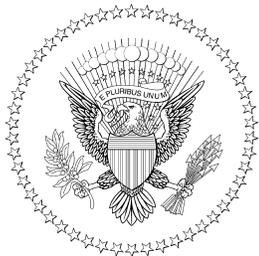


Weekly Compilation of  
**Presidential  
Documents**



Monday, August 4, 2008  
Volume 44—Number 30  
Pages 1033–1090

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**Editor's Note:** The President was in Kennebunkport, ME, on August 1, 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 1, 2008

**The President's Radio Address**

*July 26, 2008*

Good morning. This week, Congress voted to expand a vital program that is saving lives across the developing world, the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, also known as PEPFAR. I thank Members of Congress from both sides of the aisle for working with my administration to pass this important bill, and I will be honored to sign it into law next week.

PEPFAR is the largest international health initiative dedicated to fighting a single disease in history, and it is a testament to the extraordinary compassion and generosity of the American people. When we first launched this program 5½ years ago, the scourge of HIV/AIDS had cast a shadow over the continent of Africa. Only 50,000 people with AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa were receiving antiretroviral treatment. Today, PEPFAR is supporting treatment for nearly 1.7 million people in the region. PEPFAR has allowed nearly 200,000 African babies to be born HIV-free, and this program is bringing hope to a continent in desperate need.

The new legislation that I will sign next week will build on this progress. We will expand access to lifesaving antiretroviral drugs. We will help prevent millions of new HIV infections from occurring. And we will also bolster our efforts to help developing nations combat other devastating diseases like malaria and tuberculosis.

Fighting disease is one part of America's larger commitment to help struggling nations build more hopeful futures of freedom. Over the past 7 years, we've learned how advancing the cause of freedom requires combating hopelessness. This is because the only way that the enemies of freedom can attract new recruits to their dark ideology is to exploit distress and despair. So as we help struggling nations achieve freedom from disease through programs like PEPFAR, we must

also help them achieve freedom from corruption, freedom from poverty, freedom from hunger, and freedom from tyranny. And that is exactly what we're doing.

America is using our foreign assistance to promote democracy and good government. We have more than doubled the Federal budget for democracy and governance and human rights programs. And through the Millennium Challenge Account, we have transformed the way we deliver aid, so we can support developing nations that make important political and economic reforms.

America is promoting free trade and open investment. Over the long term, we know that trade and investment are the best ways to fight poverty and build strong and prosperous societies. So we have expanded the African Growth and Opportunity Act to increase trade between America and Africa. We have put 11 new free trade agreements into effect since 2001. And we're striving to make this the year that the world completes an ambitious Doha round agreement, so we can tear down barriers to trade and investment around the world.

America is leading the fight against global hunger. This year, the United States has provided more than \$1.8 billion in new funds to bolster global food security. We are the world's largest provider of food aid, and we have proposed legislation that would transform the way we deliver this aid to promote greater self-reliance in developing nations.

America is leading the cause of human rights. Over the past 7 years, we've spoken out against human rights abuses by tyrannical regimes like those in Iran and Syria, Cuba, Sudan, and Zimbabwe. We've spoken candidly about human rights with nations with whom America has good relations, such as Egypt and Saudi Arabia and China. And to ensure that our Nation continues to speak out for those who have no other voice, I recently issued a directive instructing all senior

U.S. officials serving in undemocratic countries to maintain regular contact with political dissidents and democracy activists.

With all these steps, we're helping defeat the forces of violent extremism by offering a more hopeful vision of freedom. And as this vision takes hold in more nations around the world, America will be safer here at home.

Thank you for listening.

NOTE: The address was recorded at 7:50 a.m. on July 25 in the Cabinet Room at the White House for broadcast at 10:06 a.m. on July 26. The transcript was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 25 but was embargoed for release until the broadcast. The Office of the Press Secretary also released a Spanish language transcript of this address.

### **Letter to Congressional Leaders on the Transfer of Defense Articles to Iraq**

*July 25, 2008*

*Dear Mr. Chairman:*

Pursuant to section 1228(f)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, Public Law 110-181 (NDAA), I hereby provide notice that the effective date of section 1228 of the NDAA is delayed for a period of 90 days.

I certify that it is in the vital interest of the United States to continue to provide defense articles to the Government of Iraq for this additional period of 90 days in order to develop and sustain the military and security forces of Iraq. Additional time is needed to review the export and transfer program for Iraq and to implement necessary measures to ensure compliance with the registration, monitoring, and record-keeping requirements of section 1228. Halting the provision of defense articles to Iraq during this period of review and implementation would be contrary to the national security of the United States.

Sincerely,

**George W. Bush**

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Carl Levin, chairman, Senate Committee on Armed Services; Joseph R. Biden, Jr., chairman, Senate Committee

on Foreign Relations; Christopher J. Dodd, chairman, Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; Ike Skelton, chairman, House Committee on Armed Services; and Howard L. Berman, chairman, House Committee on Foreign Affairs. This letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 28.

### **Remarks Following a Meeting With Prime Minister Syed Yousuf Raza Gilani of Pakistan**

*July 28, 2008*

**President Bush.** Mr. Prime Minister, welcome. It's been a very constructive morning. We've had a good meeting in the Oval Office. And then I'm going to have lunch with the Prime Minister here in the main White House. And that's fitting. After all, Pakistan is a strong ally and a vibrant democracy. And the United States supports the democracy and supports the sovereignty of Pakistan.

We talked about areas of concern. Of course, we're going to spend a lot of time on the economy, about how the United States and Pakistan can continue to cooperate to—for economic benefits for all the people of Pakistan and for our own country, for that matter. And of course, we talked about the common threat we face: extremists who are very dangerous people. We talked about the need for us to make sure that the Afghan border is secure as best as possible. Pakistan's made a very strong commitment to that. I told the Prime Minister that the United States is committed to helping the Afghan democracy succeed, which is in Pakistan's interest. After all, the Prime Minister wants there to be a peaceful country on his border.

The U.S., I repeat, respects the sovereignty of this democracy. And we also appreciate the Prime Minister's strong words against the extremists and terrorists who not only would do us harm but have harmed people inside Pakistan.

So we welcome you here, Mr. Prime Minister, and looking forward to having a good lunch with you after your statement.

**Prime Minister Gilani.** Thank you so much. Now?

**President Bush.** Please, yes; absolutely.

**Prime Minister Gilani.** First of all, I want to thank Mr. President Bush for inviting me

to United States, and this is my second meeting with the President. Previously, I met Mr. President in Sharm el-Sheikh, and today again I am meeting Mr. President.

And I appreciate what he has said about supporting democracy, supporting sovereignty, looking after the interests and on a lot of other areas we are—there's a cooperation between us—we are both—Pakistan, United States have a very cordial relations and bilateral relations. And this is not of today—this is of—for over 60 years since the creation of Pakistan. We were inspired with their slogan of liberty and self-determination. And now we want to further improve our relations.

We are committed to fight against those extremists and terrorists who are destroying and making the world not safe. And that is—this is our own war; this is a war which is against Pakistan. And we'll fight for our own cost. And that is because I have lost my own leader, Benazir Bhutto, because of the militants, and therefore, I assure United States and the people of United States, that majority of the people of Pakistan and the people of those areas, the NWFP and FATA, they are the patriarch, the loyalists. They want the peace in the world, and they want to cooperate. And there are few militants—they are hand-picked people, militants, who are disturbing this peace. And I assured Mr. President we'll work together for democracy and for the prosperity and peace of the world.

Thank you very much.

**President Bush.** Thank you, sir.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:47 a.m. on the South Lawn at the White House. Prime Minister Gilani referred to former Prime Minister and Opposition Leader Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan, who was killed in a suicide attack in Rawalpindi, Pakistan, on December 27, 2007. He also referred to NWFP, the North-West Frontier Province, and FATA, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, of Pakistan.

## **Joint Statement by the United States of America and Pakistan on Strategic Partnership**

*July 28, 2008*

President George W. Bush welcomed Prime Minister Syed Yousaf Raza Gilani to Washington today for his first visit to the United States as the leader of Pakistan's democratically elected civilian government. The President and Prime Minister reaffirmed their commitment to the long-term Strategic Partnership between the United States and Pakistan, which is based on shared values and holds immense potential for the enduring peace, security, stability, freedom, and prosperity of Pakistan and of the region. The President affirmed his support for Pakistan's sovereignty, independence, unity, and territorial integrity. The two leaders agreed that the focus of the broad-based Pakistan-U.S. relationship should remain on ensuring the well being of the people by assisting Pakistan to implement its national development agenda in a comprehensive manner. Pakistan and the United States will work together to eliminate the threat of extremism, build strong democratic institutions, modernize education, and increase economic growth and opportunity.

President Bush and Prime Minister Gilani reaffirmed their condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. They acknowledged that terrorism and violent extremism pose a common threat to Pakistan, the United States, and the international community. The two leaders pledged to work together to address this threat and to deny any space to militants or terrorists through increased cooperation. The President recognized the sacrifices the people of Pakistan and the Pakistani security forces have made in the ongoing fight. The President and Prime Minister reiterated that success in countering terrorism will require a comprehensive strategy, including increased security, improved governance, and opportunity for socio-economic development for the people especially in the less developed regions of Pakistan. The President and the Prime Minister expressed deep sympathy for the families of those who have fallen victim

to suicide and other terrorist attacks in Pakistan. The Prime Minister expressed appreciation for U.S. efforts to promote peace and stability in the region. The United States is dedicated to providing Pakistan with the support and tools it needs to lead the fight against terrorism.

The two leaders also committed to increased bilateral economic cooperation to include expanded trade, an improved investment climate, promoting cooperation in the public and private sectors, and agreed to work together to ensure food and energy security as well as facilitate investment in infrastructure and social sectors in Pakistan.

In reaffirming the Strategic Partnership, President Bush and Prime Minister Gilani attached importance to the next round of the Strategic Dialogue, which will be co-chaired by the U.S. Deputy Secretary of State and Pakistan's Foreign Minister, in September 2008 and regularly thereafter to review issues of mutual interest. In addition, the two leaders committed both countries to undertake the following steps in development, counterterrorism, economic, and regional cooperation:

***Focus on the needs of the Pakistani people: Food, Health, Education, Energy, and Democratic Governance***

- The two leaders welcomed recent efforts in the U.S. Congress to extend the United States' assistance commitment to Pakistan to help address Pakistan's most urgent needs, including education, agriculture, and energy. The President will continue to work with Congress to ensure the continued support of the United States to Pakistan over the long term.
- The two leaders agreed to institute a separate track for agricultural cooperation under the Strategic Dialogue.
- The United States will provide \$115.5 million in food security assistance to Pakistan, including \$42.5 million over the next 9 months.
- The United States will assist with disease control activities in Pakistan to augment the Prime Minister's initiative to combat the spread of hepatitis and other infectious diseases.

- The United States highlighted its \$30 million Pakistan Energy Development program focused on improving power availability, affordability, and efficiency.
- The United States and Pakistan will hold the next round of the U.S.-Pakistan Energy Dialogue this fall to help Pakistan meet its vast and growing energy needs.
- The two leaders agreed to hold the next round of the U.S.-Pakistan Education Dialogue later this year.
- The two leaders agreed to continue and enhance robust collaboration in science and technology under the successful bilateral Science and Technology Framework Agreement.
- The United States highlighted its support for democracy building and improved governance through project funding.

***Expand Bilateral Trade and Improve the Business Climate***

- The two leaders renewed a joint commitment to pursue steps to establish Reconstruction Opportunity Zones that will expand trade opportunities in parts of Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- The United States and Pakistan will work together toward a goal of establishing direct non-stop flights between the two countries before the end of 2008, expanding people-to-people ties and improving the investment climate to the benefit of the people of both countries.
- The United States and Pakistan agree to convene officials promptly to review the status of bilateral investment treaty negotiations.
- The two countries will reconvene the Joint Council under the Trade and Investment Framework Agreement in September 2008.
- The U.S.-Pakistan Economic Dialogue will be held on August 11 in Islamabad.

***Expand Security and Counterterrorism Cooperation***

- The two leaders agreed to strengthen the long-term security relationship with a view to enhancing Pakistan's defense

capabilities, especially in the field of counterterrorism, through training and equipment.

- Reconvene the bilateral Defense Consultative Group this fall with a renewed focus on counterinsurgency and counterterrorism.
- Renew cooperative efforts to root out extremism along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, including the North-West Frontier Province, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, and Balochistan.
- Expand cooperation between the United States and the Pakistani Frontier Corps and other Pakistani security forces on the front lines in the fight against violent extremism.
- Focus U.S. security assistance on efforts to enhance the counterterrorism capabilities of Pakistan's military forces.

***Work Together to Enhance Regional Peace, Security, and Stability***

- Strengthen the Tripartite Commission between the International Security Assistance Force, Pakistan, and Afghanistan.
- Support the efforts of Pakistan and Afghanistan to hold the next joint jirga this fall.
- Hold the next Regional Economic Cooperation Conference in Islamabad this fall.
- Encourage the Pakistan-India Composite Dialogue process to reduce tensions, build trust, and resolve all outstanding issues.

Prime Minister Gilani thanked President Bush and the people of the United States for the hospitality accorded to him, Mrs. Gilani, and the members of the Prime Ministerial delegation during their stay in the United States.

NOTE: An original was not available for verification of the content of this joint statement.

**Statement on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Water Resources Compact**

*July 28, 2008*

I congratulate the Governors and legislatures of the eight States that border the Great Lakes on their conclusion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Water Resources Compact. Made in the spirit of cooperative conservation, this compact is the result of many years of close coordination and consensus building that resulted in the compact's approval by the eight Great Lakes States and two Canadian Provinces.

The Great Lakes are a national treasure. They were vital to the exploration of this continent and have long supported commerce. Today, more than 33 million people live in the States and Provinces bordering the lakes, and the lakes provide an efficient means to transport food and other commodities destined for global markets. The Great Lakes provide a wide variety of recreational opportunities and serve as a source of drinking water for more than 30 million people.

The compact will ensure sustainable use and responsible management of waters from the Great Lakes Basin and preserve the Great Lakes for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

I strongly urge Congress to provide rapid approval of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Water Resources Compact.

**Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives Transmitting a Budget Amendment for the Department of the Interior**

*July 28, 2008*

*Dear Madam Speaker:*

I ask the Congress to consider the enclosed amendment to the FY 2009 Budget for the Department of the Interior. Overall, the discretionary budget authority proposed in my FY 2009 Budget would not be affected by this amendment.

The details of this proposal are set forth in the enclosed letter from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sincerely,

**George W. Bush**

**Remarks on Signing the Tom Lantos Block Burmese JADE (Junta's Anti-Democratic Efforts) Act of 2008 and the Renewal of Import Restrictions Contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003**

*July 29, 2008*

Laura and I are welcome—are pleased to welcome members of the Lantos family. Mrs. Lantos, thanks for joining us; and Members of Congress who care deeply about democracy in Burma. I'm going to sign a piece of legislation and a joint resolution that will continue some sanctions, impose new sanctions, and extend import restrictions. On the Burmese regime, our message is: The United States believes in democracy and freedom.

Not only will I sign the joint resolution, I'm also looking forward to signing the Tom Lantos Block Burmese JADE Act of 2008.

Thank you all for joining us. Thank you for your caring.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:30 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Annette Lantos, widow of Rep. Thomas P. Lantos, who passed away on February 11, 2008. H.R. 3890, approved July 29, was assigned Public Law No. 110-286; H.J. Res. 93, also approved July 29, was assigned Public Law No. 110-287.

**Remarks at Lincoln Electric Company in Euclid, Ohio**

*July 29, 2008*

Thank you all. George D.—[laughter]—introduces George W.—[laughter]—at Lincoln Welding. Thanks. I'm proud to be here with “the welding experts.”

I want to talk a little bit about our economy and the importance of energy, but before I do so I do want to thank you all for your hospitality. I want to thank the workers here for their hard work. This is a productive site.

This is a site that proves with good investment and good education and a company that treats its workers well, that America can compete with anybody, anytime, anywhere. That's what this country—[applause].

I appreciate Mayor Cervenik for being here from Euclid. Thanks for coming, Mr. Mayor; I appreciate you coming. I oftentimes say you have a tougher job than I do; you have to fill the potholes. [Laughter] But I appreciate you coming.

Two Members of the United States Congress, Steve LaTourette and Pat Tiberi, right here from the State of Ohio have joined us. Thank you all for coming; proud you're here.

Laura sends her best—mother of the bride and a great First Lady. I'm sorry John is not with us; he is in Colombia. Isn't that interesting? He's in Colombia trying to make sure that Lincoln Welding can sell more products down there. One of the issues that in a time of economic uncertainty—and these are uncertain times, no question about it. They're uncertain because you're paying high prices at the gas pump. They're uncertain because you're reading the newspapers about the housing issue. They're uncertain times.

And during uncertain times, we ought to be playing to our strengths, and implementing good commonsense policy. Well, one of our strengths is right here in this company. You're good at making a product that people want. People want it here in the United States of America, and when people are introduced to it around the world, they want it as well.

So John is down there trying to get new business. The problem is that our Government policy relative to a country like Colombia is backwards. I don't know if you know this or not, but most of the goods produced in Colombia come to our country duty free. The United States Congress, as a result of what is called the Andean Trade Preference Act, has passed law that said they can sell into our markets, which frankly is good for our consumers. The more product you get to choose from, the better off you are. On the other hand, products going into Colombia from the United States face a duty, a tariff, a tax. In other words, the products made in the United States going into that market

cost more because of taxes imposed by the Colombian Government.

I think it makes sense for the United States Congress to level the playing field, to say: We treat you one way; you treat us another way. So we've negotiated a treaty that said with Colombia, all we want to do is be treated fairly in the United States of America. We don't want anything special. We don't think you ought to go overboard; just treat us the way we treat you. Most of your products come in duty free. We want our products, like those manufactured right here in Euclid, Ohio, going into that Colombia market without a special tax on it.

And Congress needs to pass that trade bill. It would be good for workers right here in this plant and good for workers all across America. This Government ought to be working to make it easier for you to sell products. Because if you sell a product, you got people working here in steady jobs.

But I really want to talk to you about energy. I understand what it means to our families and our small businesses and people right here in this room to be paying high energy prices, high gasoline prices, like a tax. I've worked hard to keep your taxes low. Our energy policy hasn't done a very good job of keeping your gasoline prices low, and therefore, it's like paying a tax. My whole philosophy of government, by the way, is, yes, we've obviously got some needs in Washington, DC. The primary one is to make sure those who wear the uniform have the full support of the Government of the United States of America.

But I think it makes sense for government to trust you with your money. See, I'd rather have you spending your money than the Government spending your money. I trust—[*applause*]. I'd rather you figuring out what's best for your families rather than us telling you what's best for your families. And so therefore, I really have worked hard to keep your taxes low at the Federal level. I can't help it at the State level or local level, but I can help you at the Federal level. The problem is gasoline prices have negated a lot of those tax cuts. And so it's—our economy is facing uncertainty. And I want to talk to you about what we could do about high energy prices.

First, let me tell you, there's no such thing as a quick fix. Somebody said, "What are you going to do about gasoline prices?" I said, "If I had the magic wand, I'd wave it." It took us a while to get to this position, and it's going to take us a while to get out of it.

First thing, obviously, that can make a difference is conservation. What's interesting, however, is that people are plenty wise about how to conserve. You're making the choices about whether you want to drive a little extra more or not drive extra more. It's the collective wisdom, again, of the American people that really do set the best conservation measures.

But the Government can help by working on higher fuel efficiency standards for automobiles, for example, so that as time goes on, automobiles will have better fuel efficiency. You'll get more gallons—miles per gallon than you normally would.

It's interesting to note that many of our consumers, however, have already made the decision to switch away from the automobiles, like SUVs, that consume a lot of gasoline to smaller cars. Why? Because you're smart. You know how to handle your own business. So conservation helps, and the Government can help promote good conservation.

The reason why your gasoline prices are high is because the demand for oil is greater than the supply of oil. The worldwide demand for oil has increased faster than the supplies of oil. Why? Well, one reason why is because there's some new emerging economies. China, for example—billions of people; more and more people are being able to afford cars. So the demand for crude oil is going up. Same in India. I don't know if you know this or not, but there's 350 million people in India who are middle class citizens. That's more than all America total. So these economies are beginning to grow, and there's more demand.

The feed stock for gasoline is oil. So when you hear "my gasoline prices are going up," you got to understand the main reason why is because oil prices are going up. And the reason why—again I want to repeat to you—is that the global demand for oil is growing faster than the global supply for oil. So it seems like we ought to be figuring out how

to find more oil here in the United States, if we're worried about—[*applause*]. If we're worried about your gasoline price and recognize that it's high because of the price of crude oil, and it's possible to find more oil right here in the United States so we're not shipping our money overseas, doesn't it make sense to try to find that oil? I think it does. And here are some places where we can:

One place where there is a—the experts say is a bountiful supply of oil, perhaps as much as 10 years worth at current consumption rates, is in the Outer Continental Shelf. That would be offshore America. One interesting fact that I want you to think about is how technology has changed, how we can find oil and gas in environmentally friendly ways. Of all people who know that, it's you. That's part of your business, is to make products that make it easier to move oil and gas from remote parts of the world under challenging conditions to markets in an environmentally friendly way. That's what you do. And by the way, you do a really good job of it.

