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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 vitality and prosperity.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

George W. Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., September 22, 2004]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on September 23.

Executive Order 13357—Termination of Emergency Declared in Executive Order 12543 With Respect to the Policies and Actions of the Government of Libya and Revocation of Related Executive Orders

September 20, 2004

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), sections 504 and 505 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act (22 U.S.C. 2349aa–8 and 2349aa–9), section 40106 of title 49, United States Code, and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, George W. Bush, President of the United States of America, find that the situation that gave rise to the declaration of a national emergency in Executive Order 12543 of January 7, 1986, with respect to the policies and actions of the Government of Libya, and that led to the steps taken in that order and in Executive Order 12544 of January 8, 1986, and Executive Order 12801 of April 15, 1992, has been significantly altered by Libya's commitments and actions to eliminate its weapons of mass destruction programs and its Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) -class missiles, and by other developments. Accordingly, I hereby terminate the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12543, and revoke that Executive Order, Executive Order 12544, and Executive Order 12801. I also hereby revoke Executive Order 12538 of November 15, 1985, and further 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 12543 with respect to the policies and actions of the Government of Libya shall not affect any action taken or proceeding pending 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.

Sec. 2. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 3. (a) This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on September 21, 2004.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the *Federal Register.*

George W. Bush

The White House,
September 20, 2004.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., September 21, 2004]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on September 22.

Message to the Congress on Termination of the National Emergency With Respect to Libya

September 20, 2004

To the Congress of the United States:

Consistent with subsection 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers