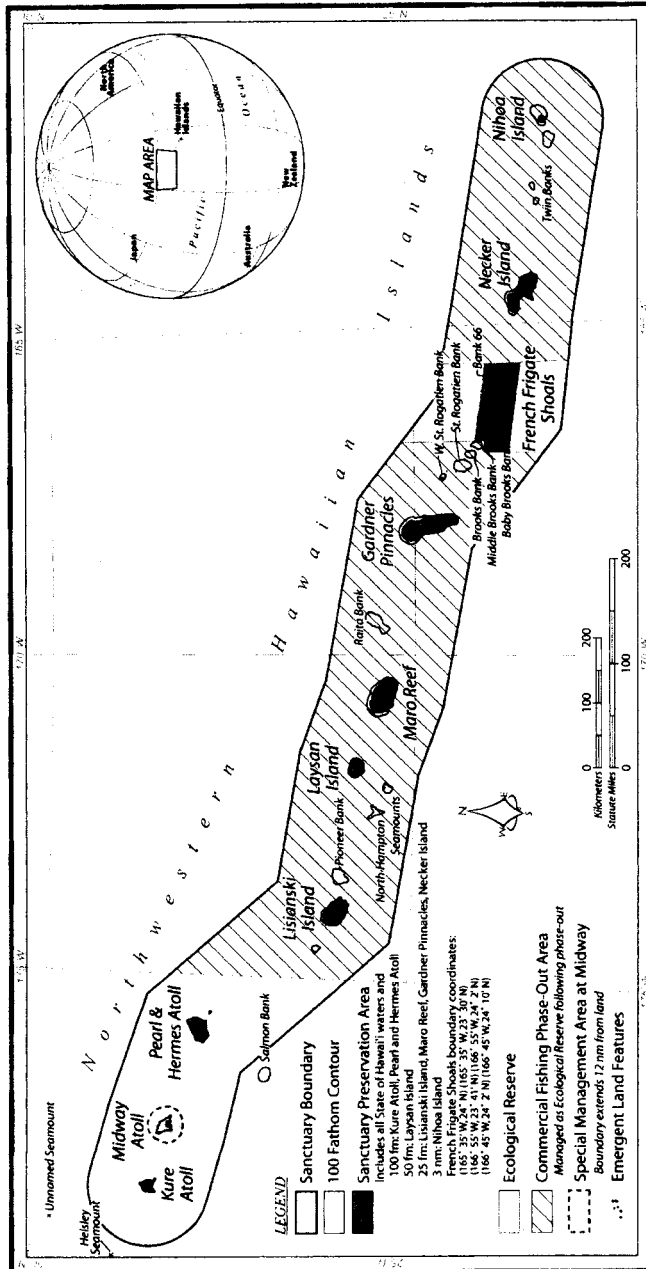
Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any lands thereof.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument



Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument Boundary Coordinates

[Coordinates listed are unprojected (Geographic) and based on the North American Datum of 1983.]

Point	Latitude	Longitude
1	28.437480	-175.177660
2	28.267840	-175.000000
3	26.848220	-173.513200
4	26.600050	-171.628460
5	26.591570	-171.564050
6	26.584980	-171.514000
7	26.567910	-171.458490
8	26.555880	-171.419340
9	26.237590	-170.384040
10	25.842570	-167.964750
11	25.816640	-167.805960
12	25.784980	-167.612000
13	25.664070	-167.441430
14	25.585060	-167.329980
15	25.173930	-166.750000
16	24.681970	-166.056000
17	24.594130	-165.583330
18	24.399760	-164.537400
19	23.880420	-161.742420
20	23.868390	-161.686790
21	23.853160	-161.632100
22	23.834780	-161.578570
23	23.813320	-161.526420
24	23.788880	-161.475860
25	23.761550	-161.427080
26	23.731440	-161.380290
27	23.698680	-161.335660
28	23.663380	-161.293370
29	23.625700	-161.253600
30	23.585780	-161.216500
31	23.543790	-161.182210
32	23.499890	-161.150870
33	23.454250	-161.122600
34	23.407070	-161.097510
35	23.358510	-161.075690
36	23.308790	-161.057240
37	23.258090	-161.042210
38	23.206620	-161.030670
39	23.154580	-161.022660
40	23.102170	-161.018200
41	23.049610	-161.017300

42	22.997110	-161.019980
43	22.944850	-161.026200
44	22.893070	-161.035950
45	22.841950	-161.049190
46	22.791700	-161.065840
47	22.742520	-161.085860
48	22.694600	-161.109150
49	22.648120	-161.135620
50	22.603270	-161.165160
51	22.560230	-161.197660
52	22.519160	-161.232980
53	22.480220	-161.270990
54	22.443560	-161.311530
55	22.409340	-161.354440
56	22.377670	-161.399560
57	22.348690	-161.446710
58	22.322500	-161.495710
59	22.299220	-161.546350
60	22.278920	-161.598460
61	22.261680	-161.651810
62	22.247580	-161.706210
63	22.236670	-161.761450
64	22.228990	-161.817300
65	22.224580	-161.873560
66	22.223430	-161.930000
67	22.225570	-161.986410
68	22.230990	-162.042570
69	22.238520	-162.090980
70	22.239660	-162.098260
71	22.753090	-164.860380
72	22.837820	-165.583330
73	22.925010	-166.327230
74	22.932210	-166.388720
75	22.956970	-166.600000
76	23.062650	-166.750000
77	23.091440	-166.790850
78	24.211550	-168.380720
79	24.211630	-168.380830
80	24.211670	-168.381050
81	24.596330	-170.739990
82	24.604970	-170.793000
83	24.619830	-170.839640
84	24.629360	-170.869580
85	24.937290	-171.836510
86	25.276970	-174.414000
87	25.830690	-175.000000
88	27.246110	-176.497940
89	27.415860	-177.555230

90	27.597840	-178.498430
91	27.610780	-178.565510
92	27.625520	-178.622110
93	27.643380	-178.677580
94	27.664280	-178.731700
95	27.688140	-178.784270
96	27.714880	-178.835070
97	27.744380	-178.883910
98	27.776540	-178.930610
99	27.811230	-178.974960
100	27.848320	-179.016810
101	27.887650	-179.055990
102	27.929090	-179.092340
103	27.972460	-179.125720
104	28.017600	-179.155980
105	28.064330	-179.183020
106	28.112470	-179.206730
107	28.161840	-179.226990
108	28.212230	-179.243740
109	28.263450	-179.256890
110	28.315300	-179.266400
111	28.367580	-179.272220
112	28.412080	-179.274000
113	28.420080	-179.274320
114	28.430370	-179.274000
115	28.472580	-179.272690
116	28.524900	-179.267320
117	28.576810	-179.258240
118	28.628110	-179.245480
119	28.678610	-179.229070
120	28.728090	-179.209090
121	28.776360	-179.185600
122	28.823240	-179.158700
123	28.868520	-179.128480
124	28.912040	-179.095060
125	28.953610	-179.058580
126	28.993080	-179.019170
127	29.030280	-178.977000
128	29.065060	-178.932220
129	29.097280	-178.885010
130	29.126820	-178.835570
131	29.153560	-178.784090
132	29.177380	-178.730770
133	29.198200	-178.675830
134	29.215930	-178.619490
135	29.230490	-178.561970
136	29.241830	-178.503520
137	29.249910	-178.444360

138	29.254680	-178.384730
139	29.256140	-178.324870
140	29.254270	-178.265030
141	29.249080	-178.205450
142	29.240600	-178.146360
143	29.057970	-177.201300
144	29.042570	-177.121570
145	28.649370	-175.591270
146	28.644570	-175.572600
147	28.581980	-175.329000
148	28.437480	-175.177660

Ecological Reserves Boundary Coordinates

[Coordinates listed in this Appendix are unprojected (Geographic) and based on the North American Datum of 1983.]

Table B-1 Ecological Reserve West of 175 degrees West Longitude

Point ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	29.042570	-177.121570
2	28.649370	-175.591270
3	28.644570	-175.572600
4	28.581980	-175.329000
5	28.437480	-175.177660
6	28.267840	-175.000000
7	25.830690	-175.000000
8	27.246110	-176.497940
9	27.415860	-177.555230
10	27.610780	-178.565510
11	27.625520	-178.622110
12	27.643380	-178.677580
13	27.664280	-178.731700
14	27.688140	-178.784270
15	27.714880	-178.835070
16	27.744380	-178.883910
17	27.776540	-178.930610
18	27.811230	-178.974960
19	27.848320	-179.016810
20	27.887650	-179.055990

21	27.929090	-179.092340
22	27.972460	-179.125720
23	28.017600	-179.155980
24	28.064330	-179.183020
25	28.112470	-179.206730
26	28.161840	-179.226990
27	28.212230	-179.243740
28	28.263450	-179.256890
29	28.315300	-179.266400
30	28.367580	-179.272220
31	28.412080	-179.274000
32	28.430370	-179.274000
33	28.472580	-179.272690
34	28.524900	-179.267320
35	28.576810	-179.258240
36	28.628110	-179.245480
37	28.678610	-179.229070
38	28.728090	-179.209090
39	28.776360	-179.185600
40	28.823240	-179.158700
41	28.868520	-179.128480
42	28.912040	-179.095060
43	28.953610	-179.058580
44	28.993080	-179.019170
45	29.030280	-178.977000
46	29.065060	-178.932220
47	29.097280	-178.885010
48	29.126820	-178.835570
49	29.153560	-178.784090
50	29.177380	-178.730770
51	29.198200	-178.675830
52	29.215930	-178.619490
53	29.230490	-178.561970
54	29.241830	-178.503520
55	29.249910	-178.444360

56	29.254680	-178.384730
57	29.256140	-178.324870
58	29.254270	-178.265030
59	29.249080	-178.205450
60	29.240600	-178.146360
61	29.057970	-177.201300
62	29.042570	-177.121570

Table B-2 French Frigate Shoals Ecological Reserve

Point ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	24.594130	-165.583330
2	23.499970	-165.583330
3	23.999970	-165.583330
4	24.166640	-166.750000
5	25.173930	-166.750000
6	24.681970	-166.056000
7	24.594130	-165.583330
8	23.740820	-166.927560
9	23.687790	-166.928170
10	23.666640	-166.750000
11	23.499970	-165.583330
12	22.837820	-165.583330
13	22.956970	-166.600000
14	23.062650	-166.750000
15	23.196210	-166.938090
16	23.740960	-166.929090
17	23.740820	-166.927560

Special Preservation Areas Boundary Coordinates

[Coordinates listed in this Appendix are unprojected (Geographic) and based on the North American Datum of 1983.]

Table C-1 French Frigate Shoals Special Preservation Area

Point ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	23.999970	-165.583330
2	23.499970	-165.583330
3	23.666640	-166.750000
4	23.687790	-166.928170

5	23.740820	-166.927560
6	24.036510	-166.924170
7	24.034000	-166.752270
8	24.166640	-166.750000
9	23.999970	-165.583330

Table C-2 Gardner Pinnacles Special Preservation Area

Point ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	25.069550	-167.932070
2	25.041750	-167.925060
3	25.013260	-167.941650
4	24.941640	-167.941660
5	24.906030	-167.922730
6	24.881740	-167.901230
7	24.849970	-167.891660
8	24.747630	-167.897660
9	24.629080	-167.872660
10	24.590720	-167.873600
11	24.563150	-167.866590
12	24.491640	-167.875000
13	24.448290	-167.890630
14	24.428440	-167.901840
15	24.411150	-167.954400
16	24.419790	-167.989680
17	24.438010	-168.003690
18	24.508310	-168.016660
19	24.574980	-168.050000
20	24.591640	-168.083330
21	24.699970	-168.125000
22	24.774970	-168.133330
23	24.816640	-168.150000
24	24.883310	-168.150000
25	24.949970	-168.225000
26	25.008310	-168.266660
27	25.065400	-168.277990
28	25.093010	-168.267940
29	25.103750	-168.250890
30	25.165870	-168.225750
31	25.181750	-168.196320
32	25.191640	-168.141660
33	25.192730	-168.086360
34	25.174040	-168.041280
35	25.124980	-167.983330
36	25.069550	-167.932070

Table C-3 Kure Atoll Special Preservation Area

Point ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	28.392840	-178.429820

2	28.399910	-178.436410
3	28.415160	-178.446280
4	28.432200	-178.448290
5	28.455370	-178.441200
6	28.478140	-178.430830
7	28.496460	-178.413240
8	28.500820	-178.406980
9	28.506480	-178.398860
10	28.514860	-178.380810
11	28.519980	-178.357030
12	28.521950	-178.334820
13	28.521950	-178.334800
14	28.525880	-178.330960
15	28.529600	-178.322670
16	28.546060	-178.307530
17	28.544020	-178.296510
18	28.522790	-178.285740
19	28.502900	-178.282050
20	28.502890	-178.282030
21	28.499380	-178.276340
22	28.487070	-178.260900
23	28.475690	-178.250260
24	28.471030	-178.245900
25	28.450220	-178.238690
26	28.416860	-178.231260
27	28.397060	-178.232420
28	28.378270	-178.238260
29	28.363050	-178.245720
30	28.362280	-178.246630
31	28.362270	-178.246650
32	28.351660	-178.238800
33	28.343860	-178.228570
34	28.341350	-178.214180
35	28.328300	-178.211250
36	28.320980	-178.215800
37	28.318750	-178.226820
38	28.326780	-178.233600
39	28.332160	-178.261690
40	28.342560	-178.262560
41	28.346030	-178.266850
42	28.343860	-178.269830
43	28.336310	-178.286080
44	28.335300	-178.315410
45	28.340220	-178.363860
46	28.344070	-178.381090
47	28.323940	-178.406220
48	28.321250	-178.428370
49	28.367630	-178.432740

50	28.392840	-178.429820

Table C-4 Pearl and Hermes Atoll Special Preservation Area

Point ID	Latitude	Longitude ^a
1	27.757750	-176.036520
2	27.768320	-176.040880
3	27.768320	-176.040880
4	27.770100	-176.048300
5	27.782320	-176.065490
6	27.840940	-176.037040
7	27.855580	-176.034410
8	27.874110	-176.034890
9	27.892740	-176.027240
10	27.899910	-176.012850
11	27.910770	-175.983500
12	27.910800	-175.983470
13	27.919710	-175.976620
14	27.927980	-175.967410
15	27.935100	-175.956890
16	27.939420	-175.946360
17	27.943320	-175.937810
18	27.950350	-175.926920
19	27.963550	-175.906130
20	27.974710	-175.888940
21	27.981650	-175.875480
22	27.987800	-175.860460
23	27.997110	-175.839520
24	28.004660	-175.823330
25	28.008440	-175.813830
26	28.010980	-175.803790
27	28.011520	-175.793180
28	28.011060	-175.781740
29	28.010310	-175.770160
30	28.009350	-175.764210
31	28.009350	-175.764180
32	28.011110	-175.761890
33	28.021650	-175.734510
34	28.007620	-175.715020
35	27.989730	-175.708650
36	27.989710	-175.708630
37	27.982190	-175.698330
38	27.976630	-175.691710
39	27.973990	-175.688570
40	27.967780	-175.681600
41	27.962560	-175.676580
42	27.955580	-175.672400
43	27.945870	-175.667950
44	27.935150	-175.664330

45	27.923930	-175.662390
46	27.914190	-175.661560
47	27.899720	-175.661860
48	27.883490	-175.664100
49	27.869160	-175.669150
50	27.859160	-175.672680
51	27.848250	-175.675300
52	27.836260	-175.678940
53	27.828010	-175.682580
54	27.818010	-175.688990
55	27.811250	-175.690970
56	27.805500	-175.693210
57	27.805240	-175.693310
58	27.795260	-175.697130
59	27.783750	-175.704120
60	27.776490	-175.709430
61	27.771010	-175.713510
62	27.770990	-175.713520
63	27.763470	-175.710490
64	27.755510	-175.719930
65	27.755160	-175.725020
66	27.749210	-175.729550
67	27.744440	-175.735410
68	27.739890	-175.743640
69	27.735130	-175.754680
70	27.732590	-175.766400
71	27.731290	-175.779240
72	27.730230	-175.795430
73	27.731050	-175.816390
74	27.732360	-175.825560
75	27.733580	-175.833100
76	27.734560	-175.837560
77	27.735040	-175.841750
78	27.732280	-175.845940
79	27.727480	-175.852770
80	27.722740	-175.861850
81	27.717130	-175.874800
82	27.709340	-175.894910
83	27.702570	-175.913780
84	27.699260	-175.929970
85	27.697450	-175.945320
86	27.697660	-175.956490
87	27.699370	-175.966810
88	27.703320	-175.976850
89	27.710260	-175.989680
90	27.720440	-176.003340
91	27.732370	-176.017010
92	27.741820	-176.025930

93	27.746800	-176.029970
94	27.749030	-176.031780

Table C-5 Lisianski Island Special Preservation Area

Point ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	25.940390	-173.790690
2	25.910770	-173.795060
3	25.910770	-173.795060
4	25.871480	-173.850890
5	25.879490	-173.891610
6	25.879980	-173.943990
7	25.963710	-174.108790
8	25.979580	-174.120000
9	26.000210	-174.142570
10	26.040550	-174.157290
11	26.122730	-174.154820
12	26.174970	-174.133330
13	26.212150	-174.085540
14	26.217240	-174.050590
15	26.212430	-173.982900
16	26.183310	-173.933330
17	26.142200	-173.896560
18	26.119380	-173.861860
19	26.085600	-173.822290
20	26.041640	-173.799990
21	26.008310	-173.766660
22	25.988250	-173.752100
23	25.971020	-173.752830

Table C-6 Laysan Island Special Preservation Area

Point ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	25.716670	-171.650000
2	25.700000	-171.666670
3	25.691670	-171.700000
4	25.700000	-171.708330
5	25.700000	-171.733330
6	25.691670	-171.750000
7	25.691670	-171.783330
8	25.708330	-171.816670
9	25.758330	-171.850000
10	25.791670	-171.866670
11	25.833330	-171.875000
12	25.866670	-171.850000
13	25.883330	-171.833330
14	25.900000	-171.800000
15	25.900000	-171.766670
16	25.883330	-171.675000
17	25.866670	-171.625000

18	25.833330	-171.600000
19	25.791670	-171.591670
20	25.766670	-171.600000
21	25.741670	-171.616670
22	25.725000	-171.633330
23	25.716670	-171.650000

Table C-7 Maro Reef Special Preservation Area

Point ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	25.566690	-170.517140
2	25.466690	-170.408800
3	25.375020	-170.350470
4	25.258350	-170.408800
5	25.250020	-170.425470
6	25.258350	-170.542140
7	25.283350	-170.592140
8	25.300020	-170.650470
9	25.316690	-170.767140
10	25.333350	-170.800470
11	25.358350	-170.808800
12	25.391690	-170.867140
13	25.450020	-170.892140
14	25.525020	-170.900470
15	25.550020	-170.900470
16	25.583350	-170.875470
17	25.625020	-170.808810
18	25.633350	-170.775470
19	25.633350	-170.708800
20	25.616690	-170.683810
21	25.591690	-170.575470
22	25.566690	-170.517140

Table C-8 Necker Island Special Preservation Area

Point ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	23.642160	-164.551780
2	23.613240	-164.535150
3	23.588260	-164.530180
4	23.550990	-164.527340
5	23.522830	-164.509770
6	23.490850	-164.451480
7	23.480450	-164.441650
8	23.462880	-164.393270
9	23.463220	-164.368120
10	23.449040	-164.327110
11	23.431280	-164.304620
12	23.396860	-164.282330
13	23.357080	-164.270620
14	23.308700	-164.250210

15	23.289700	-164.256760
16	23.279120	-164.267160
17	23.256820	-164.275850
18	23.235370	-164.298150
19	23.232530	-164.336710
20	23.238010	-164.369100
21	23.256190	-164.395600
22	23.263000	-164.457020
23	23.270370	-164.470630
24	23.291640	-164.483330
25	23.308310	-164.525000
26	23.308870	-164.596130
27	23.299420	-164.630360
28	23.300400	-164.641120
29	23.313770	-164.639170
30	23.323870	-164.629710
31	23.326810	-164.618950
32	23.342460	-164.621560
33	23.353870	-164.609170
34	23.406430	-164.588630
35	23.444900	-164.579500
36	23.455990	-164.605580
37	23.466750	-164.609170
38	23.479950	-164.622600
39	23.490020	-164.651170
40	23.496910	-164.695970
41	23.496540	-164.733520
42	23.484440	-164.769800
43	23.502770	-164.782090
44	23.509200	-164.799290
45	23.523370	-164.810810
46	23.537360	-164.832550
47	23.567430	-164.847030
48	23.600880	-164.834360
49	23.616190	-164.819810
50	23.622430	-164.801100
51	23.621480	-164.768400
52	23.631120	-164.738540
53	23.650580	-164.687890
54	23.663250	-164.624580
55	23.656440	-164.575820
56	23.642160	-164.551780

Table C-9 Nihoa Island Special Preservation Area

Point ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	23.099610	-161.971310
2	23.100370	-161.970570
3	23.101120	-161.969810

4	23.101850	-161.969040
5	23.102580	-161.968250
6	23.103290	-161.967450
7	23.103990	-161.966630
8	23.104680	-161.965800
9	23.105350	-161.964950
10	23.106020	-161.964090
11	23.106670	-161.963220
12	23.107310	-161.962340
13	23.107930	-161.961440
14	23.108540	-161.960530
15	23.109140	-161.959610
16	23.109720	-161.958670
17	23.110290	-161.957730
18	23.110850	-161.956770
19	23.111390	-161.955800
20	23.111910	-161.954820
21	23.112420	-161.953830
22	23.112920	-161.952830
23	23.113400	-161.951820
24	23.113870	-161.950800
25	23.114320	-161.949770
26	23.114750	-161.948740
27	23.115170	-161.947690
28	23.115580	-161.946640
29	23.115970	-161.945570
30	23.116340	-161.944500
31	23.116700	-161.943420
32	23.117040	-161.942340
33	23.117360	-161.941250
34	23.117670	-161.940150
35	23.117960	-161.939050
36	23.118240	-161.937940
37	23.118500	-161.936820
38	23.118740	-161.935700
39	23.118970	-161.934580
40	23.119170	-161.933450
41	23.119370	-161.932320
42	23.119540	-161.931180
43	23.119700	-161.930040
44	23.119840	-161.928900
45	23.119960	-161.927750
46	23.120070	-161.926610
47	23.120160	-161.925460
48	23.120230	-161.924310
49	23.120290	-161.923150
50	23.120320	-161.922000
51	23.120350	-161.920850

52	23.120350	-161.919690
53	23.120340	-161.918540
54	23.120300	-161.917390
55	23.120260	-161.916240
56	23.120190	-161.915090
57	23.120110	-161.913940
58	23.120010	-161.912790
59	23.119890	-161.911640
60	23.119760	-161.910500
61	23.119610	-161.909360
62	23.119440	-161.908230
63	23.119250	-161.907090
64	23.119050	-161.905970
65	23.118830	-161.904840
66	23.118600	-161.903720
67	23.118350	-161.902610
68	23.118080	-161.901500
69	23.117790	-161.900400
70	23.117490	-161.899300
71	23.117170	-161.898210
72	23.116840	-161.897130
73	23.116490	-161.896050
74	23.116190	-161.895200
75	23.116120	-161.894980
76	23.115770	-161.894010
77	23.115740	-161.893920
78	23.115340	-161.892870
79	23.114930	-161.891820
80	23.114500	-161.890790
81	23.114050	-161.889760
82	23.113590	-161.888740
83	23.113110	-161.887740
84	23.112620	-161.886740
85	23.112120	-161.885750
86	23.111600	-161.884770
87	23.111070	-161.883810
88	23.110520	-161.882850
89	23.109950	-161.881910
90	23.109380	-161.880970
91	23.108780	-161.880050
92	23.108180	-161.879150
93	23.107560	-161.878250
94	23.106930	-161.877370
95	23.106280	-161.876500
96	23.105630	-161.875640
97	23.104950	-161.874800
98	23.104270	-161.873970
99	23.103580	-161.873160

100	23.102870	-161.872360
101	23.102150	-161.871570
102	23.101420	-161.870800
103	23.100670	-161.870040
104	23.099920	-161.869300
105	23.099160	-161.868580
106	23.098380	-161.867870
107	23.097960	-161.867500
108	23.097590	-161.867180
109	23.096790	-161.866500
110	23.095990	-161.865840
111	23.095170	-161.865200
112	23.094350	-161.864570
113	23.093510	-161.863960
114	23.092670	-161.863370
115	23.091810	-161.862790
116	23.090950	-161.862240
117	23.090080	-161.861700
118	23.089200	-161.861170
119	23.088320	-161.860670
120	23.087420	-161.860180
121	23.086530	-161.859720
122	23.085620	-161.859270
123	23.084700	-161.858840
124	23.083780	-161.858420
125	23.082860	-161.858030
126	23.081930	-161.857660
127	23.080990	-161.857300
128	23.080040	-161.856970
129	23.079100	-161.856650
130	23.078140	-161.856350
131	23.077190	-161.856080
132	23.076220	-161.855820
133	23.075260	-161.855580
134	23.074290	-161.855360
135	23.073320	-161.855160
136	23.072350	-161.854990
137	23.071370	-161.854830
138	23.070390	-161.854690
139	23.069410	-161.854570
140	23.068430	-161.854470
141	23.067440	-161.854390
142	23.066450	-161.854330
143	23.065470	-161.854290
144	23.064480	-161.854280
145	23.063490	-161.854280
146	23.062510	-161.854300
147	23.061520	-161.854340

148	23.060530	-161.854400
149	23.059550	-161.854490
150	23.058570	-161.854590
151	23.057580	-161.854710
152	23.056600	-161.854850
153	23.055630	-161.855020
154	23.054650	-161.855200
155	23.053670	-161.855400
156	23.052710	-161.855620
157	23.051740	-161.855860
158	23.050780	-161.856120
159	23.049820	-161.856410
160	23.048870	-161.856710
161	23.047910	-161.857030
162	23.046970	-161.857360
163	23.046030	-161.857720
164	23.045100	-161.858100
165	23.044170	-161.858500
166	23.043240	-161.858910
167	23.042330	-161.859350
168	23.041420	-161.859800
169	23.040510	-161.860270
170	23.039620	-161.860760
171	23.038730	-161.861260
172	23.037850	-161.861790
173	23.036980	-161.862330
174	23.036110	-161.862890
175	23.035250	-161.863470
176	23.034400	-161.864070
177	23.033570	-161.864680
178	23.032740	-161.865310
179	23.031910	-161.865960
180	23.031100	-161.866620
181	23.030310	-161.867300
182	23.029510	-161.868000
183	23.028730	-161.868710
184	23.027960	-161.869430
185	23.027200	-161.870180
186	23.026460	-161.870940
187	23.025720	-161.871710
188	23.025000	-161.872500
189	23.024280	-161.873300
190	23.023580	-161.874120
191	23.022900	-161.874950
192	23.022220	-161.875790
193	23.021560	-161.876650
194	23.020910	-161.877520
195	23.020270	-161.878410

196	23.019650	-161.879310
197	23.019030	-161.880220
198	23.018440	-161.881140
199	23.017860	-161.882070
200	23.017290	-161.883020
201	23.016730	-161.883980
202	23.016190	-161.884940
203	23.015670	-161.885920
204	23.015150	-161.886910
205	23.014660	-161.887910
206	23.014170	-161.888920
207	23.013710	-161.889940
208	23.013260	-161.890970
209	23.012820	-161.892010
210	23.012400	-161.893060
211	23.012000	-161.894110
212	23.011610	-161.895170
213	23.011230	-161.896240
214	23.010880	-161.897320
215	23.010540	-161.898410
216	23.010210	-161.899500
217	23.009900	-161.900590
218	23.009610	-161.901700
219	23.009340	-161.902810
220	23.009080	-161.903920
221	23.008840	-161.905040
222	23.008610	-161.906170
223	23.008400	-161.907300
224	23.008210	-161.908430
225	23.008160	-161.908750
226	23.008030	-161.909560
227	23.007880	-161.910700
228	23.007740	-161.911850
229	23.007610	-161.912990
230	23.007550	-161.913660
231	23.007510	-161.914140
232	23.007420	-161.915290
233	23.007340	-161.916440
234	23.007290	-161.917590
235	23.007250	-161.918740
236	23.007230	-161.919900
237	23.007230	-161.921050
238	23.007240	-161.922210
239	23.007270	-161.923360
240	23.007270	-161.923360
241	23.007320	-161.924510
242	23.007380	-161.925660
243	23.007470	-161.926810

244	23.007570	-161.927960
245	23.007680	-161.929100
246	23.007820	-161.930240
247	23.007970	-161.931380
248	23.008140	-161.932520
249	23.008320	-161.933650
250	23.008520	-161.934780
251	23.008740	-161.935900
252	23.008980	-161.937020
253	23.009230	-161.938140
254	23.009500	-161.939240
255	23.009780	-161.940350
256	23.010080	-161.941440
257	23.010400	-161.942530
258	23.010740	-161.943620
259	23.011090	-161.944690
260	23.011460	-161.945760
261	23.011840	-161.946820
262	23.012240	-161.947880
263	23.012650	-161.948920
264	23.013080	-161.949960
265	23.013520	-161.950980
266	23.013990	-161.952000
267	23.014460	-161.953010
268	23.014950	-161.954010
269	23.015460	-161.955000
270	23.015980	-161.955970
271	23.016510	-161.956940
272	23.017060	-161.957900
273	23.017620	-161.958840
274	23.018200	-161.959770
275	23.018790	-161.960690
276	23.019400	-161.961600
277	23.019480	-161.961720
278	23.019600	-161.961890
279	23.020010	-161.962500
280	23.020650	-161.963380
281	23.021290	-161.964250
282	23.021950	-161.965100
283	23.022620	-161.965950
284	23.023300	-161.966770
285	23.024000	-161.967590
286	23.024710	-161.968390
287	23.025430	-161.969170
288	23.026160	-161.969950
289	23.026900	-161.970700
290	23.027650	-161.971440
291	23.028420	-161.972170

292	23.029200	-161.972870
293	23.029980	-161.973570
294	23.030780	-161.974240
295	23.031590	-161.974900
296	23.032400	-161.975550
297	23.033230	-161.976170
298	23.034060	-161.976780
299	23.034910	-161.977380
300	23.035760	-161.977950
301	23.036620	-161.978510
302	23.037490	-161.979050
303	23.038370	-161.979570
304	23.039260	-161.980080
305	23.040150	-161.980560
306	23.041050	-161.981030
307	23.041960	-161.981480
308	23.042870	-161.981910
309	23.043790	-161.982320
310	23.044720	-161.982710
311	23.045650	-161.983090
312	23.046590	-161.983440
313	23.047530	-161.983780
314	23.048480	-161.984090
315	23.049430	-161.984390
316	23.050390	-161.984670
317	23.051350	-161.984930
318	23.052320	-161.985160
319	23.053290	-161.985380
320	23.054260	-161.985580
321	23.055230	-161.985760
322	23.056210	-161.985920
323	23.057190	-161.986060
324	23.058170	-161.986180
325	23.059150	-161.986280
326	23.060130	-161.986350
327	23.061120	-161.986410
328	23.062110	-161.986450
329	23.063090	-161.986470
330	23.064080	-161.986470
331	23.065070	-161.986450
332	23.066060	-161.986400
333	23.067040	-161.986340
334	23.068030	-161.986260
335	23.069010	-161.986160
336	23.069990	-161.986030
337	23.070970	-161.985890
338	23.071950	-161.985730
339	23.072930	-161.985550

340	23.073900	-161.985350
341	23.074870	-161.985120
342	23.075830	-161.984880
343	23.076800	-161.984620
344	23.077760	-161.984340
345	23.078710	-161.984040
346	23.079660	-161.983720
347	23.080610	-161.983380
348	23.081550	-161.983020
349	23.082480	-161.982650
350	23.083410	-161.982250
351	23.084330	-161.981830
352	23.085250	-161.981400
353	23.086160	-161.980950
354	23.087060	-161.980480
355	23.087960	-161.979990
356	23.088850	-161.979480
357	23.089730	-161.978960
358	23.090600	-161.978410
359	23.091470	-161.977850
360	23.092320	-161.977270
361	23.093170	-161.976680
362	23.094010	-161.976060
363	23.094840	-161.975430
364	23.095660	-161.974790
365	23.096470	-161.974130
366	23.097270	-161.973450
367	23.098060	-161.972750
368	23.098840	-161.972040

Midway Atoll Special Management Area Boundary Coordinates

[Coordinates listed in this Appendix are unprojected (Geographic) and based on the North American Datum of 1983.]

Point	Latitude	Longitude
1	27.997920	-177.312670
2	27.991240	-177.363420
3	27.992160	-177.417620
4	27.999620	-177.470820
5	28.015160	-177.518750
6	28.036610	-177.553930
7	28.068170	-177.594240
8	28.105720	-177.620360
9	28.148620	-177.643950
10	28.201340	-177.655070
11	28.214300	-177.656000
12	28.236740	-177.650280

13	28.258770	-177.651870
14	28.297350	-177.637040
15	28.316240	-177.625190
16	28.338040	-177.607680
17	28.369970	-177.595290
18	28.404180	-177.565440
19	28.436280	-177.526610
20	28.460440	-177.490130
21	28.475910	-177.445680
22	28.482310	-177.424090
23	28.484800	-177.378720
24	28.481280	-177.324120
25	28.464920	-177.265700
26	28.442740	-177.218650
27	28.412680	-177.172550
28	28.376800	-177.137820
29	28.332440	-177.115740
30	28.268790	-177.089450
31	28.214270	-177.087250
32	28.179270	-177.084890
33	28.156690	-177.093630
34	28.125950	-177.109140
35	28.097800	-177.124810
36	28.067810	-177.150600
37	28.039860	-177.186770
38	28.021050	-177.222070
39	28.005720	-177.264920
40	27.997920	-177.312670

Proclamation 8032 of June 26, 2006**Independence Day, 2006**

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

On July 4, 1776, our Nation’s Founders declared “That these United Colonies are, and of Right, ought to be free and Independent States.” This declaration marked a great milestone in the history of human freedom. On the 230th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, we pay tribute to the courage and dedication of those who created this country, and we celebrate the values of liberty and equality that make our country strong.

The patriots of the Revolutionary War acted on the beliefs that “all men are created equal” and “that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights.” By advancing these ideals, generations of Americans have unleashed the hope of freedom for people in every corner of the world.

As we celebrate our independence, Americans can take pride in our history and look to the future with confidence. We offer our gratitude to all the American patriots, past and present, who have sought to advance freedom and lay the foundations of peace. Because of their sacrifice, this country remains a beacon of hope for all who dream of liberty and a shining example to the world of what a free people can achieve. May God continue to bless the United States of America.

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 4, 2006, as Independence Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe with all due ceremony our Independence Day as a time to honor our Founders and their legacy of freedom and remember with thankfulness the sacrifice of our men and women in uniform.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8033 of June 30, 2006**To Modify Duty-Free Treatment Under the Generalized System of Preferences**

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

1. Pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (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 Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) to eligible articles.

2. 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.

3. 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) (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(F)(ii)).

4. Pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act, I have determined that certain beneficiary developing countries have exported certain eligible articles in quantities exceeding the applicable competitive need limitation in 2005, and I therefore terminate the duty-free treatment for such articles from such beneficiary developing countries.

5. 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 have determined to 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.

6. Pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(F) 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, as set forth in Annex II to this proclamation.

7. In Proclamation 7758 of March 1, 2004, I determined that Barbados had become a “high income” country, and terminated the designation of Barbados as a beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP, effective January 1, 2006. I have determined that an additional change should be made to general note 4(d) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) to reflect that determination.

8. 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, do hereby proclaim:

(1) 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 redesignated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to such article or articles for purposes of the GSP, 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 of Annex I to this proclamation.

(2) In order to designate certain articles as eligible articles for purposes of the GSP when imported from any beneficiary developing country, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for such HTS subheadings is modified as provided in section B(1) of Annex I to this proclamation.

(3) 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 B(2) of Annex I to this proclamation.

(4) 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 thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

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

Section A. Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 2006, general note 4(d) to the HTS is modified by:

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

2207.10.30	Barbados
2804.29.00	Ukraine

- (ii). adding, in numerical sequence, the following subheadings and countries set out opposite them:

0306.24.20	Venezuela	3201.90.50	Peru
0713.90.80	India	3923.21.00	Thailand
0904.20.20	Peru	6406.10.85	Dominican Republic
0904.20.76	India	7010.90.30	Panama
1102.90.30	Thailand	7307.21.10	India
1703.90.30	India	7413.00.90	Turkey
1806.90.05	Colombia	7606.12.30	Russia
2008.99.35	Thailand	7615.19.30	Thailand
2305.00.00	Argentina	8402.12.00	Indonesia
2515.12.20	Turkey	8402.20.00	Romania
2843.90.00	Russia	8503.00.95	Brazil
2930.90.44	India	8536.20.00	Dominican Republic
2933.39.21	Brazil	9613.80.40	Brazil

- (iii). adding, in alphabetical order, the countries set out opposite the following subheadings:

1701.12.05	Bosnia	1806.10.65	Colombia
1702.90.10	Brazil	2202.90.36	Panama
1702.90.35	Brazil	2805.40.00	Peru

Section B. Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 2006, each enumerated article's preferential tariff treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) in the HTS is modified as provided in this section.

- (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:

2207.10.30
2804.29.00

- (2). 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:

0306.24.20	0904.20.20	1102.90.30
0713.90.80	0904.20.76	1703.90.30
1806.90.05	3201.90.50	7615.19.30
2008.99.35	3923.21.00	8402.12.00
2305.00.00	6406.10.85	8402.20.00
2515.12.20	7010.90.30	8503.00.95
2843.90.00	7307.21.10	8536.20.00
2930.90.44	7413.00.90	9613.80.40
2933.39.21	7606.12.30	

Annex II

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

0202.30.02	Uruguay	2921.42.15	India
0302.69.10	Indonesia	2921.42.21	India
0410.00.00	Indonesia	2921.42.55	India
0711.20.18	Turkey	2934.20.35	India
0711.30.00	Turkey	2935.00.06	India
0711.40.00	India	3301.24.00	India
0712.90.70	Egypt	3703.10.30	Brazil
0713.90.60	India	3808.40.10	Argentina
0802.50.20	Turkey	4012.12.40	Turkey
0804.10.60	Pakistan	4101.20.40	Serbia and Montenegro
0810.60.00	Thailand	4101.90.35	Uruguay
0813.40.10	Thailand	4104.11.50	Argentina
0813.40.80	Thailand	4106.21.90	India
1102.30.00	Thailand	4107.11.40	India
1401.90.40	Argentina	4107.11.60	Brazil
1602.50.09	Argentina	4107.12.40	India
1806.10.43	Venezuela	4107.19.40	Pakistan
1901.20.45	Argentina	4107.91.40	India
2001.90.45	India	4202.92.04	Philippines
2006.00.70	Thailand	5007.10.30	India
2008.30.10	Brazil	5102.19.60	Argentina
2008.99.50	Thailand	5208.31.20	India
2009.39.20	Brazil	5208.41.20	India
2306.50.00	Thailand	5208.42.10	India
2516.22.00	India	5209.31.30	India
2804.29.00	Russia	5209.41.30	India
2830.30.00	Russia	6302.99.10	India
2831.90.00	India	6304.99.25	India
2834.29.05	India	7113.20.21	India
2840.11.00	Turkey	7202.99.20	Argentina
2840.19.00	Turkey	7403.22.00	Kazakhstan
2841.50.10	Kazakhstan	8112.12.00	Kazakhstan
2850.00.20	Russia	8112.59.00	Russia
2903.19.10	India	8506.30.50	Indonesia
2909.50.40	Indonesia	8528.12.44	Thailand
2912.49.10	India	8528.12.80	India
2913.00.50	India	8528.30.50	India
2915.35.00	Brazil	9016.00.40	Thailand
2917.14.10	Brazil	9027.40.00	Philippines
2918.21.50	Brazil	9507.20.40	Philippines
2921.22.05	Brazil	9614.20.60	Turkey

Proclamation 8034 of June 30, 2006

To Implement the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement With Respect to Guatemala, and For Other Purposes

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

1. On August 5, 2004, the United States entered into the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (Agreement) with Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua (Agreement countries). The Agreement was approved by the Congress in section 101(a) of the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (the “Act”) (Public Law 109–53, 119 Stat. 462) (19 U.S.C. 4001 note).

2. Section 201 of the 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 Article 3.3 and Annex 3.3 (including the schedule of United States duty reductions with respect to originating goods) of the Agreement.

3. Consistent with section 201(a)(2) of the Act, each Agreement country is to be removed from the enumeration of designated beneficiary developing countries eligible for the benefits of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) on the date the Agreement enters into force with respect to that country.

4. Consistent with section 201(a)(3) of the Act, each Agreement country is to be removed from the enumeration of designated beneficiary countries under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) (19 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*) on the date the Agreement enters into force with respect to that country, subject to the exceptions set out in section 201(a)(3)(B) of the Act.

5. Consistent with section 213(b)(5)(D) of the CBERA, as amended by the United States-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA) (Public Law 106–200), each Agreement country is to be removed from the enumeration of designated CBTPA beneficiary countries on the date the Agreement enters into force with respect to that country.

6. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (the “1974 Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2483), as amended, authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (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 the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including but not limited to section 201 of the Act and section 604 of the 1974 Act, and the Act having taken effect pursuant to section 107(a), do proclaim that:

(1) In order to provide generally for the preferential tariff treatment being accorded under the Agreement to Guatemala, to provide certain other treatment to originating goods for the purposes of the Agreement, to provide tariff-rate quotas with respect to certain goods, to reflect the removal of Guatemala from the enumeration of designated beneficiary developing countries for purposes of the GSP, to reflect the removal of Guatemala from the enumeration of designated beneficiary countries for purposes of the CBERA and the CBTPA, to implement statistical monitoring relating to tariff provisions that the President previously proclaimed to implement the Agreement, and to make technical and conforming changes in the general notes to the HTS, the HTS is modified as set forth in the Annex of Publication 3861 of the United States International Trade Commission, entitled “*Modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to Implement the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement With Respect to Guatemala*” (Publication 3861), which is incorporated by reference into this proclamation.

(2)(a) The amendments to the HTS made by paragraph (1) 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 the Annex to Publication 3861.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (2)(a) of this proclamation, this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 2006.

(3) 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 thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8035 of July 12, 2006

Parents’ Day, 2006

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

As a child’s first teachers, mentors, and role models, parents shape the character of those who will help to build the future of our Nation. On Parents’ Day, we pay tribute to the hard work and sacrifice of the millions of devoted parents who provide guidance, support, and unconditional love to their children.

Mothers and fathers help kindle imaginations, inspire a love of learning, nurture the formation of young minds, and give children the courage and the drive to realize their dreams. By instilling in children the difference between right and wrong, parents guide their children toward developing into

successful adults and responsible citizens who lead lives of purpose. In addition, the commitment of parents to the welfare of young people strengthens families and communities throughout our great country.

My Administration supports grants and programs to promote healthy marriages and responsible fatherhood. The No Child Left Behind Act is helping us ensure that every child has the opportunity to learn, and recognizes that parental involvement is a vital part of the success of schools across America. Federal, State, and local programs, and faith-based and community groups provide additional resources to help parents as they work to raise children of conviction and character.

On this special day, we express our deep gratitude to parents for their dedication to a bright and hopeful future for their children. We also pray for parents in the military who stand up for America, and we resolve that their sacrifice will always be honored by a grateful 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 and consistent with Public Law 103-362, as amended, do hereby proclaim Sunday, July 23, 2006, as Parents' Day. I call upon citizens, private organizations, and governmental bodies at all levels to engage in activities and educational efforts that recognize, support, and honor parents, and I encourage American sons and daughters to convey their love, respect, and appreciation to their parents.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8036 of July 13, 2006

Captive Nations Week, 2006

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

The best hope for peace is the expansion of freedom throughout the world. During Captive Nations Week, we reaffirm our commitment to advancing liberty, protecting human rights, and helping people realize the great promise of democracy.

In proclaiming the first Captive Nations Week in 1959, President Dwight Eisenhower said that "the citizens of the United States are linked by bonds of family and principle to those who love freedom and justice on every continent." Over the past five decades, the force of human freedom has overcome hatred and resentment and overthrown tyrants in nations around the globe. Freedom is on the march, and today more people live in liberty than ever before.

The advance of freedom is the story of our time, and we have witnessed remarkable democratic progress in recent years. The people of Afghanistan elected their first democratic parliament in more than a generation. The

people of Kyrgyzstan drove a corrupt regime from power and voted for democratic change. Ending 16 years of civil war and interim governments, the people of Liberia were able to go to the polls, electing Africa's first female president. The courageous citizens of Iraq reached yet another important milestone in their journey towards democracy by forming a national unity government based upon the constitution they approved last October. In Lebanon, citizens recovered their independence and chose their members of parliament in free elections. That newfound independence has come under attack in recent days from terrorists and their state sponsors, who see freedom and democracy as a threat. The United States and its allies will stand with those in Lebanon who continue to struggle for their independence and sovereignty and who refuse to give over their country to extremism and terror.

At this critical time in the history of freedom, no nation can evade the demands of human dignity. In countries like Iran, North Korea, Belarus, Burma, Syria, Zimbabwe, and Cuba, governments must become accountable to their citizens and embrace democracy. The desire for freedom is written in every human heart, and we can be confident that in this century freedom will continue to prevail.

This week is also an opportunity to honor those who have stood against oppression and advanced the fundamental right of all to live in liberty. The courage and sacrifice of these men and women reflect the fact that tyranny can never destroy the desire to be free. Inspired by their example, we will carry on their work to help others realize the universal gift of liberty and to spread the light of democracy to every corner of the world.

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 16 through July 22, 2006, as Captive Nations Week. I call upon the people of the United States to reaffirm their commitment to all those seeking liberty, justice, and self-determination.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8037 of July 25, 2006

Anniversary of the Americans With Disabilities Act, 2006

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

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) has helped fulfill the promise of America for millions of individuals living with disabilities. The anniversary of this landmark legislation is an important opportunity to celebrate our progress over the last 16 years and the many contributions individuals with disabilities make to our country.

When President George H. W. Bush signed the ADA into law on July 26, 1990, he called this legislation a “dramatic renewal not only for those with disabilities but for all of us, because along with the precious privilege of being an American comes a sacred duty to ensure that every other American’s rights are also guaranteed.” The ADA’s far-reaching reforms have played a significant role in enhancing the quality of life for millions of Americans who must overcome considerable challenges each day in order to participate fully in all aspects of American life.

My Administration continues to build on the progress of the ADA through the New Freedom Initiative. We have established an online connection to the Federal Government’s disability-related information and resources at DisabilityInfo.gov, and the job training and placement services of the “Ticket to Work” program and One-Stop Career Centers are promoting greater employment opportunities. We are also expanding educational opportunities for children with disabilities, providing them with the tools they need for success in their classrooms, homes, and communities. In addition, we are fostering technological advancement and encouraging increased distribution of assistive technology to help people with disabilities live and work with greater independence. My Administration will continue its efforts to remove barriers confronting Americans with disabilities and their families so that every individual can realize their full potential.

On this anniversary of the ADA, we underscore our commitment to ensuring that the fundamental promises of our democracy are accessible to all our citizens. As we strive to be a more caring and hopeful society, let us continue to show the character of America in our compassion for one another.

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, 2006, as a day in celebration of the 16th Anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act. I call on all Americans to celebrate the many contributions of individuals with disabilities as we work towards fulfilling the promise of the ADA to give all our citizens the opportunity to live with dignity, work productively, and achieve their dreams.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8038 of July 27, 2006**50th Anniversary of Our National Motto, “In God We Trust,” 2006**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On the 50th anniversary of our national motto, “In God We Trust,” we reflect on these words that guide millions of Americans, recognize the blessings of the Creator, and offer our thanks for His great gift of liberty.

From its earliest days, the United States has been a Nation of faith. During the War of 1812, as the morning light revealed that the battle-torn American flag still flew above Fort McHenry, Francis Scott Key penned, “And this be our motto: ‘In God is our trust!’ ” His poem became our National Anthem, reminding generations of Americans to “Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.” On July 30, 1956, President Dwight Eisenhower signed the law officially establishing “In God We Trust” as our national motto.

Today, our country stands strong as a beacon of religious freedom. Our citizens, whatever their faith or background, worship freely and millions answer the universal call to love their neighbor and serve a cause greater than self.

As we commemorate the 50th anniversary of our national motto and remember with thanksgiving God’s mercies throughout our history, we recognize a divine plan that stands above all human plans and continue to seek His will.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim July 30, 2006, as the 50th Anniversary of our National Motto, “In God We Trust.” I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8039 of July 27, 2006**To Implement the United States-Bahrain Free Trade Agreement, and for Other Purposes**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. On September 14, 2004, the United States entered into the United States-Bahrain Free Trade Agreement (USBFTA). The USBFTA was approved by the Congress in section 101(a) of the United States-Bahrain Free Trade

Agreement Implementation Act (the “USBFTA Implementation Act”) (Public Law 109–169, 119 Stat. 3581) (19 U.S.C. 3805 note).

2. Section 105(a) of the USBFTA Implementation 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 19 of the USBFTA.

3. Section 201 of the USBFTA Implementation 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, 3.2.8, and 3.2.9, and the schedule of reductions with respect to Bahrain set forth in Annex 2–B of the USBFTA.

4. Consistent with section 201(a)(2) of the USBFTA Implementation Act, Bahrain 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 Bahrain is no longer eligible to receive benefits of the GSP.

5. Section 202 of the USBFTA Implementation Act provides certain rules for determining whether a good is an originating good for the purpose of implementing preferential tariff treatment under the USBFTA. 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 USBFTA Implementation Act authorizes the President to take certain enforcement actions relating to trade with Bahrain in textile and apparel goods.

7. Sections 321–328 of the USBFTA Implementation Act authorize 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 of March 3, 1972, as amended, establishes the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) to supervise the implementation of textile trade agreements.

9. Presidential Proclamation 7747 of December 30, 2003, implemented the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (the “USSFTA”) with respect to the United States and, pursuant to the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (the “USSFTA Implementation Act”) (Public Law 108–78, 117 Stat. 948) (19 U.S.C. 3805 note), incorporated in the HTS the tariff modifications and rules of origin necessary or appropriate to carry out the USSFTA.

10. Section 202 of the USSFTA Implementation Act provides rules for determining whether goods imported into the United States originate in the territory of a USSFTA party and thus are eligible for the tariff and other treatment contemplated under the USSFTA. Section 202(o) of the USSFTA Implementation Act authorizes the President to proclaim, as a part of the

HTS, the rules of origin set out in the USSFTA and to proclaim modifications to such previously proclaimed rules of origin, subject to the consultation and layover requirements of section 103(a) of the USSFTA Implementation Act.

11. The United States and Singapore have agreed to modifications to certain USSFTA rules of origin. Modifications to the USSFTA rules of origin set out in Proclamation 7747 are therefore necessary.

12. 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, 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 of America, including but not limited to section 604 of the 1974 Act; sections 105(a), 201, 202, 204, and 321–328 of the USBFTA Implementation Act; section 202 of the USSFTA Implementation Act; and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, do hereby proclaim:

(1) In order to provide generally for the preferential tariff treatment being accorded under the USBFTA, 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 USBFTA, to provide certain other treatment to originating goods for the purposes of the USBFTA, to provide tariff-rate quotas with respect to certain originating goods, to reflect Bahrain'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 3830 of the United States International Trade Commission, entitled, *Modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to Implement the United States-Bahrain Free Trade Agreement* (Publication 3830), which is incorporated by reference into this proclamation.

(2) In order to implement the initial stage of duty elimination provided for in the USBFTA and to provide for future staged reductions in duties for products of Bahrain for purposes of the USBFTA, the HTS is modified as provided in Annex II of Publication 3830, 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 USBFTA Implementation Act to establish or designate an office within the Department of Commerce to carry out the functions set forth in that section.

(4) 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 3830.

(5) The CITA is authorized to exercise my authority under section 204 of the USBFTA Implementation 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 USBFTA Implementation 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 Bahraini 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) In order to modify the rules of origin under the USSFTA, general note 25 to the HTS is modified as provided in Annex I to this proclamation.

(8) The modifications made by Annex I to this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods of Singapore that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after August 1, 2006.

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

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

(11) 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 twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

ANNEX I

UNITED STATES-SINGAPORE FREE TRADE AGREEMENT
Textile and Apparel Goods
Amendments

Rule Applicable to Certain Apparel Made From Certain Ring Spun Yarns

A change to women's and girls' knit blouses, shirts, lingerie, and underwear from ring spun single yarn of nm 51 and 85, containing 50 percent or more, but less than 85 percent, by weight of 0.9 denier or finer micro modal fiber, mixed solely with U.S. origin extra long pima cotton, classified in subheading 5510.30.0000 of the HTS

Rule Applicable to Apparel Other than Gloves Made From Certain Cotton Flannel

A change to apparel, other than gloves, from 100 percent cotton woven flannel fabrics, of yarns of different colors, containing ring-spun yarns of nm 21 through nm 36, of 2 X 2 twill weave construction, classified in subheading 5208.43.0000 of the HTS

Rule Applicable to Women's and Girls' Blouses Made From Certain Cotton/MMF Fabrics

A change to women's and girls' blouses of heading 6206 from fabrics classified in subheadings 5210.21 and 5210.31 of the HTS, not of square construction, containing more than 70 warp ends and filling picks per square centimeter, of average yarn number exceeding 70 nm

Rule Applicable to Apparel Made From Certain Viscose Yarns

A change to apparel from micro-denier 30 singles and 36 singles solution dyed, open-end spun, staple spun viscose yarn, classified in subheading 5510.11.0000

ANNEX II

TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

Section A. Effective with respect to goods entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after January 10, 2002, tariff classification rules 77, 79, 79A, 80(c), 82, 83, 84, 92B and 94 to chapter 85 as set forth in general note 12(t) to the HTS are each modified by striking "8529.90.23" and by inserting in lieu thereof "8529.90.22".

Section B. Effective with respect to goods entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after April 1, 2006, heading 9902.85.43 is modified by deleting "8543.89.96" and by inserting in lieu thereof "8543.89.97".

Section C. Effective with respect to goods of Singapore, under the terms of general note 25 to the tariff schedule, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 2004, the HTS is modified for headings 8510.20.10, 8510.20.90, 8510.90.30, 8510.90.40, in the Rates of Duty 1 Special subcolumn, by inserting in the parentheses following the "Free" rate in such subcolumn the symbol "SG" in alphabetical order.

Section D. Effective with respect to goods of Chile, under the terms of general note 26 to the tariff schedule, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 2004, the HTS is modified for headings 8510.20.10, 8510.20.90, 8510.90.30, 8510.90.40, in the Rates of Duty 1 Special subcolumn, by inserting in the parentheses following the "Free" rate in such subcolumn the symbol "CL" in alphabetical order.

Proclamation 8040 of August 21, 2006

Women's Equality Day, 2006

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

The ratification of our Constitution's 19th Amendment on August 26, 1920, marked a turning point for America as women were guaranteed the right to vote. On Women's Equality Day, we celebrate this milestone and pay tribute to the inspiring individuals who stepped forward and asked our Nation to live up to its founding principle of equality for all.

The struggle for women's rights is a story of strong women joining together to break down the barriers to equality. With courage and determination, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and other suffragists inspired generations of women and helped change the path of our Nation's history. The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 sparked a mass movement for women's voting rights that gained support from women of all ages and backgrounds. In 1890, Wyoming became the first State whose constitution allowed women to vote, and by 1918, women could vote in 14 additional States. Two years later, women secured nationwide suffrage with the passage of the 19th Amendment. By demanding participation in the democratic process, these visionaries helped spread freedom, justice, and hope for generations to come.

Women today are continuing the suffragists' legacy of leadership and strength. They are shaping the future through their contributions to all aspects of American life, including science, law, business, education, athletics, and the arts. They are serving our Nation with honor and distinction in our Armed Forces. American women have served as examples for women in other countries in their efforts to increase their participation in civic and political life. Our Nation remains committed to advancing the equality of women in the world's newest democracies and fighting threats to women around the globe.

The courage of American suffragists made our Nation a stronger and more hopeful place, and we will continue to build an America where the dignity of every person is respected and where opportunity is within reach of all our citizens. On Women's Equality Day, we honor the contributions and accomplishments of women throughout our history, and we pay tribute to all those who helped bring equality to women in America.

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, 2006, as Women's Equality Day. I call upon the people of the United States to celebrate the achievements of women and observe this day with appropriate programs and activities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8041 of August 22, 2006

Minority Enterprise Development Week, 2006

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

During Minority Enterprise Development Week, we celebrate the outstanding progress made by minority business owners, recognize their important contributions to our Nation's vibrant economy, and emphasize our commitment to helping them succeed.

Throughout our country, minority entrepreneurs strengthen our economic growth and keep our Nation moving forward. As Ronald Reagan said, entrepreneurs are the "explorers of the modern era," and minority business owners help expand opportunities for their communities and their fellow citizens. A free society in which people have the opportunity to pursue their goals, no matter who they are or where they are from, is a stronger and more just society.

Over the past 3 years, our economy has grown by nearly \$1.3 trillion, and minority businesses have contributed to that growth. Since 2001, my Administration has worked with the Congress to deliver the largest tax relief in two decades, leaving more money for minority business owners to reinvest. We are also undertaking initiatives to widen the ownership of businesses. With these resources, minority enterprises are hiring more employees, improving their communities, and helping fuel our country's economic resurgence.

Minority businesses throughout our Nation remain strong, and our country benefits from the positive impact they have on our economy. Minority business owners represent the hopeful spirit of America, and all across this land, Americans continue to achieve their dreams and build better futures for themselves and their families. During Minority Enterprise Development Week, we underscore our commitment to helping entrepreneurs realize 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 August 27 through September 2, 2006, as Minority Enterprise Development Week. I call upon all Americans to celebrate this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities to recognize the many contributions of our Nation's minority enterprises.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8042 of August 25, 2006

National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month, 2006

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

Alcohol and drug abuse disrupts families, threatens the safety of our neighborhoods, and ruins the lives of countless men, women, and youth. During National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month, we recognize the damaging effects of substance abuse and renew our support for individuals battling to overcome addiction. The theme for 2006, “Join the Voices for Recovery: Build a Stronger, Healthier Community,” urges all Americans to help prevent alcohol and drug abuse and to promote treatment and recovery options.

While drug use among youth is down since 2001, we must continue our efforts to help our next generation avoid substance abuse. This work begins with understanding that youth are less likely to engage in risky behaviors when they are connected to strong families and communities. To assist our children in learning to make healthy choices, the Helping America’s Youth initiative, led by First Lady Laura Bush, is encouraging local partnerships that empower families, schools, and communities to help our young people reach their full potential.

In order to effectively battle alcohol and drug addiction, we must ensure that Americans in need can readily access services and programs. Over the past 3 years, my Administration has provided nearly \$300 million for the Access to Recovery program so that individuals who desire treatment have the ability to seek the form of treatment most suitable for their needs, including assistance from faith-based and community providers. My fiscal year 2007 budget proposes to build upon the success of this initiative by providing \$98 million to further expand individual choice.

My Administration is also committed to protecting our citizens and our young people from the scourge of methamphetamine. This substance is highly addictive and is a continuing and devastating threat in too many communities across our Nation. While the number of teens who have ever tried this deadly drug has decreased since 2001, we remain focused on keeping methamphetamine from reaching more Americans. Through the Access to Recovery program, \$25 million will be targeted in fiscal year 2007 to help individuals recover from methamphetamine abuse. Additionally, earlier this year I signed into law the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, which increases penalties for smuggling and selling methamphetamine and introduces commonsense safeguards to make many of the ingredients used in manufacturing it harder to obtain and easier to track.

These efforts are helping in the fight against substance abuse in America, yet government action is not the only answer. We are making progress because there are millions of our fellow citizens answering the universal call to love a neighbor. To find out how to join the armies of compassion and be a part of building a stronger, healthier community, interested volunteers

should visit recoverymonth.gov and usafreedomcorps.gov. By working together, we can make a difference in the life of someone in need and help fulfill the promise of a more hopeful tomorrow for generations to come.

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 2006 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-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8043 of August 25, 2006

National Day of Remembrance of Hurricane Katrina, 2006

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

One year ago, a vast coastline of towns and communities was virtually destroyed; one of America's great cities was submerged; and many lives were lost in one of the worst natural disasters in our Nation's history. On this National Day of Remembrance of Hurricane Katrina, we honor those who did not survive the fury of the storm and those who continue to put their lives back together in its aftermath. We also remember the heroism of ordinary citizens who touched our hearts with their bravery and compassion and moved our whole Nation to action.

Hurricane Katrina brought many days of struggle and sorrow; yet, we also witnessed extraordinary acts of courage and kindness. Rescue workers, other first responders, and concerned citizens from around the country risked their lives to save others and performed heroically under the most difficult of circumstances. Many were victims themselves, acting on a sense of duty greater than their own suffering. Men, women, and children across America rallied to help their neighbors in desperate need, providing food, water, shelter, and hope to the victims of Hurricane Katrina. Those days tested our Nation, and they revealed a resilience more powerful than any storm.

Millions of lives were changed in a day by that cruel and destructive storm. America accepted the challenge to restore broken communities and disrupted lives not as a burden, but as our responsibility to help our fellow citizens. Victims and volunteers continue to demonstrate a spirit that cannot be broken—a core of strength that survives all hurt, a faith in God that no storm can take away, and an unyielding determination to clear the wreckage and build anew.

In the past year, Federal, State, and local governments have worked to enhance our Nation's ability to prepare for and respond to natural disasters.

The Federal Government has conducted an extensive review of preparedness and response efforts, and actions are being taken at every level to improve communications and coordination and strengthen emergency response capabilities. The American people can know that our government is working hard to be prepared to protect life and property should we face another such challenge.

In the life of our Nation, we have often been reminded that nature is an awesome force, and that all life is fragile. However, Americans have always summoned the will and compassion to persevere and rebuild. Guided by our enduring American spirit, we know that a bright new dawn will rise over the great city of New Orleans, and the entire Gulf Coast region will reemerge stronger and more vibrant than ever.

