

EXPLANATION OF H.R. —, TO MAKE TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO UPDATE STATUTORY REFERENCES TO CERTAIN PROVISIONS THAT WERE FORMERLY CLASSIFIED TO TITLE 50, APPENDIX, UNITED STATES CODE

PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

H.R. XXXX makes technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions that were formerly classified to title 50, Appendix, United States Code. The amendments are required because the Appendix to title 50 has been eliminated and most of the non-obsolete provisions were transferred to chapters 49 to 57 of Title 50, War and National Defense.

BACKGROUND

The United States Code has included an Appendix to Title 50, War and National Defense, since the 1940 edition. Since that time, a substantial number of laws and executive branch documents have been classified to the Appendix, rather than to title 50 itself. Many of these laws and executive branch documents were emergency-related or of temporary duration and eventually became obsolete or were repealed. However, a relatively small number of these laws and executive documents were not temporary. After 75 years, the Office of the Law Revision Counsel decided to transfer the permanent provisions to their proper subject-matter title within the Code (predominantly title 50).

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL

Set out below is a comparative print showing changes in existing law proposed by the bill. Insertions are shown in italic and omissions are surrounded by brackets.

TITLE 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 112b(e)(2)(B)(ii)

§ 112b. United States international agreements; transmission to Congress

* * *

(e)(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary of State shall determine for and within the executive branch whether an arrangement constitutes an international agreement within the meaning of this section.

(2)(A) An arrangement shall constitute an international agreement within the meaning of this section (other than subsection (c))

irrespective of the duration of activities under the arrangement or the arrangement itself.

(B) Arrangements that constitute an international agreement within the meaning of this section (other than subsection (c)) include the following:

* * *

(ii) A bilateral agreement with a country that is subject to a determination under section 6(j)(1)(A) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1)(A))] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)(1)(A)*), section 620A(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371(a)), or section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(d)).

TITLE 5—GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AND EMPLOYEES

§ 3328(a)(1)

§ 3328. Selective Service registration

An individual—

who was born after December 31, 1959, and is or was required to register under section 3 of the Military Selective Service Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 453)] (*50 U.S.C. 3802*); and

§ 5520a(k)(2)(A)

§ 5520a. Garnishment of pay

* * *

(k)(1) No later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretaries of the Executive departments concerned shall promulgate regulations to carry out the purposes of this section with regard to members of the uniformed services.

(2) Such regulations shall include provisions for—

(A) the involuntary allotment of the pay of a member of the uniformed services for indebtedness owed a third party as determined by the final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, and as further determined by competent military or executive authority, as appropriate, to be in compliance with the procedural requirements of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act [(50 App. U.S.C. 501 et seq.)] (*50 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.*); and

§ 5541(2)(c)(ix)

§ 5541. Definitions

For the purpose of this subchapter—

* * *

(2) “employee” means—

* * *

(C) an employee in or under the judicial branch, the Library of Congress, the Botanic Garden, and the Office of

the Architect of the Capitol, who occupies a position subject to chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of this title;
but does not include

* * *

(ix) an individual to whom [section 1291(a) of title 50, appendix,] *section 1(a) of the Act of March 24, 1943, chapter 26 (50 U.S.C. 4701(a))* applies;

TITLE 6—DOMESTIC SECURITY

§ 673(h)

§ 673 (Critical Infrastructure Information Act of 2002, § 2224(h))

SEC. 2224. PROTECTION OF VOLUNTARILY SHARED CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE INFORMATION.

* * *

(h) **AUTHORITY TO DELEGATE.**—The President may delegate authority to a critical infrastructure protection program, designated under section 132 of this title, to enter into a voluntary agreement to promote critical infrastructure security, including with any Information Sharing and Analysis Organization, or a plan of action as otherwise defined in section 708 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2158)] (*50 U.S.C. 4558*).

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

§ 1736f-1(e)(2) (Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act, § 302(e)(2))

§ 1736f-1. Establishment of community trust

* * *

(e) **TREATMENT OF RESERVE UNDER OTHER LAW.**—Eligible commodities in the trust established under this section shall not be—

* * *

(2) subject to any quantitative limitation on exports that may be imposed under section 7 of the [Export Administration Act] *Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.)*.