The American people must understand that new technologies make it easier to protect coral reefs, for example, when we drill offshore; that new technologies enable us to explore for oil and gas in ways that was not possible 20 years ago. You can have one platform and directionally drill from that platform. So I signed an Executive order that said, why don't we explore for oil and gas offshore. If we've got a problem with not having enough oil, let's go after some oil right here in the United States of America in environmentally friendly ways.

There was an Executive order blocking that; I signed an Executive order that unblocked it. Now, it's up to the United States Congress to make a decision as to whether or not you're going to continue to face high gasoline prices at the pump or whether or not the United States ought to send a clear signal to the world: We're tired of being dependent on oil from overseas. Let's find it right here in the United States of America.

I wish people could see the products you make here. What's interesting is that not only would we send a clear signal that we're going to do our part of increasing supply, but

there's also a direct correlation between investment and jobs. How do I know? I just saw a welding machine—actually, I was the guy that punched the button—[*laughter*]—on the welding machine that is making state-of-the-art pipeline equipment to be able to move natural gas to market. The more active we are here in the United States to find our own oil reserves, the more business companies like yours will get.

So now there's a double—there's a dividend: more oil here in the United States, which takes pressure off gasoline prices and continuing good jobs in companies like Lincoln Electric.

There are other things we can be doing as well. There's a lot of oil shale in the western part of the—our country, a lot. And there's new technologies that are now emerging that will make that oil shale, hopefully, become productive for increased crude oil here. And yet those lands have been taken off the exploration potential by U.S. law; Congress needs to change it.

We got an energy problem here. It's not the lack of energy; it's because there's laws that prohibit us from finding that energy or getting that energy. In Alaska, in a very small part of that grand State, is the potential to find a lot of oil and gas. And we can do it in a way that does not damage the caribou herds or the tundra. And yet the Congress refuses to allow for there to be exploration in this part of the world. And they need to change the law. If they're really concerned about the gasoline prices you're paying, they need to change the law.

Do you know that we have not built a new refinery in the United States of America since the early 1970s? Do you also know that we get a lot of our refined product, gasoline, from overseas? It doesn't make sense to me for the Congress not to allow for refineries to be built on abandoned military bases and to make it easier to build those refineries without a bunch of unnecessary regulations so we can get more gasoline into the market so as to take pressure off price.

So here's some commonsense solutions to the problem you're facing. People say, "Well, it's not going to instantly change the problem." You're right, it's not. There's no magic wand. But it will certainly send a clear signal

to the markets that the United States is no longer going to sit on the sideline, that we're going to use our new technologies to find hydrocarbons right here in the continental United States. And guess who's going to make the products to help move that product to market? You are. And you're going to be better off for it, and so is the United States of America.

I believe we're in a transition period from an era of hydrocarbons to new technologies. And the question is, how painful will it be for the American consumer?

But make no mistake about it, we are headed for a new era. The United States of America needs to understand that if we truly are concerned about the environment and want to make sure we continue to grow our economy, we've got to expand nuclear power. And guess who makes a lot of the products that go into nuclear powerplants? You do. So when you hear me talking about making sure that we have electricity at reasonable price, just keep in mind that there are technologies available that make it easy for me to say I am confident nuclear power is safe, because I understand that the products that go into a nuclear powerplant are made by some of the finest welders in the United States of America.

There's a lot of wind—they ought to have the biggest turbine farm in Washington, DC, where there's not only a lot of wind, there's a lot of hot air. [Laughter]

Part of the mix has got to be solar and wind power—part of the mix. But you hear somebody say, "Oh man, all we need is a bunch of windmills to make us run our economy;" they just don't understand the complexity of the American economy. But we can use wind power effectively. And you know the new technologies that have gone into wind turbines. You're actually making some here in Lincoln.

And then there's going to be different ways—and coal, by the way. We got about, I don't know, 250–300 years worth of coal. Seems like to me we ought to be figuring out how to use it and be—protect our economy. That's why I'm a big supporter of clean coal technologies.

I believe you're going to be using batteries in your automobiles here within a reasonable

period of time. And your automobile is not going to have to look like a golf cart. [Laughter] Battery technology is coming on line. That'll make it easier for us to say we're doing our part to conserve, that we're not using as much oil that we—as we used to.

I'm a big believer in having our farmers grow crops that can be converted into fuel. I'd rather be paying U.S. farmers for fuel than people overseas for our fuel. So that's why I'm a big believer in ethanol. I also understand the strain that's putting on our chicken raisers and hog raisers; the strain that—being the price of corn. And therefore, we're spending a lot of your money—I think it's well spent—to find cellulosic ethanol possibilities. That means wood—that's a fancy word for wood chips or switch grasses—all aiming—my point to you is, is that we're heading into a new era.

There's not a single solution to make us less dependent on oil. There are a lot of solutions. And I fully believe that when my grandchildren are driving cars—and by the way, we've taken one step in that direction, called marriage—[laughter]—that there will be a whole different energy mix. The Government spends billions of dollars to encourage research and development toward that end. The private sector is spending billions of dollars toward research to that end.

But I'm here to talk about the meantime, the interim, the right now. And if the United States of America cares about how much gasoline—the price of gasoline, then we better get after finding some supplies of oil and gas. And here are three practical ways to do so, and I'm calling on the Democrat leadership in the United States Congress to pass good legislation on behalf of the consumers of the United States of America.

And so that's why I've come. It's also to thank you. I appreciate your patriotism; I appreciate your hard work; I appreciate you taking care of your families.

And now I'd like to answer some questions, if you have any. After 7½ years, if I can't figure out how to dodge them, I shouldn't—[laughter]. If you don't have any questions, I can tell you a lot of interesting stories. [Laughter]

Okay, I'll tell you a story. I was in Bucharest, Romania. There were 200 and—about

200,000-plus people there in a town square that had come to hear the President of the United States say these words: “An attack on one is an attack on all.” That happens to be Article 5 of the NATO Treaty. This country had emerged from communism, had been admitted into NATO, and they were anxious to see the President basically say, “We’re allies and we’ll protect each other from harm.”

This is a square that was a pretty dimly lit square because it was raining. But there was one balcony that was lit very brightly, and so I asked the guy walking out there, I said, “What’s that balcony?” He said, “That’s the balcony where the tyrant Ceausescu had given his last speech.” And he and he wife were awful people; they were true tyrants. And it was lit because people always want to remember the difference between freedom and tyranny. So it’s kind of a memorial to that last speech.

President Iliescu introduced me; I walk up to the podium, and a full rainbow appears. I’m talking full-spectrum rainbow. And it was a startling moment, so I turned back to Laura, who was sitting behind me there, and I said, “Look at that.” Of course 200,000 heads whip around to look at it too. I was so amazed that my opening comment of the speech—I ad-libbed—was, “God is smiling on Bucharest,” because the rainbow ended exactly behind the balcony where the tyrant had given his last speech.

Now you can look at that any way you want to look at it. I’ll tell you how I looked at it, I looked at it as a sign that freedom is beautiful. That freedom brings peace; that freedom is not ours alone; that freedom is universal.

And it’s in the interest of the world, and the interest of the United States of America to fight and try to alleviate the tyranny of disease. And that’s why tomorrow I’m going to sign a bill that commits the United States to dealing with HIV/AIDS on the continent of Africa—and dealing with malaria. There’s nothing more hopeless than somebody seeing their baby die because of a mosquito bite.

The tyranny of government—if you believe in the universality of freedom like I do, then you shouldn’t be surprised that when given a chance, people from all walks of life will do the hard work necessary to live in a free society.

We’re in an ideological conflict today between people who use murder as a weapon to impose their ideology versus those of us who believe in human rights and human dignity and the right for anybody to worship any way they see fit. And the way to defeat an ideology of hate is with an ideology of hope. And there’s no more hopeful ideology than one that’s based upon liberty.

We’re a blessed nation because we’re a free nation. We’re a blessed nation because we’re a nation that understands there are responsibilities in this world. So I saw that rainbow, and I said I’m the fortunate—most fortunate man to be the President of this fabulous country. And to the best of my ability I will protect us from harm. And the long way to do so is to help others realize the blessings of living under liberty.

It’s a huge honor to be here with you today. It’s a huge honor to represent our country. May God bless you, and may God continue to bless the United States of America.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:46 p.m. In his remarks, he referred to George D. Blankenship, vice president, Cleveland operations, Lincoln Electric Company; Mayor Bill Cervenik of Euclid, OH; Representative John A. Boehner of Ohio; and former President Ion Iliescu of Romania. The Office of the Press Secretary also released a Spanish language transcript of these remarks.

## Remarks Following a Cabinet Meeting

July 30, 2008

Good morning. I just finished a good Cabinet meeting, and I want to thank the members of my Cabinet for serving our country. We discussed the challenges facing our economy, amongst other things, and we spent time on the high gasoline prices. Every one of our citizens who drives to work or runs a small business is feeling the squeeze of rising prices at the pump, and they expect their elected leaders in Washington to take some commonsense action.

To reduce pressure on prices, we need to increase the supply of oil, especially here at home. So in June, I called on Congress to lift the legislative ban that prevents offshore

exploration on the Outer Continental Shelf. Unfortunately, Democratic leaders in Congress have refused to allow a vote. And now Congress is about to leave for its August recess without taking any action on this vital priority for the American people.

There is now a growing agreement across our country that the Government should permit the exploration and development of these offshore oil resources.

Exploration of the OCS would increase our supply of oil here at home. Experts believe that currently restricted areas of the OCS could eventually produce up to about 18 billion barrels of oil; that's almost 10 years worth of America's current oil production.

Exploration of the OCS would also create jobs for our citizens. Yesterday I visited the Lincoln Electric Company in Cleveland, Ohio; it's a business that produces welding products used for offshore exploration. If Congress were to permit exploration of the OCS, it would mean jobs at businesses such as these. American drivers on—are counting on Congress to lift the ban on offshore exploration, and so are American workers.

Bringing OCS resources on line is going to take time, and that means that the need for congressional action is urgent. So I've lifted the executive restrictions on offshore exploration. I've done my part. And that means the only thing now—standing now between the American people and these vast oil resources is the United States Congress. The sooner Congress lifts the ban, the sooner we can get this oil from the ocean floor to your gas tank.

Some Members of Congress say they object to exploration of the OCS, but they are in favor of other actions, such as taking oil out of the Nation's Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Well, if you agree that we need more oil, it makes no sense to say you're for draining our Nation's limited strategic reserve, but against tapping into the vast resources of the Outer Continental Shelf.

America needs to take every reasonable and responsible step we can do to reduce pressure on gasoline and energy prices. That's precisely what my administration is doing. We're working to expand domestic oil production. And at the same time, we're working to speed the development of new

clean and alternative energy resources. We're raising fuel efficiency standards, expanding the use of alternative fuels, and investing in next-generation fuels such as cellulosic ethanol and biodiesel. We're investing in new advanced batteries and plug-in hybrids and hydrogen fuel cells. We're working to expand the use of clean, safe nuclear power, solar and wind power, and clean coal technology. With these steps, we're enhancing America's energy security, and increasing the supply of clean, safe energy made right here in the United States of America.

The time for action is now. This is a difficult period for millions of American families. Every extra dollar they have to spend because of high gas prices is one less dollar they can use to put food on the table, or to pay the rent, or meet their mortgages. The American people are rightly frustrated by the failure of Democratic leaders in Congress to enact commonsense solutions, like the development of the oil resources on the Outer Continental Shelf.

There are now just a couple of days left before Congress leaves for its August recess. Legislation to open up this offshore exploration is pending in both the House and the Senate, and all the Democratic leaders have to do is to allow a vote. They should not leave Washington without doing so.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:59 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.

### **Remarks on Signing the United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008**

*July 30, 2008*

Thank you. Thank you for the kind introduction. [*Laughter*] And welcome to the White House for what has got to be an historic and joyous day.

I am about to sign the United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008, and I'm looking forward to it. [*Laughter*] This act is—it's going to save millions of people, and it's—honors the memory of

two great leaders, Tom Lantos and Henry Hyde. And we're proud members of their families are here. And I'm looking forward to you all joining us when we sign the bill.

This bill embodies the extraordinary compassion of the American people. We are a compassionate nation, and that's what this bill says loud and clear. I want to thank everybody who's helped make this bill possible.

I particularly want to thank the Members of the House and the Senate who have joined us. I know you're anxious to see the bill signed, so I'm not going to try to name every single name. But I do want to thank Joe Biden and Dick Lugar from the United States Senate. These men worked together in an incredibly constructive way to get the bill moving, and I want to thank you.

Howard Berman, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, worked very hard to get this bill going as well. And all the other Members, thank you for coming; I'm proud you all are here.

I want to thank Mike Leavitt; John Negroponte; Henrietta Fore; Mark Dybul, who happens to be the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator. He's done such a fine job; he ended up on the stage for the bill signing ceremony.

And the bald-headed guy on the end—[laughter]—not you, Biden, but—[laughter]—Rear Admiral Tim Ziemer, who is the U.S. Malaria Coordinator—thank you for coming.

Peter Piot, UNAIDS Executive Director—appreciate you coming, Peter. Rajat Gupta is the chairman of the board of the Global Fund. Glad you're here, Rajat; thank you both for coming. Members of the diplomatic corps, we're proud to have you here. Congressional and agency staff who worked so hard on this bill, thank you for doing it.

African Children's Choir, which we'll hear soon—I think you'll find them to be as angelic as I did. I, too, want to thank all the supporters of PEPFAR. Thank you for your diligence and your care and your hard work.

Just a few years ago, HIV/AIDS raged out of control. An entire continent was caught in the pandemic's merciless grip. In countries like Botswana, AIDS had cut the average life expectancy by 15 years. One newspaper wrote: "The AIDS pandemic is destined to

rival the Black Death of the Middle Ages as a global horror."

Well, today, the outlook is really different. HIV/AIDS is still one of the world's greatest humanitarian challenges—no question about it—but it is a challenge we're meeting. And a lot of it has to do with PEPFAR.

PEPFAR is the largest commitment by any nation to combat a single disease in human history. It is distinguished from past relief efforts by a few key principles. The emergency plan demands specific, measurable targets for progress. It puts local partners in the lead, because they know the needs of their people best. It enlists new partners from the faith community and the private sector.

And so far the results are striking. When we launched the initiative in 2003, only 50,000 people in sub-Saharan Africa were receiving antiretroviral treatments. Today, we support treatment for nearly 1.7 million people in the region, and tens of thousands more around the world, from Asia to Eastern Europe. PEPFAR has also supported care for nearly 7 million people, including millions of orphans and vulnerable children. To date, PEPFAR has allowed nearly 200,000 children in Africa to be born HIV-free.

We're also making great strides in the area of prevention, thanks to our embrace of the principles of ABC: abstinence; be faithful; and use condoms. Guided by this philosophy, people are changing their behavior, and as they do, they're helping to turn the tide against HIV in their countries.

These statistics are promising. Yet there is no way to quantify PEPFAR's greatest achievement: the spread of hope. Spreading hope is in our Nation's security interests, because the only way our enemies can recruit people to their dark ideology is to exploit despair. And spreading hope is in our moral interests, because we believe that to whom much is given, much is required.

Laura and I saw the hope on our trip to Africa. I wish every single American [American] \* could have seen the tens of thousands of people who lined the streets during our visit, and they were cheering and waving American flags in gratitude to the generosity

\* White House correction.

of the American people. It's important for our fellow citizens to understand that PEPFAR is saving lives, that PEPFAR is showing the good heart of our Nation, that PEPFAR earns us respect and thanks around the world.

We must remain vigilant in the fight against HIV/AIDS. As President Kikwete of Tanzania told me, he said—and told the people of his country: “If this program is discontinued or disrupted, there would be so many people who lose hope. My passionate appeal is for PEPFAR to continue.”

Well, happily, the United States Congress heard this appeal. With this bill, America will continue PEPFAR for another 5 years. This legislation will dramatically increase our financial commitment to the fight against HIV/AIDS and other diseases. It will preserve the principles that have made PEPFAR a success. It will help us build on PEPFAR's strengths.

The bill maintains our insistence on results and allows us to set new and clear goals. With this funding, we will support treatment for at least 3 million people. We will prevent 12 million new HIV infections worldwide. We will support care for 12 million people affected by HIV/AIDS, including 5 million orphans and vulnerable children.

This bill demonstrates our sustained commitment to strong bilateral partnerships. Under PEPFAR, leaders of our host countries come up with a strategy, a strategy aimed at—of defeating HIV with a program that works. They pledge to carry out the strategy with honesty. They agree to strong accountability measures. And once they do, the United States provides the money, the technology, and the expertise to make the strategy a success.

The bill will help bolster multilateral efforts to combat the disease and make sure America's contributions are used even more effectively. Today, the United States is the largest contributor to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS and Tuberculosis and Malaria. The bill maintains our commitment to this program. It will bring greater transparency and accountability to the fund's vital work. The bill also demonstrates that the United States is keeping its promises to fight HIV/AIDS. And today America calls on other na-

tions, particularly the G-8, to honor the commitments they have made as well.

The bill will expand the health care systems PEPFAR has put in place. Since PEPFAR began, we've helped build clinics and train health care workers in Africa and beyond. With this bill, we're committing to train at least 140,000 new health care workers to provide HIV prevention and treatment and care. The men and women will continue to help Africa curb HIV epidemics, along with many other health care challenges that face—that the continent faces.

This bill will help us combat the diseases that complicate HIV/AIDS. It commits \$4 billion to fight tuberculosis, which is the leading killer of Africans living with HIV. The bill also pledges an additional \$5 billion to our malaria initiative. Through this initiative, we've provided malaria treatment and prevention services to more than 25 million people. We've dramatically reduced malaria in many parts of Africa. The additional funds in this bill will help us save even more lives.

This bill will help us reduce HIV's deadly stigma, which is one of the greatest obstacles to defeating the epidemic. As more people get treatment, we will show the world that it is possible for people to live positively with HIV while making important contributions to their communities. Through this bill, the United States will also partner with governments around the world to ensure that reducing the stigma of HIV becomes a vital part of their countries' efforts to combat the pandemic.

With this legislation, America is showing its tremendous regard for the dignity and worth of every human being. This afternoon, I want to speak directly to those around the world who have or think they may have HIV. A positive diagnosis does not have to be a reason for shame. So don't let shame keep you from getting tested or treated. Your life is treasured by the people who love you. It is precious in the eyes of God. It matters to the people of the United States.

Defeating HIV/AIDS once and for all will require an unprecedented investment over generations. But it is an investment that yields the best possible return: save lives. One of these lives belongs to Agnes Nyamayarwo. Agnes lost her husband and

son to AIDS and is HIV-positive herself. Yet with the support from PEPFAR, Agnes has turned her grief into action. She has traveled the world educating others about this disease. I want to thank you for coming, Agnes. Thank you for coming all the way from Uganda.

Mohamed Kalyesubula is with us—not yet, Mohamed. [*Laughter*] Hold your applause. [*Laughter*] Stay right there. No, you stay—[*laughter*]. By the time Mohamed was diagnosed, he had been bedridden for an entire year with HIV/AIDS. His immune system was almost wiped out. Yet antiretroviral treatment he received at a clinic supported by PEPFAR has helped his health improve. He now supports six children with money he earns at the clinic caring for others with HIV. I met him my first trip to Africa shortly after his diagnosis. He told me he had a dream, which was to come to the White House. [*Laughter*] Here you are, brother. Welcome.

Agnes and Mohamed are proof of what many in Africa call the Lazarus effect: Communities once given up for dead are brought back to life. Today we pray that God will comfort those who suffer and mourn. We pray that he will guide those who carry out this initiative's life saving work. And we ask for his blessings on each of you here today and the United States of America.

And now it is my pleasure to sign the United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008. And I do so in the memory of Henry Hyde and Tom Lantos.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:57 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete of Tanzania. H.R. 5501, approved July 30, was assigned Public Law No. 110–293. The transcript released by the Office of the Press Secretary also included the remarks of the First Lady.

**Notice—Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to the Actions of Certain Persons To Undermine the Sovereignty of Lebanon or its Democratic Processes and Institutions**

*July 30, 2008*

On August 1, 2007, by Executive Order 13441, I declared a national emergency and ordered related measures blocking the property of certain persons undermining the sovereignty of Lebanon or its democratic processes or institutions and certain other persons, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706). I took this action to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions of certain persons to undermine Lebanon's legitimate and democratically elected government or democratic institutions, to contribute to the deliberate breakdown in the rule of law in Lebanon, including through politically motivated violence and intimidation, to reassert Syrian control or contribute to Syrian interference in Lebanon, or to infringe upon or undermine Lebanese sovereignty which contributes to political and economic instability in that country and the region.

Because these actions continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, the national emergency declared on August 1, 2007, and the measures adopted on that date to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond August 1, 2008. 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 13441.

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

**George W. Bush**

The White House,  
July 30, 2008.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:30 a.m., July 30, 2008]

NOTE: This notice was published in the *Federal Register* on July 31.

**Message to the Congress on  
Continuation of the National  
Emergency With Respect to the  
Actions of Certain Persons To  
Undermine the Sovereignty of  
Lebanon or its Democratic Processes  
and Institutions**

July 30, 2008

*To the Congress of the United States:*

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 national emergency and related measures blocking the property of persons undermining the sovereignty of Lebanon or its democratic processes and institutions and certain other persons are to continue in effect beyond August 1, 2008.