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 29, 2006, as a National Day of Remembrance of Hurricane Katrina. I call upon State and local governments, places of worship, and all Americans to mark this day with services and appropriate observances. I also encourage all Americans to remember and support the continued effort to rebuild our Nation's great Gulf Coast.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8044 of August 29, 2006

National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, 2006

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

National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month provides an opportunity to raise awareness of risk factors, prevention, and treatment of this deadly disease. Our Nation is committed to fighting ovarian cancer, finding its cure, and providing hope and healing to those who are affected by it.

While ovarian cancer remains one of the leading causes of cancer-related death among women in our country, scientists have made significant progress in understanding the factors associated with it. Women of all ages can develop this cancer, but studies have shown risk increases with age. Other factors associated with ovarian cancer include family history, obesity, use of fertility drugs, and a prior occurrence of certain cancers. Because the chances of surviving ovarian cancer are higher when it is diagnosed and treated in its early stages, women should talk to their doctors about risk factors and screenings for this disease.

America leads the world in medical research, and we are committed to continuing progress in research for prevention, better treatments, and a cure for ovarian cancer. This year, the National Institutes of Health will invest an estimated \$106 million in ovarian cancer research, and the National

Cancer Institute is sponsoring clinical trials to explore new ways to improve ovarian cancer treatment. The Department of Defense will also dedicate an estimated \$10 million for its Ovarian Cancer Research Program, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will invest an estimated \$5 million to ovarian cancer research. The CDC is additionally partnering with private organizations to sponsor ovarian cancer survivor courses for patients, as well as their friends and loved ones, following successful cancer treatment.

During National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, we honor the victims and survivors of this disease for their courage, hope, and perseverance, and we thank the families and friends who provide these individuals with comfort and care. Our Nation is grateful to medical professionals, researchers, and all those whose tireless efforts are making a positive difference in the lives of countless women in our country. By working together, we can continue to fight ovarian cancer and help more of our citizens defeat this devastating 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 2006 as National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month. I call upon government officials, businesses, communities, health care professionals, educators, volunteers, and the 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 six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8045 of August 29, 2006

National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month, 2006

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

The United States continues to move forward in its fight against cancer, yet an estimated 27,000 American sons, fathers, brothers, and husbands will be lost to prostate cancer this year. As we observe National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month, we underscore our commitment to defeating prostate cancer by raising awareness about its risk factors, promoting the importance of early detection and treatment, and advancing our understanding of the disease and how to stop it.

Medical research has shown that there are steps men can take to reduce their chance of developing prostate cancer. For many men, regular exercise and healthy eating habits may decrease the likelihood of developing this deadly disease. Men over the age of 50, African-American men, and men with family medical histories that include prostate cancer face the greatest risk—and they can realize the greatest benefits from early detection, when treatment is most effective. All men should discuss their risk of prostate

cancer with their physicians, determine the best screening and early-detection options, and adopt healthy lifestyles. Young men are also encouraged to find out whether a family member has ever been diagnosed with prostate cancer and to seek medical advice at an earlier age if a medical history exists.

The progress we have made in the battle against prostate cancer is remarkable, yet more work remains. America leads the world in cutting-edge medical research, and the Federal Government will continue to do its part to support work that will lead to better diagnostic tools and innovative treatments for prostate cancer. By providing substantial funding for programs at the National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Department of Defense, my Administration aims to improve our ability to prevent, detect, treat, and ultimately cure prostate cancer.

During National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month, America honors the victims and survivors of prostate cancer and applauds the family members and friends who provide love and encouragement. We also commend the medical professionals and researchers who are working to administer care, improve treatments, and find cures. Prostate cancer can be defeated, and we will continue this fight until the day when the battle to beat prostate cancer has been won.

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 2006 as National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month. I call upon government officials, businesses, communities, health care professionals, educators, and the people of the United States to reaffirm our Nation's strong and ongoing campaign against 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 six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8046 of September 5, 2006

National Days of Prayer and Remembrance, 2006

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

This year, we mark the fifth anniversary of the brutal and ruthless terrorist attacks carried out against our Nation on September 11, 2001. We will always remember the thousands of lives lost, and the innocent men, women, and children forever changed by those acts of evil. During these National Days of Prayer and Remembrance, we honor the heroism of the police officers, firefighters, rescue personnel, members of the military, and private citizens who responded selflessly in the face of terror. We also honor the courage and spirit of the mothers and fathers, sons and daughters, brothers

and sisters, and husbands and wives who continue to grieve for their irreplaceable loss.

As we pray for the families of the victims and reflect upon that defining moment in our history, we are inspired by the knowledge that from the pain and sorrow of that September morning rose a Nation united by our love for freedom. We remember that we are a people determined to defend our way of life and to care for our neighbors in need. The scenes of distress and devastation we witnessed in the heart of New York City, at the Pentagon, and in Pennsylvania were overcome by sacrifice, bravery, and compassion. We resolved to answer history's call to bring justice to our enemies and to ensure the survival and success of liberty. Since that day, we have confronted a murderous ideology by taking the fight to our adversaries and by spreading the universal hope of freedom to millions around the world.

We are grateful for the service and sacrifice of the men and women of our Armed Forces who are advancing liberty and protecting our country, and we pray for their safety. We ask that God continue to comfort the families of those who have lost their lives or who have been injured while defending our freedom. We will succeed in this struggle against evil, and the legacy of peace we leave behind will be the greatest memorial to the victims of September 11, 2001, and all those who have paid the ultimate price while wearing our Nation's uniform.

On these Days of Prayer and Remembrance, we mourn with those who still mourn, and find comfort through faith. We give thanks to the Almighty for our liberty, and we pray for His blessing on all those who were lost and for strength in the work ahead. May God continue to watch over the United States of America, and may His will guide us in the days to come.

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 8, through Sunday, September 10, 2006, as National Days of Prayer and Remembrance. I ask that the people of the United States and their places of worship mark these National Days of Prayer and Remembrance with memorial services, the ringing of bells, and evening candlelight remembrance vigils. I also invite the people of the world to share in these Days of Prayer and Remembrance.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8047 of September 7, 2006

Patriot Day, 2006

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

On the fifth anniversary of the attacks of September 11, 2001, we recall the fire and horror at the twin towers of the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and a Pennsylvania field. America will always remember the thousands of innocent lives taken by the enemies of freedom that morning.

In the face of these unspeakable attacks, we were reminded that the great strength of America is found in the hearts and souls of our citizens. We witnessed firefighters, police officers, other public safety officials, and ordinary Americans demonstrate extraordinary courage, risking their lives to save innocent victims. We saw our country united in compassion as Americans came together to provide relief and bring hope to others.

Today, America is fighting a war that is testing our Nation's resolve. We are once again answering history's call with confidence, and we know that freedom will prevail. Our brave men and women in uniform have stepped forward to fight our enemies abroad so that we do not have to face them here at home, and we are grateful for the courageous individuals bringing terrorists to justice around the world.

We are also confronting the extremists in the great ideological struggle of the 21st century. September the 11th made clear that, in the long run, the only way to secure our Nation is to advance liberty and democracy as the great alternatives to repression and radicalism. By working together with our friends and allies, we are helping spread the blessings of freedom and laying the foundations of peace for generations to come.

The events of September 11, 2001, will always be a defining moment in our history. We hold the victims and their families in our hearts, and we lift them up in our prayers.

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, 2006, 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 also call upon the people of the United States to observe Patriot Day with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and 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 Americans and people from around the world 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 seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8048 of September 8, 2006**National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week, 2006**

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

Education is the cornerstone of a prosperous and hopeful Nation. By providing a quality education, Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) help students achieve their dreams and realize the promise of America. During National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week, we recognize the significant contributions of HBCUs and underscore our commitment to helping these distinguished institutions in the pursuit of educational excellence.

Our Nation's Historically Black Colleges and Universities are places of higher learning and achievement that prepare new generations of Americans to become responsible leaders in their communities and around the world. HBCUs enable students to gain the skills necessary to compete for the jobs of the 21st century.

My Administration is dedicated to ensuring the continued success of HBCUs and securing the constitutional guarantees of liberty and equality to all Americans. The President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities has worked to help these institutions benefit from Federal programs, obtain private-sector support for their endowments, and build partnerships to strengthen faculty development and cooperative research. In addition, the HBCU Capital Financing Program provides HBCUs with access to funds for the repair, renovation, and construction of educational resources and facilities.

During National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week, we celebrate the enduring importance of HBCUs, and resolve to continue to support their critical mission.

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 10 through September 16, 2006, as National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week. I call upon public officials, educators, librarians, and all the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities in recognition of the vital contributions of HBCUs.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8049 of September 14, 2006

National Hispanic Heritage Month, 2006

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

Americans are a diverse people, yet we are bound by common principles that teach us what it means to be American citizens. During National Hispanic Heritage Month, we recognize the many contributions of Hispanic Americans to our country.

Through hard work, faith in God, and a deep love of family, Hispanic Americans have pursued their dreams and contributed to the strength and vitality of our Nation. They have enriched the American experience and excelled in business, law, politics, education, community service, the arts, science, and many other fields. Hispanic entrepreneurs are also helping build a better, more hopeful future for all by creating jobs across our country. The number of Hispanic-owned businesses is growing at three times the national rate, and increasing numbers of Hispanic Americans own their own homes. We continue to benefit from a rich Hispanic culture and we are a stronger country because of the talent and creativity of the many Hispanic Americans who have shaped our society.

Throughout our history, Hispanic Americans have also shown their devotion to our country in their military service. Citizens of Hispanic descent have fought in every war since our founding and have taken their rightful place as heroes in our Nation's history. Today, Americans of Hispanic descent are serving in our Armed Forces with courage and honor, and their efforts are helping make America more secure and bringing freedom to people around the world.

As we celebrate National Hispanic Heritage Month, we applaud the accomplishments of Hispanic Americans and recognize the contributions they make to our great land. 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, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim September 15 through October 15, 2006, 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 fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8050 of September 14, 2006**Constitution Day and Citizenship Day, Constitution Week, 2006**

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

Americans are united by the principles embodied in the United States Constitution. On Constitution Day and Citizenship Day and during Constitution Week, we celebrate the establishment of the United States Constitution and honor the Framers of this groundbreaking document.

In 1787, the Framers of the Constitution met in Philadelphia and drafted a document that continues to be the foundation of our Nation's identity. The Constitution established the enduring governmental framework in which our free society has flourished for more than two centuries, and it is a testament to the wisdom and foresight of our Founders.

America is grateful to those who have worked to defend the Constitution and promote its ideals. During this observance, we also recognize the profound impact our Constitution has on the everyday lives of our citizens, and we call upon all Americans to help uphold its values of a free and just society.

In celebration 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, 2006, as Constitution Day and Citizenship Day, and September 17 through September 23, 2006, 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 responsibilities as citizens of our great Nation.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8051 of September 14, 2006

National POW/MIA Recognition Day, 2006

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

As a Nation, we look to our service men and women as examples of courage and sacrifice. When our country and the world have needed brave Americans to advance the cause of freedom, our men and women in uniform have proudly stepped forward and selflessly endured hardships to defend liberty. We are grateful to all who have served, and on National POW/MIA Recognition Day, we give special honor to the extraordinary patriots who have been prisoners of war and to those who are still missing in action. We take inspiration from their valor and loyalty and will not rest until we have accounted for them all.

On National POW/MIA Recognition Day, the National League of Families POW/MIA flag is flown over the White House, the Capitol, the Departments of State, Defense, and Veterans Affairs, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Korean War Veterans Memorial, World War II Memorial, U.S. military installations, national cemeteries, and other locations across our country. The POW/MIA flag is a symbol of our Nation's resolve never to forget the service and great sacrifice of the heroes who have carried out liberty's urgent and noble mission, even at the cost of their own freedom. On this day, we express our deep appreciation to each of our Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, and Marines and our enduring commitment to achieve the fullest possible accounting for all of our men and women in uniform who have been prisoners of war or are missing in action.

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 15, 2006, as National POW/MIA Recognition Day. I call upon the people of the United States to join me in paying solemn tribute to all former American prisoners of war and those missing in action who valiantly served our great 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 fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8052 of September 15, 2006**National Farm Safety and Health Week, 2006**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Generations of farmers and ranchers have strengthened our Nation and enriched our communities by providing us with food, raw materials, and energy. National Farm Safety and Health Week is an opportunity to celebrate their contributions to America and raise awareness about potential hazards these workers and their families face. This year's theme, "Prepare to Prevent," underscores the importance of injury prevention, preparedness, and safety on farms and ranches.

Farming and ranching are challenging occupations. Agricultural workers often work long hours and are exposed to many dangers associated with heavy machinery, tools, livestock, chemicals, and extreme weather conditions. By identifying hazards and taking preventive measures, farmers and ranchers can create a safer environment for themselves and their employees. Wearing protective gear can help prevent injuries, and farm machinery can be equipped with safety devices to decrease accidents. Agricultural workers can also take steps to make their workplace safer by training family members and staff in first aid and other emergency response techniques.

Our country depends on farmers and ranchers to help provide an abundant and safe food supply for our citizens and for the world, and we are grateful to them for their significant contributions to the economic prosperity of our great Nation. By raising awareness about injury prevention and safety in the workplace, farmers and ranchers can protect their employees, families, and themselves, and continue their good work to help America stay productive and prosperous.

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 the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim September 17 through September 23, 2006, as National Farm Safety and Health Week. I call upon the agencies, organizations, and businesses that serve America's agricultural workers to continue to strengthen their commitment to promoting farm safety and health programs. I also urge all Americans to honor our agricultural heritage and to recognize our farmers and ranchers for their remarkable contributions to our Nation's prosperity and strength.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8053 of September 15, 2006

Literacy Day, 2006

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

The ability to read is the gateway to educational excellence and a key to success in any democratic society. On Literacy Day, we recognize the vital importance of literacy to our Nation and affirm our commitment to helping improve the lives of the men, women, and children in America and around the world who cannot read.

Our society has a responsibility to ensure individuals have the educational opportunities to learn to read. Literacy is a basic requirement for healthy societies and enables people to better care for themselves and their families. Reading also encourages participation in the democratic process and helps people reach their full potential through self-reliance and independence.

My Administration is committed to helping children and adults gain the reading skills they need to succeed in life. Through No Child Left Behind programs such as Reading First, Early Reading First, and Striving Readers, we are challenging the soft bigotry of low expectations and helping to provide students with the foundation to achieve their dreams. Reading also helps adults to be better consumers, and wider literacy increases economic participation, which helps to create more stable and vibrant economies. The White House Conference on Global Literacy, led by First Lady Laura Bush, is working to promote literacy for individuals of all ages and help give people around the world the skills necessary for success. By increasing literacy, we can help change lives and equip all people with the knowledge and tools to excel in the 21st century.

On Literacy Day, we recognize the great value of reading and encourage individuals around the world to take an active role in promoting literacy. Together, we can build a stronger society and a bright future for people everywhere.

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, 2006, as Literacy Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with programs and activities that advance literacy for Americans and all the people of the world. By donating books to local libraries, volunteering to tutor, supporting international literacy programs, and fostering a learning environment in the home, citizens across this great Nation can make a difference and help their fellow Americans and people throughout the world enjoy the benefits of literacy.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8054 of September 20, 2006**Gold Star Mother's Day, 2006**

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

Since America's founding, every generation has produced patriots willing to sacrifice for our great Nation. Many of these proud sons and daughters have given everything for our freedom, and America has mourned the loss of every life. On Gold Star Mother's Day, we pay special tribute to the mothers of those lost while defending our country and extending the blessings of liberty to others.

Gold Star Mothers have long borne the hardships of war with dignity and devotion. Through heartbreaking loss and unimaginable grief, they continue to support each other through difficult times, stand up for those wearing the uniform of the United States, and serve their communities in the best traditions of the American spirit. Their strength, compassion, and determination are an inspiration to all and a source of great pride for our Nation.

America lives in freedom because of the sacrifices of America's finest citizens and of the mothers who raised them. In the words of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1944, "There is nothing adequate which anyone in any place can say to those who are entitled to display the gold star in their windows." Each year, this observance is an opportunity to offer our solemn respect to Gold Star Mothers and renew our ongoing pledge that America will always remember those who died while wearing the uniform of the United States and forever honor their families' sacrifice.

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 24, 2006, 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 twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8055 of September 21, 2006

National Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Week, 2006

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

In times of war or crisis, the citizen-soldiers of our National Guard and Reserve are ready and willing to answer the call of duty. During National Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Week, we express our deep gratitude to these brave men and women and to the employers who support them and enable them to serve.

Members of the National Guard and Reserve put on the uniform of the United States when our country needs them most. In the war on terror, thousands of these civilians from all walks of life have been called away from their jobs and families and mobilized for duty around the world. They are performing many different missions, but all are working to deliver the blessings of freedom to people who have not known liberty.

Here at home, the National Guard is working to protect our borders, and National Guard personnel and Reservists help rebuild communities and bring comfort, security, and healing to individuals in the aftermath of hurricanes and other natural disasters. The dedicated service of our National Guard and Reserve personnel is vital to the security of our Nation, and these patriots are an inspiration and source of pride to all Americans.

We also appreciate the commitment of the civilian employers of these courageous men and women. By providing time off, pay, health care benefits, and job security, these employers help members of the National Guard and Reserve and their families serve our country and prepare for their return to civilian life. In offices, schools, factories, and small businesses across America, employers operate without some of their most talented people, and America appreciates their support and the support they provide to their employees in our National Guard and Reserve.

National Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Week is an important opportunity to express our country's debt of gratitude to the men and women of the National Guard and Reserve and to all the employers who stand behind these dedicated individuals.

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 24 through September 30, 2006, 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 patriotic sacrifice 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 twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8056 of September 22, 2006

Family Day, 2006

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

Families instill values, shape character, and are the foundation of a hopeful society. On Family Day, we celebrate the rich traditions of family life and emphasize the importance of stable and loving relationships between children and parents.

Families are a source of inspiration and strength, and they provide hope and solace in the face of adversity. Children especially benefit from the bonds of family. During critical times in children's lives, family members encourage them to aim high and achieve their dreams, herald their successes, and promote positive behavior. Through their guidance and support, family members prepare young people for the challenges and opportunities ahead.

Parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and other caregivers are the first line of defense in helping young people avoid the dangers and temptations they face each day. By being attentive to children's activities and choices, families can help young people grow into successful adults.

My Administration remains committed to strengthening American families. We are working to protect the institution of marriage, promote responsible fatherhood, encourage parents to be involved in the education of their children, and provide every child with the opportunity to learn. By helping America's families thrive, we can build a brighter future for our country and give our young people the foundation they need to make good choices and build lives of purpose.

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 25, 2006, as Family Day. I call on the people of the United States to observe this day by reflecting on the blessings of family and participating in family activities that strengthen relationships between children and parents.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8057 of September 28, 2006

Child Health Day, 2006

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

America's young people enjoy a future of hope and promise, and we must be committed to supporting them through each opportunity and challenge they face ahead. Each year on Child Health Day, we emphasize the importance of keeping our children safe, encouraging them to practice healthy habits, and educating and empowering them to avoid risky behavior.

Parents are children's first teachers, and they play a crucial role in promoting good health and helping young people grow into responsible, moral, and productive adults. Violence, illegal drugs, alcohol, smoking, and early sexual activity are some of the top causes of disease and early death among our youth. By being vigilant and talking with their children about the issues they face, parents can teach children to make the right decisions when they are challenged by peer pressure or tempted to participate in dangerous activities.

My Administration recognizes the importance of investing in the health and well-being of our young people, and we remain committed to helping our children build healthy and successful lives. Through the Helping America's Youth Initiative, led by First Lady Laura Bush, we are encouraging children to make good choices, educating parents and communities on the importance of positive youth development, and supporting organizations that are dedicated to the success of America's children.

Every day, parents strive to raise their children to be strong and successful adults. By working together, families, teachers, mentors, and government and community leaders can help ensure young people enjoy the opportunity to have long and healthy lives.

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 2, 2006, as Child Health Day. I call upon families, schools, child health professionals, faith-based and community organizations, and State and local governments to reach out to our Nation's young people, encourage them to avoid dangerous behavior, and help make the right choices to achieve their dreams.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8058 of September 29, 2006**National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, 2006**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Domestic violence has no place in our society, and we have a moral obligation to help prevent it. The terrible tragedies that result from it destroy lives and insult the dignity of women, men, and children. National Domestic Violence Awareness Month is an opportunity to underscore our commitment to bringing an end to violence in the home.

A home should be a place of stability, comfort, and love. Domestic violence shatters this important foundation. My Administration is strongly committed to addressing domestic violence and helping those who have been victimized. In January, I was proud to sign legislation reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act. Since I announced the Family Justice Center Initiative in 2003, we have opened 11 Family Justice Centers across the country. These centers offer services to victims and their families, including legal advice, counseling, and support. In addition, we are continuing to work with faith-based and community organizations to provide training, expertise, and funding to help deliver hope and healing to those who need it most.

During National Domestic Violence Awareness Month and throughout the year, we are grateful for the advocates, counselors, and others who provide care to those affected by these acts of cruelty and for the law enforcement personnel and others who work to bring offenders to justice. We extend our compassion to the victims of domestic violence and urge them to seek assistance through local Family Justice Centers, faith-based and community organizations, and the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE. By working together, we can build an America where every home honors the value and dignity of its loved ones.

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 2006 as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month. I urge all Americans to reach out to victims and help end domestic violence.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8059 of October 3, 2006

National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, 2006

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

During National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, we underscore our commitment to advancing the fight against breast cancer and bringing hope to those affected by this deadly disease.

Breast cancer remains the second leading cause of cancer deaths among American women, and both men and women should be aware that age, obesity, genetics, and family history are factors that can contribute to the risk of developing this disease. Individuals may help reduce their personal risk of breast cancer through regular exercise and healthy lifestyle choices. Also, regular self-exams, clinical breast exams, and mammograms are vital since treatments are most effective when breast cancer is detected early.

Our Nation is making advances in the detection and treatment of breast cancer, and my Administration is committed to continuing this progress. In fiscal year 2007, the Department of Health and Human Services will spend nearly \$844 million on breast cancer research and prevention activities. In addition, the Federal Government is promoting breast cancer screening services for low-income and uninsured women through outreach activities and educational materials.

Throughout our Nation, compassionate citizens provide love and encouragement to individuals living with breast cancer and their loved ones. Survivors of this disease show the world that life after breast cancer can be a reality, and we must continue to support these individuals and their families. Through medical advances, preventative programs, and quality health care, we can continue to make significant strides in the fight against this devastating disease and provide a brighter future for many Americans.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 2006 as National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. I call upon Government officials, businesses, communities, health care professionals, educators, volunteers, and 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 third day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8060 of October 3, 2006

National Disability Employment Awareness Month, 2006

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

During National Disability Employment Awareness Month, we pay tribute to the accomplishments of the men and women with disabilities whose work helps keep America's economy strong, and we underscore our commitment to ensuring equal employment opportunity for all of our citizens.

Our country has made great progress to ensure that opportunities are accessible to everyone who is willing and able to work. Access to jobs was significantly expanded in 1990 when President George H. W. Bush signed the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) into law. This important legislation has served as a foundation for strengthening our Nation's workforce and advancing innovation and American leadership in a global marketplace.

In 2001, my Administration announced the New Freedom Initiative to build on the progress of the ADA and more fully integrate men and women with disabilities into all aspects of life. The New Freedom Initiative has helped expand access to technology, training, and education for citizens with disabilities. As a result, those who have a disability and seek employment are better able to compete for jobs. To assist in providing additional access to employment opportunities, we have also implemented the "Ticket to Work" program and strengthened training and employment services at One-Stop Career Centers. By visiting DisabilityInfo.gov, individuals and employers can learn more about the Federal Government's disability-related programs and receive information and resources they need to help achieve their personal and professional ambitions.

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, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 2006 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 third day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8061 of October 3, 2006

German-American Day, 2006

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

Throughout our history, the spirit and hard work of German Americans have been an important part of the cultural fabric of our Nation. On German-American Day, we celebrate German Americans and their many contributions to the character of our country.

Germans were among the first to settle in this great land of promise, and their talent, faith, and strong values helped establish this country as a place of freedom and opportunity. Today, millions of German Americans are adding to the success and prosperity of our Nation as leaders in government, sports, business, science, the arts, and many other fields.

In every generation, German Americans have courageously stepped forward to serve in our country's hour of need. During the Revolutionary War, General Friedrich von Steuben helped train the Continental Army for battle, and in World War II, great men like General Dwight Eisenhower and Admiral Chester Nimitz helped lead the Allied Forces to victory. Our Nation will always be grateful to the many German Americans who have selflessly answered the call to defend liberty and advance the cause of freedom as members of our Armed Forces. The sacrifices of these heroes help preserve the ideals of our country's founding and make the world a safer place.

German-American Day is also an opportunity to recognize the friendship between Germany and the United States. By working together as partners in peace with a mutual commitment to liberty, the United States and Germany can lay the foundation for a more hopeful tomorrow.

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, 2006, as German-American Day. I encourage all Americans to celebrate our Nation's German heritage and the many ways German Americans have enriched and strengthened our country.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8062 of October 4, 2006**Fire Prevention Week, 2006**

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

During Fire Prevention Week, we underscore our commitment to advancing fire safety and awareness, and we honor the brave firefighters and volunteers who work to protect our lives, homes, and communities.

Thousands of injuries and deaths occur each year as a result of fires, and Americans have a shared responsibility to help minimize the risk of fires that can cause harm to people and property. By installing and maintaining smoke alarms and having a plan of action in the event of an emergency, citizens can practice simple but effective fire safety measures. Unattended cooking is a leading cause of household fires, and this year's theme, "Prevent Cooking Fires: Watch What You Heat," highlights the importance of practicing kitchen safety at all times. By keeping cooking areas clear of flammable items and closely monitoring children and appliances while in the kitchen, individuals can greatly reduce the number of fire-related accidents in the home.

Our Nation's firefighters selflessly risk their lives to protect their fellow citizens. These brave men and women play a critical role in safeguarding our families, our households, and our communities, and their courage and dedication are an inspiration to all Americans. Fire Prevention Week is an opportunity to reaffirm the importance of fire safety, celebrate those who devote their lives to protecting others, and honor the memory of our Nation's fallen heroes.

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 8 through October 14, 2006, as Fire Prevention Week. On Sunday, October 8, 2006, 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 call on all Americans to participate in this observance through appropriate programs and activities and by renewing their efforts to prevent fires and their tragic consequences.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8063 of October 4, 2006**Leif Erikson Day, 2006**

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Leif Erikson Day honors a great son of Iceland and grandson of Norway who became one of the first Europeans known to reach North America. This day is also an opportunity to celebrate the generations of Nordic Americans who have contributed to our country and strengthened the ties that forever bind the United States with Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden.

Like the crew of risk takers that Leif Erikson boldly led on a quest to find new lands, Americans have always valued the ideals of exploration and discovery. A desire to seek and understand inspired their voyage more than a millennium ago, and it remains a central part of our national character as a new generation pursues great new goals today. Nordic Americans continue to make valuable contributions to our society that have expanded human knowledge and helped make our world a better place.

To honor Leif Erikson 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 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, 2006, 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 fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8064 of October 5, 2006**National School Lunch Week, 2006**

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

For 60 years, the National School Lunch Program has contributed to the health and well-being of America’s youth. National School Lunch Week highlights the many achievements of the National School Lunch Program and the importance of helping children develop good nutrition habits.

Eating healthy foods and maintaining an active lifestyle are vital for children’s health and reduce their risk of serious long-term health problems, such as obesity, asthma, and diabetes. The National School Lunch Program, part of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), provides more

than 29 million children with healthy meals each day. The program raises awareness about the importance of good food choices and trains food service professionals to prepare nutritious breakfasts, lunches, and snacks that include foods rich in vitamins, minerals, and fiber. In addition, the USDA offers educational resources for school nutrition directors, managers, and staff based on the requirements for healthy school meals established in the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. By promoting good nutrition and exercise, schools can help children develop well-balanced diets and lead healthier lives.

During National School Lunch Week, we recognize dedicated parents, school officials, community leaders, and food service professionals for their efforts to ensure that our children are provided with nutritious meals each day.

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 the week of October 8 through October 14, 2006, 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 fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8065 of October 5, 2006

Columbus Day, 2006

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

More than five centuries ago, Christopher Columbus boldly set out on a long and challenging journey across the Atlantic that led the way for exploration of the Americas. On Columbus Day, we celebrate the historic voyages of the Italian explorer and honor his life, heritage, and lasting legacy.

Columbus' brave expeditions expanded the horizons of human knowledge and inspired generations of risk-takers and pioneers in America and around the world. Our Nation is built on the efforts of men and women who possess both the vision to see beyond what is and the desire to pursue what might be. Today, the same passion for discovery that drove Columbus is leading bold visionaries to explore the frontiers of space, find new energy sources, and solve our most difficult medical challenges.

Columbus Day is also an opportunity to celebrate the heritage we share with the legendary explorer, the important relationship between the United States and Italy, and the proud Italian Americans who call our Nation home. Italian Americans have strengthened our country and enriched our culture, and through service in our Armed Forces, many have defended our Nation with courage and helped lay the foundation of peace for generations to come.

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 9, 2006, 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 fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8066 of October 11, 2006

General Pulaski Memorial Day, 2006

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

On General Pulaski Memorial Day, we remember Casimir Pulaski, a Polish-born hero of the American Revolution who fought and died for the freedom and independence our country enjoys today.

General Casimir Pulaski entered into a campaign against tyranny in Poland in 1768, bravely fighting for the freedom of his native land. This patriotic spirit and thirst for freedom remained with Pulaski throughout his life and influenced his success in the American Revolutionary War. After meeting Benjamin Franklin in Paris, Pulaski traveled to America to join forces with General George Washington and assist in the fight for American independence. He was quickly commissioned as a Brigadier General and demonstrated such skill on the battlefield that he became known as the "Father of the American Cavalry." In 1779, General Pulaski was mortally wounded at the siege of Savannah. By giving his life for our country, General Pulaski inspired many Americans and helped ensure a future of freedom for our citizens.

Through his service and dedication to liberty, General Pulaski demonstrated the strong will and patriotism that made our freedom possible, and the ties between the United States and Poland are strengthened by these common values. On General Pulaski Memorial Day, we honor the

courage and sacrifice of this great hero of the American Revolution, recognize the many contributions of Polish Americans to our country, and celebrate the lasting friendship between our two great nations.

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, 2006, as General Pulaski Memorial Day. I encourage Americans to commemorate this occasion with appropriate programs and activities honoring General Casimir Pulaski and all those who defend our freedom.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8067 of October 11, 2006

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 (Public Law 103–182) (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 (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)).

3. The United States, Canada, and Mexico have agreed to modifications to certain NAFTA rules of origin. Modifications to the NAFTA rules of origin reflected in general note 12 to the HTS are therefore necessary.

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, 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 section 604 of the 1974 Act and section 202 of the NAFTA Implementation Act, do hereby proclaim:

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

(2) The modifications made by this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods of Canada or of Mexico, under the terms of general note 12 to the HTS, that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 2006.

(3) 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 eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

ANNEX

MODIFICATIONS TO THE RULES OF ORIGIN FOR THE
NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT, AS REFLECTED
IN THE HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES

Effective with respect to goods of Canada or of Mexico, under the terms of general note 12 to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS), that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 2006, general note 12(t) to the HTS is modified as follows:

1. Tariff classification rules (TCRs) 5 through 7 to chapter 18 are deleted and the following new TCR is inserted:

- "5. A change to subheadings 1806.31 through 1806.90 from any other subheading, including another subheading within that group."

2. TCR 7 to chapter 20 is deleted and the following new TCR is inserted:

- "7. (A) A change to subheading 2009.90 from any other chapter;
- (B) A change to cranberry juice mixtures of subheading 2009.90 from any other subheading within chapter 20, except from subheadings 2009.11 through 2009.39 or cranberry juice of subheading 2009.80, 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; or
- (C) A change to any other good of subheading 2009.90 from any other subheading within chapter 20, whether or not there is also a change from any other chapter, provided that a single juice ingredient, or juice ingredients from a single non-Party, constitute in single strength form no more than 60 percent by volume of the good."

3. The TCR to chapter 26, set forth following the chapter designation, is deleted and the following new TCR is inserted:

- "A change to headings 2601 through 2621 from any other heading, including another heading within that group."

4. TCRs 2 through 8, inclusive, to chapter 41 are deleted and the following new TCRs are inserted:

- "2. A change to heading 4104 from any other heading, except from heading 4107.
3. A change to subheading 4105.10 from heading 4102 or any other chapter.
4. A change to subheading 4105.30 from heading 4102, subheading 4105.10 or any other chapter.
5. A change to subheading 4106.21 from subheading 4103.10 or any other chapter.
6. A change to subheading 4106.22 from subheadings 4103.10 or 4106.21 or any other chapter.

7. A change to subheading 4106.31 from subheading 4103.30 or any other chapter.
8. A change to subheading 4106.32 from subheadings 4103.30 or 4106.31 or any other chapter.
9. (A) A change to tanned hides or skins in the wet state (including wet-blue) of subheading 4106.40 from subheading 4103.20 or any other chapter; or
(B) A change to crust hides or skins of subheading 4106.40 from subheading 4103.20 or tanned hides or skins in the wet state (including wet-blue) of subheading 4106.40 or any other chapter.
10. A change to subheading 4106.91 from subheading 4103.90 or any other chapter.
11. A change to subheading 4106.92 from subheadings 4103.90 or 4106.91 or any other chapter.
12. A change to heading 4107 from heading 4101 or any other chapter.
13. A change to heading 4112 from heading 4102, subheading 4105.10 or any other chapter.
14. A change to heading 4113 from heading 4103, subheadings 4106.21 or 4106.31, tanned hides or skins in the wet state (including wet-blue) of subheading 4106.40, subheading 4106.91 or any other chapter.
15. A change to heading 4114 from headings 4101 through 4103 or any other chapter, except from hides or skins of headings 4101 through 4103 which have undergone a tanning (including pre-tanning) process which is reversible.
16. A change to subheadings 4115.10 through 4115.20 from headings 4101 through 4103 or any other chapter."

5. TCRs 1 and 2 to chapter 45 are deleted and the following new TCR is inserted immediately after the designation "Chapter 45."

"A change to headings 4501 through 4504 from any other heading, including another heading within that group."

6. TCRs 4 and 4A and the immediately superior Note to chapter 54 are deleted and the following new TCR is inserted immediately below TCR 3:

- "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."

7. TCRs 1 through 3 and the accompanying Note and Heading rule to chapter 56 are deleted and the following new TCRs and Heading rule are inserted:

- "1. (A) 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; or
(B) A change to any other good of heading 5601 from any other chapter, except from headings 5106 through 5113, 5204 through 5212, 5307 through 5308 or 5310 through 5311 or chapters 54 through 55.
2. A change to headings 5602 through 5605 from 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 3 to this chapter, the term "flat yarns" means 7.8 decitex/5 filament, 11.1 decitex/7 filament or 13.3 decitex/5 filament, all of nylon 66, untextured (flat) semi-dull yarns, multifilament, untwisted or with a twist not exceeding 50 turns per meter, of subheading 5402.41.

3. 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.
4. A change to headings 5607 through 5609 from any other chapter, except from headings 5106 through 5113, 5204 through 5212, 5307 through 5308 or 5310 through 5311 or chapters 54 through 55."

8. TCRs 1 through 5 to chapter 67 are deleted and the following new TCRs are inserted:

- "1. (A) A change to heading 6701 from any other heading; or
(B) A change to a good of feathers or down of heading 6701 from within that heading or any other heading.
2. A change to headings 6702 through 6704 from any other heading, including another heading within that group."

9. TCR 1 to chapter 70 is deleted and the following new TCRs are inserted:

- "1. A change to heading 7001 from any other heading.
- 1A. A change to subheading 7002.10 from any other heading.
- 1B. A change to subheading 7002.20 from any other chapter.
- 1C. A change to subheading 7002.31 from any other heading.
- 1D. A change to subheadings 7002.32 through 7002.39 from any other chapter."

10. TCRs 1 and 2 to chapter 74 are deleted and the following new TCR is inserted:

- "1. (A) A change to headings 7401 through 7403 from any other heading, including another heading within that group, except from heading 7404; or
(B) A change to headings 7401 through 7403 from heading 7404 whether or not there is also a change from any other heading, including another heading within 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."

11. TCR 2 to chapter 78 is deleted and the following new TCRs are inserted:

- "2. (A) A change to heading 7803 from any other heading; or
(B) A change to wire of heading 7803 from within that heading, whether or not there is also a change from any other heading, provided that, if bar or rod is used, the cross-sectional area of the bar or rod is reduced by at least 50 percent.
3. (A) A change to subheadings 7804.11 through 7804.20 from any other subheading, including another subheading within that group; or
(B) A change to foil of a thickness not exceeding 0.15 mm (excluding backing) of subheading 7804.11 from within that subheading, whether or not there is also a change from any other subheading.

4. A change to headings 7805 through 7806 from any other heading, including another heading within that group."
12. TCRs 1 and 2 to chapter 79 are deleted and the following new TCRs are inserted:
- "1. A change to headings 7901 through 7902 from any other chapter.
 2. A change to subheading 7903.10 from any other chapter.
 3. A change to subheading 7903.90 from any other heading.
 4. (A) A change to heading 7904 from any other heading; or
(B) A change to wire of heading 7904 from within that heading, whether or not there is also a change from any other heading, provided that, if bar or rod is used, the cross-sectional area of the bar or rod is reduced by at least 50 percent.
 5. (A) A change to heading 7905 from any other heading; or
(B) A change to foil of a thickness not exceeding 0.15 mm (excluding backing) of heading 7905 from within that heading, whether or not there is also a change from any other heading.
 6. A change to headings 7906 through 7907 from any other heading, including another heading within that group."
13. TCRs 2 and 3 to chapter 80 are deleted and the following new TCRs are inserted:
- "2. (A) A change to heading 8003 from any other heading; or
(B) A change to wire of heading 8003 from within that heading, whether or not there is also a change from any other heading, provided that, if bar or rod is used, the cross-sectional area of the bar or rod is reduced by at least 50 percent.
 3. A change to headings 8004 through 8007 from any other heading, including another heading within that group."
14. TCRs 1 through 25, inclusive, to chapter 81 are deleted and the following new TCRs are inserted:
- "1. A change to subheadings 8101.10 through 8110.90 from any other subheading, including another subheading within that group.
 2. (A) A change to manganese powders or articles of manganese of heading 8111 from any other good of heading 8111; or
(B) A change to any other good of heading 8111 from any other heading.
 3. A change to subheadings 8112.12 through 8113.00 from any other subheading, including another subheading within that group."
15. TCR 85 to chapter 85 and the tariff item rule appearing immediately below it (applicable through the close of December 31, 1998) are deleted.
16. TCRs 90 and 92 to chapter 85 are deleted and the following new TCR is inserted:
- "92. A change to subheading 8528.12 from tariff items 8528.12.04 or 8528.12.08 or any other heading."
17. TCR 92A to chapter 85 is deleted and the following new TCR is inserted:

"92A. A change to subheading 8528.13 from any other heading."

18. TCR 92C to chapter 85 is modified by deleting the tariff item rule and the TCR text (applicable through the close of December 31, 1998) immediately above it.

19. TCRs 92H and 92J to chapter 85 are deleted and the following new TCR is inserted:

"92J. A change to subheading 8528.21 from tariff items 8528.21.05 or 8528.21.10 or any other heading."

20. TCR 92K to chapter 85 is deleted and the following new TCR is inserted:

"92K. A change to subheading 8528.22 from any other heading."

21. TCRs 92O and 92Q to chapter 85 are deleted and the following new TCR is inserted:

"92Q. A change to subheading 8528.30 from tariff items 8528.30.10 or 8528.30.20 or any other heading."

22. TCR 78A to chapter 90 is deleted and the following new TCR is inserted:

"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) 45 percent where the transaction value method is used, or

(2) 35 percent where the net cost method is used."

Conforming change: The subheading rule immediately above TCR 78 to chapter 90 is modified by deleting "subdivision 78 pertains" and inserting in lieu thereof "tariff classification rules 78 and 78A pertain."

Proclamation 8068 of October 12, 2006

National Energy Awareness Month, 2006

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

Our Nation is moving toward remarkable technological advances that will make energy cleaner, more abundant, and more affordable for our citizens. During National Energy Awareness Month, we underscore our commitment to a more secure energy future.

My Administration is working to improve energy efficiency and conservation, increase our domestic supply of energy, and diversify our energy supply through advanced technologies. Since 2001, we have invested nearly \$10 billion in the development of cleaner, less expensive, and more reliable energy sources. We developed a comprehensive National Energy Policy, and last year I signed into law the Energy Policy Act of 2005 -- the first comprehensive energy bill in more than a decade.

My Administration's Advanced Energy Initiative seeks to diversify energy resources by substantially increasing funding for clean-energy research. To change how we power our homes and offices, we will invest more in zero-emission coal-fired plants, revolutionary solar and wind technologies, and clean, safe nuclear energy. We will focus on improving hybrid and hydrogen technologies for our automobiles and increasing the use of biofuels. By harnessing the power of technology, we can grow our economy, protect our environment, and enhance our energy security.

Technology is also helping develop new energy-saving products that give our consumers better performance at a lower cost. At home, energy-efficient windows reduce the loss of hot and cold air, and high efficiency light-bulbs last longer than traditional bulbs while requiring less electricity. The Federal Government's Energy Savers website, energysavers.gov, offers more information about how to use less energy in homes, offices, and vehicles, and how consumers can save money on energy costs.

Meeting our growing energy needs will require creativity, determination, and discipline. By working together, we can foster economic growth, improve our environment, and leave behind a safer, cleaner, more prosperous world 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 October 2006 as National Energy Awareness Month. I encourage Americans to take steps to conserve energy and develop responsible habits that will reduce energy consumption in their everyday lives.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8069 of October 12, 2006**White Cane Safety Day, 2006**

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Our Nation believes in the promise of all our citizens, and we must work to ensure that the opportunities of America are more accessible to every person. Many Americans who are blind or visually impaired use white canes to enable them to enjoy greater mobility, engage in productive work, and participate fully in all aspects of life. On White Cane Safety Day, we celebrate the many achievements of Americans who are blind or visually impaired, and we recognize the white cane as an important symbol of their determination and independence.

My Administration remains committed to removing barriers that confront Americans with disabilities. Since we launched the New Freedom Initiative 5 years ago, we have worked to improve access to community life, expand educational opportunities, strengthen training and employment services, and promote the development of technology for people with disabilities. We are building on the progress of the Americans with Disabilities Act and working to make America a place where all citizens have the opportunity to realize their full potential.

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, 2006, as White Cane Safety Day. I call upon public officials, business leaders, educators, librarians, and all the people of the United States to join as we work to ensure that the benefits and privileges of life in our great Nation are available to Americans who are blind or visually impaired, and to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8070 of October 13, 2006**National Character Counts Week, 2006**

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

America’s strength is found in the spirit and character of our people. During National Character Counts Week, we renew our commitment to instilling values in our young people and to encouraging all Americans to remember the importance of good character.

As the primary teachers and examples of character, parents help create a more compassionate and decent society. And as individuals, we all have an obligation to help our children become responsible citizens and realize their full potential. By demonstrating values such as integrity, courage, honesty, and patriotism, all Americans can help our children develop strength and character.

Countless individuals throughout our country demonstrate character by volunteering their time and energy to help neighbors in need. The men and women of our Armed Forces set an example of character by bravely putting the security of our Nation before their own lives. We also see character in the family members, teachers, coaches, and other dedicated individuals whose hearts are invested in the future of our children.

Our changing world requires virtues that sustain our democracy, make self-government possible, and help build a more hopeful future. National Character Counts Week is an opportunity to recognize the depth of America's character and appreciate those who pass on our values to 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 October 15 through October 21, 2006, 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 thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8071 of October 13, 2006

National Forest Products Week, 2006

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

During National Forest Products Week, we take time to appreciate the natural splendor of our country's forests and acknowledge the importance of these woodlands to our economic and environmental vitality. It is also an opportunity to renew our commitment to conserving our natural resources and to using them responsibly.

Our forests are important to our economic well-being, supplying products that drive our economy and create jobs and opportunities.

America's forests are also an important part of our Nation's natural beauty, and we must continue to conserve and use these resources in a manner that preserves them for future generations. My Administration is committed to protecting our forests and woodlands against fire damage. Through the Healthy Forests Initiative, we have reduced the danger of fires by removing

hazardous fuels from millions of acres of Federal land, making communities safer from catastrophic fire and improving wildlife habitat.

Recognizing the “importance and heritage of our vast forest resources which are inseparably tied to our present and our future,” 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 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 15 through October 21, 2006, 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 thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8072 of October 18, 2006

50th Anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution

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

On the 50th anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution, we celebrate the Hungarians who defied an empire to demand their liberty, we recognize the friendship between the United States and Hungary, and we reaffirm our shared desire to spread freedom to people around the world.

The story of Hungarian democracy represents the triumph of liberty over tyranny. In the fall of 1956, the Hungarian people demanded change, and tens of thousands of students, workers, and other citizens bravely marched through the streets to call for freedom. Though Soviet tanks brutally crushed the Hungarian uprising, the thirst for freedom lived on, and in 1989 Hungary became the first communist nation in Europe to make the transition to democracy. The lesson of the Hungarian experience is clear: liberty can be delayed, but it cannot be denied. Today, this beautiful country has held democratic elections, established a free economy, and inspired millions around the world.

The United States is grateful for the warm relationship between our countries and for Hungary’s efforts to expand freedom and democracy around the world in places such as the Balkans, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Cuba. By spreading the blessings of liberty, Hungary is helping to lay the foundation of peace for generations to come.

As we celebrate this anniversary, we also recognize the many ways Hungarian Americans have enriched and strengthened our country. Their spirit and hard work have contributed to the vitality, success, and prosperity of our Nation, and we continue to be inspired by their courage and conviction.

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 23, 2006, as a day of recognition in honor of the 50th Anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution. I encourage all Americans to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8073 of October 20, 2006

United Nations Day, 2006

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

On October 24, 1945, the United Nations was formed to promote peace and international security, further economic and social development, protect fundamental human dignity, and recognize the equal rights of men and women. On United Nations Day, we recognize the establishment of this important organization and underscore our commitment to making the world free and secure.

The United Nations was built on the idea that nations can act together to resolve conflict, and in the more than six decades since it was formed, the United Nations has addressed significant international challenges. With 192 member countries, the United Nations works to promote freedom, expand opportunity, and reach out to those in need.

Today, as we work to combat extremism and terror with justice and dignity, the efforts of the United Nations are as vital as ever. The world needs the members of the United Nations to stand together to help the organization live up to its founding ideals, fulfill its mission, and spread hope and liberty to people around the globe. Together, we can combat terrorism, help empower the voices of moderation, fight disease, and work for a world where all people are free to determine their own destinies.

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, 2006, 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 observe 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 six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8074 of October 30, 2006**National Adoption Month, 2006**

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

During National Adoption Month, we encourage the adoption of young people in need, and we honor the adoptive and foster families who have offered children a loving and supportive home.

The best of America is reflected in the many citizens who have adopted children as their own. Mothers and fathers are the most important influences in a child's life, and children with caring, involved parents can better realize the full promise of America. Parents help their children thrive by encouraging them to aim high, work hard, and make good choices that will lead to healthy, satisfying lives. On November 18, loving families across America will celebrate National Adoption Day by finalizing their adoptions of children from foster care. This day will also raise awareness of the many children still waiting to be adopted and encourage more Americans to choose adoption.

My Administration is committed to helping place children with caring families. Through the Collaboration to AdoptUsKids project at adoptuskids.org, we are working to provide guidance and support for parents considering adoption. We are also offering tax credits to ease the financial burden on adoptive families, and we are providing funding to help strengthen State adoption services through the Adoption Incentives Program and the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program. Together, these efforts can help connect children with loving families and help provide greater hope and opportunity for America's children.

During National Adoption Month, we pay tribute to the parents who have opened their hearts and homes and helped provide love and stability for young people. By caring for the youngest members of our society, these families are helping our children grow into successful adults and building the future of our 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 November 2006 as National Adoption Month. I call upon 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 thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8075 of October 30, 2006**National Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Month, 2006**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

During National Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Month, we renew our resolve in the fight against this devastating disease, and we take time to remember the loved ones taken from us by Alzheimer's. We also recognize the patients and family members who are affected by it, and we extend our gratitude to the caretakers and researchers who are pursuing better treatments and a cure.

Age is the greatest risk factor for Alzheimer's disease, so the need for prevention, improved treatments, and a cure becomes increasingly urgent as more Americans grow older. My Administration is pursuing the tremendous possibilities that science offers to improve the lives of the millions suffering from this disease. We continue to support Alzheimer's disease research through the National Institutes of Health and the Department of Veterans Affairs. New progress is being made as more is learned about this disease.

America is blessed by our seniors, and they have earned our greatest respect. Citizens living with Alzheimer's disease deserve the best possible care. National Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Month is an opportunity for Americans to offer our support to Alzheimer's patients and those who sacrifice to help them live with dignity and comfort. The strength and compassion of these individuals reflect the good heart of 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 November 2006 as National Alzheimer's Disease Awareness 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 thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8076 of October 30, 2006**National American Indian Heritage Month, 2006**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

During National American Indian Heritage Month, we honor the generations of American Indians and Alaska Natives who have added to the character of our Nation. This month is an opportunity to celebrate their many accomplishments and their rich ancestry and traditions.

America is blessed by the character and strength of American Indians and Alaska Natives, and our citizens are grateful for the countless ways Native Americans have enriched our country and lifted the spirit of our Nation. We are especially grateful for the Native Americans who have served and continue to serve in our Nation's military. These brave individuals have risked their lives to protect our citizens, defend our democracy, and spread the blessings of liberty to people around the world.

My Administration is working to ensure that American Indians and Alaska Natives have access to all the opportunities of this great land. My fiscal year 2007 budget proposes more than \$12.7 billion for government programs for Native Americans. Education is vital to ensuring all citizens reach their full potential, and my budget includes funding to help Native-American schools succeed and meet the requirements of the No Child Left Behind Act. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is providing education for approximately 46,000 American-Indian and Alaska-Native children. To help keep Native Americans safe, I have also proposed to increase law enforcement personnel and improve law enforcement facilities in American-Indian communities. My Administration will continue to work on a government-to-government basis with tribal governments, honor the principles of tribal sovereignty and the right to self-determination, and help ensure America remains a land of promise for American Indians, Alaska Natives, and all our citizens.

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 2006 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 thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8077 of October 30, 2006

National Diabetes Month, 2006

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

National Diabetes Month is an opportunity to raise awareness of risk factors, prevention, and treatment of this serious disease.

Diabetes is a chronic illness affecting nearly 21 million Americans of all ages and backgrounds. It can cause blindness, nontraumatic amputations, kidney disease, and increased risk of heart disease and stroke. Though diabetes affects Americans of all racial and ethnic backgrounds, certain groups are at higher risk, including Hispanic, Asian/Pacific, African, and Native Americans. A small percentage of people with the disease suffer from Type 1 diabetes, once known as juvenile diabetes. These individuals are usually children or young adults whose bodies are unable to make insulin. Type

2 diabetes is more common and frequently occurs in individuals who have a family history of the disease and in people who are obese, inactive, or older. This form of diabetes stops a person's body from using insulin properly. By maintaining healthy eating habits and exercising daily, Americans can help prevent and reduce the effects of diabetes. Individuals should consult with their doctors and receive a preventive screening to help detect diabetes in its earliest stages.

My Administration has demonstrated a strong commitment to preventing and finding a cure for diabetes. We have supported funding for diabetes education programs and research initiatives, and this year the National Institutes of Health (NIH) estimates that more than \$1 billion will be spent on diabetes research. The NIH and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention are sponsoring the National Diabetes Education Program, which has helped inform millions of Americans about the risk factors of diabetes and the benefits of making healthy choices. By working together we can continue to make significant strides in the battle to beat this disease and provide a brighter future for many of our citizens.

As we observe National Diabetes Month, we recognize the medical professionals, researchers, and all those whose tireless efforts are making a positive difference in the lives of Americans suffering from this disease. This month we reaffirm our commitment to fighting diabetes, and through medical advances, preventive programs, and quality health care, we will help diabetes patients live longer, healthier, and happier 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 November 2006 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 thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8078 of October 30, 2006

National Family Caregivers Month, 2006

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

Our country is blessed to have millions of compassionate citizens who bring love and support to family members and friends who are chronically ill, elderly, or disabled. During National Family Caregivers Month, we recognize these kind individuals who give of their hearts, resources, and energy to assist loved ones in need.

Family caregivers exemplify the true spirit of compassion by providing support to their loved ones and assisting with their everyday activities and

special needs. These selfless people must often make great personal sacrifices to maintain the care and support their family and friends require. Their assistance provides those who may be ill, aging, or disabled an opportunity to stay in familiar surroundings and remain a part of their community.

My Administration is committed to supporting family caregivers and their vital role in our Nation's communities. The National Family Caregiver Support Program continues to provide information, counseling, and services and encourages cooperation among agencies and other providers that work with caregivers. These efforts assist caregivers and help ensure that all Americans receive the care they need.

As we observe National Family Caregivers Month, we honor family caregivers who take time out of their lives to improve the lives of family and friends. Their efforts demonstrate the best of the American spirit.

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 2006 as National Family Caregivers Month. I encourage all Americans to honor the selfless service of caregivers who support their loved ones in need.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8079 of October 30, 2006

National Hospice Month, 2006

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

Americans demonstrate the great compassion of our country by caring for those in need. During National Hospice Month, we recognize hospice caregivers for their dedication to providing comfort and peace to individuals in their last days and helping build a society that values the life and dignity of every person.

Hospice physicians, nurses, counselors, and volunteers bring care and support to the terminally ill through physical, psychological, social, and spiritual aid. By helping control pain and minimize other symptoms, these men and women bring relief to those who are terminally ill and show them the utmost respect. Hospice care enables many of our citizens to spend their final days in comfort and dignity surrounded by loved ones. This palliative care plays a vital role in our Nation's health care system, and the dedicated work of hospice caregivers helps ensure that our citizens receive the services and support they need. Hospice caregivers also reach out to families and friends to provide guidance and counseling after the loss of a loved one.

Our Nation is grateful for the tireless efforts of hospice volunteers and medical professionals, and during National Hospice Month, we recognize the kindness of hospice caregivers and their devotion to making our country a more loving and caring place.

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 2006 as National Hospice Month. I encourage all Americans 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 provide comfort and care to those facing terminal illness.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8080 of October 31, 2006

Veterans Day, 2006

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

Through the generations, America's men and women in uniform have defeated tyrants, liberated continents, and set a standard of courage and idealism for the entire world. On Veterans Day, our Nation pays tribute to those who have proudly served in our Armed Forces.

To protect the Nation they love, our veterans stepped forward when America needed them most. In conflicts around the world, their sacrifice and resolve helped destroy the enemies of freedom and saved millions from oppression. In answering history's call with honor, decency, and resolve, our veterans have shown the power of liberty and earned the respect and admiration of a grateful Nation.

All of America's veterans have placed our Nation's security before their own lives, creating a debt that we can never fully repay. Our veterans represent the best of America, and they deserve the best America can give them.

As we recall the service of our Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen, we are reminded that the defense of freedom comes with great loss and sacrifice. This Veterans Day, we give thanks to those who have served freedom's cause; we salute the members of our Armed Forces who are confronting our adversaries abroad; and we honor the men and women who left America's shores but did not live to be thanked as veterans. They will always be remembered by our country.

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, 2006, as Veterans Day and urge all Americans to observe November 5 through November 11, 2006, as National Veterans Awareness Week. I encourage 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 support 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 thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8081 of November 2, 2006

World Freedom Day, 2006

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

On November 9, 1989, the Berlin Wall was torn down by the desire of a people to be free. On World Freedom Day, we commemorate this historic event and reflect on liberty's power to change lives and raise societies.

After decades of oppression, the fall of the Berlin Wall brought the light of liberty to the people of East Berlin, and the events that followed set the course for a new era of freedom in Germany and in much of Central and Eastern Europe. Today, we again face an ideological struggle with the enemies of freedom, democracy, and moderation. In this struggle, America will continue to stand with those who seek to build societies where people live in freedom and at peace with each other and the world.

The collapse of the Berlin Wall demonstrated that when liberty flourishes, nations become more tolerant, hopeful, and secure. On World Freedom Day, we celebrate the power of freedom and democracy. We are also reminded that free countries have the responsibility to work together to protect the fundamental rights of all people and help others realize the blessings of liberty.

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, 2006, as World Freedom Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities, reaffirming our dedication to freedom and democracy.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8082 of November 8, 2006

National Farm-City Week, 2006

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

Throughout our history, America's farmers and ranchers have demonstrated the values of determination, faith, love of family, and patriotism. The contributions of America's farmers and ranchers help keep our economy moving forward, and during National Farm-City Week we underscore the vital partnership between America's rural and urban industries.

By providing raw materials, energy, and a safe and healthy food supply, our farmers and ranchers help enrich our lives and create economic opportunities across our Nation. As good stewards of the land, they help preserve the farming industry and way of life for future generations.

Farmers are playing an increasingly important role in reducing our dependence on foreign oil by growing crops such as soybeans and corn that can be used as alternative sources of energy. Our agricultural sector also cooperates with shippers, processors, marketers, transporters, and others to make these vital goods available to the public. My Administration is committed to helping these dedicated individuals succeed, and we must continue investing in agricultural research programs, working to reduce tariffs and other trade barriers, and opening up markets for American products overseas.

During National Farm-City Week, and throughout the year, we honor the farmers, ranchers, and all those working to build strong relationships between our rural and urban communities. Our economy is strong and growing, and behind the numbers are the stories of hard-working Americans who help spur our economic prosperity and feed our country and 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 the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim November 17 through November 23, 2006, as National Farm-City Week. I encourage all Americans to join in recognizing farmers, ranchers, and other professionals who work to produce our agricultural abundance.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8083 of November 14, 2006**America Recycles Day, 2006**

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Good stewardship of the environment is a personal responsibility and an important public value, and on America Recycles Day, we highlight the many benefits of recycling. By taking steps to reduce waste and re-use materials, we can save precious natural resources, enhance the beauty of our communities, and add to the health and prosperity of our Nation.

Our citizens play an important role in protecting our environment, and throughout our country, we are recycling, composting, and helping turn materials that would otherwise become waste into valuable resources. Recycling helps conserve energy, prevent greenhouse gas emissions and water pollutants, and decrease the need for new landfills and incinerators.

Recognizing the importance of recycling, my Administration is promoting cooperative efforts to conserve and maintain our natural resources. The Environmental Protection Agency is encouraging businesses, industries, and communities to work together to promote recycling through the Resource Conservation Challenge (RCC). Partnerships between government agencies, businesses, industries, and private organizations help us to improve practices of recycling, re-use, and waste reduction. In addition, my Administration is working with businesses through the Plug-In To eCycling Campaign to collect and re-use computers, cell phones, and other electronics that would otherwise become solid or hazardous waste. To further reduce greenhouse gas emissions and save energy, the EPA is also partnering with manufacturers, utility companies, and construction companies through the Industrial Materials Recycling effort to increase the safe re-use of industrial byproducts.

Americans are united in the belief that we have an obligation to be good stewards of the environment, and America Recycles Day is an opportunity to recommit ourselves to wisely managing our natural resources. By promoting responsibility and good citizenship, we can build a brighter future for our children 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 November 15, 2006, 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 fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8084 of November 16, 2006

National Family Week, 2006

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

Families are indispensable to a stable and free society. They pass along the traditions and principles that help make America compassionate, decent, and hopeful. During National Family Week, we honor our families and recognize their contributions to keeping our country strong.

Today's fast-changing world needs the anchor of values and virtues that families can provide. Strong families instill responsibility and character in our children and teach them the ideals that make us a great Nation. Through their love and sacrifice, America's parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, siblings, and other family members help prepare our young people to realize the bright future America offers each child.

My Administration is committed to ensuring that our children grow up in loving, stable homes. Earlier this year, I signed legislation that creates new grants for faith-based and community organizations to support healthy marriages and responsible fatherhood. By reducing the marriage penalty and doubling the child tax credit, we have also provided important tax relief that helps parents to support and provide for their families.

During National Family Week and throughout the year, we also extend our appreciation and support to our courageous military families, who have borne the hardships of war with dignity and devotion. Our Nation has remained strong and free because the brave men and women of our Armed Forces defend this country and our beliefs. By supporting their loved ones in uniform, our military families are also serving our country, and America is grateful for their service and 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 November 19 through November 25, 2006, 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 sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8085 of November 16, 2006**Thanksgiving Day, 2006**

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

As Americans gather with family and friends to celebrate Thanksgiving Day, we give thanks for the many ways that our Nation and our people have been blessed.

The Thanksgiving tradition dates back to the earliest days of our society, celebrated in decisive moments in our history and in quiet times around family tables. Nearly four centuries have passed since early settlers gave thanks for their safe arrival and pilgrims enjoyed a harvest feast to thank God for allowing them to survive a harsh winter in the New World. General George Washington observed Thanksgiving during the Revolutionary War, and in his first proclamation after becoming President, he declared November 26, 1789, a national day of “thanksgiving and prayer.” During the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln revived the tradition of proclaiming a day of thanksgiving, reminding a divided Nation of its founding ideals.

At this time of great promise for America, we are grateful for the freedoms guaranteed by our Constitution and defended by our Armed Forces throughout the generations. Today, many of these courageous men and women are securing our peace in places far from home, and we pay tribute to them and to their families for their service, sacrifice, and strength. We also honor the families of the fallen and lift them up in our prayers.

Our citizens are privileged to live in the world’s freest country, where the hope of the American dream is within the reach of every person. Americans share a desire to answer the universal call to serve something greater than ourselves, and we see this spirit every day in the millions of volunteers throughout our country who bring hope and healing to those in need. On this Thanksgiving Day, and throughout the year, let us show our gratitude for the blessings of freedom, family, and faith, and may God continue to bless America.

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 Thursday, November 23, 2006, 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 sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8086 of November 27, 2006

National Methamphetamine Awareness Day, 2006

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

Methamphetamine abuse shatters families and threatens our communities. On National Methamphetamine Awareness Day, we underscore the dangers of methamphetamine and reaffirm our collective responsibility to combat all forms of drug abuse.

