

Other Presidential Documents

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 14, 2007.

Memorandum of February 15, 2007

Assignment of Functions Relating to the Transfer of a Ship to the Government of Greece

Memorandum for the Secretary of Transportation [and] Secretary of State
By the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and section 1019 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364) (the “Act”), I hereby assign to the Secretary of Transportation the functions of the President under section 1019 of the Act. The Secretary of Transportation should consult the Secretary of State as appropriate in the performance of such functions.

The Secretary of Transportation is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 15, 2007.

Memorandum of February 20, 2007

Designation of Officers of the Office of the United States Trade Representative To Act as the United States Trade Representative

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

By the authority vested in me as President under the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, 5 U.S.C. 3345, *et seq.*, it is hereby ordered that:

Section 1. Order of Succession.

During any period when the United States Trade Representative (USTR) has died, resigned, or otherwise becomes unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of the United States Trade Representative, the following officers of the Office of the United States Trade Representative, in the order listed, shall perform the functions and duties of the USTR, until such time as the USTR is able to perform the functions and duties of that office;

Title 3—The President

- (a) Deputy United States Trade Representatives (stationed in Washington, D.C.; in order of their length of service as a Deputy USTR);
- (b) Deputy United States Trade Representative (stationed in Geneva);
- (c) General Counsel;
- (d) Chief Negotiator for Agriculture;
- (e) Deputy General Counsel; and
- (f) Deputy Chief of Mission (stationed in Geneva).

Sec. 2. Exceptions.

- (a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 1 in an acting capacity, by virtue of so serving, shall act as the USTR pursuant to this memorandum.
- (b) No individual shall act as USTR unless that individual is otherwise eligible to so serve under the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998.
- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of this memorandum, the President retains discretion, to the extent permitted by law, to depart from this memorandum in designating an acting USTR.

Sec. 3. Judicial Review. This memorandum is intended 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. 4. Publication. You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 20, 2007.

Notice of February 26, 2007

**Continuation of the National Emergency Relating to Cuba
and of the Emergency Authority Relating to the Regulation
of the Anchorage and Movement of Vessels**

On March 1, 1996, by Proclamation 6867, a national emergency was declared to address the disturbance or threatened disturbance of international relations caused by the February 24, 1996, destruction by the Cuban government of two unarmed U.S.-registered civilian aircraft in international airspace north of Cuba. In July 1996 and on subsequent occasions, the Cuban government stated its intent to forcefully defend its sovereignty against any U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft that might enter Cuban territorial waters or airspace while involved in a flotilla or peaceful protest. Since these events, the Cuban government has not demonstrated that it will