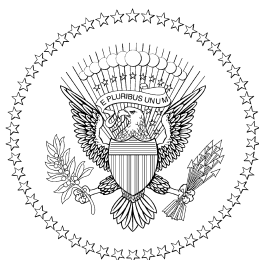


Weekly Compilation of  
**Presidential  
Documents**



Monday, August 8, 2005  
Volume 41—Number 31  
Pages 1235–1260

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(Continued on the inside of the back cover.)

**Editor's Note:** The President was at the Bush Ranch in Crawford, TX, on August 5, the closing date of this issue. Releases and announcements issued by the Office of the Press Secretary but not received in time for inclusion in this issue will be printed next week.

## WEEKLY COMPILATION OF

## PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Published every Monday by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408, the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* contains statements, messages, and other Presidential materials released by the White House during the preceding week.

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Week Ending Friday, August 5, 2005

**Statement on Congressional Action  
on Highway Legislation**

*July 29, 2005*

I congratulate the Congress for completing a highway bill that will improve highway safety, modernize our roads, reduce traffic congestion, and create jobs. I am pleased that Congress met these objectives in a fiscally responsible way and without raising gas taxes. This important legislation will help provide the funding needed to carry out overdue work on critical highway and transportation projects, and it will strengthen and modernize the transportation networks vital to America's continued economic growth. I look forward to signing it into law.

NOTE: This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

**The President's Radio Address**

*July 30, 2005*

Good morning. This year Congress and I have addressed many key priorities of the American people, and we're making great progress.

At the start of the year, I urged Congress to ease the burden of junk lawsuits on American workers, businesses, and families, so Congress passed, and I signed bipartisan class-action reform. We called for restoring integrity to the bankruptcy process, so Congress passed, and I signed commonsense reform of our Nation's bankruptcy laws. I requested vital funds for our men and women in uniform, so Congress passed, and I proudly signed critical legislation to give our troops the resources they need to fight and win the war on terror.

This past week has brought even more progress, with four major achievements. First, I signed into law a patient safety bill that will improve our health care system by reducing medical errors. Second, Congress

came to an agreement on a highway bill that will improve safety, modernize our roads and bridges, and create jobs. Third, Congress passed the Central American-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement. This historic agreement will reduce barriers to American goods, services, and crops, and make our Nation more secure by strengthening the young democracies in our neighborhood.

Finally, after years of debate, Republicans and Democrats in Congress came together to pass a comprehensive energy plan that will reduce America's dependence on foreign sources of energy. This bill will encourage conservation and efficiency, increase domestic production, promote alternative and renewable resources, and modernize the electricity grid. I thank the Members of Congress who worked so hard on this vital legislation, and I look forward to signing it into law.

As Members of Congress return home for their August recess, I plan to travel to seven States around the country. I will talk to Americans about our growing economy. Thanks to the tax relief we passed and the spending restraint, our economy today is growing faster than any other major industrialized country. The unemployment rate is down to 5 percent, lower than the average of the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. We created more than 2 million jobs in the past 12 months. More Americans are working today than ever before in our Nation's history.

The 2005 deficit is projected to be \$94 billion less than previously expected, and we're now ahead of the pace needed to meet my goal of cutting the deficit in half by 2009.

We have more to do, and I will not be satisfied until every American who wants to work can find a job. I look forward to talking to the American people about our plans to continue strengthening the economic security of America's seniors and working families.

During August, I will also meet with our troops and their families and update the

American people on the latest developments in the war on terror. We have a comprehensive strategy in place. We're improving our homeland security and intelligence. The House renewed the key provisions of the PATRIOT Act that were set to expire at the end of this year, and I call on the Senate to do the same.

We're also spreading freedom, because free countries are peaceful. And we're staying on the offensive against the terrorists, fighting them abroad so we do not have to face them here at home.

I also urge Members of the Senate to use August to prepare to act on my nomination of Judge John Roberts to serve on the Supreme Court. This talented and capable man will fairly interpret the Constitution and laws, not legislate from the bench. Judge Roberts' time on the DC Circuit Court, his service at the Department of Justice and at the White House in two administrations, his impressive career as a top attorney in private practice, and his stellar academic and legal background demonstrate why Americans of all points of view have expressed their support for him.

One of the highest honors for any lawyer is to argue a case before the Supreme Court. In his extraordinary career, Judge Roberts has argued a remarkable 39 cases before the Nation's highest court. I look forward to working with the Senate in the weeks ahead so that Judge Roberts can receive a timely and dignified hearing and be confirmed before the Court reconvenes on October the 3d.

Our achievements so far this year show how much can be done when we come together to do what is right for the American people. When Congress returns in September, I will continue to work with the Republicans and Democrats to build on this good progress for all Americans.

Thank you for listening.

NOTE: The address was recorded at 7:36 a.m. on July 29 in the Cabinet Room at the White House for broadcast at 10:06 a.m. on July 30. The transcript was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 29 but was embargoed for release until the broadcast. The Office of the Press Secretary also released a Spanish language transcript of this address.

## **Remarks to Reporters at the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Maryland**

*July 30, 2005*

### **President's Health/Visit With Marines**

**The President.** I just finished two things. One, I had my physical, and I'm feeling pretty good. It's a great hospital to come to to get your physical.

But I also visited with some brave marines who have been wounded. It's a remarkable experience to meet with these incredibly courageous souls who keep their spirit. And I understand why they're serving the country. I met with their parents. I met with the healers who work here at Bethesda. It's a—it's such a great credit to our country to have a place such as this.

So I want to thank you for having me, and thanks for giving me my physical.

**Rear Adm. Robinson.** Your welcome, sir.

**The President.** Thank you.

**Q.** How's your health, sir?

**The President.** She's going to put out the return. I think you'll find it's pretty good. Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:16 p.m. Participating in the visit was Rear Adm. Adam M. Robinson, Jr., USN, commander, National Naval Medical Center. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

## **Remarks to the National Scout Jamboree at Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia**

*July 31, 2005*

Daniel, thank you for your introduction. It's such an honor to be here. Laura and I join Americans across our country in extending our sympathy and prayers to the families of the Scout leaders who lost their lives so tragically earlier this week. The men you lost were models of good citizenship, leaders who stepped forward to serve a good and selfless cause. As Scout leaders, they devoted themselves to helping young men develop the character and skills they need to realize their dreams. These men will always be remembered for their leadership and kindness. And you Scouts honor them by living up to the ideals of the scouting they served.

Daniel, I want to thank you for your introduction. I appreciate the Scouts picking a fellow Texan to introduce me.

I want to thank Congresswoman Jo Ann Davis for her leadership. I don't know if you realize this, but she sponsored legislation in the House of Representatives to ensure that the Boy Scouts are granted equal access to public lands.

I want to thank the president of the Boy Scouts, John Cushman; Roy Williams, the chief scout executive; Fran Olmstead, the chairman of this fantastic jamboree. I also want to thank Major General Jay Yingling, who is the commander of the—Fort A.P. Hill. General, thank you and all your troops for making sure this jamboree was a great success.

Here at the 16th National Scout Jamboree, you're carrying on a tradition that dates back almost seven decades. President Franklin Roosevelt came to the first jamboree in 1937. I don't think he rode in the same kind of helicopter I did, though. *[Laughter]* You know, I was looking forward to coming last week, but the thunderstorms got in the way. So I appreciate the rain check. *[Laughter]* It's a fantastic sight to look out on more than 30,000 young men wearing the uniform of the Boy Scouts.

At this base there are Scouts from all 50 States plus Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and countries from all around the world. As a former Cub Scout from Midland, Texas, I'm especially glad to be here with the Texas Scouts. *[Applause]* Sounds like you brought a big delegation this year.

Coming to this jamboree gives me great confidence in the future of our Nation. For nearly 100 years, Boy Scouts have set a high standard of service and duty to God and country. Millions of Americans have pledged the Scout oath, "On my honor, I'll do my best." And through the generations, Scouts have made America a stronger and better nation.

Scouts have excelled in fields from science to business to education to the arts. Scouts have earned Olympic Gold Medals, Nobel Prizes, and Academy Awards. Thousands of Scouts have shown the highest form of patriotism, by going on to wear the uniform of the United States military.

The first Scout Jamboree was held in Washington, DC, and Scouts have felt at home in the Nation's Capital ever since. More than half of the current Members of the United States Congress participated in the Scouts. One of the Capital's most famous Scouts is President Gerald Ford. He first saw Washington just a few years after he earned his Eagle badge and eventually became the first Eagle Scout to call the White House his home.

As President, I have the privilege to work with Scouts every day. When I come to the Oval Office in the morning, the first person I see is a Scout, my Chief of Staff, Andy Card from the State of Massachusetts. Down the hall is Vice President Dick Cheney, a Boy Scout from Casper, Wyoming. And across the river at the Pentagon sits an Eagle Scout from Illinois who Americans count on to "be prepared"—Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld.

These Scouts have a lot of things in common, and one of the most important is that they all benefited from the influence of a caring adult early in their lives. Across America, Scoutmasters and volunteers devote long hours to building the knowledge and integrity of our Scouts. It's not always an easy job. When I was a Cub Scout, my mother was our den mother. It's about the time her hair turned white. *[Laughter]* I want to thank the Scoutmasters of America and the volunteer Scouters for taking the time to care. I want to thank you for your leadership and thank you for setting such a good example for a new generation of Scouts.

When you join a Scout troop and put on the Boy Scout uniform you make a statement. Your uniform is a sign that you're a certain kind of citizen, trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean, and reverent. These are the values of scouting, and they're important values for America. By working to live up to them, you're bringing great credit to yourselves and to our Nation.