§ 1736y(3) (Food Security Act of 1985, § 1133(a)(3))

SEC. 1133. (a) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States—

* * *

(3) that any prohibition or limitation on the export of such commodities or products should be imposed only in time of a

national emergency declared by the President under the [Export Administration Act] *Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.)*; and

§ 4001(a) (Agricultural Trade Suspension Act of 1980, § 208(a))

SEC. 208. Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(a) Whenever the President or other member of the executive branch of Government causes the export of any agricultural commodity to any country or area of the world to be suspended or restricted for reasons of national security or foreign policy under the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*) or any other provision of law and the Secretary of Agriculture determines that such suspension or restriction will result in a surplus supply of such commodity that will adversely affect prices producers receive for the commodity, the Secretary may establish a gasohol feedstock reserve or a food security reserve, or both, of the commodity, as provided in subsections (c) and (d) of this section, if the commodity is suitable for stockpiling in a reserve.

§ 5671(a)(1) (Agricultural Trade Act of 1978, § 411(a)(1))

SEC. 411. AGRICULTURAL EMBARGO PROTECTION.

(a) PREREQUISITES; SCOPE OF COMPENSATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if—

(1) the President or other member of the executive branch of the Federal Government causes the export of any agricultural commodity to any country or area of the world to be suspended or restricted for reasons of national security or foreign policy under the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2401 et seq.)] (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*) or under any other provision of law;

TITLE 8—ALIENS AND NATIONALITY

§ 1101(a)(19) (Immigration and Nationality Act, § 101(a)(19))

SECTION 101. (a) As used in this Act—

* * *

(19) The term “ineligible to citizenship,” when used in reference to any individual, means, notwithstanding the provisions of any treaty relating to military service, an individual who is, or was at any time permanently debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States under section 3(a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended (54 Stat. 885; 55 Stat. 844), or under [section 4(a) of the Selective Service Act of 1948, as amended (62 Stat. 605; 65 Stat. 76)] *section 4(a) of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3803(a))*, or under any section of this Act, or any other Act, or under any law amendatory of, supplementary to, or in substitution for, any of such sections or Acts.

§ 1184(c)(4)(F)(iii)(I) (Immigration and Nationality Act, § 214(c)(4)(F)(iii)(I))

SEC. 214. (a)(1) * * *

(c)(1) * * *

(4)(A) * * *

(F)(i) * * *

(iii) The laws specified in this clause are the following:

(I) Section 6(j)(1)(A) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1)(A))] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)(1)(A)*) (or successor statute).

§ 1227(a)(2)(D)(iii) (Immigration and Nationality Act, § 237(a)(2)(D)(iii))

SEC. 241. (a) CLASSES OF DEPORTABLE ALIENS.—Any alien (including an alien crewman) in and admitted to the United States shall, upon the order of the Attorney General, be removed if the alien is within one or more of the following classes of deportable aliens:

* * *

(2) CRIMINAL OFFENSES.—

* * *

(D) MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES.—Any alien who at any time has been convicted (the judgment on such conviction becoming final) of, or has been so convicted of a conspiracy or attempt to violate

* * *

(iii) a violation of any provision of the Military Selective Service Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 451 et seq.)] (*50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.*) or the Trading With the Enemy Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 1 et seq.)] (*50 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.*); or

§ 1255a(a)(4)(D) (Immigration and Nationality Act, § 245A(a)(4)(D))

ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS OF CERTAIN ENTRANTS BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1982, TO THAT OF PERSON ADMITTED FOR LAWFUL RESIDENCE

SEC. 245A. (a) TEMPORARY RESIDENT STATUS.—The Attorney General shall adjust the status of an alien to that of an alien lawfully admitted for temporary residence if the alien meets the following requirements:

* * *

(4) ADMISSIBLE AS IMMIGRANT.—The alien must establish that he—

* * *

(D) is registered or registering under the Military Selective Service Act (*50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.*), if the alien is required to be so registered under that Act.

§ 1735(b)(2)(A) (Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002, § 306(b)(2)(A))

SEC. 306. RESTRICTION ON ISSUANCE OF VISAS TO NON-IMMIGRANTS FROM COUNTRIES THAT ARE STATE SPONSORS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

* * *

(b) STATE SPONSOR OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM DEFINED.—

* * *

(2) LAWS UNDER WHICH DETERMINATIONS WERE MADE.—

(A) Section 6(j)(1)(A) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)(1)(A)*) (or successor statute).

