CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY RELATING TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

NOTIFICATION THAT THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA'S DESTRUCTION OF TWO UNARMED U.S.-REGISTERED CIVILIAN AIRCRAFT IN INTERNATIONAL AIRSPACE NORTH OF CUBA ON FEBRUARY 24, 1996, AS AMENDED AND EXPANDED ON FEBRUARY 26, 2004, IS TO CONTINUE IN EFFECT BEYOND MARCH 1, 2009, PURSUANT TO 50 U.S.C. 1662(d)

JANUARY 15, 2009.—Message and accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed
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 declared with respect to the Government of Cuba’s destruction of two unarmed U.S.-registered civilian aircraft in international airspace north of Cuba on February 24, 1996, as amended and expanded on February 26, 2004, is to continue in effect beyond March 1, 2009.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY RELATING TO CUBA
AND OF THE EMERGENCY AUTHORITY RELATING TO THE REGULA-
TION 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, destruc-
tion by the Cuban government of two unarmed U.S.-registered ci-
vilian aircraft in international airspace north of Cuba. In July 1996
and on subsequent occasions, the Cuban government stated its in-
tent to forcefully defend its sovereignty against any U.S.-registered
vessels or aircraft that might enter Cuban territorial waters or air-
space while involved in a flotilla or peaceful protest. Since these
events, the Cuban government has not demonstrated that it will
refrain from the future use of reckless and excessive force against
U.S. vessels or aircraft that may engage in memorial activities or
peaceful protest north of Cuba. On February 26, 2004, by Procla-
mation 7757, the scope of the national emergency was expanded in
order to deny monetary and material support to the repressive
Cuban government, which had taken a series of steps to destabilize
relations with the United States, including threatening to abrogate
the Migration Accords with the United States and to close the
United States Interests Section. Further, Cuba’s most senior offi-
cials repeatedly asserted that the United States intended to invade
Cuba, despite explicit denials from the U.S. Secretaries of State
and Defense that such action is planned. Therefore, in accordance
with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C.
1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to
Cuba and the emergency authority relating to the regulation of the
anchorage and movement of vessels set out in Proclamation 6867
as amended and expanded by Proclamation 7757.

This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and trans-
mitted to the Congress.

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