Methamphetamine is a powerfully addictive drug that dramatically affects users' minds and bodies. Chronic use can lead to violent behavior, paranoia, and an inability to cope with the ordinary demands of life. Methamphetamine abusers can transform homes into places of danger and despair by neglecting or endangering the lives of their children, spouses, and other loved ones. Additionally, methamphetamine production exposes anyone near the process to toxic chemicals and the risk of explosion.

My Administration is committed to fighting the spread of methamphetamine abuse throughout our country. While the number of teens who have tried this deadly drug and the number of people testing positive for methamphetamine in the workplace have decreased in recent years, methamphetamine use is still a dangerous public health problem. In the Synthetic Drug Control Strategy released earlier this year, my Administration set goals of a 15 percent decrease in methamphetamine use and 25 percent reduction in domestic methamphetamine labs over the next 3 years. To help reach these objectives, my proposed 2007 budget includes \$25 million to help ensure that Americans have access to effective methamphetamine abuse recovery services and programs. Earlier this year, I also signed into law the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005, which makes manufacturing the drug more difficult and imposes tougher penalties on those who smuggle or sell it.

The struggle against methamphetamine is a national, State, and local effort. To find out how to raise awareness and to learn more about the battle against methamphetamine abuse, concerned citizens may visit theantidrug.com and methresources.gov. By working together, we can build a stronger, healthier America for generations to come.

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 30, 2006, as National Methamphetamine Awareness 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-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8087 of November 30, 2006**World AIDS Day, 2006**

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

HIV/AIDS is a global health crisis and a constant struggle for many of our families, friends, and neighbors. On World AIDS Day, we underscore our commitment to fight the AIDS pandemic with compassion and decisive action.

America leads the world in the fight against HIV/AIDS, and through the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief we are combating the disease in countries around the world. Through the New Partners Initiative, we are supporting faith-based and community organizations that offer much of the health care in the developing world, so that we can reach more people more effectively. In addition, the United States and other concerned countries are promoting a comprehensive strategy to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS. This includes the ABC approach—encouraging abstinence, being faithful, and using condoms, with abstinence as the only sure way to avoid the sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS.

As we work to fight HIV/AIDS globally, we must also ensure our citizens at home have the resources and support they need for treatment and prevention of this disease. Today, more than 1 million Americans are living with HIV/AIDS, and many of these individuals are unaware that they are infected. We will continue to provide medical care, counseling, and testing for those in greatest need of HIV/AIDS assistance, and I have asked the Congress to reform and reauthorize the Ryan White CARE Act and provide new funding to improve distribution of HIV/AIDS medicines in America. The Federal Government is also working closely with faith-based and other community organizations to provide services to individuals with HIV/AIDS and end the stigma of AIDS.

America is blessed with scientific knowledge and compassionate citizens, and we are guided by our founding conviction that each life has matchless value. On World AIDS Day and throughout the year, we stand with our friends and partners around the world in the urgent struggle to fight this virus, comfort those who are affected, and 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 December 1, 2006, 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 AIDS, to work to prevent this deadly disease, and to comfort and support those living with HIV/AIDS.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8088 of December 1, 2006

**National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month,
2006**

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

Each year, thousands of Americans lose their lives in accidents involving drunk and drugged driving. During National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month, we continue our efforts to promote awareness of the dangers of impaired driving and encourage fellow citizens to never drive under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

All Americans can play an important role in preventing drunk and drugged driving. Family members can discuss the dangers of impaired driving; businesses, schools, and organizations in our communities can help spread the message of awareness; and individuals can help protect family and friends by identifying a designated driver. During the holiday season, it is especially important to encourage responsible driving and to help ensure the safety of friends and loved ones.

My Administration is committed to saving lives by stopping drunk and drugged drivers before they put themselves and others at risk. We continue to work with communities across our Nation to increase public awareness and prevention of this serious offense. The Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has partnered with State and local law enforcement agencies to carry out the campaign, "Drunk Driving. Over the Limit. Under Arrest." This program aims to keep impaired drivers off our Nation's roads by creating new public education programs and toughening enforcement. The Office of National Drug Control Policy works to warn young drivers and their parents about the dangers of driving under the influence of drugs. My Administration is also supporting community and faith-based programs that encourage others to avoid the devastating consequences of impaired driving.

Every person has a responsibility to drive free of alcohol and drugs and to insist that friends and family do the same. By helping fight drunk and drugged driving, Americans everywhere can save lives and send a strong message that driving under the influence is not acceptable.

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 2006 as National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month. I encourage all Americans to make responsible decisions and to help prevent drunk and drugged driving.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8089 of December 1, 2006

National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day, 2006

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

Sixty-five years ago, more than 2,400 Americans lost their lives in a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. On National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day, we think of those who died on December 7, 1941, and honor all those who sacrificed for our liberty during World War II.

On that peaceful Sunday morning, our country suffered a vicious, unprovoked attack that changed the course of history. Though our Pacific Fleet was nearly destroyed, our citizens were inspired by the great acts of heroism from those who survived and from those who did not. In the days that followed, our grief turned to resolution, and America embarked on a mission to defeat two of the most ruthless regimes the world has ever known. We pledge to always remember the character and sacrifice of the brave individuals at Pearl Harbor. Their selfless service helped deliver a great victory for the cause of freedom and, ultimately, transformed adversaries into the closest of friends.

After the devastating attacks on Pearl Harbor, President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared, “We are going to win the war and we are going to win the peace that follows.” In the 21st century, freedom is again under attack, and young Americans have stepped forward to serve in a global war on terror that will secure our liberty and determine the destiny of millions around the world. Like generations before, we will answer history’s call with confidence, confront threats to our way of life, and build a more peaceful world for our children and grandchildren.

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, 2006, 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 first day of December, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8090 of December 8, 2006

Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week, 2006

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Peace and justice prevail when people are free to speak, assemble, and worship, when their rights are protected, and when governments are accountable to their citizens. These blessings of freedom are guaranteed for Americans in the Bill of Rights of our Constitution. During Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week, we celebrate the ideals of our founders and reaffirm the belief that freedom is the gift of God and the right of all mankind.

Just over six decades ago, the future of freedom seemed bleak, with only a small number of democracies around the world. Today, citizens of over 100 nations enjoy the blessings of democracy, and freedom is taking root in places where liberty had been unimaginable. The United States will continue to support the growth of democratic movements and institutions in every nation.

The advance of freedom is the story of our time, and new chapters are being written before our eyes. Around the world, freedom is replacing tyranny and giving men and women the opportunity to enjoy lives of purpose and dignity. Because Americans are committed to the God-given value of every life, we cherish the freedom of every person in every nation and strive to promote respect for human rights. By standing with those who desire liberty, we will help extend freedom to many who have not known it and lay the foundations of peace for generations to come.

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, 2006, as Human Rights Day; December 15, 2006, as Bill of Rights Day; and the week beginning December 10, 2006, 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 eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8091 of December 15, 2006

Wright Brothers Day, 2006

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

America has a rich history of exploration and discovery, marked by scientific and technological achievements that have transformed the world. On Wright Brothers Day, we remember two aviation pioneers from Ohio whose big dreams and extraordinary accomplishments helped change the course of human history.

On December 17, 1903, Orville and Wilbur Wright completed the first manned, powered flight in history and ushered all of mankind into a new era of possibility and promise. With Orville at the controls, the Wright brothers' small aircraft traveled 120 feet in 12 seconds above the dunes of Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. The age of flight had begun, and in the decades that followed, advancements in aviation would enable determined American risk-takers to cross oceans, break the sound barrier, and walk on the Moon.

Today, our Nation follows the Wright brothers' example of innovation as we continue to explore the frontiers of air and space. My Administration has outlined a vision for space exploration that includes a return to the Moon and a long-term human and robotic program to explore Mars and the solar system. By working to expand the realm of the possible, we can gain a better understanding of the universe and continue the journey that the Wright brothers began more than a century ago.

The Congress, by a joint resolution approved December 17, 1963, as amended (77 Stat. 402; 36 U.S.C. 143), 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, 2006, as Wright Brothers Day.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8092 of December 22, 2006

National Mentoring Month, 2007

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

During National Mentoring Month, we honor the caring individuals across our Nation who are committed to helping the next generation of Americans reach their full potential.

Mentors help teach important skills that are necessary for a healthy, successful life and help shape the character of our young people. They instill compassion and responsibility in our children and help motivate them to do their best in school. By providing leadership and guidance, mentors can inspire young people to set high goals and help them achieve a bright future.

My Administration is committed to helping the next generation realize the promise of our Nation. Through the USA Freedom Corps, we are providing opportunities for mentors to connect with children in schools, after-school programs, and community groups. The Helping America's Youth initiative, led by First Lady Laura Bush, raises awareness about the challenges facing our youth and encourages adults to connect with youth in three key areas: family, school, and community. The initiative also supports community partnerships that develop opportunities for mentoring and positive youth development.

I appreciate the contributions of all those who serve as mentors, and I encourage all Americans to get involved in mentoring programs. To learn about mentoring opportunities, citizens can visit the USA Freedom Corps website at volunteer.gov. By joining teachers, coaches, religious leaders, relatives, and other mentors, individuals can use their talents and experiences to enrich the lives of young people and demonstrate the compassionate spirit of America.

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 2007 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 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 six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8093 of December 27, 2006

Announcing the Death of Gerald R. Ford

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:

It is my sad duty to announce officially the death of Gerald R. Ford, the thirty-eighth President of the United States, on December 26, 2006.

President Ford was a great man who devoted the best years of his life to serving the United States of America. He was also a true gentleman who reflected the best in America's character. Before the world knew his name, he served with distinction in the United States Navy and the United States House of Representatives. As a congressman from Michigan, and then as Vice President, he commanded the respect and earned the goodwill of all who had the privilege of knowing him. On August 9, 1974, he stepped into the presidency without having ever sought the office.

During his time in office, the American people came to know President Ford as a man of complete integrity, who led our country with common sense and kind instincts. Americans will always admire Gerald Ford's unflinching performance of duty, the honorable conduct of his Administration, and the great rectitude of the man himself. We mourn the loss of such a leader, and our thirty-eighth President will always have a special place in our Nation's memory.

President Ford lived 93 years, and his life was a blessing to America. Now this fine man will be taken to his rest by a family that will love him always and by a Nation that will be grateful to him forever.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, in honor and tribute to the memory of Gerald R. Ford, and as an expression of public sorrow, do hereby direct that the flag of the United States be displayed at half-staff at the White House and on all buildings, grounds, and Naval vessels of the United States for a period of 30 days from the day of his death. I also direct that for the same length of time, the representatives of the United States in foreign countries shall make similar arrangements for the display of the flag at half-staff over their Embassies, Legations, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and stations.

I hereby order that suitable honors be rendered by units of the Armed Forces under orders of the Secretary of Defense.

In a further expression of our national grief, I will appoint in a subsequent proclamation a National Day of Mourning throughout the United States

when the American people may assemble in their respective places of worship, there to pay homage to the memory of President Ford.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8094 of December 28, 2006

National Day of Mourning for Gerald R. Ford

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As a further mark of respect to the memory of Gerald R. Ford, the thirty-eighth President of the United States,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, in honor and tribute to the memory of Gerald R. Ford, and as an expression of public sorrow, do appoint Tuesday, January 2, 2007, as a National Day of Mourning throughout the United States. I call on the American people to assemble on that day in their respective places of worship, there to pay homage to the memory of President Ford. I invite the people of the world who share our grief to join us in this solemn observance.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8095 of December 29, 2006

To Eliminate Tariffs on Certain Pharmaceuticals and Chemical Intermediates

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. During the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (the “Uruguay Round”), a group of major trading countries agreed to reciprocal elimination of tariffs on certain pharmaceuticals and chemical intermediates, and that participants in this agreement would revise periodically the list of products subject to duty-free treatment. On December 13, 1996, at the Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO), the United States and 16 other major trading countries agreed to eliminate tariffs on additional pharmaceuticals and chemical intermediates. On April 1, 1997, the United States implemented this agreement in Proclamation 6982.

The second revision to the list of products was negotiated under the auspices of the WTO in 1998. The United States implemented this revision on July 1, 1999, in Proclamation 7207. In 2006, the United States and 30 other WTO members concluded negotiations, under the auspices of the WTO, on a further revision to the list of pharmaceuticals and chemical intermediates to receive duty-free treatment.

2. Section 111(b) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA)(19 U.S.C. 3521(b)) authorizes the President under specified circumstances to proclaim the modification of any duty or staged rate reduction of any duty set forth in Schedule XX-United States of America, annexed to the Marrakesh Protocol to the GATT 1994 (Schedule XX) for products that were the subject of reciprocal duty elimination negotiations during the Uruguay Round, if the United States agrees to such action in a multilateral negotiation under the auspices of the WTO. Section 111(b) also authorizes the President to proclaim such modifications as are necessary to correct technical errors in, or make other rectifications to, Schedule XX.

3. On October 3, 2006, consistent with section 115 of the URAA, the United States Trade Representative (USTR) submitted a report to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate (the "Committees") that set forth the proposed further revision to the list of products subject to tariff eliminations.

4. Section 604 of the Trade Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (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.

5. Pursuant to section 111(b) of the URAA, I have determined that Schedule XX should be modified to reflect the implementation by the United States of the multilateral agreement on certain pharmaceuticals and chemical intermediates negotiated under the auspices of the WTO. In addition, I have determined that the pharmaceuticals appendix to the HTS should be modified to reflect the duty eliminations provided for in that agreement and to make certain technical corrections in the manner in which Schedule XX identifies particular products in order to ensure that they are accorded the intended duty treatment.

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 of America, including but not limited to section 111(b) of the URAA and section 604 of the 1974 Act, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to implement the multilateral agreement negotiated under the auspices of the WTO to eliminate tariffs on certain pharmaceutical products and chemical intermediates, and to make technical corrections in the tariff treatment accorded to such products, the HTS is modified as set forth in the Annex to this proclamation.

(2) Such modifications to the HTS shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date set forth in the Annex for the respective actions taken.

(3) 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-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

Annex

MODIFICATIONS TO THE HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE
OF THE UNITED STATES

The Pharmaceutical Appendix to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) is modified as provided herein, effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 2007:

1. Table 1 of the Appendix is modified by adding the following new international nonproprietary names (INNs), in alphabetical order, in the "Product" column and their CAS numbers in the "CAS No." column:

Product	CAS No.	Product	CAS No.
Abaperidonum	183849-43-6	Lerdelimumabum	285985-06-0
Abataceptum	332348-12-6	Leridistimum	193700-51-5
Abetimum	167362-48-3	Lestaurtinibum	111358-88-4
Abrineurinum	178535-93-8	Letaprinimum	138117-50-7
Acidum salcaprozicum	183990-46-7	Levmetamfetaminum	33817-09-3
Acidum salciobuzicum	387825-03-8	Levolansoprazole	138530-95-7
Acidum lidadronicum	63132-38-7	Levotofisopamum	82059-51-6
Acidum gadocoliticum	280776-87-6	Liaterninum	188630-14-0
Acidum carginicum	1188-38-1	Libivirumabum	569658-79-3
Acidum caloxeticum	135306-78-4	Licarbazepinum	29331-92-8
Acidum arundicum	185517-21-9	Licofelonum	156897-06-2
Acotbifenum	182167-02-8	Lidorestatum	245116-90-9
Acotiamidum	185106-16-5	Linaprazanum	248919-64-4
Adalimumabum	331731-18-1	Liraglutidum	204656-20-2
Adargileukinum alfa	250710-65-7	Lirimilastum	329306-27-6
Adecatumumabum	503605-66-1	Litomeglovirum	321915-31-5
Adekalantum	227940-00-3	Livaraparinum calcium	329306-27-6
Adegolidum	171752-56-0	Lixivaptanum	168079-32-1
Afeletecanum	215604-75-4	Lomegatribum	192441-08-0
Agalsidasum alfa	104138-64-9	Lonafarnibum	193275-84-2
Agalsidasum beta	104138-64-9	Lopinavirum	192725-17-0
Alagebrium chloridum	341028-37-3	Lubazodonum	161178-07-0
Alamifovirum	193681-12-8	Lubiprostonum	333963-40-9
Albaconazolium	187949-02-6	Luliconazolium	187164-19-8
Alefaceptum	222535-22-0	Lumiliximabum	357613-86-6
Alemcinalum	150785-53-8	Lumiracoxibum	220991-20-8
Alemtuzumabum	216503-57-0	Lurasidonum	367514-87-2
Alfatradiolum	57-91-0	Lusaperidonum	214548-46-6
Alfimeprasum	259074-76-5	Lusupitidum	200074-80-2
Alglucosidasum alfa	420784-05-0	Manifaxinum	135306-39-7
Alicaforsenum	185229-68-9	Manitimus	202057-76-9
Alilusemum	144506-11-6	Mantabegronum	36144-08-8
Aliskirenium	173334-57-1	Mapatumumab	658052-09-6
Alitretinoinum	5300-03-8	Maravirocinum	376348-65-1
Altinclinum	179120-92-4	Marbavirum	176161-24-3
Alvamelinum	120241-31-8	Marimastat	154039-60-8
Alvimopanium	156053-89-3	Maropitantum	147116-67-4
Alvocidibum	146426-40-6	Matuzumabum	339186-68-4
Ambrisentanum	177036-94-1	Mecaserninum rinfabas	478166-15-3
Amdoxovirum	145514-04-1	Medlinertantum	146362-70-1
Amedipiasum	151912-11-7	Meldonium	76144-81-5
Amelubantum	346735-24-8	Melevodopum	7101-51-1

Product	CAS No.	Product	CAS No.
Amiglumidum	119363-62-1	Mepolizumabum	196078-29-2
Amotosalenum	161262-29-9	Merimepodibum	198821-22-6
Amprenavirum	161814-49-9	Metelimumabum	272780-74-2
Anatibantum	209733-45-9	Metreleptinum	186018-45-1
Anatumomabum Mafenatoxum	(none)	Micafunginum	235114-32-6
Ancestimum	163545-26-4	Midafotelium	117414-74-1
Ancrivirocum	370893-06-4	Midaxifyllinum	151159-23-8
Aneocortavum	7753-60-8	Midostaurinum	120685-11-2
Anidulafunginum	166663-25-8	Migliustatum	72599-27-0
Anisperimusum	170368-04-4	Milataxelum	393101-41-2
Antithrombin alfa	84720-88-7	Minopafantum	128420-61-1
Apaziquonum	114560-48-4	Minretumomabum	195189-17-4
Apixaban	503612-47-3	Miriplatinum	141977-79-9
Apindorum	189681-70-7	Mirococeptum	507453-82-9
Apolizumabum	267227-08-7	Mirostipenum	244130-01-6
Apratastat	287405-51-0	Mitemcinalum	154738-42-8
Aprepitantium	170729-80-3	Mitratapidum	179602-65-4
Aprinocarsenum	151879-73-1	Mitumomabum	216503-58-1
Arasertaconazole	583057-48-1	Mivotiatum	130112-42-4
Ardennerminum	305391-49-5	Morolimumabum	202833-07-6
Arformoterolum	67346-49-0	Morphinii glucuronidum	20290-10-2
Armodiololum	289893-25-0	Motexafinum	189752-49-6
Armadafinilum	112111-43-0	Mozavaptanum	137975-06-5
Artemifonum	255730-18-8	Mozenavirum	174391-92-5
Artemotilum	75887-54-6	Mubritinibum	366017-09-6
Artenimolum	81496-81-3	Muraglitazarum	331741-94-7
Arzoxifenum	182133-25-1	Mureletecanum	246527-99-1
Ascorbylum gamolenas	109791-32-4	Nalifurafinum	152657-84-6
Aselizumabum	395639-53-9	Naminidilum	220641-11-2
Asenapinum	65576-45-6	Nasaruplasum beta	136653-69-5
Asoprisnili ecamas	222732-94-7	Natalizumabum	189261-10-7
Asoprisnilum	199396-76-4	Naveglitazarum	476436-68-7
Atacigutatum	254877-67-3	Navuridinum	84472-85-5
Ataquilmastum	182316-31-0	Naxifyllinum	166374-49-8
Atazanavirum	198904-31-3	Nebentanum	403604-85-3
Atimotinum	533927-56-9	Nebicapone	274925-86-9
Atocalcitolum	302904-82-1	Nebogliaminum	163000-63-3
Atorolimumabum	202833-08-7	Nemifitidum	173240-15-8
Atrasentanum	195733-43-8	Neramexanum	219810-59-0
Avanafilum	330784-47-9	Nerispiridine	119229-65-1
Avasimbium	166518-60-1	Nesiritidum	124584-08-3
Aviscuminum	223577-45-5	Netoglitazonum	161600-01-7
Avosentan	290815-26-8	Netupitant	290297-26-6
Axitromum	156740-57-7	Nolomirolum	90060-42-7
Axomadolum	187219-95-0	Norelgestrominum	53016-31-2
Balaglitazonum	199113-98-9	Nortopixantrinum	156090-17-4
Balacitabum	354813-19-7	Oblimersenum	190977-41-4
Bamlirastinum	215529-47-8	Odiparcilum	137215-12-4
Banoxantrinum	136470-65-0	Ofatumumab	679818-59-8
Bapineuzumab	648895-38-9	Oglufanidum	38101-59-6
Barixibat	263562-28-3	Olamufloxacinum	167887-97-0
Barusibanum	285571-64-4	Olanexidinum	146510-36-3
Batabulinum	195533-53-0	Olcegepantum	204697-65-4
Bazedoxifenum	198481-32-2	Olmesartan	144689-24-7
Becampanelum	188696-80-2	Olmesartanum medoxomilum	144689-63-4
Becatecarinum	119673-08-4	Omaciclovirum	124265-89-0
Becocalcidolium	524067-21-8	Omalizumabum	242138-07-4
Befetupitantum	290296-68-3	Omigananum	204248-78-2
Belatacept	706808-37-9	Omigapilum	181296-84-4
Belinumabum	356547-88-1	Omocianinum	154082-13-0
Belotecanum	256411-32-2	Onerceptum	199685-57-9
Beminafilum	566906-50-1	Opaviralinum	178040-94-3

Product	CAS No.	Product	CAS No.
Bemotrizinolium	187393-00-6	Opebacanum	206254-79-7
Beritlimumabum	375348-49-5	Oregovomabum	213327-37-8
Besilesomabum	537694-98-7	Ortavaxincium	171099-57-3
Bevacizumabum	216974-75-3	Orlataxelum	186348-23-2
Bexarotenum	153559-49-0	Oseltamivirum	196618-13-0
Bexostericum	148905-78-6	Osemozolanum	137275-81-1
Bifarceptum	163796-60-9	Ospemifenum	128607-22-7
Bifeprunoxum	350992-10-8	Otamixabanum	193153-04-7
Bilastinum	202189-78-4	Oteracilium	937-13-3
Bimatoprostum	155206-00-1	Oxeglitazarum	280585-34-4
Bimosoamsum	187269-40-5	Ozogamicium	(none)
Binetrakinum	207137-56-2	Pacitaxelum poliglumexum	263351-82-2
Binodenosonum	144348-08-3	Pacitaxelum ceribas	186040-50-6
Bisocitricum	103597-45-1	Pacitimbium	189198-30-9
Bivatuzumabum	214559-60-1	Padoporfin	274679-00-4
Bortezomibum	179324-69-7	Pagibaximab	595566-61-3
Brivaracetam	357336-20-0	Paliferminum	162394-19-6
Brostallincium	203258-60-0	Paliperidonum	144598-75-4
Bulaquinum	223661-25-4	Palliroden	188396-77-2
Caldrofloxacinum	153808-85-6	Palivizumabum	188039-54-5
Calcobutrolum	151878-23-8	Palosuranum	540769-28-6
Caldaretum	133804-44-1	Panitumumabum	339177-26-3
Canertinibum	267243-28-7	Parecoxibum	198470-84-7
Canfosamidum	158382-37-7	Pascolizumabum	331243-22-2
Cangrelorium	(none)	Pasireotidum	396091-73-9
Canutzumabum mertansinum	400010-39-1	Patupilonom	152044-54-7
Capravirinum	178979-85-6	Peforelin	147859-97-0
Capromorelinum	193273-66-4	Pegacaristimum	187139-68-0
Carabersatum	184653-84-7	Pegamotecanum	203066-49-3
Caricotamide	64881-21-6	Pegaptanibum	(none)
Carmoterolum	147568-66-9	Pegfitrastimum	208265-92-3
Caspopfunginum	162808-62-0	Peginterferonum alfa-2b	215647-85-1
Catumaxomab	509077-98-9	Peginterferonum alfa-2a	198153-51-4
Cefmatilenum	140128-74-1	Pegnartograstimum	204565-76-4
Cefovecinum	234096-34-5	Pegsunerceptum	330988-75-5
Ceftobiprolum medocartilum	376653-43-9	Pegvisomantum	218620-50-9
Ceftobiprolum	209467-52-7	Peligitazarum	331744-64-0
Celecoxibum	169590-42-5	Pelitinibum	257933-82-7
Certolizumabum pegolum	428863-50-7	Pelitrexolum	446022-33-9
Cethromycinum	205110-48-1	Pemaglitazarum	496050-39-6
Cetilitatum	282526-98-1	Peramivirum	229614-55-5
Cetuximabum	205923-56-4	Perflexanum	355-42-0
Cilengitidum	188968-51-6	Perflisobutanum	354-92-7
Cilomilastum	153259-65-5	Perflubrodecum	307-43-7
Ciluprevirum	300832-84-2	Perflubutanum	355-25-9
Cimicoxibum	265114-23-6	Perflutrenum	76-19-7
Cinacalcetum	226256-56-0	Pertuzumabum	380610-27-5
Cintredekinum besudotoxum	372075-36-0	Perzinfotelum	144912-63-0
Cipemastatum	190648-49-8	Pexelizumabum	219685-93-5
Cipralisantum	213027-19-1	Piboserodum	152811-62-6
Ciamikalanum	158751-64-5	Pibrozelesinum	1545889-68-6
Clazosentanum	180384-56-9	Piclozotanum	182415-09-4
Clofarabinum	123318-82-1	Picoplatinum	181630-15-9
Coluracetanum	135463-81-9	Pimecrolimusum	137071-32-0
Conivaptanum	210101-16-9	Pinokalanum	149759-26-2
Corifollitropinum alfa	195962-23-3	Pipendoxifenum	198480-55-6
Cridanomodum	38609-97-1	Pitavastatinum	147511-69-1
Crobenetinum	(none)	Pitrakinum	(none)
Dabigatranum	211914-51-1	Pixantronum	144510-96-3
Dabigatranum etexilatam	211915-06-9	Plerixafor	110078-46-1
Dabuzalgronum	219311-44-1	Plevitrexedum	153537-73-6
Dacinosatum	404951-53-7	Plitidepsin	137219-37-5

Product	CAS No.	Product	CAS No.
Dagliatrilum	182821-27-8	Ponazurilum	69004-04-2
Dalbavancinum	171500-79-1	Posaconazole	171228-49-2
Dapiclermine	444069-80-1	Posizolidum	252260-02-9
Dapivirinum	244767-67-7	Pradefovir	625095-60-5
Darbepoietinum alfa	209810-58-2	Pradofloxacinum	195532-12-8
Darbufelonum	139226-28-1	Pralatrexatum	146464-95-1
Darunavirum	206361-99-1	Pralnacasanum	192755-52-5
Darustentanum	171714-84-4	Prasugrelum	150322-43-3
Dasantafilum	569351-91-3	Prasartanum	153804-05-8
Davasalcinum	147497-64-1	Prazarelixum	134457-28-6
Daxalipramum	189940-24-7	Prinomastatum	192329-42-3
Deferasiroxum	201530-41-8	Pritumumabum	499212-74-7
Deferitrium	239101-33-8	Protamine sulfate	9009-65-8
Defosimodum	171092-39-0	Pruvanserinum	443144-26-1
Degarelixum	214766-78-6	Pumafentrium	220793-12-2
Deligoparinum natricum	9041-08-1	Pumosetragum	153062-94-3
Delmitidium	287096-87-1	Radafaxinum	192374-14-4
Deluceminum	186495-49-8	Radequinil	219846-31-8
Denufosolum	211448-85-0	Radotermium	575458-75-2
Depelestatum	506433-25-6	Rafabegronum	244081-42-3
Depreotidium	161982-62-3	Ragaglitazarum	222834-30-2
Dercocixum	169590-41-4	Ralfinamidum	133865-88-0
Dersalazium	188913-58-8	Ramelteonum	196597-26-9
Desloratadinum	100643-71-8	Ranibizumabum	347396-82-1
Desmotoplasum	145137-38-8	Ranirestatum	147254-64-6
Desvenlafaxinum	93413-62-8	Ranpimasum	196488-72-9
Detiviciodivrium	220984-26-9	Rasburicasum	134774-45-1
Deutolperisonum	474641-19-5	Ravunozolum	182760-06-1
Debudesonidum	51372-29-3	Raxibacumabum	565451-13-0
Dexiansoprazole	138530-94-6	Razaxabanum	218298-21-6
Dexmethylphenidatum	40431-64-9	Rebimastatum	259188-38-0
Dextioproninum	29335-92-0	Regadenosonum	313348-27-5
Dextofisoparnum	82059-50-5	Reglitazarum	170861-63-9
Dianicine	292634-27-6	Relcovaptanum	150375-75-0
Diboteriminum alfa	246539-15-1	Reparixinum	266359-83-5
Diflomotecanum	220997-97-7	Repiferminum	219527-63-6
Diqualosolum	59985-21-6	Repinotatum	144980-29-0
Diriotapidum	481658-94-0	Resequinilum	219846-31-8
Disermolidum	127943-53-7	Resiquimodum	144875-48-9
Disufentonium natricum	168021-79-2	Reslizumabum	241473-69-8
Dofequidarum	129716-58-1	Retapamulinum	224452-66-8
Donitriptanum	170912-52-4	Revaprazanum	199463-33-7
Doramapimodum	285983-48-4	Rilpivirinum	500287-72-9
Doranidazolum	149838-23-3	Rimacalib	215174-50-8
Doripenemum	148016-81-3	Rimeporidum	187870-78-6
Doxercalciferolum	54573-75-0	Rimonabantum	168273-06-1
Drotrecoginum alfa (activatum)	98530-76-8	Risarestatum	79714-31-1
Ecalcicidum	150337-94-3	Ritobegronum	255734-04-4
Ecallantide	460738-38-9	Rivanciline	15585-43-0
Ecopiparnum	112108-01-7	Rivaroxabanum	366789-02-8
Ecopladibum	381683-92-7	Rivenprost	256382-08-8
Ecraprostum	136892-64-3	Rivoglitazonum	185428-18-6
Ecromeximabum	292819-64-8	Robenacoxibum	220991-32-2
Ecilizumabum	219685-50-4	Rofecoxibum	162011-90-7
Edaglitazonum	213411-83-7	Rostafuroxinum	156722-18-8
Edifolgidum	328538-04-1	Rostaporphinum	284041-10-7
Edodekinum alfa	187348-17-0	Rosuvastatinum	287714-14-4
Edonentanum	210891-04-6	Rotigotinum	99755-59-6
Edotecarinum	174402-32-5	Rovelizumabum	197099-66-4
Edotreotidium	204318-14-9	Rubitecanum	91421-42-0
Edratidum	433922-67-9	Ruboxistaurinum	169939-94-0
Edronocainum	190258-12-9	Rupintrivrium	223537-30-2

Product	CAS No.	Product	CAS No.
Efalizumabum	214745-43-4	Ruplizumabum	220651-94-5
Efaproxiralum	131179-95-8	Sabarubicinum	211100-13-9
Elfipladibum	381683-94-9	Sabiporidum	324758-66-9
Elflucimibum	202340-45-2	Safinamidum	133865-89-1
Eganoprostum	63266-93-3	Sarakallinum	148430-28-8
Eglumetadum	176199-48-7	Sardomozidum	149400-88-4
Elarofibanum	198958-88-2	Sarizotanum	177975-08-5
Elomotecanum	220998-10-7	Satavaptan	185913-78-4
Elisilimomabum	468715-71-1	Satraplatinum	129580-63-8
Elvucitabinum	181785-84-2	Saxagliptinum	361442-04-8
Elzasonanum	361343-19-3	Segesteronum	7690-08-6
Embeconazolum	329744-44-7	Selamectinum	165108-07-6
Emfilierminum	159075-60-2	Seletracetam	357336-74-4
Emivirinum	149950-60-7	Selicicibum	186992-46-6
Emodepsidum	155030-63-0	Selodenosonum	110299-05-3
Emtricitabinum	143491-57-0	Semapimodum	352513-83-8
Enecadinum	259525-01-4	Semaxanibum	194413-58-6
Enfuvirtidum	159519-65-0	Semparadidum	154906-40-8
Eniporidum	176644-21-6	Senazodanum	98326-32-0
Enrasentanum	167256-08-8	Sibenadetum	154189-40-9
Entecavirum	142217-69-4	Sibrotuzumabum	216669-97-5
Enzastaurinum	170364-57-5	Silodosinum	160970-54-7
Epalpasum	208576-22-1	Siplizumabum	288392-69-8
Epitumomabum cituxetanum	263547-71-3	Sipoglitazar	342026-92-0
Epitumomabum	263547-71-3	Siramesinum	147817-50-3
Epilvanerinum	130579-75-8	Sitamaquinum	57695-04-2
Epoetinum zeta	604802-70-2	Sitaxentanum	184036-34-8
Epoetinum delta	261356-80-3	Soblidotinum	149606-27-9
Epratuzumabum	205923-57-5	Solabegronum	252920-94-8
Eptapironum	179756-85-5	Solifenacinum	242478-37-1
Eptaplatinum	146665-77-2	Solimastatum	(none)
Eptotermium alfa	129805-33-0	Soneclosanum	3380-30-1
Ertoranum	185955-34-4	Sonepirozolum	170858-33-0
Erlizumabum	211323-03-4	Sorafenibum	284461-73-0
Ertotilinum	183321-74-6	Soraprazanum	261944-46-1
Ertapenenum	153832-46-3	Squalaminum	148717-90-2
Ertiprotafibum	251303-04-5	Stannosporfinum	106344-20-1
Ertumaxomab	509077-99-0	Sufugolixum	308831-61-0
Escitalopramum	128196-01-0	Sugammadexum	343306-71-8
Esketaminum	33643-46-8	Sulamserodum	(none)
Eslicarbazepinum	104746-04-5	Sumanololum	179386-43-7
Esmirtazapine	61337-87-9	Sunitinib	557795-19-4
Esomeprazolum	119141-88-7	Surinabant	288104-79-0
Esonarimodum	101973-77-7	Tabimorelinum	193079-69-5
Esoxybutyninum	119618-22-3	Tacapenenum	193811-33-5
Esopiclonum	138729-47-2	Tacedinalinum	112522-64-2
Etalocibum	161172-51-6	Tadalafium	171596-29-5
Etanerceptum	185243-69-0	Tadekinigum alfa	220712-29-8
Etravirinum	269055-15-4	Tafenoquinum	106635-80-7
Etilevodopum	37178-37-3	Tafuposidum	179067-42-6
Etipredonil dicloacetat	199331-40-3	Tafuprostum	209860-87-7
Etoricoxibum	202409-33-4	Talabostatum	149682-77-9
Etrigicuatum	402595-29-3	Talactoferrinum alfa	308240-58-6
Eufauerasum	(none)	Talaglumetadum	441765-98-6
Evermicinum	109545-84-8	Talampanelum	161832-65-1
Everolimusum	159351-69-6	Talaporfinum	110230-98-3
Exenatidum	141758-74-9	Talibegronum	146376-58-1
Exatecanum alideximerum	(none)	Talizumabum	380610-22-0
Exatecanum	171335-80-1	Talnetantum	174636-32-9
Exbivirumabum	569658-80-6	Talibolium	228266-40-8
Exisulindum	59673-80-7	Tanaprogetum	304853-42-7
Ezetimibum	163222-33-1	Tandutinibum	387867-13-2

Product	CAS No.	Product	CAS No.
Ezopitantum	147116-64-1	Taneptacoginum alfa	465540-87-8
Fadomimidinum	189353-31-9	Tanogitrinum	637328-69-9
Falindamolium	196612-93-8	Tanomastatum	179545-77-8
Famproniolum	134183-95-2	Tapentadolum	175591-23-8
Fanapanelium	161605-73-8	Taplitumomabum paptoxum	235428-87-2
Fandosentanum	221241-63-0	Taprizosinum	210538-44-6
Farampatorum	211735-76-1	Tariquidarum	206873-63-4
Farglitazarum	196808-45-4	Tasidotin	192658-64-3
Febuxostatium	144060-53-7	Tasquinimod	254964-60-8
Feloprentanum	204267-33-4	Tebanidinum	198283-73-7
Fesoterodinium	286930-03-8	Tebipenemum pivoxilum	161715-24-8
Fidexabanum	183305-24-0	Tecadenosonum	204512-90-3
Fiduxosinum	208993-54-8	Tecalotum	148717-54-8
Fiopitantum	(none)	Tecastemizolum	75970-99-9
Finafloxacinum	209342-40-5	Technetium (99mTc) fanolesomabum	225239-31-6
Finoglimodum	162359-55-9	Technetium (99mTc) nitridocadum	131608-78-1
Finrozolum	160146-17-8	Teduglutidum	287714-30-1
Fipamezolum	150586-58-6	Tefibazumabum	521079-87-8
Firocoxibum	189954-96-9	Tegaserodum	145158-71-0
Fisipemiferum	341524-89-8	Teglicarum	250694-07-6
Flindokalnerum	187523-35-9	Telavancinum	372151-71-8
Fluoresceinum lisicolum	140616-46-2	Telbeminum	205887-54-3
Fondaparinuxum natrium	114870-03-0	Telbivudinum	3424-98-4
Fontolizumabum	326859-36-3	Telithromycinum	173838-31-8
Forodesinum	209799-67-7	Temserolimusum	162635-04-3
Fosamprenavirum	226700-79-4	Tenatoprazolum	113712-98-4
Fosfluconazolum	194798-83-9	Tenecteplasmum	191588-94-0
Fosfluridine tidoxil	174638-15-4	Teneliximabum	299423-37-3
Fosfructosum	488-69-7	Tenivastatinum	121009-77-6
Fosvesetum	193901-91-6	Tenofovirum	147127-20-6
Frakefamidum	188196-22-7	Teriflunomidum	108065-62-5
Freselestatum	208848-19-5	Terutroban	165538-40-9
Gadodoteratium	544697-52-1	Tesagitazarum	251565-85-2
Gadofosvesetum	193901-90-5	Tesetaxel	333754-36-2
Gadomellitolium	227622-74-4	Tesmilifenum	98774-23-3
Galarubicinum	140637-86-1	Tesofensinum	195875-84-4
Galiximabum	357613-77-5	Tetomilastum	145739-56-6
Galsulfasum	552858-79-4	Tetraxetanum	60239-18-1
Ganstigminum	(none)	Tezacitabinum	130306-02-4
Gantacurium chloridum	213998-46-0	Tezosentanum	180384-57-0
Gantofibanum	183547-57-1	Thrombomodulinum alfa	120313-91-9
Garenoxacinum	194804-75-6	Ticalopridum	202590-69-0
Garnocestium	246861-96-1	Tidembersatum	175013-73-7
Gavilimomabum	244096-20-6	Tifenazoxidum	279215-43-9
Gefitinibum	184475-35-2	Tifuvirtidum	251562-00-2
Gemcabenum	183293-82-5	Tigecyclinum	220620-09-7
Gemifloxacinum	204519-64-2	Tilmacoxibum	180200-68-4
Gempopabrilatum	160135-92-2	Timcodarum	179033-51-3
Gemtuzumabum	220578-59-6	Tipifamibum	192185-72-1
Gimatecanum	292618-32-7	Tiplimotidum	178823-49-9
Gimeracilum	103766-25-2	Tipranavirum	174484-41-4
Gincarpidasum	9074-87-7	Tisocalcitatum	156965-06-9
Golimomabum	476181-75-5	Tiviclovirum	103024-93-7
Hemoglobinum raffimerum	197462-97-8	Tocilizumabum	375823-41-9
Hemoglobinum glutamerum	(none)	Toclaresinum	41941-56-4
Hormonum parathyroidum	345663-45-8	Tofimilastum	185954-27-2
Ibctadekinum	479198-61-3	Tolvamerum	28210-41-5
Ibritumomabum tiuxetanum	206181-63-7	Tolvaptanum	150683-30-0
Ibrolipimum	133208-93-2	Tomeglovirum	233254-24-5
Icaridinum	119515-38-7	Tonabersatum	175013-84-0
Iclaprimum	192314-93-5	Topilutamidum	260980-89-0
Icofungipenum	198022-65-0	Topixantronum	156090-18-5

Product	CAS No.	Product	CAS No.
Icomucrelum	54845-95-3	Toralizumabum	252662-47-8
Icrocapitidum	169543-49-1	Torapselum	204658-47-9
Idraparinuxum	149920-56-9	Torcetrapibum	262352-17-0
Idremcinalum	110480-13-2	Torcetabinum	40093-94-5
Idronoxilum	81267-65-4	Tosagestinum	110072-15-6
Idursulfasum	50936-59-9	Tositumomabum	192391-48-3
Iferanserium	58754-46-4	Trabectedinum	114899-77-3
Iguritimodum	123663-49-0	Travoprostum	157283-68-6
Ilaprazolum	172152-36-2	Traxoprodium	134234-12-1
Ilodecakinum	149824-15-7	Trecetilidum	180918-68-7
Imatinibum	152459-95-5	Treprostinilum	81846-19-7
Imidafenacinum	170105-16-5	Tretazicar	21919-05-1
Imiglitzarum	250601-04-8	Tridolgosium	72741-87-8
Implitapidum	177469-96-4	Triplatinum tetranitras	172903-00-3
Indacaterolum	312753-06-3	Trodusqueminum	186139-09-3
Indibulium	204205-90-3	Troxacitabinum	145918-75-8
Indiplonum	325715-02-4	Tulathromycinum A	217500-96-4
Indisulamum	165668-41-7	Tulathromycinum B	280755-12-6
Inecalcitolum	163217-09-2	Udenafil	268203-93-6
Ingliforibum	186392-65-4	Ulifloxacinum	112984-60-8
Inotuzumabum ozogamicinum	635715-01-4	Uliprisinilum	150811-51-5
Insulinum glulisinum	207748-29-6	Upidosinum	152735-23-4
Insulinum detemirum	169148-63-4	Urtoxazumabum	502496-16-4
Iosimenolum	181872-90-2	Valategrast	220847-66-9
Ipravacainum	166181-63-1	Valdecocibum	181695-72-7
Irappanelum	206260-33-5	Valomaclovinum	195157-34-7
Irofulvenum	158440-71-2	Valopicitabine	640281-90-9
Iroxanadinum	276690-58-5	Valrocoemidum	92262-58-3
Isalmadolum	269079-62-1	Valrubicinum	56124-62-0
Isatoribinum	122970-40-5	Valtorcitabinum	380886-95-3
Iseganarum	257277-05-7	Vandetanibum	443913-73-3
Ismomultinum alfa	457913-93-8	Vangatalcitum	12539-23-0
Ispinesibum	336113-53-2	Vapaliximabum	336801-86-6
Ispironidine	252870-53-4	Vardenafilum	224785-90-4
Istaroxime	203737-93-3	Vareniclinum	249296-44-4
Istradefyllinum	155270-99-8	Varespladibum	172732-68-2
Itrigulidum	201605-51-8	Vatalanibum	212141-54-3
Itreluximum	112568-12-4	Vepalimomabum	195158-85-1
Ixabepilium	219989-84-1	Vestipitantum	334476-46-9
Izonsteridum	176975-26-1	Vilazodonum	163521-12-8
Labetuzumabum	219649-07-7	Vildagliptinum	274901-16-5
Labradimilum	159768-75-9	Visilizumabum	219716-33-3
Lacosamidum	175481-36-4	Vofopitantum	168266-90-8
Ladribicinum	171047-47-5	Volociximab	558480-40-3
Ladostigilum	209394-27-4	Volpristinum	21102-49-8
Laniceminum	153322-05-5	Xidecaflurum	207916-33-4
Lanimoistinum	117276-75-2	Ximelagatranum	192939-46-1
Laniquidarum	197509-46-9	Yttrium (90Y) tacatuzumabum	476413-07-7
Lapatinibum	231277-92-2	Yttrium (90Y) tacatuzumab tetraxetan	476413-07-7
Lapisteridum	142139-60-4	Zabofloxacin	219680-11-2
Laquinimodum	248281-84-7	Zalutumumab	667901-13-5
Laronidasum	210589-09-6	Zanapezilum	142852-50-4
Lasofoxifenum	180916-16-9	Zanolimumabum	652153-01-0
Latidectinum (component A3)	371918-51-3	Zelandopamum	139233-53-7
Latidectinum (component A4)	371918-44-4	Ziralimumabum	(none)
Leconotidum	247207-64-3	Zonampanelum	210245-80-0
Lecozotan	434283-16-6	Zoniporidum	241800-98-6
Lemalesomabum	250242-54-7	Zosuquidarum	167354-41-8
Lemuteporinum	215808-49-4	Zoticasonum	(none)
Lenalidomidum	191732-72-6		

2. Table 2 of the Appendix is modified by adding the following chemical or INN derivative names in alphabetical order:

acefurate	dicyclohexylamine	medoxomil
aceglumate	diflutox	merpentan
aceponate	disoproxil	mertansine
acetofenide	N,N-dimethyl- β -alanine	methonitrate
acibutate	ecamate	metiodide
alfoscerate	enbutate	mucate
alideximer	ethylbromide	pegol
4-aminosalicylate	etilsulfate	pentexil
anisatil	ferrous	poliglumex
arbamel	furetonide	raffimer
argine	gadolinium	septahydrate
aritox	gamolenate	sesquihydrate
aspart	glargine	sesquioleate
aspartate	glusine	soproxil
benetonide	glutamer	stinoprate
R-camphorsulfonate	guacil	succinil
R-camphorsulfonate	guanidine	sudotox
S-camphorsulfonate	hemisuccinate	suleptanate
S-camphorsulfonate	heptahydrate	sulfoxylate
cilexetil	hexacetanide	tafenatox
cituxetan	hydrogen	d-tartaric Acid
clofibrol	2-(4-hydroxybenzoyl)benzoate	d-tartrate
crosumaril	hydroxynaphthoate	l-tartrate
cyclamate	iodine-131	tetraxetan
cyclohexylamine	lisetil	tidoxil
daloxate	lisicol	tiuxetan
daropate	lispro	tocoferil
defalan	lutetium	trioleate
detemir	lysine	tristearate
dicibate	mafenatox	undecylate

3. Table 3 of the Appendix is modified by adding the following product names, in alphabetical order, in the “Product” column and their CAS numbers in the “CAS Number” column:

Product name	CAS Number
1,2-Bis[2-[2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]-4,5-dinitrobenzene	165254-21-7
2,2'-[(3,4-diethyl-1H-pyrrole-2,5-diyl)bis(methylene)] bis[4-methyl-5-[(phenylmethoxycarbonyl)-1H-pyrrole-3-propanoic acid], dimethyl ester	149365-59-3
5,5'-[(3,4-diethyl-1H-pyrrole-2,5-diyl)bis(methylene)]bis[4-(3-hydroxypropyl)-3-methyl-1H-pyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde]	149365-62-8
6-[(E)-2-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-2,6-diisopropyl-5-(methoxymethyl)-3-pyridinyl]ethenyl]-4-hydroxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-one	158878-46-7
(2E)-3-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-2,6-diisopropyl-5-(methoxymethyl)-3-pyridinyl]-2-propenal	177964-68-0
N-formylhexopyranosylamine	65293-32-5
1-deoxy-1-(formylamino)hexitol	89182-60-5
N-(3-acetyl-4-(2-oxiran-1-ylmethoxy)phenyl)butanamide	28197-66-2
rel-(3R,5S,6E)-7-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-2,6-diisopropyl-5-(methoxymethyl)pyridin-3-yl]-3,5-dihydroxyhept-6-enoic acid	159813-78-2

Product name	CAS Number
(2R,3R,4R,5S)-2-(hydroxymethyl)-3,4,5-piperidonetriol	19130-96-2
rel-(3R,5R)-3-((E)-2-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-2,6-diisopropyl-5-(methoxymethyl)pyridin-3-yl]vinyl)-5-hydroxycyclohexanone	158878-47-8
1-[4-(benzyloxy)phenyl]-1-propanone	4495-66-3
1-[4-(Benzyloxy)phenyl]-2-[(1-methyl-3-phenylpropyl)amino]-1-propanone	96072-82-1
(tert-Butoxycarbonyl)methyl 2-[1-[(4-chlorophenyl)carbonyl]-5-methoxy-2-methylindol-3-yl]acetate	75302-98-6
2-methoxyethyl(2E)-2-acetyl-3-(3-nitrophenyl)-2-propenoate	39562-22-6
ethyl(2E)-2-acetyl-3-(3-nitrophenyl)-2-propenoate	39562-16-8
Methyl (2E)-2-acetyl-3-(2-nitrophenyl)-2-propenoate	39562-27-1
4-Chlorophenyl 4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl ether	225652-11-9
(R)-3H-Pyrazolo[4,3-c]pyridin-3-one, 2,3a,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2-methyl-3a-(phenylmethyl)-, L-tartaric acid salt	193274-37-2
7-Methoxy-6-(3-morpholinopropoxy)-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-4-one	199327-61-2
(2S)-1-[(2S)-2-[(methoxycarbonyl)amino]-3-methylbutanoyl]tetrahydro-1H-pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid	181827-47-4
N-(tert-Butyl)-hydroxylamine acetate	253605-31-1
(S)-1-[(S)-2-(4-methoxybenzamido)-3-methylbutyl]-N-[(S)-2-methyl-1-(trifluoroacetyl)propyl]pyrrolidine-2-carboxamide	171964-73-1
3-[(4S)-5-oxo-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1,4,5,6,7,8-hexahydro-4-quinolinyl]benzonitrile	172649-40-0
tert-Butyl 2-[(4R,6S)-6-(hydroxymethyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-4-yl] acetate	124655-09-0
Methyl 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-isopropyl-2-[methyl(methylsulfonyl)amino]pyrimidine-5-carboxylate	160009-37-0
4-[[3-[(2,2-dimethylpropanoyl)oxy]methyl]-2,7-dimethyl-4-oxo-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-6-yl)methyl](prop-2-ynyl)amino)-2-fluorobenzoic acid	140373-09-7
{1S-Benzyl-2R-hydroxy-3-[isobutyl-(4-nitrobenzenesulfonyl)amino]propyl}-carbamic acid tetrahydro-furan-3S-yl ester	160231-69-6
N-[(2R,3S)-3-amino-2-hydroxy-4-phenylbutyl]-N-isobutyl-4-nitrobenzenesulfonamide hydrochloride	244634-31-9
(2R)-2-aminopropan-1-ol	35320-23-1
1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)propan-1-one	135306-45-5
Diethylphosphoryl-(Z)-2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2-(tert-butoxycarbonyl-isopropoxy)iminoacetate	179258-52-7
N-(2-Benzoyl-phenyl)-L-tyrosine methyl ester	196810-09-0
Bis(N-methyl-N-phenylhydrazine) sulfate	618-26-8
4-Hydroxy-2-oxo-1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyridine-3-carboxylic acid methyl ester sodium salt	198213-15-9
1-[[[(6R,7R)-7-amino-2-carboxy-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-en-3-yl)methyl]pyridinium iodide	100988-63-4
(4S,5R,6R)-5-Acetyl-amino-4-azido-6-(1S,2R,3-triacetoxypentyl)-5,6-dihydro-4H-pyran-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester hydrate	130525-58-5
2-(5-Methyl-2-phenyl-oxazol-4-yl)ethanol	103788-65-4
[4-(methylthio)phenyl]acetic acid	16188-55-9
tert-Butyl (diethoxyphosphoryl)acetate	27784-76-5
4,6-Difluorindan-1-one	162548-73-4
(2-oxo-1-phenylpyrrolidin-3-yl)(triphenyl)phosphonium bromide	148776-18-5
2-acetamido-2-deoxy-, beta-D-Mannopyranose	7772-94-3
2-Bromo-4'-hydroxy-3'-(hydroxymethyl)acetophenone	62932-94-9
[4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]acetic acid	90536-66-6
Dihydroxyacetic acid, 2S-isopropyl-5R-methyl-1R-cyclohexyl ester	111969-64-3
(4-Hydrazinophenyl)-N-methylmethanesulfonamide hydrochloride	88933-16-8
1-(2,4-Difluorophenyl)-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-1-ethanone	86404-63-9
(2RS,3SR)-3-(6-chloro-5-fluoro-4-pyrimidinyl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2-butanol hydrochloride	188416-20-8
2-Ethoxy-5-(4-ethyl-1-piperazinylsulfonyl)nicotinic acid	247582-73-6
(2S)-25-cyclohexyl-5-O-demethyl-25-de(1-methylpropyl)-22,23-dihydroavermectin A _{1a}	142680-85-1
(2S)-25-cyclohexyl-5-demethoxy-25-de(1-methylpropyl)-22,23-dihydro-5-oxoavermectin A _{1a}	220119-16-4
4-Chloro-6-ethyl-5-fluoropyrimidine	137234-74-3
4-(1-Bromoethyl)-6-chloro-5-fluoropyrimidine	188416-28-6
(S)-2-[1-[2,3-Dihydrobenzofuran-5-yl]ethyl]-3-pyrrolidinyl)-2,2-diphenylacetoneitrile	252317-48-9
N-methyl-4-nitro-N-[2-(4-nitrophenoxy)ethyl]phenethylamine	115287-37-1

Product name	CAS Number
4-Amino-N-[2-(4-aminophenoxy)ethyl]-N-methylphenylethylamine	115256-13-8
(R)-1-Acetyl-3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-[(E)-2-(phenylsulfonyl)vinyl]-1H-indole	188113-71-5
(R)-3-(1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-[(E)-2-(phenylsulfonyl)vinyl]-1-indole	180637-89-2
4-[2-Ethoxy-5-(4-methyl-1-piperazinylsulfonyl)benzamido]-1-3-propyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide	200575-15-1
[2R-(2R*,3S*,4R*,5R*,6R*,10R*,11R*,12S*,13S*,14R*)]-, 13-[(2,6-dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl-alpha-L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-2-ethyl-3,4,10-trihydroxy-3,5,8,10,12,14-hexamethyl-11-[[3,4,6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)-beta-D-xyllo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-1-Oxa-6-azacyclopentadecan-15-one	76801-85-9
2-Quinoxalinecarboxaldehyde 1,4-dioxide dimethyl acetal	32065-66-0
6,6-Dibromopenicillanic acid, 1,1-dioxide	76646-91-8
Carbamic acid 2-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl ester	194085-75-1
7-[2-(2-Amino-5-chloro-thiazol-4-yl)-2-hydroxyiminoacetylamino]-3-[3-(2-amino-ethylsulfonylmethyl)pyridin-4-ylsulfonyl]-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid	189448-35-9
(2,6-Dimethylphenoxy)acetic acid	13335-71-2
N'-[(1S)-1-[(2,5-Dioxypyrrolidin-1-yl)oxy]carbonyl]-2-methylpropyl)-N-methyl-N-[(2-isopropyl-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)methyl]urea	224631-15-6
(2S)-3-Methyl-2-(2-oxotetrahydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)butanoic acid	192725-50-1
5-Methoxy-2H-chromen-2-one	51559-36-5
3,4-di(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrrole-2,5-dione	113963-68-1
(2R)-1-[4-[[1aR,10bS)-1,1-difluoro-1,1a,6,10b-tetrahydrodibenzo[a,e]cyclopropa[c]cyclohepten-6-yl]-1-piperazinyl]-3-(5-quinolinyl)-2-propanol trihydrochloride	167465-36-3
(3S)-3-[2-[(Methylsulfonyl)oxy]ethoxy]-4-(trityloxy)butyl methanesulfonate	170277-77-7
6-(Benzyloxy)-3-bromo-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-benzothiophene, 1-oxide	182133-09-1
(7S)-7-Methyl-5-(4-nitrophenyl)-7,8-dihydro-5H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]isochromene	196303-01-2
Blood-coagulation factor XIa	42617-41-4
4-[2-(1-piperidinyl)ethoxy]benzoyl chloride hydrochloride in the form of a solution in 1,2-dichloroethane	84449-81-0
N-(4-Amino-1-benzyl-3-hydroxy-5-phenyl-pentyl)-3-methyl-2-(2-oxo-tetrahydro-pyrimidin-1-yl)-butyramide; compound with 5-oxo-pyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid	192726-06-0
(3Z)-4-(Aminomethyl)-3-pyrrolidinone O-methylxime dihydrochloride	197143-35-4
[(2S)-7-iodo-4-methyl-3-oxo-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-yl]acetic acid	210288-67-8
[(2S)-4-methyl-7-[2-(methyloxy)-2-oxoethyl]-3-oxo-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-yl]acetic acid	193077-87-1
1-[3-(cyclopentyl)oxy]-4-(methyloxy)phenyl]-4-oxocyclohexanecarbonitrile	152630-47-2
Dimethyl 4-cyano-4-[3-(cyclopentyl)oxy]-4-(methyloxy)phenyl]heptanedioate	152630-48-3
2-[(Carboxyacetyl)amino]benzoic acid	53947-84-5
2-(4-Oxopentyl)-1H-isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione	3197-25-9
4-Methyl-2,6-bis(methyloxy)-5-[[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]oxy]-8-quinolinamine	106635-86-3
4-Methyl-2,6-bis(methyloxy)-8-nitro-5-[[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]oxy]quinoline	189746-15-4
5-Chloro-4-methyl-2,6-bis(methyloxy)-8-nitroquinoline	189746-21-2
5-Chloro-4-methyl-2,6-bis(methyloxy)quinoline	189746-19-8
4-Methyl-2,6-bis(methyloxy)quinoline	6340-55-2
4-Methyl-6-(methyloxy)-2(1H)-quinolinone	5342-23-4
Methyl (1S,2S)-1-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-3-[2-hydroxy-4-(methyloxy)phenyl]-5-(propyloxy)-2,3-dihydro-1H-indene-2-carboxylate	167256-05-5
Methyl (1S,2S)-1-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-3-[4-(methyloxy)-2-[(phenylmethyl)oxy]phenyl]-5-(propyloxy)-2,3-dihydro-1H-indene-2-carboxylate	191106-49-7
[2-Bromo-5-(propyloxy)phenyl][2-hydroxy-4-(methyloxy)phenyl]methanone	190965-45-8
(R)-(-)-alpha-(p-Chlorophenyl)-4-(p-fluorobenzyl)-1-piperidineethanol	127293-57-6
(R)-(-)-alpha-(p-Chlorophenyl)-4-(p-fluorobenzyl)-1-piperidineethanol HCl salt	178460-82-7
1-[2-(4-phenylphenyl)ethyl]-4-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyridine, hydrochloride	188396-54-5
N-(1-[2-(2,3,4-difluorophenyl)-4-(phenylcarbonyl)morpholin-2-yl]ethyl)-4-phenyl(4-piperidyl)[dimethylamino]carboxamide, hydrochloride	181640-09-5
1-ethyl-9-methoxy-2,3,5,6,7-pentahydroxyindino[2,1-a]beta-carbolin-4-one	244080-24-8

Product name	CAS Number
N-[(1-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]amino)-8-methoxy-10-oxobenzo[e]benzo[2,3-beta]thiin-4-yl)methyl]carboxamide	155990-20-8
2-(2-[N-{4-(4-chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-5-(2-cyclohexylethyl)(1,3-thiazol-2-yl)]carbamoyl}-5,7-dimethylindolyl)acetic acid, potassium salt	221671-63-2
[3-(2-amino-1-hydroxyethyl)-4-fluorophenyl](methylsulfonyl)amine	137431-02-8
3-(2-amino-1-hydroxyethyl)-4-methoxybenzenesulfonamide	189814-01-5
3-(Methoxymethyl)-7-(4,4,4-trifluorobutoxy)-4,5,10,3a-tetrahydro-3H,3aH,1,3-oxazolidino[3,4-a]quinolin-1-one	176773-87-8
(5S)-5-(Methoxymethyl)-3-[6-(4,4,4-trifluorobutoxy)benzo[d]isoxazol-3-yl]-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one	185835-97-6
N-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-N-[3-(indan-2-ylmethylamino)propyl]-2-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthylcarboxamide	170361-49-6
7,8-Dihydro-6-oxa-1,8a-diazacenaphthylene-2-carboxylic acid 8-methyl-8-aza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl ester	223570-85-2
N-[(2R)-1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]oct-2-yl)methyl](8-amino-7-chloro(2H,3H-benzo[e]1,4-dioxan-5-yl))carboxamide	186348-69-6
5-(8-amino-7-chloro(2H,3H-benzo[e]1,4-dioxan-5-yl))-3-[1-(2-phenylethyl)(4-piperidyl)]-1,3,4-oxadiazolin-2-one	191023-43-5
2-(7-fluoro-2-oxo-4-[2-(4-thiopheno[3,2-c]pyridin-4-yl)piperazinyl]ethyl]hydroquinolyl]acetamide	189003-92-7
6-Fluoro-9-methyl-2-phenyl-4-(pyrrolidinylcarbonyl)-2-hydro-beta-carbolin-1-one	205881-86-3
2-[(3-[5-(6-methoxynaphthyl)(1,3-dioxan-2-yl)]propyl)methylamino]-N-methylacetamide	192201-93-7
N-1-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-2-[4-(pyridin-2-yl)benzyl]hydrazine	198904-85-7
N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-2(S)-amino-1-phenyl-2(R)-3,4-epoxybutane	98760-08-8
N-methoxycarbonyl-L-tert-leucine	162537-11-3
N-1-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-2-[2(S)-hydroxy-3(S)-[tert-butoxycarbonyl]-4-phenylbutyl]-N-2-[4-(pyridin-2-yl)benzyl]hydrazine	198904-86-8
Cephalosporin D dicyclohexylamine salt	54122-50-8
(R*,S*)-(+/-)-[(4-phenylbutyl)[1-(propionyloxy)isobutoxy]phosphinyl]acetic acid	123599-82-6
1,4-Dithia-7-azaspiro[4.4]nonane-8-carboxylic acid, hydrobromide	75776-79-3
3-Methylpyridine-2-carboxylic acid	4021-07-2
5-(4-fluorophenyl)-5-oxopentanoic acid	149437-76-3
4-[(4-fluorophenyl)imino]methyl]phenol	3382-63-6
(4S)-3-[(5R)-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-5-hydroxypentanoyl]-4-phenyl-1,3-oxazolidin-2-one	189028-95-3
5-Bromotryptophan	6548-09-0
Tert-Butyl(6-(2-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-isopropyl-2-[methyl(methanesulfonyl)amino]pyrimidin-5-yl]vinyl)(4R,6S)-2,2-dimethyl[1,3]dioxan-4-yl) acetate	289042-12-2
(3R)-N-methyl-3-phenyl-3-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-1-propanamine hydrochloride	114247-09-5
methyl (2R)-2-amino-3-(1H-indol-3-yl)propanoate hydrochloride	14907-27-8
Sodium ((3-amino(oxo)acetyl)-1-benzyl-2-ethyl-1H-indol-4-yl)oxy]acetate	172733-42-5
2-Amino-bicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,6-dicarboxylic acid; hydrate	209216-09-1
tert-Butyl (4S)-4-ethyl-4,6-dihydroxy-3,10-dioxo-3,4,8,10-tetrahydro-1H-pyranol[3,4-f]indolizine-7-carboxylate	183434-04-0
(4S)-4,11-diethyl-4,9-dihydroxy-1H-pyranol[3',4':6,7]indolizino[1,2-b]quinoline-3,14(4H,12H)-dione	86639-52-3
(3alphaR, 4R, 5R, 6alphaS)-5-Hydroxy-4-[(3R)-3-hydroxy-5-phenylpentyl]hexahydro-2H-cyclopenta[b]furan-2-one	145667-75-0
1-Benzyl-4H-imidazo[4,5,1-ij]quinolin-2(1H)-one	227025-33-4
(5R,6R)-1-benzyl-5-hydroxy-6-(methylamino)-5,6-dihydro-4H-imidazo[4,5,1-ij]quinolin-2(1H)-one	269731-84-2
3-[(2S,3S)-2-hydroxy-3-[(3-hydroxy-2-methylbenzoyl)amino]-4-phenylbutanoyl]-5,5-dimethyl-N-(2-methylbenzyl)-1,3-thiazolidine-4-carboxamide	186538-00-1
(2S)-3-chloropropane-1,2-diol	60827-45-4
Methyl (2R)-3-(2-[(5R)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)[4,5-dihydroisoxazol-5-yl]]acetylamino)-2-(butoxycarbonylamino)propanoate	188016-51-5
3-[(1R)-1-phenylethyl](4S)-6-chloro-4-(2-cyclopropylethynyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-trihydroquinazolin-2-one	247565-04-4
4-[(1E)-2-cyclopropylvinyl](4S)-6-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-trihydroquinazolin-2-one	214287-99-7