The actions of certain persons to undermine Lebanon's legitimate and democratically elected government or democratic institutions, to contribute to the deliberate breakdown in the rule of law in Lebanon, including through politically motivated violence and intimidation, to reassert Syrian control or contribute to Syrian interference in Lebanon, or to infringe upon or undermine Lebanese sovereignty contribute to political and economic instability in that country and the region and constitute a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency and related measures blocking the property of persons undermining the sovereignty of Lebanon or its

democratic processes and institutions and certain other persons.

**George W. Bush**

The White House,  
July 30, 2008.

**Letter to Congressional Leaders  
Transmitting a Report on  
Comprehensive Nuclear Threat  
Reduction and Security**

July 30, 2008

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

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress, consistent with the provisions of section 699M of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–161), the enclosed report entitled, “Comprehensive Nuclear Threat Reduction and Security Plan.”

This report, compiled by the Departments of State, Defense, Energy, and Homeland Security, details Federal plans to ensure that all weapons and weapons-usable material at vulnerable sites are secure from terrorist threats. As required, the report includes information on sustainability plans, interagency cooperation, programmatic and budgetary requirements, and international engagement related to these vital national security efforts.

Sincerely,

**George W. Bush**

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

**Interview With Foreign Print  
Journalists**

July 30, 2008

*The President.* Thanks. Looking forward to my trip. As you all know, the itinerary is South Korea, Thailand, and then China. China will be a mix of—South Korea will be all diplomacy; get a chance to see my friend, the President; a good discussion about common issues. I'll see the Prime Minister of Thailand for a nice dinner. He'll have some interesting events related to Burma the next day. And then, of course, we go into China

for the Olympics, but there will be a fair amount of diplomacy while I'm there.

And I'm really looking forward to it—looking forward to it because, one, my good wife will be going with me and I love to travel with her. Secondly, one of my daughters is going with me, which will be fun. And my brother will be going with me. And in China, I'll be meeting my father, who will be traveling with my sister.

**Q.** A big family reunion, Mr. President. [Laughter]

**The President.** It sounds that way. Anyway, I'm looking forward to it; I'm excited to go. Relations with the three nations that I have just described are good, strong. My trip will help advance them, the relations.

And I'll also be giving a speech in Thailand about our foreign policy in the Far East, where I will be leaving this foreign policy in 6 months. I will also remind people that I will be sprinting to the finish, that I will finish this job strong. And so, I want to thank you for coming by and giving me a chance to visit with you. We'll go a couple of rounds here.

Kenneth.

### **Island of Dokdo**

**Q.** Thank you, sir. It's a long question and I'll probably—I don't know how to put it, but your strongest allies in Asia are Korea and Japan, recently on a tug-of-war game these days over this little island called Dokdo. And I know it's—Koreans get very upset because every time—

**The President.** I want to make some news with you.

**Q.** Pardon me?

**The President.** I'll make some news for you today.

**Q.** Yes, sir, that would be great—[laughter]—because, you know, Koreans get upset over this island because whenever the Japanese mention that—you know, it's like the Japanese expansionism in the region and so on. You know, when the U.S.—

**The President.** Get ready.

**Q.** Yes, so—

**The President.** Are you ready for some news?

**Q.** I am ready for some news, please.

**The President.** First of all, this dispute will be settled by Japan and South Korea. As to the database, I asked Condi Rice to review it, and the database will be restored to where it was prior—7 days ago.

**Q.** Thank you, sir. That's big news. [Laughter] It is news.

**The President.** It is big news.

**Q.** Right. And I think Koreans will really appreciate that, because—

**The President.** Congratulations on breaking this. [Laughter]

### **U.S. Foreign Policy/President's Trip to Asia**

**Q.** Do you have some vision regarding to this, like, U.S.-Korea-Japan sort of trilateral cooperation when you go to Korea?

**The President.** Between?

**Q.** The U.S., Korea, and Japan.

**The President.** Well, look, part of my— one of the reasons why it's very important for the United States to have an active presence and to establish good bilateral relations with the countries in the region is to help foster good relations between countries, whether it be South Korea and Japan, or Japan and China; it's essential. And it's in our national interest that South Korea have good relations with Japan. And I understand there's tensions. I listen very carefully to the respected leaders.

But first of all, we can't fix certain disputes; that will be up to the sovereign governments. But we can help facilitate dialog. We can help facilitate understandings. And so I think it's very important for the United States to be very active and have a good, solid presence and have vibrant diplomacy, which is what this administration has had.

Part of the reason that I'm stopping in South Korea prior to going to the Olympics—I mean, one could have attempted just to go straight to the Olympics, but I want to come to South Korea—I had just come from Japan, and it's all part of making sure that our foreign policy is active. I would hope that no President would ever dial us out of the Far East. Quite the contrary, I think it's very important for us to stay actively engaged in the Far East.

And one such multilateral engagement is the six-party talks, all aimed at keeping—

dealing with a very delicate issue, but with five partners sending the same message to your neighbor to the north. So it's part of a foreign policy vision that's multilateral in nature, with strong bilateral relations that help create an atmosphere in which old grievances and new issues can be solved in a peaceful way.

### **Trade**

**Q.** Are you going to deliver the FTA message to Koreans?

**The President.** Absolutely; delivered it yesterday. Went to a meeting of the South Korean-U.S. Business Alliance for a reason, I went in there to make it clear that this administration absolutely thinks it's essential that Congress pass the Korean FTA. And I will deliver it again because I know the President is concerned about whether or not—you know, he hears talk out of the Congress and I will assure him that this free trade agreement is in our interest, in South Korea's interest, and that we want to get it done.

**Q.** Thank you.

**The President.** Pichai.

### **U.S. Foreign Policy/Asia-U.S. Relations**

**Q.** Mr. President, you mentioned just now that in Bangkok you're going to be sending a message of U.S. commitment to foreign policy, what your views are, and that you're going to sprint to the finish. Just, in two parts, some would argue that during your Presidency, you know, obviously the U.S. is focused on the war on terror—Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq—and that meant probably in the views of some that the U.S. was less engaged in Asia, especially vis-a-vis countering the influence of China, which has grown; and that basically your foreign policy has been pretty much like previous administrations, which lacked more higher level of proactive stance, some compared it to the Shultz period. How would you describe your legacy under your Presidency for Asia and U.S.-ASEAN relations?

And point number two, looking ahead with the changes happening with India growing stronger, China growing stronger, that's going to change the dynamics of the region and the U.S. is a global player in the world.

How do you see U.S. role in that region in the future?

Thank you.

**The President.** Let me start with the second, then you can refresh my 62-year-old memory for the first. [*Laughter*]

There's plenty of room for countries to work with—the three countries you mentioned with other countries in the region in a constructive way. In other words, I don't view the diplomacy as zero sum, it's got to be either this country or that country. India and China and the United States will provide great opportunities for entrepreneurs, businesses, throughout the region. And they'll provide great opportunities for development of services and goods that people in our big markets want. It provides great opportunities for capital flows that are—foreign direct investment, which is necessary for economic development. It'll provide opportunities to work collaboratively on strong strategic areas, security areas. One area will be—there's a great opportunity for all of us to cooperate on the environment.

So I view the emergence of India and China as positives. I think it's going to be very important for the United States to stay engaged—not only with the two nations. If I were Thailand, I'd be asking, "What about us. Will you remember other nations?" And the answer is, absolutely. And one way to do that—the reason I brought up multilateralism is one way to stay engaged is through the mechanisms like the six-party talks on the Korean issue. Our vision is, once that issue gets solved, if North Korea verifiably gives up its weapons, programs, ambitions, then the six-party talks can serve as another mechanism.

ASEAN is a place where the United States can remain—should remain actively engaged with nations who are saying—say, "Wait a minute, we're your friends, as well. Don't just focus on the big guys, think about us."

APEC is another very important group of nations where we can work in a way that is beneficial, mutually beneficial. And so people may say, "Well, okay, fine, how can you?"—I've gone to every APEC meeting, including the one right after September the 11th, 2001; I'm going to this one, even after our elections. I'll be semiretired by the time

I—[laughter]—I'll be still sprinting, but semiretired.

And in terms of foreign policy in the Far East, it is mistaken if someone were to say that my preoccupation was on the war on terror. You bet I wanted to make sure that we protected ourselves at home. But that's the same sentiment other people have. Secondly, our foreign policy has been robust in the Far East. Our relations with your country, with South Korea, with Japan, and with China have never been better. And it took a lot of work to get relations, bilateral relations, as strong as they are. Not many Presidents could say, in the history of U.S. diplomacy, that relations with South Korea, Japan, China, and Thailand are strong and robust.

A lot of times, if you're friends with one, you made it hard to be friends with another. So as a result of a lot of work, a lot of personal diplomacy, as well as a lot of active engagement throughout our administration, I can tell you that I am satisfied with the variety of relationships.

Secondly, we've worked on common problems together. Who would have ever thought that Japan would have forces in Iraq? Or South Korea would be alongside a lot of other nations in Afghanistan?

**Q.** Need to send more. [Laughter]

**The President.** Yes. My only point to you is, is that—or the Taiwan-Chinese relationship and that issue. It's a very sensitive issue for the Chinese Government. And people who study this very closely will see that the issue is in a better place. And I made it abundantly clear that there was some red lines for the United States on this issue, that there would be no unilateral declaration of independence, that our policy was still the same. It's very important for the President to be very consistent.

And my only point to you is, is that I'm very pleased with the state of relations now, and I recognize it took a lot of work to get them there. But I feel very comfortable in telling you that if there is a common problem, I've got personal relationships with the leaders where I can sit down and say, here's my point of view; what is yours? And if we have a common problem, let's work it out. We've had some common problems and some issues that have arisen, and yet, I will

tell you that relations are very cordial and open and honest.

And so—anyway, good question.

Yes, Mr. Li.

### **China-U.S. Relations**

**Q.** Yes. Thank you very much, indeed, President, for this opportunity and your time. And you know that it will be the 30th anniversary of establishment of the diplomatic relations with—

**The President.** That's a true statement.

**Q.** Yes. And I noted yesterday many ministers from your administration attended the inauguration ceremony of Chinese new chancellery building, Chinese embassy.

**The President.** Yes.

**Q.** So plus, you've made important increase in the importance of bilateral relations. So my question is, how do you evaluate the current relations, the welcome of the bilateral relations for the last part of 30 years, especially near the 8 years under your Presidency?

**The President.** Well, thank you very much—

**Q.** And which areas do you think two countries could broaden and deepen cooperation?

**The President.** I do. First, I will be dedicating a new embassy—

**Q.** Oh yes, I'm sure you will preside over the new embassy.

**The President.** I've got a new embassy going. So, yes, there was a deal here last night that people in my administration went to. But I'll just tell you what I'm going to. I'm going to the embassy—the new embassy opening in Beijing. Isn't that interesting, two new embassies open the same year, obviously to celebrate the 30th anniversary of what has been a very important relationship.

It will be at that embassy opening that I will be joined by my father, who first introduced me to China in 1975. I went to visit him—

**Q.** And so the friend of Chinese people.

**The President.** Yes. And so—I spent my time riding a bicycle around Beijing. And there was no—there was no high-rises. So the next time I go as President, and it was like going into another world. It was—there were a lot of cars, a lot of skyscrapers.

**Q.** And you didn't bicycle. [*Laughter*]

**The President.** I did bicycle. I mountain biked with the Chinese mountain biking team, the Olympic team—I rode with the Chinese Olympic team. As a matter of fact, I'm going to mountain bike again on the Olympic—hopefully—on the Olympic course, just to get some exercise. [*Laughter*]

And so my only point to you is that this has been an evolving relationship, and we're both honoring the 30th anniversary of the relationship. The fact that both countries are honoring the 30th anniversary of the relationship shows that—it's a statement about good relations. If we had bad relations we wouldn't be honoring the 30th. It would be, "Okay, here comes the 30th anniversary, who cares?"

But this has got a—opening new embassies in our respective capitals, and very fine embassies—I.M. Pei did the one here, and I'm not sure who designed ours, but I know it's going to be a great embassy—is a signal of how important the relationship is.

I mean, we'll let the historians evaluate the difference between what the relationship was like in the eighties, nineties, but I can tell you how—my view. One, I've had good relations with—good personal relations with Jiang Zemin and Hu Jintao. Secondly, we have worked hard during my time to put strategic dialogs in place that broaden and enhance the relationship. So Secretary Paulson has worked with his two counterparts to deal with economic issues that are—it's very important. It's very important for us; it's very important for other nations in the region, by the way.

And, you know, we're working the currency issue, or trade issues, or international property rights—or intellectual property rights, I mean. And it's an opportunity for our two countries, who've got an interesting relationship, to be able to work through common problems and to seize common opportunities.

I've been committed to broadening our defense cooperation and exchanges. I think it's going to be very important for—I know it's important for our generals and admirals to deal with their counterparts. And I believe, more importantly, or as importantly, we ought to be getting younger Chinese officers

involved with younger U.S. officers. Why? To create a feeling of trust.

You ask how has the relationship evolved. The crisis of my administration, the first crisis, was the EP-3. And it was like, "Oh man, this is unbelievable." And it—I will tell you—and frankly, it took a while to get phone calls returned and we were just trying to get information. And I'm confident that if a incident like that happened now, there would be a much more immediate response because there's more trust between the two administrations.

And that's good for the region. It's good for our bilateral relations, and good for the region. So I would tell you that ours has been an evolving relationship that is in good, solid shape. And that's not to say that—on any of these relationships, that there needs to be constant work. An American President has got to know two things: one, the nature of the person he's dealing with, and the nature of the government he's dealing with, and the pressures that government feels. And I've worked hard to be a sensitive, open-minded person to that end.

Gregory.

### **China/U.S. Foreign Policy**

**Q.** Yes.

**The President.** How are you, lad?

**Q.** Good, thanks.

**The President.** Good.

**Q.** A lot of people in Hong Kong talk about this. Looking ahead, do you think it's important for the American people to sort of view China mostly as a strategic competitor or more as a partner?

**The President.** I would call it a—I would—I think as we look ahead I would view it as a management of a complex relationship, where sometimes our national interests are aligned and sometimes our national interests are not aligned. They could—and let me just talk about the economy, for example. And one reason I call it a complex relationship is that here in America, trade with China is not necessarily universally accepted as good. It is universally accepted as good in this administration. I mean, free and fair trade is good for the world, and I believe it's good for this relationship. But it is a—some in America view the advent of Chinese

manufacturing, particularly at the lower end of the economic scale, as direct competition with their own livelihood, thereby making the relationship complex.

Energy—what's very interesting is that if you view China as a market, you want them to become more robust and more prosperous. But in order to do that, China is going to have to have more energy, and as China demands more energy, it creates more global demand relative to a slower growing supply, means higher prices for us all.

It is a very interesting and important relationship made complex by globalization, and their constantly changing internal situation, particularly when it comes their economy.

I'm sure you've been reading about the Doha discussions. On the one hand, we've got very good relations. On the other hand, it was hard to find common ground to get the Doha deal closed. And so it's—your readers have got to know that there's opportunity and there's challenges. So it's hard to label the relationship one way or the other.

I will tell you this: An American President is going to have to pay very close attention to relations with not only China but the region. And I say the region because if it ever—if the perception is ever that the United States is fixated only on China, then you're going to have issues with long-time allies, people that have been counting on the American support for a period of time.

And so never can the foreign policy be viewed as zero sum. It's always got to be viewed as additive. And my worry for America over time is that we've become isolationist and protectionist. I've spoken about this quite frequently. Protectionism will be bad for our own economy and our world economy, in my judgment. Isolationism will create a lot of concern.

And so the United States has got a forward-leaning foreign policy in the Far East, and we have. When people take an objective look at this administration, we have been very much engaged. And I believe I'll be leaving office with the Far East in as good as shape as it can be from a U.S. perspective.

Kenneth. You've already had six questions. [Laughter]

### **North Korea/Six-Party Talks**

**Q.** One other issue on this North Korea nuclear deal. I understand it's a headache and you're sprinting as fast as you can, but the North Koreans doesn't seem like they're keeping up with the pace. [Laughter] So maybe you could give me some more breaking news on this end. [Laughter] What about the delisting of North Korea from the terrorist list, what about the verification process, what about the North Korea—

**The President.** No, no, no, no, no. Sprinting is one thing; undermining good policy is another. And multilateral diplomacy is the best way to peacefully solve an issue such as the nuclearization or the weaponization or the desire to have a nuclear weapon program by the North Koreans. I will do nothing to undermine the six-party structure, the credibility of the six-party structure, and our partners.

And therefore, to answer your question, we are very clear that in order to move forward in the phase that we're now in—and this is a phased-in deal—that there must be verification that we're all happy with, a verification mechanism on not only plutonium, but also highly enriched uranium, as well as proliferation.

**Q.** —weapons program as well.

**The President.** Yes, right. And we will obviously consult very closely with our partners. This will be a subject of discussion with the President. And I will be sprinting, but patient; sprinting, but realistic.

### **Freedom Agenda/North Korea**

**Q.** Okay. Is the North Korean human—North Korean refugees, human rights issues will be discussed?

**The President.** Absolutely. As you know, I'm a believer in human dignity and human rights. I discuss it with all leaders. And I am—for example, when it comes to China, we have constantly asked China not to send people back into North Korea. I want to thank the South Korean people for welcoming their brothers and sisters who have been able to escape.

**Q.** It's what they need to do.

**The President.** Yes, I know.

**Q.** We thank you for—

**The President.** It's not easy. We need to open up—we have opened up our doors. And the first step—the two things on my mind now in North Korea are getting rid of the nuclear weapons program, which, as you know, can be very destabilizing; when North Korea fires rockets or tests, it creates reverberations around the immediate area. And secondly, is to recognize—constantly keep in mind the human rights violations that take place there.

Pichai.

### **Burma/Vietnam**

**Q.** Mr. President, again, back to Bangkok, you were going to mention something about Burma, questions on Burma.

**The President.** I did, yes.

**Q.** Obviously it's an issue with human rights. Burma is a concern for the U.S. It's also a concern for quite a number of members of ASEAN. But there is a view again that that's one issue that's hindering a more advanced cooperation between U.S. and ASEAN as an organization. What's your view on this, your take on that?

**The President.** I don't think so. I don't think so. I think—I don't think—matter of fact, I think our relations are very strong. I think they've been strong on counterterrorism and the economy. There's a difference about how hard people should push for democracy in Burma. I'm at one end of the ledger. And we'll continue to press hard.

And I do want to thank the Thai Government for its understanding of the refugee issue, particularly as relates to the border policy. I think it's been very wise and very humane. My message is going to be one directed to the people in Burma when I meet with some of the activists, and Laura is going to be meeting with some of the people that she got to know.

Tell you an interesting story. I included Burma in my last United Nations address, and it was a pretty strong statement. And she was in the audience there at the U.N. And just as soon as the speech ended she got an email from one of the activists she had met, a person that was trying to help deal with human suffering.

And I just thought it was interesting world we're in, in which the speech finishes; the word gets out; they email back to Mrs. Bush, or Laura, to thank me as I walked off the podium. Now, it's—my only point to you is that it is very important for us to—I understand pressures on countries, and I understand different interests. And I always try to put myself in the other person's shoes. But as I do so, I never forget certain basic fundamental values. And so we will be—I will be, and Laura, will be expressing our opinion in a way that is, I hope, very clear and hopeful to people. Thailand is a democracy.

**Q.** We're having some problems.

**The President.** Democracy is not easy, right?

**Q.** Right.

**The President.** On the other hand, it is a democracy, and they'll work through an issue, no question about it. The country next door to you is not and wants to hear that people remember them. See, one of my concerns is that we—that America gets so comfortable they say, "Who cares; what does it matter whether or not somebody has got HIV/AIDS?"

One of the things on ASEAN you ask about is that part of our AIDS initiative that I'm going to go sign a bill this afternoon, which is a firm commitment to dealing with disease is in Vietnam. Isn't that interesting?

And my only point will be that we are a compassionate country amongst a lot of other things. We are an idealistic country. We act for—you know, we act—at least this administration has—not afraid to make tough decisions if needed, particularly given the world in which we live, in which there are people that are willing to kill the innocent to achieve their political objectives.

But we're also a very compassionate nation. And it's interesting that a nation—you asked about ASEAN relations and bilateral relations—it's interesting that a nation with which this country had been at war is now a country that is receiving HIV/AIDS help to help deal with a human catastrophe.

My trip to Vietnam, by the way, was a fascinating experience when I went. And it's an interesting marketplace economy that's beginning to grow.

**Q.** It is.

**The President.** Vibrant. And it provides great opportunities for people in the neighborhood.

Yes, sir, Mr. Li.

### **China-U.S. Relations**

**Q.** Yes, President, just a followup question to my first question. And you know the bilateral relations between China and the United States had been improved under your Presidency, and now it's—[*inaudible*]. But what would be your expectation and predictions of the future bilateral relation under the new American administration, Republican or Democrat?

**President Bush.** Yes, thank you. Well, the only thing I can tell you with certainty is what it's going to be like for the next 6 months—sprinting to the finish. [*Laughter*]

Our relations are becoming more and more interwoven and—our economic relations are very, you know, intricate and—you know, there's dependency in a way; there's a lot of capital gain invested; there's marketplaces; as I mentioned, a strategic dialog that Secretary Paulson set up—it's constantly evaluating different opportunities dealing with the current problems, but also dealing with strategic opportunities.