Coming to this jamboree is a great way to practice the values of Scout law. And when you get back home, there are a few lessons you might keep in mind. The first one is one you've probably heard before, and it's one

of the most valuable lessons I've learned: Listen to your mother. I didn't have much choice. Mom always has a way of speaking her mind. When I paid attention, I benefited. And that's how it still works. Listen, you may not always agree with your mother, but think of it this way: The first voice you heard is always worth listening to.

Second, always remember where you come from and what you believe. At times you may come across people who say that moral truth is relative or call a religious faith a comforting illusion. They may question the values you learn in scouting. But remember, lives of purpose are constructed on the conviction there is right, and there is wrong, and we can know the difference.

In the years ahead, you will find that indifferent or cynical people accomplish little that makes them proud. You'll find that confronting injustice and evil requires a vision of goodness and truth. You'll find that many in your community, especially those younger than you, look to you as an example of conduct and leadership. For your sake and for the sake of our country, I hope you'll always strive to be men of conviction and character.

Finally, your life will grow in meaning when you serve a cause greater than yourself. There's a wise saying: We make a living by what we get; we make a life by what we give. That truth is expressed well in the Scout slogan: Do a good turn daily. When you help someone in need, you're making America more hopeful, one heart and one soul at a time. And you're answering the call to love a neighbor just like you'd like to be loved yourself.

Every day, every day Scouts are showing that the greatest strength of America lies in the hearts and souls of our citizens. Through your Good Turn for America initiative, Scouts have given more than 1.4 million hours of volunteer service this year alone. In Nebraska, Scouts have made more than 11,000 pocket-size flags to send to troops serving overseas. In California, Boy Scouts donated money they raised for summer camps to help victims of the tsunami in Asia. In Louisiana, Scouts collected five tons of food to donate to a food bank. In Florida, Boy Scouts and Cub Scouts worked together to clean up the roads before the Super Bowl.

And right here at the National Jamboree, Scouts are working with Habitat for Humanity to build a home for a Virginia family in need. On behalf of a grateful nation, I thank the Boy Scouts for serving on the frontline of America's armies of compassion.

Another organization devoted to service is USA Freedom Corps. I created the USA Freedom Corps in 2002 to match willing volunteers with opportunities in their communities. If you're interested in serving America, if you're listening to my speech today to the Boy Scouts, call up [usafreedomcorps.gov](http://usafreedomcorps.gov) to find out ways that you can join other kind-hearted Americans across our Nation to mentor children, to assist the elderly, to clean up the neighborhoods and perform countless acts of generosity. This year, Laura is going to work with organizations like the Boy Scouts to lead an initiative called Helping America's Youth.

The Boy Scouts are recognizing our call to service with a special honor. I was pleased to accept the Good Turn for America award on behalf of the millions of volunteers all across our country who are helping this country be a hopeful place. By making a commitment to service, to integrity, and to good citizenship, all of you are showing your gratitude for the blessings of freedom.

You also understand that freedom must be defended, and I appreciate the Scouts' long tradition of supporting the men and women of the United States military. Your generation is growing up in an historic time, a time when freedom is on the march. And America is proud to lead the armies of liberation. I believe we're laying the foundations of peace for decades to come.

And that's not the only reason I'm optimistic about the decades ahead, because I'm standing in front of America's future leaders. When you follow your conscience and the ideals you have sworn as a Scout, there is no limit to what you can achieve for our country. Continue to make right choices in life. Continue to set high standards. Continue to be a leader.

Thanks for hosting me tonight. May God bless you all, and may God continue to bless the United States of America.

NOTE: The President spoke at 7:19 p.m. In his remarks, he referred to Eagle Scout Daniel Valella of Dallas, TX, who introduced the President; John C. Cushman, president, and Roy L. Williams, chief scout executive, Boy Scouts of America; Fran Olmstead, chairman, and Maj. Gen. John Yingling, task force commander, 2005 National Scout Jamboree.

### **Memorandum on Assignment of Functions Relating to Certain Funding for Unanticipated Needs**

*July 30, 2005*

*Memorandum for the Director of the Office of Management and Budget*

*Subject:* Assignment of Functions Relating to Certain Funding for Unanticipated Needs

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, the functions of the President with respect to appropriations made under the heading "Unanticipated Needs" in the Military Construction Appropriations and Emergency Hurricane Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-324) are assigned to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Director shall administer such funds as provided under that heading.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the *Federal Register*.

**George W. Bush**

NOTE: This memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on August 1.

### **Remarks on the Recess Appointment of John Bolton as Ambassador to the United Nations**

*August 1, 2005*

**The President.** Nearly 5 months ago, I nominated John Bolton to be America's Ambassador to the United Nations. I chose John because of his vast experience in foreign policy, his integrity, and his willingness to confront difficult problems head-on. I told the Nation that John Bolton would provide clear American leadership for reform at the

United Nations. I told them that he would insist upon results.

The United States Senate held thorough confirmation hearings, and a majority of United States Senators agree that he is the right man for the job. Yet because of partisan delaying tactics by a handful of Senators, John was unfairly denied the up-or-down vote that he deserves.

As a result, America has now gone more than 6 months without a permanent Ambassador to the United Nations. This post is too important to leave vacant any longer, especially during a war and a vital debate about U.N. reform. So today I've used my constitutional authority to appoint John Bolton to serve as America's Ambassador to the United Nations. John Bolton will be an important member of my State Department team, led by Condoleezza Rice.

I'm sending Ambassador Bolton to New York with my complete confidence. Ambassador Bolton believes passionately in the goals of the United Nations Charter, to advance peace and liberty and human rights. His mission is now to help the U.N. reform itself to renew its founding promises for the 21st century. He will speak for me on critical issues facing the international community, and he'll make it clear that America values the potential of the United Nations to be a source of hope and dignity and peace.

As he embarks on his new assignment, Ambassador Bolton will bring tremendous wisdom and expertise. Over the past two decades, John Bolton has been one of America's most talented and successful diplomats. He's been a tireless defender of our Nation's values and a persuasive advocate for freedom and peace. As a senior leader at the State Department in the 1980s and 1990s, he brought people together to achieve meaningful results at the United Nations, from resolving payment issues to helping rally the coalition in the Persian Gulf war to repealing a shameful resolution that equated Zionism with racism. And over the past 4 years as Under Secretary of State, he's shown valuable leadership on one of the most urgent challenges of our time: preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

Ambassador Bolton takes up his duties at a time of opportunity for the United States



and the United Nations. America and the U.N. are working to spread democracy, relieve hunger, and assist the victims of disaster. We've delivered hope to millions suffering from HIV/AIDS and other deadly diseases. We've helped to lay the groundwork for two landmark events in the history of liberty, the free elections of Afghanistan and Iraq. Ambassador Bolton will work to build on that progress by helping the U.N. continue to find effective new ways to match its good intentions with good results.

As the newest member of America's diplomatic corps, Ambassador Bolton will defend our Nation's interests with character and resolve that were instilled early in life. John's father was a firefighter. His mother was a homemaker who took her son to the public library to show him the value of education. I know that Jack and Virginia Bolton would be proud today to see the boy they raised in Baltimore appointed to serve as our permanent representative to the United Nations.

I'm grateful to John's wife, Gretchen, for being here with us and to the entire Bolton family for their service and sacrifice.

Mr. Ambassador, thank you for agreeing to serve your Nation once again, and congratulations.

*[At this point, Ambassador Bolton made brief remarks.]*

**The President.** Thanks, John. Appreciate you.

All right, thank you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:01 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. The transcript released by the Office of the Press Secretary also included the remarks of Ambassador Bolton.

### **Statement on the Death of King Fahd bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud of Saudi Arabia**

*August 1, 2005*

I was deeply saddened to learn today of the death of King Fahd bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud, Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. King Fahd was a man of wisdom and a leader who commanded respect throughout the en-

tire world. He was a friend and strong ally of the United States for decades. As King, he had warm friendships with American Presidents. I send my condolences and those of the American people to King Abdallah, to the late King Fahd's family, and to the Saudi people on the passing of this historic figure. May God bless him.

### **Statement Congratulating King Abdallah bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud of Saudi Arabia**

*August 1, 2005*

On behalf of the United States, I congratulate my friend King Abdallah bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud on assuming the Saudi throne and the position of Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques. We wish Saudi Arabia peace and prosperity under his leadership. I have spoken today to the new King, and the United States looks forward to continuing the close partnership between our two countries.

### **Statement on the Death of First Vice President Dr. John Garang de Mabior of Sudan**

*August 1, 2005*

I was deeply saddened to learn of the death of Sudanese First Vice President Dr. John Garang de Mabior. He was a visionary leader and peacemaker who helped bring about the comprehensive peace agreement, which is a beacon of hope for all Sudanese. The United States is determined to maintain our commitment to the peace process in Sudan. We urge all Sudanese people to refrain from resorting to violence and to continue the implementation of the comprehensive peace agreement. John Garang's vision of peace must be embraced by all the people in Sudan so that they can live in a democratic, peaceful, and united country. On behalf of the people of the United States, Laura and I extend our deepest sympathies to Dr. Garang's wife, Rebecca, his family, and to all the people of Sudan.