Product name	CAS Number
4-amino-1-[(2R,5S)-2,5-dihydro-5-(hydroxymethyl)-2-furanyl]-5-fluoro-2-(1H)-pyrimidone	134379-77-4
(4S)-6-chloro-4-(2-cyclopropylethynyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-trihydroquinazolin-2-one	214287-88-4
2-(Benzyloxymethyl)-4-isopropyl-1H-imidazole	178982-67-7
5-[3,5-dichlorophenyl]thio]-4-(1-methylethyl)-1-(4-pyridinylmethyl)-1H-imidazole-2-methanol	178981-89-0
2-(2-chloro-4-iodophenylamino)-N-(cyclopropylmethoxy)-3,4-difluorobenzamide	212631-79-3
6-(2-(4-(4-fluorobenzyl)piperidin-1-yl)ethylsulfonyl)benzo[d]oxazol-2(3H)-one	253450-09-8
tert-butyl (2-((4,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)methyl)cyclohexyl)methylcarbamate	227626-65-5
3-((2-(aminomethyl)cyclohexyl)methyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5(4H)-one	227625-35-6
3,4'-Dichloro-2'-[(5-chloro-2-pyridyl)carbamoyl]-6'-methoxy-4-[(2-methylamino-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl]thiophene-2-carboxanilide	229336-92-9
(1aR,10bS)-1,1-difluoro-1,1,1a,6,10b-tetrahydrolbenzo[a,e]cyclopropa[c]cyclohepten-6-ol	167155-76-2
(2S)-2-((3((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-2,2-dimethylpropanoyloxy)-4-methylpentanoic acid	186193-10-2
(3S,10R,16S)-10-(3-Chloro-4-methoxybenzyl)-3-isobutyl-6,6-dimethyl-16-((1S)-1-((2R,3R)-3-phenyloxiranylmethyl)-1,4-dioxo-8,11-diazacyclohexadec-13-ene-2,5,9,12-tetrone	204990-60-3
3-Amino-2-pyrazinecarboxylic acid	5424-01-1
Methyl 3-amino-2-pyrazinecarboxylate	16298-03-6
2,4-(3H,8H)-Pteridinedione	487-21-8
1-(2,3-Dichloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-butanone	2350-46-1
[(4-Butanoyl-2,3-dichlorophenyl)oxy]acetic acid	1217-67-0
(1R)-1-Hydroxy-1-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-2-propanone	82499-20-5
N-[2-Chloro-3-(dimethylamino)-2-propenylidene]-N-methylmethanaminium hexafluorophosphate	249561-98-6
1-(6-Methyl-3-pyridinyl)-2-[4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]ethanone	221615-75-4
3-[[[4S)-4-Sulfanyl-L-prolyl]amino]benzoic acid monohydrochloride	219909-83-8
(1R)-1-[3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethanol	127852-28-2
(1R)-1-[3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethanol as a solution in acetonitrile	127852-28-2
4-(1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-ylmethyl)phenylamine	119192-10-8
2-[5-(1H-1,2,4-Triazol-1-ylmethyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]ethanol	160194-39-8
2-Bromo-1-[4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]ethanone	50413-24-6
4-(4-Chloro-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)morpholine	30165-96-9
4-(4-Chloro-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)morpholine as a solution in toluene	30165-96-9
[(5S)-3-(1,1-Dimethylethyl)-2-phenyl-1,3-oxazolidin-5-yl]methanol	194861-99-9
N-(Butylsulfonyl)-O-[4-(4-pyridinyl)butyl]-L-tyrosine	149490-61-9
N-(Butylsulfonyl)-L-tyrosine	149490-60-8
Mixture of sennoside A and B	517-43-1
Mixture of sennoside A and B calcium salts	52730-36-6
Mixture of sennoside A and B calcium salts	52730-37-7
(2-Mercapto-4-methyl-thiazol-5-yl)acetic acid	34272-64-5
2,4-Dichloro-5-methanesulfonylbenzoic acid	2736-23-4
1-[[[(6R,7R)-7-[(Z)-2-(5-Amino-1,2,4-thiadiazol-3-yl)-2-(methoxymino)acetyl]amino]-2-carboxylat-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-en-3-yl)methyl]imidazo[1,2-b]pyridazin-4-ium monohydrochloride	197897-11-3
Diphenylmethyl (6R,7R)-3-methylsulfonyloxy-8-oxo-7-phenylacetyl-amino-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-ene-2-carboxylate	92096-37-2
Diphenylmethyl (6R,7R)-7-amino-3-methanesulfonyloxy-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-ene-2-carboxylate monohydrochloride	127111-98-2
Diphenylmethyl (6R,7R)-7-[(Z)-2-(2-tert-butoxycarbonylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-(triphenylmethoxyimino)acetamido]-8-oxo-3-(1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)thiomethylthio-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-ene-2-carboxylate	140128-37-6
N-alpha-9-Fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl-L-alanine	35661-39-3
N-alpha-Fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl-N-beta-trityl-L-asparagine	132388-59-1
N-alpha-Fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl-L-leucine	35661-60-0
N-alpha-9-Fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl-L-aspartic acid beta-t-butyl ester	71989-14-5
N-alpha-9-Fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl-L-glutamic acid gamma-t-butyl ester	71989-18-9

Product name	CAS Number
N-alpha-9-Fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl-N-gamma-trityl-L-glutamine	132327-80-1
N-alpha-9-Fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl-L-glutamine	71989-20-3
N-alpha-9-Fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl-N-im-trityl-L-histidine	109425-51-6
N-alpha-9-Fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl-L-isoleucine	71989-23-6
N-alpha-9-Fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl-N-alpha-t-butyloxycarbonyl-L-lysine	71989-26-9
Dithiothreitol	3483-12-3
L-Glutamine, N-acetyl-O-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-tyrosyl-O-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-threonyl-O-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-seryl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-1-(triphenylmethyl)-L-histidyl-O-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-seryl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-O-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-seryl-N-trityl-L-glutamyl-N-trityl-L-asparaginy-N-trityl-L-glutamyl-, 10,11-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester	244191-88-6
L-Leucine, N-[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-N6-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-lysyl-N-trityl-L-asparaginy-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-N-trityl-L-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-, 1,4,6,9-tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester	244191-94-4
L-Tryptophan, N-[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-lysyl-1-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-O-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-seryl-L-leucyl-1-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-tryptophyl-N-trityl-L-asparaginy-1-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-, 1-(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester	244191-96-6
L-Phenylalaninamide, L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-lysyl-1-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-O-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-seryl-L-leucyl-1-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-tryptophyl-N-trityl-L-asparaginy-1-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-tryptophyl-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester	244191-95-5
L-Phenylalaninamide, N-[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-N6-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-lysyl-N-trityl-L-asparaginy-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-N-trityl-L-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-lysyl-1-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-O-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-seryl-L-leucyl-1-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-tryptophyl-N-trityl-L-asparaginy-1-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-tryptophyl-, pentakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester	244244-29-9
L-Phenylalaninamide, L-.alpha.-glutamyl-N6-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-lysyl-N-trityl-L-asparaginy-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-lysyl-1-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-O-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-seryl-L-leucyl-1-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-tryptophyl-N-trityl-L-asparaginy-1-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-tryptophyl-, pentakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester, monohydrochloride	244244-31-3
L-Phenylalaninamide, N-acetyl-O-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-tyrosyl-O-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-threonyl-O-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-seryl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-1-trityl-L-histidyl-O-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-seryl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-O-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-seryl-N-trityl-L-glutamyl-N-trityl-L-asparaginy-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-N6-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-lysyl-N-trityl-L-asparaginy-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-N-trityl-L-glutamyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-leucyl-L-.alpha.-aspartyl-N6-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-lysyl-1-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-O-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-seryl-L-leucyl-1-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-tryptophyl-N-trityl-L-asparaginy-1-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-tryptophyl-, heptakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester	244244-26-6
N-alpha-Fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl-O-t-butyl-L-serine	71989-33-8
N-alpha-Fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl-O-t-butyl-L-threonine	71989-35-0
N-alpha-Fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl-N-in-t-butyloxycarbonyl-L-tryptophan	143824-78-6
N-alpha-Fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl-O-t-butyl-L-tyrosine	71989-38-3
L-Phenylalanine amide	65864-22-4
N-Hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole	39968-33-7
3,5,9-trioxa-4-phosphaheptacosan-1-aminium, 4-hydroxy-7-methoxy-N,N,N-trimethyl-, inner salt, 4-oxide, (R)-	77286-66-9
9, 11, 15-trioxa-6-aza-10-phosphatritriacont-24-enoic acid, 10-hydroxy-5, 16-dioxo-13-[(9Z)-1-oxo-9-octadecenyloxy]-, 10-oxide, (13R,24Z)-	228706-30-7
3,5,9-Trioxa-4-phosphaheptacos-18-en-1-aminium, 4-hydroxy-N,N,N-trimethyl-10-oxo-7-[(9Z)-1-oxo-9-octadecenyloxy]-, inner salt, 4-oxide, (7R,18Z)-	4235-95-4

Product name	CAS Number
(2R,3S)-2-[(1R)-1-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethoxy]-3-(4-fluorophenyl)morpholine hydrochloride	171482-05-6
2-Hydroxy-4-(phenylmethyl)-3-morpholinone	287930-73-8
(2R)-2-[(1R)-1-[3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethoxy]-4-(phenylmethyl)-3-morpholinone	287930-75-0
(1S)-1-[3-[(E)-2-(7-Chloro-2-quinolinyl)ethenyl]phenyl]-3-[2-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)phenyl]-1-propanol	287930-77-2
Methyl 2-[(3S)-3-[3-[(E)-2-(7-chloro-2-quinolinyl)ethenyl]phenyl]-3-hydroxypropyl]benzoate monohydrate	287930-78-3
5-[(2,4-Dioxo-1,3-thiazolidin-5-yl)methyl]-2-(methoxy)-N-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methylbenzamide	213252-19-8
[(1S,4R)-4-Aminocyclopent-2-en-1-yl]methanol hydrochloride	168960-19-8
(4-Phenylbutyl)-phosphinic acid	86552-32-1
4-Cyclohexyl-pyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid	103201-78-1
2-Methyl-2-phenyl-propionic acid ethyl ester	2901-13-5
1H-Pyrrolizine-1,7-dicarboxylic acid, 2,3-dihydro-, 1-methyl ester	92992-17-1
6,6-Dimethyl-2(E)-Hepten-4-yn-1-ol	173200-56-1
5-amino-2,4,6-triiodo-3-(N-2-hydroxyethyl) carbamoyl benzoic acid	22871-58-5
(R)-2-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-3-phenylsulfanylpropionic acid methyl ester	153277-33-9
(1S,5R,6S)-5-(1-Ethylpropoxy)-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-ene-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester	204254-96-6
(3R,4S,5R)-5-Azido-3-(1-ethylpropoxy)-4-hydroxy-cyclohex-1-enecarboxylic acid ethyl ester	204254-98-8
(1R,5R,6R)-5-(1-Ethylpropoxy)-7-aza-bicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-ene-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester	204255-02-7
(3R,4R,5S)-4-Acetylamino-5-azido-3-(1-ethylpropoxy)cyclohex-1-enecarboxylic acid ethyl ester	204255-06-1
(2S)-hydroxy(phenyl)ethanoic acid compound with (1S)-3-(dimethylamino)-1-(2-thienyl)-1-propanol (1:1)	287737-72-8
(2S-3R)-4-Dimethylamino-3-methyl-1,2-diphenylbutan-2-ol in the form of a solution in toluene	38345-66-3
Benzyl (1S,2R)-1-carbamoyl-2-hydroxypropylcarbamate	49705-98-8
Methanesulfonic acid 2-benzoyloxycarbonylamino-2-carbamoyl-1-methyl-ethyl ester	80082-51-5
1-Butanaminium, N,N,N-tributyl-, salt with (2S-trans)-2-methyl-4-oxo-3-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]-1-azetidinesulfonic acid (1:1)	80082-62-8
(2S,3S)-3-amino-2-methyl-4-oxoazetidine-1-sulfonic acid	80082-65-1
Potassium 3-[2-(2-formylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2-oxoacetylamino]-2-methyl-4-oxoazetidine-1-sulfonate	88023-65-8
(2S,4S)-4-phenylpyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid	96314-26-0
1-Bromo-2-methyl propyl propionate	158894-67-8
1-Benzoyl-4-hydroxy-pyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid	31560-19-7
1-Benzoyl-4-hydroxy-pyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester	31560-20-0
(Cis)-1-Benzoyl-4-[(4-methylsulfonyloxy)-L-proline	120807-02-5
(R)-5-(1,3,6,2-dioxazaborocan-2-yl)-1-methyl-2-tritylisoindoline	223595-20-8
Ethyl 7-bromo-1-cyclopropyl-8-(difluoromethoxy)-1,4-dihydro-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate	194805-07-7
Ethyl 1-cyclopropyl-8-(difluoromethoxy)-1,4-dihydro-7-[(1R)-1-methyl-2-tritylisoindolin-5-yl]-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate	194804-45-0
4-(Nitroxy)butyl (2S)-2-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)propanoate	163133-43-5
5-(3-Chloropropyl)-3-methylisoxazole	130800-76-9
Phenol, 2, 2'-[(4-hydroxyphenyl)methylene]bis[4-[(5-methyl-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)imino]methyl]-	235106-62-4
4-Amino-5-chloro-2-methoxy-N-(3-methoxy-piperidin-4-yl)-benzamide	221180-26-3
(2-Chlorophenyl)acetic acid	2444-36-2
(2R)-2-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethanoic acid	52950-18-2
2-thienylacetone nitrile	20893-30-5
2,2-Dimethylpropionyloxymethyl(6R,7R)-7-[(2Z)-2-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]-4-thiazolyl(methoxymino)acetylaminomethyl-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]octa-2-ene-2-carboxylate	135790-89-5
(6R,7R)-7-Amino-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]octa-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid	36923-17-8
Diphenylmethyl(2S,5R)-6,6-dibromo-3,3-dimethyl-7-oxo-4-thia-1-[3,2,0]heptane-2-carboxylate 4-oxide	113891-01-3
1-[2,3-Dichlorophenyl] piperazine	119532-26-2
2-(2S,3R)-2-(1S)-2-[(4-Chlorophenyl)sulfanyl]-1-methyl-2-oxoethyl-3-[(1S)-1-hydroxyethyl]-4-oxoazetanylacetic acid	105318-28-3
3-(Methylphenylamino)-2-propenal	14189-82-3
N,N'-Bis(phenylmethyl)-1,2-ethanediamine diacetate	140-28-3

Product name	CAS Number
5,6,7,8-Tetrahydroquinoline	10500-57-9
O-[(2Z)-2-(2-Amino-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)-2-(methoxyimino)ethanoyl] 0,0-diethyl thiophosphate	162208-27-7
Sodium (2R)-cyclohexa-1,4-dien-1-yl [(1E)-1-(methoxycarbonyl)prop-1-enyl]amino)acetate	26774-89-0
(2R)-2-Amino-2-phenylacetamide	6485-67-2
[(6-Ethyl-4,5-dioxohexahydropyridazin-3-yl)carbonyl]amino[(4-hydroxyphenyl)acetic acid	62893-24-7
N-[2-Fluoro-5-[(3-[(E)-2-pyridin-2-ylvinyl]-1H-indazol-6-yl)amino]phenyl]-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide	319460-94-1
N-Methyl-2-[(3-[(E)-2-pyridin-2-ylvinyl]-1H-indazol-6-yl)thio]benzamide	319460-85-0
8-Fluoro-2-[4-[(methylamino)methyl]phenyl]-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-6H-azepino[5,4,3-cd]indol-6-one	283173-50-2
2-Oxo-bicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-6-carboxylic acid ethyl ester	134176-18-4
4-[2-(2-amino-4-oxo-4,7-dihydro-3H-pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)ethyl]benzoic acid	137281-39-1
(3S)-3-[2-[(Methylsulfonyl)oxy]ethoxy]-4-(trityloxy)butyl methanesulfonate in the form of a solution in N,N-dimethyl-Formamide	170277-77-7 & 68-12-2
8,10-Dioxospiro[bicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,5'-imidazolidine]-6-carboxylic acid	186462-71-5
3-(Methylamino)-1-phenyl-1-propanol	42142-52-9
4-[2-(1-piperidinyl)ethoxy]benzoyl chloride hydrochloride	84449-81-0
(2S)-2-[(S)-(2-ethoxyphenoxy)(phenyl)methyl]morpholine	98819-76-2
(1S,4R)-4-Hydroxycyclopent-2-en-1-yl acetate	60176-77-4
(2R,3S,5S)-5-[4-(Benzoylamino)-2-oxo-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl]-2-[[bis(4-methoxyphenyl)(phenyl)methoxy]methyl]tetrahydrofuranyl 2-cyanoethyl diisopropylamidophosphite	102212-98-6
(2R,3S,5S)-2-[[bis(4-methoxyphenyl)(phenyl)methoxy]methyl]-5-[2-(isobutylamino)-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-9H-purin-9-yl]tetrahydrofuranyl 2-cyanoethyl diisopropylamidophosphite	93183-15-4
(2R,3S,5S)-2-[[bis(4-methoxyphenyl)(phenyl)methoxy]methyl]-5-(5-methyl-2,4-dioxo-3,4-dihydro-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl)tetrahydrofuranyl 2-cyanoethyl diisopropylamidophosphite	98796-51-1
(2R,3S,5S)-5-[6-(Benzoylamino)-9H-purin-9-yl]-2-[[bis(4-methoxyphenyl)(phenyl)methoxy]methyl]tetrahydrofuranyl 2-cyanoethyl diisopropylamidophosphite	98796-53-3
(±)-N-[1-Cyano-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-methylethyl]acetamide	31915-40-9
2-Pyrimidinecarbonitrile	14080-23-0
Dimethyl (o-methoxyphenoxy)malonate	(none)
1-(4-Fluorobenzyl)-2-chlorobenzimidazole hydrochloride	84946-20-3
4-Amino-1-carbethoxypiperidine	58859-46-4
1-(4-chlorophenyl)cyclobutanecarbonitrile	28049-61-8
(1R)-1-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)cyclobutyl]-3-methylbutan-1-amine with (2S,3S)-2,3-dihydroxysuccinic acid	259729-93-6
3-Ethyl 5-methyl 2-[(2-aminoethoxy)methyl]-4-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-methyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylate	103129-82-4
(2S)-Cyclohexyl(hydroxy)phenylacetic acid	20585-34-6
Cyclohexyl(hydroxy)phenylacetic acid	4335-77-7
1,3-Benzenedimethanol, 1-[[1,1-dimethylethyl]amino]methyl]-4-(phenylmethoxy)-	56796-66-8
4-[(1R)-2-(tert-Butylamino)-1-hydroxyethyl]-2-(hydroxymethyl)phenol hydrochloride	50293-90-8
(1R)-2-(tert-butylamino)-1-[4-(benzyloxy)-3-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl]ethanol	174607-68-2
1-[4-(Benzyloxy)-3-nitrophenyl]-2-bromoethanone	43229-01-2
(2S)-hydroxy(phenyl)acetic acid compound with (1R)-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-methylethylamine (1:1)	188690-84-8
N1-[4-{4-(4-hydroxyphenyl)piperazino}phenyl]-1-[(1S,2S)-1-ethyl-2-methyl-3-phenoxypropyl]-1-hydrazinecarboxamide	345217-02-9
1-[1-(4-Chlorophenyl)cyclobutyl]-3-methylbutan-1-amine	84467-54-9
(1S)-1-[1-(4-Chlorophenyl)cyclobutyl]-3-methylbutan-1-amine with (2S,3S)-2,3-dihydroxysuccinic acid	389056-74-0
6-(5-Chloropyridin-2-yl)-5H-pyrrolo[3,4-b]pyrazine-5,7(6H)-dione	43200-82-4
6-(5-Chloropyridin-2-yl)-7-oxo-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[3,4-b]pyrazin-5-yl piperazine-1-carboxylate	59878-63-6
N-[(2R,3S)-3-amino-2-hydroxy-4-phenylbutyl]-N-(2-methylpropyl)-4-aminobenzenesulfonamide	169280-56-2
3,10-Dibromo-8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-5H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine	272107-22-9
1-[2-[(tert-Butoxycarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl]acetyl]-4-mesyloxy piperidine	440634-25-3
4-(2-Piperidinoethoxy)benzaldehyde	26815-04-3
2',4'-Dihydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)acetophenone	17720-60-4

Product name	CAS Number
1-[2-hydroxy-4-[(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy]phenyl]-2-[4-[(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy]phenyl]ethanone	130064-21-0
2-(Dimethylamino)-2-phenylbutan-1-ol	58997-87-8
2,3-Dimethyl-4-nitropyridine 1-oxide	37699-43-7
5-(chloromethyl)-1,2-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazol-3-one	252742-72-6
(2R,3R)-2-[(Benzyloxy)methyl]-4,4-difluoro-5-oxotetrahydrofuran-1-yl benzoate	122111-01-7
(2-Butyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methanol	68283-19-2
Thiophene-2-carboxaldehyde	98-03-3
2-Iodo-3,4-dimethoxy-6-nitrobenzonitrile	192869-10-6
6-Amino-2-iodo-3,4-dimethoxybenzonitrile	192869-24-2
N-(1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-5-isooquinolyl)methanesulfonamide hydrochloride	210538-75-3
4-Amino-5-ethyl-1-(2-methoxyethyl)-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide	334828-10-3
N-[3-Carbamoyl-5-ethyl-1-(2-methoxyethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-ethoxy-5-(4-ethyl-1-piperazinylsulfonyl)nicotinamide	334828-19-2
1-(6-Ethoxy-5-[3-ethyl-6,7-dihydro-2-(2-methoxyethyl)-7-oxo-2H-pyrazolo[4,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl]-3-pyridylsulfonyl)-4-ethylpiperazine	334826-98-1
1-(6-Ethoxy-5-[3-ethyl-6,7-dihydro-2-(2-methoxyethyl)-7-oxo-2H-pyrazolo[4,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl]-3-pyridylsulfonyl)-4-ethylpiperazine benzenesulfonate	334827-99-5
2-[4-(Methylthio)phenoxy]benzaldehyde	364323-64-8
N,N-Dimethyl-2-[4-(methylthio)phenoxy]benzylamine hydrochloride	289717-37-9
3-[(Dimethylamino)methyl]-4-[4-(methylthio)phenoxy]benzenesulfonamide	364321-71-1
3-[(Dimethylamino)methyl]-4-[4-(methylthio)phenoxy]benzenesulfonamide (R,R)-tartrate	364323-49-9
Ethyl (S)-3-[(4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)carboxamido]-3-phenylpropanoate	376348-76-4
(S)-4,4-Difluoro-N-(3-hydroxy-1-phenylpropyl)cyclohexanecarboxamide	376348-77-5
(S)-4,4-Difluoro-N-(3-oxo-1-phenylpropyl)cyclohexanecarboxamide	376348-78-6
7,11-Methano-5H-cyclodeca [3,4]benz[1,2-b]oxet-5-one, 12beta-(acetyloxy)-	
12-(benzyloxy)-1,2alpha,3,4,4alpha,6,9,10,11,12,12alpha,12beta-dodecahydro-9-11-trihydroxy-4alpha,8,13,13-tetramethyl-4-[(triethoxysilyl)oxy]-, (2alphaR,4S,4alphaS,6R,9S,11S,12S,12alphaR,12betaS)-	115437-18-8
7,11-Methano-5H-cyclodeca [3,4]benz[1,2-b]oxet-5-one, 6,12beta-bis(acetyloxy)-12-(benzyloxy)-1,2alpha,3,4,4alpha,6,9,10,11,12,12alpha,12beta-dodecahydro-9-11-dihydroxy-4alpha,8,13,13-tetramethyl-4-[(triethoxysilyl)oxy]-, (2alphaR,4S,4alphaS,6R,9S,11S,12S,12alphaR,12betaS)-	115437-21-3
Benzenepropanoic acid, beta-, (benzoylamino)-, alpha-, (1-methoxy-1-methylethoxy)- (2alphaR,4S,4alphaS,6R,9S,11S,12S,12alphaR,12betaS)-6,12-bis(acetyloxy)-12-(benzyloxy)-2alpha,3,4,4alpha,5,6,9,10,11,12,12-alpha,12beta-dodecahydro-11-hydroxy-4alpha,8,13,13-tetramethyl-5-oxo-4-[(triethoxysilyl)oxy]-7,11-methano-1H-cyclodeca[3,4]benz[1,2-b]oxet-9-yl ester (alpha,R,beta,S)-	149107-93-7
(3R,4S)-rel-3-(Acetyloxy)-4-phenyl-2-azetidinone	133066-59-8
1-Benzoyl-3-(1-methoxy-1-methyl-ethoxy)-4-phenyl-azetidin-2-one	149107-92-6
D-Glucopyranose, 2,3,4,6-tetrakis-O-(phenylmethyl)	6564-72-3
Carbonic acid, 4-[(5R,5aR,8aR,9S)-5,5a,6,8,8a,9-hexahydro-6-oxo-9-[[2,3,4,6-tetrakis-O-(phenylmethyl)-beta-D-glucopyranosyl]oxy]furo[3',4':6,7]naphtho[2,3-d]-1,3-dioxol-5-yl]-2,6-dimethoxyphenyl phenylmethyl ester	270071-40-4
Uridine, 2'-bromo-2'-deoxy-5-methyl-, 3',5'-diacetate	110483-43-7
(S)-4-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino-2-hydroxybutyric acid	40371-50-4
tert-Butyl (2S)-2-(hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate	69610-40-8
1-(6-Amino-3,5-difluoropyridin-2-yl)-8-chloro-6-fluoro-7-(3-hydroxyazetidin-1-yl)-4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid	189279-58-1
4-[(3-aminopyridin-2-yl)amino]phenol	78750-68-2
(2R,3R,4S)-4-(1,3-Benzodioxol-5-yl)-3-(ethoxycarbonyl)-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)pyrrolidinium (2S)-hydroxy(phenyl)acetate	195708-14-6
2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-4-(3-hydroxy-3-methylbutoxy)-5-[4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]pyridazin-3(2H)-one	221030-56-4
4'-Chloro-1,1'-biphenyl-4-carbaldehyde	80565-30-6
Ethyl 2-(3-formyl-4-isobutoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate	161798-03-4
Methyl N-[(benzyloxy)carbonyl]-L-valyl-D-isoleucylthreonyl-L-norvalinate	653574-13-1
L-isoleucyl-L-arginyl-N-ethyl-L-prolinamide dihydrochloride	442526-89-8

Product name	CAS Number
N-Acetyl-N-methyl-glycyl-glycyl-L-valyl-D-isoleucyl-L-threonyl-L-norvalyl-L-isoleucyl-L-arginyl-N-ethyl-L-prolinamide acetate	251579-55-2
(+)-(S)-1-Phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline	118864-75-8
exo-8-Benzyl-3-(3-isopropyl-5-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-4-yl)-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octane	423165-13-3
(Z)-5-[4-{2-(5-Ethyl-2-pyridyl)ethoxy}benzylidene]-2,4-thiazolidinedione	136401-69-9
(1S,2S,3R,4S,7R,9S,10S,12R,15S)-4,12-bis(acetoxy)-15-(((2R,3S)-3-(benzoylamino)-2-[(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)-docosa-4,7,10,13,16,19-hexaenoxy]-3-phenylpropan-yl)oxy)-1,9-dihydroxy-10,14,17,17-tetramethyl-11-oxo-6-oxatetracyclo[11.3.1.03.10.04.7]heptadec-13-en-2-yl benzoate	199796-52-6
8-chloro-5-[(4Z,7Z,10Z,13Z,16Z,19Z)-docosa-4,7,10,13,16,19-hexaenyl]-11-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-5H-dibenzo[b,e][1,4]diazepine	225916-82-5
(6R,7R)-7-Amino-3-chloro-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid	53994-69-7
1,3,4-Thiadiazole-2-thiol	18686-82-3
6-chloro-4-(2-ethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl]methanol	183433-66-1
Spiro[17H-cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-17,2'(5H)-furan], pregna-4,9(11)-diene-7,21-dicarboxylic acid deriv.	95716-70-4
1-(4,5-Dinitro-10-aza-tricyclo[6.3.1.0 ^{2,7}]dodeca-2(7),3,5-trien-10-yl)-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethanone	230615-59-5
tert-Butyl (S)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-3-isouquinolinecarboxylate tosylate	79276-06-5
1-((1R,3R,5R)-2,6-dioxo-bicyclo[3.2.0]heptan-3-yl)-5-methylpyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione	7481-90-5
[S-(R*,S*)]-[[2-Methyl-1-(1-oxopropoxy)propoxy]-(4-phenylbutyl)phosphinyl]acetic acid, cinchonidine (1:1) salt	467430-13-3
(2R,4alphaR,7R,8S,8alphaR)-7,8-bis(benzoyloxy)hexahydro-2-methylpyrano[3,2-d][1,3]dioxin-6-ol	471863-88-4
9-(7,8-Bis-benzoyloxy-2-methyl-hexahydro-2H-pyran-3,2-d)[1,3]dioxin-6-yloxy)-5-(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-5,8,8alpha,9-tetrahydro-5alphaH-furo[3',4':6,7]naphtho[2,3-d][1,3]dioxol-6-one	473799-30-3
(R)-2-(2-amino-5-chlorophenyl)-4-cyclopropyl-1,1,1-trifluorobut-3-yn-2-ol, monohydrochloride salt	214353-17-0
1-(2-amino-5-chlorophenyl)-2,2,2-trifluoroethane-1,1-diol, methane sulfonic acid salt (1:1.5)	467426-34-2
(3R)-3-Aminopentanenitrile, monomethanesulfonate	474645-97-1
(2-Ethyl-6-trifluoromethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-quinolin-4-yl)-carbamic acid methyl ester	474645-93-7
1-[2-(4-(2-Bromo-6-methoxy-3,4-dihydro-naphthalen-1-yl)-phenoxy)ethyl]pyrrolidine	180915-95-1
1-[2-(4-(6-Methoxy-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1-yl)phenoxy)ethyl]pyrrolidine	180915-94-0
4,4-Difluorocyclohexylcarboxylic acid	122665-97-8
N-(3-acetylphenyl)-N-methyl-acetamide	325715-13-7
(3-Amino-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-2-thienylmethanone	96219-87-3
10-Azatricyclo[6.3.1.0 ^{2,7}]dodeca-2,4,6-triene, hydrochloride	230615-52-8
N-(3-methoxy-5-methylpyrazin-2-yl)-2-(4-{1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl}phenyl)pyridine-3-sulfonamide	186497-07-4
1-Cyclopentyl-3-ethyl-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrazolo[3,4-c]pyridin-7-one	162142-14-5
1-Cyclopentyl-3-ethyl-6-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrazolo[3,4-c]pyridin-7-one, p-toluenesulfonate	303752-13-8
3-(4-Trifluoromethylphenylamino)pentanoic acid amide	667937-05-5
(1R,5R)-2-(3-Benzyl-7-oxo-4-thia-2,6-diaza-bicyclo[3.2.0]hept-2-en-6-yl)-3-methyl-but-2-enoic acid 4-nitrobenzyl ester	192049-49-3
(2S)-Tetrahydrofuran-2-carboxylic acid	87392-07-2
(6R,7R)-7-Amino-8-oxo-3-((2S)-tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid 4-nitrobenzyl ester hydrochloride	655233-39-9
N-Formyl-L-leucine (1S,3Z,6Z)-1-[[[(2S,3S)-3-hexyl-4-oxo-2-oxetamyl]methyl]-3,6-dodecadienyl ester	96829-59-3
(5R)-5-Ethyl-1,4,5,8-tetrahydro-5-hydroxyoxepino[3,4-c]pyridine-3,9-dione	221054-70-2
4-[2-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-4-oxazoly)ethoxybenzo[b]thiophene-7-carboxaldehyde	475480-88-7
2-(5-Methyl-2-phenyl-4-oxazoly)ethyl methanesulfonate	227029-27-8
4-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]benzenesulfonamide	170569-88-7
(4S)-4-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-one	124379-29-9
6-(5-Chloropyridin-2-yl)-7-hydroxy-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[3,4-b]pyrazin-5-one	43200-81-3
5-Thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid, 7-amino-3-ethenyl-8-oxo-, (6R-trans)	79349-82-9
(6R,7R)-7-amino-8-oxo-3-((1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-ylthio)methyl)-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid	37539-03-0
(6R,7S)-7-(2-Bromo-acetylamin)-7-methoxy-3-(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)sulfonylmethyl)-8-oxo-5-thia-1-aza-bicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid benzhydryl ester	70035-75-5

Product name	CAS Number
7-[(bromoacetyl)amino]-7-methoxy-3-[[[(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)thio]-methyl]-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid	61807-78-1
(6R,7R)-7-amino-3-[[[(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)thio]-methyl]-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid hydrochloride	68350-02-7
(6R,7R)-7-amino-8-oxo-3-[2-(1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-ylthio)ethyl]-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid	24209-43-6
(2-amino-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)acetic acid	29676-71-9
1-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]-1,4-dihydro-5H-tetrazole-5-thione	61607-68-9
tert-Butyl (7E)-4-ethoxy-10,10-dimethyl-6-oxo-7-(2-amino-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)-3,5,9-trioxo-8-aza-4-phosphaundec-7-en-11-oate 4-sulfide	162208-28-8
4-Chloromethyl-5-methyl-1,3-dioxol-2-one	80841-78-7
Ethyl 1-methyl-5-nitro-1H-indole-2-carboxylate	71056-57-0
Ethyl 1-methyl-5-[4'-(trifluoromethyl)][1,1'-biphenyl]-2-carboxamido]-1H-indole-2-carboxylate	481659-93-2
1-Methyl-5-[4'-(trifluoromethyl)][1,1'-biphenyl]-2-carboxamido]-1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid potassium salt	481659-96-5
tert-Butyl (S)-2-[benzyl(methyl)amino]-2-oxo-1-phenylethylcarbamate hydrochloride	481659-97-6
3-(2-Bromopropionyl)-4,4-dimethyl-1,3-oxazolan-2-one	114341-88-7
2-Pentenedioic acid, 2-[2-[[[phenyl(methoxy)carbonyl]amino]-4-thiazolyl]-, 5-(3-methyl-2-butenyl) ester	115065-79-7
4-Thia-2,6-diazabicyclo[3.2.0]hept-2-ene-6-acetic acid, alpha-(1-methylethenyl)-7-oxo-3-(phenylmethyl)-, diphenylmethyl ester	63457-21-6
1-aminopyridazin-1-ium hexafluorophosphate	346412-97-3
1-[4-(Ethoxy)phenyl]-2-[4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]ethanone	346413-00-1
2-[4-(Ethoxy)phenyl]-3-[4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]pyrazolo[1,5-b]pyridazine	221148-46-5
6-Iodo-4(1H)-quinazolinone	16064-08-7
3-Chloro-4-[[[(3-fluorophenyl)methyl]oxy]aniline	202197-26-0
N-(3-Chloro-4-[[[(3-fluorophenyl)methyl]oxy]phenyl]-6-iodo-4-quinazolinamine	231278-20-9
(5-Formyl-2-furanyl)boronic acid	27329-70-0
[2-(Methylsulfonyl)ethyl]amine hydrochloride	104458-24-4
2-oxo-2-phenylethyl acetate	2243-35-8
(1S)-1-phenyl-1-propanamine	3789-59-1
(3R,4S,5R)-3,4,5-Trihydroxy-1-cyclohexene-1-carboxylic acid	138-59-0
5-Deoxy-D-ribofuranose triacetate	37076-71-4
(R)-(-)-1-Azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-3-ol	25333-42-0
RS-3-(Dimethylamino)-1-(2-thienyl)-1-propanol	13636-02-7
N-Methyl-3-oxo-3-(2-thienyl)propanamine	663603-70-1
(S)-3-Methylamino-1-(2-thienyl)-1-propanol	116539-55-0
(S)-N-Methyl-3-(1-naphthalenyl)oxy)-2-thiophenepropanamine phosphoric acid salt	164015-32-1
(Z)-N-[2-(Diethylamino)ethyl]-5-[[5-fluoro-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-3H-indol-3-ylidene)methyl]-2,4-dimethyl-1H-pyrrole-3-carboxamide (S)-2-hydroxysuccinate	341031-54-7
(1R,5S)-2-(hydroxymethyl)-5-(dimethyl(phenyl)silyl)cyclopent-2-enecarboxylic acid, compound with (1R,2R)-2-amino-1-(4-nitrophenyl)-1,3-propanediol (1:1)	649761-22-8
6-(Benzyloxy)-9H-purin-2-amine	19916-73-5
(1S,2S,3S,5S)-5-(2-amino-6-(benzyloxy)-9H-purin-9-yl)-2-((benzyloxy)methyl)-1-(hydroxymethyl)-3-(dimethyl(phenyl)silyl)cyclopentanol	649761-23-9
2-Amino-9-((1S,3R,4S)-3-((benzyloxy)methyl)-4-(dimethyl(phenyl)silyl)-2-methylenecyclopentyl)-1H-purin-6(9H)-one	649761-24-0
Ethynylcyclopropane	6746-94-7
(alphaR,betaS)-beta-methyl-alpha-phenyl-1-pyrrolidineethanol hydrochloride	210558-66-0
4-(2-(5-methyl-2-phenyloxazol-4-yl)ethoxy)benzaldehyde	103788-59-6
4-Methoxyphenyl chloroformate	7693-41-6
Methyl 2-(4-(2-(5-methyl-2-phenyloxazol-4-yl)ethoxy)benzylamino)acetate, hydrochloride salt	649761-25-1
(Z)-3-Cyano-5-methylhex-3-enoic acid tert-butylamine salt	604784-44-3
1-[(1S,2S)-2-(benzyloxy)-1-ethylpropyl]-N-(4-[4-(4-[(3R,5R)-5-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-5-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl]tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)methoxy]phenyl)piperazin-1-yl]phenyl]hydrazinecarboxamide	345217-03-0

Product name	CAS Number
2-Methoxy-1-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-ethanone	26771-69-7
1-[(1R)-2-methoxymethyl-1-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl]-2(S)-methylpiperazine, (2S,3S)-2,3-dihydroxybutanedioate (1:1) salt	612494-10-7
1-[(4,6-Dimethyl-5-pyrimidinyl)carbonyl]-4-piperidinone	612543-01-8
1-[(4,6-Dimethyl-5-pyrimidinyl)carbonyl]-4-[4-(2-methoxy-1-[R]-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl)-3(S)-methyl-1-piperazinyl]-4-methylpiperidine, 2(Z)-butenedioate (1:1)	599179-03-0
2-(2-Furanyl)-7-[2-[4-(2-methoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-piperazinyl]ethyl]-7H-pyrazolo[4,5-e][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-5-amine	377727-87-2
7-[(3R)-3-amino-1-oxo-4-(2,4,5-trifluorophenyl)butyl]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-triazolo[4,3-a]pyrazine phosphate (1:1) monohydrate	654671-77-9
Glycine, N-[2-[5-(aminomimomethyl)-2-hydroxyphenoxy]-6-[3-(4,5-dihydro-1-methyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)phenoxy]-3,5-difluoro-4-pyridinyl]-N-methyl-, dihydrochloride	213839-64-6
2(3H)-Benzoxazolone, 6-[[2-[4-(phenylmethyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]sulfinyl]-	253450-12-3
Pyridine, 4-[[4-(1-methylethyl)-2-[(phenylmethoxy) methyl]-1H-imidazol-1-yl] methyl]- ethanedioate (1:2)	280129-82-0
DNA, d(P-thio) (C-T-A-G-A-T-T-T-C-C-C-G-C-G), tridecasodium salt	362543-73-5
DNA d(P-thio) (G-A-T-C-C-G-C-G-G-A-A-A-T), tridecasodium salt	744239-10-9
(+)-(3S,4S)-1-(Aminomethyl)-3,4-dimethylcyclopentaneacetic acid	223445-75-8
(4R)-3-[(2S,3S)-2-Hydroxy-3-(3-hydroxy-2-methyl-benzoylamino)-4-phenyl-butyl]-5,5-dimethyl-thiazolidine-4-carboxylic acid allylamide	478410-84-3
(2S,3S)-3-Amino-2-hydroxy-4-phenyl-butylric acid	62023-62-5
Benzenethiol, 3-methoxy-	15570-12-4
Ethanone, 2-chloro-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-	2196-99-8
Phenol, 3-mercapto-	40248-84-8
Sodium Phenylbutyrate	1716-12-7
N-(2-Chloro-6-methylphenyl)-2-[[6-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinyl]-2-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl]amino]-5-thiazolecarboxamide	302962-49-8
2-piperidineacetamide, alpha-phenyl-	19395-39-2
(6aR)-5,6,6a,7-tetrahydro-6-methyl-4H-dibenzo[de,g]quinoline-10,11-diol	58-00-4
4'-Bromomethyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-2-carboxylic acid 1,1-dimethylethylester	114772-40-6
4'-(Bromomethyl)-(1,1'-biphenyl)-2-carbonitrile	114772-54-2
4-Methyl-2-propylbenzimidazole-6-carboxylic acid	152628-03-0
2-Propyl-4-methyl-6-(1-methylbenzimidazole 1,7'-Dimethyl-2'-propyl-1H,3'H-[2,5']bibenzoimidazolyl	152628-02-9
(6R)-5,6-Dihydro-4-hydroxy-6-(1-(2-phenyl)ethyl)-6-propyl-2H-pyran-2-one	221129-55-1
3-Hydroxy-2'-(N-benzyl-N-methylamino)acetophenone Hydrochloride	71786-67-9
2,6-Dichloro-4,8-dipiperidinopyrimido(5,4-d)pyrimidine	7139-02-8
2-(Ethylamino)-5-[2-quinolin-4-yloxy)ethyl]nicotinic acid	
Piperazine, 1-(2-Chloroethyl)-4-(3-(trifluoromethyl) phenyl) dihydrochloride	57061-71-9
N-(4-(Methylamino)-3-nitrobenzoyl)-N-2-pyridinyl-8-alanine-ethylester	429659-01-8
(4-(5-Oxo-4,5-dihydro-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)-phenylamino)-acetic acid	872728-82-0
11-Ethyl-6-methyl-3-(2-(quinolin-1-oxid-4-yloxy)-ethyl)-4a,6,11, 11a-tetrahydro-pyrido(2,3-b)(1,5)benzodiazepin-5-one (Dihydrate)	(none)
Potassium 5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazole-2-carboxylate or oxadiazole K salt	(none)
2-(1-Amino-1-methylethyl)-N-(4-fluorobenzyl)-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxamide	518048-03-8
N-[(4-Fluorophenyl)methyl]-1,6-dihydro-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-2-[1-methyl-1-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)carbonyl]amino]ethyl]-6-oxo-4-pyrimidinecarboxamide monopotassium salt or L-612 K salt	518048-05-0
(2S)-2-[(S)-(2-Ethoxyphenoxy)(phenyl)methyl]morpholine compound with butanedioic acid	635724-55-9
N-[(5-(2-[(6S)-2-Amino-4-oxo-3,4,5,6,7,8-hexahydropyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-6-yl]ethyl)-4-methylthien-2-yl)carbonyl]-L-glutamic acid	177587-08-5
3-[(2-(aminomethyl)cyclohexyl)methyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5(4H)-one hydrochloride	227626-75-7
3,4'-Dichloro-2'-[5-chloro-2-pyridyl]carbonyl]-6'-methoxy-4-[(2-methylamino-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl]thiophene-2-carboxanilide trifluoroacetate	229340-73-2
(R)-5-(2-Aminopropyl)-2-methoxybenzenesulfonamide	112101-81-2

Product name	CAS Number
2-Methyl-3-[(2S)-pyrrolidin-2-ylmethoxy]pyridine	161417-03-4
N-[2-[(4-Hydroxyphenyl)amino]pyridin-3-yl]-4-methoxybenzenesulfonamide	141430-65-1
2,7-Dichloro-6-methyl-4-[(4-methylpiperidino)methyl]-3-quinolinemethanol	220998-08-3
9-chloro-5-ethyl-1,4,5,13-tetrahydro-5-hydroxy-10-methyl-12-[(4-methylpiperidino)methyl]-3H,15H-oxepino[3',4':6,7]indolizino[1,2-b]quinoline-3,15-dione monohydrochloride	220997-99-9
2-chloro-6,7-difluoro-3-quinolinemethanol	209909-03-5
(S)-alpha-Methoxy-4-[2-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-4-oxazolyl)ethoxy]benzo[b]thiophene-7-propionic acid	475479-34-6
(S)-1-[[[2-(5-Methyl-2-phenyl-4-oxazolyl)ethyl]amino]acetyl]-2-pyrrolidinecarbonitrile	521266-46-6
2-[[[1S,2S)-2-(benzyloxy)-1-ethylpropyl]-4-{4-[4-[(3R,5R)-5-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-5-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl]tetrahydrofuran-3-yl]methoxy}phenyl]piperazin-1-yl]phenyl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazol-3-one	170985-86-1

Proclamation 8096 of December 29, 2006

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

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. Vietnam 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 4002 of H.R. 6111, signed on December 20, 2006, I hereby determine that chapter 1 of title IV of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2431–2439) should no longer apply to Vietnam.

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 of America, including but not limited to section 4002 of Public Law 109–432 do proclaim that:

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

2. The extension of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of Vietnam 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 this proclamation are superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8097 of December 29, 2006

To Modify the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, To Adjust Rules of Origin Under the United States-Australia Free Trade Agreement and for Other Purposes

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. Section 1205(a) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (the “1988 Act”) (19 U.S.C. 3005(a)) directs the United States International Trade Commission (the “Commission”) to keep the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) under continuous review and periodically to recommend to the President such modifications to the HTS as the Commission considers necessary or appropriate to accomplish the purposes

set forth in that subsection. The Commission has recommended modifications to the HTS pursuant to sections 1205(c) and (d) of the 1988 Act (19 U.S.C. 3005(c) and (d)) to conform the HTS to amendments made to the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (the “Convention”).

2. Section 1206(a) of the 1988 Act (19 U.S.C. 3006(a)) authorizes the President to proclaim modifications to the HTS based on the recommendations of the Commission under section 1205 of the 1988 Act, if he determines that the modifications are in conformity with United States obligations under the Convention and do not run counter to the national economic interest of the United States. I have determined that the modifications to the HTS proclaimed in this proclamation pursuant to section 1206(a) of the 1988 Act (19 U.S.C. 3006(a)) are in conformity with United States obligations under the Convention and do not run counter to the national economic interest of the United States.

3. 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 section 201 of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (the “NAFTA Implementation Act”) (19 U.S.C. 3331), the staged reductions in rates of duty that the President determined to be necessary or appropriate to carry out articles 302, 305, 307, 308, and 703 and Annexes 302.2, 307.1, 308.1, 308.2, 300–B, 703.2, and 703.3 of the NAFTA. In order to ensure the continuation of such staged reductions in rates of duty for originating goods of Mexico under tariff categories that are being modified to reflect the amendments to the Convention, I have determined that additional modifications to the HTS are necessary or appropriate to carry out the duty reductions previously proclaimed.

4. Presidential Proclamation 6763 of December 23, 1994, implemented with respect to the United States the trade agreements resulting from the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, including Schedule XX–United States of America, annexed to the Marrakesh Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (Schedule XX), that were entered into pursuant to sections 1102(a) and (e) of the 1988 Act (19 U.S.C. 2902(a) and (e)) and approved in section 101(a) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA) (19 U.S.C. 3511(a)).

5. Pursuant to the authority provided in section 111 of the URAA (19 U.S.C. 3521) and sections 1102(a) and (e) of the 1988 Act, Proclamation 6763 included the staged reductions in rates of duty that the President determined to be necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of Schedule XX. In order to ensure the continuation of such rates of duty for imported goods under tariff categories that are being modified to reflect the amendments to the Convention, I have determined that additional modifications to the HTS are necessary or appropriate to carry out the duty reductions previously proclaimed, including certain technical or conforming changes within the tariff schedule.

6. Presidential Proclamation 7351 of October 2, 2000, implemented section 211 of the United States–Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA) (title II of Public Law 106–200, 114 Stat. 286) in order to provide certain preferential tariff treatment to eligible articles that are the product of any country that the President designates as a “CBTPA beneficiary country”

and that the President determines to have satisfied the requirements of section 213(b)(4)(A)(ii) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)(4)(A)(ii)). Section 213(b)(3) of the CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)(3)) provides that the tariff treatment accorded at any time under the CBTPA to any article referred to in section 213(b)(1)(B) through (F) of the CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)(1)(B) through (F)) that is a CBTPA originating good shall be identical to the tariff treatment that is accorded at such time under Annex 302.2 of the NAFTA to an article described in the same 8-digit subheading of the HTS that is a good of Mexico and is imported into the United States.

7. Pursuant to section 213(b) of the CBERA, Proclamation 7351 included the staged reductions in rates of duty that the President determined to be necessary or appropriate to provide such identical tariff treatment to CBTPA originating goods. In order to ensure the continuation of the rates of duty for imported goods under tariff categories that are being modified to reflect the amendments to the Convention, I have determined that additional modifications to the HTS are necessary or appropriate to carry out the duty reductions previously proclaimed.

8. Presidential Proclamation 7512 of December 7, 2001, implemented the Agreement Between the United States of America and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area (JFTA), with respect to the United States and, pursuant to section 101 of the United States-Jordan Free Trade Area Implementation Act (the “JFTA Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2112 note), the staged reductions in rates of duty that I determined to be necessary or appropriate to carry out the concessions set forth in Annex 2.1 to the JFTA. In order to ensure the continuation of such staged reductions in rates of duty for originating goods under tariff categories that are being modified to reflect the amendments to the Convention, I have determined that additional modifications to the HTS are necessary or appropriate to carry out the duty reductions previously proclaimed.

9. Presidential Proclamation 7747 of December 30, 2003, implemented the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (USSFTA) with respect to the United States and, pursuant to section 201 of the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (the “USSFTA Act”) (19 U.S.C. 3805 note), the staged reductions in rates of duty that I determined to be necessary or appropriate to carry out or apply articles 2.2, 2.5, 2.6, and 2.12 of the USSFTA and the schedule of reductions with respect to the Republic of Singapore set forth in Annex 2B of the USSFTA. In order to ensure the continuation of such staged reductions in rates of duty for originating goods under tariff categories that are being modified to reflect the amendments to the Convention, I have determined that additional modifications to the HTS are necessary or appropriate to carry out the duty reductions previously proclaimed.

10. Presidential Proclamation 7746 of December 30, 2003, implemented the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement (USCFTA) with respect to the United States and, pursuant to section 201 of the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (the “CFTA Act”) (19 U.S.C. 3805 note), the staged reductions in rates of duty that I determined to be necessary or appropriate to carry out or apply articles 3.3 (including the schedule of United States duty reductions with respect to originating goods set forth in Annex 3.3 to the USCFTA), 3.7, 3.9, and 3.20(8), (9), (10), and (11)

of the USCFTA. In order to ensure the continuation of such staged reductions in rates of duty for originating goods under tariff categories that are being modified to reflect the amendments to the Convention, I have determined that additional modifications to the HTS are necessary or appropriate to carry out the duty reductions previously proclaimed.

11. Presidential Proclamation 7857 of December 20, 2004, implemented the United States-Australia Free Trade Agreement (USAFTA) with respect to the United States and, pursuant to section 201 of the United States-Australia Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (the “USAFTA Act”) (19 U.S.C. 3805 note), the staged reductions in rates of duty that I determined to be necessary or appropriate to carry out or apply articles 2.3, 2.5, and 2.6 of the USAFTA and the schedule of reductions with respect to Australia set forth in Annex 2B of the USAFTA.

12. Because the substance of the changes to the Convention will be reflected in slightly differing form in the national tariff schedules of the parties to the USAFTA, the rules of origin set out in Annexes 4A and 5A of that Agreement must be changed to ensure that the tariff and certain other treatment accorded under the USAFTA to originating goods will continue to be provided under the tariff categories that are being modified to reflect the amendments to the Convention. The USAFTA parties have agreed to make these changes.

13. Section 203 of the USAFTA Act provides certain rules for determining whether a good is an originating good for the purposes of implementing tariff treatment under the USAFTA. Section 203(o) of the USAFTA Act authorizes the President to proclaim the rules of origin set out in the USAFTA and any subordinate tariff categories necessary to carry out the USAFTA.

14. I have determined that the modifications to the HTS proclaimed in this proclamation pursuant to sections 201 and 203 of the USAFTA Act are necessary or appropriate to ensure that the tariff and certain other treatment accorded under the USAFTA will continue to be given to originating goods under tariff categories that are being modified to reflect the amendments to the Convention and to carry out the duty reductions previously proclaimed.

15. Presidential Proclamation 7971 of December 22, 2005, implemented the United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement (USMFTA) with respect to the United States and, pursuant to section 201 of the United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (the “USMFTA Act”) (19 U.S.C. 3805 note), the staged reductions in rates of duty that I determined 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 of the USMFTA and the schedule of reductions with respect to Morocco set forth in Annex IV of the USMFTA. In order to ensure the continuation of such staged reductions in rates of duty for originating goods under tariff categories that are being modified to reflect the amendments to the Convention, I have determined that additional modifications to the HTS are necessary or appropriate to carry out the duty reductions previously proclaimed.

16. Presidential Proclamations 7987 of February 28, 2006, 7991 of March 24, 2006, 7996 of March 31, 2006, and 8034 of June 30, 2006, implemented

the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA–DR Agreement) with respect to the United States and, pursuant to section 201 of the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Implementation Act (the “CAFTA–DR Act”) (19 U.S.C. 4031), the staged reductions in rates of duty that I determined to be necessary or appropriate to carry out or apply articles 3.3, 3.5, 3.6, 3.21, 3.26, 3.27, and 3.28, and Annexes 3.3 (including the schedule of the United States duty reductions with respect to originating goods), 3.27, and 3.28. In order to ensure the continuation of such staged reductions in rates of duty for originating goods under tariff categories that are being modified to reflect the amendments to the Convention, I have determined that additional modifications to the HTS are necessary or appropriate to carry out the duty reductions previously proclaimed.

17. Presidential Proclamation 8039 of July 27, 2006, implemented the United States-Bahrain Free Trade Agreement (USBFTA) with respect to the United States and, pursuant to section 201 of the United States-Bahrain Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (the “USBFTA Act”) (19 U.S.C. 3805 note), the staged reductions in rates of duty that I determined to be necessary or appropriate to carry out or apply articles 2.3, 2.5, 2.6, 3.2.8, and 3.2.9, and the schedule of reductions with respect to Bahrain set forth in Annex 2–B of the USBFTA. In order to ensure the continuation of such staged reductions in rates of duty for originating goods under tariff categories that are being modified to reflect the amendments to the Convention, I have determined that additional modifications to the HTS are necessary or appropriate to carry out the duty reductions previously proclaimed.

18. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the “Trade Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the 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. Section 1206(c) of the 1988 Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 3006(c)), provides that any modifications proclaimed by the President under section 1206(a) of that Act may not take effect before the thirtieth day after the date on which the text of the proclamation is published in the **Federal Register**.

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 of America, including but not limited to sections 1102 and 1206 of the 1988 Act, section 214 of the CBERA, section 201 of the NAFTA Implementation Act, section 111 of the URAA, section 101 of the JFTA Act, section 201 of the USSFTA Act, section 201 of the USCFTA Act, sections 201 and 203 of the USAFTA Act, section 201 of the USMFTA Act, section 201 of the CAFTA–DR Act, section 201 of the USBFTA Act, and section 604 of the Trade Act do proclaim that:

(1) In order to modify the HTS to conform it to the Convention or any amendment thereto recommended for adoption, to promote the uniform application of the Convention, to establish additional subordinate tariff categories, and to make technical and conforming changes to existing provisions, the HTS is modified as set forth in Annex I of Publication 3898 of the United States International Trade Commission, entitled, “*Modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States Under Section 1206*”

of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988,” which is incorporated by reference into this proclamation.

(2) In order to provide for the continuation of previously proclaimed staged duty reductions in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for originating goods of Mexico under the NAFTA that are classifiable in the provisions modified by Annex I of Publication 3898 and entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after each of the dates specified in section F of Annex II of Publication 3898, the rate of duty in the HTS set forth in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for each of the HTS subheadings enumerated in section F of Annex II shall be deleted and the rate of duty provided in such section inserted in lieu thereof.

(3) In order to provide for the continuation of previously proclaimed staged duty reductions in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for goods under the terms of general note 17 to the HTS that are classifiable in the provisions modified by Annex I of Publication 3898 and entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after each of the dates specified in section H of Annex II of Publication 3898, the rate of duty in the HTS set forth in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for each of the HTS subheadings enumerated in section H of Annex II shall be deleted and the rate of duty provided in such section inserted in lieu thereof.

(4) In order to provide for the continuation of previously proclaimed staged duty reductions in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for originating goods of Jordan under the JFTA that are classifiable in the provisions modified by Annex I of Publication 3898 and entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after each of the dates specified in section D of Annex II of Publication 3898, the rate of duty in the HTS set forth in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for each of the HTS subheadings enumerated in section D of Annex II shall be deleted and the rate of duty provided in such section inserted in lieu thereof.

(5) In order to provide for the continuation of previously proclaimed staged duty reductions in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for originating goods of Singapore under USSFTA that are classifiable in the provisions modified by Annex I of Publication 3898 and entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after each of the dates specified in sections J of Annex II of Publication 3898, the rate of duty in the HTS set forth in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for each of the HTS subheadings enumerated in section J of Annex II shall be deleted and the rate of duty provided in such section inserted in lieu thereof.

(6) In order to provide for the continuation of previously proclaimed staged duty reductions in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for originating goods of Chile under USCFTA that are classifiable in the provisions modified by Annex I of Publication 3898 and entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after each of the dates specified in sections C, K, and L of Annex II of Publication 3898, the rate of duty in the HTS set forth in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for each of the HTS subheadings enumerated in sections C, K, and L of Annex II shall be deleted and the rate of duty provided in such section inserted in lieu thereof.

(7) In order to provide for the continuation of previously proclaimed staged duty reductions in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for originating goods of Australia under USAFTA that are classifiable in the provisions modified by Annex I of Publication 3898 and entered, or withdrawn from

warehouse for consumption, on or after each of the dates specified in section A of Annex II of Publication 3898, the rate of duty in the HTS set forth in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for each of the HTS subheadings enumerated in section A of Annex II shall be deleted and the rate of duty provided in such section inserted in lieu thereof.

(8) In order to modify the rules of origin under the USAFTA to reflect the modifications to the HTS being made to conform it to the Convention and to make certain conforming changes, general note 28 to the HTS is further modified as provided in Annex III to Publication 3898.

(9) In order to provide for the continuation of previously proclaimed staged duty reductions in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for originating goods of Morocco under USMFTA that are classifiable in the provisions modified by Annex I of Publication 3898 and entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after each of the dates specified in section E of Annex II of Publication 3898, the rate of duty in the HTS set forth in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for each of the HTS subheadings enumerated in section E of Annex II shall be deleted and the rate of duty provided in such section inserted in lieu thereof.

(10) In order to provide for the continuation of previously proclaimed staged duty reductions in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for originating goods under general note 29 to the HTS that are classifiable in the provisions modified by Annex I of Publication 3898 and entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after each of the dates specified in section G of Annex II of Publication 3898, the rate of duty in the HTS set forth in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for each of the HTS subheadings enumerated in section G of Annex II shall be deleted and the rate of duty provided in such section inserted in lieu thereof.

