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Under the Partnership, members will work in coordination with the private sector to share and expand the use of technologies to capture methane emissions that are now wasted in the course of industrial processes and use them as a new energy source. The important benefits of this international partnership include improved energy security and air quality from the use of clean-burning methane as natural gas, improved coal mine safety, enhanced economic growth, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions of methane. The Partnership will be led by Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Mike Leavitt, working closely with the Department of State, the Department of Energy, and the United States Agency for International Development. Administrator Leavitt will host a ministerial-level meeting of the founding international partners later this year. I look forward to working closely with our international partners to achieve the Partnership's important goals.

Statement on Progress in Homeownership

July 29, 2004

My administration has put forward an aggressive agenda to help all Americans—especially first-time homeowners, low-income families, and minorities—achieve the dream of owning their own home. Today's homeownership statistics show that we are making significant progress in building an ownership society in America. We have set a new record for homeownership, and today, more Americans, including minorities, own their own home than ever before. We will continue to usher in a new era of ownership by providing additional opportunities for all Americans to realize the American Dream.

Executive Order 13350—Termination of Emergency Declared in Executive Order 12722 With Respect to Iraq and Modification of Executive Order 13290, Executive Order 13303, and Executive Order 13315

July 29, 2004

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and 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, have determined that the situation that gave rise to the declaration of a national emergency with respect to Iraq in Executive Order 12722 of August 2, 1990, has been significantly altered by the removal of the regime of Saddam Hussein and other developments. I hereby terminate the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12722, revoke that Executive Order and Executive Order 12724 of August 9, 1990, Executive Order 12734 of November 14, 1990, Executive Order 12743 of January 18, 1991, Executive Order 12751 of February 14, 1991, and Executive Order 12817 of October 21, 1992, that are based on that national emergency. I hereby amend Executive Order 13290 of March 20, 2003, so that the authorities therein remain in effect based on the national emergency I declared in Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003, and expanded in Executive Order 13315 of August 28, 2003. At the same time, and in order to take additional steps to deal with the national emergency that I declared in Executive Order 13303, and expanded in Executive Order 13315, with respect to the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed

by obstacles 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, I hereby order:

Section 1. Pursuant to section 202(a) of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1622(a)), termination of the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12722 shall not affect any action taken or proceeding pending but not finally concluded or determined as of the effective date of this order, any action or proceeding based on any act committed prior to such date, or any rights or duties that matured or penalties that were incurred prior to such date. Pursuant to section 207(a) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1706(a)), and subject to such regulations, orders, directives, or licenses as may be issued pursuant to this order, I hereby determine that the continuation of prohibitions with regard to transactions involving property blocked pursuant to Executive Orders 12722 or 12724 that continues to be blocked as of the effective date of this order is necessary on account of claims involving Iraq.

Sec. 2. The Annex to Executive Order 13315 is replaced and superseded in its entirety by the Annex to this order.

Sec. 3. I hereby amend Executive Order 13290 by removing "the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12722 of August 2, 1990" and replacing it with "the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13303 of March 20, 2003, and expanded in Executive Order 13315 of August 28, 2003".

Sec. 4. Unless licensed or otherwise authorized pursuant to this order or otherwise consistent with U.S. law, the trade in or transfer of ownership or possession of Iraqi cultural property or other items of archeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific, and religious importance that were illegally removed, or for which a reasonable suspicion exists that they were illegally removed, from the Iraq National Museum, the National Library, and other locations in Iraq since August 6, 1990, is prohibited.

Sec. 5. I hereby determine that the making of donations of the type specified in section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) by or to persons determined to be subject to the sanctions imposed by Executive Order 13315 or by this order would seriously impair my ability to deal with the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13303, and expanded by Executive Order 13315, or would endanger the Armed Forces of the United States that are engaged in hostilities, and I hereby prohibit such donations as provided in section 1 of Executive Order 13315 as amended by this order.

Sec. 6. For those persons listed in the Annex to this order or determined to be subject to Executive Order 13315 or 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 13303, and expanded by Executive Order 13315, there need be no prior notice of a listing or determination made pursuant to Executive Order 13315 or this order.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA and 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.

Sec. 8. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is authorized to determine subsequent to the issuance of the order, that circumstances no longer warrant the inclusion of a person in the Annex to this order and that such person is therefore no longer covered within the scope of the order.

Sec. 9. 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, officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 10. This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on July 30, 2004. This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the *Federal Register*.

George W. Bush

The White House,
July 29, 2004.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:57 p.m., July 29, 2004]

NOTE: This Executive order and its attached annex were published in the *Federal Register* on July 30.

Letter to Congressional Leaders Transmitting the Executive Order on Termination of the National Emergency Declared in Executive Order 12722 With Respect to Iraq and Modification of Related Executive Orders

July 29, 2004

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Consistent with subsection 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(b) (IEEPA), I hereby report that I have issued an Executive Order (this "order") in which I terminate the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12722 of August 2, 1990, amend Executive Order 13290 of March 20, 2003, and take additional steps regarding the national emergency I declared in Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003, and expanded in Executive Order 13315 of August 28, 2003. I have determined that the situations that gave rise to these national emergencies have been significantly altered by the removal of the regime of Saddam Hussein and other developments.

Executive Order 12722 of August 2, 1990, imposed sanctions on Iraq in response to its invasion of Kuwait and other actions. Those sanctions were modified in Executive Order 12724 of August 9, 1990, in light of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 661 of August 6, 1990, which also imposed sanctions on Iraq. I have determined that the removal of the regime of Saddam Hussein warrants the termination altogether of the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12722. This action is consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1483 and 1546, of May 22, 2003, and June 8, 2004, respectively, which substantially lifted the multilateral economic sanctions against Iraq.

Although I am terminating the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12722, pursuant to my authority under IEEPA, I am continuing for the near future certain prohibitions with respect to property previously blocked pursuant to Executive Orders 12722 and 12724. Such prohibitions are necessary on account of claims involving Iraq.

Consistent with section 203(a)(1)(C) of IEEPA, 50 U.S.C. 1702(a)(1)(C), in Executive Order 13290 of March 20, 2003, 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 in furtherance of 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 have now determined that the exercise of authorities in Executive Order 13290 should continue in order to address the national emergency I declared in Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003, and expanded in Executive Order 13315 of August 28, 2003, regarding the obstacles posed to the orderly reconstruction of Iraq. This order amends Executive Order 13290 to that effect.

In Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003, I declared a national emergency to address the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by obstacles 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. I expanded that emergency in