I would predict to you that whoever follows me will have a—will be a combination of an active engagement with a constant reminder of our belief in human freedom and human liberty.

### **Olympic Games/President's Trip to China**

**Q.** My second—

**The President.** That's your third question. [*Laughter*]

**Q.** —the Beijing, again, is a very important event, not only for China but also for the whole world. So your stance against politicizing the Olympic games is highly—[*inaudible*—]by Chinese people. So what you would like to convey, your messages and wishes to the 29th Beijing Olympic games and nothing special to Chinese people, because Chinese people has made tremendous efforts to ensure the Olympic games is a successful event—even sometimes they make some sacrifices.

**The President.** Yes. Well, our message is, is that I personally and America respects the

Chinese people—respect your history, respect your tradition, and I'm honored to have been invited to the games. And I make the case to people that by going to the games and respecting the people, it gives me a—it gives me credibility with the Government so that we can deal with common opportunities and common problems.

And I'll have a bilateral with Hu Jintao, which I'm looking forward to. I enjoy the man. I find him to be a straightforward guy; I'm very comfortable in his presence, and we will talk about the kinds of issues we always talk about.

So, for me it's going to be a real pleasure to see the Olympics. I'm a sportsman; I love sports. As I mentioned, I'm looking forward—I hope I'll be riding my mountain bike on the mountain bike trail. I'll probably be taking the easiest route, because the hills looked quite steep the last time I was there.

And I'm going to go to see some of the events. As I understand it, I think we've got a chance to go see the United States basketball team versus China, which ought to be a pretty interesting event. I bet it's pretty noisy, as I understand the great Yao Ming—[*laughter*—]who plays for my old hometown, Houston—the Houston Rockets—foot is healed. I hope so, because it will make it a very interesting contest.

I look forward to watching the fan reaction and to seeing good healthy competition. I am fascinated by the Chinese Olympics teams' efforts to capture the most medals. I think good competition is very healthy. They're going to—and so it'll be fun to watch, and it'll be really interesting to see not only the sports and to feel the atmosphere of the Olympics—I've never been to a summer Olympics before—but also to cheer on my team, because our objective is to get more medals than anybody. That's what competition is about.

And if we do we'll be gracious in victory, and if we don't we'll be humble in defeat. But I will be there as the President of the country cheering the team when it comes in the Olympic stadium, going by different venues, and, just letting them know America is cheering for them. And so that's going to be exciting.

And as I say, there will be diplomacy. We're opening a new Embassy. I'll have a bilateral dinner, a lunch with the President—a meeting, and then I think his wife and my wife will join us, so it'll be a nice social occasion. And then there will be the Olympic committees and all the stuff you're supposed to do.

#### **Olympic Games/China-U.S. Relations**

**Q.** But what kind of specific events you would like, you and Mrs. Laura Bush would like most, and you will watch during the—

**The President.** Yes. Well, I like a lot of sports. Unfortunately, we're not going to be there—the most exciting in many ways for kind of a baby boomer like me is the track and field. That's like—that's it, to watch the sprinters and the different big events and—

**Press Secretary Dana Perino.** Get some tips, get some sprinting tips.

**The President.** Yes—[laughter]—sprinting tips. That's Kenneth. [Laughter] We're not going to be there for that. So, you know what, we'll see. I'm pretty relaxed about it. Not every single minute of every day has to be totally organized, and so I'll be with a lot of my family and they're fun to hang around with. I'm sure we'll walk around the different venue sites and just get a sense for the whole atmosphere of people from all around the world coming to Beijing to compete in the Olympic games. That's going to be a proud moment for the Chinese people.

And I made a decision not to politicize the games; this is for athletics. There's plenty of time for politics, and I'm confident I'll have time for politics and, you know—look, I've met with the Chinese President a lot. This isn't like once every 4 years you sit down with the man. I meet with him all the time, it seems like, at these different forums where the United States is at the table with a lot of other nations in the region.

And I have got very cordial relations, and it's important to be able to have those kind of relations, because he's got to tell me what's on his mind and I've got to tell him what's on my mind in order to be able to deal with problems. And I think when people study my Presidency and find out how Bush conducted foreign policy, they'll see I don't shy away

from things; I am not a shy person. And if we have a problem, we can discuss it. And so the first time I met with your President at Camp David, first South Korean President to ever go to Camp David, he came. I knew there was some potential problems. And I wanted to put him in a frame of mind, in an atmosphere where he'd feel comfortable.

#### **President Lee Myung-bak of South Korea**

**Q.** Well, you have a knack to charm other leaders, and he was fascinated, actually.

**The President.** He's an interesting guy.

**Q.** Yes.

**The President.** He told me a fabulous story about his—you know, he's an elder of a huge church, and they asked him to be an elder. And he said, "No, I need to park cars to prove to myself and others that I deserve it in the first place." A very interesting story, I thought.

#### **Air Quality in China**

**Q.** Are you worried about the air quality in Beijing? [Laughter]

**The President.** Am I worried about it?

**Q.** Yes, do you worry about it? [Laughter]

**The President.** I'm sure I can adjust. I don't know. I'm going anyway. I mean, I will be there. And I don't know what it's like. The only way to find out is to go. I'm sure there's all kinds of stories.

I've read the paper today that the air quality was down. Who knows what it's going to be like? We'll deal with it.

Yes, last question. I've got to go to the electronic media, with people who have got beautiful faces. [Laughter]

#### **Chinese Leadership/China-U.S. Relations**

**Q.** Well, continuing to talk about the leaders, the Chinese leaders, what has surprised you about your dealings over the last 8 years with Chinese leadership?

**The President.** That's an interesting question. One thing that interests me is to watch China's leaders deal with the benefits and challenges of a marketplace. In other words, this is a country that has got a lot of mouths to feed and a lot of people to employ.

And they are committed to, in many ways, marketplace principles, particularly as they have invited in foreign capital. And it's been

interesting to watch them deal with a combination of the need for raw material versus the—from the foreign policy implications of dealing with a country that has a lot of raw material. The classic case is Iran, where I have spent a lot of time with the Chinese President talking about the dangers of Iran having a nuclear weapon, knowing full well that they need fuel in order to meet their own internal pressures.

And I'll repeat to you, Hu Jintao has been very open in many ways about his concerns and the pressures he feels, as have I. And I feel comfortable. And by the way, that's not easy when there is a language barrier. And yet, I can report to you that we do have cordial, relaxed conversations in spite of the fact that we both have interpreters. It's much easier when you are dealing with a person that speaks your own language. Since the only one I speak is English, it's important to have English speakers.

But here is a man who I have had some—I feel comfortable talking about his family, and he asks about mine. And that may sound trite to you, but nevertheless it's a part of getting comfortable with each other. So I guess what's interesting is to—just understanding the tensions that an emerging economy can feel, and particularly given Chinese—the Chinese role in international affairs, for example, their presence in the U.N. Security Council, Perm 5, which creates interesting tensions.

I would say that there's been a—it's just been interesting to watch, and interesting to participate with people. I mean, the Taiwan issue was a very touchy issue for a while, causing me to say in the Oval Office—that which is now well-chronicled—that the United States does not support a unilateral declaration of independence. Because I wanted to make sure that our message was clear, but also that the relationship was in a way not our relationship, but others' relationship with China was in a way that it could evolve peacefully and constructively.

Okay, guys.

#### **Six-Party Talks/Freedom Agenda/Trade**

**Q.** Mr. President, you mentioned about sprinting. Bullet points: what if you could

guard—just three points, what is left to be done in the sprint?

**The President.** There is a lot left to be done. One, make sure that the six-party talks continue to—are you talking about the Far East, or just in general?

**Q.** Yes, the region. The region. Six-party talks, what else?

**The President.** It was—like, total agenda? There's a lot.

**Q.** Sure. But I'm just saying—

**The President.** But in the Far East—absolutely. Six-party talks is one. Go to APEC and have a successful conclusion. Meet with ASEAN nations to leave the relationship in a solid way. Continue pressing hard on the human rights agenda, human freedom agenda, a religious freedom agenda. There's three issues right there.

**Ms. Perino.** Your free trade agreement.

**The President.** Yes, free trade agreement. Absolutely. Concluding a relationship with—continuing to work with Japan on their defense forces posture, particularly given OEF. I mean, there's a lot to be done.

And just to make sure that people understand, the bilateral relationships are vital. Let's see, I've been to Japan three times as President. South Korea is going to be my second time; China, four times. I mean, I have been there a lot. Is that right, four times to China? Yes.

**National Security Council Senior Director for East Asian Affairs Dennis C. Wilder.** And this is your ninth trip to Asia.

**The President.** Ninth trip to Asia.

#### **South Korean Athletes**

**Q.** But still you will come—

**The President.** I'm looking forward to it. You know the thing that amazes me? The South Korean women golfers. [Laughter] Look at a women's—have you ever looked at the scoreboard?

**Q.** Yes, sure.

**The President.** It's unbelievable.

**Q.** I don't know—

**The President.** Yes, you're supposed to know. If you look at the scoreboard, it's phenomenal. You talk about an excellent athletic program.

**Q.** It's actually a Korean-born, American-trained.

**The President.** You think so? I'm not sure. I know the woman who won the LPGA, is that what it was—won the Open is Korean-born, American-trained. But I'm not so sure—

**Q.** Mostly they come—like they go to—school in Florida or Arizona, or something like that. So they—

**The President.** All of them?

**Q.** Like, I would say 80 percent. They come to U.S. They work out—

**The President.** Okay. But they have got a pretty—they must have a young girls' program that's pretty active too, to get people interested in the first place.

**Q.** Yes, I think Korean women are much more disciplined than Korean men. [Laughter]

**Ms. Perino.** That's not just in Korea. [Laughter]

**The President.** Thank you all greatly.

**Q.** Thank you.

**The President.** Enjoyed it. Thank you, buddy.

NOTE: The interview began at 1:20 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Prime Minister Samak Sundaravej of Thailand; architect I.M. Pei; former President Jiang Zemin of China; President Hu Jintao of China and his wife Liu Yongqing; Yao Ming, center, Houston Rockets; and golfer Ji-yai Shin, winner of the 2008 women's British Open. A reporter referred to former Secretary of State George P. Shultz. The transcript was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 31. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this interview.

## Interview With Jei Choon Yun, KBS TV, South Korea

July 30, 2008

### President's Trip to South Korea

**Mr. Yun.** You are scheduled to go pay a visit to Korea next month. And if you have any particular message to Korean people, let us know, please.

**The President.** My message is, one, I'm honored to come back. I'm looking forward to visiting with your President; I'm looking forward to seeing the beautiful country. And I bring a message of friendship. And we've had a long history together. We've got many

ties, whether it be economic ties or political ties or ties of people on both—people who live here in America that were born in Korea, and people who got relatives in Korea. There's a lot of ties. And we've had good relations in the past, we'll have good relations in the present, and good relations in the future.

### Island of Dokdo/South Korea-Japan Relations

**Mr. Yun.** I'd like to ask you about the—[inaudible]. U.S. Agency for Geographic Names recently changed the country code of Dokdo from South Korea to undesignated sovereignty.

**The President.** Yes.

**Mr. Yun.** From the Korean perspective it may be seen as an act of acknowledging the Japanese claim of the ownership of the island. So are you willing to reverse the—restore the original name or Korean sovereignty?

**The President.** First of all, this issue must be solved between South Korea and Japan. Secondly, I asked Secretary Rice to review the data, and I'm pleased to tell you that the data has been—the whole issue has been restored the way it was 7 days ago.

**Mr. Yun.** Oh, really? Very good.

**The President.** Yes.

### Trade

**Mr. Yun.** Thank you very much, sir.

In regard to free trade agreement, do you have any specific plan to persuade the Congress leadership into moving forward the approval of FTA within this year?

**The President.** First of all, the goal is to get it done this year. I told your President I would like to get it done this year. I am pressing hard. I am constantly talking about the importance of a free trade agreement with Korea to our interests. Yesterday I met with important business leaders of the Korean-U.S. Business Dialogue Council. I, one, made it clear to them that I am very much for this; and secondly, I made it clear to them that we've got to work a common strategy, that they've got to help us, on Capitol Hill, move the issue.

I've told the President I make no promises, except I'll push as hard as I possibly can to get it done before I leave the Presidency.

#### **North Korea**

**Mr. Yun.** Now I'd like to ask you about Korean-North Korea issue.

**The President.** Please.

**Mr. Yun.** And the verification protocol is not completed yet. If you don't have the protocol until the 11th of next month, are you willing to reverse the process to rescind North Korea as state sponsor of terror?

**The President.** Yes, our position is very clear, and we've made that clear to our partners in the six-party talks, including your Government, that we expect there to be a verification regime that we're comfortable with—not only us, but that we're both comfortable with. After all, we're partners. And it's verification not only of a plutonium program, but verification of a highly enriched uranium program, and verification of proliferation activities.

And it's very important for us to get confidence that we're being told the full extent of—the questions we're answering are being—asking are being answered fully. And so verification is a very important test as to whether or not North Korea wants to honor the agreement that they agreed to with all of us.

And so, you know, some say, "Well, he just wants to move forward." And the answer is, no, I want to have results. And it's very important for us to get something that we're comfortable with.

#### **Six-Party Talks**

**Mr. Yun.** And do you think the six-party nuclear negotiations can move toward to the third phase of dismantlement during your Presidency?

**The President.** Well, it all depends on whether or not we can complete the second phase. And that second phase is going to—what matters in the second phase is whether or not we get a good verification process. There's a lot of people in this country saying, "Why are you going forward when you can't trust them?" And my answer is, why don't we go forward with a process that will enable us to trust them? And so, in order for us

to get to the third phase we got to get through the second phase. And I'll answer that question better when North Korea honors their commitments. We'll honor our commitment, but they've got to honor their commitment.

And as you mentioned in your question, are we comfortable with the verification? Well, until we are comfortable, then we don't move forward.

#### **North Korea**

**Mr. Yun.** Will North Korea give up their nuclear weapons ultimately?

**The President.** Do I think they will? That's the question. That's the fundamental question. And I can't answer that for you. I know that it's good to put a process in place that gives them a chance to, in return for a different relationship with all of us. In the past it was, okay, we'll give you something, North Korea, and hope you respond. What's changed is, you must honor your agreement and then you can have a better relation.

And there's a lot—North Korea is the most sanctioned nation in the world. And we've agreed to take them off just one aspect of many of the other restrictions placed on them, if they perform. And so, to answer your question, I hope they give up their weapons programs. It will be good for the North Korean people if they do. There will be a different relationship between the United States and all the parties involved if the leader makes that choice. But it's his choice to make. We've made our choice—South Korea and the United States, China, Japan and Russia have made our choice.

#### **North Korea-U.S. Relations**

**Mr. Yun.** This sense that normalization of relations between U.S. and North Korea is still a long way to go. Do you have any plan to establish liaison offices in Pyongyang and Washington?

**The President.** No.

**Mr. Yun.** No?

**The President.** No, we don't. Our focus is on this relationship that—with North Korea, bound in the six-party talks.

Is that good? Very good.

**Mr. Yun.** Thank you very much.

**The President.** You made some news today.

**Mr. Yun.** Yes. Thank you very much for the news.

**The President.** Yes, absolutely.

NOTE: The interview was taped at 2:15 p.m. in the Map Room at the White House for later broadcast. In his remarks, the President referred to President Lee Myung-bak of South Korea; and Chairman Kim Jong Il of North Korea. The transcript was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 31. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this interview.

### Interview With Suthichai Sae-Yoon, the Nation Multimedia Group, Thailand

July 30, 2008

#### *President's Trip to Asia*

**Mr. Suthichai.** You plan to deliver a major speech in Bangkok on Asia. Is that your farewell speech? What will be the main theme, sir?

**The President.** A farewell speech will occur shortly before the next President is sworn in. This will be probably my last speech in the Far East.

#### *President's Trip to Asia/U.S Foreign Policy*

**Mr. Suthichai.** What is the main theme?

**The President.** The main theme is that the United States of America has got strategic interests in the Far East. This administration has worked hard to make sure we have good relations with all the countries of the Far East; that there are opportunities to work together to solve problems; there will be moments—and it's—the United States must stay engaged. I will talk about accomplishments; I'll talk about challenges. And I'm looking forward to giving it. It's interesting that I'm giving a speech about the whole Far East in Thailand.

**Mr. Suthichai.** Right. Why Thailand?

**The President.** Well, because it's—first of all, the assumption is that when you give a comprehensive speech in the Far East, it would be in, you know, China or Japan or, you know—and Thailand is, one, a long-time friend; two, is an important part of ASEAN. In other words, there's—the Far East is more

than just the countries that dominate the news. And so, therefore, if you're going to give a comprehensive speech, you give it in a country that makes it—just by the sight alone, indicates how comprehensive the policy must be. In other words, you can't ignore other countries if you focus only on a few.

#### *Thailand-U.S. Relations*

**Mr. Suthichai.** Right. You are also joining the celebration of 175 years—

**The President.** One hundred and seventy-five years.

**Mr. Suthichai.** —of Thai-U.S. relations. At this juncture in history, why is Thailand still important to the United States?

**The President.** Common values, close friends. Hopefully, Thailand views us a reliable ally; we certainly view Thailand as a reliable ally. And, you know, it's just—175 years is a long time.

**Mr. Suthichai.** That's right—always had been close related in all major challenges.

**The President.** Absolutely.

#### *Thailand*

**Mr. Suthichai.** Vietnam War—

**The President.** Very much so. The Thai people were just fabulous and always have been. And it's a great country, and it's a beautiful country with a great history and tradition, and I'm looking to going again.

#### *Democracy in Thailand*

**Mr. Suthichai.** What would be the single most important pillar in Thai-American relations, if you can cite one?

**The President.** Democracy; and obviously we're pleased that democracy is still very much alive and well in Thailand. And I think democracy is the pillar, and the Government's respect for human rights and human dignity and individualism.

#### *Human Rights Activists*

**Mr. Suthichai.** I understand that you are meeting some Burmese dissidents too.

**The President.** I am. Of course, I am. I will, as is my wife.

**Mr. Suthichai.** Yes, the First Lady has shown great concern about Aung San Suu Kyi.

**The President.** Absolutely, and as should the world. Here is a very heroic woman that

was elected overwhelmingly by her people, and has now been under house arrest by a group of military guys that just simply won't allow the will of the people to flourish. And so we're concerned about that. And I do want to thank the Thai people and the Thai Government for its humanitarian missions on the border. I think it's very constructive and very helpful. And I will be speaking to activists to let them know that the United States of America hears their voices. And, you know, it's a tough issue for some countries.

#### **First Lady Laura Bush**

**Mr. Suthichai.** Will the First Lady meet the dissidents and also call for the release of Aung San Suu Kyi?

**The President.** I'm sure she'll do that. I mean, she does that all the time. You know, I'm not sure exactly what her schedule is. You caught me off-guard about her schedule, but I can assure you it will be comprehensive, and she'll make a very good impression.

#### **Burma**

**Mr. Suthichai.** Why haven't the sanctions against Burma worked?

**The President.** Because not every country is applying them. And sanctions—the idea of unilateral sanctions, they're effective only to a certain extent. And, therefore, other countries must also join, and, frankly, there's some countries in the neighborhood that aren't interested in joining.

#### **Olympic Games/China-U.S. Relations**

**Mr. Suthichai.** Yes. You are going to Beijing Olympics.

**The President.** Yes, sir.

**Mr. Suthichai.** What is the signal? Because some people say that you are going there as a sports fan, but are you going as a sports fan or as President of the United States?

**The President.** I'm going as the President who happens to be a sports fan. [Laughter]

**Mr. Suthichai.** Right.

**The President.** No, the signal—look, there's a couple of signals, and it's very important to understand. One is I don't think the Olympics should be politicized. I mean, it is a sporting event of the greatest caliber. Secondly, I am going out of respect for the

people of China. This is a big deal for the Chinese people and I'm—and that's why I'm going. Thirdly, I will have, and always have had, very frank and candid discussions with the Chinese Government on a variety of issues.

And I'm confident that by showing respect to the people, to the Olympics, it will give me—put me in a position to continue to having frank and candid discussions. It's—when you show respect to a group of people, it gives you credibility when it comes time to discuss difficult issues. And we will discuss difficult issues in a very cordial and respectful way.

#### **Freedom Agenda/China-U.S. Relations**

**Mr. Suthichai.** Yesterday you met five Chinese dissidents—

**The President.** Yes, sir, I did.

**Mr. Suthichai.** And what did you tell them? Are you going to tell the Chinese leadership about their concerns?

**The President.** Of course I will. I do it every time I meet—oh, absolutely. I mean, their concern is religious freedom and political freedom. And I discuss religious freedom and political freedom with the Chinese leaders every time.

**Mr. Suthichai.** And they don't seem offended?

**The President.** No, I don't think so, because they know it's done out of respect. It's done out of—you know, in a way that I hope is—in a way that they will listen. That's my whole point. If you treat a people with respect and when it comes time to discuss your differences, people will be more willing to listen. And, look, I'm the only President to have ever stood up in public with the Dalai Lama.

**Mr. Suthichai.** Right.

**The President.** I told President Hu Jintao I was going to do that. He didn't like it, but I did it.

**Mr. Suthichai.** You did it anyway.

**The President.** Yes, I did. And so my only point is there are moments of great opportunity for us to work together on a variety of fronts, and we have. And there are going to be moments of disagreement. But I've worked hard to make sure those moments of disagreement are done in such a way that

it doesn't rupture relations, or doesn't embarrass somebody, or doesn't humiliate. And I think when people look at my Presidency, when it's all said and done, they'll say, "It's amazing that the Bush administration had good, strong relations with South Korea, Japan, China, Thailand, India." And I happen to believe that it's—it enhances the stability of the region and helps all of us grow in a constructive way.