(11) In order to provide for the continuation of previously proclaimed staged duty reductions in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for originating goods of Bahrain under USBFTA that are classifiable in the provisions modified by Annex I of Publication 3898 and entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after each of the dates specified in section B of Annex II of Publication 3898, the rate of duty in the HTS set forth in the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for each of the HTS subheadings enumerated in section B of Annex II shall be deleted and the rate of duty provided in such section inserted in lieu thereof.

(12) 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.

(13)(a) The modifications and technical rectifications to the HTS set forth in Annexes I and III to Publication 3898 shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the later of (i) February 1, 2007, or (ii) the thirtieth day after the date of publication of this proclamation in the **Federal Register**.

(b) The modifications to the HTS set forth in Annex II to Publication 3898 shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the respective dates specified in each section of such Annex for the goods described therein.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

Proclamation 8098 of December 29, 2006

To Take Certain Actions Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act and the Generalized System of Preferences

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

1. Section 506A(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (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. Pursuant to section 104 of the AGOA and section 506A(a)(1) of the 1974 Act, I have determined that the Republic of Liberia (Liberia) meets the eligibility requirements set forth or referenced therein, and I have decided to designate Liberia as an eligible sub-Saharan African country and as a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country.
5. I further determine that Liberia satisfies the criterion for treatment as a “lesser developed beneficiary sub-Saharan African country” under section 112(b)(3)(B) of the AGOA.
6. Pursuant to sections 501 and 502(a) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2461, 2462(a)), the President is authorized to designate countries as beneficiary developing countries and to designate any beneficiary developing country as a least-developed beneficiary developing country, for purposes of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program.
7. Section 502(b)(1)(C) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(b)(1)(C)) specifies that European Union Member States may not be designated as beneficiary developing countries for purposes of the GSP.
8. 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 members of such an 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.

9. Pursuant to section 502 of the 1974 Act, and taking into account the factors set forth in section 502(c)(19 U.S.C. 2462(c)), I have determined that East Timor should be designated as a beneficiary developing country under the GSP.

10. Pursuant to section 502 of the 1974 Act, and having considered the factors set forth in sections 501 and 502(c), I have also determined that East Timor should be designated as a least-developed beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP.

11. In accordance with section 502(b)(1)(C) of the 1974 Act, I have determined that Bulgaria and Romania may no longer be designated as beneficiary developing countries for purposes of the GSP, effective for each of these countries when it becomes a European Union Member State.

12. On June 29, 2005, I 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. In Proclamation 7912 of that date, I added SAARC and the currently qualifying countries to general note 4(a) to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS). Pursuant to section 507(2) of the 1974 Act, I have determined that Afghanistan should be designated as a member of SAARC for purposes of the GSP on the date that it becomes a SAARC member.

13. Section 604 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2483), as amended, authorizes the President to embody in the HTS 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 of America, including but not limited to section 104 of the AGOA and title V and section 604 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2461–67, 2483), do proclaim that:

(1) Liberia 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 Liberia,” effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 2007.

(3) For purposes of section 112(b)(3)(B) of the AGOA, Liberia is a lesser developed beneficiary sub-Saharan African country.

(4) East Timor is designated as a beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP.

(5) In order to reflect this designation in the HTS, general note 4(a) to the HTS is modified by adding in alphabetical order “East Timor” to the list entitled, “Independent Countries,” effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the twentieth day after the date of this proclamation.

(6) East Timor is designated as a least-developed beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP.

(7) In order to reflect this designation in the HTS, general note 4(b)(i) is modified by adding in alphabetical order “East Timor,” effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the sixty-fifth day after the date of this proclamation.

(8) Bulgaria and Romania shall no longer be designated as beneficiary developing countries for purposes of the GSP upon the date that each country becomes a European Union Member State. The United States Trade Representative shall announce each such date in a notice published in the **Federal Register**.

(9) In order to reflect these changes in the HTS, general note 4(a) to the HTS is modified by deleting “Bulgaria” and “Romania” from the list entitled, “Independent Countries,” effective for each of these countries with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the day on which that country becomes a European Union Member State.

(10) Afghanistan is designated as a member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) for purposes of the GSP on the date that it becomes a SAARC member. The United States Trade Representative shall announce such date in a notice published in the **Federal Register**.

(11) In order to reflect this determination in the HTS, general note 4(a) to the HTS is modified by adding in alphabetical order “Afghanistan” to the list entitled, “Member Countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC),” effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the day on which Afghanistan becomes a SAARC member.

(12) 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-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord two thousand six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

GEORGE W. BUSH

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Executive Order 13395 of January 13, 2006

Designating the Global Fund To Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria 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 16 of the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288 and 288f–6), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Designation.* The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) 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 is not intended to abridge in any respect privileges, exemptions, or immunities that the Global Fund otherwise may have acquired or may acquire by law.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
January 13, 2006.

Executive Order 13396 of February 7, 2006

Blocking Property of Certain Persons Contributing to the Conflict in Côte d'Ivoire

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.*)(NEA), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c)(UNPA), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and to assist in addressing humanitarian, safety, and other concerns in or in relation to the country of Côte d'Ivoire,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, determine that the situation in or in relation to Côte d'Ivoire, which has been addressed by the United Nations Security Council in Resolution 1572 of November 15, 2004, and subsequent resolutions, that has resulted in the massacre of large numbers of civilians, widespread human rights abuses, significant political violence and unrest, and attacks against international peacekeeping forces leading to fatalities, constitutes an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat, and hereby order:

Section 1. (a) Except to the extent that section 203(b)(1), (3), and (4) of the IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(1), (3), and (4)) may apply, or to the extent provided 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 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 any United States person, including any overseas branch, of the following 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; and

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

(A) to constitute a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in Côte d'Ivoire, such as by blocking the implementation of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement of January 24, 2003, the Accra III Agreement of July 30, 2004, and the Pretoria Agreement of April 6, 2005;

(B) to be responsible for serious violations of international law in Côte d'Ivoire;

(C) to have directly or indirectly supplied, sold, or transferred to Côte d'Ivoire arms or any related materiel or any assistance, advice, or training related to military activities;

(D) to have publicly incited violence and hatred contributing to the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire;

(E) to have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, the activities described in paragraphs (a)(ii)(A), (a)(ii)(B), (a)(ii)(C), or (a)(ii)(D) of this section or any person listed in or designated pursuant to this order; or

(F) to be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person listed in or designated pursuant to this order.

(b) I hereby determine that, to the extent section 203(b)(2) of the IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) may apply, the making of donations of the type of articles specified in such section by, to, or for the benefit of, any person listed in or designated pursuant to 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 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 listed in or designated 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 purposes of this order:

(a) the term “entity” means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization;

(b) the term “person” means an individual or entity;

(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; and

(d) the term “arms or any related materiel” means arms or related materiel of all types, including military aircraft and equipment, but excludes:

(i) supplies and technical assistance intended solely for the support of or use by the United Nations Operation in Côte d’Ivoire and forces of France who support them;

(ii) supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance and training;

(iii) supplies of protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to Côte d’Ivoire by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media, and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, for their personal use only;

(iv) supplies temporarily exported to Côte d’Ivoire to the forces of a country that is taking action solely and directly to facilitate the evacuation of its nationals and those for whom it has consular responsibility in Côte d’Ivoire; and

(v) supplies of arms and related materiel and technical training and assistance intended solely for support of or use in the process of restructuring defense and security forces pursuant to paragraph 3, subparagraph (f) of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement.

Sec. 4. For those persons listed in or designated 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 of this order.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury, after 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 the 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 executive 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. The Secretary of the Treasury shall ensure compliance with those provisions of section 401 of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1641) applicable to the Department of the Treasury in relation to this order.

Sec. 6. The Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to submit the recurring and final reports to the Congress on the national emergency declared in this order, consistent with section 401(c) of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)) and section 204(c) of the IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)).

Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Treasury, after 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, 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. 9. This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on February 8, 2006.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
February 7, 2006.

ANNEX

Individuals

1. Eugène Ngoran Kouadio DJUE [Leader of Union for the Total Liberation of Cote d'Ivoire (Union pour la Liberation Totale de la Cote d'Ivoire, UPLTCl), born December 20, 1969]
2. Martin Kouakou FOFIE ["New Forces" (Forces Nouvelles) Zone Commander in Korhogo, born January 1, 1968]
3. Charles BLE GOUDE [Head of "Young Patriots" (Congres Panafricain des Jeunes Patriotes, COJEP), born January 1, 1972]

Executive Order 13397 of March 7, 2006

Responsibilities of the Department of Homeland Security With Respect to Faith-Based and Community Initiatives

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to help the Federal Government coordinate a national effort to expand opportunities for faith-based and other community organizations and to strengthen their capacity to better meet America's social and community needs, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Establishment of a Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives at the Department of Homeland Security.*

(a) The Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary) shall establish within the Department of Homeland Security (Department) a Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives (Center).

(b) The Center shall be supervised by a Director appointed by Secretary. The Secretary shall consult with the Director of the White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives (WHOFBCI Director) prior to making such appointment.

(c) The Department shall provide the Center with appropriate staff, administrative support, and other resources to meet its responsibilities under this order.

(d) The Center shall begin operations no later than 45 days from the date of this order.

Sec. 2. *Purpose of Center.* The purpose of the Center shall be to coordinate agency efforts to eliminate regulatory, contracting, and other programmatic obstacles to the participation of faith-based and other community organizations in the provision of social and community services.

Sec. 3. *Responsibilities of the Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives.* In carrying out the purpose set forth in section 2 of this order, the Center shall:

(a) conduct, in coordination with the WHOFBCI Director, a department-wide audit to identify all existing barriers to the participation of faith-based and other community organizations in the delivery of social and community services by the Department, including but not limited to regulations, rules, orders, procurement, and other internal policies and practices, and outreach activities that unlawfully discriminate against, or otherwise discourage or disadvantage the participation of faith-based and other community organizations in Federal programs;

(b) coordinate a comprehensive departmental effort to incorporate faith-based and other community organizations in Department programs and initiatives to the greatest extent possible;

(c) propose initiatives to remove barriers identified pursuant to section 3(a) of this order, including but not limited to reform of regulations, procurement, and other internal policies and practices, and outreach activities;

(d) propose the development of innovative pilot and demonstration programs to increase the participation of faith-based and other community organizations in Federal as well as State and local initiatives; and

(e) develop and coordinate Departmental outreach efforts to disseminate information more effectively to faith-based and other community organizations with respect to programming changes, contracting opportunities, and other agency initiatives, including but not limited to Web and Internet resources.

Sec. 4. *Reporting Requirements.*

(a) *Report.* Not later than 180 days from the date of this order and annually thereafter, the Center shall prepare and submit a report to the WHOFBCI Director.

(b) *Contents.* The report shall include a description of the Department's efforts in carrying out its responsibilities under this order, including but not limited to:

(i) a comprehensive analysis of the barriers to the full participation of faith-based and other community organizations in the delivery of social and community services identified pursuant to section 3(a) of this order and the proposed strategies to eliminate those barriers; and

(ii) a summary of the technical assistance and other information that will be available to faith-based and other community organizations regarding the program activities of the agency and the preparation of applications or proposals for grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and procurement.

(c) *Performance Indicators.* The first report shall include annual performance indicators and measurable objectives for Departmental action. Each report filed thereafter shall measure the Department's performance against the objectives set forth in the initial report.

Sec. 5. *Responsibilities of the Secretary.* The Secretary shall:

(a) designate an employee within the department to serve as the liaison and point of contact with the WHOFBCI Director; and

(b) cooperate with the WHOFBCI Director and provide such information, support, and assistance to the WHOFBCI Director as requested to implement this order.

Sec. 6. *General Provisions.* (a) This order shall be implemented subject to the availability of appropriations and to the extent permitted by law.

(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 a party against the United States, its agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,

March 7, 2006.

Executive Order 13398 of April 18, 2006

National Mathematics Advisory Panel

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. *Policy.* To help keep America competitive, support American talent and creativity, encourage innovation throughout the American economy, and help State, local, territorial, and tribal governments give the Nation's children and youth the education they need to succeed, it shall be the policy of the United States to foster greater knowledge of and improved performance in mathematics among American students.

Sec. 2. *Establishment and Mission of Panel.* (a) There is hereby established within the Department of Education (Department) the National Mathematics Advisory Panel (Panel).

(b) The Panel shall advise the President and the Secretary of Education (Secretary) consistent with this order on means to implement effectively the policy set forth in section 1, including with respect to the conduct, evaluation, and effective use of the results of research relating to proven-effective and evidence-based mathematics instruction.

Sec. 3. *Membership and Chair of Panel.* (a) The Panel shall consist of no more than 30 members as follows:

(i) no more than 20 members from among individuals not employed by the Federal Government, appointed by the Secretary for such terms as the Secretary may specify at the time of appointment; and

(ii) no more than 10 members from among officers and employees of Federal agencies, designated by the Secretary after consultation with the heads of the agencies concerned.

(b) From among the members appointed under paragraph(3)(a)(i) of this order, the Secretary shall designate a Chair of the Panel.

(c) Subject to the direction of the Secretary, the Chair of the Panel shall convene and preside at meetings of the Panel, determine its agenda, direct its work and, as appropriate to deal with particular subject matters, establish and direct the work of subgroups of the Panel that shall consist exclusively of members of the Panel.

Sec. 4. *Report to the President on Strengthening Mathematics Education.* In carrying out subsection 2(b) of this order, the Panel shall submit to the President, through the Secretary, a preliminary report not later than January 31, 2007, and a final report not later than February 28, 2008. Both reports shall, at a minimum, contain recommendations, based on the best available scientific evidence, on the following:

(a) the critical skills and skill progressions for students to acquire competence in algebra and readiness for higher levels of mathematics;

(b) the role and appropriate design of standards and assessment in promoting mathematical competence;

(c) the processes by which students of various abilities and backgrounds learn mathematics;

(d) instructional practices, programs, and materials that are effective for improving mathematics learning;

(e) the training, selection, placement, and professional development of teachers of mathematics in order to enhance students' learning of mathematics;

(f) the role and appropriate design of systems for delivering instruction in mathematics that combine the different elements of learning processes, curricula, instruction, teacher training and support, and standards, assessments, and accountability;

(g) needs for research in support of mathematics education;

(h) ideas for strengthening capabilities to teach children and youth basic mathematics, geometry, algebra, and calculus and other mathematical disciplines;

(i) such other matters relating to mathematics education as the Panel deems appropriate; and

(j) such other matters relating to mathematics education as the Secretary may require.

Sec. 5. *Additional Reports.* The Secretary may require the Panel, in carrying out subsection 2(b) of this order, to submit such additional reports relating to the policy set forth in section 1 as the Secretary deems appropriate.

Sec. 6. *General Provisions.* (a) This order shall be implemented in a manner consistent with applicable law, including section 103 of the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3403), and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(b) The Department shall provide such administrative support and funding for the Panel as the Secretary determines appropriate. To the extent permitted by law, and where practicable, agencies shall, upon request by the Secretary, provide assistance to the Panel.

(c) The Panel shall obtain information and advice as appropriate in the course of its work from:

(i) officers or employees of Federal agencies, unless otherwise directed by the head of the agency concerned;

(ii) State, local, territorial, and tribal officials;

(iii) experts on matters relating to the policy set forth in section 1;

(iv) parents and teachers; and

(v) such other individuals as the Panel deems appropriate or as the Secretary may direct.

(d) Members of the Panel who are not officers or employees of the United States shall serve without compensation and may receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in Government service (5 U.S.C. 5701–5707), consistent with the availability of funds.

(e) Insofar as the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.) (the “Act”), may apply to the administration of any portion of this

order, any functions of the President under that Act, except that of reporting to the Congress, shall be performed by the Secretary in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Administrator of General Services.

(f) 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.

Sec. 7. Termination. Unless hereafter extended by the President, this Advisory Panel shall terminate 2 years after the date of this order.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
April 18, 2006.

Executive Order 13399 of April 25, 2006

Blocking Property of Additional Persons in Connection With the National Emergency With Respect to Syria

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c) (UNPA), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code; and in view of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1636 of October 31, 2005,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, determine that it is in the interests of the United States to (1) assist the international independent investigation Commission (the “Commission”) established pursuant to UNSCR 1595 of April 7, 2005, (2) assist the Government of Lebanon in identifying and holding accountable in accordance with applicable law those persons who were involved in planning, sponsoring, organizing, or perpetrating the terrorist act in Beirut, Lebanon, on February 14, 2005, that resulted in the assassination of former Prime Minister of Lebanon Rafiq Hariri, and the deaths of 22 others, and other bombings or assassination attempts in Lebanon since October 1, 2004, that are related to Hariri’s assassination or that implicate the Government of Syria or its officers or agents, and (3) take note of the Commission’s conclusions in its report of October 19, 2005, that there is converging evidence pointing to both Lebanese and Syrian involvement in terrorist acts, that interviewees tried to mislead the Commission’s investigation by giving false or inaccurate statements, and that a senior official of Syria submitted false information to the Commission. In light of these determinations, and to take additional steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13338 of May 11, 2004, concerning certain actions of the Government of Syria, I hereby order:

Section 1. (a) Except to the extent that sections 203(b)(1), (3), and (4) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(1), (3) and (4)) may apply, or to the extent provided 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 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 any United States person, including any overseas branch, of the following persons are blocked and may not be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn, or otherwise dealt in: persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Secretary of State,

(i) to be, or to have been, involved in the planning, sponsoring, organizing, or perpetrating of:

(A) the terrorist act in Beirut, Lebanon, that resulted in the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri and the deaths of 22 others; or

(B) any other bombing, assassination, or assassination attempt in Lebanon since October 1, 2004, that is related to Hariri's assassination or that implicates the Government of Syria or its officers or agents;

(ii) to have obstructed or otherwise impeded the work of the Commission established pursuant to UNSCR 1595;

(iii) to have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, any such terrorist act, bombing, or assassination attempt, or any person designated pursuant to this order; or

(iv) to be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person designated pursuant to this order.

(b) I hereby determine that, to the extent section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) may apply, the making of donations of the type of articles specified in such section by, to, or for the benefit of any person designated pursuant to this order would seriously impair my ability to deal with the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13338, 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 designated 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 designated 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 Executive Order 13338, there need be no prior notice of a determination made pursuant to section 1(a) of this order.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury, after 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 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 and, where appropriate, to advise the Secretary of the Treasury in a timely manner of the measures taken.

Sec. 6. 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 any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 7. This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 26, 2006.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
April 25, 2006.

Executive Order 13400 of April 26, 2006

Blocking Property of Persons in Connection With the Conflict in Sudan's Darfur Region

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.*)(NEA), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act, 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, find that an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States is posed by the persistence of violence in Sudan's Darfur region, particularly against civilians and including sexual violence against women and girls, and by the deterioration of the security situation and its negative impact on humanitarian assistance efforts, as noted

by the United Nations Security Council in Resolution 1591 of March 29, 2005, and, to deal with that threat, hereby expand the scope of the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13067 of November 3, 1997, with respect to the policies and actions of the Government of Sudan, and hereby order:

Section 1. (a) Except to the extent that sections 203(b) (1), (3), and (4) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(1), (3), and (4)) may apply, or to the extent provided 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 any United States person, including any overseas branch, 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, after consultation with the Secretary of State:

(A) to have constituted a threat to the peace process in Darfur;

(B) to have constituted a threat to stability in Darfur and the region;

(C) to be responsible for conduct related to the conflict in Darfur that violates international law;

(D) to be responsible for heinous conduct with respect to human life or limb related to the conflict in Darfur;

(E) to have directly or indirectly supplied, sold, or transferred arms or any related materiel, or any assistance, advice, or training related to military activities to:

(1) the Government of Sudan;

(2) the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army;

(3) the Justice and Equality Movement;

(4) the Janjaweed; or

(5) any person (other than a person listed in subparagraph (E)(1) through (E)(4) above) operating in the states of North Darfur, South Darfur, or West Darfur that is a belligerent, a nongovernmental entity, or an individual;

(F) to be responsible for offensive military overflights in and over the Darfur region;

(G) to have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, materiel, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, the activities described in paragraph (a)(ii)(A) through (F) of this section or any person listed in or designated pursuant to this order; or

(H) to be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person listed in or designated pursuant to this order.

(b) I hereby determine that, to the extent section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) may apply, the making of donations of the type of articles specified in such section by, to, or for the benefit of any person listed

in or designated pursuant to this order would seriously impair my ability to deal with the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13067 and expanded in this order, and I hereby prohibit such donations as provided by paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) The prohibitions of 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 listed in or designated 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;

(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; and

(d) the term “arms or any related materiel” means arms or related materiel of all types, military aircraft, and equipment, but excludes:

(i) supplies and technical assistance, including training, intended solely for use in authorized monitoring, verification, or peace support operations, including such operations led by regional organizations;

(ii) supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian use, human rights monitoring use, or protective use, and related technical assistance, including training;

(iii) supplies of protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, for use by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media, and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, for their personal use only;

(iv) assistance and supplies provided in support of implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed January 9, 2005, by the Government of Sudan and the People’s Liberation Movement/Army; and

(v) other movements of military equipment and supplies into the Darfur region by the United States or that are permitted by a rule or decision of the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 4. For those persons listed in or designated 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 Executive Order 13067 and expanded by this order, there need be no prior notice of a listing or determination made pursuant to section 1 of this order.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury, after 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 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 and, where appropriate, to advise the Secretary of the Treasury in a timely manner of the measures taken. The Secretary of the Treasury shall ensure compliance with those provisions of section 401 of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1641) applicable to the Department of the Treasury in relation to this order.

Sec. 6. The Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to submit the recurring and final reports to the Congress on the national emergency expanded by this order, consistent with section 401(c) of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)) and section 204(c) of the IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)).

Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Treasury, after 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, 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. 9. This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 27, 2006.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
April 26, 2006.

Executive Order 13401 of April 27, 2006

Responsibilities of Federal Departments and Agencies With Respect to Volunteer Community Service

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America and in order to help ensure that the Federal Government supports and encourages volunteer community service, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Designation of a Liaison for Volunteer Community Service.* (a) The head of each agency shall, within 20 days after the date of this order, designate an officer or employee of such agency compensated at a level at or above the minimum level of pay of a member of the Senior Executive Service to serve under the authority of the head of the agency as the agency liaison for volunteer community service (Liaison).

(b) The Liaison in each agency shall promote and support community service on a voluntary basis among Federal employees, including those approaching retirement; promote the use of skilled volunteers; and facilitate public recognition for volunteer community service.

(c) The head of each agency shall prescribe arrangements within the agency for support and supervision of the Liaison that ensure high priority and substantial visibility for the function of the Liaison within the agency under this order.

(d) Each executive agency shall provide its Liaison with appropriate administrative support and other resources to meet the responsibilities of the Liaison under this order.

Sec. 2. *Goals and Responsibilities of the Liaison.* The Liaison shall foster within the Liaison's agency a culture of taking responsibility, service to others, and good citizenship. Toward that end, the Liaison shall:

(a) identify, catalog, and review all activities of the agency that relate to volunteer community service, including, but not limited to rules, orders, grant programs, external relations, and other policies and practices, and make such recommendations to the head of the agency for adjustments as may be appropriate;

(b) actively work with USA Freedom Corps to promote volunteer community service among agency employees by providing information about community service opportunities;

(c) coordinate within the agency actions to facilitate public recognition for volunteer community service;

(d) promote, expand, and enhance skilled volunteer community service opportunities;

(e) work with the USA Freedom Corps and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to consider any appropriate changes in agency policies or practices that are not currently consistent with OPM guidance;

(f) coordinate the awarding of the President's Volunteer Service Award to recognize outstanding volunteer service by employees within the agency; and

(g) act as a liaison with the USA Freedom Corps.

Sec. 3. *Administrative Provisions.* (a) The USA Freedom Corps shall provide such information with respect to volunteer community service programs and activities and such advice and assistance as may be required by agencies in performing their functions under this order.

(b) Executive Order 12820 of November 5, 1992, is revoked.

(c) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(d) As used in this order:

(i) “agency” has the meaning of “executive agency” as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code; and

(ii) “USA Freedom Corps” means the Director of the USA Freedom Corps Office established by section 4 of Executive Order 13254 of January 29, 2002.

Sec. 4. *Reporting Provisions.* (a) Not later than 180 days from the date of this order and annually thereafter, each agency Liaison shall prepare and submit a report to the USA Freedom Corps that includes a description of the agency’s activities in performing its functions under this order.

(b) A Liaison’s first report under subsection (a) shall include annual performance indicators and measurable objectives for agency action approved by the head of the agency. Each report filed thereafter under subsection (a) shall measure the agency’s performance against the indicators and objectives approved by the head of the agency.

Sec. 5. *Judicial Review.* 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,
April 27, 2006.

Executive Order 13402 of May 10, 2006

Strengthening Federal Efforts To Protect Against Identity Theft

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, in order to strengthen efforts to protect against identity theft, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Policy.* It is the policy of the United States to use Federal resources effectively to deter, prevent, detect, investigate, proceed against, and prosecute unlawful use by persons of the identifying information of other persons, including through:

(a) increased aggressive law enforcement actions designed to prevent, investigate, and prosecute identity theft crimes, recover the proceeds of such crimes, and ensure just and effective punishment of those who perpetrate identity theft;

(b) improved public outreach by the Federal Government to better (i) educate the public about identity theft and protective measures against identity theft, and (ii) address how the private sector can take appropriate steps to protect personal data and educate the public about identity theft; and

(c) increased safeguards that Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities can implement to better secure government-held personal data.

Sec. 2. *Establishment of the Identity Theft Task Force.*

(a) There is hereby established the Identity Theft Task Force.

(b) The Task Force shall consist exclusively of:

- (i) the Attorney General, who shall serve as Chairman of the Task Force;
- (ii) the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, who shall serve as Co-Chairman of the Task Force;
- (iii) the Secretary of the Treasury;
- (iv) the Secretary of Commerce;
- (v) the Secretary of Health and Human Services;
- (vi) the Secretary of Veterans Affairs;
- (vii) the Secretary of Homeland Security;
- (viii) the Director of the Office of Management and Budget;
- (ix) the Commissioner of Social Security;
- (x) the following officers of the United States:
 - (A) the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System;
 - (B) the Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;
 - (C) the Comptroller of the Currency;
 - (D) the Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision;
 - (E) the Chairman of the National Credit Union Administration Board; and
 - (F) the Postmaster General; and
- (xi) such other officers of the United States as the Attorney General may designate from time to time, with the concurrence of the respective heads of departments and agencies concerned.

(c) The Chairman and Co-Chairman shall convene and preside at the meetings of the Task Force, determine its agenda, direct its work and, as appropriate, establish and direct subgroups of the Task Force that shall consist exclusively of members of the Task Force. Such subgroups may address particular subject matters, such as criminal law enforcement or private sector education and outreach. The Chairman and Co-Chairman may also designate, with the concurrence of the head of department, agency, or instrumentality of which the official is part, such other Federal officials as they deem appropriate for participation in the Task Force subgroups.

(d) A member of the Task Force, including the Chairman and Co-Chairman, may designate, to perform the Task Force or Task Force subgroup functions of the member, any person who is a part of the member's department, agency, or instrumentality and who has high-level policy or operational duties or responsibilities related to the mission of the Task Force.

Sec. 3. *Functions of the Task Force.* The Task Force, in implementing the policy set forth in section 1 of this order, shall:

(a) review the activities of executive branch departments, agencies, and instrumentalities relating to the policy set forth in section 1, and building upon these prior activities, prepare and submit in writing to the President within 180 days after the date of this order a coordinated strategic plan to

further improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal Government's activities in the areas of identity theft awareness, prevention, detection, and prosecution;

(b) coordinate, as appropriate and subject to section 5(a) of this order, Federal Government efforts related to implementation of the policy set forth in section 1 of this order;

(c) obtain information and advice relating to the policy set forth in section 1 from representatives of State, local, and tribal governments, private sector entities, and individuals, in a manner that seeks their individual advice and does not involve collective judgment or consensus advice and deliberation and without giving any such person a vote or a veto over the activities or advice of the Task Force;

(d) promote enhanced cooperation by Federal departments and agencies with State and local authorities responsible for the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of significant identity theft crimes, including through avoiding unnecessary duplication of effort and expenditure of resources; and

(e) provide advice on the establishment, execution, and efficiency of policies and activities to implement the policy set forth in section 1:

(i) to the President in written reports from time to time, including recommendations for administrative action or proposals for legislation; and

(ii) to the heads of departments, agencies, and instrumentalities as appropriate from time to time within the discretion of the Chairman and the Co-Chairman.

Sec. 4. Cooperation. (a) To the extent permitted by law and applicable presidential guidance, executive departments, agencies, and instrumentalities shall provide to the Task Force such information, support, and assistance as the Task Force, through its Chairman and Co-Chairman, may request to implement this order.

(b) The Task Force shall be located in the Department of Justice for administrative purposes, and to the extent permitted by law, the Department of Justice shall provide the funding and administrative support the Task Force needs to implement this order, as determined by the Attorney General.

Sec. 5. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) authority granted by law to an executive department, agency, or instrumentality or the head thereof; and

(ii) functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budget, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is intended only to improve the internal management 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 by a party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 6. Termination. Unless the Task Force is sooner terminated by the President, the Attorney General may terminate the Task Force by a written notice of its termination published in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
May 10, 2006.

Executive Order 13403 of May 12, 2006

Amendments to Executive Orders 11030, 13279, 13339, 13381, and 13389, and Revocation of Executive Order 13011

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. Executive Order 11030 of June 19, 1962, as amended, is further amended;

(a) in subsection 1(f):

(i) by striking “typewritten” and inserting “prepared”

(ii) by striking “8 x 13” and inserting “8.5 x 14” and

(iii) by striking “1 1/2” and inserting “1”

(b) in subsection 2(a), by striking “, with seven copies thereof,”

(c) by striking subsections 2(c) and 2 (d) and relettering subsection “2(e)” as “2(c)”;

(d) in section 5, by striking “Section 12 of the **Federal Register** Act” and inserting in lieu thereof “section 1511 of title 44, United States Code” and

(e) in section 6, by striking “Section 5(a) of the **Federal Register** Act” and inserting in lieu thereof “subsection 1505(a) of title 44, United States Code”.

Sec. 2. Section 1(e) of Executive Order 13279 of December 12, 2002, is amended to read as follows: “(e) ‘Specified agency heads’ mean the Attorney General, the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, Housing and Urban Development, Labor, and Veterans Affairs, the Administrators of the Agency for International Development and the Small Business Administration, and the head of any other department or agency in the executive branch in which the President creates a Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives.”

Sec. 3. Section 9 of Executive Order 13339 of May 13, 2004, is amended by deleting “2 years from the date of this order, unless renewed by the President” and inserting in lieu thereof “May 13, 2007, unless extended beyond that date by the President”.

Sec. 4. Section 6(b) of Executive Order 13381 of June 27, 2005, is amended by striking “Unless extended by the President, this order shall expire” and inserting in lieu thereof “The provisions of this order (other than subsection 5(b) and the amendment made thereby) shall, unless extended by the President, expire”.

Sec. 5. Section 3 of Executive Order 13389 of November 1, 2005, is amended:

- (a) by inserting “and” after the semicolon at the end of subsection (a);
- (b) by striking “; and” at the end of subsection 3(b) and inserting a period in lieu thereof; and
- (c) by striking subsection (c).

Sec. 6. Executive Order 13011 of July 16, 1996 (Federal Information Technology), is revoked.

Sec. 7. 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.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
May 12, 2006.

Executive Order 13404 of June 7, 2006

Task Force on New Americans

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to strengthen the efforts of the Department of Homeland Security and Federal, State, and local agencies to help legal immigrants embrace the common core of American civic culture, learn our common language, and fully become Americans, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Establishment.* The Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary) shall immediately establish within the Department of Homeland Security (Department) a Task Force on New Americans (Task Force).

Sec. 2. *Membership and Operation.* (a) The Task Force shall be limited to the following members or employees designated by them at no lower than the Assistant Secretary level or its equivalent:

- (i) the Secretary of Homeland Security, who shall serve as Chair;
- (ii) the Secretary of State;
- (iii) the Secretary of the Treasury;
- (iv) the Secretary of Defense;
- (v) the Attorney General;
- (vi) the Secretary of Agriculture;
- (vii) the Secretary of Commerce;
- (viii) the Secretary of Labor;
- (ix) the Secretary of Health and Human Services;
- (x) the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;
- (xi) the Secretary of Education;

(xii) such other officers or employees of the Department of Homeland Security as the Secretary may from time to time designate; and

(xiii) such other officers of the United States as the Secretary may designate from time to time, with the concurrence of the respective heads of departments and agencies concerned.

(b) The Secretary shall convene and preside at meetings of the Task Force, direct its work, and as appropriate, establish and direct subgroups of the Task Force that shall consist exclusively of Task Force members. The Secretary shall designate an official of the Department to serve as the Executive Secretary of the Task Force, and the Executive Secretary shall head the staff assigned to the Task Force.

Sec. 3. *Functions.* Consistent with applicable law, the Task Force shall:

(a) provide direction to executive departments and agencies (agencies) concerning the integration into American society of America's legal immigrants, particularly through instruction in English, civics, and history;

(b) promote public-private partnerships that will encourage businesses to offer English and civics education to workers;

(c) identify ways to expand English and civics instruction for legal immigrants, including through faith-based, community, and other groups, and ways to promote volunteer community service; and

(d) make recommendations to the President, through the Secretary, from time to time regarding:

(i) actions to enhance cooperation among agencies on the integration of legal immigrants into American society;

(ii) actions to enhance cooperation among Federal, State, and local authorities responsible for the integration of legal immigrants;

(iii) changes in rules, regulations, or policy to improve the effective integration of legal immigrants into American society; and

(iv) proposed legislation relating to the integration of legal immigrants into American society.

Sec. 4. *Administration.* (a) To the extent permitted by law, the Department shall provide the funding and administrative support the Task Force needs to implement this order, as determined by the Secretary.

(b) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) authority granted by law to an agency or the head thereof; or

(ii) functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budget, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(c) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(d) This order is intended to improve the internal management of the Federal Government. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity

against the United States, its departments, agencies, entities, instrumentalities, officers, employees, agents, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
June 7, 2006.

Executive Order 13405 of June 16, 2006

Blocking Property of Certain Persons Undermining Democratic Processes or Institutions in Belarus

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.*)(NEA), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, determine that the actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Belarus and other persons to undermine Belarus' democratic processes or institutions, manifested most recently in the fundamentally undemocratic March 2006 elections, to commit human rights abuses related to political repression, including detentions and disappearances, and to engage in public corruption, including by diverting or misusing Belarusian public assets or by misusing public authority, constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat, and 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 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 any United States person, including any overseas branch, of the following 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; and
- (ii) any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Secretary of State:
 - (A) to be responsible for, or to have participated in, actions or policies that undermine democratic processes or institutions in Belarus;
 - (B) to be responsible for, or to have participated in, human rights abuses related to political repression in Belarus;
 - (C) to be a senior-level official, a family member of such an official, or a person closely linked to such an official who is responsible for or has engaged in public corruption related to Belarus;
 - (D) to have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of,

the activities described in paragraphs (a)(ii)(A) through (C) of this section or any person listed in or designated pursuant to this order; or (E) to be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person listed in or designated 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 listed in or designated pursuant to 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 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 listed in or designated 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 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;

(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 listed in or designated 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 of this order.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury, after 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 executive 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. The Secretary of the Treasury shall ensure compliance with those

provisions of section 401 of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1641) applicable to the Department of the Treasury in relation to this order.

Sec. 6. The Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to submit the recurring and final reports to the Congress on the national emergency declared in this order, consistent with section 401(c) of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)) and section 204(c) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)).

Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Treasury, after 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, 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. 9. This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on June 19, 2006.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
June 16, 2006.

ANNEX

Individuals

1. Alyaksandr Hryhoryavich Lukashenka [President, born August 30, 1954]
2. Natallia Uladzimiraina Piatkevich [Deputy Head of the Presidential Administration, born October 24, 1972]
3. Viktor Hryhoryavich Halavanau [Minister of Justice, born 1952]
4. Aliaksandr Leanidavich Zimousky [Head of the Belarusian State Television and Radio Company (BSTRC) and Member of the Upper House of Parliament, born January 10, 1961]
5. Stiapan Mikalayevich Sukharenka [Chairman of the Belarusian KGB, born January 27, 1957]
6. Viktor Uladzimiravich Sheiman [State Secretary of the Security Council, born May 26, 1958]
7. Dzmıtry Valeryevich Paulichenka [Commander of the Special Response Group of the Ministry of the Interior (SOBR), born 1966]
8. Uladzimir Uladzimiravich Naumau [Minister of Internal Affairs, born 1956]
9. Lidziya Mihaulauna Yarmoshina [Head of the Central Commission for Elections and National Referendums (CEC), born January 29, 1953]
10. Viktor Aliaksandravich Lukashenka [President's National Security Advisor, born 1976]

Executive Order 13406 of June 23, 2006

Protecting the Property Rights of the American People

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and to strengthen the rights of the American people against the taking of their private property, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. It is the policy of the United States to protect the rights of Americans to their private property, including by limiting the taking of private property by the Federal Government to situations in which the taking is for public use, with just compensation, and for the purpose of benefiting the general public and not merely for the purpose of advancing the economic interest of private parties to be given ownership or use of the property taken.

Sec. 2. Implementation. (a) The Attorney General shall:

(i) issue instructions to the heads of departments and agencies to implement the policy set forth in section 1 of this order; and

(ii) monitor takings by departments and agencies for compliance with the policy set forth in section 1 of this order.

(b) Heads of departments and agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law:

(i) comply with instructions issued under subsection (a)(i); and

(ii) provide to the Attorney General such information as the Attorney General determines necessary to carry out subsection (a)(ii).

Sec. 3. Specific Exclusions. Nothing in this order shall be construed to prohibit a taking of private property by the Federal Government, that otherwise complies with applicable law, for the purpose of:

(a) public ownership or exclusive use of the property by the public, such as for a public medical facility, roadway, park, forest, governmental office building, or military reservation;

(b) projects designated for public, common carrier, public transportation, or public utility use, including those for which a fee is assessed, that serve the general public and are subject to regulation by a governmental entity;

(c) conveying the property to a nongovernmental entity, such as a telecommunications or transportation common carrier, that makes the property available for use by the general public as of right;

(d) preventing or mitigating a harmful use of land that constitutes a threat to public health, safety, or the environment;

(e) acquiring abandoned property;

(f) quieting title to real property;

(g) acquiring ownership or use by a public utility;

(h) facilitating the disposal or exchange of Federal property; or

(i) meeting military, law enforcement, public safety, public transportation, or public health emergencies.

Sec. 4. General Provisions. (a) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(b) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) authority granted by law to a department or agency or the head thereof; or

(ii) 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 Executive Order 12630 of March 15, 1988.

(d) 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 23, 2006.

Executive Order 13407 of June 26, 2006

Public Alert and Warning System

By the authority vested in me as President 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 *et seq.*), and the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended (6 U.S.C. 101 *et seq.*), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. It is the policy of the United States to have an effective, reliable, integrated, flexible, and comprehensive system to alert and warn the American people in situations of war, terrorist attack, natural disaster, or other hazards to public safety and well-being (public alert and warning system), taking appropriate account of the functions, capabilities, and needs of the private sector and of all levels of government in our Federal system, and to ensure that under all conditions the President can communicate with the American people.

Sec. 2. Functions of the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(a) To implement the policy set forth in section 1 of this order, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall:

(i) inventory, evaluate, and assess the capabilities and integration with the public alert and warning system of Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local public alert and warning resources;

(ii) establish or adopt, as appropriate, common alerting and warning protocols, standards, terminology, and operating procedures for the public alert and warning system to enable interoperability and the secure delivery of coordinated messages to the American people through as many communication pathways as practicable, taking account of Federal Communications Commission rules as provided by law;

(iii) ensure the capability to adapt the distribution and content of communications on the basis of geographic location, risks, or personal user preferences, as appropriate;

(iv) include in the public alert and warning system the capability to alert and warn all Americans, including those with disabilities and those without an understanding of the English language;

(v) through cooperation with the owners and operators of communication facilities, maintain, protect, and, if necessary, restore communications facilities and capabilities necessary for the public alert and warning system;

(vi) ensure the conduct of training, tests, and exercises for the public alert and warning system;

(vii) ensure the conduct of public education efforts so that State, territorial, tribal, and local governments, the private sector, and the American people understand the functions of the public alert and warning system and how to access, use, and respond to information from the public alert and warning system;

(viii) consult, coordinate, and cooperate with the private sector, including communications media organizations, and Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local governmental authorities, including emergency response providers, as appropriate;

(ix) administer the Emergency Alert System (EAS) as a critical component of the public alert and warning system; and

(x) ensure that under all conditions the President of the United States can alert and warn the American people.

(b) In performing the functions set forth in subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall coordinate with the Secretary of Commerce, the heads of other departments and agencies of the executive branch (agencies), and other officers of the United States, as appropriate, and the Federal Communications Commission.

(c) The Secretary of Homeland Security may issue guidance to implement this order.

Sec. 3. *Duties of Heads of Departments and Agencies.*

(a) The heads of agencies shall provide such assistance and information as the Secretary of Homeland Security may request to implement this order.

(b) In addition to performing the duties specified under subsection (a) of this section:

(i) the Secretary of Commerce shall make available to the Secretary of Homeland Security, to assist in implementing this order, the capabilities and expertise of the Department of Commerce relating to standards, technology, telecommunications, dissemination systems, and weather;

(ii) the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the Secretary of Homeland Security requirements for the public alert and warning system necessary to ensure proper coordination of the functions of the Department of Defense with the use of such system;

(iii) the Federal Communications Commission shall, as provided by law, adopt rules to ensure that communications systems have the capacity to

transmit alerts and warnings to the public as part of the public alert and warning system; and

(iv) the heads of agencies with capabilities for public alert and warning shall comply with guidance issued by the Secretary of Homeland Security under subsection 2(c) of this order, and shall develop and maintain such capabilities in a manner consistent and interoperable with the public alert and warning system.

Sec. 4. Reports on Implementation. Not later than 90 days after the date of this order, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the President, through the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism, a plan for the implementation of this order, and shall thereafter submit reports from time to time, and not less often than once each year, on such implementation, together with any recommendations the Secretary finds appropriate.

Sec. 5. Amendment, Revocation, and Transition.

(a) Section 3(b)(4) of Executive Order 12472 of April 3, 1984, as amended, is further amended by striking “Emergency Broadcast System” and inserting in lieu thereof “Emergency Alert System”.

(b) Not later than 120 days after the date of this order, the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism, shall issue guidance under section 2(c) of this order that shall address the subject matter of the presidential memorandum of September 15, 1995, for the Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, on Presidential Communications with the General Public During Periods of National Emergency, and upon issuance of such guidance such memorandum is revoked.

(c) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure an orderly and effective transition, without loss of capability, from alert and warning systems available as of the date of this order to the public alert and warning system for which this order provides.

Sec. 6. General Provisions. (a) This order shall be implemented in a manner consistent with:

(i) applicable law and presidential guidance, including Executive Order 12472 of April 3, 1984, as amended, and subject to the availability of appropriations; and

(ii) the authorities of agencies, or heads of agencies, vested by law.

(b) This order 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.

(c) This order 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 agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
June 26, 2006.

Executive Order 13408 of June 29, 2006

Amending Executive Order 13381, As Amended, To Extend its Duration by One Year

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to extend by 1 year the duration of Executive Order 13381 of June 27, 2005, it is hereby ordered that:

Section 1. Section 6(a) of Executive Order 13381 is amended by striking “April 1, 2006” and inserting in lieu thereof “April 1, 2007”.

Sec. 2. Section 6(b) of Executive Order 13381 is amended by striking “July 1, 2006” and inserting in lieu thereof “July 1, 2007”.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
June 29, 2006.

Executive Order 13409 of July 3, 2006

Establishing an Emergency Board To Investigate a Dispute Between Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority and Its Locomotive Engineers Represented by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Trainmen

A dispute exists between Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA) and its employees represented by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Trainmen (BLET).

The dispute has not heretofore been adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended, 45 U.S.C. 151–188 (RLA).

A party empowered by the RLA has requested that the President establish an emergency board pursuant to section 9A of the RLA (45 U.S.C. 159a).

Section 9A(c) of the RLA provides that the President, upon such request, shall appoint an emergency board to investigate and report on the dispute.

NOW, THEREFORE, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 9A of the RLA, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Establishment of Emergency Board (Board).* There is established, effective 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on July 8, 2006, a Board of three members to be appointed by the President to investigate and report on this dispute. No member shall be pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of railroad employees or any carrier. The Board shall perform its functions subject to the availability of funds.

Sec. 2. *Report.* The Board shall report to the President with respect to this dispute within 30 days of its creation.

Sec. 3. *Maintaining Conditions.* As provided by section 9A(c) of the RLA, from the date of the creation of the Board and for 120 days thereafter, no

change in the conditions out of which the dispute arose shall be made by the parties to the controversy, except by agreement of the parties.

Sec. 4. *Records Maintenance.* The records and files of the Board are records of the Office of the President and upon the Board's termination shall be maintained in the physical custody of the National Mediation Board.

Sec. 5. *Expiration.* The Board shall terminate upon the submission of the report provided for in section 2 of this order.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
July 3, 2006.

Executive Order 13410 of August 22, 2006

Promoting Quality and Efficient Health Care in Federal Government Administered or Sponsored Health Care Programs

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and in order to promote federally led efforts to implement more transparent and high-quality health care, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Purpose.* It is the purpose of this order to ensure that health care programs administered or sponsored by the Federal Government promote quality and efficient delivery of health care through the use of health information technology, transparency regarding health care quality and price, and better incentives for program beneficiaries, enrollees, and providers. It is the further purpose of this order to make relevant information available to these beneficiaries, enrollees, and providers in a readily useable manner and in collaboration with similar initiatives in the private sector and non-Federal public sector. Consistent with the purpose of improving the quality and efficiency of health care, the actions and steps taken by Federal Government agencies should not incur additional costs for the Federal Government.

Sec. 2. *Definitions.* For purposes of this order:

(a) “Agency” means an agency of the Federal Government that administers or sponsors a Federal health care program.

(b) “Federal health care program” means the Federal Employees Health Benefit Program, the Medicare program, programs operated directly by the Indian Health Service, the TRICARE program for the Department of Defense and other uniformed services, and the health care program operated by the Department of Veterans Affairs. For purposes of this order, “Federal health care program” does not include State operated or funded federally subsidized programs such as Medicaid, the State Children’s Health Insurance Program, or services provided to Department of Veterans’ Affairs beneficiaries under 38 U.S.C. 1703.

(c) “Interoperability” means the ability to communicate and exchange data accurately, effectively, securely, and consistently with different information

technology systems, software applications, and networks in various settings, and exchange data such that clinical or operational purpose and meaning of the data are preserved and unaltered.

(d) “Recognized interoperability standards” means interoperability standards recognized by the Secretary of Health and Human Services (the “Secretary”), in accordance with guidance developed by the Secretary, as existing on the date of the implementation, acquisition, or upgrade of health information technology systems under subsections (1) or (2) of section 3(a) of this order.

Sec. 3. Directives for Agencies. Agencies shall perform the following functions:

(a) Health Information Technology.

(1) For Federal Agencies. As each agency implements, acquires, or upgrades health information technology systems used for the direct exchange of health information between agencies and with non-Federal entities, it shall utilize, where available, health information technology systems and products that meet recognized interoperability standards.

(2) For Contracting Purposes. Each agency shall require in contracts or agreements with health care providers, health plans, or health insurance issuers that as each provider, plan, or issuer implements, acquires, or upgrades health information technology systems, it shall utilize, where available, health information technology systems and products that meet recognized interoperability standards.

(b) Transparency of Quality Measurements.

(1) In General. Each agency shall implement programs measuring the quality of services supplied by health care providers to the beneficiaries or enrollees of a Federal health care program. Such programs shall be based upon standards established by multi-stakeholder entities identified by the Secretary or by another agency subject to this order. Each agency shall develop its quality measurements in collaboration with similar initiatives in the private and non-Federal public sectors.

(2) Facilitation. An agency satisfies the requirements of this subsection if it participates in the aggregation of claims and other appropriate data for the purposes of quality measurement. Such aggregation shall be based upon standards established by multi-stakeholder entities identified by the Secretary or by another agency subject to this order.

(c) Transparency of Pricing Information. Each agency shall make available (or provide for the availability) to the beneficiaries or enrollees of a Federal health care program (and, at the option of the agency, to the public) the prices that it, its health insurance issuers, or its health insurance plans pay for procedures to providers in the health care program with which the agency, issuer, or plan contracts. Each agency shall also, in collaboration with multi-stakeholder groups such as those described in subsection (b)(1), participate in the development of information regarding the overall costs of services for common episodes of care and the treatment of common chronic diseases.

(d) Promoting Quality and Efficiency of Care. Each agency shall develop and identify, for beneficiaries, enrollees, and providers, approaches that encourage and facilitate the provision and receipt of high-quality and efficient

health care. Such approaches may include pay-for-performance models of reimbursement consistent with current law. An agency will satisfy the requirements of this subsection if it makes available to beneficiaries or enrollees consumer-directed health care insurance products.

Sec. 4. *Implementation Date.* Agencies shall comply with the requirements of this order by January 1, 2007.

Sec. 5. *Administration and Judicial Review.*

(a) This order does not assume or rely upon additional Federal resources or spending to promote quality and efficient health care. Further, the actions directed by this order shall be carried out subject to the availability of appropriations and to the maximum extent permitted by law.

(b) This order shall be implemented in new contracts or new contract cycles as they may be renewed from time to time. Renegotiation outside of the normal contract cycle processes should be avoided.

(c) 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, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
August 22, 2006.

Executive Order 13411 of August 29, 2006

Improving Assistance for Disaster Victims

By the authority vested in me as President 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 *et seq.*) (the “Stafford Act”), and to take further actions to improve the delivery of Federal disaster assistance, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *Policy.* It is the policy of the Federal Government to ensure that individuals who are victims of a terrorist attack, natural disaster, or other incident that is the subject of an emergency or major disaster declaration under the Stafford Act, and who are thereby eligible for financial or other assistance delivered by any department or agency of the executive branch (Federal disaster assistance), have prompt and efficient access to Federal disaster assistance, as well as information regarding assistance available from State and local government and private sector sources.

Sec. 2. *Task Force on Disaster Assistance Coordination.* (a) Plan to Improve Delivery of Federal Disaster Assistance. To further the policy in section 1 of this order, there is established the interagency “Task Force on Disaster Assistance Coordination” (Task Force). The Task Force shall develop a plan to streamline and otherwise improve the delivery of Federal disaster assistance (Plan). The Plan shall:

(i) include an inventory of Federal disaster assistance programs and assess the effectiveness of their respective delivery mechanisms;

(ii) recommend specific actions to improve the delivery of Federal disaster assistance, which shall include actions to provide a centralized application process for Federal disaster assistance, provide a centralized and continuously updated clearinghouse from which disaster victims may obtain information regarding Federal disaster assistance and State and local government and private sector sources of disaster assistance, reduce unnecessarily duplicative application forms and processes for Federal disaster assistance, and strengthen controls designed to prevent improper payments and other forms of fraud, waste, and abuse; and

(iii) include an implementation schedule for the Plan's recommendations that provides for the phased implementation of the Plan by December 31, 2008, including quarterly milestones and metrics to be used to measure and evaluate implementation.

(b) Membership of the Task Force. (i) The Task Force shall consist exclusively of the following members, or their designees who shall be at the Assistant Secretary level (or its equivalent) or higher:

- (A) the Secretary of Homeland Security, who shall serve as Chair;
- (B) the Secretary of the Treasury;
- (C) the Secretary of Defense;
- (D) the Attorney General;
- (E) the Secretary of Agriculture;
- (F) the Secretary of Commerce;
- (G) the Secretary of Labor;
- (H) the Secretary of Health and Human Services;
- (I) the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;
- (J) the Secretary of Education;
- (K) the Secretary of Veterans Affairs;
- (L) the Director of the Office of Personnel Management;
- (M) the Commissioner of Social Security;
- (N) the Administrator of the Small Business Administration;
- (O) the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; and
- (P) such other officers of the United States as the Secretary of Homeland Security may designate from time to time.

(ii) The Secretary of Homeland Security, or the Secretary's designee, shall convene and preside at meetings of the Task Force, determine its agenda, direct its work, and, as appropriate to address specific subject matters, establish and direct subgroups of the Task Force. A member of the Task Force may designate, to perform Task Force subgroup functions of the member, any person who is part of such member's department or agency and who is either an officer of the United States appointed by the President or a member of the Senior Executive Service.

(c) Plan Approval and Implementation. Not later than March 1, 2007, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit the Plan to the President for approval through the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and

Counterterrorism and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. Upon approval of the Plan by the President, the Secretary of Homeland Security, assisted by the Task Force, shall coordinate the implementation of the Plan. Until the completion of such implementation, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a quarterly progress report to the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sec. 3. Assistance and Support. To the extent permitted by law, the heads of all executive departments and agencies shall provide such assistance and information as the Secretary of Homeland Security may request in carrying out the Secretary's responsibilities under this order. Consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Department of Homeland Security shall provide necessary funding and administrative support for the Task Force.

Sec. 4. Administration. This order shall: (a) be implemented in a manner consistent with applicable laws, including Federal laws protecting the information privacy rights and other legal rights of Americans, and subject to the availability of appropriations;

(b) be implemented in a manner consistent with the statutory authority of the principal officers of executive departments and agencies as heads of their respective departments or agencies; and

(c) not be construed to impair or otherwise affect the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budget, administrative, regulatory, and legislative responsibilities.

Sec. 5. Judicial Review. 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, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
August 29, 2006.

Executive Order 13412 of October 13, 2006

Blocking Property of and Prohibiting Transactions With the Government of Sudan

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.*)(NEA), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and taking appropriate account of the Darfur Peace and Accountability Act of 2006 (the "Act"),

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, find that, due to the continuation of the threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States created by certain policies and actions of the

Government of Sudan that violate human rights, in particular with respect to the conflict in Darfur, where the Government of Sudan exercises administrative and legal authority and pervasive practical influence, and due to the threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by the pervasive role played by the Government of Sudan in the petroleum and petrochemical industries in Sudan, it is in the interests of the United States to take additional steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13067 of November 3, 1997. Accordingly, I hereby order:

Section 1. Except to the extent provided in section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)) or in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, all property and interests in property of the Government of Sudan 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.

Sec. 2. Except to the extent provided in section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)) 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 transactions by United States persons relating to the petroleum or petrochemical industries in Sudan, including, but not limited to, oilfield services and oil or gas pipelines, are prohibited.

Sec. 3. (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. 4. (a) Subject to paragraph (b) of this section, restrictions imposed by this order shall be in addition to, and do not derogate from, restrictions imposed in and under Executive Order 13067.

(b)(i) None of the prohibitions in section 2 of Executive Order 13067 shall apply to activities or related transactions with respect to Southern Sudan, Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains State, Blue Nile State, Abyei, Darfur, or marginalized areas in and around Khartoum, provided that the activities or transactions do not involve any property or interests in property of the Government of Sudan.

(ii) The Secretary of State, after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, may define the term “Southern Sudan, Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains State, Blue Nile State, Abyei, Darfur, or marginalized areas in and around Khartoum” for the purposes of this order.

(c) The function of the President under subsection 6(c)(1) of the Comprehensive Peace in Sudan Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–497), as amended by section 5(a)(3) of the Act, is assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury as appropriate in the performance of such function.

(d) The functions of the President under subsection 6(c)(2) and the last sentence of 6(d) of the Comprehensive Peace in Sudan Act of 2004 (Public

Law 108–497), as amended by subsections 5(a)(3) and (b), respectively, of the Act, are assigned to the Secretary of State, except that the function of denial of entry is assigned to the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(e) The functions of the President under sections 7 and 8 of the Act are assigned to the Secretary of State.

Sec. 5. Nothing in this order shall prohibit:

(a) transactions for the conduct of the official business of the Federal Government or the United Nations by employees thereof; or

(b) transactions in Sudan for journalistic activity by persons regularly employed in such capacity by a news-gathering organization.

Sec. 6. 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;

(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; and

(d) the term “Government of Sudan” includes the Government of Sudan, its agencies, instrumentalities, and controlled entities, and the Central Bank of Sudan, but does not include the regional government of Southern Sudan.

Sec. 7. 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 13067 there need be no prior notice of a determination made pursuant to section 1 of this order.

Sec. 8. The Secretary of the Treasury, after 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 executive 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. The Secretary of the Treasury shall ensure compliance with those provisions of section 401 of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1641) applicable to the Department of the Treasury in relation to this order.

Sec. 9. 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 any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 10. This order shall take effect upon the enactment of the Darfur Peace and Accountability Act of 2006.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
October 13, 2006.

Executive Order 13413 of October 27, 2006

Blocking Property of Certain Persons Contributing to the Conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

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.*) (NEA), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act, 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, determine that the situation in or in relation to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which has been marked by widespread violence and atrocities that continue to threaten regional stability and was addressed by the United Nations Security Council in Resolution 1596 of April 18, 2005, Resolution 1649 of December 21, 2005, and Resolution 1698 of July 31, 2006, constitutes an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat. To address that threat, I hereby order:

Section 1. (a) Except to the extent that section 203(b)(1), (3), and (4) of the IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(1), (3), and (4)) may apply, or to the extent provided 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 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, of the following 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; and
- (ii) any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Secretary of State:
 - (A) to be a political or military leader of a foreign armed group operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo that impedes the disarmament, repatriation, or resettlement of combatants;
 - (B) to be a political or military leader of a Congolese armed group that impedes the disarmament, demobilization, or reintegration of combatants;

(C) to be a political or military leader recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in violation of applicable international law;

(D) to have committed serious violations of international law involving the targeting of children in situations of armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction, and forced displacement;

(E) to have directly or indirectly supplied, sold, or transferred to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, or been the recipient in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo of, arms and related materiel, including military aircraft and equipment, or advice, training, or assistance, including financing and financial assistance, related to military activities;

(F) to have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, the activities described in subsections (a)(ii)(A) through (E) of this section or any person listed in or designated pursuant to this order; or

(G) to be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person listed in or designated pursuant to this order.

(b) I hereby determine that, to the extent section 203(b)(2) of the IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) may apply, the making of donations of the type of articles specified in such section by, to, or for the benefit of any person listed in or designated pursuant to subsection (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 subsection (a) of this section.

(c) The prohibitions in subsection (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 listed in or designated pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, 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 listed in or designated 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 subsection 1(a) of this order.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury, after 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 the 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 executive 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. The Secretary of the Treasury shall ensure compliance with those provisions of section 401 of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1641) applicable to the Department of the Treasury in relation to this order.

Sec. 6. The Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to submit the recurring and final reports to the Congress on the national emergency declared in this order, consistent with section 401(c) of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)) and section 204(c) of the IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)).

Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized, subsequent to the issuance of this order, to determine, and to take necessary action to give effect to that determination, that circumstances no longer warrant the blocking of the property and interests in property of, or the prohibiting of transactions with, a person listed in the Annex to this order.

Sec. 8. 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 any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 9. This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on October 30, 2006.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
October 27, 2006.

Executive Order 13414 of November 3, 2006

Amendment to Executive Order 13402, Strengthening Federal Efforts To Protect Against Identity Theft

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to amend the date by which the Identity Theft Task Force shall submit to the President its coordinated strategic plan, it is hereby ordered that section 3(a) of Executive Order 13402 of May 10, 2006, is amended to read as follows: “review the activities of executive branch departments, agencies, and instrumentalities relating to the policy set forth in section 1, and building upon these prior activities, prepare and submit in writing to the President by February 9, 2007, or as soon as practicable thereafter as the Chairman and Co-Chairman shall determine, a coordinated strategic plan to further improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Federal Government’s activities in the areas of identity theft awareness, prevention, detection, and prosecution.”.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
November 3, 2006.

Executive Order 13415 of December 1, 2006

Assignment of Certain Pay-Related Functions

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.* The functions of the President under sections 4505a, 5305, and 5377 of title 5, United States Code, are assigned to the Director of the Office of Personnel Management.

Sec. 2. *Revocations.* (a) Sections 3 and 6 of Executive Order 12748 of February 1, 1991, as amended, are revoked. Sections 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9 of Executive Order 12748 are renumbered as sections 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, respectively.

(b) Section 2 of Executive Order 12828 of January 5, 1993, is revoked. Section 3 of Executive Order 12828 is renumbered as section 2.

Sec. 3. *General Provision.* 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,
December 1, 2006.

Executive Order 13416 of December 5, 2006

Strengthening Surface Transportation Security

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and to strengthen the security of the Nation's surface transportation systems and thereby enhance the protection of the people, property, and territory of the United States of America against terrorist attacks, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. The security of our Nation's surface transportation systems is a national priority, vital to our economy, and essential to the security of our Nation. Federal, State, local, and tribal governments, the private sector, and the public share responsibility for the security of surface transportation. It is the policy of the United States to protect the people, property, and territory of the United States by facilitating the implementation of a comprehensive, coordinated, and efficient security program to protect surface transportation systems within and adjacent to the United States against terrorist attacks.

Sec. 2. Definitions. For purposes of this order:

(a) "agencies" means those executive departments enumerated in 5 U.S.C. 101, independent establishments as defined by 5 U.S.C. 104(1), government corporations as defined by 5 U.S.C. 103(1), and the United States Postal Service;

(b) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Homeland Security;

(c) "security guideline" means any security-related guidance that the Secretary recommends, for implementation on a voluntary basis, to enhance the security of surface transportation;

(d) "security requirement" means any "regulatory action" as defined in section 3 of Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993, as amended (Regulatory Planning and Review), including security directives when appropriate, to implement measures to enhance the security of surface transportation;

(e) "surface transportation modes" means mass transit, commuter and long-distance passenger rail, freight rail, commercial vehicles (including intercity buses), and pipelines, and related infrastructure (including roads and highways), that are within the territory of the United States, but does not include electric grids; and

(f) "surface transportation" means any conveyance of people, goods, or commodities using one or more surface transportation modes.