**Telephone Remarks to the Crew of  
the Space Shuttle *Discovery***

*August 2, 2005*

**The President.** Commander Collins, can you hear me?

**Commander Eileen M. Collins.** Yes, sir, we hear you loud and clear. Good morning.

**The President.** Good morning. Thank you for taking my phone call. I just wanted to tell you all how proud the American people are of our astronauts. I want to thank you for being risktakers for the sake of exploration. I want to welcome our Japanese and Australian and Russian friends. And I wish you Godspeed in your mission. I know you've got very important work to do ahead of you. We look forward to seeing the successful completion of this mission. And obviously, as you prepare to come back, a lot of Americans will be praying for a safe return.

So it's great talking to you. Thanks for being such great examples of courage for a lot of our fellow citizens.

**Commander Collins.** Thank you very much, Mr. President. We want to tell you that we really enjoy what we're doing. We really believe in our mission, and we believe in space exploration and getting people off the planet and seeing what's out there. So the steps that we're taking right now are really worth it, and we want everybody to know that. And thank you very much for taking the time out of your busy schedule to talk to us.

**The President.** Well, listen, I want to thank you, Commander, and thank your fellow astronauts there. I agree with you. I think what you're doing is really important. And you've got a strong supporter for your mission, here in the White House. I will tell you Laura went down and watched the launch in Florida with my little brother Jeb and came back all excited about the energy that—there on the east coast of Florida. But we're with you and wish you all the very best. Thanks for taking my phone call. Now get back to work.

**Commander Collins.** Thank you very much, sir. We did fly over Texas today and had a good look at it. It was beautiful. Have a good day.

**The President.** Thank you. [*Laughter*]

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:23 a.m. from the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Gov. Jeb Bush of Florida.

**Remarks on Signing the Dominican  
Republic-Central America-United  
States Free Trade Agreement  
Implementation Act**

*August 2, 2005*

Thanks for the warm welcome. Welcome to the White House. Last week, Congress passed the Central American-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement. I want to thank the Republicans and Democrats who came together to support this important agreement. The bill I'm about to sign is good for America. I'm pleased that Congress has taken a step to eliminate the barriers to America's goods and crops to 44 million customers.

I welcome the opportunity to make our Nation more secure by strengthening our ties with democracies that share our belief in free markets and free government. I appreciate the vision and leadership of Bob Zoellick and Rob Portman and the many others who worked hard to get this agreement passed. I want to thank the Secretary of State, Condi Rice, for the outstanding job she's doing on behalf of the American people. I want to thank Secretary Mike Johanns from the Department of Agriculture for joining us. And Stephanie, thank you for being here. I appreciate Secretary Carlos Gutierrez of the Department of Commerce for his good work.

We're honored to be joined by the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Dick Lugar. I appreciate you coming, Senator. I'm honored you're here. Senator Norm Coleman, who is the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Western Hemisphere Subcommittee. I appreciate Congressman Clay Shaw, who is the chairman of the House Ways and Means Trade Subcommittee. I'm honored that these three Members of Congress are standing with us today.

I appreciate *los Embajadores* from the Central American countries, Ambassador

Duenas, Ambassador Stadthagen, Ambassador Espinal, Ambassador Castillo de Guatemala. By the way, Espinal is Dominican Republic; Ambassador Stadthagen is from Nicaragua; Duenas is from Costa Rica. I appreciate Ambassador Leon from El Salvador, who is with us. I want to thank the Special Envoy Garcia from Honduras. I appreciate Ana Escobar, who is the Vice President of El Salvador, for joining us. *Bienvenidos*. And I want to thank Jose Insulza, who is the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, for joining us. Welcome.

All of us in this room understand that to keep our economy growing and creating jobs, we need to open markets for American products overseas. All of us understand that strengthening our economic ties with our democratic neighbors is vital to America's economic and national security interests. And all of us understand that by strengthening ties with democracies in our hemisphere, we are advancing the stability that comes from freedom.

Right now Central American goods face almost no tariffs when they enter the United States. By contrast, U.S. exports to Central America still face hefty tariffs there. CAFTA will end these unfair tariffs against American products and help ensure that free trade is fair trade.

By leveling the playing field for our products, CAFTA will help create jobs and opportunities for our citizens. As CAFTA helps create jobs and opportunity in the United States, it will help the democracies of Central America and the Dominican Republic deliver a better life for their citizens. By further opening up their markets, CAFTA will help those democracies attract the trade and investment needed for economic growth.

This economic growth will boost demand for U.S. goods and reduce poverty and contribute to the rise of a vibrant middle class. This economic growth will raise working standards and will deliver hope and opportunity to people who have made the choice for freedom. The more opportunity that Central Americans have at home to provide for themselves and their families means it's less likely that someone looking for a job will try to come to this country illegally.

By strengthening the democracies in the region, CAFTA will enhance our Nation's security. Two decades ago, many of the CAFTA nations struggled with poverty and dictatorship and civil strife. Today, they're working democracies, and we must not take these gains for granted. These nations still face forces that oppose democracy, seek to limit economic freedom, and want to drive a wedge between the United States and the rest of the Americas. The small nations of CAFTA are making big and brave commitments, and CAFTA is a signal that the United States will stand with them and support them. By helping the CAFTA nations build free societies, we'll help them eliminate the lawlessness and instability that terrorists and criminals and drug traffickers feed on. And this will make our country safer.

CAFTA is more than a trade bill; it is a commitment among freedom-loving nations to advance peace and prosperity throughout the region. As the oldest democracy in the Western Hemisphere, the United States has a moral obligation and a vital national security interest in helping democracies in our neighborhood succeed, and CAFTA advances this goal.

And to ensure that the 21st century is one of prosperity and freedom and security, my administration will continue to work to strengthen democracy and open markets for American exports all across the world.

And now it's my honor to invite the Members of the Congress to join me as I sign the legislation that will implement the Central American-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:15 a.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to former U.S. Trade Representative Robert B. Zoellick; U.S. Trade Representative Rob Portman; Stephanie Johanns, wife of Secretary of Agriculture Johanns; Ambassador Tomas Duenas of Costa Rica; Ambassador Salvador Stadthagen of Nicaragua; Ambassador Flavio Dario Espinal Jacobo of the Dominican Republic; Ambassador Guillermo Castillo of Guatemala; Ambassador Rene Antonio Leon Rodriguez of El Salvador; and Special Envoy Norman Garcia of Honduras. The Office of the Press Secretary also released a Spanish language transcript of these remarks.

**Statement on Signing the  
Department of the Interior,  
Environment, and Related Agencies  
Appropriations Act, 2006**

*August 2, 2005*

Today, I have signed into law H.R. 2361, the “Department of Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006.” This bill appropriates funds for FY 2006 for the Department of the Interior, the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, the Indian Health Service of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Environmental Protection Agency, and several smaller agencies.

Provisions of the Act that purport to require congressional committee or individual leaders’ approval prior to execution of the law shall be construed as calling solely for notification, as any other construction would be inconsistent with the principles enunciated by the Supreme Court of the United States in *INS vs. Chadha*. These provisions include language under the headings “United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Administrative Provisions,” “National Park Service, Construction,” “Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses,” “Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration, Administrative Provisions,” “Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management,” “Administrative Provisions, Forest Service,” “Administrative Provisions, Indian Health Service,” and “Administrative Provisions, Smithsonian Institution,” as well as sections 130, 405, 421, 422, and 435 of the Act.

Provisions of the Act, such as language under the headings “National Park Service, Historic Preservation Fund,” “Environmental Protection Agency, State and Tribal Assistance Grants,” and “Administrative Provisions, Smithsonian Institution,” purport to require execution of the Act in consultation with congressional committees. The executive branch shall construe this requirement in a manner consistent with the Constitution’s grant to the President of exclusive authority to faithfully execute the laws and supervise the unitary executive branch. Further, sections 101 and 102 purport to require the President to submit supplemental appropriations requests. The executive branch

shall construe these sections in a manner consistent with the President’s constitutional authority to recommend for congressional consideration such measures, including requests for appropriations, as he judges necessary and expedient.

Finally, in language under the headings “State and Tribal Assistance Grants,” “Environmental Protection Agency,” and “Department of Health and Human Services, Indian Health Services,” the Act purports to require that certain funds be spent consistent with the joint explanatory statement of managers and an instruction in a Senate report. These documents do not satisfy the constitutional requirements of bicameral approval and presentment to the President needed to give them the force of law.

**George W. Bush**

The White House,  
August 2, 2005.

NOTE: H.R. 2361, approved August 2, was assigned Public Law No. 109–54. An original was not available for verification of the content of this statement.

**Memorandum Waiving Prohibition  
on U.S. Military Assistance With  
Respect to Cambodia**

*August 2, 2005*

Presidential Determination No. 2005–31

*Memorandum for the Secretary of State*

*Subject:* Waiving Prohibition on U.S. Military Assistance with respect to Cambodia

Consistent with the authority vested in me by section 2007 of the American Servicemembers’ Protection Act of 2002 (the “Act”), title II of Public Law 107–206 (22 U.S.C. 7421 *et seq.*),

I hereby:

- Determine that Cambodia has entered into an agreement with the United States pursuant to Article 98 of the Rome Statute preventing the International Criminal Court from proceeding against U.S. personnel present in such country; and

- Waive the prohibition of section 2007(a) of the Act with respect to this country for as long as such agreement remains in force.

You are authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress, and to arrange for its publication in the *Federal Register*.

**George W. Bush**

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:05 a.m., August 8, 2005]

NOTE: This memorandum will be published in the *Federal Register* on August 9.

### **Memorandum on the Tenth Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation**

*August 2, 2005*

*Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense*

*Subject: Tenth Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation*

Consistent with section 1008(b) of title 37, United States Code, every 4 years the President directs a complete review of the principles and concepts of the compensation system for members of the uniformed services. You shall conduct the tenth such Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation as my Executive Agent.

The Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force in the Department of Defense; the Coast Guard in the Department of Homeland Security; the commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in the Department of Commerce; and the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service in the Department of Health and Human Services perform important roles in the protection of the American people and advancement of their interests at home and abroad. To continue to recruit and retain highly qualified personnel for the uniformed services as they transform themselves to meet new challenges, the departments concerned must offer, in addition to challenging and rewarding duties, compensation appropriate to the services rendered to the Nation. The departments also must apply the substantial taxpayer resources devoted to uni-

formed services compensation in the most effective manner possible.

In the review of the principles and concepts of the compensation system, particular attention should be paid to:

- (1) ensuring that personnel in the uniformed services have the abilities and experience necessary to meet the challenges expected in the future, especially with respect to the War on Terror, defense of the homeland, and public warning and health in emergencies;
- (2) maintaining the quality of life for members of the uniformed services and their families;
- (3) the potential for consolidation of special pays and bonuses into fewer, broader, and more flexible authorities and for the substantial reduction or elimination of community-specific continuation and career pays in favor of more flexible and effective compensation alternatives;
- (4) the potential need for enactment of broader and more flexible authorities for recruitment and retention of uniformed services personnel; and
- (5) the implications of changing expectations of present and potential members of the uniformed services relating to retirement.

Please ensure that the Secretaries of Commerce, Health and Human Services, and Homeland Security participate as appropriate in the conduct of the review. I look forward to reviewing your findings and recommendations in this important undertaking.

**George W. Bush**

### **Notice—Continuation of Emergency Regarding Export Control Regulations**

*August 2, 2005*

On August 17, 2001, consistent with the authority provided me under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), I issued Executive Order 13222. In that order, I declared a national emergency with respect to the unusual

and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States in light of the expiration of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 *et seq.*). Because the Export Administration Act has not been renewed by the Congress, the national emergency declared on August 17, 2001, must continue in effect beyond August 17, 2005. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13222.

This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.

**George W. Bush**

The White House,  
August 2, 2005.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., August 4, 2005]

NOTE: This notice was published in the *Federal Register* on August 5.

### **Letter to Congressional Leaders on Continuation of Emergency Regarding Export Control Regulations**

*August 2, 2005*

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

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication, stating that the emergency caused by the lapse of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended, is to continue in effect for 1 year beyond August 17, 2005.

Sincerely,

**George W. Bush**

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Richard B. Cheney, President of the Senate.

### **Remarks to the American Legislative Exchange Council in Grapevine, Texas**

*August 3, 2005*

Thank you all. Thank you all. Please be seated. Earl, thanks for the warm introduction. Thanks for the invitation, and thanks for the award. And I appreciate your leadership of ALEC. Good leaders make good decisions. You made a good decision bringing this convention to Texas. [Laughter]

I'm pleased to be with the members of ALEC, and I want to thank you for serving. And I want to thank your families for standing by you as you serve. I appreciate you putting your community and your State and your Nation ahead of your self-interest. I also appreciate the philosophy you espouse, philosophy rooted in free enterprise, accountability for local officials at all levels, and your focus on results. I used to work with some ALEC members when I was Governor of the great State of Texas. I see a couple of them sitting around here. I appreciate you all coming. The thing I found about ALEC members is they're always willing to challenge the status quo, to espouse what I call a compassionate conservative philosophy, a philosophy that says, "Government if necessary but not necessarily Government."

And so, thanks for having me. Thanks for serving, and thanks for the invitation. Laura sends her best. She is the—she's down there in Crawford, and she is—I got to tell you, she's a great First Lady, is what she is, and a great wife.

I see the speaker and Nadine Craddick from Midland, Texas. I think one of the reasons why Laura is admired is because she has never forgot where she came from or how she was raised. She's proud of Midland, Texas. She's carrying those Midland, Texas, values to Washington, DC. And she's a great mom, great wife, and a great First Lady. I want to thank—thank you, Tommy Craddick, who is the speaker of the house—of the Texas house is with us. And Speaker, you're

doing a great job. Proud of your accomplishments, proud to be with you today.

I want to thank Duane Parde, the executive director. I want to thank the members of the Texas host committee.

I want to thank the Congress folks who are here today. I see a couple of you out there, a couple of Texas Congressmen, Feeney from Florida, and Culberson is here. Thank you all for coming. I want to thank former Senator John Breaux from Louisiana for joining us. John, thanks for being here.

I asked Breaux to help out on simplifying the Tax Code. It needs to be simplified, and—looking forward to seeing your report. [Laughter] But thanks for serving.

In Washington, we're working on two great goals, one, strengthening our economy, so people can realize their dreams; and defending this country. And we're making good progress on both. This economy of ours is strong. It is getting stronger, and the amazing thing is to remember where we have come from. We went through a recession and a stock market correction and a terrorist attack and corporate scandals and war. And in spite of that, this economy is growing at some of the highest levels ever.

In 2003, growth was at the highest levels in nearly 20 years. Our economy today is growing faster than any other major industrialized nation in the world. We've added 2 million new jobs in the last 12 months. More people work today than ever before in our Nation's history. Employment is up in 48 of the 50 States. Unemployment is down to 5 percent. That's below the average rate of the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. The entrepreneurial spirit is strong. More people own a home today than ever before in our Nation's history. Our tax relief plan is working.

This week's report shows that both personal income and consumer spending grew rapidly in June. Real disposable personal income has grown by about 12 percent since the end of 2000. You know, some have questioned in Washington whether or not you can cut taxes and increase revenues for the Treasury. Well, I don't know if you saw the report that came out—recently came out. It showed that the Federal deficit is projected to be \$94 billion less than previously expected. And that's because revenues are catching up. And

the reason revenues are catching up is because the tax cuts stimulated economic vitality and growth all across the country. I laid out a goal for the Congress to work with the administration to cut the deficit in half by 2009, and we're ahead of pace to realize that goal.

At the State level, there's some good news. You've seen the effects of the growing economy on your revenue. State revenues in the first quarter of 2005 increased 11.7 percent from the prior year; 42 States have received more in revenue than expected, which tells me that we need to work together to make sure we're wise about how we spend that money.

Part of making sure that our economy continues to grow is to pass budget resolutions that are fiscally sound. And that's what we did in Washington, DC. I submitted the first budget to propose a cut in nonsecurity discretionary spending since Ronald Reagan was the President. And I appreciate the action in the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate to pass a budget resolution that adhered to those principles. And now the appropriators must follow the guidelines of the budget. To keep this economy growing, we must not overspend at the Federal level.

I set out some priorities this winter, priorities to adhere to our principle that the role of Government is not to create wealth; the role of Government is to create an environment in which the entrepreneurial spirit can flourish, in which dreamers can be—realize big dreams. And as they do, they'll employ more of our fellow citizens.

I'm proud to report to you that we're making headway when it comes to legal reform. We've got too many junk lawsuits that make it hard for people to create jobs in America. We passed class-action reform. We passed bankruptcy reform—hope we can get asbestos reform done. I tell you one other thing we need to get done in Washington, DC, this fall. For the sake of good health care, to make sure health care is available and affordable, Congress needs to pass medical liability reform and get it on my desk.

I told the United States Congress this country needs to develop an energy strategy. We should have done that 10 years ago. We

should have developed a strategy that would help us diversify away from foreign sources of oil. And finally, after years of work, I'm proud to announce I'll be signing next week a comprehensive energy bill. And it's a good piece of legislation. It's a legislation that encourages domestic production. It's a piece of legislation that encourages conservation. It's also a piece of legislation that recognizes, over time, we must diversify away from our dependence on hydrocarbons. That's why we're now promoting nuclear energy. It makes sense for this country to use safe, clean nuclear power.

We've got plenty of coal in America. We're now spending the money to make sure we burn it wisely so that we can protect our environment. In this bill, we've got good clean coal technology research and development. I believe that the best way to end our dependence on foreign sources of energy is to figure out how to use different kind of automobiles. And I believe hydrogen power is going to be the source of power that will allow us to diversify over time. And this bill is good about promoting research and development for hydrogen automobiles.

Some of you from the Midwest may remember we had a problem with our electricity grid. This is a bill that modernizes the electricity grid and gets rid of old laws that prevent utilities from being able to raise money efficiently in the capital market. This is a good piece of legislation. It's a legislation that sets us on our way for independence from foreign sources of oil. I'm proud to sign it next week in New Mexico, and I want to thank the Members of the House and the Senate for getting it done.

Congress recently passed the patient safety bill which improves health care by reducing medical errors. Congress passed the highway bill. We had a little problem getting that bill done over the last couple of years because we had a disagreement about the right number. I felt that the number ought to be fiscally—a fiscally responsible number. We worked hard with Members of the Senate and the House. I'll be proud to sign a fiscally responsible highway bill next Wednesday in the State of Illinois.

Finally, I campaigned across this country telling people, I believe in free trade and fair

trade. I hope we all understand the importance of opening up markets for U.S. products. If you're good at something, you ought to be selling those products, not only here at home but around the world. And we're really good at certain things. We're great at growing crops, for example. We're good at growing soybeans, and therefore, it seems to make sense that the administration ought to be working hard to opening up markets for our soybean growers and our manufacturers and our entrepreneurs and our high-tech folks.

We had a problem in our hemisphere about trade. I don't know if you realize it or not, but most of the goods from Central America came into this country duty-free. Yet 80 percent of our goods were taxed through tariffs in Central American countries. That didn't seem to make sense to me. It certainly wasn't fair. All I say to people is, you treat us the way we treat you. If your goods can come into our markets duty-free, our goods ought to be able to go into your markets duty-free.

