

Other Presidential Documents

However, Haiti failed to take many other significant counterdrug actions. These actions can be categorized into the areas of anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, law enforcement, prosecution, and international cooperation: the GOH did not deposit an instrument of ratification of the OAS Inter-American Convention Against Corruption; introduce anti-corruption legislation; prosecute drug-related public (including police) corruption; put into force the anti-money laundering law passed in January 2001; enforce existing anti-money laundering guidelines issued by the Central Bank; require cross-border currency declarations and provide penalties for non-compliance; increase the number of arrests of major traffickers; increase the size of the antidrug squad (BLTS) to 75 officers; establish a permanent BLTS office outside Port au Prince; take steps to ensure the integrity of the BLTS; provide training to judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement officials; waive Haiti's primary right to exercise prosecutorial jurisdiction over non-Haitian flag vessels interdicted by the U.S. Coast Guard in Haitian waters; or put into force the 1997 U.S.-Haiti Bilateral Maritime Counter-narcotics Interdiction Agreement. The GOH did not sign a counterdrug Letter of Agreement with the United States Government.

Despite Haiti's demonstrable failure on counternarcotics issues, U.S. vital national interests require that U.S. assistance to Haiti continue. Because Haiti is the hemisphere's poorest country, there is need for continued assistance to programs that alleviate hunger, increase access to education, combat environmental degradation, fight the spread of HIV/AIDS, and foster the development of civil society. These programs create an environment conducive to building democracy and reducing illegal migration. They also address the root causes of poverty and hopelessness in Haiti, which are important contributing factors behind Haitian involvement in the drug trade. Additionally, suspension of assistance to Haiti would result in the further deterioration of Haitian institutions essential to combat increasing criminality.

Notice of February 26, 2002

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, President Clinton declared a national emergency to address the disturbance or threatened disturbance of international relations caused by the February 24, 1996, destruction by the Government of Cuba of two unarmed U.S.-registered civilian aircraft in international airspace north of Cuba. In July 1996 and on subsequent occasions, the Government of Cuba 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 and peaceful protest. Since these events, the Government of Cuba 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. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am con-

Title 3—The President

tinuing 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.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 26, 2002.

Presidential Determination No. 2002–08 of March 4, 2002

Determination Pursuant to Section 523 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002, (Public Law 107–115)

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to section 523 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002, (Public Law 107–115), I hereby certify that withholding from international financial institutions and other international organizations and programs funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to that Act is contrary to the national interest.

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

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 4, 2002.

Memorandum of March 5, 2002

Action Under Section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974 Concerning Certain Steel Products

Memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury[,] the Secretary of Commerce[, and the] United States Trade Representative

On December 19, 2001, the United States International Trade Commission (ITC) submitted a report to me that contained determinations pursuant to section 202 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the “Trade Act”), that (a) certain carbon flat rolled steel, including carbon and alloy steel slabs, plate (including cut-to-length plate and clad plate), hot-rolled steel (including plate in coils), cold-rolled steel (other than grain-oriented electrical steel), and corrosion-resistant and other coated steel (collectively, “certain flat steel”); (b) carbon and alloy hot-rolled bar and light shapes (“hot-rolled bar”); (c) carbon and alloy cold-finished bar (“cold-finished bar”); (d) carbon and alloy rebar (“rebar”); (e) carbon and alloy welded tubular products (other than oil country tubular goods) (“certain tubular products”); (f) car-