#### **President's Legacy**

**Mr. Suthichai.** What is going to be your legacy?

**The President.** Oh, I don't know. I'll be dead when they finally figure it out.

**Mr. Suthichai.** But what do you want history to remember you—

**The President.** Somebody who took on tough challenges and didn't shy away from doing what he thought was right. And, you know, look, I'm a big believer in freedom and liberty. That's been a hallmark of my agenda. But I—there's no such thing as short-term history, so I am very confident in telling you that I'll be long gone before somebody finally figures out the true merit and meaning of the Bush administration.

#### **Six-Party Talks/North Korea**

**Mr. Suthichai.** Were you impressed by the meeting between Secretary of State Condi with the North Korean representative in Singapore recently?

**The President.** I thought it was—what impressed me was that the foreign ministers all—at the six-party talks, all said the same thing to the North Korean: If you want to move forward, verify, honor your commitments; if you don't honor your commitments, then there will be additional sanctions and additional measures.

**Mr. Suthichai.** Are they positive?

**The President.** The visits? Yes, I think they've been positive. There's just some fundamental questions. There's a lot of doubt as to whether or not the six-party talks will bear fruition. One thing is for certain: They destroyed their cooling tower. Everybody saw that.

**Mr. Suthichai.** Right, right.

**The President.** But will they verify their plutonium programs and HEU programs and

proliferation programs? I hope so. They said they would. Now, whether or not they put a verification regime in place that we can trust, we'll see.

#### **President's Future**

**Mr. Suthichai.** Sir, last question—is there life after the White House?

**The President.** Absolutely. I'm only 62 years old.

**Mr. Suthichai.** What do you plan to do?

**The President.** You know, I'm going to write; I'm going to share my experiences. I'm going to build a policy center and library at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas. Hopefully, I will contribute to mankind in positive ways. I haven't really had time to think about it because when you're the President of the United States, you got a lot to think about day by day. But I'm looking forward to finishing strong, and then I'm going home to Texas. That's where I was raised, that's where I'm from, and that's where I'm going to retire.

**Mr. Suthichai.** That's good, sir. Thank you very much.

**The President.** Yes, sir.

NOTE: The interview was taped at 2:25 p.m. in the Map Room at the White House for later broadcast. In his remarks, the President referred to Tenzin Gyatso, the Dalai Lama of Tibet; and Chairman Kim Jong Il of North Korea. Suthichai Sae-Yoon referred to Aung San Suu Kyi, leader of the National League for Democracy in Burma; and Foreign Minister Pak Ui Chun of North Korea. The transcript was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 31. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this interview.

#### **Interview With Fuqing Yang, CCTV, China**

*July 30, 2008*

**Mr. Yang.** So, thank you very much, Mr. President, for joining us.

**The President.** Thank you, sir.

#### **Olympic Games**

**Mr. Yang.** The much anticipated Beijing Olympic games will be opening in Beijing in just about a week's time. And you will be attending the opening ceremonies on August

the 8th. And the Chinese people are very much looking forward to your visit. So, at this moment, what are your expectations for the Beijing games? And what kind of messages will you bring to the Chinese people?

**The President.** First message to the Chinese people is, I respect the Chinese people, respect the history, tradition. And I'm coming as the President of a friend, and I'm coming as a sportsman. And I'm looking forward to the competition.

I'm looking forward to seeing—I think I'm going to go to the U.S.-Chinese basketball game. I understand Yao Ming is back on the court, and it will be an interesting challenge for the U.S. team. It will be exciting for me to see the athletes compete, and to watch the Chinese fans respond, in this case, to the basketball game.

It's going to be exciting. And I'm not coming alone. My wife is coming. A lot of my family is coming as well. So it's going to be great.

#### ***Olympic Games/President's Decisionmaking/China-U.S. Relations***

**Mr. Yang.** Okay. You are under a kind of pressure from politicians here in Washington who call on you not to go to Beijing.

**The President.** Yes.

**Mr. Yang.** But you insist on going. So, out of what consideration did you make such a decision?

**The President.** Well, first of all, I'm under pressure from politicians on a lot of fronts. I mean, this isn't the only issue that I get pressured on. And Presidents need to make their decision based upon what's best, not what's political.

And I think it's best for U.S.-China's relations that I go. I know it's important for me to send a clear signal to the Chinese people that we respect them. I tell people that, of course, we've got differences with China on issues. They've got differences with us on issues.

But the best way to conduct our diplomacy, and conduct our relations, is out of mutual respect. And it's much more likely a Chinese leader will listen to my concerns if he knows I respect the people of China. And so, I'm looking forward to going. I'm

going to have a dinner with President Hu Jintao, who I like. I respect the man a lot.

And do we agree on everything? Of course not. But do we agree to have good, cordial relations, and work hard to make our relationship unique and strong? Absolutely.

#### ***President's Trip to China/Chinese Embassy in Washington, DC***

**Mr. Yang.** On the agenda of your visit to Beijing, you will be attending the opening ceremony of the new U.S. Embassy in Beijing?

**The President.** Absolutely.

**Mr. Yang.** And the new Chinese Embassy was just opened in Washington.

**The President.** Last night. Yes, I know it. Isn't that exciting?

**Mr. Yang.** Yes, very exciting, a very beautiful building. I attended the opening ceremony.

**The President.** That's what I hear. You know, I.M. Pei is a famous architect who did the Chinese building.

**Mr. Yang.** Yes.

**The President.** So it just shows 30 years of a relationship that grows. And I found it very interesting somebody said, "Well, what does that mean?" Well, first of all, we wouldn't be opening new embassies or celebrating a 30th anniversary of relationship if, one, the relationships weren't important, and the relationships weren't good.

I mean, if the relationships were terrible, no one would be celebrating anything. But it's interesting that both countries are opening new embassies in the same month. And so I am looking—well, not exactly the same month. Today is July and August—but in the same couple of weeks.

And so, yes, I'm going to go. And guess who is going to join me? President Bush 41, my father, will be there as well. And he was the man that introduced me to China in the first place, in 1975.

**Mr. Yang.** And you were only 18 years old?

**The President.** No, no, no. I was older. I was—'75, I was 31.

**Mr. Yang.** Thirty-one?

**The President.** Yes, I was born in '46. My brother—see, my sister was 18 during the time.

**Mr. Yang.** Okay.

**The President.** But, yes, no, look, I was a pretty old guy. And I explored around Beijing on a bicycle. It was a interesting time. Totally different city then than it is today.

### **China**

**Mr. Yang.** Yes. And you also paid three visits in your capacity as the President of the United States to China. And, in a sense, you bear witness to the changes in China too.

**The President.** Absolutely. It's amazing.

**Mr. Yang.** So, yes, how would you elaborate on the changes in the past 30 years, since this year also marks the 30th anniversary of China's opening up and reform?

**The President.** Yes, 30 years ago, there were hardly any automobiles. And everybody was on bicycle, truly. Masses of people, me included, riding along on our bike. Everybody wore the same clothes, except for me. People—I can remember going to a department store, and nobody had seen a westerner. And they were amazed when I would go. And I would go with my mother and my sister. And they were amazed. It was like we were, like, from a different planet.

Today, it's a much different society. First of all, there's—very colorful. And obviously, there's a lot of automobiles. It seems like more automobiles than bicycles. And people are used to a relationship between the West and China. It's a common occurrence. There's a lot of exchanges.

One of the first—I think the first graduation speech I ever gave as President was to Notre Dame, and they were honoring the honors graduates in the sciences. And many of the people there were Chinese citizens, young Chinese students, girls and boys; got their degrees at the Notre Dame University. It was just—just shows how different things are after 30 years.

### **China-U.S. Relations**

**Mr. Yang.** Okay. So there's also, like, China and the United States are going to celebrate 30 years of diplomatic relations in January 2009.

**The President.** Yes.

**Mr. Yang.** Yes. How would you evaluate the developments between our two countries in the diplomatic field in the last 30 years?

And, particularly, during two of your administrations, if you can give us a self-assessment?

**The President.** Well, I think—look, I think they've grown very strategic. For example, the strategic dialog on economics that Secretary Paulson is leading, that is very unique. And so he goes to China, and the Chinese leaders come here. And our Cabinet, many of our Cabinet works with their counterparts. And it's a broadening, a strengthening relationship.

We've dealt with some tough problems in a way that's cordial and respectful. And I would say that they're very good relations. And I told somebody the other day that it's amazing that the United States now has very good relations with China, South Korea and Japan, and the ASEAN countries, all at the same time. And I think that's positive for the region.

And take the six-party talks. There's a common problem. If North Korea were to end up with a nuclear weapon, it would be very destabilizing and very troubling for all of us. So we decided to work together, sit around the table as five parties, saying the same thing to the North Koreans. And I'm hopeful that it'll work. But it shows our relationship has matured.

### **Six-Party Talks**

**Mr. Yang.** You mentioned the six-party talks. Also, six-party talks are high on your agenda during your administration for the last couple of years. With the demolition of the Yongbyon facility, the cooling tower, specifically, it makes some tangible progress; probably gave momentum before the talks. So how do you see this mechanism will go on?

**The President.** Yes.

**Mr. Yang.** What kind of messages, if you want to say, to the six-party talks?

**The President.** Well, first of all, I value our partners. The only way to solve this peacefully is for us to work together to send a common message. I thank the Chinese Government for their leadership on this issue.

I firmly believe multilateral diplomacy can work this issue better than bilateral diplomacy; secondly, that we're at a very critical

moment now for the North Korean Government to make a decision as to whether or not they're going to verify what they said they would do. It's one thing to say it, but I think it's going to be very important for them to understand that we expect them to show us.

Now, there's no question the cooling tower went down; that's perfect verification; everybody saw it. But there's going to be—need to be verification on the plutonium program, the enriched uranium program and the proliferation program. And the decision is theirs. And if they make the decisions that we're comfortable with, then we move the process forward. And I certainly hope they make the right decision.

**Mr. Yang.** Thank you, Mr. President.

**The President.** Yes. I'm looking forward to going to Beijing.

**Mr. Yang.** Good wishes to you for a very pleasant visit to Beijing.

**The President.** I bet I have one. Thank you, sir.

**Mr. Yang.** Thank you very much.

NOTE: The interview was taped at 2:35 p.m. in the Map Room at the White House for later broadcast. In his remarks, the President referred to Yao Ming, center, Houston Rockets. The transcript was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 31. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this interview.

### **Executive Order 13470—Further Amendments to Executive Order 12333, United States Intelligence Activities**

*July 30, 2008*

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458), and in order to update and clarify Executive Order 13355 of August 27, 2004, Executive Order 12333 of December 4, 1981, as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

**Section 1.** The Preamble to Executive Order 12333, as amended, is further amended by:

(a) Striking “and” and inserting in lieu thereof a comma before the word “accurate”,

and inserting “, and insightful” after the word “accurate” in the first sentence;

(b) Striking “statutes” and inserting in lieu thereof “the laws” before “of the United States of America” in the third sentence; and

(c) Striking “the” before “United States intelligence activities” in the third sentence.

**Sec. 2.** Executive Order 12333, as amended, is further amended by striking Part 1 in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof the following new part:

#### *PART 1 Goals, Directions, Duties, and Responsibilities with Respect to United States Intelligence Efforts*

1.1 *Goals.* The United States intelligence effort shall provide the President, the National Security Council, and the Homeland Security Council with the necessary information on which to base decisions concerning the development and conduct of foreign, defense, and economic policies, and the protection of United States national interests from foreign security threats. All departments and agencies shall cooperate fully to fulfill this goal.

(a) All means, consistent with applicable Federal law and this order, and with full consideration of the rights of United States persons, shall be used to obtain reliable intelligence information to protect the United States and its interests.

(b) The United States Government has a solemn obligation, and shall continue in the conduct of intelligence activities under this order, to protect fully the legal rights of all United States persons, including freedoms, civil liberties, and privacy rights guaranteed by Federal law.

(c) Intelligence collection under this order should be guided by the need for information to respond to intelligence priorities set by the President.

(d) Special emphasis should be given to detecting and countering:

- (1) Espionage and other threats and activities directed by foreign powers or their intelligence services against the United States and its interests;
- (2) Threats to the United States and its interests from terrorism; and

(3) Threats to the United States and its interests from the development, possession, proliferation, or use of weapons of mass destruction.

(e) Special emphasis shall be given to the production of timely, accurate, and insightful reports, responsive to decisionmakers in the executive branch, that draw on all appropriate sources of information, including open source information, meet rigorous analytic standards, consider diverse analytic viewpoints, and accurately represent appropriate alternative views.

(f) State, local, and tribal governments are critical partners in securing and defending the United States from terrorism and other threats to the United States and its interests. Our national intelligence effort should take into account the responsibilities and requirements of State, local, and tribal governments and, as appropriate, private sector entities, when undertaking the collection and dissemination of information and intelligence to protect the United States.

(g) All departments and agencies have a responsibility to prepare and to provide intelligence in a manner that allows the full and free exchange of information, consistent with applicable law and presidential guidance.

### 1.2 *The National Security Council.*

(a) *Purpose.* The National Security Council (NSC) shall act as the highest ranking executive branch entity that provides support to the President for review of, guidance for, and direction to the conduct of all foreign intelligence, counterintelligence, and covert action, and attendant policies and programs.

(b) *Covert Action and Other Sensitive Intelligence Operations.* The NSC shall consider and submit to the President a policy recommendation, including all dissents, on each proposed covert action and conduct a periodic review of ongoing covert action activities, including an evaluation of the effectiveness and consistency with current national policy of such activities and consistency with applicable legal requirements. The NSC shall perform such other functions related to covert action as the President may direct, but shall not undertake the conduct of covert actions. The NSC shall also review proposals for other sensitive intelligence operations.

1.3 *Director of National Intelligence.* Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the President, the Director of National Intelligence (Director) shall serve as the head of the Intelligence Community, act as the principal adviser to the President, to the NSC, and to the Homeland Security Council for intelligence matters related to national security, and shall oversee and direct the implementation of the National Intelligence Program and execution of the National Intelligence Program budget. The Director will lead a unified, coordinated, and effective intelligence effort. In addition, the Director shall, in carrying out the duties and responsibilities under this section, take into account the views of the heads of departments containing an element of the Intelligence Community and of the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

(a) Except as otherwise directed by the President or prohibited by law, the Director shall have access to all information and intelligence described in section 1.5(a) of this order. For the purpose of access to and sharing of information and intelligence, the Director:

- (1) Is hereby assigned the function under section 3(5) of the Act, to determine that intelligence, regardless of the source from which derived and including information gathered within or outside the United States, pertains to more than one United States Government agency; and
- (2) Shall develop guidelines for how information or intelligence is provided to or accessed by the Intelligence Community in accordance with section 1.5(a) of this order, and for how the information or intelligence may be used and shared by the Intelligence Community. All guidelines developed in accordance with this section shall be approved by the Attorney General and, where applicable, shall be consistent with guidelines issued pursuant to section 1016 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Protection Act of 2004 (Public Law 108 458) (IRTPA).

(b) In addition to fulfilling the obligations and responsibilities prescribed by the Act, the Director:

- (1) Shall establish objectives, priorities, and guidance for the Intelligence Community to ensure timely and effective collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence, of whatever nature and from whatever source derived;
- (2) May designate, in consultation with affected heads of departments or Intelligence Community elements, one or more Intelligence Community elements to develop and to maintain services of common concern on behalf of the Intelligence Community if the Director determines such services can be more efficiently or effectively accomplished in a consolidated manner;
- (3) Shall oversee and provide advice to the President and the NSC with respect to all ongoing and proposed covert action programs;
- (4) In regard to the establishment and conduct of intelligence arrangements and agreements with foreign governments and international organizations:
  - (A) May enter into intelligence and counterintelligence arrangements and agreements with foreign governments and international organizations;
  - (B) Shall formulate policies concerning intelligence and counterintelligence arrangements and agreements with foreign governments and international organizations; and
  - (C) Shall align and synchronize intelligence and counterintelligence foreign relationships among the elements of the Intelligence Community to further United States national security, policy, and intelligence objectives;
- (5) Shall participate in the development of procedures approved by the Attorney General governing criminal drug intelligence activities abroad to ensure that these activities are consistent with foreign intelligence programs;
- (6) Shall establish common security and access standards for managing and handling intelligence systems, information, and products, with special emphasis on facilitating:
  - (A) The fullest and most prompt access to and dissemination of information and intelligence practicable, assigning the highest priority to detecting, preventing, preempting, and disrupting terrorist threats and activities against the United States, its interests, and allies; and
  - (B) The establishment of standards for an interoperable information sharing enterprise that facilitates the sharing of intelligence information among elements of the Intelligence Community;
- (7) Shall ensure that appropriate departments and agencies have access to intelligence and receive the support needed to perform independent analysis;
- (8) Shall protect, and ensure that programs are developed to protect, intelligence sources, methods, and activities from unauthorized disclosure;
- (9) Shall, after consultation with the heads of affected departments and agencies, establish guidelines for Intelligence Community elements for:
  - (A) Classification and declassification of all intelligence and intelligence-related information classified under the authority of the Director or the authority of the head of a department or Intelligence Community element; and
  - (B) Access to and dissemination of all intelligence and intelligence-related information, both in its final form and in the form when initially gathered, to include intelligence originally classified by the head of a department or Intelligence Community element, except that access to and dissemination of information concerning United States persons shall be governed by procedures developed in accordance with Part 2 of this order;
- (10) May, only with respect to Intelligence Community elements, and after consultation with the head of the originating Intelligence Community element or the head of the originating department, declassify, or direct the declassification of, information or intelligence relating to

intelligence sources, methods, and activities. The Director may only delegate this authority to the Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence;

(11) May establish, operate, and direct one or more national intelligence centers to address intelligence priorities;

(12) May establish Functional Managers and Mission Managers, and designate officers or employees of the United States to serve in these positions.

(A) Functional Managers shall report to the Director concerning the execution of their duties as Functional Managers, and may be charged with developing and implementing strategic guidance, policies, and procedures for activities related to a specific intelligence discipline or set of intelligence activities; set training and tradecraft standards; and ensure coordination within and across intelligence disciplines and Intelligence Community elements and with related non-intelligence activities. Functional Managers may also advise the Director on: the management of resources; policies and procedures; collection capabilities and gaps; processing and dissemination of intelligence; technical architectures; and other issues or activities determined by the Director.

(i) The Director of the National Security Agency is designated the Functional Manager for signals intelligence;

(ii) The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency is designated the Functional Manager for human intelligence; and

(iii) The Director of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency is designated the Functional Manager for geospatial intelligence.

(B) Mission Managers shall serve as principal substantive advisors on all or specified aspects of intelligence related to designated countries, regions, topics, or functional issues;

(13) Shall establish uniform criteria for the determination of relative priorities for the transmission of critical foreign intel-

ligence, and advise the Secretary of Defense concerning the communications requirements of the Intelligence Community for the transmission of such communications;

(14) Shall have ultimate responsibility for production and dissemination of intelligence produced by the Intelligence Community and authority to levy analytic tasks on intelligence production organizations within the Intelligence Community, in consultation with the heads of the Intelligence Community elements concerned;

(15) May establish advisory groups for the purpose of obtaining advice from within the Intelligence Community to carry out the Director's responsibilities, to include Intelligence Community executive management committees composed of senior Intelligence Community leaders. Advisory groups shall consist of representatives from elements of the Intelligence Community, as designated by the Director, or other executive branch departments, agencies, and offices, as appropriate;

(16) Shall ensure the timely exploitation and dissemination of data gathered by national intelligence collection means, and ensure that the resulting intelligence is disseminated immediately to appropriate government elements, including military commands;

(17) Shall determine requirements and priorities for, and manage and direct the tasking, collection, analysis, production, and dissemination of, national intelligence by elements of the Intelligence Community, including approving requirements for collection and analysis and resolving conflicts in collection requirements and in the tasking of national collection assets of Intelligence Community elements (except when otherwise directed by the President or when the Secretary of Defense exercises collection tasking authority under plans and arrangements approved by the Secretary of Defense and the Director);

- (18) May provide advisory tasking concerning collection and analysis of information or intelligence relevant to national intelligence or national security to departments, agencies, and establishments of the United States Government that are not elements of the Intelligence Community; and shall establish procedures, in consultation with affected heads of departments or agencies and subject to approval by the Attorney General, to implement this authority and to monitor or evaluate the responsiveness of United States Government departments, agencies, and other establishments;
- (19) Shall fulfill the responsibilities in section 1.3(b)(17) and (18) of this order, consistent with applicable law and with full consideration of the rights of United States persons, whether information is to be collected inside or outside the United States;
- (20) Shall ensure, through appropriate policies and procedures, the deconfliction, coordination, and integration of all intelligence activities conducted by an Intelligence Community element or funded by the National Intelligence Program. In accordance with these policies and procedures:
- (A) The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall coordinate the clandestine collection of foreign intelligence collected through human sources or through human-enabled means and counterintelligence activities inside the United States;
- (B) The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency shall coordinate the clandestine collection of foreign intelligence collected through human sources or through human-enabled means and counterintelligence activities outside the United States;
- (C) All policies and procedures for the coordination of counterintelligence activities and the clandestine collection of foreign intelligence inside the United States shall be subject to the approval of the Attorney General; and
- (D) All policies and procedures developed under this section shall be coordinated with the heads of affected departments and Intelligence Community elements;
- (21) Shall, with the concurrence of the heads of affected departments and agencies, establish joint procedures to deconflict, coordinate, and synchronize intelligence activities conducted by an Intelligence Community element or funded by the National Intelligence Program, with intelligence activities, activities that involve foreign intelligence and security services, or activities that involve the use of clandestine methods, conducted by other United States Government departments, agencies, and establishments;
- (22) Shall, in coordination with the heads of departments containing elements of the Intelligence Community, develop procedures to govern major system acquisitions funded in whole or in majority part by the National Intelligence Program;
- (23) Shall seek advice from the Secretary of State to ensure that the foreign policy implications of proposed intelligence activities are considered, and shall ensure, through appropriate policies and procedures, that intelligence activities are conducted in a manner consistent with the responsibilities pursuant to law and presidential direction of Chiefs of United States Missions; and
- (24) Shall facilitate the use of Intelligence Community products by the Congress in a secure manner.
- (c) The Director's exercise of authorities in the Act and this order shall not abrogate the statutory or other responsibilities of the heads of departments of the United States Government or the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Directives issued and actions taken by the Director in the exercise of the Director's authorities and responsibilities to integrate, coordinate, and make the Intelligence Community more effective in providing intelligence related to national security shall be implemented by the elements of the Intelligence Community, provided that any department head whose department contains an element of the Intelligence Community and who believes that a directive or

action of the Director violates the requirements of section 1018 of the IRTPA or this subsection shall bring the issue to the attention of the Director, the NSC, or the President for resolution in a manner that respects and does not abrogate the statutory responsibilities of the heads of the departments.