And that's the spirit of the CAFTA legislation that I signed yesterday. It recognized that free trade must be fair trade. And the piece of legislation I signed is going to help people find jobs here in America. It's going to make it easier for us to sell our products to 44 million consumers.

But CAFTA was more than a trade bill. CAFTA was a statement about democracy in our own neighborhood. We entered into a pact, a long-term pact with new democracies, countries that not all that long ago were wrestling with civil strife and dictatorships. These young democracies turned to America, and said, "We want to be allied with you through an economic trade pact." And by passing that bill, the United States of America made a clear statement to those young democracies that we stand with you. We will help you develop free markets and free societies. We will help you stand as you struggle to build your democracy. It's in our national interest that democracy prevail in our neighborhood.

So we got some stuff done, and I want to thank you all for your support in this legislation. I also want to thank you for standing strong when it comes to insisting that there be high standards and accountability in our



public school systems. I was proud to sign the No Child Left Behind Act. It's what I call challenging the soft bigotry of low expectations. If you do not have high standards and if you do not measure, people just simply get shuffled through the system. That's not what we believe. And I told you earlier I was proud of ALEC because of your results-oriented nature. You believe in results.

I believe in local control of schools, and that's inherent in the No Child Left Behind Act. It says, "You measure. You court your—chart your course to excellence." But I also believe in results, and when we spend money at the Federal level, I expect people who are spending that money to show the taxpayers results. And that's why we're measuring. That's why we want to know whether a child can read and write and add and subtract. It's not too much to ask. You shouldn't be afraid to ask that question to your local educators and school boards. You ought to say, "Listen, we trust you. We believe in you. We support you, but why don't you show us." See, you can't correct a problem until you diagnose a problem.

Inherent in the No Child Left Behind Act is our belief that we've got to diagnose problems before you can solve problems. And by the way, it's working. There's an achievement gap in America. We've got too many young African American kids who aren't reading at the proper grade level, relative to Anglo kids. But because of the No Child Left Behind Act and because of good teachers and because of good leadership at the State level, that achievement gap is narrowing, and America is better off for it.

I want to thank you for your support of the Faith-Based and Community Initiative. We understand that Government can't love. Government can pass law. Government can hand out money, but Government cannot put heart—hope in a person's heart or a sense of purpose in a person's life. That's done when a loving citizen puts their arm around somebody who hurts and says, "How can I help you? What can I do to make your life better?" The true strength of America lies in the hearts and souls of our fellow citizens. That's our strength. Our strength can be found in the armies of compassion which exist all across America.

ALEC understands that the best way to bring hope into the dark corners of our country, the best way to bring optimism into people's lives is to stand squarely on—side by side with faith-based organizations and community-based organizations whose members have heard that call to love a neighbor just like you'd like to love—be loved yourself.

At the Federal level, we'll continue to open up Federal money for grant purposes for faith-based programs. And at the same time, we will not allow bureaucracies to say to a faith-based program, "You can't practice your faith." We're saving lives in America because we're unleashing the great compassion of America, the people of America, and the people whose hearts are right. I'm honored to be standing with good folks who understand that we can save America, one heart, one soul, and one conscience at a time. So I want to thank you for your support of the faith-based initiatives.

I hope Congress gets a good rest because they got a lot of work to do when they get back. The Senate has got work to do, starting with the confirmation of a fine man, Judge John Roberts. John Roberts is highly qualified. He's one of the best appellate attorneys in the United States. He has argued 39 cases before the Supreme Court. I nominated him to the DC District Court, and he was approved by unanimous consent in the United States Senate. That means nobody objected. I spent time with John Roberts. He's a good family man. He has got a good way about him, a good modest fellow who is plenty bright. But most importantly, John Roberts is a man who will interpret the law—interpret the law based upon the United States Constitution, and he will not legislate from the bench.

The Senate needs to conduct this hearing in a way that brings credit to the Senate. They need to have a good, honest debate about Judge Roberts. But I hope it's done in a way that brings dignity to the process. And they must be deliberate, but they also must hear this call: Roberts needs to get his hearing done and the confirmation completed so he can be seated before the Supreme Court reconvenes in early October.

Congress needs to continue debating Social Security. Let me tell you about what I

think my job description is. I think my job is to confront problems, not pass them on to future Presidents and future Congresses. I know that's what the American people expect of their leaders, and I see a problem in Social Security. I'm part of the problem. I'm fixing to retire. *[Laughter]* Matter of fact, my retirement age is in 2008. That's when I'm eligible for Social Security. It's a convenient year. *[Laughter]* And I'm not the only one. There's a lot of us who are eligible to retire. We're called the baby boomers. There's about 40 million people today receiving Social Security. By the time the baby boomers like me get completely retired, there will be about 75 million. In other words, a lot—there's a lot of us. And we're living longer than previous generations. Matter of fact, I think I'm going to ride the old mountain bike this afternoon in Crawford to make sure I live longer—*[laughter]*—if I can survive the heat.

We've been promised greater benefits than the previous generation. People went around the country saying, "Vote for me. I'll increase your Social Security benefits." And sure enough, that's one of the promises that Congress kept. You've got a lot of people living longer, getting greater benefits, with fewer people paying in the system. In the early fifties, there was about 16 workers to every beneficiary. Today, there's 3.3 workers for every beneficiary. Soon there's going to be two workers for every beneficiary. If you look at the cash flow analysis, you'll find that the system goes red in 2017.

And by the way, it is a pay-as-you-go system. Some people think it's a trust fund. The trust fund concept means we take your money; we hold it; and we give it back to you. No, this isn't the way it is. It is a pay-as-you-go. You pay. We go ahead and spend. *[Laughter]* You pay. We pay—you pay your payroll taxes, and we go ahead and pay for the benefits. And with money left over, we fund Federal programs. And all that's left is a file cabinet full of IOUs. Somebody told me that, and I went to West Virginia to see it for myself, and sure enough, it's still there—paper, promises. No, the system in 2017, goes in the red. In 2042, it's bankrupt.

So my first question to Members of Congress is, how can you go back to your districts,

when you look at the facts, and stand up in front of young workers and look them in the eye and say, "Man, the future is bright for you," knowing full well somebody is going to be paying payroll taxes into the system that's going broke? I certainly can't do that. And that's why I stood up in front of the Congress and said, "We've got a problem. Let's work together to fix it," and have gone around the country describing to the people the nature of the problem. The system is going broke is what is the problem.

Secondly, I've done something most Presidents haven't done and that is put out some solutions. First of all, if you were born prior to 1950, nothing is going to change for you, and that's important for those of you who are interested in the subject to remind your mothers and fathers or some of the elderly in your districts—nothing changes. I understand older people don't like change, and therefore, when they hear, Social Security reform, it makes them nervous. As a matter of fact, some folks who don't want to see any Social Security reform at all have used that leverage—they go into people's districts and say, "George W. is going to take your check away." It's not going to happen. There's plenty of money for the senior citizens.

It's the younger workers who are coming up who better be paying attention to this issue. It's the younger folks who are coming up who are going to have to pay for people like me who are going to live longer and get more benefits than the previous generation. And so I said, "Why don't we go ahead and come up with a system that says you're going to get your benefits if you're a poor person based upon wage increases, and if you're a wealthy person, you get your benefits that increase based upon the cost of living increases, and you scale it in between?" And that solution or that suggestion nearly solves all of the permanency problems in Social Security. Listen, if you're a younger—somebody told me about a survey about the younger folks said they're more likely to see a UFO than a Social Security check. *[Laughter]* Well, if you believe that, it seems like it makes sense to have a system that if you're doing all right, it increases your benefits based upon cost of living. That means you're

going to get a check, and it's going to be at least increasing at the rate of cost of living.

We've got a lot of politics in Washington these days, though. People don't want to discuss the idea. It's kind of zero-sum up there when it comes to big issues. By the way, as we're talking about how to make the system permanently fixed, seems like to me now is the time to make sure it turns out to be a better deal for younger workers too. I strongly believe that younger workers ought to be allowed to take some of their own money and put it in a personal savings account, so they can watch their money grow at a rate greater than that which the Government can grow their money, a personal account they call their own, a personal account the Government cannot spend, a personal account they can pass on to whomever they want.

We believe in ownership. We understand that the more people that own their home or own their own business or own and manage their own health care account or own and manage their own retirement account, the more people that do that, the better off America is. If you own something, you have a vital stake in the future of this country. Now is the time to permanently fix Social Security, and now is the time to trust people with their own money, to give people a chance to build an asset base they call their own.

I told you about old Johnny Breau and his tax reform. When Congress gets back, I think they ought to do two things. One, I think they ought to make the tax cuts we passed permanent. And that includes getting rid of the death tax forever. And as I mentioned, I'm looking forward to the tax simplification ideas. It's not going to be easy, but it's necessary. And John is a good man, and he'll work with his fellow citizens on that panel, both Republicans and Democrats, to propose some interesting ideas for the administration and Congress to look at. It's important. It's a big idea, and it's a necessary idea.

I'll tell you another big idea. We've got to do something about our immigration laws. Our obligation is to secure the borders. We've got to make sure that we have the resources and technologies available for our Border Patrol agents. We've got to make sure we have a focused strategy to prevent people,

goods, drugs, whatever, being smuggled into this country. That's one of our duties. And I meet with Chertoff quite frequently. He's the head of the Homeland Security. We do talk about how best to modernize the border security. One way to protect this border is to recognize that people are sneaking in here to work. And I believe that if you are a willing employer—in other words, if you have somebody looking for work and you can't find an American, there ought to be a legal way, not an illegal way, a legal way for you to be able to employ that person.