TITLE 10—ARMED FORCES

§ 115(i)(11)

§ 115. Personnel strengths; requirement for annual authorization

* * *

(i) CERTAIN PERSONNEL EXCLUDED FROM COUNTING FOR ACTIVE-DUTY END STRENGTHS.—In counting personnel for the purpose of the end strengths authorized pursuant to subsection (a)(1), persons in the following categories shall be excluded:

* * *

(11) Members of a reserve component on active duty under section 10(b)(2) of the Military Selective Service Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 460(b)(2))] (*50 U.S.C. 3809(b)(2)*) for the administration of the Selective Service System.

§ 521 note (Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1987, § 403(b)(3))

SEC. 403. STRENGTH OF ACTIVE DUTY OFFICERS CORPS

* * *

(b) EXCLUSIONS.—In computing the authorized strength of commissioned officers under subsection (a), officers in the following categories shall be excluded:

* * *

(3) Reserve or retired officers on active duty under section 10(b)(2) of the Military Selective Service Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 460(b)(2))] (*50 U.S.C. 3809(b)(2)*) for the administration of the Selective Service System.

§ 611 note (Defense Officer Personnel Management Act, § 636(1))

SEC. 636. A reserve officer of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps who on September 14, 1981—

(1) is serving on active duty (A) under section 10(b)(2) of the Military Selective Service Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 460(b)(2))] (*50 U.S.C. 3809(b)(2)*) for the administration of the Selective Service System, or (B) under section 708 of title 32; and

§ 651(a)

§ 651. Members: required service

(a) Each person who becomes a member of an armed force, other than a person deferred under the next to the last sentence of section 6(d)(1) of the Military Selective Service Act [50 U.S.C. App. 456(d)(1)] (*50 U.S.C. 3806(d)(1)*) shall serve in the armed forces for a total initial period of not less than six years nor more than eight years, as provided in regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for the armed forces under his jurisdiction and by the Secretary of Homeland Security for the Coast Guard when it is not operating as service in the Navy, unless such person is sooner discharged under such regulations because of personal hardship. Any part of such service that is not active duty or that is active duty for training shall be performed in a reserve component.

§ 652(a)(3)(B)

§ 652. Notice to Congress of proposed changes in units, assignments, etc. to which female members may be assigned

(a) RULE FOR GROUND COMBAT PERSONNEL POLICY.—(1) If the Secretary of Defense proposes to make any change described in paragraph (2)(A) or (2)(B) to the ground combat exclusion policy or proposes to make a change described in paragraph (2)(C), the Secretary shall, not less than 30 calendar days before such change is implemented, submit to Congress a report providing notice of the proposed change.

* * *

(3) The Secretary shall include in any report under paragraph (1)—

* * *

(B) a detailed analysis of legal implication of the proposed change with respect to the constitutionality of the application of the Military Selective Service Act [(50 App. U.S.C. 451 et seq.)] (*50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.*) to males only.

§ 2302 note (Acquisition Improvement and Accountability Act of 2007, § 890(a))

SEC. 890. PREVENTION OF EXPORT CONTROL VIOLATIONS.

(a) PREVENTION OF EXPORT CONTROL VIOLATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe regulations requiring any contractor under a contract with the Department of Defense to provide goods or technology that is subject to export controls under the Arms Export Control Act or the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*) (as continued in effect under the Inter-

national Emergency Economic Powers Act) to comply with those Acts and applicable regulations with respect to such goods and technology, including the International Traffic in Arms Regulations and the Export Administration Regulations. Regulations prescribed under this subsection shall include a contract clause enforcing such requirement.

§ 2353 note (National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010, § 1043(d))

SEC. 1043. LIMITATIONS ON MODIFICATIONS OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT FURNISHED EQUIPMENT; ONE-TIME AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER CERTAIN MILITARY PROTOTYPE.

* * *

(d) APPLICABLE LAW.—The transfer or use of military equipment is subject to all applicable Federal and State laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, the Arms Export Control Act, the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*), continued under Executive Order 12924, International Traffic in Arms Regulations (22 C.F.R. 120 et seq.), Export Administration Regulations, Foreign Assets Control Regulations (31 C.F.R. 500 et seq.), and the Espionage Act.