Sec. 3. Functions of the Secretary of Homeland Security. The Secretary is the principal Federal official responsible for infrastructure protection activities for surface transportation. To implement the policy set forth in section 1 of this order, the Secretary shall, consistent with the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP), in coordination with the Secretary of Transportation, and in consultation with the heads of other relevant agencies:

(a) assess the security of each surface transportation mode and evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of current Federal Government surface transportation security initiatives;

(b) building upon current security initiatives, not later than December 31, 2006, develop a comprehensive transportation systems sector specific plan, as defined in the NIPP;

(c) not later than 90 days after the comprehensive transportation systems sector specific plan is completed, develop an annex to such plan that addresses each surface transportation mode, which shall also include, at a minimum—

(i) an identification of existing security guidelines and security requirements and any security gaps, a description of how the transportation systems sector specific plan will be implemented for such mode, and the respective roles, responsibilities, and authorities of Federal, State, local, and tribal governments and the private sector;

(ii) schedules and protocols for annual reviews of the effectiveness of surface transportation security-related information sharing mechanisms in bringing about the timely exchange of surface transportation security information among Federal, State, local, and tribal governments and the private sector, as appropriate; and

(iii) a process for assessing (A) compliance with any security guidelines and security requirements issued by the Secretary for surface transportation, and (B) the need for revision of such guidelines and requirements to ensure their continuing effectiveness;

(d) in consultation with State, local, and tribal government officials and the private sector, not later than 180 days after the date of this order, identify surface transportation modes, or components thereof, that are subject to high risk of terrorist attack, draft appropriate security guidelines or security requirements to mitigate such risks, and ensure that, prior to their issuance, draft security requirements are transmitted to the Office of Management and Budget for review in accordance with Executive Order 12866 and draft security guidelines receive appropriate interagency review;

(e) develop, implement, and lead a process, in collaboration with other agencies, State, local, and tribal governments, and the private sector, as appropriate, to coordinate research, development, testing, and evaluation of technologies (including alternative uses for commercial off-the-shelf technologies and products) relating to the protection of surface transportation, including—

(i) determining product and technology needs to inform the requirements for and prioritization of research, development, testing, and evaluation, based on the security guidelines and security requirements developed pursuant to subsection (c) of this section and evolving terrorist threats to the security of surface transportation;

(ii) collecting information on existing and planned research, development, testing, and evaluation efforts; and

(iii) not later than 180 days after the date of this order, consistent with section 313 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended (6 U.S.C. 193), establishing and making available to Federal, State, local, and tribal government entities, and private sector owners and operators of surface transportation systems, lists of available technologies and products relating to the protection of surface transportation; and

(f) use security grants authorized by law to assist in implementing security requirements and security guidelines issued pursuant to law and consistent with subsection (c) of this section.

Sec. 4. Duties of Heads of Other Agencies. Heads of agencies, as appropriate, shall provide such assistance and information as the Secretary may request to implement this order.

Sec. 5. General Provisions. This order:

(a) shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and the authorities of agencies, or heads of agencies, vested by law, and subject to the availability of appropriations;

(b) 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

(c) 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 agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 5, 2006.

Executive Order 13417 of December 6, 2006

Establishing an Emergency Board To Investigate Disputes Between Metro-North Railroad and Certain of Its Employees Represented by Certain Labor Organizations

Disputes exist between Metro-North Railroad (Metro-North) and certain of its employees represented by certain labor organizations. The labor organizations involved in these disputes are designated on the attached list, which is made a part of this order.

The disputes have not heretofore been adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended, 45 U.S.C. 151 *et. seq.* (RLA).

A party empowered by the RLA has requested that the President establish an emergency board pursuant to section 9A of the RLA (45 U.S.C. 159a).

Section 9A(c) of the RLA provides that the President, upon such request, shall appoint an emergency board to investigate and report on the disputes.

NOW, THEREFORE, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 9A of the RLA, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment of Emergency Board (Board). There is established, effective 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on December 7, 2006, a Board of three members to be appointed by the President to investigate and report on these disputes. No member shall be pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of railroad employees or any carrier. The Board shall perform its functions subject to the availability of funds.

Sec. 2. *Report.* The Board shall report to the President with respect to the disputes within 30 days of its creation.

Sec. 3. *Maintaining Conditions.* As provided by section 9A(c) of the RLA, from the date of the creation of the Board and for 120 days thereafter, no change in the conditions out of which the disputes arose shall be made by the parties to the controversy, except by agreement of the parties.

Sec. 4. *Records Maintenance.* The records and files of the Board are records of the Office of the President and upon the Board's termination shall be maintained in the physical custody of the National Mediation Board.

Sec. 5. *Expiration.* The Board shall terminate upon the submission of the report provided for in section 2 of this order.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 6, 2006.

Labor Organizations

International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

International Brotherhood of Teamsters

Service Employees International Union-National Conference of Firemen & Oilers

Sheet Metal Workers' International Association

Transportation Communications International Union (including Transportation Communications International Union - American Railway and Airline Supervisors Association)

Transport Workers Union of America

Executive Order 13418 of December 14, 2006

Amendment to Executive Order 13317, Volunteers for Prosperity

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and to add combating malaria as one of the objectives of the global prosperity agenda, it is hereby ordered that section 1(a) of Executive Order 13317 of September 25, 2003, is amended by:

(a) striking “, and stemming the spread of HIV/AIDS.” and inserting in lieu thereof “, stemming the spread of HIV/AIDS and controlling malaria.”; and

(b) striking “, and the Middle East Partnership Initiative.” and inserting in lieu thereof “, the Middle East Partnership Initiative, and the President’s Malaria Initiative.”.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 14, 2006.

Executive Order 13419 of December 20, 2006

National Aeronautics Research and Development

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 204 of the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6613), section 101(c) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–155), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. *National Aeronautics Research and Development Policy.* Continued progress in aeronautics, the science of flight, is essential to America’s economic success and the protection of America’s security interests at home and around the globe. Accordingly, it shall be the policy of the United States to facilitate progress in aeronautics research and development (R&D) through appropriate funding and activities of the Federal Government, in cooperation with State, territorial, tribal, local, and foreign governments, international organizations, academic and research institutions, private organizations, and other entities, as appropriate. The Federal Government shall only undertake roles in supporting aeronautics R&D that are not more appropriately performed by the private sector. The National Aeronautics Research and Development Policy prepared by the National Science and Technology Council should, to the extent consistent with this order and its implementation, guide the aeronautics R&D programs of the United States through 2020.

Sec. 2. *Functions of the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.* To implement the policy set forth in section 1 of this order, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (the “Director”) shall:

(a) review the funding and activities of the Federal Government relating to aeronautics R&D;

(b) recommend to the President, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the heads of executive departments and agencies, as appropriate, such actions with respect to funding and activities of the Federal Government relating to aeronautics R&D as may be necessary to

(i) advance United States technological leadership in aeronautics;

(ii) support innovative research leading to significant advances in aeronautical concepts, technologies, and capabilities;

(iii) pursue and develop advanced aeronautics concepts and technologies, including those for advanced aircraft systems and air transportation management systems, to benefit America's security and effective and efficient national airspace management;

(iv) maintain and advance United States aeronautics research, development, test and evaluation infrastructure to provide effective experimental and computational capabilities in support of aeronautics R&D;

(v) facilitate the educational development of the future aeronautics workforce as needed to further Federal Government interests;

(vi) enhance coordination and communication among executive departments and agencies to maximize the effectiveness of Federal Government R&D resources; and

(vii) ensure appropriate Federal Government coordination with State, territorial, tribal, local, and foreign governments, international organizations, academic and research institutions, private organizations, and other entities.

Sec. 3. *Implementation of National Aeronautics Research and Development Policy.* To implement the policy set forth in section 1 of this order, the Director shall:

(a) develop and, not later than 1 year after the date of this order, submit for approval by the President a plan for national aeronautics R&D and for related infrastructure, (the "plan"), and thereafter submit, not less often than biennially, to the President for approval any changes to the plan;

(b) monitor and report to the President as appropriate on the implementation of the approved plan;

(c) ensure that executive departments and agencies conducting aeronautics R&D:

(i) obtain and exchange information and advice, as appropriate, from organizations and individuals outside the Federal Government in support of Federal Government planning and performance of aeronautics R&D;

(ii) develop and implement, as appropriate, measures for improving dissemination of R&D results and facilitating technology transition from R&D to applications; and

(iii) identify and promote innovative policies and approaches that complement and enhance Federal Government aeronautics R&D investment; and

(d) report to the President on the results of the efforts of executive departments and agencies to implement paragraphs (c)(i) through (iii) of this section.

Sec. 4. General Provisions. (a) In implementing this order, the Director shall:

(i) obtain as appropriate the assistance of the National Science and Technology Council in the performance of the Director's functions under this order, consistent with Executive Order 12881 of November 23, 1993, as amended;

(ii) coordinate as appropriate with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; and

(iii) obtain information and advice from all sources as appropriate, including individuals associated with academic and research institutions and private organizations.

(b) The functions of the President under subsection (c) of section 101 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2005, except the function of designation, are assigned to the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy. In performing these assigned functions, the Director shall, as appropriate, consult the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Transportation, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and other heads of executive departments and agencies as appropriate. The Director also shall ensure that all actions taken in the performance of such functions are consistent with the authority set forth in subsections (a) through (d) of section 6 of Executive Order 13346 of July 8, 2004.

(c) This order shall be implemented in a manner consistent with: (i) applicable law, including section 102A

(i) of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended (50 U.S.C. 403-1(i)), and subject to the availability of appropriations; and

(ii) statutory authority of the principal officers of executive departments and agencies as the heads of their respective departments and agencies.

(d) This order 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.

(e) This order 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.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 20, 2006.

Executive Order 13420 of December 21, 2006

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 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) 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, and section 137 of Public Law 109–289, division B, as amended by section 7 of Public Law 109–383) 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), at Schedule 7.

Sec. 4. *Uniformed Services.* Pursuant to section 601(a)–(c) of Public Law 109–364, 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 5 U.S.C. 5304a, 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.* Rates for the Congress, under Schedule 6, are effective on February 16, 2007. Schedule 7 reflects continuation of the pay rates in effect as of the first day of the applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 2006. Schedule 8 is effective on January 1, 2007. The other schedules contained herein are effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 2007.

Sec. 8. *Prior Order Superseded.* Executive Order 13393 of December 22, 2005, is superseded.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
December 21, 2006.

SCHEDULE 1--GENERAL SCHEDULE

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 2007)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GS-1	\$16,630	\$17,185	\$17,739	\$18,289	\$18,842	\$19,167	\$19,713	\$20,264	\$20,286	\$20,798
GS-2	18,698	19,142	19,761	20,286	20,512	21,115	21,718	22,321	22,924	23,527
GS-3	20,401	21,081	21,761	22,441	23,121	23,801	24,481	25,161	25,841	26,521
GS-4	22,902	23,665	24,428	25,191	25,954	26,717	27,480	28,243	29,006	29,769
GS-5	25,623	26,477	27,331	28,185	29,039	29,893	30,747	31,601	32,455	33,309
GS-6	28,562	29,514	30,466	31,418	32,370	33,322	34,274	35,226	36,178	37,130
GS-7	31,740	32,798	33,856	34,914	35,972	37,030	38,088	39,146	40,204	41,262
GS-8	35,151	36,323	37,495	38,667	39,839	41,011	42,183	43,355	44,527	45,699
GS-9	38,824	40,118	41,412	42,706	44,000	45,294	46,588	47,882	49,176	50,470
GS-10	42,755	44,180	45,605	47,030	48,455	49,880	51,305	52,730	54,155	55,580
GS-11	46,974	48,540	50,106	51,672	53,238	54,804	56,370	57,936	59,502	61,068
GS-12	56,301	58,178	60,055	61,932	63,809	65,686	67,563	69,440	71,317	73,194
GS-13	66,951	69,183	71,415	73,647	75,879	78,111	80,343	82,575	84,807	87,039
GS-14	79,115	81,752	84,389	87,026	89,663	92,300	94,937	97,574	100,211	102,848
GS-15	93,063	96,165	99,267	102,369	105,471	108,573	111,675	114,777	117,879	120,981

SCHEDULE 2--FOREIGN SERVICE SCHEDULE

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 2007)

Step	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Class 7	Class 8	Class 9
1	\$93,063	\$75,408	\$61,102	\$49,511	\$40,118	\$35,864	\$32,062	\$28,662	\$25,623
2	95,855	77,670	62,935	50,996	41,322	36,940	33,024	29,522	26,392
3	98,731	80,000	64,823	52,526	42,561	38,048	34,015	30,408	27,183
4	101,692	82,400	66,768	54,102	43,838	39,190	35,035	31,320	27,999
5	104,743	84,872	68,771	55,725	45,153	40,365	36,086	32,259	28,839
6	107,886	87,419	70,834	57,397	46,508	41,576	37,169	33,227	29,704
7	111,122	90,041	72,959	59,119	47,903	42,823	38,284	34,224	30,595
8	114,456	92,742	75,148	60,892	49,340	44,108	39,432	35,251	31,513
9	117,889	95,525	77,402	62,719	50,820	45,431	40,615	36,308	32,458
10	120,981	98,390	79,724	64,601	52,345	46,794	41,834	37,397	33,432
11	120,981	101,342	82,116	66,539	53,915	48,198	43,089	38,519	34,435
12	120,981	104,382	84,579	68,535	55,533	49,644	44,381	39,675	35,468
13	120,981	107,514	87,117	70,591	57,199	51,133	45,713	40,865	36,532
14	120,981	110,739	89,730	72,709	58,915	52,667	47,084	42,091	37,628

**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, 2007)

Schedule for the Office of the Under Secretary for Health
(38 U.S.C. 7306)*

Assistant Under Secretaries for Health 146,915**
(Only applies to incumbents who are not physicians or dentists)

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Service Directors	109,144	135,550
Director, National Center for Preventive Health	93,063	135,550

Physician and Dentist Base and Longevity Schedule***

Physician Grade	91,530	\$134,244
Dentist Grade	91,530	134,244

Clinical Podiatrist, Chiropractor, and Optometrist Schedule

Chief Grade	\$93,063	\$120,981
Senior Grade.	79,115	102,848
Intermediate Grade.	66,951	87,039
Full Grade.	56,301	73,194
Associate Grade	46,974	61,068

Physician Assistant and Expanded-Function
Dental Auxiliary Schedule ****

Director Grade.	\$93,063	\$120,981
Assistant Director Grade.	79,115	102,848
Chief Grade	66,951	87,039
Senior Grade.	56,301	73,194
Intermediate Grade.	46,974	61,068
Full Grade.	38,824	50,470
Associate Grade	33,409	43,435
Junior Grade.	28,562	37,130

* 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 38 U.S.C. 7431 for physicians and dentists, and under 38 U.S.C. 7451 for registered nurses.

** Pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 7404(d), the rate of basic pay payable to these employees is limited to the rate for level V of the Executive Schedule, which is \$136,200.

*** Pursuant to section 3 of Public Law 108-445 and 38 U.S.C. 7431, 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 38 U.S.C. 4107(b), as in effect on August 14, 1990, with subsequent adjustments.

SCHEDULE 4--SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 2007)

Agencies with a Certified SES	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Performance Appraisal System	\$111,676	\$168,000
Agencies without a Certified SES		
Performance Appraisal System	\$111,676	\$154,600

SCHEDULE 5--EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 2007)

Level I	\$186,600
Level II	168,000
Level III	154,600
Level IV	145,400
Level V	136,200

SCHEDULE 6--VICE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

(The rate of pay for the Vice President is effective on the first day of the
first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 2007, and the
rates of pay for Members of Congress are effective February 16, 2007)

Vice President	\$215,700
Senators	168,000
Members of the House of Representatives	168,000
Delegates to the House of Representatives	168,000
Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico	168,000
President pro tempore of the Senate	186,600
Majority leader and minority leader of the Senate	186,600
Majority leader and minority leader of the House of Representatives	186,600
Speaker of the House of Representatives	215,700

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, 2007)

Part I-MONTHLY BASIC PAY

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
O-10**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O-8	\$8,453.10	\$9,729.70	\$8,913.60	\$9,964.50	\$9,194.10	\$9,577.20	\$9,666.30	\$10,030.20	\$10,134.30	\$10,447.80	\$10,900.80	\$11,946.60	\$13,725.90	\$14,011.20*	\$14,508.60*
O-7	7,911.40	7,911.40	7,911.40	7,911.40	7,911.40	7,911.40	7,911.40	7,911.40	7,911.40	7,911.40	7,911.40	7,911.40	7,911.40	7,911.40	7,911.40
O-6	5,706.20	5,719.20	6,091.50	6,091.50	6,117.60	6,386.10	6,414.60	6,538.00	6,771.20	7,271.20	10,436.00	10,236.00	10,236.00	10,236.00	10,236.00
O-5	4,339.80	4,888.80	5,227.50	5,291.10	5,502.00	5,628.60	5,906.40	6,110.10	6,373.20	6,776.40	6,968.10	7,158.00	7,373.10	7,373.10	7,373.10
O-4	3,744.60	4,334.70	4,623.90	4,688.40	4,956.90	5,244.60	5,602.80	5,882.40	6,075.20	6,187.50	6,252.30	6,252.30	6,252.30	6,252.30	6,252.30
O-3***	3,292.20	3,732.30	4,028.40	4,392.00	4,602.00	4,833.00	4,982.70	5,228.40	5,355.90	5,355.90	5,355.90	5,355.90	5,355.90	5,355.90	5,355.90
O-2***	2,844.30	3,299.70	3,731.40	3,857.40	3,936.60	3,936.60	3,936.60	3,936.60	3,936.60	3,936.60	3,936.60	3,936.60	3,936.60	3,936.60	3,936.60
O-1***	2,469.30	2,569.80	3,106.50	3,106.50	3,106.50	3,106.50	3,106.50	3,106.50	3,106.50	3,106.50	3,106.50	3,106.50	3,106.50	3,106.50	3,106.50

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

**COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE
AS AN ENLISTED MEMBER AND/OR WARRANT OFFICER*****

O-3E	-	-	-	\$4,392.00	\$4,602.00	\$4,833.00	\$4,982.70	\$5,228.40	\$5,435.40	\$5,554.20	\$5,715.90	\$5,715.90	\$5,715.90	\$5,715.90	\$5,715.90
O-2E	-	-	-	3,857.40	3,936.60	4,062.00	4,273.50	4,437.00	4,558.80	4,558.80	4,558.80	4,558.80	4,558.80	4,558.80	4,558.80
O-1E	-	-	-	3,106.50	3,317.70	3,440.10	3,565.50	3,688.80	3,857.40	3,857.40	3,857.40	3,857.40	3,857.40	3,857.40	3,857.40

* Basic pay is limited to the rate of basic pay for level II of the Executive Schedule, which is \$14,000.10 per month for officers at pay grades O-7 through O-10, and limited to the rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule, which is \$11,449.90 per month, for officers at O-6 and below.

** 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 10 U.S.C. 161(c)), basic pay for this grade is calculated to be \$15,959.40 per month, regardless of cumulative years of service computed under 37 U.S.C. 205. Nevertheless, actual basic pay for these officers is limited to the rate of basic pay for level II of the Executive Schedule, which is \$14,000.10 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.

SCHEDULE 8-PAY OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES (PAGE 2)
(Effective on January 1, 2007)

Part I-MONTHLY BASIC PAY

YEARS OF SERVICE (COMPUTED UNDER 37 U.S.C. 205)

WARRANT OFFICERS

Pay Grade	2 or less	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 5	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 24	Over 26
W-5															
W-4	\$1,402.00	\$3,460.00	\$3,765.00	\$3,868.50	\$4,046.40	\$4,222.20	\$4,400.70	\$4,574.10	\$4,753.80	\$5,035.50	\$5,215.80	\$5,392.20	\$5,574.90	\$6,247.50	\$6,450.00
W-3	1,106.40	3,426.40	3,483.00	3,412.00	3,562.00	3,713.70	3,822.50	4,028.10	4,180.00	4,331.80	4,688.60	4,791.00	5,045.20	5,754.90	5,938.80
W-2	1,110.20	3,426.40	3,483.00	3,412.00	3,562.00	3,713.70	3,822.50	4,028.10	4,180.00	4,331.80	4,688.60	4,791.00	5,045.20	5,754.90	5,938.80
W-1	2,413.20	2,610.60	2,742.90	2,828.40	3,056.10	3,193.50	3,315.30	3,451.20	3,541.20	3,622.80	3,755.40	3,856.20	3,856.20	3,856.20	3,856.20

ENLISTED MEMBERS

Pay Grade	2 or less	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 5	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 24	Over 26
E-9*															
E-9	\$2,319.10	\$2,553.00	\$2,650.80	\$2,780.70	\$2,881.50	\$3,064.80	\$3,213.90	\$3,506.90	\$3,716.40	\$3,835.80	\$4,061.80	\$4,261.30	\$4,387.30	\$4,504.90	\$5,512.80
E-8	1,923.20	2,326.00	2,326.00	2,419.80	2,519.40	2,744.10	2,831.40	2,928.30	3,013.50	3,043.50	3,064.50	3,064.50	3,064.50	3,064.50	3,064.50
E-7	1,854.00	1,977.30	2,073.30	2,171.40	2,323.80	2,454.90	2,551.50	2,582.10	2,582.10	2,582.10	2,582.10	2,582.10	2,582.10	2,582.10	2,582.10
E-6	1,659.50	1,786.50	1,883.10	1,978.50	2,062.80	2,062.80	2,062.80	2,062.80	2,062.80	2,062.80	2,062.80	2,062.80	2,062.80	2,062.80	2,062.80
E-5	1,534.20	1,630.80	1,725.20	1,729.20	1,729.20	1,729.20	1,729.20	1,729.20	1,729.20	1,729.20	1,729.20	1,729.20	1,729.20	1,729.20	1,729.20
E-4	1,458.90	1,458.90	1,458.90	1,458.90	1,458.90	1,458.90	1,458.90	1,458.90	1,458.90	1,458.90	1,458.90	1,458.90	1,458.90	1,458.90	1,458.90
E-3	1,403.40	1,403.40	1,403.40	1,403.40	1,403.40	1,403.40	1,403.40	1,403.40	1,403.40	1,403.40	1,403.40	1,403.40	1,403.40	1,403.40	1,403.40
E-2	1,301.40	1,301.40	1,301.40	1,301.40	1,301.40	1,301.40	1,301.40	1,301.40	1,301.40	1,301.40	1,301.40	1,301.40	1,301.40	1,301.40	1,301.40
E-1**															
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, Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, or Senior Enlisted Advisor to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, basic pay for this grade is \$6,642.00 per month, regardless of cumulative years of service under 37 U.S.C. 205.

** 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 37 U.S.C. 203(c) is \$864.30.

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.

SCHEDULE 9--LOCALITY-BASED COMPARABILITY PAYMENTS

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 2007)

<u>Locality Pay Area¹</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Gainesville, GA-AL	15.89%
Boston-Worcester-Manchester, MA-NH-ME-RI	20.97%
Buffalo-Niagara-Cattaraugus, NY	14.15%
Chicago-Naperville-Michigan City, IL-IN-WI	21.79%
Cincinnati-Middletown-Wilmington, OH-KY-IN	17.38%
Cleveland-Akron-Elyria, OH	15.96%
Columbus-Marion-Chillicothe, OH	15.00%
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	17.34%
Dayton-Springfield-Greenville, OH	14.27%
Denver-Aurora-Boulder, CO	20.02%
Detroit-Warren-Flint, MI	21.53%
Hartford-West Hartford-Willimantic, CT-MA	22.44%
Houston-Baytown-Huntsville, TX	26.65%
Huntsville-Decatur, AL	13.60%
Indianapolis-Anderson-Columbus, IN	13.00%
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Riverside, CA	24.03%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	18.30%
Milwaukee-Racine-Waukesha, WI	15.54%
Minneapolis-St. Paul-St. Cloud, MN-WI	18.17%
New York-Newark-Bridgeport, NY-NJ-CT-PA	24.57%
Philadelphia-Camden-Vineland, PA-NJ-DE-MD	18.85%
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	13.22%
Pittsburgh-New Castle, PA	14.16%
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	17.63%
Raleigh-Durham-Cary, NC	16.18%
Richmond, VA	14.41%
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Truckee, CA-NV	18.99%
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	20.34%
San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, CA	30.33%
Seattle-Tacoma-Olympia, WA	18.58%
Washington-Baltimore-Northern Virginia, DC-MD-PA-VA-WV	18.59%
Rest of U.S.	12.64%

SCHEDULE 10--ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES

(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period
beginning on or after January 1, 2007)

AL-3/A	\$97,100
AL-3/B	104,400
AL-3/C	112,000
AL-3/D	119,400
AL-3/E	126,900
AL-3/F	134,200
AL-2	141,900
AL-1	145,400

¹Locality Pay Areas are defined in 5 CFR 531.603.

Executive Order 13421 of December 28, 2006

Providing for the Closing of Government Departments and Agencies on January 2, 2007

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. All executive departments, independent establishments, and other governmental agencies shall be closed on January 2, 2007, as a mark of respect for Gerald R. Ford, the thirty-eighth President of the United States. That day shall be considered as falling within the scope of Executive Order 11582 of February 11, 1971, and of 5 U.S.C. 5546 and 6103(b) and other similar statutes insofar as they relate to the pay and leave of employees of the United States.

Sec. 2. The first sentence of section 1 of this order shall not apply to those offices and installations, or parts thereof, in the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, or other departments, independent establishments, and governmental agencies that the heads thereof determine should remain open for reasons of national security or defense or other essential public business.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 28, 2006.

OTHER PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Subchapter A— [Reserved]	
Subchapter B— Administrative Orders	271
Subchapter C— Reorganization Plans	[None]
Subchapter D— Designations	[None]
Appendix A— List of Final Rule Documents	331

Subchapter B— Administrative Orders

Notice of January 6, 2006

**Notice of Intention to Enter Into a Free Trade Agreement
With Peru**

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 with the Republic of Peru.

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,
Washington, January 6, 2006.

Title 3—The President

Notice of January 10, 2006

Continuation of the National Emergency Relating to Cuba and of 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.

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 Cuba and the emergency authority relating to the regulation of the anchorage and movement of vessels set out in Proclamation 6687, 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,
Washington, January 10, 2006.

Notice of January 18, 2006

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

Other Presidential Documents

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 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, 2006. 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 18, 2006.

Memorandum of February 3, 2006

Assignment of Certain Reporting Function

Memorandum for the Secretary of Labor

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 function of the President contained within section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)), to provide the specified final report to the Congress in relation to Proclamation 7959 of November 3, 2005.

This function may be further delegated to the Deputy Secretary of Labor.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, February 3, 2006.

Title 3—The President

Presidential Determination No. 2006–9 of February 7, 2006

Determination to Waive Military Coup-Related Provision of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2006, 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 section 534(j) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2006 (the “Act”) (Public Law 109–102), and Public Law 107–57, as amended, I hereby determine and certify, with respect to Pakistan, that a waiver of section 508 of the Act:

- (a) would facilitate the transition to democratic rule in Pakistan; and
- (b) is important to United States efforts to respond to, deter, or prevent acts of international terrorism.

Accordingly, I hereby waive, with respect to Pakistan, the prohibition contained in section 508 of such Act.

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 7, 2006.

Presidential Determination No. 2006–10 of February 7, 2006

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 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 \$16.998 million of defense articles, defense services, and military education and training from the Department of Defense for the Government of Afghanistan. This determination also amends PD 2005–19, signed January 27, 2005, by substituting “\$71.502” therein for “\$88.5”.

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, February 7, 2006.

Other Presidential Documents

Notice of February 27, 2006

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. On November 22, 2005, I issued Executive Order 13391 to take additional steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13288 and to block the property of additional persons undermining democratic processes or institutions in Zimbabwe.

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 and on November 22, 2005, to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond March 6, 2006. 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 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,
February 27, 2006.

Presidential Determination No. 2006–11 of February 28, 2006

Export-Import Bank Programs for or in Libya

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including sections 620A and 621 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2371 and 2381), section 113 in Division J of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–447):

1. I hereby determine that:

(a) national security interests justify a waiver of the prohibition in subsection (a) of section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 with

Title 3—The President

respect to the provision of assistance under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended (12 U.S.C. 635 *et seq.*), for Libya; and

(b) it is important to the national security interests of the United States that direct loans, credits, insurance, and guarantees of the Export-Import Bank or its agents may be made available for or in Libya, notwithstanding section 507 or similar provisions in the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 (Division D of Public Law 108–447), or prior acts making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs.

2. I hereby waive, through the date that is 24 months from the date of this memorandum, the prohibition in subsection (a) of section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 with respect to the provision of assistance under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, for Libya.

3. The function of the President under subsection (d) of section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is assigned to the Secretary of State, effective on the date that is 22 months from the date of this memorandum, with respect to provision of assistance under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, for Libya.

You are authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress and publish in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 28, 2006.

Notice of March 13, 2006

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. 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.

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, 2006. 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 2005.

Other Presidential Documents

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 13, 2006.

Memorandum of April 6, 2006

Assignment of Reporting Function on Iraq Policy Under the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

By virtue of 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 under section 1227(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163).

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 6, 2006.

Presidential Determination No. 2006–12 of April 13, 2006

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, 2006, Public Law 109–102, 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 13, 2006.

Title 3—The President

Memorandum of April 17, 2006

Designation of Officers of the Social Security Administration

Memorandum for the Commissioner of Social Security

By the authority vested in me as President under 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.*, I hereby order that:

Section 1. *Order of Succession.*

During any period when both the Commissioner of Social Security (Commissioner) and the Deputy Commissioner of Social Security (Deputy Commissioner) have died, resigned, or otherwise become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Commissioner, the following officers of the Social Security Administration, in the order listed, shall perform the functions and duties of the office of Commissioner, if they are eligible to act as Commissioner under the provisions of the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, until such time as the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner is able to perform the functions and duties of the office of Commissioner:

Chief of Staff;

Deputy Commissioner for Operations;

Regional Commissioner, Philadelphia; and

Regional Commissioner, Dallas.

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 Commissioner pursuant to this memorandum.
- (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 *et seq.*, to depart from this memorandum in designating an acting Commissioner.

Sec. 3. *Prior Memorandum Superseded.*

This memorandum supersedes the Presidential Memorandum of May 9, 2002, entitled “Designation of Officers of the Social Security Administration.”

Sec. 4. *Publication.*

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 17, 2006.

Other Presidential Documents

Presidential Determination No. 2006–13 of May 4, 2006

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 \$28 million be made available from the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund to support unexpected urgent humanitarian needs related to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees' new role to protect and assist Internally Displaced Persons; refugee repatriation to Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo; refugee feeding operations; and drought relief affecting conflict areas of Somalia. These funds may be used, as appropriate, to provide contributions to international, governmental, and non-governmental organizations, and, as necessary, for administrative expenses of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration.

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, May 4, 2006.

Memorandum of May 5, 2006

Assignment of Function Relating to Granting of Authority for Issuance of Certain Directives

Memorandum for the Director of National Intelligence

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and 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 13(b)(3)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (15 U.S.C. 78m(b)(3)(A)). In performing such function, you should consult the heads of departments and agencies, as appropriate.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 5, 2006.

Title 3—The President

Memorandum of May 5, 2006

Assignment of Functions Relating to Import Restrictions on Iraqi Antiquities

Memorandum for the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, the functions of the President under section 3002 of the Emergency Protection for Iraqi Cultural Antiquities Act of 2004 (title III of Public Law 108–429) are assigned to the Secretary of State. In the performance of such functions, the Secretary of State shall consult the Secretary of Homeland Security and the heads of other departments and agencies, as appropriate.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, May 5, 2006.

Memorandum of May 5, 2006

Certain Programs To Build the Capacity of Foreign Military Forces and Related Reporting Requirements

Memorandum for the the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code and section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163), I direct the Secretary of Defense to conduct or support, within available appropriations, programs that comply with section 1206 for the following countries: Algeria, the Bahamas, Cameroon, Chad, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Indonesia, Jamaica, Lebanon, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, and Yemen.

The function of the President under subsection (f) of section 1206 is assigned to the Secretary of State. In performing such function, the Secretary of State should consult with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Other Presidential Documents

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to transmit, on my behalf, a copy of this memorandum to the Congress and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, May 5, 2006.

Notice of May 8, 2006

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 authorizing the blocking of property of certain persons and prohibiting the exportation or reexportation of certain goods to Syria. On April 25, 2006, I issued Executive Order 13399 to expand the scope of this national emergency. I took these actions 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, interfering in 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, 2006. 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 authorizing the blocking of property of certain persons and prohibiting the exportation or reexportation of certain goods to Syria.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

May 8, 2006.

Title 3—The President

Memorandum of May 8, 2006

Assignment of Function Concerning Assistance to Afghanistan

Memorandum for the Secretary of State, the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and the Director of National Intelligence

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, the function of the President under the heading “Economic Support Fund” in the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109–102) that relates to waiver of a proviso is assigned to the Secretary of State. The Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy and the Director of National Intelligence shall, consistent with applicable law, provide the Secretary of State with such information as may be necessary to assist the Secretary in the performance of such function.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 8, 2006.

Memorandum of May 12, 2006

Assignment of Functions Relating to the Report to the Congress on Implementation of Humanitarian Assistance Code of Conduct

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, the functions of the President under section 2110(c) of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005 (title II of Public Law 109–13) (22 U.S.C. 2370b), are assigned to the Secretary of State.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 12, 2006.

Other Presidential Documents

Presidential Determination No. 2006–14 of May 12, 2006

Certification on Rescission of Libya's Designation as a State Sponsor of Terrorism

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and consistent with section 6(j)(4)(B) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, Public Law 96–72, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)), and as continued in effect by Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001, I hereby certify, with respect to the rescission of the determination of December 29, 1979, regarding Libya, that:

(i) the Government of Libya has not provided any support for international terrorism during the preceding 6-month period, and

(ii) the Government of Libya has provided assurances that it will not support acts of international terrorism in the future.

This certification shall also satisfy the provisions of section 620A(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, Public Law 87–195, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2371(c)), and section 40(f)(1)(B) of the Arms Export Control Act, Public Law 90–629, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2780(f)).

You are authorized and directed to report this certification and the attached memorandum justifying the rescission to the Congress and to arrange for their publication in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 12, 2006.

Title 3—The President

MEMORANDUM OF JUSTIFICATION FOR RESCISSION OF LIBYA STATE SPONSOR OF TERRORISM DESIGNATION

The President's certification to permit rescission of Libya's designation as a state sponsor of terrorism represents the culmination of 15 years of concerted diplomatic effort and monitoring of Libyan behavior by the United States. In the wake of Libya's designation as a state sponsor of terrorism in 1979, relations deteriorated further during the 1980's, culminating in the destruction of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland in December of 1988, killing 270 people. Following an intensive investigation with the United Kingdom, the United States and United Kingdom announced criminal indictments against two Libyan agents and issued a joint declaration in November 1991. The declaration demanded that Libya surrender those charged for trial, accept responsibility for the actions of its officials, cooperate in the investigation, and pay appropriate compensation. On the same day, the United States, the United Kingdom, and France issued a declaration requiring "that Libya commit itself concretely and definitively to cease all forms of terrorist action and all assistance to terrorist groups. Libya must promptly, by concrete actions, prove its renunciation of terrorism." The demands in these two declarations were endorsed in subsequent resolutions of the U.N. Security Council, which imposed economic sanctions on Libya for its failure to comply.

In 1999, Libya began the process of fully meeting the requirements to distance itself from terrorism. In that year, it arranged for the transfer of the two Libyan suspects in the Lockerbie bombing to the Netherlands, where they were tried before a Scottish court under Scottish law. In 2001, one of the two suspects was convicted, and this verdict was affirmed on appeal in 2002. Also, beginning in 2001 the United States and the United Kingdom initiated three-way direct talks with Libyan representatives to secure Libya's compliance with the other international terrorism requirements. Based upon these discussions, on August 15, 2003, Libya sent a letter to the U.N. Security Council confirming its commitment "not to engage in, attempt, or participate in any way whatever in the organization, financing or commission of terrorist acts or to incite the commission of terrorist acts or support them directly or indirectly" and to "cooperate in the international fight against terrorism." Libya also accepted responsibility for the actions of its officials in the Pan Am 103 incident. Separately, Libya reached agreement with 269 of the 270 families affected by the Pan Am 103 incident. Libya set up a \$2.7 billion escrow account

Other Presidential Documents

to fund this agreement, out of which each participating family was ultimately eligible to receive \$8 million (\$4 million when U.N. sanctions were lifted and \$4 million when United States economic sanctions were lifted). Also, Libya referred in its letter to the U.N. Security Council to its cooperation with Scottish investigating authorities and pledged to cooperate in good faith with any further requests for information in connection with the Pan Am 103 investigation.

In December of 2003, again after intense discussions with the United States and the United Kingdom, Libya announced its decision to abandon its weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) Category I missile programs. President Bush responded that Libya's good faith in implementing this change of policy would be reciprocated by the United States. Libya subsequently has been cooperating with relevant international institutions and with the United States and the United Kingdom to transparently and verifiably fulfill its commitment. Libya facilitated the removal of all critical elements of its declared nuclear weapons program, destroyed its munitions designed for use with toxic chemicals and secured chemical agents for destruction under international supervision, eliminated its Scud-C missile force and agreed to eliminate its Scud-B missiles, and engaged in comprehensive discussions over the scope and intent of its WMD and missile programs. By September of 2004, these measures were substantially complete.

At the same time, Libya moved forward in implementing its pledge to cooperate in the fight against international terrorism. Since September 11, 2001, in particular, Libya has provided excellent cooperation to the United States and other members of the international community in response to the new global threats we face. Prominent examples include: Libya's close collaboration to curtail terrorism-related activities of the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG); its extradition to Egypt of a member of the terror cell responsible for a bombing that claimed the lives of three tourists in a Cairo bazaar; and its role in the handover to Algeria of Amari Saifi, also known as Abderrazak al-Para, a senior figure in the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC), who was responsible for the kidnapping of 32 Western tourists in Algeria in 2003. Libya is a party to all 12 international counterterrorism conventions and protocols that have been developed under the auspices of the United Nations. Libya's latest action in this regard was to become a signatory to the Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism last September.

Title 3—The President

Libya, of course, had a demonstrated record of supporting certain terrorist organizations in the 1970's and 1980's, so in making the statutory certifications it was prudent to review Libya's policies not only over the past 6 months but over the last several years to be sure of a definitive change. The result of that review is favorable -- for a number of years, Libya has ceased direct support for acts of terrorism and taken concrete steps to distance itself from terrorist organizations with which it used to maintain active ties. With respect to the past 6 months, Libya has continued to cooperate with the United States and the international community in the war on terrorism. Libya has worked closely with international partners to curtail the terrorism-related activities of the LIFG and other al-Qaida-associated groups and has continued to cooperate with the international community to help ensure that its territory is not used as a safehaven for international terrorists. Libya has continued to take steps to distance itself from past terrorist activities, and over the past 6 months there have been no allegations of Tripoli providing support for groups planning to engage in terrorist attacks.

In 2004, the United States was compelled to raise with Libya its serious concerns about the statement by Abdulrahman Alamoudi during his 2004 federal prosecution that he had been part of a 2003 plot to assassinate then-Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah at the behest of Libyan officials. The United States stressed the gravity of these allegations and the need to evaluate Libya's adherence to its assurances to halt all use of violence for political purposes in light of this report. Relations between Libya and Saudi Arabia have subsequently improved: Libya sent a representative to Saudi King Fahd's funeral in August 2005; and one of Abdullah's first acts upon becoming King in August 2005 was to pardon the five Libyans being held in Saudi Arabia on suspicion of having been part of the assassination plot. In September 2005, officials from Libya and Saudi Arabia announced that the dispute between their governments surrounding the alleged assassination plot was resolved. Libya and Saudi Arabia have returned their ambassadors to their respective posts in each other's country, and diplomatic relations have been normalized. The United States will continue to monitor Libyan performance carefully.

The United States has responded to Libya's actions to repudiate terrorism and its WMD programs through a careful step-by-step process designed to acknowledge Libya's progress while allowing continuing review at each subsequent stage. The easing of bilateral restrictions began in February 2004 with the lifting

Other Presidential Documents

of restrictions on travel to Libya. It was followed in April 2004 with the licensing of most economic transactions, the opening of diplomatic liaison offices, and the termination of the application of the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 to Libya. In September of 2004, after Libya substantially completed elimination of its weapons of mass destruction program, the President terminated the national emergency applicable to Libya and the resulting executive orders limiting economic transactions, authorized United States Government assistance programs to be available to U.S. businesses in Libya, and released Libya's frozen assets. In connection with the latter step, because of remaining court cases against Libya, the United States secured a confirmation from Libya of its policy and practice of carrying out agreed settlements and responding in good faith to legal cases brought against it, including court judgments and arbitral awards. Libya also acknowledged that assets it owns and is introducing into the United States as part of economic normalization would be at risk if it does not implement any resulting court judgments. The Administration has subsequently facilitated discussions between representatives of American claimants and Libya as they explore the possibility of out-of-court settlements.

Direct engagement with Libya has also permitted the United States to secure additional assurances of its commitment to renounce international terrorism. In its August 15, 2003, letter to the U.N. Security Council, Libya condemned all acts of terrorism and pledged to refrain from any form of support for terrorism. In a September 17, 2005, joint statement with Secretary of State Rice, Libyan Foreign Minister Abd al-Rahman Shalgam "reaffirmed Libya's commitment to the statements made in its letter addressed to the Security Council on August 15, 2003, renouncing terrorism in all its forms and pledging that it will not support acts of international terrorism or other acts of violence targeting civilians, whatever their political views or positions." These assurances have been reiterated on a number of occasions by senior levels of the Libyan Government.

In conclusion, the designation of Libya in 1979 as a state sponsor of terrorism was designed to serve several purposes: to put pressure on Libya to change its policies, to provide it with an incentive to do so, and to act not as a permanent designation, but to respond to concrete behavior, both good and bad. It is now 27 years since Libya was designated, and seven years since it began seriously to address our terrorism concerns. After careful review, the President has decided that the record supports the statutorily required certifications that

Title 3—The President

Libya has not provided any support for acts of international terrorism during the preceding six month period and has provided assurances that it will not provide support for acts of international terrorism in the future. This will permit the Secretary of State to rescind Libya's designation following the 45-day Congressional review period. Rescission in this case will strongly support the objectives of the state sponsor legislation. Libya has responded in good faith not only in the area of international terrorism but also in the related field of weapons of mass destruction. Libya will become a useful model to point to as we press for changes in policy by other countries -- Iran, North Korea, and others -- vital to United States national security interests and international peace and security.

Notice of May 18, 2006

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.

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 the national emergency in 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.

Title 3—The President

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, 2006. 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 18, 2006.

Notice of May 18, 2006

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

Other Presidential Documents

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.

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, 2006. 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 18, 2006.

Memorandum of May 18, 2006

Assignment of Functions Relating to Waivers and Reports Concerning Africa

Memorandum for the Secretary of state [and] the Attorney General

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, I hereby assign to the Secretary of State the functions of the President under section 590 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109–102). The Secretary of State shall consult the Attorney General as appropriate in the performance of such functions.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 18, 2006.

Memorandum of May 18, 2006

Assignment of Function Regarding Transfer of Items in the War Reserves Stockpile for the Republic of Korea

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 section 301 of title 3, United

Title 3—The President

States Code, I hereby assign to you the functions of the President under section 1 of Public Law 109–159 (119 Stat. 2955).

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 18, 2006.

Memorandum of May 25, 2006

Assignment of Certain Functions Relating to the Global War on Terror

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Director of the Office of Management and Budget

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, the functions of the President under the heading “Peacekeeping Operations” in chapter 2 of title II in Division A of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005 (Public Law 109–13) are assigned to the Secretary of State. The Secretary should consult the Director of the Office of Management and Budget as appropriate in the performance of such functions.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 25, 2006.

Memorandum of May 26, 2006

Assignment of Certain Functions Related to the Use of Cooperative Threat Reduction Funds for States Outside the Former Soviet Union

Memorandum for the Secretary of State[,] the Secretary of Defense[,] the Secretary of Energy[, and] the Director of National Intelligence

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 the Secretary of State the functions of the President under:

Other Presidential Documents

(1) subsection 1203(d) of the Cooperative Threat Reduction Act of 1993 (22 U.S.C. 5952(d)), as it relates to section 1308(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (22 U.S.C. 5963);

(2) subsections 1306(a) and (b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–314), as amended (22 U.S.C. 5952 note), as they relate to section 1308(e); and

(3) section 1304 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163).

The Secretary of State shall consult the Secretary of Defense prior to making a determination specified in section 1308(a)(2).

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 26, 2006.

Presidential Determination No. 2006–15 of June 15, 2006

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, June 15, 2006.

JUSTIFICATION

The President has exercised his authority under the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including the waiver authority granted to him by Section 7(a) of P.L. 104-45. This waiver was necessary to protect critical national security interests, most crucially in preserving our ability to work with the parties and the key states in the region to bring about an end to the violence and terrorism in Israel, the West Bank and Gaza. The President has also taken this action at this time because, absent the waiver, the Act would have denied to the Department of State further access to funds necessary to protect its personnel and missions worldwide so it can continue to pursue vital U.S. objectives.

A key foreign policy and national security goal of the United States is to help the parties end the current violence in Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza. Moving the Embassy now would complicate our ability to play a helpful role in bringing an end to this violence.

Moreover, in this time of substantial terrorist threats to U.S. missions and personnel abroad, the Department of State must also have access to the funds necessary to upgrade the security and operation of its missions worldwide. Sections 3(b) and 7(b) of P.L. 104-45 would prohibit the Department of State access to 50 percent of funds appropriated for its missions abroad. There is a real danger that despite the fact that Congress has directed the use of these funds for just such urgent security purposes, the absence of those funds would hamper our ongoing efforts to protect our personnel and missions abroad.

The Administration is committed to beginning the process of moving our embassy to Jerusalem. However, at this time, it is necessary for the President to exercise his waiver authority in order to protect the national security interests of the United States.

Other Presidential Documents

Notice of June 19, 2006

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 hereafter 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 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, 2006, 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 19, 2006.

Presidential Determination No. 2006–16 of June 19, 2006

Eligibility of the Kingdom of Swaziland to Receive Defense Articles and Defense Services Under the Foreign Assistance Act and the Arms Export Control Act

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to section 503(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2311), and section 3(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act,

Title 3—The President

as amended (22 U.S.C. 2753), I hereby find that the furnishing of defense articles and defense services to the Kingdom of Swaziland will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace.

You are authorized and directed to transmit this determination, including the justification, to the Congress and to arrange for the publication of this determination in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 19, 2006.

Other Presidential Documents

UNCLASSIFIED

JUSTIFICATION FOR PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION OF THE ELIGIBILITY OF SWAZILAND TO BE FURNISHED DEFENSE ARTICLES AND DEFENSE SERVICES UNDER THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961, AS AMENDED, AND THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT, AS AMENDED

Section 503 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA), and section 3(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended (AECA), require, in order for the United States to furnish defense articles and defense services (either as military assistance or by sale or lease from the USG), that the President find that the furnishing of such defense articles and defense services to the country or international organization will "strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace."

The accompanying Presidential Determination would allow the U.S. Government to provide defense articles and defense services directly to Swaziland.

This determination will enable the USG to deliver HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment assistance to the defense force in Swaziland, where the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 42.6 percent, the highest in the world. The Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force (USDF) has been implicated in a number of human rights abuses, and there are no plans to provide defense articles or services beyond HIV/AIDS prevention assistance at this time. Should conditions change in the country, we may consider the provision of defense articles and defense services, including training, to increase the USDF's professionalism and help reduce incidences of abuses, enhance its capacity to take part in African peacekeeping activities, strengthen its ability to control Swaziland's borders, detect terrorists, and deal with humanitarian emergencies.

Any future provision of defense articles or defense services would be considered on a case-by-case basis, including with respect to relevant guidelines and criteria established in the existing Conventional Arms Transfer policy. Each request would also be reviewed to ensure that there are no legal prohibitions or policy prohibitions existing at the time with regard to the sale, lease or other transfer.

UNCLASSIFIED

Title 3—The President

Notice of June 22, 2006

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 the Republic of 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, 2006. 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.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 22, 2006.

Presidential Determination No. 2006–17 of June 30, 2006

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 the 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.”

Other Presidential Documents

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, June 30, 2006.

Notice of July 18, 2006

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 ceasefire had not yet been universally implemented throughout Liberia, and that the illicit trade in round logs and timber products was linked to the proliferation of and trafficking in illegal arms, which perpetuated the Liberian conflict and fueled and exacerbated other conflicts throughout West Africa.

Today, Liberia is making a transition to a peaceful, democratic order under the new administration of President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf. Charles Taylor is in the custody of the Special Court for Sierra Leone in The Hague. However, the stability in Liberia is fragile. The actions and policies of Charles Taylor and others have left a legacy of destruction that still has the potential to undermine Liberia's transformation and recovery.

Because the actions and policies of these persons continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States,

Title 3—The President

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, 2006. 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 13348.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 18, 2006.

Memorandum of July 18, 2006

Assignment of Reporting Functions Related to Russian Debt Reduction for Nonproliferation

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, and section 1321 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–228) (the “Act”), I hereby assign to you the functions of the President under section 1321 of the Act.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 18, 2006.

Presidential Determination No. 2006–18 of August 2, 2006

Waiving Prohibition on United States Military Assistance With Respect to Lesotho

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 Lesotho 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.

Other Presidential Documents

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, 2006.

Notice of August 3, 2006

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, 2006. 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 3, 2006.

Presidential Determination No. 2006–19 of August 17, 2006

Presidential Determination on 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.

Title 3—The President

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, 2006.

Presidential Determination No. 2006–21 of August 21, 2006

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 \$13.5 million be made available from the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund to meet unexpected urgent humanitarian needs related to the conflict in Lebanon. 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.

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, August 21, 2006.

Notice of August 24, 2006

Intention To Enter Into a Free Trade Agreement With Colombia

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 with the Republic of Colombia.

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,
August 24, 2006.

Other Presidential Documents

Presidential Determination No. 2006–22 of August 28, 2006

Transfers of Defense Articles and Services in Support of Sudan Security Sector Transformation (SST) Program

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 40(g) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), I hereby:

- Determine that the transaction, encompassing transfers of defense articles and services, funded by United States Government assistance, necessary for an SST program for the Government of Southern Sudan that will support transformation of the Sudan People's Liberation Army from a guerrilla force into a smaller, conventional force is essential to the national security interests of the United States. Such transfers include the provision of vehicles and communications equipment; power generation; facilities construction/renovation; training and technical assistance; recommendations for force structure, training, equipment, infrastructure, and resource management; and other defense articles and services in support of military reform in Southern Sudan, including support to the Sudan People's Liberation Movement;
- Waive the prohibitions in section 40 of the AECA related to such transaction; and
- Assign to you the functions under section 40(g)(2) of the AECA 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 determination and the transaction referred to herein.

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 28, 2006.

Notice of September 5, 2006

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, the Pentagon, and aboard United Airlines flight 93, and the continuing and immediate threat of further attacks on the United States.

Because the terrorist threat continues, the national emergency declared on September 14, 2001, and the measures adopted to deal with that emergency

Title 3—The President

must continue in effect beyond September 14, 2006. 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 5, 2006.

Presidential Determination No. 2006–23 of September 13, 2006

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 12, 2005 (70 Fed. Reg. 54607), the exercise of certain authorities under the Trading with the Enemy Act is scheduled to terminate on September 14, 2006.

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, consistent with the authority vested in me by section 101(b) of Public Law 95–223, I continue for 1 year, until September 14, 2007, the exercise of those authorities with respect to countries affected by:

- (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 13, 2006.

Presidential Determination No. 2006–24 of September 15, 2006

Presidential Determination on Major Drug Transit or Major Illicit Drug Producing Countries for Fiscal Year 2007

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to section 706(1) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, FY03 (Public Law 107–228) (FRAA), I hereby identify the following countries as major drug transit or major illicit drug producing countries: Afghanistan,

Other Presidential Documents

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 designate 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 programs to aid Venezuela's democratic institutions is vital to the national interests of the United States.

Although President Karzai has strongly attacked narcotrafficking as the greatest threat to Afghanistan, one third of the Afghan economy remains opium-based, which contributes to widespread public corruption. The government at all levels must be held accountable to deter and eradicate poppy cultivation; remove and prosecute corrupt officials; and investigate, prosecute, or extradite narcotraffickers and those financing their activities. We are concerned that failure to act decisively now could undermine security, compromise democratic legitimacy, and imperil international support for vital assistance.

My Administration is concerned with the decline in Bolivian counternarcotics cooperation since October 2005. Bolivia, the world's third largest producer of cocaine, has undertaken policies that have allowed the expansion of coca cultivation and slowed the pace of eradication until mid-year, when it picked up. The Government of Bolivia's (GOB) policy of "zero cocaine, but not zero coca" has focused primarily on interdiction, to the near exclusion of its necessary complements, eradication and alternative development. However, the GOB has been supportive of interdiction initiatives and has had positive results in seizing cocaine and decommissioning rustic labs. We would encourage the GOB to refocus its efforts on eliminating excess coca, the source of cocaine. This would include eradicating at least 5,000 hectares, including in the Chapare region; eliminating the "cato" exemption to Bolivian law; rescinding Ministerial Resolution 112, Administrative Resolution 083, and establishing tight controls on the sale of licit coca leaf for traditional use; and implementing strong precursor chemical control measures to prevent conversion of coca to cocaine. My Administration plans to review Bolivia's performance in these specific areas within 6 months.

Title 3—The President

The Government of Canada (GOC) continued to effectively curb the diversion of precursor chemicals that are required for methamphetamine production to feed U.S. illegal markets. The GOC also continued to seize laboratories that produce MDMA/Ecstasy consumed in both Canada and the United States. The principal drug concern was the continuing large-scale production of high-potency, indoor-grown marijuana for export to the United States. The United States enjoyed excellent cooperation with Canada across a broad range of law enforcement issues and shared goals.

The Government of Ecuador (GOE) has made considerable progress in combating narcotics trafficking destined for the United States. However, a dramatic increase in the quantity of cocaine transported toward the United States using Ecuadorian-flagged ships and indications of increased illegal armed group activity along Ecuador's northern border with Colombia remain areas of serious concern. Effective cooperation and streamlined maritime operational procedures between the U.S. Coast Guard and the Ecuadorian Navy are resulting in an increase in the amount of cocaine interdicted. Building on that cooperation, we will work with Ecuador to change the circumstances that make Ecuadorian-flagged vessels and Ecuadorian citizenship so attractive to drug traffickers.

As a result of the elections in Haiti, the new government now has a clear mandate from the Haitian people to bring crime, violent gangs, and drug trafficking under control. We urge the new government to strengthen and accelerate ongoing efforts to rebuild and reform Haiti's law enforcement and judicial institutions and to consult closely with the United States to define achievable and verifiable steps to accomplish these goals.

While the Government of Nigeria continues to take substantive steps to curb official corruption, it remains a major challenge in Nigeria. We strongly encourage the government to continue to adequately fund and support the anti-corruption bodies that have been established there in order to fully address Nigeria's ongoing fight against corruption. We urge Nigeria to continue improving the effectiveness of the National Drug and Law Enforcement Agency and, in particular, improve enforcement operations at major airports/seaports and against major drug kingpins, to include targeting their financial assets. We look forward to working with Nigerian officials to increase extraditions and assisting in drug enforcement operations.

Although there have not been any drug seizures or apprehensions of drug traffickers with a connection to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) since 2004, we remain concerned about DPRK state-directed criminal activity. The United States Government has made clear to the DPRK that an end to all involvement in criminal activity is a necessary prerequisite to entry into the international community.

Under provisions of the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act (CMEA), which modified section 489(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and section 490(a) of the FAA, a report will be made to the Congress on March 1, 2007, naming the five countries that legally exported the largest amount of methamphetamine precursor chemicals, as well as the top five methamphetamine precursor importers with the highest rate of diversion for illicit drug production. This report will be sent concurrently with the International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, which will also contain additional reporting on methamphetamine precursor chemicals pursuant to the CMEA.

Other Presidential Documents

You are hereby authorized and directed to submit this report under section 706 of the FRAA, transmit it to the Congress, and publish it in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 15, 2006.

Title 3—The President

MEMORANDUM OF JUSTIFICATION FOR PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION ON MAJOR DRUG TRANSIT OR ILLEGAL DRUG PRODUCING COUNTRIES FOR FY 2007

Burma

Burma failed demonstrably to make sufficient efforts during the last 12 months to meet its obligations under international counternarcotics agreements and U.S. domestic counternarcotics requirements as set forth in section 489(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

Burma remains the world's second largest producer of illicit opium. Burmese opiates continue to pose a threat in Asia. Additionally, amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) produced and trafficked from Burmese territory continue to threaten the entire region. Burma has not taken decisive action against drug gangs, such as the United Wa State Army (UWSA), which continue to operate freely along Burma's borders with China and Thailand. These criminal organizations increasingly threaten Asia with the crystalline form of methamphetamine called "Ice".

The efforts of the Government of Burma (GOB) to combat the production and trafficking of methamphetamine have been unsatisfactory. Even as methamphetamine production and trafficking have increased in recent years, seizures continue to be disappointing, and the GOB has not been forthcoming with verifiable statistics. It failed to establish a mechanism for the reliable measurement of ATS production and, once again, did not cooperate in the joint United States/Burma crop survey.

The GOB continued to take no action in response to the indictments in January 2005 by the U.S. Justice Department against eight leaders of the UWSA. The failure to take action against these accused ringleaders, responsible for a good deal of human misery in Asia and beyond, demonstrates the Burmese Government's failure to take serious action against drug activity on its territory.

The Government of Burma has failed to indict and prosecute any Burmese military official above the rank of colonel for drug-related corruption.

Burma has failed to expand demand-reduction, prevention, and drug-treatment programs to reduce drug use and control the spread of HIV/AIDS. The Global Fund for Aids, TB and Malaria

Other Presidential Documents

had approved grants totaling \$98.5 million for Burma but withdrew in late 2005 due to the government's onerous restrictions and lack of full cooperation.

The international Financial Action Task Force (FATF) continues to list Burma as one of only two "Non-cooperative Countries." At the heart of Burma's problems with international financial authorities is its weak implementation of anti-money laundering controls, with the result that narcotics traffickers and other criminal elements are still able to launder the proceeds of their crimes through Burmese financial institutions.

While the picture of Burma's counternarcotics efforts remains overwhelmingly negative, there were some positive aspects. The GOB, with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration and the Australian Federal Police, disrupted two international trafficking syndicates that are associated with the United Wa State Army (UWSA), a kingpin organization, and have ties throughout Asia, India, and North America. In September 2005, the GOB seized a UWSA-related shipment of approximately 496 kilograms of heroin bound for China via Laos. The seizure led to the arrest of 80 suspects, including two of UWSA Chairman Bao Yu Xiang's family members, and the seizure of assets, including \$1.3 million in cash. A second, related investigation from December 2005 through April 2006 culminated in the arrest of 30 subjects and the seizure of \$2.2 million in assets and significant quantities of morphine base, heroin, opium, weapons, methamphetamine tablets and powder, crystal methamphetamine, pill presses, and precursor chemicals.

Title 3—The President

MEMORANDUM OF JUSTIFICATION FOR PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION ON MAJOR DRUG TRANSIT OR ILLEGAL DRUG PRODUCING COUNTRIES FOR FY 2007

Venezuela

Venezuela failed demonstrably to make sufficient efforts during the last 12 months to meet its obligations under international counternarcotics agreements and U.S. domestic counternarcotics requirements as set forth in section 489(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

This determination comes as the result of Venezuela's lack of effective response to specific United States Government requests for counternarcotics cooperation as well as the country's continued lack of action against drug trafficking within and through its borders commensurate with its responsibilities to the international community.

Venezuela's importance as a transshipment point for drugs bound for the United States and Europe has continued to increase in the past 12 months, a situation both enabled and exploited by corrupt Venezuelan officials. The Venezuelan media provided an example of this corruption when they reported that Venezuelan police re-sold the vast majority of a 9,400 kilogram cocaine seizure to drug traffickers in July of this year (Venezuela does not allow independent verification of seizure amounts). Seizures of illegal drugs transiting the country have fallen, according to DEA estimates. The volume of cocaine transiting the country is expected to continue to rise substantially in 2006. The most dramatic increase in cocaine departing Venezuela was to non-U.S. destinations, primarily Europe. The vast majority of cocaine going to the United States or Europe goes by sea. However, an increasing proportion is being moved by non-commercial air through the Caribbean toward the United States. The number of suspected drug flights departing Venezuela and going to Hispaniola and the Caribbean more than doubled in 2005 and has continued that rising trend in the first half of 2006.

Venezuela has not used available tools to counter the growing drug threat. It has not strengthened inspections or security along its border with Colombia; it has not utilized judicial wiretap orders to investigate drug cases; it has not attempted meaningful prosecution of corrupt officials; and it has not renewed formal counternarcotics cooperation agreements with the

Other Presidential Documents

United States Government. The role and status of the DEA in Venezuela remains in limbo since the host country refuses to sign a memorandum of understanding authorizing Drug Enforcement Administration presence, even after successfully concluding a lengthy process of negotiation with U.S. officials. Venezuela also has not signed a letter of agreement that would make nearly \$3 million from FY 2005 available for United States Government cooperative counternarcotics efforts.

Last year Venezuela was found to have "failed demonstrably" as a partner in the war on drugs, in part because it ended most air interdiction cooperation, refused to grant U.S. counternarcotics overflights of Venezuela, curtailed most military and law enforcement counternarcotics cooperation, replaced its most effective counternarcotics officials, and failed to effectively implement its own money laundering and organized crime legislation. All of these issues remain outstanding in 2006.

The United States is very concerned about the continued deterioration of democratic institutions in Venezuela as reflected in the increased executive control over the other branches of government, threats to judicial independence and human rights, and attacks on press freedoms and freedom of expression.

A vital national interests certification will allow the United States Government to provide funds that support programs to aid Venezuela's democratic institutions, establish selected community development projects, and strengthen Venezuela's political party system.

Title 3—The President

Notice of September 21, 2006

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 of 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, 2006. 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, 2006.