Listen, we'd rather have people coming in with a card that said, "I'm a legal worker," than trying to sneak across the border. And we've got people being smuggled across—there is a whole smuggling network and a network of forgers and document falsifiers that are trying to beat the system. It seems rational to me that says there ought to be a way to let somebody come and do jobs Americans won't do, on a temporary basis.

I've heard all kinds of talk about amnesty. I'm against amnesty. I think amnesty would be a mistake. But I do think it would be good to make sure our employers who are looking for workers are able to find people who are willing to do the jobs they have in a legal way. I'd rather our Border Patrol agents be looking for terrorists and drugs and guns being smuggled across our border, and people here—coming here to work have a legal way to do so on a temporary basis.

So immigration reform is going to be an interesting subject when we get back to Washington, DC. I'm looking forward to the topic. I also want to talk to you about national security. Make no mistake about it, we are at war. We're at war with an enemy that attacked us on September the 11th, 2001. We're at war against an enemy that, since that day, has continued to kill. They have killed in Madrid and Istanbul and Jakarta and Casablanca and Riyadh and Bali and London and elsewhere.

These are ideologues. These people have an ideology. It's really different from ours. We believe in human rights and human dignity and minority rights and rights for women and rights to worship freely. That's what we believe. We believe in a lot of rights for people. These killers don't. They have a narrow view

of life. They have taken a great religion and converted it to their own vision. They have goals. They want to drive us out of parts of the world. They want the free world to retreat so they can topple governments. They want to be able to do in parts of the world that which they did in Afghanistan, take over a government, impose their negative, dark vision on people.

Remember what life was like in Afghanistan. It's hard for the Western mind to even comprehend what life was like for people in Afghanistan, but this is a society in which young girls couldn't go to school. And if you objected to their point of view, you were taken into the public square and whipped or sometimes assassinated. There was no freedom. The only people that were free were the tyrants and the dictators, those who imposed their view of the world. This is their vision, and they would like to see that vision spread. Make no mistake about it, this is a war against people who profess an ideology, and they use terror as a means to achieve their objectives.

After September the 11th, I made a commitment to the American people that the United States of America will not wait to be attacked again. We will take the fight to the enemy, and we will defend our freedom.

To win this war on terror, we will use all elements of national power. We will use our military. For those of you who have got loved ones in the military, I want to thank you—tell them to thank—you thank them for me, on behalf of a grateful nation.

We'll use our diplomatic corps. In other words, we're working with friends and allies. Part of winning this war on terror is to remind others of what's at stake and to work diplomatically to get people to keep pressure on the enemy. We've got our Treasury Department working with our friends and allies to cut off money. One way to defeat the enemy is deny them access to money. And when we find money being spent illegally or funding these terrorist organizations that funnel money to these killers, we do something about it.

We're beefing up our intelligence here in America. We want to make sure that FBI and CIA can share intelligence. We want to make sure that we not only get the best intel-

ligence, we analyze it properly, and we share it with our friends and allies and vice versa.

See, it's a different kind of war. In the old days, you'd have armies that were funded by States. You knew where they were. You could trace them. This war is against killers who hide, and then they show up and kill innocent life, and then they retreat. And so you've got to have good intelligence in order to defeat them. We're working hard to coordinate law enforcement around the world. In other words, we're using all assets of this great Nation in order to defeat this enemy.

We're making progress in defending the homeland. We've more than tripled homeland—funding for the homeland security since 2001. I'm sure some of you, in your States and local communities, have seen some of that money come down to help our first-responders be trained and to be equipped. I'm proud to report that the House of Representatives and the Senate renewed parts of the PATRIOT Act, permanently, and a small part of the PATRIOT Act will be sunsetted.

This is an important piece of legislation. It was passed overwhelmingly right after September the 11th, and it's been used effectively by our Government. You see, the PATRIOT Act did several things. One, it allowed law enforcement to share intelligence with the enforcement side of their operations. The FBI couldn't talk to each other before the PATRIOT Act. You couldn't have your intelligence division sharing information with your law enforcement division. It didn't make any sense, but that's the way it was. And the PATRIOT Act ended that. It tore down walls. It allows parts of our Government to share information with one another.

The PATRIOT Act, in essence, gave our terror fighters the same tools that our Government has given our drug fighters. The PATRIOT Act enables us to more effectively defend the homeland, and it does not usurp your rights under the Constitution. Every tool we use has got the scrutiny within the guidelines of the Constitution. The PATRIOT Act is important. I'm looking forward to the House and the Senate to reconcile their differences and get a PATRIOT Act to

my desk as soon as possible. Our law enforcement officials must have the tools to protect the United States of America.

And we're making progress here at home. We've broken up terrorist cells in America. We've broken up networks, financing networks in America, in places like California, Oregon, Illinois, North Carolina, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Florida, and other States. There are a lot of people working hard on our citizens' behalf to protect this homeland. The best way to protect the homeland, however, is to stay on the offense, is to bring the enemy to justice before they come to our shores. And that's precisely the second part of our strategy. We're fighting the enemy in Afghanistan. We're fighting them in Iraq. We're defeating them there so we do not have to face them here. And our troops are doing great work.

Iraq is the latest battlefield in the war on terror. Foreign fighters are going into Iraq to fight coalition troops for a reason. They understand the stakes. A free Iraq in the heart of the Middle East will deal a serious blow to their hateful ideology. A democracy in the heart of the Middle East will be a major blow to their desire to spread an ideology that's hateful and dark and negative.

The violence in recent days in Iraq is a grim reminder of the enemies we face. These terrorists and insurgents will use brutal tactics because they're trying to shake the will of the United States of America. That's what they are trying to do. They want us to retreat. They want us, in our compassion for the innocent—say, “We're through.” That's what they want. They will fail. They do not understand the character and the strength of the United States of America. They do not understand our desire to protect ourselves, to protect our friends, protect our allies, and to spread freedom around the world.

Our men and women who have lost their lives in Iraq and Afghanistan and in this war on terror have died in a noble cause, in a selfless cause. Their families can know that American citizens pray for them. And the families can know that we will honor their loved one's sacrifice by completing the mission, by laying the foundations for peace for generations to come.

We have a strategy for success in Iraq. On the one hand, we've got a military strategy, and we'll continue to hunt down the terrorists, as we train Iraqi forces so they can defend their own country. As Iraqis stand up, Americans and coalition forces will stand down. And we're making progress. More and more Iraqi units are more and more capable of defending themselves.

You know, my—I hear all the time, “Well, when are you bringing the troops home?” And my answer to you is: Soon as possible, but not before the mission is complete. Why would a Commander in Chief—it makes no sense for the Commander in Chief to put out a timetable. We're at war. We're facing an enemy that is ruthless. And if we put out a timetable, the enemy would adjust their tactics.

The timetable is this—and you can tell your Guard troops and reserve troops and mothers and dads of those serving—the timetable depends on our ability to train the Iraqis, to get the Iraqis ready to fight. And then our troops are coming home with the honor they have earned.

At the same time, we're helping that country defend itself and training its troops, there's a political track. A democracy is beginning to grow. I don't know about you, but when those 8 million-plus Iraqis went to the polls, it was an amazing moment. You know, I believe this, and at the heart of much of my policy is this firm belief, that freedom is the gift of an Almighty to every person in this world. It doesn't matter who you are. Embedded in your soul is the deep desire to live in freedom. That's what I believe. And if you believe that, then you shouldn't be all that surprised when, if given a chance, 8 million-plus people, in defiance of car bombers and killers and terrorists, said loud and clear to the world, “We want to be free. We want to live in a democracy. We want a government that listens to us and doesn't tell us what to do.”

And it's that movement toward freedom that frightens the enemy. It's that movement toward a free society in which people of different religious persuasions can live in peace together. It scares—it's that movement that says, women have got equal rights with men that frightens these people.

But that movement is going forward. They're in the process now of arguing about a constitution. I don't know if you've read our American history much, about when we were writing our Constitution. You know, if there had been that much scrutiny when we were writing our Constitution as has been given to their—scrutiny when they're writing their constitution, a lot of people would have said it's never going to get written. It was not an easy deal for our Forefathers, our Founders to get consensus on our Constitution. But nevertheless, they worked hard and came up with a great Constitution.

That's what the Iraqis are doing. They're coming up with a doctrine that will survive the years so that self-government and freedom prevail. And then they'll be voting on the document in October. And then they'll elect a permanent government in November. Democracy is moving forward, and that's part of laying the foundation for peace.

We have done this type of work before in our Nation. We have fought evil before. We have been through ideological struggles. Your dads and granddads fought against the Nazis and fought against the Japanese. It was an ideological struggle against an enemy that was ruthless. And we prevailed. We prevailed in more ways than one. We prevailed militarily, but we also helped spread democracy. We laid that foundation for peace for the next generation coming up.

Do you know that one of my best friends in the international community is the Prime Minister of Japan? Isn't that interesting? The Prime Minister of Japan, Prime Minister Koizumi, and I work together on North Korea and Iraq and Afghanistan. He's an ally. He's a good buddy. It wasn't all that long ago that my dad and your dads and granddads were at war with the Japanese, in a brutal war. They were the enemy. But something happened in between, something other than a military victory happened in between. And what happened was, was that Japan embraced a democracy. It wasn't an American democracy. It was a Japanese democracy, but it was a democracy.