(d) Appointments to certain positions.

(1) The relevant department or bureau head shall provide recommendations and obtain the concurrence of the Director for the selection of: the Director of the National Security Agency, the Director of the National Reconnaissance Office, the Director of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis, the Assistant Secretary of State for Intelligence and Research, the Director of the Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence of the Department of Energy, the Assistant Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of the Treasury, and the Executive Assistant Director for the National Security Branch of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. If the Director does not concur in the recommendation, the department head may not fill the vacancy or make the recommendation to the President, as the case may be. If the department head and the Director do not reach an agreement on the selection or recommendation, the Director and the department head concerned may advise the President directly of the Director's intention to withhold concurrence.

(2) The relevant department head shall consult with the Director before appointing an individual to fill a vacancy or recommending to the President an individual be nominated to fill a vacancy in any of the following positions: the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence; the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency; uniformed heads of the intelligence elements of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps above the rank of Major General or Rear Admiral; the Assistant Commandant of the Coast Guard for Intel-

ligence; and the Assistant Attorney General for National Security.

(e) Removal from certain positions.

(1) Except for the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, whose removal the Director may recommend to the President, the Director and the relevant department head shall consult on the removal, or recommendation to the President for removal, as the case may be, of: the Director of the National Security Agency, the Director of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis, the Assistant Secretary of State for Intelligence and Research, and the Assistant Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of the Treasury. If the Director and the department head do not agree on removal, or recommendation for removal, either may make a recommendation to the President for the removal of the individual.

(2) The Director and the relevant department or bureau head shall consult on the removal of: the Executive Assistant Director for the National Security Branch of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Director of the Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence of the Department of Energy, the Director of the National Reconnaissance Office, the Assistant Commandant of the Coast Guard for Intelligence, and the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence. With respect to an individual appointed by a department head, the department head may remove the individual upon the request of the Director; if the department head chooses not to remove the individual, either the Director or the department head may advise the President of the department head's intention to retain the individual. In the case of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, the Secretary of Defense may recommend to the President either the removal or the retention of the individual. For uniformed heads of the intelligence elements of the Army, the

Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps, the Director may make a recommendation for removal to the Secretary of Defense.

- (3) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit or otherwise affect the authority of the President to nominate, appoint, assign, or terminate the appointment or assignment of any individual, with or without a consultation, recommendation, or concurrence.

1.4 *The Intelligence Community.* Consistent with applicable Federal law and with the other provisions of this order, and under the leadership of the Director, as specified in such law and this order, the Intelligence Community shall:

(a) Collect and provide information needed by the President and, in the performance of executive functions, the Vice President, the NSC, the Homeland Security Council, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, senior military commanders, and other executive branch officials and, as appropriate, the Congress of the United States;

(b) In accordance with priorities set by the President, collect information concerning, and conduct activities to protect against, international terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, intelligence activities directed against the United States, international criminal drug activities, and other hostile activities directed against the United States by foreign powers, organizations, persons, and their agents;

(c) Analyze, produce, and disseminate intelligence;

(d) Conduct administrative, technical, and other support activities within the United States and abroad necessary for the performance of authorized activities, to include providing services of common concern for the Intelligence Community as designated by the Director in accordance with this order;

(e) Conduct research, development, and procurement of technical systems and devices relating to authorized functions and missions or the provision of services of common concern for the Intelligence Community;

(f) Protect the security of intelligence related activities, information, installations, property, and employees by appropriate

means, including such investigations of applicants, employees, contractors, and other persons with similar associations with the Intelligence Community elements as are necessary;

(g) Take into account State, local, and tribal governments' and, as appropriate, private sector entities' information needs relating to national and homeland security;

(h) Deconflict, coordinate, and integrate all intelligence activities and other information gathering in accordance with section 1.3(b)(20) of this order; and

(i) Perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence activities as the President may direct.

1.5 *Duties and Responsibilities of the Heads of Executive Branch Departments and Agencies.* The heads of all departments and agencies shall:

(a) Provide the Director access to all information and intelligence relevant to the national security or that otherwise is required for the performance of the Director's duties, to include administrative and other appropriate management information, except such information excluded by law, by the President, or by the Attorney General acting under this order at the direction of the President;

(b) Provide all programmatic and budgetary information necessary to support the Director in developing the National Intelligence Program;

(c) Coordinate development and implementation of intelligence systems and architectures and, as appropriate, operational systems and architectures of their departments, agencies, and other elements with the Director to respond to national intelligence requirements and all applicable information sharing and security guidelines, information privacy, and other legal requirements;

(d) Provide, to the maximum extent permitted by law, subject to the availability of appropriations and not inconsistent with the mission of the department or agency, such further support to the Director as the Director may request, after consultation with the head of the department or agency, for the performance of the Director's functions;

(e) Respond to advisory tasking from the Director under section 1.3(b)(18) of this

order to the greatest extent possible, in accordance with applicable policies established by the head of the responding department or agency;

(f) Ensure that all elements within the department or agency comply with the provisions of Part 2 of this order, regardless of Intelligence Community affiliation, when performing foreign intelligence and counterintelligence functions;

(g) Deconflict, coordinate, and integrate all intelligence activities in accordance with section 1.3(b)(20), and intelligence and other activities in accordance with section 1.3(b)(21) of this order;

(h) Inform the Attorney General, either directly or through the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Director of clandestine collection of foreign intelligence and counterintelligence activities inside the United States not coordinated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

(i) Pursuant to arrangements developed by the head of the department or agency and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and approved by the Director, inform the Director and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, either directly or through his designee serving outside the United States, as appropriate, of clandestine collection of foreign intelligence collected through human sources or through human-enabled means outside the United States that has not been coordinated with the Central Intelligence Agency; and

(j) Inform the Secretary of Defense, either directly or through his designee, as appropriate, of clandestine collection of foreign intelligence outside the United States in a region of combat or contingency military operations designated by the Secretary of Defense, for purposes of this paragraph, after consultation with the Director of National Intelligence.

1.6 *Heads of Elements of the Intelligence Community.* The heads of elements of the Intelligence Community shall:

(a) Provide the Director access to all information and intelligence relevant to the national security or that otherwise is required for the performance of the Director's duties, to include administrative and other appropriate management information, except such

information excluded by law, by the President, or by the Attorney General acting under this order at the direction of the President;

(b) Report to the Attorney General possible violations of Federal criminal laws by employees and of specified Federal criminal laws by any other person as provided in procedures agreed upon by the Attorney General and the head of the department, agency, or establishment concerned, in a manner consistent with the protection of intelligence sources and methods, as specified in those procedures;

(c) Report to the Intelligence Oversight Board, consistent with Executive Order 13462 of February 29, 2008, and provide copies of all such reports to the Director, concerning any intelligence activities of their elements that they have reason to believe may be unlawful or contrary to executive order or presidential directive;

(d) Protect intelligence and intelligence sources, methods, and activities from unauthorized disclosure in accordance with guidance from the Director;

(e) Facilitate, as appropriate, the sharing of information or intelligence, as directed by law or the President, to State, local, tribal, and private sector entities;

(f) Disseminate information or intelligence to foreign governments and international organizations under intelligence or counterintelligence arrangements or agreements established in accordance with section 1.3(b)(4) of this order;

(g) Participate in the development of procedures approved by the Attorney General governing production and dissemination of information or intelligence resulting from criminal drug intelligence activities abroad if they have intelligence responsibilities for foreign or domestic criminal drug production and trafficking; and

(h) Ensure that the inspectors general, general counsels, and agency officials responsible for privacy or civil liberties protection for their respective organizations have access to any information or intelligence necessary to perform their official duties.

1.7 *Intelligence Community Elements.* Each element of the Intelligence Community shall have the duties and responsibilities

specified below, in addition to those specified by law or elsewhere in this order. Intelligence Community elements within executive departments shall serve the information and intelligence needs of their respective heads of departments and also shall operate as part of an integrated Intelligence Community, as provided in law or this order.

(a) **THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.** The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency shall:

- (1) Collect (including through clandestine means), analyze, produce, and disseminate foreign intelligence and counterintelligence;
- (2) Conduct counterintelligence activities without assuming or performing any internal security functions within the United States;
- (3) Conduct administrative and technical support activities within and outside the United States as necessary for cover and proprietary arrangements;
- (4) Conduct covert action activities approved by the President. No agency except the Central Intelligence Agency (or the Armed Forces of the United States in time of war declared by the Congress or during any period covered by a report from the President to the Congress consistent with the War Powers Resolution, Public Law 93 148) may conduct any covert action activity unless the President determines that another agency is more likely to achieve a particular objective;
- (5) Conduct foreign intelligence liaison relationships with intelligence or security services of foreign governments or international organizations consistent with section 1.3(b)(4) of this order;
- (6) Under the direction and guidance of the Director, and in accordance with section 1.3(b)(4) of this order, coordinate the implementation of intelligence and counterintelligence relationships between elements of the Intelligence Community and the intelligence or security services of foreign governments or international organizations; and
- (7) Perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence as the Director may direct.

(b) **THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.** The Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency shall:

- (1) Collect (including through clandestine means), analyze, produce, and disseminate foreign intelligence and counterintelligence to support national and departmental missions;
- (2) Collect, analyze, produce, or, through tasking and coordination, provide defense and defense related intelligence for the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, combatant commanders, other Defense components, and non Defense agencies;
- (3) Conduct counterintelligence activities;
- (4) Conduct administrative and technical support activities within and outside the United States as necessary for cover and proprietary arrangements;
- (5) Conduct foreign defense intelligence liaison relationships and defense intelligence exchange programs with foreign defense establishments, intelligence or security services of foreign governments, and international organizations in accordance with sections 1.3(b)(4), 1.7(a)(6), and 1.10(i) of this order;
- (6) Manage and coordinate all matters related to the Defense Attaché system; and
- (7) Provide foreign intelligence and counterintelligence staff support as directed by the Secretary of Defense.

(c) **THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY.** The Director of the National Security Agency shall:

- (1) Collect (including through clandestine means), process, analyze, produce, and disseminate signals intelligence information and data for foreign intelligence and counterintelligence purposes to support national and departmental missions;
- (2) Establish and operate an effective unified organization for signals intelligence activities, except for the delegation of operational control over certain operations that are conducted through other elements of the Intelligence Community. No other department or agency may engage in signals intelligence activities except pursuant to a delegation by

the Secretary of Defense, after coordination with the Director;

- (3) Control signals intelligence collection and processing activities, including assignment of resources to an appropriate agent for such periods and tasks as required for the direct support of military commanders;
- (4) Conduct administrative and technical support activities within and outside the United States as necessary for cover arrangements;
- (5) Provide signals intelligence support for national and departmental requirements and for the conduct of military operations;
- (6) Act as the National Manager for National Security Systems as established in law and policy, and in this capacity be responsible to the Secretary of Defense and to the Director;
- (7) Prescribe, consistent with section 102A(g) of the Act, within its field of authorized operations, security regulations covering operating practices, including the transmission, handling, and distribution of signals intelligence and communications security material within and among the elements under control of the Director of the National Security Agency, and exercise the necessary supervisory control to ensure compliance with the regulations; and
- (8) Conduct foreign cryptologic liaison relationships in accordance with sections 1.3(b)(4), 1.7(a)(6), and 1.10(i) of this order.

(d) **THE NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE.** The Director of the National Reconnaissance Office shall:

- (1) Be responsible for research and development, acquisition, launch, deployment, and operation of overhead systems and related data processing facilities to collect intelligence and information to support national and departmental missions and other United States Government needs; and
- (2) Conduct foreign liaison relationships relating to the above missions, in accordance with sections 1.3(b)(4), 1.7(a)(6), and 1.10(i) of this order.

(e) **THE NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.** The Director of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency shall:

- (1) Collect, process, analyze, produce, and disseminate geospatial intelligence information and data for foreign intelligence and counterintelligence purposes to support national and departmental missions;
- (2) Provide geospatial intelligence support for national and departmental requirements and for the conduct of military operations;
- (3) Conduct administrative and technical support activities within and outside the United States as necessary for cover arrangements; and
- (4) Conduct foreign geospatial intelligence liaison relationships, in accordance with sections 1.3(b)(4), 1.7(a)(6), and 1.10(i) of this order.

(f) **THE INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ELEMENTS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE, AND MARINE CORPS.** The Commanders and heads of the intelligence and counterintelligence elements of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps shall:

- (1) Collect (including through clandestine means), produce, analyze, and disseminate defense and defense related intelligence and counterintelligence to support departmental requirements, and, as appropriate, national requirements;
- (2) Conduct counterintelligence activities;
- (3) Monitor the development, procurement, and management of tactical intelligence systems and equipment and conduct related research, development, and test and evaluation activities; and
- (4) Conduct military intelligence liaison relationships and military intelligence exchange programs with selected cooperative foreign defense establishments and international organizations in accordance with sections 1.3(b)(4), 1.7(a)(6), and 1.10(i) of this order.

(g) **INTELLIGENCE ELEMENTS OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.** Under the supervision of the

Attorney General and pursuant to such regulations as the Attorney General may establish, the intelligence elements of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall:

- (1) Collect (including through clandestine means), analyze, produce, and disseminate foreign intelligence and counterintelligence to support national and departmental missions, in accordance with procedural guidelines approved by the Attorney General, after consultation with the Director;
- (2) Conduct counterintelligence activities; and
- (3) Conduct foreign intelligence and counterintelligence liaison relationships with intelligence, security, and law enforcement services of foreign governments or international organizations in accordance with sections 1.3(b)(4) and 1.7(a)(6) of this order.

(h) THE INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ELEMENTS OF THE COAST GUARD. The Commandant of the Coast Guard shall:

- (1) Collect (including through clandestine means), analyze, produce, and disseminate foreign intelligence and counterintelligence including defense and defense related information and intelligence to support national and departmental missions;
- (2) Conduct counterintelligence activities;
- (3) Monitor the development, procurement, and management of tactical intelligence systems and equipment and conduct related research, development, and test and evaluation activities; and
- (4) Conduct foreign intelligence liaison relationships and intelligence exchange programs with foreign intelligence services, security services or international organizations in accordance with sections 1.3(b)(4), 1.7(a)(6), and, when operating as part of the Department of Defense, 1.10(i) of this order.

(i) THE BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH, DEPARTMENT OF STATE; THE OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE AND ANALYSIS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY; THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL SECURITY INTELLIGENCE, DRUG ENFORCEMENT AD-

MINISTRATION; THE OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE AND ANALYSIS, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY; AND THE OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY. The heads of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department of State; the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, Department of the Treasury; the Office of National Security Intelligence, Drug Enforcement Administration; the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, Department of Homeland Security; and the Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence, Department of Energy shall:

- (1) Collect (overtly or through publicly available sources), analyze, produce, and disseminate information, intelligence, and counterintelligence to support national and departmental missions; and
  - (2) Conduct and participate in analytic or information exchanges with foreign partners and international organizations in accordance with sections 1.3(b)(4) and 1.7(a)(6) of this order.
- (j) THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE. The Director shall collect (overtly or through publicly available sources), analyze, produce, and disseminate information, intelligence, and counterintelligence to support the missions of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, including the National Counterterrorism Center, and to support other national missions.

1.8 *The Department of State.* In addition to the authorities exercised by the Bureau of Intelligence and Research under sections 1.4 and 1.7(i) of this order, the Secretary of State shall:

- (a) Collect (overtly or through publicly available sources) information relevant to United States foreign policy and national security concerns;
- (b) Disseminate, to the maximum extent possible, reports received from United States diplomatic and consular posts;
- (c) Transmit reporting requirements and advisory taskings of the Intelligence Community to the Chiefs of United States Missions abroad; and

(d) Support Chiefs of United States Missions in discharging their responsibilities pursuant to law and presidential direction.

1.9 *The Department of the Treasury.* In addition to the authorities exercised by the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of the Treasury under sections 1.4 and 1.7(i) of this order the Secretary of the Treasury shall collect (overtly or through publicly available sources) foreign financial information and, in consultation with the Department of State, foreign economic information.

1.10 *The Department of Defense.* The Secretary of Defense shall:

(a) Collect (including through clandestine means), analyze, produce, and disseminate information and intelligence and be responsive to collection tasking and advisory tasking by the Director;

(b) Collect (including through clandestine means), analyze, produce, and disseminate defense and defense related intelligence and counterintelligence, as required for execution of the Secretary's responsibilities;

(c) Conduct programs and missions necessary to fulfill national, departmental, and tactical intelligence requirements;

(d) Conduct counterintelligence activities in support of Department of Defense components and coordinate counterintelligence activities in accordance with section 1.3(b)(20) and (21) of this order;

(e) Act, in coordination with the Director, as the executive agent of the United States Government for signals intelligence activities;

(f) Provide for the timely transmission of critical intelligence, as defined by the Director, within the United States Government;

(g) Carry out or contract for research, development, and procurement of technical systems and devices relating to authorized intelligence functions;

(h) Protect the security of Department of Defense installations, activities, information, property, and employees by appropriate means, including such investigations of applicants, employees, contractors, and other persons with similar associations with the Department of Defense as are necessary;

(i) Establish and maintain defense intelligence relationships and defense intelligence

exchange programs with selected cooperative foreign defense establishments, intelligence or security services of foreign governments, and international organizations, and ensure that such relationships and programs are in accordance with sections 1.3(b)(4), 1.3(b)(21) and 1.7(a)(6) of this order;

(j) Conduct such administrative and technical support activities within and outside the United States as are necessary to provide for cover and proprietary arrangements, to perform the functions described in sections (a) through (i) above, and to support the Intelligence Community elements of the Department of Defense; and

(k) Use the Intelligence Community elements within the Department of Defense identified in section 1.7(b) through (f) and, when the Coast Guard is operating as part of the Department of Defense, (h) above to carry out the Secretary of Defense's responsibilities assigned in this section or other departments, agencies, or offices within the Department of Defense, as appropriate, to conduct the intelligence missions and responsibilities assigned to the Secretary of Defense.

1.11 *The Department of Homeland Security.* In addition to the authorities exercised by the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security under sections 1.4 and 1.7(i) of this order, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall conduct, through the United States Secret Service, activities to determine the existence and capability of surveillance equipment being used against the President or the Vice President of the United States, the Executive Office of the President, and, as authorized by the Secretary of Homeland Security or the President, other Secret Service protectees and United States officials. No information shall be acquired intentionally through such activities except to protect against use of such surveillance equipment, and those activities shall be conducted pursuant to procedures agreed upon by the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Attorney General.

1.12 *The Department of Energy.* In addition to the authorities exercised by the Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence of the Department of Energy under sections 1.4

and 1.7(i) of this order, the Secretary of Energy shall:

(a) Provide expert scientific, technical, analytic, and research capabilities to other agencies within the Intelligence Community, as appropriate;

(b) Participate in formulating intelligence collection and analysis requirements where the special expert capability of the Department can contribute; and

(c) Participate with the Department of State in overtly collecting information with respect to foreign energy matters.

1.13 *The Federal Bureau of Investigation.* In addition to the authorities exercised by the intelligence elements of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice under sections 1.4 and 1.7(g) of this order and under the supervision of the Attorney General and pursuant to such regulations as the Attorney General may establish, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall provide technical assistance, within or outside the United States, to foreign intelligence and law enforcement services, consistent with section 1.3(b)(20) and (21) of this order, as may be necessary to support national or departmental missions.