Presidential Determination No. 2006–25 of September 26, 2006

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 Burma, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe, not to provide certain funding for those countries’ governments for fiscal year 2007, 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 Cuba, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Iran, and

Other Presidential Documents

Syria, not to provide certain funding for those countries' governments for fiscal year 2007, 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 Belize and Laos;
- Determine, consistent with section 110(d)(4) of the Act, with respect to Iran, that funding for educational and cultural exchange programs described in section 110(d)(1)(A)(ii) of the Act that include educators, municipal leaders, religious leaders, journalists, economists, or sports or cultural figures 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 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 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 Sudan, that provision to Sudan 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 Syria, that funding for educational and cultural exchange programs described in section 110(d)(1)(A)(ii) of the Act that include educators, municipal leaders, religious leaders, journalists, economists, or sports or cultural figures 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 Uzbekistan, that provision to Uzbekistan 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 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, with respect to Zimbabwe, for all programs, projects, or activities of assistance for victims of trafficking in persons or to combat such trafficking, for the promotion of health or good governance, or which would have a significant adverse effect on vulnerable populations if suspended, that provision to Zimbabwe of the assistance described in sections 110(d)(1)(A)(i) and 110(d)(1)(B) of

Title 3—The President

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 Venezuela or Zimbabwe 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 Venezuela or Zimbabwe 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 mandates 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) in 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 purposes 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 26, 2006.

Presidential Determination No. 2006–26 of September 29, 2006

Presidential Determination on Drawdown of Commodities and Services from the Department of Defense to Support Transport of Indonesian Peacekeeping Forces to Lebanon

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 552(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby determine that:

Other Presidential Documents

(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

(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 \$2,999,000 in commodities and services from the Department of Defense to support the transportation of Indonesian forces in support of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

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, September 29, 2006.

Presidential Determination No. 2006–27 of September 29, 2006

Waiving Prohibition on United States Military Assistance With Respect to Various Parties to the Rome Statute Establishing the International Criminal Court

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Consistent with the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 2007 of the American Servicemembers' Protection Act of 2002 (the "2002 Act"), title II of Public Law 107–206 (22 U.S.C. 7421 *et seq.*), I hereby:

- Determine that it is important to the national interest of the United States to waive the prohibition of section 2007(a) of the 2002 Act with respect to Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Croatia, Ecuador, Kenya, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Namibia, Niger, Paraguay, Peru, Samoa, Serbia, South Africa, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay with respect to military assistance provided under the International Military Education and Training program, chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 *et seq.*); and
- Waive the prohibition of section 2007(a) with respect to the military assistance described above with respect to these countries.

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 29, 2006.

Title 3—The President

Presidential Determination No. 2007–1 of October 11, 2006

Presidential Determination on FY 2007 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 2007 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 2007 with Federal refugee resettlement assistance under the Amerasian immigrant admissions program, as provided below. The ceiling shall be construed as a maximum not to be exceeded, and not a minimum to be achieved.

The 70,000 admissions 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 of admissions allocated to the East Asia region shall include persons admitted to the United States during FY 2007 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 of admissions 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:

Africa	22,000
East Asia	11,000
Europe and Central Asia	6,500
Latin America/Caribbean	5,000
Near East/South Asia	5,500
Unallocated	20,000

The 20,000 unallocated refugee admissions 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 admissions in regions where the need for additional admissions arises.

Additionally, upon notification to the Judiciary Committees of the Congress, you are further authorized to transfer unused admissions allocated to a particular region to one or more other regions, if there is a need for greater admissions for the region or regions to which the admissions are being

Other Presidential Documents

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 2007, 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 11, 2006.

Presidential Determination No. 2007–2 of October 13, 2006

Presidential Determination on 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, 2006, Public Law 109–102, 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 13, 2006.

Title 3—The President

Presidential Determination No. 2007–3 of October 16, 2006

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.

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, October 16, 2006.

Notice of October 19, 2006

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 that are in the United States, or within the possession or control of United States persons, of foreign persons listed in an annex to the order, 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. In addition, the order blocks all property and interests in property of 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

Other Presidential Documents

within the United States in property or interests in property of the persons designated in or pursuant to the order.

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, 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, 2006. 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, 2006.

Notice of October 27, 2006

Continuation of National Emergency Regarding the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

On November 14, 1994, by Executive Order 12938, the President 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 threat of weapons of mass destruction proliferation activities. On June 28, 2005, I issued Executive Order 13382 that, *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, 2006. 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 27, 2006.

Title 3—The President

Notice of November 1, 2006

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. On April 26, 2006, by Executive Order 13400, I expanded the national emergency by determining that the conflict in Sudan’s Darfur region posed an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, and I ordered the blocking of property of certain persons connected to that conflict. On October 13, 2006, I issued Executive Order 13412 to amend the comprehensive sanctions with respect to Sudan set forth in Executive Order 13067.

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, as expanded on April 26, 2006, must continue in effect beyond November 3, 2006. 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, 2006.

Memorandum of November 6, 2006

Determinations Under Section 1106(a) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988—Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

Consistent with section 1006(a) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (19 U.S.C. 2905(a)) (the “Act”), I determine that state trading enterprises account for a significant share of the exports of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam) and goods that compete with imports into Vietnam. I further determine that such state trading enterprises unduly burden and restrict, or adversely affect, the foreign trade of the United States or the United States economy, or are likely to result in such burden, restriction, or effect.

Other Presidential Documents

Vietnam is seeking to become a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The terms and conditions for Vietnam's accession to the WTO include Vietnam's commitments that it will ensure that all state trading enterprises within the meaning of section 1106 will make purchases not for governmental use and sales in international trade based solely on commercial considerations (including price, quality, availability, marketability, and transportation) and that U.S. firms will have an adequate opportunity, in accordance with customary business practice, to compete for participation in sales to and purchases from these enterprises on nondiscriminatory terms and conditions. In addition, the Government of Vietnam will not influence, directly or indirectly, commercial decisions on the part of state trading enterprises, including decisions on the quantity, value, or country of origin of any goods purchased or sold, except in a manner consistent with the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO Agreement) and the rights accorded to nongovernmental enterprise owners or shareholders.

The obligations that Vietnam will assume under the WTO Agreement, including Vietnam's protocol of accession, meet the requirements of section 1106(b)(2)(A) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2905(b)(2)(A)), and thus my determinations under section 1106(a) do not require invocation of the nonapplication provisions of the WTO Agreement.

You are directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 6, 2006.

Notice of November 9, 2006

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, 2006. 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.

Title 3—The President

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 9, 2006.

Memorandum of November 14, 2006

Assignment of Reporting Function Under the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004

Memorandum for the Director of National Intelligence

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, the reporting function of the President under section 1016(e) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458, 118 Stat. 3638) is hereby assigned to the Director of National Intelligence (Director).

The Director shall perform such function 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.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 14, 2006.

Order of November 17, 2006

Regarding the Proposed Merger of Alcatel and Lucent Technologies, Inc.

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (section 721), 50 U.S.C. App. 2170,

Section 1. Findings.

I hereby make the following findings:

Other Presidential Documents

(1) there is credible evidence that leads me to believe that Alcatel, a *societe anonyme* organized under the laws of France, through exercising control of Lucent Technologies, Inc. (Lucent), a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, might take action that threatens to impair the national security of the United States; and

(2) provisions of law, other than section 721 and the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701*et seq.*), do not in my judgment provide adequate and appropriate authority for me to protect the national security in this matter.

Sec 2. Actions Ordered and Authorized.

On the basis of the findings set forth in section 1 of this order and pursuant to my authority under applicable law, including section 721, I hereby order that:

(1) any merger of Lucent and Alcatel that does not meet the following conditions within the timeframes specified is prohibited:

(a) Lucent, Alcatel, and Alcatel USA Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Alcatel, execute, on or before the closing date of the transaction, a National Security Agreement (NSA) with the Departments of Defense (DOD), Justice, Commerce, and Homeland Security, that is materially identical to the draft NSA negotiated with those agencies as of November 6, 2006;

(b) Lucent and Alcatel execute, by a date to be determined by the Secretary of Defense, a Special Security Agreement (SSA) with the DOD that is materially identical to the draft SSA negotiated with the DOD as of November 6, 2006; and

(c) the Secure Subsidiary, which is defined in the draft SSA and which will be a subsidiary of Lucent, execute the two documents described in (a) and (b) above, by a date to be determined by the Secretary of Defense;

(2) the Attorney General is authorized to take any steps necessary to enforce this order.

Sec 3. Reservation.

I hereby reserve my authority until such time as the NSA and SSA are executed as required by this order, or, if the NSA and SSA are not so executed, until such time as the prohibition of the merger required by this order has been fully enforced, to issue further orders with respect to the parties as shall in my judgment be necessary to protect the national security.

Sec 4. Publication.

This order shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, November 17, 2006.

Title 3—The President

Presidential Determination No. 2007–4 of November 22, 2006

Presidential Determination on Waiving Prohibition on United States Military Assistance With Respect to Comoros and Saint Kitts and Nevis

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 Comoros and Saint Kitts and Nevis have each 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 countries; and
- Waive the prohibition of section 2007(a) of the Act with respect to these countries for as long as such agreements remain in force.

You are authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress, and to arrange for its publications in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 22, 2006.

Presidential Determination No. 2007–5 of November 27, 2006

Waiving the Prohibition on the Use of Fiscal Year 2006 Economic Support Funds With Respect to Various Parties to the Rome Statute Establishing the International Criminal Court

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 574 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2006 (the "Act"), Public Law 109–102, I hereby:

- Determine that it is important to the national interests of the United States to waive the prohibition of section 574(a) of the Act with respect to Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Namibia, Niger, Paraguay, Peru, Samoa, South Africa, and Tanzania; and
- Waive the prohibition of section 574(a) of the Act with respect to these countries.

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, November 27, 2006.

Other Presidential Documents

Presidential Determination No. 2007–6 of December 6, 2006

Presidential Determination on Waiver of Conditions on Obligations and Expenditure of Funds for Planning, Design, and Construction of a Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility in Russia for Calendar Year 2007

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 2007.

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 6, 2006.

Presidential Determination No. 2007–7 of December 7, 2006

Presidential Determination on Sanctions Against North Korea for Detonation of a Nuclear Explosive Device

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

In accordance with section 102(b) (1) of the Arms Export Control Act and section 129 of the Atomic Energy Act, I hereby determine that North Korea, a non-nuclear-weapon state, detonated a nuclear explosive device on October 9, 2006. The relevant agencies and instrumentalities of the United States Government are hereby directed to take the necessary actions to impose on North Korea the sanctions described in section 102(b) (2) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2799aa–1), and section 129 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2158).

You are authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the appropriate committees of the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, December 7, 2006.

Title 3—The President

Memorandum of December 8, 2006

Designation of Officers of the Department of Justice

Memorandum for the Attorney General

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.*, I hereby order that:

Section 1. Order of Succession. During any period when the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, the Associate Attorney General, and the officers designated by the Attorney General pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 508 to act as Attorney General have died, resigned, or otherwise become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Attorney General, the following officers of the Department of Justice, in the order listed, shall perform the functions and duties of the office of Attorney General, if they are eligible to act as Attorney General under 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 Attorney General:

United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York;

United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia; and

United States Attorney for the Western District of Texas.

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 Attorney General pursuant to this memorandum.

(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 *et seq.*, to depart from this memorandum in designating an acting Attorney General.

Sec. 3. The Memorandum for the Attorney General of March 19, 2002, entitled “Designation of Officers of the Department of Justice,” is hereby revoked.

Sec. 4. The Attorney General is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, December 8, 2006.

Other Presidential Documents

Presidential Determination No. 2007–8 of December 14, 2006

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 \$5.215 million be made available from the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund for the purpose of meeting unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs resulting from conflicts in Somalia and Sri Lanka. 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.

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 publish this determination in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, December 14, 2006.

Presidential Determination No. 2007–9 of December 15, 2006

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 section 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 15, 2006.

Title 3—The President

Memorandum of December 21, 2006

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 as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including 49 U.S.C. 44302, *et seq.*, and 3 U.S.C. 301, 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 (Secretary) 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, 2007;
 - (b) after August 31, 2007, but no later than December 31, 2007, when the Secretary 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 the authority vested in me by 49 U.S.C. 44306(c) to extend this determination for additional periods beyond August 31, 2007, but no later than December 31, 2007, when the Secretary 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 21, 2006.

Other Presidential Documents

Memorandum of December 29, 2006

Assignment of Function Under Section 721(k) of the Defense Production Act of 1950

Memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury

By 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 function of the President under section 721(k) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2170(k)), for purposes of submitting such report by February 28, 2007.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 29, 2006.

Presidential Determination No. 2007–10 of December 29, 2006

Eligibility of Vietnam To Receive Defense Articles and Defense Services Under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 503(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and section 3(a) (1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, I hereby find that the furnishing of defense articles and defense services to Vietnam will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace.

You are authorized and directed to report this finding to the Congress and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 29, 2006.

APPENDICES—OTHER PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

EDITORIAL NOTE: The following tables include documents issued by the Executive Office of the President and published in the *Federal Register* but not included in title 3 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*.

Appendix A—List of Final Rule Documents

<i>Date</i>	<i>71 FR Page</i>
Apr. 28 (Office of the United States Trade Representative)	25251

CHAPTER I—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

<i>Part</i>		<i>Page</i>
100	Standards of conduct	334
101	Public information provisions of the Administra- tive Procedures Act	334
102	Enforcement of nondiscrimination on the basis of handicap in programs or activities conducted by the Executive Office of the President	334

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.
- 101.2 Office of Management and Budget.
- 101.3 Office of Administration.
- 101.4 National Security Council.
- 101.5 Council on Environmental Quality.
- 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

Sec.

- 102.101 Purpose.
- 102.102 Application.
- 102.103 Definitions.
- 102.104–102.109 [Reserved]
- 102.110 Self-evaluation.
- 102.111 Notice.
- 102.112–102.129 [Reserved]

- 102.130 General prohibitions against discrimination.
- 102.131–102.139 [Reserved]
- 102.140 Employment.
- 102.141–102.148 [Reserved]
- 102.149 Program accessibility: Discrimination prohibited.
- 102.150 Program accessibility: Existing facilities.
- 102.151 Program accessibility: New construction and alterations.
- 102.152–102.159 [Reserved]
- 102.160 Communications.
- 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

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, directly 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.

(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

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.

(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]

Title 3 Finding Aids

Table 1—Proclamations

Table 2—Executive Orders

Table 3—Other Presidential Documents

Table 4—Presidential Documents Affected During 2006

Table 5—Statutes Cited as Authority for Presidential Documents

List of CFR Sections Affected

Index

Table 1—PROCLAMATIONS

No.	Signature Date	Subject	71 FR Page
	2006		
7973	Jan. 13	Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday, 2006.	3199
7974	Jan. 13	Religious Freedom Day, 2006	3201
7975	Jan. 20	National Sanctity of Human Life Day, 2006.	4229
7976	Jan. 27	National African American History Month, 2006.	5155
7977	Jan. 30	Fourth Anniversary of USA Freedom Corps, 2006.	5579
7978	Feb. 1 ..	American Heart Month, 2006	5967
7979	Feb. 3 ..	National Consumer Protection Week, 2006.	6333
7980	Feb. 6 ..	Death of Coretta Scott King	6661
7981	Feb. 22	To Modify Duty Free Treatment Under the Generalized System of Preferences.	9425
7982	Feb. 24	American Red Cross Month, 2006	10411
7983	Feb. 24	Irish-American Heritage Month, 2006	10413
7984	Feb. 27	Establishment of the African Burial Ground National Monument.	10793
7985	Feb. 27	Women's History Month, 2006	10823
7986	Feb. 27	Save Your Vision Week, 2006	10825
7987	Feb. 28	To Implement the Dominican Republic- Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement.	10827
7988	Mar. 10	National Poison Prevention Week, 2006	13243
7989	Mar. 17	Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy, 2006.	14355
7990	Mar. 23	Small Business Week, 2006	15321
7991	Mar. 24	To Implement Certain Provisions of the Dominican Republic-Central America- United States Free Trade Agreement With Respect to El Salvador.	16009
7992	Mar. 29	Cancer Control Month, 2006	16685
7993	Mar. 29	National Child Abuse Prevention Month, 2006.	16687
7994	Mar. 29	National Donate Life Month, 2006	16689
7995	Mar. 31	To Extend Nondiscriminatory Treatment (Normal Trade Relations Treatment) to the Products of Ukraine, and For Other Purposes.	16969
7996	Mar. 31	To Implement the Dominican Republic- Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement With Respect to Honduras and Nicaragua.	16971
7997	Apr. 5 ..	Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A., 2006.	18157

Title 3—The President

No.	Signature Date	Subject	71 FR Page
2006			
7998	Apr. 5 ..	National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day, 2006.	18159
7999	Apr. 7 ..	Pan American Day and Pan American Week, 2006.	18585
8000	Apr. 7 ..	National D.A.R.E. Day, 2006	18587
8001	Apr. 13	Thomas Jefferson Day, 2006	19983
8002	Apr. 18	National Park Week, 2006	20517
8003	Apr. 19	National Physical Fitness and Sports Month, 2006.	20863
8004	Apr. 19	National Volunteer Week, 2006	20865
8005	Apr. 20	Jewish American Heritage Month, 2006	24547
8006	Apr. 20	National Crime Victims' Rights Week, 2006.	24549
8007	Apr. 26	National Charter Schools Week, 2006	25735
8008	Apr. 28	Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month, 2006.	25917
8009	Apr. 28	Older Americans Month, 2006	26183
8010	Apr. 28	Law Day, U.S.A., 2006	26185
8011	Apr. 28	Loyalty Day, 2006	26187
8012	May 3 ..	National Day of Prayer, 2006	26675
8013	May 4 ..	Mother's Day, 2006	27183
8014	May 11	Peace Officers Memorial Day and Police Week, 2006.	28227
8015	May 12	Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Nonimmigrants of Persons Responsible for Policies or Actions That Threaten the Transition to Democracy in Belarus.	28541
8016	May 12	National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week, 2006.	28745
8017	May 12	National Safe Boating Week, 2006	28747
8018	May 12	Death of G.V. Sonny Montgomery	28749
8019	May 16	Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day, 2006	29059
8020	May 19	National Hurricane Preparedness Week, 2006.	29757
8021	May 19	National Maritime Day, 2006	29759
8022	May 19	World Trade Week, 2006	30045
8023	May 23	Great Outdoors Month, 2006	30557
8024	May 24	National Homeownership Month, 2006 ..	30559
8025	May 25	Black Music Month, 2006	30793
8026	June 1 ..	National Child's Day, 2006	32799
8027	June 2 ..	National Oceans Week, 2006	32801
8028	June 5 ..	Caribbean-American Heritage Month, 2006.	33373
8029	June 6 ..	Flag Day and National Flag Week, 2006	33589
8030	June 6 ..	Father's Day, 2006	33591
8031	June 15	Establishment of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument.	36443
8032	June 26	Independence Day, 2006	37487
8033	June 30	To Modify Duty-Free Treatment Under the Generalized System of Preferences.	38255

Table 1—Proclamations

No.	Signature Date	Subject	71 FR Page
2006			
8034	June 30	To Implement the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement With Respect to Guatemala, and For Other Purposes.	38509
8035	July 12	Parents' Day, 2006	40383
8036	July 13	Captive Nations Week, 2006	41091
8037	July 25	Anniversary of the Americans With Disabilities Act, 2006.	43029
8038	July 27	50th Anniversary of Our National Motto, "In God We Trust," 2006.	43343
8039	July 27	To Implement the United States-Bahrain Free Trade Agreement, and for Other Purposes.	43635
8040	Aug. 21	Women's Equality Day, 2006	50317
8041	Aug. 22	Minority Enterprise Development Week, 2006.	50835
8042	Aug. 25	National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month, 2006.	51709
8043	Aug. 25	National Day of Remembrance of Hurricane Katrina, 2006.	51711
8044	Aug. 29	National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, 2006.	52281
8045	Aug. 29	National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month, 2006.	52283
8046	Sept. 5	National Days of Prayer and Remembrance, 2006.	53297
8047	Sept. 7	Patriot Day, 2006	53959
8048	Sept. 8	National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week, 2006.	53961
8049	Sept. 14	National Hispanic Heritage Month, 2006	54883
8050	Sept. 14	Constitution Day and Citizenship Day, Constitution Week, 2006.	54885
8051	Sept. 14	National POW/MIA Recognition Day, 2006.	54887
8052	Sept. 15	National Farm Safety and Health Week, 2006.	54889
8053	Sept. 15	Literacy Day, 2006	54891
8054	Sept. 20	Gold Star Mother's Day, 2006	55991
8055	Sept. 21	National Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Week, 2006.	55993
8056	Sept. 22	Family Day, 2006	56851
8057	Sept. 28	Child Health Day, 2006	58481
8058	Sept. 29	National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, 2006.	58483
8059	Oct. 3 ..	National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, 2006.	58999
8060	Oct. 3 ..	National Disability Employment Awareness Month, 2006.	59001
8061	Oct. 3 ..	German-American Day, 2006	59003
8062	Oct. 4 ..	Fire Prevention Week, 2006	59359
8063	Oct. 4 ..	Leif Erikson Day, 2006	59361
8064	Oct. 5 ..	National School Lunch Week, 2006	60051
8065	Oct. 5 ..	Columbus Day, 2006	60053
8066	Oct. 11	General Pulaski Memorial Day, 2006	60647

Title 3—The President

No.	Signature Date	Subject	71 FR Page
	2006		
8067	Oct. 11	To Modify Rules of Origin Under the North American Free Trade Agreement.	60649
8068	Oct. 12	National Energy Awareness Month, 2006	61363
8069	Oct. 12	White Cane Safety Day, 2006	61365
8070	Oct. 13	National Character Counts Week, 2006 ..	61629
8071	Oct. 13	National Forest Products Week, 2006	61631
8072	Oct. 18	50th Anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution.	62055
8073	Oct. 20	United Nations Day, 2006	62375
8074	Oct. 30	National Adoption Month, 2006	64613
8075	Oct. 30	National Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Month, 2006.	64615
8076	Oct. 30	National American Indian Heritage Month, 2006.	64617
8077	Oct. 30	National Diabetes Month, 2006	64619
8078	Oct. 30	National Family Caregivers Month, 2006	64621
8079	Oct. 30	National Hospice Month, 2006	64623
8080	Oct. 31	Veterans Day, 2006	64627
8081	Nov. 2	World Freedom Day, 2006	65363
8082	Nov. 8	National Farm-City Week, 2006	66429
8083	Nov. 14	America Recycles Day, 2006	66825
8084	Nov. 16	National Family Week, 2006	67291
8085	Nov. 16	Thanksgiving Day, 2006	67293
8086	Nov. 27	National Methamphetamine Awareness Day, 2006.	69181
8087	Nov. 30	World AIDS Day, 2006	70455
8088	Dec. 1 ..	National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month, 2006.	70851
8089	Dec. 1 ..	National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day, 2006.	70853
8090	Dec. 8 ..	Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week, 2006.	75083
8091	Dec. 15	Wright Brothers Day, 2006	76109
8092	Dec. 22	National Mentoring Month, 2007	78723

No.	Signature Date	Subject	72 FR Page
	2006		
8093	Dec. 27	Announcing the Death of Gerald R. Ford	421
8094	Dec. 28	National Day of Mourning for Gerald R. Ford.	423
8095	Dec. 29	To Eliminate Tariffs on Certain Pharmaceuticals and Chemical Intermediates.	429
8096	Dec. 29	To Extend Nondiscriminatory Treatment (Normal Trade Relations Treatment) to the Products of Vietnam.	451
8097	Dec. 29	To Modify the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, To Adjust Rules of Origin Under the United States-Australia Free Trade Agreement and for Other Purposes.	453

Table 1—Proclamations

No.	Signature Date	Subject	72 FR Page
8098	2006 Dec. 29	To Take Certain Actions Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act and the Generalized System of Preferences.	459

Table 2—EXECUTIVE ORDERS

No.	Signature Date	Subject	71 FR Page
13395	Jan. 13	Designating the Global Fund To Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria as a Public International Organization Entitled To Enjoy Certain Privileges, Exemptions, and Immunities.	3203
13396	Feb. 7 ..	Blocking Property of Certain Persons Contributing to the Conflict in Côte d'Ivoire.	7389
13397	Mar. 7	Responsibilities of the Department of Homeland Security With Respect to Faith-Based and Community Initiatives.	12275
13398	Apr. 18	National Mathematics Advisory Panel	20519
13399	Apr. 25	Blocking Property of Additional Persons in Connection With the National Emergency With Respect to Syria.	25059
13400	Apr. 26	Blocking Property in Connection With the Conflict in Sudan's Darfur Region.	25483
13401	Apr. 27	Responsibilities of Federal Departments and Agencies With Respect to Volunteer Community Service.	25737
13402	May 10	Strengthening Federal Efforts To Protect Against Identity Theft.	27945
13403	May 12	Amendments to Executive Orders 11030, 13279, 13339, 13381, and 13389, and Revocation of Executive Order 13011.	28543
13404	June 7 ..	Task Force on New Americans	33593
13405	June 16	Blocking Property of Certain Persons Undermining Democratic Processes or Institutions in Belarus.	35485
13406	June 23	Protecting the Property Rights of the American People.	36973
13407	June 26	Public Alert and Warning System	36975
13408	June 29	Amending Executive Order 13381, As Amended, To Extend its Duration by One Year.	37807
13409	July 3 ..	Establishing an Emergency Board To Investigate a Dispute Between Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority and Its Locomotive Engineers Represented by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Trainmen.	38511
13410	Aug. 22	Promoting Quality and Efficient Health Care in Federal Government Administered or Sponsored Health Care Programs.	51089

Title 3—The President

No.	Signature Date	Subject	71 FR Page
13411	Aug. 29	Improving Assistance for Disaster Victims.	52729
13412	Oct. 13	Blocking Property of and Prohibiting Transactions With the Government of Sudan.	61369
13413	Oct. 27	Blocking Property of Certain Persons Contributing to the Conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.	64105
13414	Nov. 3	Amendment to Executive Order 13402, Strengthening Federal Efforts to Protect Against Identity Theft.	65365
13415	Dec. 1 ..	Assignment of Certain Pay-Related Functions.	70641
13416	Dec. 5 ..	Strengthening Surface Transportation Security.	71033
13417	Dec. 6 ..	Establishing an Emergency Board To Investigate Disputes Between Metro-North Railroad and Certain of Its Employees Represented by Certain Labor Organizations.	71459
13418	Dec. 14	Amendment to Executive Order 13317, Volunteers for Prosperity.	75647
13419	Dec. 20	National Aeronautics Research and Development.	77565
13420	Dec. 21	Adjustments of Certain Rates of Pay	77571

No.	Signature Date	Subject	72 FR Page
13421	Dec. 28	Providing for the Closing of Government Departments and Agencies on January 2, 2007.	425

Table 3—OTHER PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Signature Date	Subject	71 FR Page
2006		
Jan. 6	Notice: Notice of Intention To Enter Into a Free Trade Agreement With Peru.	1681
Jan. 10	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency Relating to Cuba and of the Emergency Authority Relating to the Regulation of the Anchorage and Movement of Vessels.	2133
Jan. 18	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process.	3407
Feb. 3	Memorandum: Assignment of Certain Reporting Function ..	6335
Feb. 7	Presidential Determination No. 2006–9: Determination to Waive Military Coup-Related Provision of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2006, with respect to Pakistan.	11135
Feb. 7	Presidential Determination No. 2006–10: Determination to Authorize a Drawdown for Afghanistan.	11137
Feb. 27	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency Blocking Property of Persons Undermining Democratic Processes or Institutions in Zimbabwe.	10603
Feb. 28	Presidential Determination No. 2006–11: Export-Import Bank Programs for or in Libya.	12119
Mar. 13	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Iran.	13241
Apr. 6	Memorandum: Assignment of Reporting Function on Iraq Policy Under the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006.	19427
Apr. 13	Presidential Determination No. 2006–12: Waiver and Certification of Statutory Provisions Regarding the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Office.	26409
Apr. 17	Memorandum: Designation of Officers of the Social Security Administration.	20333
May 4	Presidential Determination No. 2006–13: Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended.	27383
May 5	Memorandum: Assignment of Function Relating to Granting of Authority for Issuance of Certain Directives.	27943
May 5	Memorandum: Assignment of Functions Relating to Import Restrictions on Iraqi Antiquities.	28753
May 5	Memorandum: Certain Programs To Build the Capacity of Foreign Military Forces and Related Reporting Requirements.	28755
May 8	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency Blocking Property of Certain Persons and Prohibiting the Export of Certain Goods to Syria.	27381
May 8	Memorandum: Assignment of Function Concerning Assistance to Afghanistan.	28757
May 12	Memorandum: Assignment of Functions Relating to the Report to the Congress on Implementation of Humanitarian Assistance Code of Conduct.	30549

Title 3—The President

Signature Date	Subject	71 FR Page
2006		
May 12	Presidential Determination No. 2006–14: Certification on Rescission of Libya's Designation as a State Sponsor of Terrorism.	30551, 31909
May 18	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency Protecting the Development Fund for Iraq and Certain Other Property in Which Iraq Has an Interest.	29237
May 18	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Burma.	29239
May 18	Memorandum: Assignment of Functions Relating to Waivers and Reports Concerning Africa.	30553
May 18	Memorandum: Assignment of Function Regarding Transfer of Items in the War Reserves Stockpile for the Republic of Korea.	35769
May 25	Memorandum: Assignment of Certain Functions Relating to the Global War on Terror.	36433
May 26	Memorandum: Assignment of Certain Functions Related to the Use of Cooperative Threat Reduction Funds for States Outside the Former Soviet Union.	36435
June 15	Presidential Determination No. 2006–15: Suspension of Limitations Under the Jerusalem Embassy Act.	36437, 36477
June 19	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.	35489
June 19	Presidential Determination No. 2006–16: Eligibility of the Kingdom of Swaziland to Receive Defense Articles and Defense Services Under the Foreign Assistance Act and the Arms Export Control Act.	36439
June 22	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to the Western Balkans.	36183
June 30	Presidential Determination No. 2006–17: Implementation of Sections 603 and 604 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–228).	39511
July 18	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency Blocking Property of Certain Persons and Prohibiting the Importation of Certain Goods from Liberia.	41093
July 18	Memorandum: Assignment of Reporting Functions Related to Russian Debt Reduction for Nonproliferation.	42747
Aug. 2	Presidential Determination No. 2006–18: Waiving Prohibition on United States Military Assistance With Respect to Lesotho.	45361
Aug. 3	Notice: Continuation of Emergency Regarding Export Control Regulations.	44551
Aug. 17	Presidential Determination No. 2006–19: Presidential Determination on Continuation of U.S. Drug Interdiction Assistance to the Government of Colombia.	51975
Aug. 21	Presidential Determination No. 2006–21: Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended.	51973
Aug. 24	Notice: Intention To Enter Into a Free Trade Agreement With Colombia.	51093
Aug. 28	Presidential Determination No. 2006–22: Transfers of Defense Articles and Services in Support of Sudan Security Sector Transformation (SST) Program.	53543
Sept. 5	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Certain Terrorist Attacks.	52733

Table 3—Other Presidential Documents

Signature Date	Subject	71 FR Page
2006		
Sept. 13	Presidential Determination No. 2006–23: Continuation of the Exercise of Certain Authorities under the Trading with the Enemy Act.	54399
Sept. 15	Presidential Determination No. 2006–24: Presidential Determination on Major Drug Transit or Major Illicit Drug Producing Countries for Fiscal Year 2007.	57865
Sept. 21	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Persons Who Commit, Threaten To Commit, or Support Terrorism.	55725
Sept. 26	Presidential Determination No. 2006–25: Presidential Determination With Respect to Foreign Governments' Efforts Regarding Trafficking in Persons.	64431
Sept. 29	Presidential Determination No. 2006–26: Presidential Determination on Drawdown of Commodities and Services from the Department of Defense to Support Transport of Indonesian Peacekeeping Forces to Lebanon.	65035
Sept. 29	Presidential Determination No. 2006–27: Waiving Prohibition on United States Military Assistance With Respect to Various Parties to the Rome Statute Establishing the International Criminal Court.	65367
Oct. 11	Presidential Determination No. 2007–1: Presidential Determination on FY 2007 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.	64435
Oct. 13	Presidential Determination No. 2007–2: Presidential Determination on Waiver and Certification of Statutory Provisions Regarding the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Office.	64437
Oct. 16	Presidential Determination No. 2007–3: Provision of U.S. Drug Interdiction Assistance to the Government of Brazil.	65369
Oct. 19	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Significant Narcotics Traffickers Centered in Colombia.	62053
Oct. 27	Notice: Continuation of National Emergency Regarding the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.	64109
Nov. 1	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Sudan.	64629
Nov. 6	Memorandum: Determinations Under Section 1106(a) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988—Socialist Republic of Vietnam.	66223
Nov. 9	Notice: Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Iran.	66227
Nov. 14	Memorandum: Assignment of Reporting Function Under the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.	67029
Nov. 17	Order: Regarding the Proposed Merger of Alcatel and Lucent Technologies, Inc.	67429
Nov. 22	Presidential Determination No. 2007–4: Presidential Determination on Waiving Prohibition on United States Military Assistance With Respect to Comoros and Saint Kitts and Nevis.	74451

Title 3—The President

Signature Date	Subject	71 FR Page
2006		
Nov. 27	Presidential Determination No. 2007–5: Waiving the Prohibition on the Use of Fiscal Year 2006 Economic Support Funds With Respect to Various Parties to the Rome Statute Establishing the International Criminal Court.	74453
Dec. 6	Presidential Determination No. 2007–6: Presidential Determination on Waiver of Conditions on Obligations and Expenditure of Funds for Planning, Design, and Construction of a Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility in Russia for Calendar Year 2007.	77581
Dec. 8	Memorandum: Designation of Officers of the Department of Justice.	74753
Dec. 14	Presidential Determination No. 2007–8: Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended.	76571
Dec. 21	Memorandum: Provision of Aviation Insurance Coverage for Commercial Air Carrier Service in Domestic and International Operations.	77243

Signature Date	Subject	72 FR Page
2006		
Dec. 7	Presidential Determination No. 2007–7: Presidential Determination on Sanctions Against North Korea for Detonation of a Nuclear Explosive Device.	1899
Dec. 15	Presidential Determination No. 2007–9: Suspension of Limitations Under the Jerusalem Embassy Act.	1901
Dec. 29	Memorandum: Assignment of Function Under Section 721(k) of the Defense Production Act of 1950.	643
Dec. 29	Presidential Determination No. 2007–10: Eligibility of Vietnam To Receive Defense Articles and Defense Services Under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act.	1903

Table 4—PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS AFFECTED DURING 2006

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>
6123	Superseded by Proc. 7981
6641	See Procs. 8067, 8097
6763	See Proc. 8097
6867	See Notice of Jan. 10, p. 272
6982	See Proc. 8095
7207	See Proc. 8095
7351	See Proc. 8097
7463	See Notice of Sept 5, p. 303
7512	See Proc. 8097
7746	See Proc. 8097
7747	See Proc. 8097
7757	See Notice of Jan. 10, p. 272
7758	See Proc. 8033
7857	See Proc. 8097
7912	See Proc. 8098
7959	See Memorandum of Feb. 3, p. 273
7971	See Proc. 8097
7987	See Procs. 7991, 8097
8039	See Proc. 8097

Executive Orders

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
July 2, 1910	Partially revoked by PLO 7655

Title 3—The President

Executive Orders—*Continued*

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
11030	Amended by EO 13403
11582	See EO 13421
11651	See Procs. 7987, 8039
12170	See Notice of Nov. 9, p. 321
12472	Amended by EO 13407
12748	Amended by EO 13415
12820	Revoked by EO 13401
12828	Amended by EO 13415
12866	See EO 13416
12881	See EO 13419
12938	See Notice of Oct. 27, p. 319
12947	See Notice of Jan. 18, p. 272
12957	See Notice of Mar. 13, p. 276
12959	See Notice of Mar. 13, p. 276
12978	See Notice of Oct. 19, p. 318
13011	Revoked by EO 13403
13402	Amended by EO 13414
13047	See Notice of May 18, p. 290
13059	See Notice of Mar. 13, p. 276
13067	See EOs 13400, 13412; Notice of Nov. 1, p. 320
13089	See Proc. 8031
13094	See Notice of Oct. 27, p. 319
13099	See Notice of Jan. 18, p. 272
13159	See Notice of June 19, p. 295
13178	See Proc. 8031
13196	See Proc. 8031
13219	See Notice of June 22, p. 298
13222	See Notice of Aug. 3, p. 301; Pres- idential Determination No. 06– 14, p. 283
13224	See Notice of Sept. 21, p. 312
13279	Amended by EO 13403
13288	See Notice of Feb. 27, p. 275
13303	See Notice of May 18, p. 289
13304	See Notice of June 22, p. 298
13310	See Notice of May 18, p. 290
13315	See Notice of May 18, p. 289
13317	Amended by EO 13418
13338	See EO 13399; Notice of May 8, p. 281
13339	Amended by EO 13403
13346	See EO 13419
13348	See Notice of July 18, p. 299
13350	See Notice of May 18, p. 289
13364	See Notice of May 18, p. 289
13381	Amended by EOs 13403, 13408
13382	See Notice of Oct. 27, p. 319
13389	Amended by EO 13403
13391	See Notice of Feb. 27, p. 275
13393	Superseded by EO 13420

Table 4—Presidential Documents Affected

Executive Orders—*Continued*

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
13400	See Notice of Nov. 1, p. 320
13412	See Notice of Nov. 1, p. 320

Other Presidential Documents

<i>Date or Number</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Presidential Determination No. 2005–19.	Amended by Presidential Determination No. 2006–10, p. 274
Presidential Determination No. 2005–35.	See Presidential Determination No. 2006–23, p. 304
Memorandum of May 9, 2002	Superseded by Memorandum of Apr. 17, p. 278

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:

United States Code
United States Statutes at Large
Public Laws
Short Title of Act
[Authority citations for hortatory proclamations can be found in the text of those proclamations.]

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. 7987, 7991, 7996, 8015, 8039; EOs 13396, 13405, 13412, 13413, 13415, 13419; Memorandums of Feb. 3, p. 273; Apr 6, p. 277; May 5, pp. 279, 280; May 8, p. 282; May 12, p. 282; May 18, p. 291; May 25, p. 292; May 26, p. 292; July 18, p. 300; Dec. 21, p. 328; Dec. 29, p.329; Presidential Determination No. 06–14, p. 283
5 U.S.C. 3345 <i>et seq.</i> ..	Memorandum of Dec. 8, p. 326
5 U.S.C. 5302	EO 13420
5 U.S.C. 5303	EO 13420
5 U.S.C. 5304a	EO 13420
5 U.S.C. 5382	EO 13420
5 U.S.C. 5546	EO 13421
5 U.S.C. 6103(b)	EO 13421
6 U.S.C. 101 <i>et seq.</i>	EO 13407
8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42) ...	Presidential Determination No. 07–1, p. 316
8 U.S.C. 1157	Presidential Determination No. 07–1, p. 316
8 U.S.C. 1182(f)	Proc. 8015
16 U.S.C. 431	Procs. 7984, 8031
19 U.S.C. 2431 <i>et seq.</i> ..	Proc. 7995
19 U.S.C. 2434	Proc. 7995
19 U.S.C. 2461–2467 ..	Procs. 7981, 8098
19 U.S.C. 2462	Proc. 7981
19 U.S.C. 2483	Procs. 7981, 7984, 7991, 7996, 8034, 8039, 8067, 8095, 8098
19 U.S.C. 2905(a)	Memorandum of Nov. 6, p. 320

Title 3—The President

UNITED STATES CODE—*Continued*

<i>U.S. Code Citation</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
19 U.S.C. 3332	Proc. 8067
19 U.S.C. 3521(b)	Proc. 8095
19 U.S.C. 3803(a)	Proc. 7995
19 U.S.C. 3805 note ...	Proc. 8039
19 U.S.C. 4001 note ...	Procs. 7991, 7996
22 U.S.C. 287c	EOs 13396, 13413
22 U.S.C. 288 and 288f–6.	EO 13395
22 U.S.C. 2291–4	Presidential Determination Nos. 06–19, p. 301; 07–3, p. 318
22 U.S.C. 2311	Presidential Determination No. 06–16, p. 295
22 U.S.C. 2318	Presidential Determination No. 06–10, p. 274
22 U.S.C. 2371	Presidential Determination No. 06–11, p. 275
22 U.S.C. 2381	Presidential Determination No. 06–11, p. 275
22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(1) ...	Presidential Determination Nos. 06–13, p. 279; 06–21, p. 302; 07–8, p. 327
22 U.S.C. 2753	Presidential Determination No. 06–16, p. 295
22 U.S.C. 3963	EO 13420
22 U.S.C. 7421 <i>et seq.</i>	Presidential Determination Nos. 06–18, p. 300; 06–27, p. 315; 07–4, p. 324
36 U.S.C. 143	Proc. 8091
42 U.S.C. 5121 <i>et seq.</i>	EOs 13407, 13411
42 U.S.C. 6613	EO 13419
45 U.S.C. 159a	EOs 13409, 13417
49 U.S.C. 44302	Memorandum of Dec. 21, p. 328
50 U.S.C. 1601 <i>et seq.</i>	EOs 13396, 13405, 13412, 13413
50 U.S.C. 1622(d)	Notices of Jan. 10, p. 272; Jan. 18, p. 272; Feb. 27, p. 275; Mar. 13, p. 276; May 8, p. 281; May 18, pp. 289, 290; June 19, p. 295; June 22, p. 298; July 18, p. 299; Aug. 3, p. 301; Sept. 5, p. 303; Sept. 21, p. 312; Oct. 19, p. 318; Oct. 27, p. 319; Nov. 1, p. 320; Nov. 9, p. 321
50 U.S.C. 1701 <i>et seq.</i>	EOs 13396, 13405, 13412, 13413
50 U.S.C. 1701–1706 ..	Notice of Nov. 9, p. 321
50 U.S.C. app. 5(b) note.	Presidential Determination No. 06–23, p. 304
50 U.S.C. app. 2170 ...	Order of Nov. 17, p. 322
50 U.S.C. app. 2405(j)	Presidential Determination No. 06–14, p. 283

PUBLIC LAWS

<i>Law Number</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
104–45	Presidential Determination Nos. 06–15, p. 293; 07–9, p. 327
106–386	Presidential Determination No. 06–25, p. 312
107–228	Memorandum of July 18, p. 300; Presidential Determination Nos. 06–17, p. 298; 06–24, p. 304
107–327	Presidential Determination No. 06–10, p. 274
108–375	Presidential Determination No. 07–6, p. 325
108–458	Memorandum of Nov. 14, p. 322
109–53	Procs. 7987, 8034
109–57	Presidential Determination No. 06–9, p. 274
109–102	Presidential Determination Nos. 06–9, p. 274; 06–12, p. 277; 07–2, p. 317; 07–4, p. 324
109–155	EO 13419
109–163	Memorandum of May 5, p. 280
109–169	Proc. 8039
109–364	EO 13420

Table 5—Statutes Cited As Authority

PUBLIC LAWS—*Continued*

<i>Law Number</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
109-432	Proc. 8096

SHORT TITLE OF ACT

<i>Title</i>	<i>Presidential Document</i>
Arms Export Control Act	Presidential Determination Nos. 06-22, p. 303; 07-7, p. 325; 07-10, p. 329
Atomic Energy Act	Presidential Determination No. 07-7, p. 325
Foreign Assistance Act of 1961	Presidential Determination Nos. 06-26, p. 314; 07-10, p. 329
Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act.	Proc. 8097
Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Implementation Act.	Proc. 8097
Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962.	Presidential Determination No. 07-1, p. 316
North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act.	Proc. 8097
Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988.	Proc. 8097
Trade Act of 1974	Procs. 8033, 8097
Trade Act of 2002	Notices of Jan. 6, p. 271; Aug. 24, p. 302
United States-Australia Free Trade Area Implementation Act.	Proc. 8097
United States-Bahrain Free Trade Area Implementation Act.	Proc. 8097
United States-Chile Free Trade Area Implementation Act.	Proc. 8097
United States-Jordan Free Trade Area Implementation Act.	Proc. 8097
United States-Morocco Free Trade Area Implementation Act.	Proc. 8097
United States-Singapore Free Trade Area Implementation Act.	Proc. 8097
Uruguay Round Agreements Act ...	Proc. 8097

LIST OF CFR SECTIONS AFFECTED

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.

Presidential documents affected during 2006 are set forth in Table 4 on page 357.

2001–2006

3 CFR

(No regulations issued)

Index

A

Adoption Month, National (Proc. 8074)
Aeronautics and Space Administration, National; research and development (EO 13419)
Afghanistan
 Illicit narcotics certification (Presidential Determination No. 06–24, p. 304)
 South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) member; designation (Proc. 8098)
Africa; designation and removal of beneficiary developing countries (Proc. 8098)
African American History Month, National (Proc. 7976)
African Burial Ground National Monument; establishment (Proc. 7984)
Alcatel and Lucent Technologies, Inc.; proposed merger (Order of Nov. 17, p. 322)
Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month, National (Proc. 8042)
Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Month, National (Proc. 8075)
American Indian Heritage Month, National (Proc. 8076)
Americans, Task Force on New; establishment (EO 13404)
Americans With Disabilities Act, anniversary (Proc. 8037)
Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month (Proc. 8008)
Australia; free trade agreement with U.S., modification of Harmonized Schedules of U.S. (Proc. 8097)
Aviation; insurance coverage for commercial air carrier service in domestic and international operations (Memorandum of Dec. 21, p. 328)

B

Bahamas; major narcotics certification (Presidential Determination No. 06–24, p. 304)

Bahrain; free trade agreement, implementation (Proc. 8039)
Barbados; Rome Statute; International Criminal Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination No. 06–27, p. 315)
Belarus
 Blocking property of persons undermining democratic processes and institutions (EO 13405)
 Suspension of entry of persons threatening the transition to democracy (Proc. 8015)
Black Music Month (Proc. 8025)
Boards, commissions, committees, etc.
 Mathematics Advisory Panel, National; establishment (EO 13398)
 New Americans, Task Force on; establishment (EO 13404)
 Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, emergency board; establishment (EO 13409)
Bolivia
 Illicit narcotics certification (Presidential Determination No. 06–24, p. 304)
 Rome Statute; International Criminal Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination Nos. 06–27, p. 315; 07–5, p. 324)
Brazil
 Drug interdiction assistance (Presidential Determination No. 07–3, p. 318)
 Illicit narcotics certification (Presidential Determination No. 06–24, p. 304)
 Rome Statute; International Criminal Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination No. 06–27, p. 315)
Breast Cancer Awareness Month, National (Proc. 8059)
Bulgaria; removal as beneficiary developing country (Proc. 8098)

Title 3—The President

Burma

- Continuation of national emergency (Notice of May 18, p. 290)
- Illicit narcotics certification (Presidential Determination No. 06–24, p. 304)

C

- Cancer Control Month (Proc. 7992)
- Captive Nations Week (Proc. 8036)
- Caribbean-American Heritage Month (Proc. 8028)
- Character Counts Week, National (Proc. 8070)
- Charter Schools Week, National (Proc. 8007)
- Child Abuse Prevention Month, National (Proc. 7993)
- Child Health Day (Proc. 8057)
- Child's Day, National (Proc. 8026)
- Colombia

- Continuation of national emergency with respect to narcotics traffickers (Notice of Oct. 19, p. 318)
- Drug interdiction assistance (Presidential Determination No. 06–19, p. 301)
- Free trade agreement, notice of intention to enter (Notice of Aug. 24, p. 302)
- Illicit narcotics certification (Presidential Determination No. 06–24, p. 304)

- Columbus Day (Proc. 8065)
- Comoros; Rome Statute; International Criminal Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination No. 07–4, p. 324)
- Congo, Democratic Republic of the; blocking property of certain persons contributing to conflict (EO 13413)
- Constitution Day and Citizenship Day, Constitution Week (Proc. 8050)
- Consumer Protection Week, National (Proc. 7979)
- Costa Rica; Rome Statute; International Criminal Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination Nos. 06–27, p. 315; 07–05, p. 324)
- Côte d'Ivoire; blocking property of certain persons contributing to the conflict (EO 13396)
- Crime Victims' Rights Week, National (Proc. 8006)
- Croatia; Rome Statute; International Criminal Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination No. 06–27, p. 315)

Customs duties

- Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, determinations (Memorandum of Nov. 6, p. 320)
- Pharmaceuticals and chemical intermediates; eliminating tariffs (Proc. 8095)
- U.S.-Australia Free Trade Agreement; Harmonized Tariff Schedules of U.S., modification (Proc. 8097)
- Vietnam; normal trade relations treatment (Proc. 8096)
- Cyrus; Rome Statute; International Criminal Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination No. 07–5, p. 324)

D

- D.A.R.E. Day, National (Proc. 8000)
- Day of Prayer, National (Proc. 8012)
- Defense, Department of
 - Foreign military forces; programs to build capacity (Memorandum of May 5, p. 280)
 - War Reserves Stockpile, transfer of items to South Korea; assignment of function to Secretary (Memorandum of May 18, p. 291)
- Defense, national
 - Alcatel and Lucent Technologies, Inc.; proposed merger (Order of Nov. 17, p. 322)
 - Chemical weapons destruction facility in Russia; construction (Presidential Determination No. 07–6, p. 325)
 - Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995; suspension of limitations (Presidential Determination Nos. 06–15, p. 293; 07–9, p. 327)
 - National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week (Proc. 8016)
 - North Korea; sanctions for nuclear explosive device detonation (Presidential Determination No. 07–7, p. 325)
 - Surface transportation security, strengthening (EO 13416)
 - Vietnam; eligibility to receive defense articles and services (Presidential Determination No. 07–10, p. 329)
- Defense Transportation Day, National, and National Transportation Week (Proc. 8016)
- Diabetes Month, National (Proc. 8077)
- Disability Employment Awareness Month, National (Proc. 8060)
- Disaster assistance, Federal; improvement (EO 13411)

Index

Domestic Violence Awareness Month, National (Proc. 8058)
Dominican Republic-Central America-United States free trade agreement; implementation (Proc. 7987)
Dominican Republic; illicit narcotics certification (Presidential Determination No. 06-24, p. 304)
Donate Life Month, National (Proc. 7994)
Drug trafficking; Brazil, interdiction assistance (Presidential Determination No. 07-3, p. 318)
Drugs and narcotics, illicit; major drug-transit or -producing countries (Presidential Determination No. 06-24, p. 304)
Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month, National (Proc. 8088)

E

East Timor; least-developed beneficiary developing country designation (Proc. 8098)
Ecuador
 Illicit narcotics certification (Presidential Determination No. 06-24, p. 304)
 Rome Statute; International Criminal Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination Nos. 06-27, p. 315; 07-5, p. 324)
Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A. (Proc. 7997)
El Salvador; DR-CAFTA, implementation (Proc. 7991)
Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Week, National (Proc. 8055)
Energy Awareness Month, National (Proc. 8068)
Executive orders; technical amendments (EO 13403)
Export control regulations; continuation of national emergency (Notice of Aug. 3, p. 301)

F

Family Caregivers Month, National (Proc. 8078)
Family Week, National (Proc. 8084)
Farm-City Week, National (Proc. 8082)
Farm Safety and Health Week, National (Proc. 8052)
Father's Day (Proc. 8030)
Fire Prevention Week (Proc. 8062)
Flag Day and National Flag Week (Proc. 8029)

Ford, Gerald R.
 Death announcement (Proc. 8093)
 Honoring posthumously; closing Government departments and agencies (EO 13421)
 National Day of Mourning (Proc. 8094)
Foreign military forces; programs to build capacity (Memorandum of May 5, p. 280)
Foreign relations
 Brazil, drug interdiction assistance (Presidential Determination No. 07-3, p. 318)
 Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995; suspension of limitations (Presidential Determination Nos. 06-15, p. 293; 07-9, p. 327)
 North Korea; sanctions for nuclear explosive device detonation (Presidential Determination No. 07-7, p. 325)
 Rome Statute; International Military Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination Nos. 06-27, p. 315; 07-4, p. 324; 07-5, p. 324)
 Somalia and Sri Lanka; refugee and migration assistance (Presidential Determination No. 07-8, p. 327)
 Vietnam; eligibility to receive defense articles and services (Presidential Determination No. 07-10, p. 329)
Forest Products Week, National (Proc. 8071)
Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day, National (Proc. 7998)
Freedom Day, World (Proc. 8081)

G

General Pulaski Memorial Day (Proc. 8066)
Generalized System of Preferences, duty-free treatment; modification (Procs. 7981, 8033)
German-American Day (Proc. 8061)
Global Fund To Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; designation as a public international organization (EO 13395)
Gold Star Mother's Day (Proc. 8054)
Government organization and employees
 Closing Government departments and agencies; honoring Gerald R. Ford posthumously (EO 13421)
Defense, Department of
 Foreign military forces, programs to build capacity (Memorandum of May 5, p. 280)

Title 3—The President

Government organization and employees—Continued

War Reserves Stockpile, transfer of items to South Korea; assignment of functions to the Secretary (Memorandum of May 18, p. 291)

Disaster assistance; improvement (EO 13411)

Emergency Board To Investigate Disputes Between Metro-North Railroad and Certain of Its Employees Represented by Certain Labor Organizations; establishment (EO 13417)

Health care programs; quality and efficiency (EO 13410)

Homeland Security, Department of; faith-based and community organizations initiatives, responsibilities (EO 13397)

Identity theft; strengthening efforts to protect against (EOs 13402, 13414)

Intelligence, Office of the Director of National; issuance of directives, assignment of function to the Director (Memorandum of May 5, p. 279)

Justice, Department of; designation of succession of officers (Memorandum of Dec. 8, p. 326)

Pay-related functions; assignment (EO 13415)

Property rights of the American people; protection (EO 13406)

Public alert and warning system (EO 13407)

Rates of pay; adjustments (EO 13420)

Social Security Administration; designation of officers to act as Commissioner (Memorandum of Apr. 17, p. 278)

State, Department of

Afghanistan, assistance; assignment of function to the Secretary (Memorandum of May 8, p. 282)

Africa, waivers and reports; assignment of functions to the Secretary (Memorandum of May 18, p. 291)

Cooperative threat reduction funds; assignment of functions to the Secretary (Memorandum of May 26, p. 292)

Global war on terror; assignment of functions to the Secretary (Memorandum of May 25, p. 292)

Government organization and employees—Continued

Humanitarian Assistance Code of Conduct; assignment of reporting function to the Secretary (Memorandum of May 12, p. 282)

Iraq policy; assignment of a reporting function to the Secretary (Memorandum of Apr. 6, p. 277)

Iraqi antiquities, import restrictions; assignment of functions to the Secretary (Memorandum of May 5, p. 280)

Russian debt reduction for non-proliferation; assignment of reporting functions to the Secretary (Memorandum of July 18, p. 300)

Volunteer community service; responsibilities of Federal agencies (EO 13401)

Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy (Proc. 7989)

Guatemala

Free trade agreement; implementation (Proc. 8034)

Illicit narcotics certification (Presidential Determination No. 06–24, p. 304)

H

Haiti; illicit narcotics certification (Presidential Determination No. 06–24, p. 304)

Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument, Northwestern; establishment (Proc. 8031)

Health care

Federal Government programs; quality and efficiency (EO 13410)

USA Freedom Corps, Volunteers for Prosperity program; promoting world health (EO 13418)

Heart Month, American (Proc. 7978)

Hispanic Heritage Month, National (Proc. 8049)

Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week, National (Proc. 8048)

Homeland Security, Department of; faith-based and community organizations initiatives, responsibilities (EO 13397)

Homeownership Month, National (Proc. 8024)

Honduras; DR–CAFTA, implementation (Proc. 7996)

Index

Hospice Month, National (Proc. 8079)
Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day,
and Human Rights Week (Proc. 8090)
Hungarian Revolution; 50th anniversary
(Proc. 8072)
Hurricane Katrina, National Day of Re-
membrance (Proc. 8043)
Hurricane Preparedness Week, National
(Proc. 8020)

I

Identity theft; strengthening Federal ef-
forts to protect against (EOs 13402,
13414)
Immigration and naturalization
Migration and refugee assistance (Pres-
idential Determination Nos. 06–13,
p. 279; 06–21, p. 302)
New Americans, Task Force on; estab-
lishment (EO 13404)
Refugee admissions numbers for fiscal
year 2007 (Presidential Determina-
tion No. 07–1, p. 316)
Independence Day (Proc. 8032)
India; illicit narcotics certification (Pres-
idential Determination No. 06–24, p.
304)
Insurance; aviation, coverage for com-
mercial air carrier service in domestic
and international operations (Memo-
randum of Dec. 21, p. 328)
Intelligence, Director of National
Assignment of function under Intel-
ligence Reform and Terrorism Act of
2004 (Memorandum of Nov. 14, p.
322)
Issuance of directives; assignment of
function to the Director (Memo-
randum of May 5, p. 279)
Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Pre-
vention Act of 2004; assignment of re-
porting function (Memorandum of
Nov. 14, p. 322)
International Criminal Court; waiving
prohibition on United States military
assistance to parties to the Rome Stat-
ute (Presidential Determination Nos.
06–18, p. 300; 06–27, p. 315)
Iran; continuation of national emergency
(Notice of Nov. 9, p. 321)
Iraq Development Fund, protection; con-
tinuation of national emergency (No-
tice of May 18, p. 289)
Irish-American Heritage Month (Proc.
7983)
Israel; suspension of security funding
limitations for U.S. Embassy in Jeru-
salem (Presidential Determination No.
06–15, p. 293)

J

Jamaica; illicit narcotics certification
(Presidential Determination No. 06–24,
p. 304)
Jerusalem Embassy Act; suspension of
limitations (Presidential Determination
Nos. 06–15, p. 293; 07–9, p. 327)
Jewish American Heritage Month (Proc.
8005)
Justice, Department of; order of succe-
sion of officers (Memorandum of Dec.
8, p. 326)

K

Kenya; Rome Statute; International
Criminal Court; waiving prohibition
on U.S. assistance (Presidential Deter-
mination Nos. 06–27, p. 315; 07–5, p.
324)
King, Coretta Scott; death (Proc. 7980)

L

Laos; illicit narcotics certification (Presi-
dential Determination No. 06–24, p.
304)
Law Day, U.S.A. (Proc. 8010)
Lebanon
Indonesian peacekeeping forces; draw-
down authorization to support
transport of (Presidential Determina-
tion No. 06–26, p. 314)
Migration and refugee assistance (Pres-
idential Determination No. 06–21, p.
302)
Leif Erikson Day (Proc. 8063)
Lesotho; Rome Statute; International
Criminal Court; waiving prohibition
on U.S. assistance (Presidential Deter-
mination No. 06–18, p. 300)
Liberia
Blocking property of certain persons
and prohibiting importation of cer-
tain goods; continuation of national
emergency (Notice of July 18, p.
299)
Eligible and beneficiary sub-Saharan
African country; designation (Proc.
8098)
Libya; rescission of state sponsor of ter-
rorism designation (Presidential Deter-
mination No. 06–14, p. 283)
Literacy Day (Proc. 8053)
Loyalty Day (Proc. 8011)

Title 3—The President

M

Mali; Rome Statute; International Criminal Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination Nos. 06–27, p. 315; 07–5, p. 324)

Malta; Rome Statute; International Criminal Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination No. 06–27, p. 315)

Maritime Day, National (Proc. 8021)

Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday (Proc. 7973)

Mathematics Advisory Panel, National; establishment (EO 13398)

Mentoring Month, National (Proc. 8092)

Methamphetamine Awareness Day, National (Proc. 8086)

Metro-North Railroad and Certain of Its Employees Represented by Certain Labor Organizations, Emergency Board To Investigate Disputes Between; establishment (EO 13417)

Mexico

Illicit narcotics certification (Presidential Determination No. 06–24, p. 304)

Rome Statute; International Criminal Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination Nos. 06–27, p. 315; 07–5, p. 324)

Minority Enterprise Development Week (Proc. 8041)

Montgomery, G.V. Sonny; death (Proc. 8018)

Mother's Day (Proc. 8013)

N

Namibia

Rome Statute; International Criminal Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination Nos. 06–27, p. 315; 07–5, p. 324)

National emergencies declared, terminated, continued, etc.