And it turns out, if you look at history, democracies are peaceful nations. The spread of democracy yields peace. What you're seeing on your TV screens today is the work

of brave soldiers and diplomats and coalition partners, spreading democracy, defeating a hateful ideology with an ideology of hope, an ideology that has got a clear vision for a better tomorrow for all its citizens. We've seen this work before, and we have prevailed because we have been steadfast and true to our beliefs.

And we'll prevail again. This Nation will be steadfast. This Nation will be strong. And this Nation, like other generations before us, will make sacrifices necessary to lay the foundation for peace for generations to come. We've got a big task in Washington, DC, and that's to remember the stakes of the war on terror and to do our duty and to be true to the principles of the greatest Nation on the face of the Earth.

I want to thank you for letting me come here today. May God bless you all, and may God continue to bless America.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:58 a.m. at the Gaylord Texan Resort and Convention Center. In his remarks, he referred to Earl Ehrhart, chairman, and Duane Parde, executive director, American Legislative Exchange Council; Tom Craddick, speaker, Texas House of Representatives, and his wife, Nadine Craddick; and Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi of Japan.

### **The President's News Conference With President Alvaro Uribe of Colombia in Crawford, Texas**

*August 4, 2005*

**President Bush.** Thank you all. Welcome. Laura and I are very pleased to welcome President Uribe and his gracious wife, Lina, to our home here in Crawford. President Uribe is a strong and principled leader. I admire his determination. I appreciate his vision for a peaceful and prosperous Colombia.

Our two nations are working together to fight drug trafficking and terrorism and to promote security, democracy, and the rule of law throughout the Americas. President Uribe's leadership and the courage of the Colombian people are creating a bright future for Colombia. The Colombian Government implemented a comprehensive strategy,

known as Plan Colombia, to reduce the illegal drug trade, revitalize Colombia's economy, strengthen its democratic institutions, and improve the security of its people. The United States provided critical assistance for Plan Colombia, and the plan is producing results.

Violent crime in Colombia is at its lowest level in 16 years. Since 2002, murders, kidnappings, and terrorist acts in Colombia have all declined significantly. Colombia is also making great progress in reforming its justice system. These gains in security and the rule of law are helping the Colombian economy grow by more than 4 percent last year. And as Colombia has improved its security and economy, it has also emerged as a leader in our hemisphere.

Colombia shares our commitment to advancing economic growth, trade, and democracy in the Americas. Colombia is also sharing its expertise with Afghanistan to combat terrorism and narco-trafficking in that new democracy. And America is very grateful for your support.

America will continue to stand with the people of Colombia. I will ask the Congress to sustain our commitment to follow-on programs for Plan Colombia so Colombia can build on its progress and win its war against the narco-terrorists. Our strategic partnership is vital to the security, prosperity, and freedom of both our countries and the Americas.

Mr. President, thank you for your leadership. Thank you for your friendship, and welcome.

**President Uribe.** Mr. President, thank you very much, and I also want to thank your wife, Laura, and all of your team. Thank you for welcoming Lina, my delegation, and myself to your home here and for sharing with us here in this wonderful place in Texas.

As you have well said, both of our countries have a strategic relationship that is based on mutual trust, which is aimed at deepening democracy, at combating terrorism, and on building social cohesion. Our agenda is very important for the present and the future of both of our peoples so that Colombia can free itself from the scourge of terrorism.

The great enemy of Colombian democracy is terrorism. And our great partner in defeating terrorism has been the Government and the people of the United States. Allow me to say here to the rest of the world that U.S. cooperation has been exemplary. It has gone beyond rhetoric, and it has, in fact, been cooperation that has been put in practice. And all democratic countries need to know that, that cooperation should be realistic and put into practice.

We have made progress, and we are winning, but we have not won yet. And that is why it is important to continue with this cooperation, as you have said, that you have asked from the Congress, President Bush. We cannot leave this task half-finished. We must take it all the way to the end. We need a definitive victory for both democratic peoples of Colombia and the United States, and also, we must keep that objective in mind as we build upon our results to keep moving forward to that final goal.

We trust that we will soon be able to announce the successful completion of our free trade agreement, an agreement built on trust, an agreement that can help bring our democratic peoples closer together and in more solidarity. The key word in Colombia today is "trust." This is the mutual trust that is the basis of the relationship with the United States. It is trust that we want to create among Colombian people themselves.

So that Colombians can gain trust in their homeland, we are working on five elements of a modern democracy. Number one is democratic security, security for all citizens, security for pluralism, security for all ideas and for all citizens.

The second element is respect for public freedom. In Colombia we've had a dictatorship of terrorism, but the people, the Government, and the nation of Colombia that are fighting terrorism will do so by respecting public freedom. They want to serve as an example, because that's the difference between what has happened in our country and in other Latin American countries, where it was government dictatorships. Here we have a democratic government that has full respect for public freedom and that fully intends to defeat terrorism.

The third element is to build social cohesion, which is necessary in order to have sustainable democracy and a sustainable security policy. The election of Ambassador Moreno as President of the IDB represents a great opportunity for our continent. It represents a new hope for us to combat poverty and to build social cohesion.

The fourth element is transparency. The fifth is respect for the independence of institutions. Transparency in public affairs, transparency in friendship, transparency in partnership and in agreement and in disagreement—transparency is critical for modern democracies in order for the people to have trust in the government that guides them.

The fifth element is respect for the independence of our institutions, which is important for the rule of law. This is critical for a modern democracy. Colombia deepens its respect for its independent institutions, especially now that we're combating—in this moment of time, when we're combating terrorism.

Thank you once again, President Bush, for your friendship, for your solidarity, and you honor us by welcoming us here to your home.

**President Bush.** We'll answer two questions a side. Nedra [Nedra Pickler, Associated Press].

### **Space Shuttle Discovery**

**Q.** Thank you, Mr. President. The *Discovery* Space Shuttle mission has been dominated by repairs and questions about safety. Do you think the return to space was premature? And are you worried about *Discovery's* return next week?

**President Bush.** First of all, I had the honor of speaking to the folks of—that are on that mission. And it was a great experience to be talking to bold explorers. And secondly, like a lot of Americans, I was amazed at the procedures that took place to repair the craft. It's pretty remarkable. I believe that the mission is important, and I know that the mission directors will make the right decision about how to proceed.

Ours is a country that values the safety of our citizens, particularly those we ask to take risk in space. And there will be a lot of deliberation, a lot of thought that goes into the decision as to whether or not those brave

souls can—should return on that vehicle. And I know that NASA has been very closely in touch with the White House. Andy Card has been in touch with the Administrator on a regular basis. But I've got the confidence—all the confidence that they will make the right decision.

Let me also say that it is important for our fellow citizens to understand that we're going to take the NASA mission beyond the current mission, that we'll be using—we want—the plan right now is to phase out the shuttle by 2010 and then begin to put a strategy in place that will use the moon as a launching spot for further exploration.

I know the—at least the people I've talked to inside NASA are excited about the mission, the reinvigoration of the vision of exploration. And I appreciate the Administrator working on getting that strategy in place, so that when the decision is made to finally get rid of this phase of exploration, we'll be ready to take on the new phase. And that's important for the American people to understand, that, one, exploration is important; two, there will be some good coming out of exploration; and, three, that we've got a new vision embraced by NASA and its pioneers.

Go ahead and ask a question.

### **Human Rights and Terrorism in Colombia**

**Q.** If you could answer in Spanish, that will be great. But really, either one of you can answer. I was wondering if Venezuela came up at all and whether or not you had a chance to discuss the advances in human rights investigations in Colombia?

[At this point, President Uribe answered the question in Spanish, and no translation was provided.]

**Q.** Did you discuss Venezuela and human rights?

[President Uribe answered the question in Spanish.]

**Q.** Mr. President—

**President Bush.** Hold on a second. Why don't you translate that, please.

**Interpreter.** Colombia's threat from terrorism—Colombia faces a threat from terrorism from—funded by drug trafficking,



This is a threat that can affect the entire neighborhood, that can affect our entire continent. Because when Colombian terrorists cannot kidnap within our borders, they're forced to kidnap outside in our neighboring countries. This terrorism—this kind of terrorism knows no limits; it knows no ethics. And that is why it must be defeated in Colombia. And we must do this by getting cooperation from our neighboring countries. And that is what we aspire to at the highest levels.

As far as our human rights, this was discussed with great seriousness and with great respect. Our security policy must be sustainable. In order for it to be sustainable, there must be respect for human rights, and there must be transparency so that it can be respected by public opinion. The respect for human rights needs transparency. This is what we work for in Colombia every day.

**President Bush.** Steve [Steve Holland, Reuters].

#### ***Zawahiri Videotape/War on Terror***

**Q.** Thanks, sir. Al Qaida's number two, Dr. Al-Zawahiri, is warning that attacks will continue until U.S. troops leave Iraq. How serious a threat is this? And after so many marines were killed this week, what's being done to improve their safety?

**President Bush.** First, let me say that we mourn the loss of every fallen troop. And the community outside of Cleveland, Brook Park, Ohio, suffered mightily over the last couple of days. It's—the people of Brook Park and the family members of those who lost their life, I hope they can take comfort in the fact that millions of their fellow citizens pray for them. I hope they also take comfort in the understanding that the sacrifice was made in a noble cause.

We're laying the foundation of peace for generations to come. We're defeating the terrorists in a place like Iraq so we don't have to face them here at home. And as well we're spreading democracy and freedom to parts of the world that are desperate for democracy and freedom.