**Sec. 3.** Part 2 of Executive Order 12333, as amended, is further amended by:

(a) In section 2.1, striking the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof: “Timely, accurate, and insightful information about the activities, capabilities, plans, and intentions of foreign powers, organizations, and persons, and their agents, is essential to informed decisionmaking in the areas of national security, national defense, and foreign relations.”;

(b) In section 2.1, inserting a comma after “innovative”;

(c) In section 2.2, inserting “, the spread of weapons of mass destruction,” after “international terrorist activities” in the first sentence;

(d) In the first sentence of section 2.3, striking “Agencies within the” and inserting in lieu thereof “Elements of the”, inserting a comma after “retain”, striking “agency” and inserting in lieu thereof “Intelligence Community element”, and inserting “or by the head of a department containing such element” after “concerned”;

(e) In section 2.3, inserting “, after consultation with the Director” preceding the period at the end of the first sentence;

(f) In section 2.3, inserting a comma after “retention” in the second sentence;

(g) In section 2.3(b), striking “FBI” and inserting in lieu thereof “Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)”;

(h) In section 2.3(b), striking “agencies” and inserting in lieu thereof “elements” each time it appears;

(i) In section 2.3(c), striking “narcotics” and inserting in lieu thereof “drug,”;

(j) In section 2.3(d), inserting a comma after “victims”;

(k) In section 2.3(e), striking “sources or methods” and inserting in lieu thereof “sources, methods, and activities”;

(l) In section 2.3(e), striking “agencies” and inserting in lieu thereof “elements” and striking “agency” and inserting in lieu thereof “element”;

(m) In section 2.3(g), inserting a comma after “physical”;

(n) In section 2.3(h), striking “and”;

(o) In section 2.3(i), striking “federal” and inserting in lieu thereof “Federal” and inserting a comma after “local”;

(p) In the last sentence of section 2.3, striking “agencies within” and inserting in lieu thereof “elements of”, striking “, other than information derived from signals intelligence,”, striking “agency” and inserting in lieu thereof “element” in both instances and inserting immediately before the period: “, except that information derived from signals intelligence may only be disseminated or made available to Intelligence Community elements in accordance with procedures established by the Director in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and approved by the Attorney General”;

(q) In the first three sentences of section 2.4, striking “Agencies within” and inserting in lieu thereof “Elements of”; striking “Agencies” and inserting in lieu thereof “Elements of the Intelligence Community”; and striking “agency” and inserting in lieu thereof “Intelligence Community element concerned or the head of a department containing such element”;

(r) In the second sentence of section 2.4, inserting “, after consultation with the Director” after “Attorney General”;

(s) In section 2.4(a), striking “CIA” and inserting in lieu thereof “Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)”;

(t) In section 2.4(b) and (c), striking “agencies” and inserting in lieu thereof “elements of the Intelligence Community”.

(u) In section 2.4(b)(2), striking the period and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon;

(v) In section 2.4(c)(1), striking “agency” and inserting in lieu thereof “element”;

(w) In section 2.4(c)(2), striking the period and inserting in lieu thereof “; and”;

(x) In section 2.4(d) striking “than” and inserting in lieu thereof “that”;

(y) In section 2.5, striking the final sentence and inserting in lieu thereof “The authority delegated pursuant to this paragraph, including the authority to approve the use of electronic surveillance as defined in the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, as amended, shall be exercised in accordance with that Act.”;

(z) In section 2.6, inserting “and other Civil” before “Authorities” in the caption and striking “Agencies within” and inserting in lieu thereof “Elements of”;

(aa) In section 2.6(a), inserting a comma after “property” and striking “agency” and inserting in lieu thereof “element”;

(bb) In section 2.6(c), striking “General Counsel” and inserting in lieu thereof “general counsel”, and striking “agency” and inserting in lieu thereof “element or department” in the second sentence;

(cc) In section 2.6(d), inserting “or other civil” before “authorities”;

(dd) In section 2.7, striking “Agencies within” and inserting in lieu thereof “Elements of”;

(ee) In section 2.9, striking “agencies within” and inserting in lieu thereof “elements of”, and striking “agency within” and inserting in lieu thereof “element of” the first time it appears and “Intelligence Community element” the second and third times it appears;

(ff) In section 2.9, striking “his” and inserting in lieu thereof “such person’s”;

(gg) In section 2.9, inserting “or the head of a department containing such element” before “and approved by the Attorney

General”, and inserting “”, after consultation with the Director” after “the Attorney General”;

(hh) In section 2.10, striking “agency within” and inserting in lieu thereof “element of”, and inserting a comma after “contract for”;

(ii) In section 2.12, striking “agency” and inserting in lieu thereof “element”; and

(jj) At the end of Part 2, inserting a new section 2.13 as follows: “2.13 Limitation on Covert Action. No covert action may be conducted which is intended to influence United States political processes, public opinion, policies, or media.”.

**Sec. 4.** Part 3 of Executive Order 12333, as amended, is further amended by:

(a) In section 3.1, striking “of Central Intelligence”; inserting “elements,” after “agencies,”; and striking “special” and inserting in lieu thereof “covert action”;

(b) Striking section 3.2 and inserting in lieu thereof: “3.2 *Implementation.* The President, supported by the NSC, and the Director shall issue such appropriate directives, procedures, and guidance as are necessary to implement this order. Heads of elements within the Intelligence Community shall issue appropriate procedures and supplementary directives consistent with this order. No procedures to implement Part 2 of this order shall be issued without the Attorney General’s approval, after consultation with the Director. The Attorney General shall provide a statement of reasons for not approving any procedures established by the head of an element in the Intelligence Community (or the head of the department containing such element) other than the FBI. In instances where the element head or department head and the Attorney General are unable to reach agreements on other than constitutional or other legal grounds, the Attorney General, the head of department concerned, or the Director shall refer the matter to the NSC.”;

(c) Striking section 3.3 and inserting in lieu thereof: “3.3 *Procedures.* The activities herein authorized that require procedures shall be conducted in accordance with existing procedures or requirements established under Executive Order 12333. New procedures, as required by Executive Order 12333, as further amended, shall be established as expeditiously as possible. All new procedures

promulgated pursuant to Executive Order 12333, as amended, shall be made available to the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.”;

(d) Inserting after section 3.3 the following new section: “3.4 *References and Transition*. References to “Senior Officials of the Intelligence Community” or “SOICs” in executive orders or other Presidential guidance, shall be deemed references to the heads of elements in the Intelligence Community, unless the President otherwise directs; references in Intelligence Community or Intelligence Community element policies or guidance, shall be deemed to be references to the heads of elements of the Intelligence Community, unless the President or the Director otherwise directs.”;

(e) Striking “3.4 *Definitions*” and inserting in lieu thereof “3.5 *Definitions*”;

(f) Amending the definition of “*Counterintelligence*” in section 3.5(a), as renumbered, by inserting “identify, deceive, exploit, disrupt, or” before “protect against espionage”, inserting “or their agents,” after “persons,”, inserting “organizations or activities” after terrorist, and striking “activities, but not including personnel, physical, document or communications security programs”;

(g) Striking section 3.5(b) (h), as renumbered, and inserting in lieu thereof:

“(b) *Covert action* means an activity or activities of the United States Government to influence political, economic, or military conditions abroad, where it is intended that the role of the United States Government will not be apparent or acknowledged publicly, but does not include:

- (1) Activities the primary purpose of which is to acquire intelligence, traditional counterintelligence activities, traditional activities to improve or maintain the operational security of United States Government programs, or administrative activities;
- (2) Traditional diplomatic or military activities or routine support to such activities;
- (3) Traditional law enforcement activities conducted by United States Gov-

ernment law enforcement agencies or routine support to such activities; or

- (4) Activities to provide routine support to the overt activities (other than activities described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3)) of other United States Government agencies abroad.

(c) *Electronic surveillance* means acquisition of a nonpublic communication by electronic means without the consent of a person who is a party to an electronic communication or, in the case of a non-electronic communication, without the consent of a person who is visibly present at the place of communication, but not including the use of radio direction-finding equipment solely to determine the location of a transmitter.

(d) *Employee* means a person employed by, assigned or detailed to, or acting for an element within the Intelligence Community.

(e) *Foreign intelligence* means information relating to the capabilities, intentions, or activities of foreign governments or elements thereof, foreign organizations, foreign persons, or international terrorists.

(f) *Intelligence* includes foreign intelligence and counterintelligence.

(g) *Intelligence activities* means all activities that elements of the Intelligence Community are authorized to conduct pursuant to this order.

(h) *Intelligence Community* and *elements of the Intelligence Community* refers to:

- (1) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence;
- (2) The Central Intelligence Agency;
- (3) The National Security Agency;
- (4) The Defense Intelligence Agency;
- (5) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency;
- (6) The National Reconnaissance Office;
- (7) The other offices within the Department of Defense for the collection of specialized national foreign intelligence through reconnaissance programs;
- (8) The intelligence and counterintelligence elements of the Army, the

- Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps;
- (9) The intelligence elements of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
- (10) The Office of National Security Intelligence of the Drug Enforcement Administration;
- (11) The Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence of the Department of Energy;
- (12) The Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State;
- (13) The Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of the Treasury;
- (14) The Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security;
- (15) The intelligence and counterintelligence elements of the Coast Guard; and
- (16) Such other elements of any department or agency as may be designated by the President, or designated jointly by the Director and the head of the department or agency concerned, as an element of the Intelligence Community.
- (i) *National Intelligence* and *Intelligence Related to National Security* means all intelligence, regardless of the source from which derived and including information gathered within or outside the United States, that pertains, as determined consistent with any guidance issued by the President, or that is determined for the purpose of access to information by the Director in accordance with section 1.3(a)(1) of this order, to pertain to more than one United States Government agency; and that involves threats to the United States, its people, property, or interests; the development, proliferation, or use of weapons of mass destruction; or any other matter bearing on United States national or homeland security.
- (j) *The National Intelligence Program* means all programs, projects, and activities of the Intelligence Community, as well as any other programs of the Intelligence Community designated jointly by the Director and the head of a United States department or agency or by the President. Such term does not include programs, projects, or activities of the military departments to acquire intelligence solely for the planning and conduct of tactical military operations by United States Armed Forces.”
- (h) Redesignating the definition of “*United States Person*” as section 3.5(k) and therein striking “agency” and inserting in lieu thereof “element”;
- (i) Striking section 3.5;
- (j) In section 3.6, striking “Order No. 12036 of January 24, 1978, as amended, entitled “United States Intelligence Activities,” is” and inserting in lieu thereof “Orders 13354 and 13355 of August 27, 2004, are”, and inserting before the period “; and paragraphs 1.3(b)(9) and (10) of Part 1 supersede provisions within Executive Order 12958, as amended, to the extent such provisions in Executive Order 12958, as amended, are inconsistent with this Order”; and
- (k) Inserting the following new section 3.7 to read as follows:
- “3.7 *General Provisions.*
- (a) Consistent with section 1.3(c) of this order, nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:
- (1) Authority granted by law to a department or agency, or the head thereof; or
- (2) Functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budget, administrative, or legislative proposals.
- (b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.
- (c) This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.”
- Sec. 5.** This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party at law or in equity against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities,

its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

**George W. Bush**

The White House,  
July 30, 2008.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., August 1, 2008]

NOTE: This Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 31, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on August 4.

**Remarks on the War on Terror**

*July 31, 2008*

Good morning. This has been a month of encouraging news from Iraq. Violence is down to its lowest level since the spring of 2004, and we're now in our third consecutive month with reduced violence levels holding steady. General Petraeus and Ambassador Crocker caution that the progress is still reversible, but they report that there now appears to be a degree of durability to the gains that we have made.

A significant reason for this sustained progress is the success of the surge. Another is the increasing capability of the Iraqi forces. Iraqi forces now have 192 combat battalions in the fight, and more than 110 of these battalions are taking the lead in combat operations against terrorists and extremists.

We saw the capability of those forces earlier this year, when the Iraqi Government launched successful military operations against Shi'a extremist groups in Basra, Amarah, and the Sadr City area of Baghdad. Because of these operations, extremists who once terrorized the citizens of these communities have been driven from their strongholds. As a result, our Ambassador to Iraq, Ryan Crocker, was able to walk the streets of Sadr City last Wednesday. That's something that would not have been possible just a few months ago.

This week, the Iraqi Government is launching a new offensive in parts of the Diyala Province that contain some of Al Qaida's few remaining safe havens in the country. This operation is Iraqi-led; our forces are playing a supporting role. And in

the moments—in the months ahead, the Iraqis will continue taking the lead in more military operations across the country.

As security in Iraq has improved, the Iraqi Government has made political progress as well. The Iraqi Council of Representatives has passed several major pieces of legislation this year, and Iraqi leaders are preparing for Provincial elections. Prime Minister Maliki recently returned from a successful visit to Europe, where he held important diplomatic discussions with Chancellor Merkel, Prime Minister Berlusconi, and His Holy Father Pope Benedict XVI.

The progress in Iraq has allowed us to continue our policy of return on success. We now have brought home all five of the combat brigades and the three Marine units that were sent to Iraq as part of the surge. The last of these surge brigades returned home this month. And later this year, General Petraeus will present me his recommendations on future troop levels, including further reductions in our combat forces as conditions permit.

As part of the return on success policy, we are also reducing the length of combat tours in Iraq. Beginning tomorrow, troops deploying to Iraq will serve 12-month tours instead of 15-month tours. This will ease the burden on our forces, and it will make life easier for our wonderful military families.

We're also making progress in our discussion with Prime Minister Maliki's Government on the—a strategic framework agreement. This agreement will serve as the foundation for America's presence in Iraq once the United Nations resolution authorizing the multi-national forces there expires on December the 31st.

We remain a nation at war. Al Qaida is on the run in Iraq, but the terrorists remain dangerous, and they are determined to strike our country and our allies again. In this time of war, America is grateful to all the men and women who have stepped forward to defend us. They understand that we have no greater responsibility than to stop the terrorists before they launch yet another attack on our homeland. Every day they make great sacrifices to keep the American people safe here at home. We owe our thanks to all those who wear the uniform and their families who

support them in their vital work. And the best way to honor them is to support their mission and bring them home with victory.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:04 a.m. on the Colonnade at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Gen. David H. Petraeus, USA, commanding general, Multi-National Force—Iraq; Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki of Iraq; Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany; Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi of Italy; and Pope Benedict XVI. The Office of the Press Secretary also released a Spanish language transcript of these remarks.

### Remarks to the West Virginia Coal Association in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia

July 31, 2008

Thank you all very much. Thanks for coming. Please be seated. Thank you for your warm introduction. I have come to know your State very well. I've spent a lot of quality time here. I love its beauty, and I love its people. And I thank you for your warm greeting, and I'm proud to be here in Greenbrier.

This place has got a rich history. During the cold war, this was Congress's designated meeting place in case of an emergency in Washington. Also the site of three championship golf courses. [Laughter] You get to decide whether or not that was just a coincidence. [Laughter]

I want to talk about the energy today. No better group of people to talk about energy with than people who actually take risk to find energy. I'm—like you, I'm concerned about the price of gasoline people are paying. I know you're concerned about what it means for your workers. It's like a tax on the hard-working people here in America. So I'll spend a little time on that subject.

And I'm going to talk about the fact that this country needs a commonsense, realistic energy policy, that there's not a single solution, and that we got to work to have a comprehensive plan that takes advantage of our assets and is realistic and provides a hopeful future for our citizens.

As you know, I'm fixing to retire—[laughter]—in about 6 months. But I am going to sprint to the finish. And part of that sprint

to the finish will be to continue to remind the American people that we need to be realistic and have common sense about today's energy needs and tomorrow's energy needs.

And I want to thank my friend Buck Harless for inviting me here. He's right: He came down to the Governor's mansion; came down just to take a sniff. [Laughter] And I appreciate his friendship and your friendship. I want to thank Andrew Jordon, who is the chairman of the board of the West Virginia Coal Association. I want to thank all the other members of the board, and I want to thank you as risk takers and entrepreneurs and dreamers and doers and job providers. And I welcome your family members who are here too. Thanks for coming. It's good to be with old and young alike. [Laughter] I appreciate Bill Raney, my friend. I've known Bill a long time; he's a good guy. And Bill, I want to thank you for being here today. You can applaud for Bill if you want.

I'm so pleased to be traveling with Congressman Nick Rahall today. I can't thank him enough. The Congress is in session. He's a—he's got a chairmanship, and yet he took time to come down to fly down on Air Force One. I can't thank you enough—it's not a bad way to travel, by the way. [Laughter] But I appreciate you coming, Nick.

I thank—want to thank the Secretary of State Betty Ireland. Betty has served this State with a lot of dignity. She came down from Charleston to encourage her old buddy—me. [Laughter] And I want to thank you for coming. I want to thank the mayor, Debbie Fogus. Madam Mayor, thank you for being here today as well; all the other State and local officials who have kindly come. But most importantly, thank you.

This is a—it's a challenging time. It's not the first time we've been through challenging times. I might remind you that in the beginning of my Presidency there were some challenging times. We had a recession, and of course, we got attacked. And yet, with good policy, and by trusting the ingenuity and the enterprise of the American people, we came through those times better than before. We'll come—the same thing is going to happen this time.

It's—we got some good news today, encouraging news. Not great news, but encouraging news—that in the second quarter, the economy grew at a rate of 1.9 percent.

Now, it's not as good as we'd like it to be, but I want to remind you a few months ago there were predictions that the economy would shrink this quarter, not grow. But in fact, the opposite has happened. As a matter of fact, it's more than double the rate we saw in the first quarter; that's positive.

It's—we saw the slowdown early, by the way. One of the jobs of people like me that you entrust is to see problems and react to them. Not, like, let problems fester and just hope for the best; it is to actually respond. And that's why we passed the stimulus package. Just so you know: Up to now we've delivered \$92 billion in stimulus payments. It fits into my philosophy of government, which is I'd rather you spend your money than the Federal Government spend your money.

See, I can think you can spend it better than those of us in Washington, DC, can spend it. I'd rather have you trying to figure out what's best for your family than the Government trying to figure out what's best for your family. So the stimulus package was all part of making sure that we dealt with this slowdown that was coming.

And people believe that the stimulus package should have a positive effect in the third quarter. Of course, you can listen to these economists, on the one hand they'll say, and then on the other hand—if they had three hands, it would be on the one hand, the second hand, and the third hand. *[Laughter]* The stimulus package has been positive.

There's other good economic news. Productivity increases are up, which makes America—our goods more competitive. I think you understand the definition of productivity increases in your own industry. You've seen the change, mighty change take place in your businesses. Workers are more productive, and your businesses are more competitive as a result.

Exports are on the rise; it's a—durable good orders are strong. What that means is that—that suggests that businesses are anticipating a better second half of the year. So I believe the foundations of this economy are strong. I think with sound policies and the ingenuity of the American people, we're

going to emerge better and stronger. We've done it in the past and we'll do it again this time.

You know, one of the challenges is energy prices—it's energy prices today. Another challenge is to make sure we've got energy for tomorrow as well. I'm a big believer in technology and innovation. I'm going to spend a little time today talking about how technology can change basic industry to keep us competitive and to keep us economically viable in the future.

I will also want to emphasize that the energy—the best energy we have is the ingenuity of the American people, the hard-working, enterprising, entrepreneurial people that get up every single day to make a living for their families and to contribute to the economic vitality of the country.

I want to talk about electricity and I want to talk about fuel we need for our cars and trucks. In order for this country to be economically competitive beyond my time and time of some of the others around here, we need to be—make sure we've got a reliable supply of electricity. You can't grow your economy, you can't provide hope for your people, you can't afford to buy new—or spend money on new technologies unless you have a strong economy. And part of that strong economy is to make sure we have reliable sources of electricity. And there's no more reliable source of electricity than coal.

Coal is affordable and coal is available right here in the United States of America. Coal allows us to keep our prices reasonable, and it provides jobs. It provides jobs for hard-working people right here in the great State of West Virginia and other States as well.

We use about 1.1 billion tons of coal a year. That sounds like a lot to me. It—and so the challenge is, how do we make sure that this reliable source of U.S. energy remains in the center of our strategy? I believe the best way to do that is for the Government to invest in clean coal research and development.

Buck just wasn't down there to have lunch. *[Laughter]* He said, “Do you understand the promise of clean coal technology and will you support it?” I said, “I will.” As a matter of fact, I didn't say it just to him; I've said it throughout this State—not one time, but many times.

This year—I mean, since we’ve been in office, we’ve spent \$2.5 billion on clean coal research. Why? Because it’s a good investment to make sure that an abundant supply of energy is available and is in use for a long time coming. That’s why we’re doing it.

This year alone we’ve requested nearly \$650 million in the budget for advanced coal research. It’s the largest such request in 25 years. The funding is supported—is supporting the development of technology to capture carbon dioxide emissions that come from coal. This is something the industry wants the Government to do. We want us to be on the leading edge of change. We want to be able to capture CO<sub>2</sub>. These advances, obviously, are going to make coal more environmentally friendly. It’ll make it easier for people to say, “Let’s use this abundant resource.”

Today my administration announced \$36 million for new carbon capture projects. In other words, it’s more than just research. We’re now beginning to get into the implementation stage of promising new technologies. And eventually the technology may allow us to prevent 90 percent of coal’s carbon emissions from being released into the environment. We’re working collaboratively together, and I want to thank the Coal Association’s support of this kind of technology and research and development. It makes a lot of sense.

Secondly, we’ve got to use nuclear power. Coal is obviously going to be an important part of the mix as we go forward, and it should be. What do they say—got 250 years of reserves here? That’s a long time. Two hundred and fifty years is a—should—of reserves should say, gosh, we’re in good shape; we got energy available right here in the United States of America.