Burma; continuation (Notice of May 18, p. 290)

Colombia; continuation with respect to narcotics traffickers (Notice of Oct. 19, p. 318)

Export control regulations; continuation (Notice of Aug. 3, p. 301)

Iran; continuation (Notice of Nov. 9, p. 321)

Iraq Development Fund, protection; continuation (Notice of May 18, p. 289)

National emergencies declared, terminated, continued, etc.—Continued

Liberia; blocking property of certain persons and prohibiting the importation of certain goods; continuation (Notice of July 18, p. 299)

Russia; weapons-usable fissile material; continuation (Notice of June 19, p. 295)

Sudan

Blocking property of and prohibiting transactions with the Government (EO 13412)

Blocking property of persons in connection with the conflict in Darfur (EO 13400)

Continuation of national emergency (Notice of Nov. 1, p. 320)

Syria

Blocking property of additional persons (EO 13399)

Blocking property of certain persons and prohibiting the export of certain goods; continuation (Notice of May 8, p. 281)

Terrorism

Attacks; continuation of national emergency with respect to certain (Notice of Sept. 5, p. 303)

Persons who commit or support; continuation of national emergency (Notice of Sept. 21, p. 312)

Weapons of mass destruction; continuation of national emergency (Notice of Oct. 27, p. 319)

Western Balkans; continuation of national emergency (Notice of June 22, p. 298)

National motto, "In God We Trust;" 50th anniversary (Proc. 8038)

National security information, classified; eligibility processes for access; extending EO 13381 (EO 13408)

New Americans, Task Force on; establishment (EO 13404)

Nicaragua; DR–CAFTA, implementation (Proc. 7996)

Niger; Rome Statute; International Criminal Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination No. 06–27, p. 315)

Nigeria; illicit narcotics certification (Presidential Determination No. 06–24, p. 304)

North American Free Trade Agreement; modification of rules of origin (Proc. 8067)

Index

North Korea; sanctions for nuclear explosive device detonation (Presidential Determination No. 07-7, p. 325)
Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument; establishment (Proc. 8031)

O

Oceans Week, National (Proc. 8027)
Older Americans Month (Proc. 8009)
Outdoors Month, Great (Proc. 8023)
Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, National (Proc. 8044)

P

Pakistan; illicit narcotics certification (Presidential Determination No. 06-24, p. 304)
Palestine Liberation Organization; waiver of statutory provisions (Presidential Determination Nos. 06-12, p. 277; 07-2, p. 317)
Palestinian Authority and PLO; imposition and waiver of sanctions (Presidential Determination No. 06-17, p. 298)
Pan American Day and Pan American Week (Proc. 7999)
Panama; illicit narcotics certification (Presidential Determination No. 06-24, p. 304)
Paraguay
 Illicit narcotics certification (Presidential Determination No. 06-24, p. 304)
 Rome Statute; International Criminal Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination Nos. 06-27, p. 315; 07-5, p. 324)
Parents' Day (Proc. 8035)
Park Week, National (Proc. 8002)
Pay rates, Federal; adjustments (E.O. 13420)
Peace Officers Memorial Day and Police Week (Proc. 8014)
Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day, National (Proc. 8089)
Peru
 Illicit narcotics certification (Presidential Determination No. 06-24, p. 304)
 Rome Statute; International Criminal Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination Nos. 06-27, p. 315; 07-5, p. 324)

Physical Fitness and Sports Month, National (Proc. 8003)
Poison Prevention Week, National (Proc. 7988)
POW/MIA Recognition Day, National (Proc. 8051)
Prayer and Remembrance, National Days of (Proc. 8046)
Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day (Proc. 8019)
Property rights of the American people; protection (EO 13406)
Prostate Cancer Awareness Month, National (Proc. 8045)
Public alert and warning system (EO 13407)

R

Recycles Day, America (Proc. 8083)
Red Cross Month, American (Proc. 7982)
Religious Freedom Day (Proc. 7974)
Research and development; National Aeronautics and Space Administration (EO 13419)
Romania; removal as beneficiary developing country (Proc. 8098)
Rome Statute; International Criminal Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination Nos. 06-18, p. 300; 06-27, p. 315; 07-5, p. 324)
Russia
 Chemical weapons destruction facility; construction (Presidential Determination No. 07-6, p. 325)
 Weapons-usable fissile material; continuation of national emergency (Notice of June 19, p. 295)

S

Safe Boating Week, National (Proc. 8017)
Saint Kitts and Nevis; Rome Statute; International Criminal Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination No. 07-4, p. 324)
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Rome Statute; International Criminal Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination No. 06-27, p. 315)
Samoa; Rome Statute; International Criminal Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination Nos. 06-27, p. 315; 07-5, p. 324)
Sanctity of Human Life Day, National (Proc. 7975)

Title 3—The President

- School Lunch Week, National (Proc. 8064)
- Serbia; Rome Statute; International Criminal Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination No. 06–27, p. 315)
- Small Business Week (Proc. 7990)
- Social Security Administration; designation of officers to act as Commissioner (Memorandum of Apr. 17, p. 278)
- Somalia; refugee and migration assistance (Presidential Determination No. 07–8, p. 327)
- South Africa; Rome Statute; International Criminal Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination Nos. 06–27, p. 315; 07–5, p. 324)
- Special observances
- 50th anniversary of Our National Motto, “In God We Trust” (Proc. 8038)
- 50th Anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution (Proc. 8072)
- America Recycles Day (Proc. 8083)
- American Heart Month (Proc. 7978)
- American Red Cross Month (Proc. 7982)
- Anniversary of the Americans With Disabilities Act (Proc. 8037)
- Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month (Proc. 8008)
- Black Music Month (Proc. 8025)
- Cancer Control Month (Proc. 7992)
- Captive Nations Week (Proc. 8036)
- Caribbean-American Heritage Month (Proc. 8028)
- Child Health Day (Proc. 8057)
- Columbus Day (Proc. 8065)
- Constitution Day and Citizenship Day, Constitution Week (Proc. 8050)
- Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A. (Proc. 7997)
- Father’s Day (Proc. 8030)
- Fire Prevention Week (Proc. 8062)
- Flag Day and National Flag Week (Proc. 8029)
- Ford, Gerald R.; National Day of Mourning (Proc. 8094)
- Fourth Anniversary of USA Freedom Corps (Proc. 7977)
- General Pulaski Memorial Day (Proc. 8066)
- German-American Day (Proc. 8061)
- Gold Star Mother’s Day (Proc. 8054)
- Great Outdoors Month (Proc. 8023)
- Greek Independence Day; A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy (Proc. 7989)
- Special observances—Continued
- Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week (Proc. 8090)
- Independence Day (Proc. 8032)
- Irish-American Heritage Month (Proc. 7983)
- Jewish American Heritage Month (Proc. 8005)
- King, Coretta Scott; death (Proc. 7980)
- Law Day, U.S.A. (Proc. 8010)
- Leif Erikson Day (Proc. 8063)
- Literacy Day (Proc. 8053)
- Loyalty Day (Proc. 8011)
- Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday (Proc. 7973)
- Minority Enterprise Development Week (Proc. 8041)
- Mother’s Day (Proc. 8013)
- National Adoption Month (Proc. 8074)
- National African American History Month (Proc. 7976)
- National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month (Proc. 8042)
- National Alzheimer’s Disease Awareness Month (Proc. 8075)
- National American Indian Heritage Month (Proc. 8076)
- National Breast Cancer Awareness Month (Proc. 8059)
- National Character Counts Week (Proc. 8070)
- National Charter Schools Week (Proc. 8007)
- National Child Abuse Prevention Month (Proc. 7993)
- National Child’s Day (Proc. 8026)
- National Consumer Protection Week (Proc. 7979)
- National Crime Victims’ Rights Week (Proc. 8006)
- National D.A.R.E. Day (Proc. 8000)
- National Day of Prayer (Proc. 8012)
- National Day of Remembrance of Hurricane Katrina (Proc. 8043)
- National Days of Prayer and Remembrance (Proc. 8046)
- National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week (Proc. 8016)
- National Diabetes Month (Proc. 8077)
- National Disability Employment Awareness Month (Proc. 8060)
- National Domestic Violence Awareness Month (Proc. 8058)
- National Donate Life Month (Proc. 7994)
- National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month (Proc. 8088)

Index

Special observances—Continued

National Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Week (Proc. 8055)
National Energy Awareness Month (Proc. 8068)
National Family Caregivers Month (Proc. 8078)
National Family Week (Proc. 8084)
National Farm-City Week (Proc. 8082)
National Farm Safety and Health Week (Proc. 8052)
National Forest Products Week (Proc. 8071)
National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day (Proc. 7998)
National Hispanic Heritage Month (Proc. 8049)
National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week (Proc. 8048)
National Homeownership Month (Proc. 8024)
National Hospice Month (Proc. 8079)
National Hurricane Preparedness Week (Proc. 8020)
National Maritime Day (Proc. 8021)
National Mentoring Month (Proc. 8092)
National Methamphetamine Awareness Day (Proc. 8086)
National Oceans Week (Proc. 8027)
National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month (Proc. 8044)
National Park Week (Proc. 8002)
National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day (Proc. 8089)
National Physical Fitness and Sports Month (Proc. 8003)
National Poison Prevention Week (Proc. 7988)
National POW/MIA Recognition Day (Proc. 8051)
National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month (Proc. 8045)
National Safe Boating Week (Proc. 8017)
National Sanctity of Human Life Day (Proc. 7975)
National School Lunch Week (Proc. 8064)
National Volunteer Week (Proc. 8004)
Older Americans Month (Proc. 8009)
Pan American Day and Pan American Week (Proc. 7999)
Parents' Day (Proc. 8035)
Patriot Day, 2006 (Proc. 8047)
Peace Officers Memorial Day and Police Week (Proc. 8014)

Special observances—Continued

Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day (Proc. 8019)
Religious Freedom Day (Proc. 7974)
Save Your Vision Week (Proc. 7986)
Small Business Week (Proc. 7990)
Thanksgiving Day (Proc. 8085)
Thomas Jefferson Day (Proc. 8001)
United Nations Day (Proc. 8073)
Veterans Day (Proc. 8080)
White Cane Safety Day (Proc. 8069)
Women's Equality Day (Proc. 8040)
Women's History Month (Proc. 7985)
World AIDS Day (Proc. 8087)
World Freedom Day (Proc. 8081)
World Trade Week (Proc. 8022)
Wright Brothers Day (Proc. 8091)
Sri Lanka; refugee and migration assistance (Presidential Determination No. 07-8, p. 327)
State, Department of
Afghanistan, assistance; assignment of function to the Secretary (Memorandum of May 8, p. 282)
Africa, waivers and reports; assignment of functions to the Secretary (Memorandum of May 18, p. 291)
Cooperative threat reduction funds; assignment of functions to the Secretary (Memorandum of May 26, p. 292)
Global war on terror; assignment of functions to the Secretary (Memorandum of May 25, p. 292)
Humanitarian Assistance Code of Conduct; assignment of reporting function to the Secretary (Memorandum of May 12, p. 282)
Iraq policy; assignment of a reporting function to the Secretary (Memorandum of Apr. 6, p. 277)
Iraqi antiquities, import restrictions; assignment of functions to the Secretary (Memorandum of May 5, p. 280)
Sudan
Blocking property of and prohibiting transactions with the Government (EO 13412)
Blocking property of persons in connection with the conflict in Darfur (EO 13400)
Continuation of national emergency (Notice of Nov. 1, p. 320)
Defense articles and services; transfer in support of Security Sector Transformation program (Presidential Determination No. 06-22, p. 303)

Title 3—The President

Swaziland; eligibility to receive defense articles and services (Presidential Determination No. 06–16, p. 295)

Syria

Blocking property of additional persons in connection with the national emergency (EO 13399)

Blocking property of certain persons and prohibiting the export of certain goods; continuation of national emergency (Notice of May 8, p. 281)

T

Tanzania; Rome Statute; International Criminal Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination Nos. 06–27, p. 315; 07–5, p. 324)

Terrorism

Attacks; continuation of national emergency with respect to certain (Notice of Sept. 5, p. 303)

Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004; assignment of reporting function (Memorandum of Nov. 14, p. 322)

Persons who commit or support; continuation of national emergency (Notice of Sept. 21, p. 312)

Rescission of designation of Libya as a state sponsor (Presidential Determination No. 06–14, p. 283)

Thanksgiving Day (Proc. 8085)

Thomas Jefferson Day (Proc. 8001)

Trade

Bahrain; free trade agreement, implementation (Proc. 8039)

Beneficiary developing countries; designations and removals (Proc. 8098)

Colombia; free trade agreement, notice of intention to enter (Notice of Aug. 24, p. 302)

Dominican Republic-Central America-United States free trade agreement; implementation (Proc. 7987)

El Salvador; DR–CAFTA, implementation (Proc. 7991)

Generalized System of Preferences; modification of duty-free treatment (Procs. 7981, 8033)

Guatemala; free trade agreement, implementation (Proc. 8034)

Honduras; DR–CAFTA, implementation (Proc. 7996)

Nicaragua; DR–CAFTA, implementation (Proc. 7996)

North American Free Trade Agreement; modification of rules of origin (Proc. 8067)

Trade—Continued

Pharmaceuticals and chemical intermediates; eliminating tariffs (Proc. 8095)

Trading With the Enemy Act; continuation of certain authorities (Presidential Determination No. 06–23, p. 304)

U.S.-Australia Free Trade Agreement; Harmonized Tariff Schedules of U.S.; modification (Proc. 8097)

Ukraine; extension of normal trade relations treatment (Proc. 7995)

Vietnam; Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, determinations (Memorandum Nov. 6, p. 320)

Trade Week, World (Proc. 8022)

Trafficking in persons; determination under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (Presidential Determination No. 06–25, p. 312)

Transportation

Aviation insurance coverage for commercial air carrier service in domestic and international operations (Memorandum of Dec. 21, p. 328)

National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week (Proc. 8016)

Surface transportation security, strengthening (EO 13416)

Treasury, Department of; assignment of functions under Defense Production Act of 1950 (Memorandum of Dec. 29, p. 329)

Trinidad and Tobago; Rome Statute; International Criminal Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination No. 06–27, p. 315)

U

Ukraine; normal trade relations treatment (Proc. 7995)

United Nations Day (Proc. 8073)

Uruguay; Rome Statute; International Criminal Court; waiving prohibition on U.S. assistance (Presidential Determination No. 06–27, p. 315)

USA Freedom Corps; fourth anniversary (Proc. 7977)

V

Venezuela; illicit narcotics certification (Presidential Determination No. 06–24, p. 304)

Veterans Day (Proc. 8080)

Index

- Vietnam
 Defense articles and services, eligibility to receive (Presidential Determination No. 07–10, p. 329)
 Normal trade relations treatment (Proc. 8096)
 Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, determinations (Memorandum of Nov. 6, p. 320)
Vision Week, Save Your (Proc. 7986)
Voluntarism; USA Freedom Corps, Volunteers for Prosperity program; promoting world health (EO 13418)
Volunteer Week, National (Proc. 8004)
- W**
- Wages; Federal pay-related functions, assignment (EO 13415)
- Weapons of mass destruction
 Continuation of national emergency (Notice of Oct. 27, p. 319)
 North Korea; sanctions for nuclear explosive device detonation (Presidential Determination No. 07–7, p. 325)
 Western Balkans; continuation of national emergency (Notice of June 22, p. 298)
 White Cane Safety Day (Proc. 8069)
 Women’s Equality Day (Proc. 8040)
 Women’s History Month (Proc. 7985)
 World AIDS Day (Proc. 8087)
 Wright Brothers Day (Proc. 8091)

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 343.

Table of CFR Titles and Chapters

(Revised as of January 1, 2007)

Title 1—General Provisions

- I Administrative Committee of the Federal Register (Parts 1—49)
- II Office of the Federal Register (Parts 50—299)
- IV Miscellaneous Agencies (Parts 400—500)

Title 2—Grants and Agreements

SUBTITLE A—OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET GUIDANCE FOR GRANTS AND AGREEMENTS

- I Office of Management and Budget Governmentwide Guidance for Grants and Agreements (Parts 100-199)
- II Office of Management and Budget Circulars and Guidance (200-299)

SUBTITLE B—FEDERAL AGENCY REGULATIONS FOR GRANTS AND AGREEMENTS

- IX Department of Energy (Part 901)
- XXXVII Peace Corps (Part 3700)

Title 3—The President

- I Executive Office of the President (Parts 100—199)

Title 4—Accounts

- I Government Accountability Office (Parts 1—99)

Title 5—Administrative Personnel

- I Office of Personnel Management (Parts 1—1199)
- II Merit Systems Protection Board (Parts 1200—1299)
- III Office of Management and Budget (Parts 1300—1399)
- V The International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board (Parts 1500—1599)
- VI Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board (Parts 1600—1699)
- VIII Office of Special Counsel (Parts 1800—1899)
- IX Appalachian Regional Commission (Parts 1900—1999)
- XI Armed Forces Retirement Home (Part 2100)

Title 5—Administrative Personnel—Continued

Chap.	
XXIV	Federal Labor Relations Authority, General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority and Federal Service Impasses Panel (Parts 2400—2499)
XV	Office of Administration, Executive Office of the President (Parts 2500—2599)
XVI	Office of Government Ethics (Parts 2600—2699)
XXI	Department of the Treasury (Parts 3100—3199)
XXII	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Part 3201)
XXIII	Department of Energy (Part 3301)
XXIV	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Part 3401)
XXV	Department of the Interior (Part 3501)
XXVI	Department of Defense (Part 3601)
XXVIII	Department of Justice (Part 3801)
XXIX	Federal Communications Commission (Parts 3900—3999)
XXX	Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (Parts 4000—4099)
XXXI	Farm Credit Administration (Parts 4100—4199)
XXXIII	Overseas Private Investment Corporation (Part 4301)
XXXV	Office of Personnel Management (Part 4501)
XL	Interstate Commerce Commission (Part 5001)
XLI	Commodity Futures Trading Commission (Part 5101)
XLII	Department of Labor (Part 5201)
XLIII	National Science Foundation (Part 5301)
XLV	Department of Health and Human Services (Part 5501)
XLVI	Postal Rate Commission (Part 5601)
XLVII	Federal Trade Commission (Part 5701)
XLVIII	Nuclear Regulatory Commission (Part 5801)
L	Department of Transportation (Part 6001)
LII	Export-Import Bank of the United States (Part 6201)
LIII	Department of Education (Parts 6300—6399)
LIV	Environmental Protection Agency (Part 6401)
LV	National Endowment for the Arts (Part 6501)
LVI	National Endowment for the Humanities (Part 6601)
LVII	General Services Administration (Part 6701)
LVIII	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Part 6801)
LIX	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Part 6901)
LX	United States Postal Service (Part 7001)
LXI	National Labor Relations Board (Part 7101)
LXII	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (Part 7201)
LXIII	Inter-American Foundation (Part 7301)
LXV	Department of Housing and Urban Development (Part 7501)
LXVI	National Archives and Records Administration (Part 7601)
LXVII	Institute of Museum and Library Services (Part 7701)
LXIX	Tennessee Valley Authority (Part 7901)
LXXI	Consumer Product Safety Commission (Part 8101)
LXXXIII	Department of Agriculture (Part 8301)

Title 5—Administrative Personnel—Continued

Chap.

- LXXIV Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission (Part 8401)
- LXXVI Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board (Part 8601)
- LXXVII Office of Management and Budget (Part 8701)
- XCVII Department of Homeland Security Human Resources Management System (Department of Homeland Security--Office of Personnel Management) (Part 9701)
- XCIX Department of Defense Human Resources Management and Labor Relations Systems (Department of Defense--Office of Personnel Management) (Part 9901)

Title 6—Homeland Security

- I Department of Homeland Security, Office of the Secretary (Parts 0—99)

Title 7—Agriculture

SUBTITLE A—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE (PARTS 0—26)

SUBTITLE B—REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

- I Agricultural Marketing Service (Standards, Inspections, Marketing Practices), Department of Agriculture (Parts 27—209)
- II Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 210—299)
- III Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 300—399)
- IV Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Department of Agriculture (Parts 400—499)
- V Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 500—599)
- VI Natural Resources Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 600—699)
- VII Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture (Parts 700—799)
- VIII Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (Federal Grain Inspection Service), Department of Agriculture (Parts 800—899)
- IX Agricultural Marketing Service (Marketing Agreements and Orders; Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts), Department of Agriculture (Parts 900—999)
- X Agricultural Marketing Service (Marketing Agreements and Orders; Milk), Department of Agriculture (Parts 1000—1199)
- XI Agricultural Marketing Service (Marketing Agreements and Orders; Miscellaneous Commodities), Department of Agriculture (Parts 1200—1299)
- XIV Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture (Parts 1400—1499)
- XV Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 1500—1599)

Title 7—Agriculture—Continued

Chap.	
XVI	Rural Telephone Bank, Department of Agriculture (Parts 1600—1699)
XVII	Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 1700—1799)
XVIII	Rural Housing Service, Rural Business-Cooperative Service, Rural Utilities Service, and Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture (Parts 1800—2099)
XX	Local Television Loan Guarantee Board (Parts 2200—2299)
XXVI	Office of Inspector General, Department of Agriculture (Parts 2600—2699)
XXVII	Office of Information Resources Management, Department of Agriculture (Parts 2700—2799)
XXVIII	Office of Operations, Department of Agriculture (Parts 2800—2899)
XXIX	Office of Energy Policy and New Uses, Department of Agriculture (Parts 2900—2999)
XXX	Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3000—3099)
XXXI	Office of Environmental Quality, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3100—3199)
XXXII	Office of Procurement and Property Management, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3200—3299)
XXXIII	Office of Transportation, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3300—3399)
XXXIV	Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3400—3499)
XXXV	Rural Housing Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3500—3599)
XXXVI	National Agricultural Statistics Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3600—3699)
XXXVII	Economic Research Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3700—3799)
XXXVIII	World Agricultural Outlook Board, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3800—3899)
XLI	[Reserved]
XLII	Rural Business-Cooperative Service and Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 4200—4299)

Title 8—Aliens and Nationality

I	Department of Homeland Security (Immigration and Naturalization) (Parts 1—499)
V	Executive Office for Immigration Review, Department of Justice (Parts 1000—1399)

Title 9—Animals and Animal Products

I	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 1—199)

Title 9—Animals and Animal Products—Continued

Chap.

- II Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (Packers and Stockyards Programs), Department of Agriculture (Parts 200—299)
- III Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 300—599)

Title 10—Energy

- I Nuclear Regulatory Commission (Parts 0—199)
- II Department of Energy (Parts 200—699)
- III Department of Energy (Parts 700—999)
- X Department of Energy (General Provisions) (Parts 1000—1099)
- XIII Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board (Parts 1303—1399)
- XVII Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (Parts 1700—1799)
- XVIII Northeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission (Part 1800)

Title 11—Federal Elections

- I Federal Election Commission (Parts 1—9099)

Title 12—Banks and Banking

- I Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury (Parts 1—199)
- II Federal Reserve System (Parts 200—299)
- III Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Parts 300—399)
- IV Export-Import Bank of the United States (Parts 400—499)
- V Office of Thrift Supervision, Department of the Treasury (Parts 500—599)
- VI Farm Credit Administration (Parts 600—699)
- VII National Credit Union Administration (Parts 700—799)
- VIII Federal Financing Bank (Parts 800—899)
- IX Federal Housing Finance Board (Parts 900—999)
- XI Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (Parts 1100—1199)
- XIV Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (Parts 1400—1499)
- XV Department of the Treasury (Parts 1500—1599)
- XVII Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 1700—1799)
- XVIII Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, Department of the Treasury (Parts 1800—1899)

Title 13—Business Credit and Assistance

- I Small Business Administration (Parts 1—199)
- III Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 300—399)

Title 13—Business Credit and Assistance—Continued
Chap.

- IV Emergency Steel Guarantee Loan Board, Department of Commerce (Parts 400—499)
- V Emergency Oil and Gas Guaranteed Loan Board, Department of Commerce (Parts 500—599)

Title 14—Aeronautics and Space

- I Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 1—199)
- II Office of the Secretary, Department of Transportation (Aviation Proceedings) (Parts 200—399)
- III Commercial Space Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 400—499)
- V National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Parts 1200—1299)
- VI Air Transportation System Stabilization (Parts 1300—1399)

Title 15—Commerce and Foreign Trade

SUBTITLE A—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE (PARTS 0—29)

SUBTITLE B—REGULATIONS RELATING TO COMMERCE AND FOREIGN TRADE

- I Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce (Parts 30—199)
- II National Institute of Standards and Technology, Department of Commerce (Parts 200—299)
- III International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 300—399)
- IV Foreign-Trade Zones Board, Department of Commerce (Parts 400—499)
- VII Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce (Parts 700—799)
- VIII Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce (Parts 800—899)
- IX National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 900—999)
- XI Technology Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 1100—1199)
- XIII East-West Foreign Trade Board (Parts 1300—1399)
- XIV Minority Business Development Agency (Parts 1400—1499)
- SUBTITLE C—REGULATIONS RELATING TO FOREIGN TRADE AGREEMENTS
- XX Office of the United States Trade Representative (Parts 2000—2099)
- SUBTITLE D—REGULATIONS RELATING TO TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION
- XXIII National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 2300—2399)

Chap.

Title 16—Commercial Practices

- I Federal Trade Commission (Parts 0—999)
- II Consumer Product Safety Commission (Parts 1000—1799)

Title 17—Commodity and Securities Exchanges

- I Commodity Futures Trading Commission (Parts 1—199)
- II Securities and Exchange Commission (Parts 200—399)
- IV Department of the Treasury (Parts 400—499)

Title 18—Conservation of Power and Water Resources

- I Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Department of Energy (Parts 1—399)
- III Delaware River Basin Commission (Parts 400—499)
- VI Water Resources Council (Parts 700—799)
- VIII Susquehanna River Basin Commission (Parts 800—899)
- XIII Tennessee Valley Authority (Parts 1300—1399)

Title 19—Customs Duties

- I Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security; Department of the Treasury (Parts 0—199)
- II United States International Trade Commission (Parts 200—299)
- III International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 300—399)
- IV Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security (Parts 400—599)

Title 20—Employees' Benefits

- I Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, Department of Labor (Parts 1—199)
- II Railroad Retirement Board (Parts 200—399)
- III Social Security Administration (Parts 400—499)
- IV Employees Compensation Appeals Board, Department of Labor (Parts 500—599)
- V Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor (Parts 600—699)
- VI Employment Standards Administration, Department of Labor (Parts 700—799)
- VII Benefits Review Board, Department of Labor (Parts 800—899)
- VIII Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries (Parts 900—999)
- IX Office of the Assistant Secretary for Veterans' Employment and Training, Department of Labor (Parts 1000—1099)

	Title 21—Food and Drugs
Chap.	
I	Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 1—1299)
II	Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice (Parts 1300—1399)
III	Office of National Drug Control Policy (Parts 1400—1499)

	Title 22—Foreign Relations
I	Department of State (Parts 1—199)
II	Agency for International Development (Parts 200—299)
III	Peace Corps (Parts 300—399)
IV	International Joint Commission, United States and Canada (Parts 400—499)
V	Broadcasting Board of Governors (Parts 500—599)
VII	Overseas Private Investment Corporation (Parts 700—799)
IX	Foreign Service Grievance Board Regulations (Parts 900—999)
X	Inter-American Foundation (Parts 1000—1099)
XI	International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, United States Section (Parts 1100—1199)
XII	United States International Development Cooperation Agency (Parts 1200—1299)
XIV	Foreign Service Labor Relations Board; Federal Labor Relations Authority; General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority; and the Foreign Service Impasse Disputes Panel (Parts 1400—1499)
XV	African Development Foundation (Parts 1500—1599)
XVI	Japan-United States Friendship Commission (Parts 1600—1699)
XVII	United States Institute of Peace (Parts 1700—1799)

	Title 23—Highways
I	Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 1—999)
II	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 1200—1299)
III	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 1300—1399)

	Title 24—Housing and Urban Development
	SUBTITLE A—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PARTS 0—99)
	SUBTITLE B—REGULATIONS RELATING TO HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
I	Office of Assistant Secretary for Equal Opportunity, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 100—199)

Title 24—Housing and Urban Development—Continued

Chap.

- II Office of Assistant Secretary for Housing-Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 200—299)
- III Government National Mortgage Association, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 300—399)
- IV Office of Housing and Office of Multifamily Housing Assistance Restructuring, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 400—499)
- V Office of Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 500—599)
- VI Office of Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 600—699) [Reserved]
- VII Office of the Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Housing Assistance Programs and Public and Indian Housing Programs) (Parts 700—799)
- VIII Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Section 8 Housing Assistance Programs, Section 202 Direct Loan Program, Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program and Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons With Disabilities Program) (Parts 800—899)
- IX Office of Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 900—1699)
- X Office of Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Interstate Land Sales Registration Program) (Parts 1700—1799)
- XII Office of Inspector General, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 2000—2099)
- XX Office of Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 3200—3899)
- XXV Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (Parts 4100—4199)

Title 25—Indians

- I Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior (Parts 1—299)
- II Indian Arts and Crafts Board, Department of the Interior (Parts 300—399)
- III National Indian Gaming Commission, Department of the Interior (Parts 500—599)
- IV Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (Parts 700—799)
- V Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, and Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services (Part 900)
- VI Office of the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior (Parts 1000—1199)
- VII Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians, Department of the Interior (Part 1200)

Title 26—Internal Revenue

- I Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury (Parts 1—899)

Title 27—Alcohol, Tobacco Products and Firearms

- I Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Department of the Treasury (Parts 1—399)
- II Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, Department of Justice (Parts 400—699)

Title 28—Judicial Administration

- I Department of Justice (Parts 0—299)
- III Federal Prison Industries, Inc., Department of Justice (Parts 300—399)
- V Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice (Parts 500—599)
- VI Offices of Independent Counsel, Department of Justice (Parts 600—699)
- VII Office of Independent Counsel (Parts 700—799)
- VIII Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia (Parts 800—899)
- IX National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact Council (Parts 900—999)
- XI Department of Justice and Department of State (Parts 1100—1199)

Title 29—Labor

SUBTITLE A—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF LABOR (PARTS 0—99)

SUBTITLE B—REGULATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

- I National Labor Relations Board (Parts 100—199)
- II Office of Labor-Management Standards, Department of Labor (Parts 200—299)
- III National Railroad Adjustment Board (Parts 300—399)
- IV Office of Labor-Management Standards, Department of Labor (Parts 400—499)
- V Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor (Parts 500—899)
- IX Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission (Parts 900—999)
- X National Mediation Board (Parts 1200—1299)
- XII Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (Parts 1400—1499)
- XIV Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (Parts 1600—1699)
- XVII Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor (Parts 1900—1999)
- XX Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission (Parts 2200—2499)
- XXV Employee Benefits Security Administration, Department of Labor (Parts 2500—2599)

Title 29—Labor—Continued

- XXVII Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission (Parts 2700—2799)
- XL Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (Parts 4000—4999)

Title 30—Mineral Resources

- I Mine Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor (Parts 1—199)
- II Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior (Parts 200—299)
- III Board of Surface Mining and Reclamation Appeals, Department of the Interior (Parts 300—399)
- IV Geological Survey, Department of the Interior (Parts 400—499)
- VII Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior (Parts 700—999)

Title 31—Money and Finance: Treasury

SUBTITLE A—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY (PARTS 0—50)

SUBTITLE B—REGULATIONS RELATING TO MONEY AND FINANCE

- I Monetary Offices, Department of the Treasury (Parts 51—199)
- II Fiscal Service, Department of the Treasury (Parts 200—399)
- IV Secret Service, Department of the Treasury (Parts 400—499)
- V Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury (Parts 500—599)
- VI Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Department of the Treasury (Parts 600—699)
- VII Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Department of the Treasury (Parts 700—799)
- VIII Office of International Investment, Department of the Treasury (Parts 800—899)
- IX Federal Claims Collection Standards (Department of the Treasury—Department of Justice) (Parts 900—999)

Title 32—National Defense

SUBTITLE A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

- I Office of the Secretary of Defense (Parts 1—399)
- V Department of the Army (Parts 400—699)
- VI Department of the Navy (Parts 700—799)
- VII Department of the Air Force (Parts 800—1099)

SUBTITLE B—OTHER REGULATIONS RELATING TO NATIONAL DEFENSE

- XII Defense Logistics Agency (Parts 1200—1299)
- XVI Selective Service System (Parts 1600—1699)
- XVIII National Counterintelligence Center (Parts 1800—1899)
- XIX Central Intelligence Agency (Parts 1900—1999)

Title 32—National Defense—Continued

Chap.	
XX	Information Security Oversight Office, National Archives and Records Administration (Parts 2000—2099)
XXI	National Security Council (Parts 2100—2199)
XXIV	Office of Science and Technology Policy (Parts 2400—2499)
XXVII	Office for Micronesia Status Negotiations (Parts 2700—2799)
XXVIII	Office of the Vice President of the United States (Parts 2800—2899)

Title 33—Navigation and Navigable Waters

I	Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security (Parts 1—199)
II	Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army (Parts 200—399)
IV	Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, Department of Transportation (Parts 400—499)

Title 34—Education

	SUBTITLE A—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (PARTS 1—99)
	SUBTITLE B—REGULATIONS OF THE OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
I	Office for Civil Rights, Department of Education (Parts 100—199)
II	Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education (Parts 200—299)
III	Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education (Parts 300—399)
IV	Office of Vocational and Adult Education, Department of Education (Parts 400—499)
V	Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs, Department of Education (Parts 500—599)
VI	Office of Postsecondary Education, Department of Education (Parts 600—699)
XI	National Institute for Literacy (Parts 1100—1199)
	SUBTITLE C—REGULATIONS RELATING TO EDUCATION
XII	National Council on Disability (Parts 1200—1299)

Title 35 [Reserved]

Title 36—Parks, Forests, and Public Property

I	National Park Service, Department of the Interior (Parts 1—199)
II	Forest Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 200—299)
III	Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army (Parts 300—399)
IV	American Battle Monuments Commission (Parts 400—499)
V	Smithsonian Institution (Parts 500—599)
VII	Library of Congress (Parts 700—799)
VIII	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Parts 800—899)
IX	Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation (Parts 900—999)

Title 36—Parks, Forests, and Public Property—Continued

Chap.

- X Presidio Trust (Parts 1000—1099)
- XI Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Parts 1100—1199)
- XII National Archives and Records Administration (Parts 1200—1299)
- XV Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust (Part 1501)
- XVI Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation (Parts 1600—1699)

Title 37—Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights

- I United States Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce (Parts 1—199)
- II Copyright Office, Library of Congress (Parts 200—299)
- III Copyright Royalty Board, Library of Congress (Parts 301—399)
- IV Assistant Secretary for Technology Policy, Department of Commerce (Parts 400—499)
- V Under Secretary for Technology, Department of Commerce (Parts 500—599)

Title 38—Pensions, Bonuses, and Veterans' Relief

- I Department of Veterans Affairs (Parts 0—99)

Title 39—Postal Service

- I United States Postal Service (Parts 1—999)
- III Postal Rate Commission (Parts 3000—3099)

Title 40—Protection of Environment

- I Environmental Protection Agency (Parts 1—1099)
- IV Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Justice (Parts 1400—1499)
- V Council on Environmental Quality (Parts 1500—1599)
- VI Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (Parts 1600—1699)
- VII Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Defense; Uniform National Discharge Standards for Vessels of the Armed Forces (Parts 1700—1799)

Title 41—Public Contracts and Property Management

SUBTITLE B—OTHER PROVISIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC CONTRACTS

- 50 Public Contracts, Department of Labor (Parts 50-1—50-999)
- 51 Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled (Parts 51-1—51-99)
- 60 Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Equal Employment Opportunity, Department of Labor (Parts 60-1—60-999)

Title 41—Public Contracts and Property Management—Continued

Chap.

- 61 Office of the Assistant Secretary for Veterans' Employment and Training Service, Department of Labor (Parts 61-1—61-999)
- SUBTITLE C—FEDERAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS SYSTEM
- 101 Federal Property Management Regulations (Parts 101-1—101-99)
- 102 Federal Management Regulation (Parts 102-1—102-299)
- 105 General Services Administration (Parts 105-1—105-999)
- 109 Department of Energy Property Management Regulations (Parts 109-1—109-99)
- 114 Department of the Interior (Parts 114-1—114-99)
- 115 Environmental Protection Agency (Parts 115-1—115-99)
- 128 Department of Justice (Parts 128-1—128-99)
- SUBTITLE D—OTHER PROVISIONS RELATING TO PROPERTY MANAGEMENT [RESERVED]
- SUBTITLE E—FEDERAL INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS SYSTEM
- 201 Federal Information Resources Management Regulation (Parts 201-1—201-99) [Reserved]
- SUBTITLE F—FEDERAL TRAVEL REGULATION SYSTEM
- 300 General (Parts 300-1—300-99)
- 301 Temporary Duty (TDY) Travel Allowances (Parts 301-1—301-99)
- 302 Relocation Allowances (Parts 302-1—302-99)
- 303 Payment of Expenses Connected with the Death of Certain Employees (Part 303-1—303-99)
- 304 Payment of Travel Expenses from a Non-Federal Source (Parts 304-1—304-99)

Title 42—Public Health

- I Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 1—199)
- IV Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 400—499)
- V Office of Inspector General-Health Care, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 1000—1999)

Title 43—Public Lands: Interior

- SUBTITLE A—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR (PARTS 1—199)
- SUBTITLE B—REGULATIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC LANDS
- I Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior (Parts 200—499)
- II Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior (Parts 1000—9999)
- III Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission (Parts 10000—10010)

Title 44—Emergency Management and Assistance
Chap.

- I Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security (Parts 0—399)
- IV Department of Commerce and Department of Transportation (Parts 400—499)

Title 45—Public Welfare

- SUBTITLE A—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (PARTS 1—199)
- SUBTITLE B—REGULATIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC WELFARE
- II Office of Family Assistance (Assistance Programs), Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 200—299)
- III Office of Child Support Enforcement (Child Support Enforcement Program), Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 300—399)
- IV Office of Refugee Resettlement, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 400—499)
- V Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, Department of Justice (Parts 500—599)
- VI National Science Foundation (Parts 600—699)
- VII Commission on Civil Rights (Parts 700—799)
- VIII Office of Personnel Management (Parts 800—899)
- X Office of Community Services, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 1000—1099)
- XI National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities (Parts 1100—1199)
- XII Corporation for National and Community Service (Parts 1200—1299)
- XIII Office of Human Development Services, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 1300—1399)
- XVI Legal Services Corporation (Parts 1600—1699)
- XVII National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (Parts 1700—1799)
- XVIII Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation (Parts 1800—1899)
- XXI Commission on Fine Arts (Parts 2100—2199)
- XXIII Arctic Research Commission (Part 2301)
- XXIV James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation (Parts 2400—2499)
- XXV Corporation for National and Community Service (Parts 2500—2599)

Title 46—Shipping

- I Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security (Parts 1—199)
- II Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 200—399)

Title 46—Shipping—Continued

- III Coast Guard (Great Lakes Pilotage), Department of Homeland Security (Parts 400—499)
- IV Federal Maritime Commission (Parts 500—599)

Title 47—Telecommunication

- I Federal Communications Commission (Parts 0—199)
- II Office of Science and Technology Policy and National Security Council (Parts 200—299)
- III National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 300—399)

Title 48—Federal Acquisition Regulations System

- 1 Federal Acquisition Regulation (Parts 1—99)
- 2 Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense (Parts 200—299)
- 3 Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 300—399)
- 4 Department of Agriculture (Parts 400—499)
- 5 General Services Administration (Parts 500—599)
- 6 Department of State (Parts 600—699)
- 7 United States Agency for International Development (Parts 700—799)
- 8 Department of Veterans Affairs (Parts 800—899)
- 9 Department of Energy (Parts 900—999)
- 10 Department of the Treasury (Parts 1000—1099)
- 12 Department of Transportation (Parts 1200—1299)
- 13 Department of Commerce (Parts 1300—1399)
- 14 Department of the Interior (Parts 1400—1499)
- 15 Environmental Protection Agency (Parts 1500—1599)
- 16 Office of Personnel Management, Federal Employees Health Benefits Acquisition Regulation (Parts 1600—1699)
- 17 Office of Personnel Management (Parts 1700—1799)
- 18 National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Parts 1800—1899)
- 19 Broadcasting Board of Governors (Parts 1900—1999)
- 20 Nuclear Regulatory Commission (Parts 2000—2099)
- 21 Office of Personnel Management, Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Federal Acquisition Regulation (Parts 2100—2199)
- 23 Social Security Administration (Parts 2300—2399)
- 24 Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 2400—2499)
- 25 National Science Foundation (Parts 2500—2599)
- 28 Department of Justice (Parts 2800—2899)
- 29 Department of Labor (Parts 2900—2999)
- 30 Department of Homeland Security, Homeland Security Acquisition Regulation (HSAR) (Parts 3000—3099)

Title 48—Federal Acquisition Regulations System—Continued

Chap.

- 34 Department of Education Acquisition Regulation (Parts 3400—3499)
- 35 [Reserved]
- 44 Federal Emergency Management Agency (Parts 4400—4499)
- 51 Department of the Army Acquisition Regulations (Parts 5100—5199)
- 52 Department of the Navy Acquisition Regulations (Parts 5200—5299)
- 53 Department of the Air Force Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (Parts 5300—5399)
- 54 Defense Logistics Agency, Department of Defense (Parts 5400—5499)
- 57 African Development Foundation (Parts 5700—5799)
- 61 General Services Administration Board of Contract Appeals (Parts 6100—6199)
- 63 Department of Transportation Board of Contract Appeals (Parts 6300—6399)
- 99 Cost Accounting Standards Board, Office of Federal Procurement Policy, Office of Management and Budget (Parts 9900—9999)

Title 49—Transportation

SUBTITLE A—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
(PARTS 1—99)

SUBTITLE B—OTHER REGULATIONS RELATING TO TRANSPORTATION

- I Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 100—199)
- II Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 200—299)
- III Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 300—399)
- IV Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security (Parts 400—499)
- V National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 500—599)
- VI Federal Transit Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 600—699)
- VII National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK) (Parts 700—799)
- VIII National Transportation Safety Board (Parts 800—999)
- X Surface Transportation Board, Department of Transportation (Parts 1000—1399)
- XI Research and Innovative Technology Administration, Department of Transportation [Reserved]
- XII Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security (Parts 1500—1699)

Title 50—Wildlife and Fisheries

Chap.

- I United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior (Parts 1—199)
- II National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 200—299)
- III International Fishing and Related Activities (Parts 300—399)
- IV Joint Regulations (United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior and National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce); Endangered Species Committee Regulations (Parts 400—499)
- V Marine Mammal Commission (Parts 500—599)
- VI Fishery Conservation and Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 600—699)

CFR Index and Finding Aids

Subject/Agency Index

List of Agency Prepared Indexes

Parallel Tables of Statutory Authorities and Rules

List of CFR Titles, Chapters, Subchapters, and Parts

Alphabetical List of Agencies Appearing in the CFR

Alphabetical List of Agencies Appearing in the CFR

(Revised as of January 1, 2007)

Agency	CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter
Administrative Committee of the Federal Register	1, I
Advanced Research Projects Agency	32, I
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	36, VIII
African Development Foundation	22, XV
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 57
Agency for International Development, United States	22, II
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 7
Agricultural Marketing Service	7, I, IX, X, XI
Agricultural Research Service	7, V
Agriculture Department	5, LXXIII
Agricultural Marketing Service	7, I, IX, X, XI
Agricultural Research Service	7, V
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	7, III; 9, I
Chief Financial Officer, Office of	7, XXX
Commodity Credit Corporation	7, XIV
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service	7, XXXIV
Economic Research Service	7, XXXVII
Energy, Office of	7, XXIX
Environmental Quality, Office of	7, XXXI
Farm Service Agency	7, VII, XVIII
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 4
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	7, IV
Food and Nutrition Service	7, II
Food Safety and Inspection Service	9, III
Foreign Agricultural Service	7, XV
Forest Service	36, II
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration	7, VIII; 9, II
Information Resources Management, Office of	7, XXVII
Inspector General, Office of	7, XXVI
National Agricultural Library	7, XLI
National Agricultural Statistics Service	7, XXXVI
Natural Resources Conservation Service	7, VI
Operations, Office of	7, XXVIII
Procurement and Property Management, Office of	7, XXXII
Rural Business-Cooperative Service	7, XVIII, XLII
Rural Development Administration	7, XLII
Rural Housing Service	7, XVIII, XXXV
Rural Telephone Bank	7, XVI
Rural Utilities Service	7, XVII, XVIII, XLII
Secretary of Agriculture, Office of	7, Subtitle A
Transportation, Office of	7, XXXIII
World Agricultural Outlook Board	7, XXXVIII
Air Force Department	32, VII
Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement	48, 53
Air Transportation Stabilization Board	14, VI
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	27, I
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, Bureau of	27, II
AMTRAK	49, VII
American Battle Monuments Commission	36, IV
American Indians, Office of the Special Trustee	25, VII
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	7, III; 9, I
Appalachian Regional Commission	5, IX

Agency	CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	36, XI
Arctic Research Commission	45, XXIII
Armed Forces Retirement Home	5, XI
Army Department	32, V
Engineers, Corps of	33, II; 36, III
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 51
Benefits Review Board	20, VII
Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs, Office of	34, V
Blind or Severely Disabled, Committee for Purchase From People Who Are	41, 51
Broadcasting Board of Governors	22, V
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 19
Census Bureau	15, I
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services	42, IV
Central Intelligence Agency	32, XIX
Chief Financial Officer, Office of	7, XXX
Child Support Enforcement, Office of	45, III
Children and Families, Administration for	45, II, III, IV, X
Civil Rights, Commission on	45, VII
Civil Rights, Office for	34, I
Coast Guard	33, I; 46, I; 49, IV
Coast Guard (Great Lakes Pilotage)	46, III
Commerce Department	44, IV
Census Bureau	15, I
Economic Affairs, Under Secretary	37, V
Economic Analysis, Bureau of	15, VIII
Economic Development Administration	13, III
Emergency Management and Assistance	44, IV
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 13
Fishery Conservation and Management	50, VI
Foreign-Trade Zones Board	15, IV
Industry and Security, Bureau of	15, VII
International Trade Administration	15, III; 19, III
National Institute of Standards and Technology	15, II
National Marine Fisheries Service	50, II, IV, VI
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	15, IX; 50, II, III, IV, VI
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	15, XXIII; 47, III
National Weather Service	15, IX
Patent and Trademark Office, United States	37, I
Productivity, Technology and Innovation, Assistant Secretary for	37, IV
Secretary of Commerce, Office of	15, Subtitle A
Technology, Under Secretary for	37, V
Technology Administration	15, XI
Technology Policy, Assistant Secretary for	37, IV
Commercial Space Transportation	14, III
Commodity Credit Corporation	7, XIV
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	5, XLI; 17, I
Community Planning and Development, Office of Assistant Secretary for	24, V, VI
Community Services, Office of	45, X
Comptroller of the Currency	12, I
Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission	29, IX
Consumer Product Safety Commission	5, LXXI; 16, II
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service	7, XXXIV
Copyright Office	37, II
Copyright Royalty Board	37, III
Corporation for National and Community Service	45, XII, XXV
Cost Accounting Standards Board	48, 99
Council on Environmental Quality	40, V
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia	28, VIII
Customs and Border Protection Bureau	19, I
Defense Contract Audit Agency	32, I
Defense Department	5, XXVI; 32, Subtitle A; 40, VII

Agency	CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter
Advanced Research Projects Agency	32, I
Air Force Department	32, VII
Army Department	32, V; 33, II; 36, III, 48, 51
Defense Acquisition Regulations System	48, II
Defense Intelligence Agency	32, I
Defense Logistics Agency	32, I, XII; 48, 54
Engineers, Corps of	33, II; 36, III
National Imagery and Mapping Agency	32, I
Navy Department	32, VI; 48, 52
Secretary of Defense, Office of	32, I
Defense Contract Audit Agency	32, I
Defense Intelligence Agency	32, I
Defense Logistics Agency	32, XII; 48, 54
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	10, XVII
Delaware River Basin Commission	18, III
District of Columbia, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the	28, VIII
Drug Enforcement Administration	21, II
East-West Foreign Trade Board	15, XIII
Economic Affairs, Under Secretary	37, V
Economic Analysis, Bureau of	15, VIII
Economic Development Administration	13, III
Economic Research Service	7, XXXVII
Education, Department of	5, LIII
Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs, Office of	34, V
Civil Rights, Office for	34, I
Educational Research and Improvement, Office of	34, VII
Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of	34, II
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 34
Postsecondary Education, Office of	34, VI
Secretary of Education, Office of	34, Subtitle A
Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Office of	34, III
Vocational and Adult Education, Office of	34, IV
Educational Research and Improvement, Office of	34, VII
Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of	34, II
Emergency Oil and Gas Guaranteed Loan Board	13, V
Emergency Steel Guarantee Loan Board	13, IV
Employee Benefits Security Administration	29, XXV
Employees' Compensation Appeals Board	20, IV
Employees Loyalty Board	5, V
Employment and Training Administration	20, V
Employment Standards Administration	20, VI
Endangered Species Committee	50, IV
Energy, Department of	5, XXIII; 10, II, III, X
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 9
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	5, XXIV; 18, I
Property Management Regulations	41, 109
Energy, Office of	7, XXIX
Engineers, Corps of	33, II; 36, III
Engraving and Printing, Bureau of	31, VI
Environmental Protection Agency	5, LIV; 40, I, IV, VII
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 15
Property Management Regulations	41, 115
Environmental Quality, Office of	7, XXXI
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	5, LXII; 29, XIV
Equal Opportunity, Office of Assistant Secretary for	24, I
Executive Office of the President	3, I
Administration, Office of	5, XV
Environmental Quality, Council on	40, V
Management and Budget, Office of	5, III, LXXVII; 14, VI; 48, 99
National Drug Control Policy, Office of	21, III
National Security Council	32, XXI; 47, 2
Presidential Documents	3
Science and Technology Policy, Office of	32, XXIV; 47, II

Agency	CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter
Trade Representative, Office of the United States	15, XX
Export-Import Bank of the United States	5, LII; 12, IV
Family Assistance, Office of	45, II
Farm Credit Administration	5, XXXI; 12, VI
Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation	5, XXX; 12, XIV
Farm Service Agency	7, VII, XVIII
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 1
Federal Aviation Administration	14, I
Commercial Space Transportation	14, III
Federal Claims Collection Standards	31, IX
Federal Communications Commission	5, XXIX; 47, I
Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Office of	41, 60
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	7, IV
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	5, XXII; 12, III
Federal Election Commission	11, I
Federal Emergency Management Agency	44, I
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 44
Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 21
Federal Employees Health Benefits Acquisition Regulation	48, 16
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	5, XXIV; 18, I
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council	12, XI
Federal Financing Bank	12, VIII
Federal Highway Administration	23, I, II
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	1, IV
Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight Office	12, XVII
Federal Housing Finance Board	12, IX
Federal Labor Relations Authority, and General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority	5, XIV; 22, XIV
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	31, VII
Federal Management Regulation	41, 102
Federal Maritime Commission	46, IV
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	29, XII
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	5, LXXIV; 29, XXVII
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	49, III
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.	28, III
Federal Procurement Policy Office	48, 99
Federal Property Management Regulations	41, 101
Federal Railroad Administration	49, II
Federal Register, Administrative Committee of	1, I
Federal Register, Office of	1, II
Federal Reserve System	12, II
Board of Governors	5, LVIII
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board	5, VI, LXXVI
Federal Service Impasses Panel	5, XIV
Federal Trade Commission	5, XLVII; 16, I
Federal Transit Administration	49, VI
Federal Travel Regulation System	41, Subtitle F
Fine Arts, Commission on	45, XXI
Fiscal Service	31, II
Fish and Wildlife Service, United States	50, I, IV
Fishery Conservation and Management	50, VI
Food and Drug Administration	21, I
Food and Nutrition Service	7, II
Food Safety and Inspection Service	9, III
Foreign Agricultural Service	7, XV
Foreign Assets Control, Office of	31, V
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States	45, V
Foreign Service Grievance Board	22, IX
Foreign Service Impasse Disputes Panel	22, XIV
Foreign Service Labor Relations Board	22, XIV
Foreign-Trade Zones Board	15, IV
Forest Service	36, II
General Services Administration	5, LVII; 41, 105
Contract Appeals, Board of	48, 61
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 5
Federal Management Regulation	41, 102

Agency	CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter
Federal Property Management Regulations	41, 101
Federal Travel Regulation System	41, Subtitle F
General	41, 300
Payment From a Non-Federal Source for Travel Expenses	41, 304
Payment of Expenses Connected With the Death of Certain Employees	41, 303
Relocation Allowances	41, 302
Temporary Duty (TDY) Travel Allowances	41, 301
Geological Survey	30, IV
Government Accountability Office	4, I
Government Ethics, Office of	5, XVI
Government National Mortgage Association	24, III
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration	7, VIII; 9, II
Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation	45, XVIII
Health and Human Services, Department of	5, XLV; 45, Subtitle A
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services	42, IV
Child Support Enforcement, Office of	45, III
Children and Families, Administration for	45, II, III, IV, X
Community Services, Office of	45, X
Defense Acquisition Regulations System	48, 2
Family Assistance, Office of	45, II
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 3
Food and Drug Administration	21, I
Human Development Services, Office of	45, XIII
Indian Health Service	25, V; 42, I
Inspector General (Health Care), Office of	42, V
Public Health Service	42, I
Refugee Resettlement, Office of	45, IV
Homeland Security, Department of	6, I
Coast Guard	33, I; 46, I; 49, IV
Coast Guard (Great Lakes Pilotage)	46, III
Customs and Border Protection Bureau	19, I
Federal Emergency Management Agency	44, I
Immigration and Customs Enforcement Bureau	19, IV
Immigration and Naturalization	8, I
Transportation Security Administration	49, XII
Housing and Urban Development, Department of	5, LXV; 24, Subtitle B
Community Planning and Development, Office of Assistant Secretary for	24, V, VI
Equal Opportunity, Office of Assistant Secretary for	24, I
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 24
Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, Office of	12, XVII
Government National Mortgage Association	24, III
Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Office of Assistant Secretary for	24, II, VIII, X, XX
Housing, Office of, and Multifamily Housing Assistance Restructuring, Office of	24, IV
Inspector General, Office of	24, XII
Public and Indian Housing, Office of Assistant Secretary for	24, IX
Secretary, Office of	24, Subtitle A, VII
Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Office of Assistant Secretary for	24, II, VIII, X, XX
Housing, Office of, and Multifamily Housing Assistance Restructuring, Office of	24, IV
Human Development Services, Office of	45, XIII
Immigration and Customs Enforcement Bureau	19, IV
Immigration and Naturalization	8, I
Immigration Review, Executive Office for	8, V
Independent Counsel, Office of	28, VII
Indian Affairs, Bureau of	25, I, V
Indian Affairs, Office of the Assistant Secretary	25, VI
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	25, II
Indian Health Service	25, V; 42, I
Industry and Security, Bureau of	15, VII
Information Resources Management, Office of	7, XXVII
Information Security Oversight Office, National Archives and Records Administration	32, XX

Agency	CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter
Inspector General	
Agriculture Department	7, XXVI
Health and Human Services Department	42, V
Housing and Urban Development Department	24, XII
Institute of Peace, United States	22, XVII
Inter-American Foundation	5, LXIII; 22, X
Interior Department	
American Indians, Office of the Special Trustee	25, VII
Endangered Species Committee	50, IV
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 14
Federal Property Management Regulations System	41, 114
Fish and Wildlife Service, United States	50, I, IV
Geological Survey	30, IV
Indian Affairs, Bureau of	25, I, V
Indian Affairs, Office of the Assistant Secretary	25, VI
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	25, II
Land Management, Bureau of	43, II
Minerals Management Service	30, II
National Indian Gaming Commission	25, III
National Park Service	36, I
Reclamation, Bureau of	43, I
Secretary of the Interior, Office of	43, Subtitle A
Surface Mining and Reclamation Appeals, Board of	30, III
Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Office of	30, VII
Internal Revenue Service	26, I
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, United States Section	22, XI
International Development, United States Agency for	22, II
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 7
International Development Cooperation Agency, United States	22, XII
International Fishing and Related Activities	50, III
International Investment, Office of	31, VIII
International Joint Commission, United States and Canada	22, IV
International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board	5, V
International Trade Administration	15, III; 19, III
International Trade Commission, United States	19, II
Interstate Commerce Commission	5, XL
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	45, XXIV
Japan–United States Friendship Commission	22, XVI
Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries	20, VIII
Justice Department	5, XXVIII; 28, I, XI; 40, IV
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, Bureau of	27, II
Drug Enforcement Administration	21, II
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 28
Federal Claims Collection Standards	31, IX
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.	28, III
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States	45, V
Immigration Review, Executive Office for	8, V
Offices of Independent Counsel	28, VI
Prisons, Bureau of	28, V
Property Management Regulations	41, 128
Labor Department	5, XLII
Benefits Review Board	20, VII
Employee Benefits Security Administration	29, XXV
Employees' Compensation Appeals Board	20, IV
Employment and Training Administration	20, V
Employment Standards Administration	20, VI
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 29
Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Office of	41, 60
Federal Procurement Regulations System	41, 50
Labor-Management Standards, Office of	29, II, IV
Mine Safety and Health Administration	30, I
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	29, XVII
Public Contracts	41, 50

Agency	CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter
Secretary of Labor, Office of	29, Subtitle A
Veterans' Employment and Training Service, Office of the Assistant Secretary for	41, 61; 20, IX
Wage and Hour Division	29, V
Workers' Compensation Programs, Office of	20, I
Labor-Management Standards, Office of	29, II, IV
Land Management, Bureau of	43, II
Legal Services Corporation	45, XVI
Library of Congress	36, VII
Copyright Office	37, II
Copyright Royalty Board	37, III
Local Television Loan Guarantee Board	7, XX
Management and Budget, Office of	5, III, LXXVII; 14, VI; 48, 99
Marine Mammal Commission	50, V
Maritime Administration	46, II
Merit Systems Protection Board	5, II
Micronesian Status Negotiations, Office for	32, XXVII
Mine Safety and Health Administration	30, I
Minerals Management Service	30, II
Minority Business Development Agency	15, XIV
Miscellaneous Agencies	1, IV
Monetary Offices	31, I
Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation	36, XVI
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	5, LIX; 14, V
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 18
National Agricultural Library	7, XLI
National Agricultural Statistics Service	7, XXXVI
National and Community Service, Corporation for	45, XII, XXV
National Archives and Records Administration	5, LXVI; 36, XII
Information Security Oversight Office	32, XX
National Bureau of Standards	15, II
National Capital Planning Commission	1, IV
National Commission for Employment Policy	1, IV
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	45, XVII
National Council on Disability	34, XII
National Counterintelligence Center	32, XVIII
National Credit Union Administration	12, VII
National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact Council	28, IX
National Drug Control Policy, Office of	21, III
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	45, XI
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	23, II, III; 49, V
National Imagery and Mapping Agency	32, I
National Indian Gaming Commission	25, III
National Institute for Literacy	34, XI
National Institute of Standards and Technology	15, II
National Labor Relations Board	5, LXI; 29, I
National Marine Fisheries Service	50, II, IV, VI
National Mediation Board	29, X
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	15, IX; 50, II, III, IV, VI
National Park Service	36, I
National Railroad Adjustment Board	29, III
National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)	49, VII
National Science Foundation	5, XLIII; 45, VI
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 25
National Security Council	32, XXI
National Security Council and Office of Science and Technology Policy	47, II
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	15, XXIII; 47, III
National Transportation Safety Board	49, VIII
National Weather Service	15, IX
Natural Resources Conservation Service	7, VI
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, Office of	25, IV
Navy Department	32, VI
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 52

Agency	CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation	24, XXV
Northeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission	10, XVIII
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	5, XLVIII; 10, I
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 20
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	29, XVII
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	29, XX
Offices of Independent Counsel	28, VI
Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust	36, XV
Operations Office	7, XXVIII
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	5, XXXIII; 22, VII
Patent and Trademark Office, United States	37, I
Payment From a Non-Federal Source for Travel Expenses	41, 304
Payment of Expenses Connected With the Death of Certain Employees	41, 303
Peace Corps	22, III
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation	36, IX
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	29, XL
Personnel Management, Office of	5, I, XXXV; 45, VIII
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 17
Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 21
Federal Employees Health Benefits Acquisition Regulation	48, 16
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	49, I
Postal Rate Commission	5, XLVI; 39, III
Postal Service, United States	5, LX; 39, I
Postsecondary Education, Office of	34, VI
President's Commission on White House Fellowships	1, IV
Presidential Documents	3
Presidio Trust	36, X
Prisons, Bureau of	28, V
Procurement and Property Management, Office of	7, XXXII
Productivity, Technology and Innovation, Assistant Secretary	37, IV
Public Contracts, Department of Labor	41, 50
Public and Indian Housing, Office of Assistant Secretary for	24, IX
Public Health Service	42, I
Railroad Retirement Board	20, II
Reclamation, Bureau of	43, I
Refugee Resettlement, Office of	45, IV
Regional Action Planning Commissions	13, V
Relocation Allowances	41, 302
Research and Innovative Technology Administration	49, XI
Rural Business-Cooperative Service	7, XVIII, XLII
Rural Development Administration	7, XLII
Rural Housing Service	7, XVIII, XXXV
Rural Telephone Bank	7, XVI
Rural Utilities Service	7, XVII, XVIII, XLII
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	33, IV
Science and Technology Policy, Office of	32, XXIV
Science and Technology Policy, Office of, and National Security Council	47, II
Secret Service	31, IV
Securities and Exchange Commission	17, II
Selective Service System	32, XVI
Small Business Administration	13, I
Smithsonian Institution	36, V
Social Security Administration	20, III; 48, 23
Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, United States	5, XI
Special Counsel, Office of	5, VIII
Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Office of	34, III
State Department	22, I; 28, XI
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 6
Surface Mining and Reclamation Appeals, Board of	30, III
Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Office of	30, VII
Surface Transportation Board	49, X
Susquehanna River Basin Commission	18, VIII

Agency	CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter
Technology Administration	15, XI
Technology Policy, Assistant Secretary for	37, IV
Technology, Under Secretary for	37, V
Tennessee Valley Authority	5, LXIX; 18, XIII
Thrift Supervision Office, Department of the Treasury	12, V
Trade Representative, United States, Office of	15, XX
Transportation, Department of	5, L
Commercial Space Transportation	14, III
Contract Appeals, Board of	48, 63
Emergency Management and Assistance	44, IV
Federal Acquisition Regulation	48, 12
Federal Aviation Administration	14, I
Federal Highway Administration	23, I, II
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	49, III
Federal Railroad Administration	49, II
Federal Transit Administration	49, VI
Maritime Administration	46, II
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	23, II, III; 49, V
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	49, I
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	33, IV
Secretary of Transportation, Office of	14, II; 49, Subtitle A
Surface Transportation Board	49, X
Transportation Statistics Bureau	49, XI
Transportation, Office of	7, XXXIII
Transportation Security Administration	49, XII
Transportation Statistics Bureau	49, XI
Travel Allowances, Temporary Duty (TDY)	41, 301
Treasury Department	5, XXI; 12, XV; 17, IV;
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	31, IX
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund	27, I
Comptroller of the Currency	12, XVIII
Customs and Border Protection Bureau	12, I
Engraving and Printing, Bureau of	19, I
Federal Acquisition Regulation	31, VI
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	48, 10
Fiscal Service	31, VII
Foreign Assets Control, Office of	31, II
Internal Revenue Service	31, V
International Investment, Office of	26, I
Monetary Offices	31, VIII
Secret Service	31, I
Secretary of the Treasury, Office of	31, IV
Thrift Supervision, Office of	31, Subtitle A
Truman, Harry S. Scholarship Foundation	12, V
United States and Canada, International Joint Commission	45, XVIII
United States and Mexico, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States Section	22, IV
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission	22, XI
Veterans Affairs Department	43, III
Federal Acquisition Regulation	38, I
Veterans' Employment and Training Service, Office of the Assistant Secretary for	48, 8
Vice President of the United States, Office of	41, 61; 20, IX
Vocational and Adult Education, Office of	32, XXVIII
Wage and Hour Division	34, IV
Water Resources Council	29, V
Workers' Compensation Programs, Office of	18, VI
World Agricultural Outlook Board	20, I
	7, XXXVIII