The comments by the number two man of Al Qaida make it clear that Iraq is a part of this war on terror, and we're at war. In other words, he's saying, "Leave." As I have

told the American people, one, that people like Zawahiri have an ideology that is dark, dim, backwards; they don't trust—they don't appreciate women. If you don't agree to their narrow view of a religion, you'll be whipped in the public square. That's their view, and they have tactics to help spread that view. In other words, they've got goals. They want to spread that point of view throughout the world, starting in the broader Middle East. And part of their goal is to drive us out of the broader Middle East, precisely what this Zawahiri said. In other words, he's threatening.

They have come up against a nation that, one, will defend itself. Zawahiri is a part of that team that attacked us on September the 11th, 2001. He was part of an Al Qaida group that said, "Well, we'll try to achieve our objective in attacking America." They must not have understood the nature of our country. I vowed then that we would stay on the offense against these people. We owe it to the American people and other freedom-loving countries to bring these killers to justice. And that's what they are: They're terrorists, and they're killers. And they will kill innocent people, trying to get us to withdraw from the world so they can impose their dark vision on the world. That's what they're trying to do. And the comments today by Mr. Zawahiri absolutely reinforce what I've just told you.

We will stay the course; we will complete the job in Iraq. And the job is this: We'll help the Iraqis develop a democracy. They're writing—in the process of writing a constitution, which will be ratified in October, and then they will elect a permanent government. It's also important for our citizens to understand that progress has been made, particularly when 8-plus million people got to vote in the face of Zawahiri and Zarqawi and these killers.

We're also training Iraqis. Our troops will come home as soon as possible. "As soon as possible" means when those Iraqis are prepared to fight. As Iraq stands up, our coalition will stand down.

The Iraqis want to live in a free society. Zawahiri doesn't want them to live in a free society. And that's the clash of ideologies, freedom versus tyranny. We have had these

kinds of clashes before, and we have prevailed. We have prevailed because we're right. We have prevailed because we adhere to a hopeful philosophy, and we have prevailed because we would not falter.

Go ahead and ask——

### **Human Rights in Colombia**

**Q.** Also the question is for President Bush. Did you talk about the necessity and the importance of the creation of international community that can verify the application of the justice and peace law and also its implementation?

**President Bush.** We did talk about human rights. I talked about human rights. The Secretary of State Arroz—[laughter]—talked about human rights. The President assured us—a couple of points that are important to understand—one, that there is an independent judiciary, in other words, independent from Government, that will adjudicate these disputes; secondly, that there is a new prosecutor reporting to the independent judiciary that will follow through on the cases; and, thirdly, that he is committed to seeing to it as best as possible that progress be made on these cases.

And we talked about specific cases. And I listened intently and believe that he is interested in following through on these cases, so that the world will hear loud and clear that Colombia is a nation of law and human rights and human dignity.

[President Uribe answered the question in Spanish, and no translation was provided.]

**President Bush.** *Yo le comprendo. Vamos a comer.* [Laughter] I told him I understood him. We're going to go eat. Thank you very much. Appreciate you. *Gracias.*

**Q.** What's on the menu? What's on the menu?

**President Bush.** *Carne.*

**Q.** *Carne.*

**President Bush.** *Necesito preguntar a mi esposa.* I've been thinking about business. She's been thinking about the food.

NOTE: The President's news conference began at 11:47 a.m. at the Bush Ranch. In his remarks, he referred to National Aeronautics and Space Administration Administrator Sean O'Keefe; Ayman Al-Zawahiri, founder of the Egyptian Is-

lamic Jihad and senior Al Qaida associate; senior Al Qaida associate Abu Musab Al Zargawi; and Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice. President Uribe referred to Ambassador Luis Alberto Moreno Mejia of Colombia, President-elect, Inter-American Development Bank. President Uribe spoke in Spanish, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter, except where noted above.

### **Memorandum on Assignment of Reporting Function**

*August 5, 2005*

*Memorandum for the Secretary of Commerce*

*Subject:* Assignment of Reporting Function

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby assign to you the functions of the President under section 316 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1451, *et seq.*).

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the *Federal Register*.

**George W. Bush**

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:05 a.m., August 8, 2005]

NOTE: This memorandum will be published in the *Federal Register* on August 9.

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### **Digest of Other White House Announcements**

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The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

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#### **July 30**

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing. Later, he traveled to the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, MD, where he had his annual physical examination and visited injured U.S. military personnel.

In the afternoon, the President returned to Washington, DC.

### **July 31**

In the evening, the President traveled to Fort A.P. Hill, VA. Later, he returned to Washington, DC.

### **August 1**

In the morning, the President had separate telephone conversations with President Ricardo Maduro of Honduras and President Leonel Fernandez Reyna of the Dominican Republic to discuss passage of the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (CAFTA).

Later in the morning, the President had a telephone conversation with King Abdallah bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud of Saudi Arabia. He then had an intelligence briefing.

In the afternoon, the President participated in a roundtable interview with representatives of Texas media.

The President declared a major disaster in Utah and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in the area struck by flooding and landslides on April 28 through June 29.

### **August 2**

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing. Later, he had a telephone conversation with President Oscar Berger of Guatemala to discuss passage of the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (CAFTA).

In the afternoon, the President participated in a roundtable interview with representatives of regional media. Later, he traveled to the Bush Ranch in Crawford, TX.

The President announced his recess appointment of Peter Cyril Wyche Flory as an Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Policy).

The President announced his designation of the following individuals as members of the Presidential delegation to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, to express condolences on the passing of King Fahd bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud, and to congratulate King Abdallah bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud on assuming the throne: Rich-

ard B. Cheney (head of delegation); George H.W. Bush; James C. Oberwetter; Colin L. Powell; and Gen. Peter Pace, USMC.

### **August 3**

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing.

In the afternoon, the President traveled to Grapevine, TX, where, at the Gaylord Texan Resort and Convention Center, he received the Thomas Jefferson Freedom Award from the American Legislative Exchange Council. Later, he returned to the Bush Ranch.

### **August 4**

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing. Later, he and Mrs. Bush welcomed President Alvaro Uribe Velez of Colombia and his wife, Lina Moreno de Uribe, to the Bush Ranch.

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush had lunch with President Uribe and Mrs. Uribe.

The President announced his designation of the following individuals as members of the Presidential delegation to Juba, Sudan, to attend the funeral of First Vice President Dr. John Garang de Mabior on August 6: Andrew S. Natsios (head of delegation); Donald M. Payne; John Limbert; Constance Berry Newman; and Roger P. Winter.

### **August 5**

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing.

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## **Nominations Submitted to the Senate**

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NOTE: No nominations were submitted to the Senate during the period covered by this issue.

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## **Checklist of White House Press Releases**

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The following list contains releases of the Office of the Press Secretary that are neither printed as

items nor covered by entries in the Digest of Other White House Announcements.

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***Released July 30***

Statement by the Press Secretary announcing that the President signed H.R. 3512

***Released August 1***

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Scott McClellan

Statement by the Press Secretary: 30th Anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act

Statement by the Press Secretary on disaster assistance to Utah

***Released August 2***

Statement by the Press Secretary announcing the recess appointment of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Policy)

Statement by the Press Secretary announcing that the President signed H.J. Res. 59, H.R. 38, H.R. 481, H.R. 541, H.R. 794, H.R. 1046, S. 571, S. 775, S. 904, and H.R. 3045

Statement by the Press Secretary announcing that the President signed H.R. 2361, H.R. 2985, S. 45, and S. 1395

Statement by the Press Secretary announcing that the President signed H.R. 3423

***Released August 3***

Transcript of a press gaggle by Press Secretary Scott McClellan

Fact sheet: President Bush's Second Term Accomplishments and Agenda

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**Acts Approved  
by the President**

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***Approved July 30***

H.R. 3512 / Public Law 109-42  
Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2005, Part VI

***Approved August 1***

H.R. 3423 / Public Law 109-43  
Medical Device User Fee Stabilization Act of 2005

***Approved August 2***

H.R. 38 / Public Law 109-44  
Upper White Salmon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

H.R. 481 / Public Law 109-45  
Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site Trust Act of 2005

H.R. 541 / Public Law 109-46  
To direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land to Lander County, Nevada, and the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to Eureka County, Nevada, for continued use as cemeteries

H.R. 794 / Public Law 109-47  
Colorado River Indian Reservation Boundary Correction Act

H.R. 1046 / Public Law 109-48  
To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the city of Cheyenne, Wyoming, for the storage of the city's water in the Kendrick Project, Wyoming

H.J. Res. 59 / Public Law 109-49  
Expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the women suffragists who fought for and won the right of women to vote in the United States

S. 571 / Public Law 109-50  
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1915 Fulton Street in Brooklyn, New York, as the "Congresswoman Shirley A. Chisholm Post Office Building"

S. 775 / Public Law 109-51  
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 123 W. 7th Street in Holdenville, Oklahoma, as the "Boone Pickens Post Office"

S. 904 / Public Law 109-52  
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1560 Union Valley Road in West Milford, New Jersey, as the "Brian P. Parrello Post Office Building"

H.R. 3045 / Public Law 109-53  
Dominican Republic-Central America-  
United States Free Trade Agreement Imple-  
mentation Act

H.R. 2361 / Public Law 109-54  
Department of the Interior, Environment,  
and Related Agencies Appropriations Act,  
2006

H.R. 2985 / Public Law 109-55  
Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2006

S. 45 / Public Law 109-56  
To amend the Controlled Substances Act to  
lift the patient limitation on prescribing drug  
addiction treatments by medical practitioners  
in group practices, and for other purposes

S. 1395 / Public Law 109-57  
Controlled Substances Export Reform Act of  
2005