This new technology will help us use those reserves, but we can also use nuclear power, too. I’m a big believer in civilian nuclear power. I think it makes a lot of sense. People out there in the environmental community talk about the need for zero-emission, renewable fuel—there’s one right there called nuclear power. And they ought to be supporting nuclear power.

Part of the problem with nuclear power is that it’s hard to get a plant built because

of excessive regulation and lawsuits. You understand the deployment of capital. There has to be certainty when it comes time to deploy capital. The deployment of capital entails risk, and that is the return on—whether or not there’s a decent return on your capital. But risk can also come if the government steps in at the last minute or a lawsuit steps in the last minute and says all the capital you deployed isn’t going to be utilized. And that’s been part of the problem.

So we’re working to—and by the way, there hasn’t been one new nuclear powerplant built in this country in 30 years. If you’re interested in making sure that we’ve got a viable economic future we need electricity, and we can get good electricity from coal, and we can get good electricity from nuclear power as well.

So we’ve been working to help eliminate the barriers to development in nuclear powerplants. We want there to be regulatory certainty. We want there to be fewer lawsuits. We invested more than \$300 million in research and development for energy technology. We want these little ones when they grow up to know that there’s safe engineering in these plants.

We’ve launched a program called Nuclear Power 2010, which is a partnership between the industry and the Government to encourage the construction of new plants. Interestingly enough—I’m sure this hasn’t made it to you yet, but I think you’ll find this interesting, that we’ve received applications to build or operate 18 new nuclear reactors in the United States. And we anticipate another seven applications submitted this year. I’m glad to report that because there needs to be a comprehensive plan. There’s not a single solution to making sure we got enough electricity. There needs to be a comprehensive solution.

And here’s an important part of the plan. We ought to be utilizing wind. I tell people all the time, they ought to be putting wind turbines in Washington—[laughter]—particularly those that utilize hot air. [Laughter] We’ve increased our wind production by more than 400 percent since 2001. There’s a lot of wind turbines out in my part of the country, out in west Texas in the desert

where there's a lot of wind and a lot of open space.

Interestingly enough, last year more than 30 percent of the new electrical generating capacity came from wind. And this country has installed more wind power capacity than any other country in the world. It's an interesting mix, isn't it? Make no mistake about it: Most of the energy is going to come from the kind of plants that we now have in existence, but wind can be an additive; it can be an additional part of an energy mix.

And so can solar energy. Solar energy has got a lot of promise, particularly in parts of the world where the sun shines a lot. [*Laughter*] We're working hard to figure out what's available, what's viable, how do you store, how do you feed back into the electricity grid solar energy. My only point to you is, is that—I'm going to keep saying this over and over again, because the country has got to hear it—we need a variety of sources of power in order to deal with the problems today, and as importantly send the signal that the future is going to be viable for people, that there's going to be plenty of electricity.

I want to talk to you about gasoline prices here for a while. And there are some things we can do; there's some signals we can send. The—we're living in an interesting world, because a demand for gas—for oil in a remote part of the world affects the gasoline prices right here in West Virginia.

Hydrocarbon—oil is a commodity, and there are now growing economies like China and India that are demanding more oil in order to keep their economies growing. I don't know if you know this or not, but I find it very interesting that in India there are 350 million people in their middle class. That's more than all of America.

And so these people—they want better lives just like our citizens want better lives. And so there is increasing demand for gasoline, which means increasing demand for oil. Most Americans, I'm confident, understand that when the price of crude oil goes up it drives the price of gasoline.

The demand for oil worldwide is outstripping the supply of oil worldwide, which creates pricing pressures. And so what do you do about it? It's one thing to identify the problem; it's another thing to do something

about it. Well, one thing you do about it is obviously conservation. I mean, when people drive less it takes pressure off the market.

I happen to believe in the collective wisdom of the American people, and you can make your own decision whether or not you want to drive extra or not. That's the marketplace and how it works. But the Government can help, and that's why we passed increased fuel efficiency standards for cars and trucks.

I want to talk about the supply side. We have got to increase domestic production of oil. If you want to take the price pressure—[*applause*—if you want to take the pressure off price, we ought to be sending a signal that the United States is going to find oil right here in our own hemisphere. And at the same time, we ought to be working on alternative sources. So I'll spend a little time on ethanol and biodiesel and hydrogen power. But I do want to concentrate on oil.

Congress has got an opportunity to send a signal to our own citizens in the world that we will, in environmentally friendly ways, explore vast opportunities to find—bring more oil to the market right here in the United States. I'd rather be buying our oil from U.S. producers than sending our money overseas.

And there's a lot of frustration building up. People are looking at Washington to actually do something constructive, and yet we can't get any votes on some practical solutions. Here they are: First, we ought to be drilling offshore exploration, what's called the Outer Continental Shelf. These limits are—this Outer Continental Shelf is off limits, and it has been for a while; although the experts say that this could produce enough oil to match our current production for nearly 10 years. There's a lot of potential. Problem is that the Congress has restricted access to key areas of the OCS since the early 1980s; in other words, there's prohibitions in law.

Technologies has advanced a lot since the 1980s. You know it in your own industry, but if you know anything about the oil and gas business, you know that there's been unbelievable technological breakthroughs when it comes for exploration for oil and gas. I mean, you can be very—you can drill in a single-

site location with horizontal drilling to explore reservoirs, which makes it easier to protect coral reefs, for example, in the off-shore—we all want to be environmentally friendly people, but we also want to have practical policies that deal with the problems we face today and the problems we'll face tomorrow if we don't get going.

I asked the Congress to lift the legislative ban in June and to allow there to be offshore exploration. Tomorrow is the 1st of August. That is now 6 weeks since I made the request, and Democratic leaders there haven't done anything. I—Members are fixing to go home on their August break; they get to explain to their citizens why nothing positive has happened. Looking forward to listening to the explanations. It's—there's legislation pending in Congress to lift the restrictions. My call is, before you go home for an extended period of time, you ought to bring these bills to the floor. The leaders ought to be giving these Members a vote, a chance to say yes or no as to whether or not we ought to be finding more domestic oil to take the pressure off gasoline prices.

There were executive restrictions on OCS exploration. I've taken them off; I've done my part. And now the Congress needs to do its part.

Secondly, we ought to expand oil production by tapping into oil shale. Oil shale is out West, in the Rocky Mountain West, and that alone, if fully recovered, equals more than a century's worth of imports at current levels; in other words, there's huge potential. And there's new technologies that may make this become economically viable.

The problem is, is that there's a provision inserted into law that blocks oil shale leasing on Federal lands. In other words, the Federal lands that contain the oil shale—you can't lease them. And if you can't lease them, obviously you can't explore. The provision was slipped in; it can be slipped out. [*Laughter*]

We ought to be drilling in Alaska. I told you about the new exploration techniques, the new drilling techniques. You can have a drilling site that protects the flora and the fauna, and explore in ways to get—to be—doesn't deplete your reservoir unnecessarily. In other words, we get oil and gas to the pipeline. We can drill on a tiny footprint rel-

ative to the vast tract of land, and it's estimated that that would produce about 10 billion barrels of oil. Now, some of the critics say, that's not much oil. Well, that's 10 billion barrels times current price less money going overseas and staying here in the United States of America.

One of the real problems we have is that we haven't built a refinery in the United States in 30 years. Isn't that an interesting statistic? It's kind of a sad statistic, because—you probably don't know this, but much of the gasoline that we use here in America is imported from overseas. We haven't built a refinery because there's typically a lot of regulatory burdens and costly litigation. And Congress can fix it, and they ought to fix it. I actually asked Congress a couple of times to allow for refineries to be built on abandoned military bases and expedite the regulatory process so we can get these refineries up so we can get more gasoline, U.S.-produced gasoline, into the pumps for U.S. consumers.

Supply and demand works. And if you got a pinched supply relative to increasing demand, you're going to have higher prices. We can send a signal to the world that the United States is going to get after these reserves here in the United States of America; that we're going to have an aggressive policy that respects our environment to take the pressure off international price; and we can also relieve pressure on our own gasoline stocks by producing it right here in the United States of America.

And so I'm talking about a comprehensive plan. But it starts with being wise about our own resources and having confidence that technology will enable us to extract those resources that accomplishes several objectives: one, an efficient way to get the product to market; two, keeping our money here at home; and three, protecting the environment. And I'm confident we can do all three.

We're in an interesting period of time. I happen to believe we're in a—it's in our national security interest to become less dependent on foreign oil. Matter of fact, I know it's in our national security interest. I sometimes remind people that we have to buy oil from places where people don't particularly

like us. And so therefore, finding oil here domestically helps, but it also helps to promote alternative energy sources. I like the idea of our farmers growing product that powers our automobiles. That's one way to keep money at home. And that's why I'm a big believer in ethanol. And I understand the pressure on corn. If you're a chicken raiser, you're not happy about things right now. If you're a hog raiser, you know that your feed prices are going up.

And my answer is: It is just the beginning of an industry that is going to develop away from corn ethanol, because I feel pretty good about the fact that our research and development would allow us to use other sources of raw materials for ethanol, like wood chips. You got yourself a lot of wood here in West Virginia. Wouldn't it be possible—[*applause*]*—*and there is waste materials when it comes to the wood industry, the timber industry. Wouldn't it make sense to—and I think this is going to happen—to be able to use the waste material to produce energy that goes into our automobiles?

There's a lot of cars that are flex-fuel. I don't know if you pay attention to whether your car is flex-fuel or not, but that means you can either regular gasoline or ethanol. And the automobile industry has been responding to demands. In my part of the world, they could be growing switchgrass; it's a grass that grows where there's not a lot of rain. And that too could be converted. It's called cellulosic ethanol; that's a fancy term for using different kind of products to be able to manufacture ethanol. Biodiesel, as well, has got a lot of potential to it.

I believe that one really promising source of energy, so we can power our automobiles and become less dependent on foreign energy, is coal-to-liquids projects. I believe that it's worthwhile to—[*applause*]. I appreciate the fact that the leaders here in this State have pushed this project hard. I want to thank you—the industry for making sure people explore all possibilities. This has got a lot of potential to be able to help us in America diversify away from foreign oil. And I'm not sure how long it's going to take, but don't be surprised if technological breakthroughs don't enable you to become gasoline producers.

One of these days we're going to be driving cars with battery technologies that will enable you to be able to have a car that doesn't look like a golf cart—[*laughter*]*—*but will be able to get you from point A to point B. It's estimated that new battery technologies will be on the market relatively quickly, where you can drive the first 40 miles on electricity. That takes the pressure off of crude oil because it means you're not using gasoline. Of course, we're going to have to have enough electricity to be able to drive the cars. That's the challenge.

We're working on hydrogen-powered automobiles. These little fellows will be driving—maybe driving hydrogen-powered automobiles. That's not going to be happening any time soon, but there's a great potential in tapping hydrogen. I would repeat, in order to manufacture hydrogen you're going to have to have enough electricity to be able to do so. But there's some great promise. If you think back to the changes in America, I mean, it's remarkable progress in our country. Technology has changed a lot about how we live, and it's going to continue doing it.

And that's why we got—that's why I'm confident in the future. I just want to make sure that we understand that there isn't a single solution, and to make sure the American people understand, you're a part of the solution. You're a part of making sure that the country remains optimistic and hopeful.

I talk a lot about our energy resources, but the best resource in America is the brain power and the optimism of the American people. We're a fabulous country. You know, I have seen America at its very best in 7½ years. I marvel at the entrepreneurial spirit in our country. I love the fact that people go from nothing to something. I'm—our small-business owners are great people. I love the fact that we've got people who understand the dangers we face, understand we're facing ideological people that use murder to achieve their objectives, and want to hurt us again here at home.

I marvel at the fact that we've got a country where people say, "I want to serve, and to wear the uniform of the United States."

And I am constantly amazed at the millions of acts of kindness and compassion that take place on a daily basis in the United States

of America. We've got people who feed the hungry, provide care for the homeless, love a neighbor in need, and it doesn't require one law from Washington, DC. Many of these folks respond to a higher law, a higher calling. This is a compassionate, decent, fantastic country, and it's been my honor to be your President for 7½ years.

I'm proud to be here with you. I'm proud to call you friend. This is not a farewell address. [Laughter] I'm sprinting to the finish. [Laughter]

God bless.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:38 a.m. at the Greenbrier. In his remarks, he referred to James H. "Buck" Harless, chairman of the board, International Industries Incorporated; William B. Raney, president, West Virginia Coal Association; and Mayor Debbie Fogus of White Sulphur Springs, WV.

### **Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives Transmitting Budget Amendments**

*August 1, 2008*

*Dear Madam Speaker:*

I ask the Congress to consider the enclosed amendments to my FY 2009 Budget for the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, the Interior, Labor, and State, as well as the Environmental Protection Agency. The amounts requested are fully offset by proposed reductions to other accounts.

Overall, the discretionary budget authority proposed in my FY 2009 Budget would not be increased by these proposed requests.

The details of these amendments are set forth in the enclosed letter from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sincerely,

**George W. Bush**

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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 26**

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing.

#### **July 28**

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing.

In the afternoon, the President had lunch with Prime Minister Syed Yousuf Raza Gilani of Pakistan. Later, in the East Room, he participated in a photo opportunity with members of the Texas 4-H and Youth Development Program. Then, in the Oval Office, he participated in an interview with John Chettle for his book "The Shaping of the President's Mind: What They Read and Why It Matters."

#### **July 29**

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing. Later, in the Oval Office, he and Mrs. Bush participated in a bill signing ceremony for H.R. 1553, the Caroline Price Walker Conquer Childhood Cancer Act of 2008.

During the day, the President met with Chinese human rights activists Bob Fu, Sasha Gong, Ciping Huang, Rebiya Kadeer, Wei Jingsheng, Harry Wu, and interpreter Alim Seytoff. Later, he dropped by a meeting between National Security Adviser Stephen J. Hadley and Minister of Foreign Affairs Yang Jiechi of China.

In the afternoon, the President traveled to Cleveland, OH, where, upon arrival, he met with USA Freedom Corps volunteer Linda Campbell. Later, he traveled to Euclid, OH, where he toured Lincoln Electric Company. He then traveled to Gates Mill, OH, where, at a private residence, he attended a Congressional Trust 2008 reception.

In the evening, the President stopped by the home of Gates Mill, OH, resident Ruth E. Harris to wish her a happy 91st birthday. He then returned to Washington, DC. While en route aboard Air Force One, he participated in a bill signing ceremony for S. 2766, the Clean Boating Act of 2008.

The President announced his intention to nominate Patrick W. Dunne to be Under Secretary for Benefits of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The President announced his intention to nominate James A. Slutz to be Assistant Secretary of Energy (Fossil Energy) and to designate him as Acting.

The President announced his intention to appoint B. Jackson Miller, Dana M. Muir, and John J. Szczur as members of the Advisory Committee to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

### **July 30**

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing.

### **July 31**

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing. Then, in the East Room, he participated in a photo opportunity with recipients of the Scouts in Action Commendation and the families of Boy Scouts who were killed during the June 11 tornado in Little Sioux, IA. Later, he traveled to Lewisburg, WV, where, upon arrival, he met with USA Freedom Corps volunteer Jackie Goodall.

Later in the morning, the President traveled to White Sulphur Springs, WV. Later, he traveled to the Bush family home in Kennebunkport, ME, arriving in the afternoon.

The White House announced that the President, Mrs. Bush, and their daughter Barbara will attend the opening ceremony of the Olympic games in Beijing, China, on August 8 along with the following members of the Presidential delegation: George H.W. Bush; Clark T. Randt, Jr., and Sarah Talcott Randt; Marvin and Margaret Bush; Dorothy Bush Koch; Roland and Lois Betts; and Brad Freeman.

The President declared a major disaster in Idaho and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in the area struck by flooding from May 15–June 9.

The President announced his intention to nominate Gineen Bresso Beach to be a Commissioner of the Election Assistance Commission.

The President announced his intention to appoint Eileen Johnson, Robert C. O'Brien, and James Wright Willis as members of the Cultural Property Advisory Committee.

The President announced his intention to appoint Michael Lewis Cromartie and Leonard A. Leo as members of the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom.

The President announced his intention to designate Cheryl Ann Oldham as Acting Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education at the Department of Education.

The President announced his intention to designate Katharine Lee Reid as Chairman of the Cultural Property Advisory Committee.

### **August 1**

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing.

The President announced that he has nominated Michael W. Hager to be Director of the Office of Personnel Management and that he intends to designate him as Acting.

The President announced that he has nominated Deborah Hersman to be a member of the National Transportation Safety Board.

The President announced that he has nominated Gregori Lebedev to be U.S. Representative to the United Nations for U.N. Management and Reform, with the rank of Ambassador, and Alternate U.S. Representative to the Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.

The President announced that he has nominated Sung Y. Kim to be accorded the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Special Envoy for the Six-Party Talks.

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**Nominations  
Submitted to the Senate**

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The following list does not include promotions of members of the Uniformed Services, nominations to the Service Academies, or nominations of Foreign Service officers.

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**Submitted July 30**

Patrick W. Dunne,  
of New York, to be Under Secretary for Benefits of the Department of Veterans Affairs, vice Daniel L. Cooper, resigned.

James A. Slutz,  
of Ohio, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Fossil Energy), vice Jeffrey D. Jarrett, resigned.

**Submitted July 31**

J. Richard Barry,  
of Mississippi, to be U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of Mississippi, vice William H. Barbour, Jr., retired.

Gineen Bresso Beach,  
of Florida, to be a member of the Election Assistance Commission for the remainder of the term expiring December 12, 2009, vice Caroline C. Hunter, resigned.

Deborah Hersman,  
of Virginia, to be a member of the National Transportation Safety Board for a term expiring December 31, 2013 (reappointment).

Sung Y. Kim,  
of California, a Foreign Service Officer of Class One, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Special Envoy for the Six-Party Talks.

Thomas Marcelle,  
of New York, to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of New York, vice Frederick J. Scullin, Jr., retired.

Anthony W. Ryan,  
of Massachusetts, to be an Under Secretary of the Treasury, vice Robert K. Steel, resigned.

John J. Tharp, Jr.,  
of Illinois, to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, vice Mark R. Filip, resigned.

**Submitted August 1**

Michael W. Hager,  
of Virginia, to be Director of the Office of Personnel Management for a term of 4 years, vice Linda M. Springer.

Gregori Lebedev,  
of Virginia, to be U.S. Representative to the United Nations for U.N. Management and Reform, with the rank of Ambassador.

Gregori Lebedev,  
of Virginia, to be Alternate U.S. Representative to the Sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, during his tenure of service as U.S. Representative to the United Nations for U.N. Management and Reform.

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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 28**

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Dana Perino

Transcript of a press briefing by Office of Management and Budget Director James A. Nussle and Council of Economic Advisers Chairman Edward P. Lazear on the mid-session review

Fact sheet: President Bush Meets With Pakistani Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gillani

**Released July 29**

Transcript of a press gaggle by Press Secretary Dana Perino

Statement by the Press Secretary on the President's meeting with Chinese human rights activists

Statement by the Press Secretary on the President's goal to end chronic homelessness in America

Fact sheet: Committed to Cleaner, More Abundant Domestic Energy

**Released July 30**

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Dana Perino

Transcript of a press briefing by National Security Council Senior Director for East Asian Affairs Dennis C. Wilder on President's trip to Asia

Statement by the Press Secretary announcing that the President signed S. 2766 and H.R. 3221

Fact sheet: A Historic and Lifesaving Commitment To Fight HIV/AIDS

**Released July 31**

Transcript of a press gaggle by Press Secretary Dana Perino

Transcript of a background briefing by senior administration officials on the revision of Executive Order 12333

Statement by the Press Secretary on the President's signing of an Executive order on intelligence reform

Statement by the Press Secretary announcing that the President signed H.R. 4841, S. 2565, S. 3298, and S. 3352

Statement by the Press Secretary on disaster assistance to Idaho

Fact sheet: A Lasting Framework For United States Intelligence Activities

**Released August 1**

Transcript of a press gaggle by Press Secretary Dana Perino

Fact sheet: Protecting Our Prosperity

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**Acts Approved  
by the President**


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**Approved July 29**

H.R. 1553 / Public Law 110–285  
Caroline Pryce Walker Conquer Childhood Cancer Act of 2008

H.R. 3890 / Public Law 110–286  
Tom Lantos Block Burmese JADE (Junta's Anti-Democratic Efforts) Act of 2008

H.J. Res. 93 / Public Law 110–287  
Approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003

S. 2766 / Public Law 110–288  
Clean Boating Act of 2008

**Approved July 30**

H.R. 3221 / Public Law 110–289  
Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008

H.R. 3564 / Public Law 110–290  
Regulatory Improvement Act of 2007

H.R. 3985 / Public Law 110–291  
Over-the-Road Bus Transportation Accessibility Act of 2007

H.R. 4289 / Public Law 110–292  
To name the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Ponce, Puerto Rico, as the "Euripides Rubio Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic"

H.R. 5501 / Public Law 110–293  
Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008

S. 231 / Public Law 110–294  
To authorize the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program at fiscal year 2006 levels through 2012

S. 2607 / Public Law 110–295  
DTV Transition Assistance Act

S. 3218 / Public Law 110–296  
Criminal History Background Checks Pilot Extension Act of 2008