§ 2687 note (Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, § 2905(b)(2)(A)(ii))

SEC. 2905. IMPLEMENTATION

* * *

(b) MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY.—(1) The Administrator of General Services shall delegate to the Secretary of Defense, with respect to excess and surplus real property, facilities, and personal property located at a military installation closed or realigned under this part—

* * *

(2)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B) and paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (6), the Secretary of Defense shall exercise the authority delegated to the Secretary pursuant to paragraph (1) in accordance with—

* * *

(ii) all regulations governing the conveyance and disposal of property under section 13(g) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 [(50 U.S.C. App. 1622(g))] (*40 U.S.C. 545 note*).

§ 2687 note (Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act, § 204(b)(2)(A)(ii))

SEC. 204. IMPLEMENTATION

* * *

(b) MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY.—(1) The Administrator of General Services shall delegate to the Secretary, with re-

spect to excess and surplus real property, facilities, and personal property located at a military installation closed or realigned under this title—

* * *

(2)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall exercise authority delegated to the Secretary pursuant to paragraph (1) in accordance with—

* * *

(ii) all regulations in effect on the date of the enactment of this title governing the conveyance and disposal of property under section 13(g) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 [(50 U.S.C. App. 1622(g))] (*40 U.S.C. 545 note*).

TITLE 12—BANKS AND BANKING

§ 1701x(c)(5)(A)(ii)(IV) (Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, § 106(c)(5)(A)(ii)(IV))

SEC. 106. (a)(1) The Secretary is authorized to provide, or contract with public or private organizations to provide, information, advice, and technical assistance, including but not limited to—

* * *

(c) GRANTS FOR HOMEOWNERSHIP COUNSELING ORGANIZATIONS.—

* * *

(5) NOTIFICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF HOMEOWNERSHIP COUNSELING.—

(A) NOTIFICATION OF AVAILABILITY OF HOMEOWNERSHIP COUNSELING.—

* * *

(ii) CONTENT.—Notification under this paragraph shall—

* * *

(IV) notify the homeowner by a statement or notice, written in plain English by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Treasury, explaining the mortgage and foreclosure rights of servicemembers, and the dependents of such servicemembers, under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 501 et seq.)] (*50 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.*), including the toll-free military one source number to call if servicemembers, or the dependents of such servicemembers, require further assistance; and

§ 3409(b)(1) (Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978, § 1109(b)(1))

SEC. 1109. (a) Upon application of the Government authority, the customer notice required under section 1104(c), 1105(2), 1106(c), 1107(2), 1108(4), or 1112(b) may be delayed by order of an appropriate court if the presiding judge or magistrate finds that—

* * *

(b)(1) If the court makes the findings required in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a), it shall enter an ex parte order granting the requested delay for a period not to exceed ninety days and an order prohibiting the financial institution from disclosing that records have been obtained or that a request for records has been made, except that, if the records have been sought by a Government authority exercising financial controls over foreign accounts in the United States under section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 5(b))] (*50 U.S.C. 4305(b)*), the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (title II, Public Law 95-223), or section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act (22 U.S.C. 287c), and the court finds that there is reason to believe that such notice may endanger the lives or physical safety of a customer or group of customers, or any person or group of persons associated with a customer, the court may specify that the delay be indefinite.

§ 3413(g) (Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978, § 1113(g))

SEC. 1113. (a) Nothing in this title prohibits the disclosure of any financial records or information which is not identified with or identifiable as being derived from the financial records of a particular customer.

* * *

(g) The notice requirements of this title and sections 1110 and 1112 shall not apply when a Government authority by a means described in section 1102 and for a legitimate law enforcement inquiry is seeking only the name, address, account number, and type of account of any customer or ascertainable group of customers associated (1) with a financial transaction or class of financial transactions, or (2) with a foreign country or subdivision thereof in the case of a Government authority exercising financial controls over foreign accounts in the United States under section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act [50 U.S.C. App. 5(b)] (*50 U.S.C. 4305(b)*); the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (title II, Public Law 95-223); or section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act (22 U.S.C. 287(c)).

§ 4407 (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991, § 407A)

SEC. 407A. NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

The provisions of this subtitle may not be construed to limit the authority of the President under the Trading With the Enemy Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 1 et seq.)] (*50 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.*) or the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

TITLE 15—COMMERCE AND TRADE

§ 46(j)(7) (Federal Trade Commission Act, § 6(j)(7))

SEC. 6. That the commission shall also have power—

* * *

(j) INVESTIGATIVE ASSISTANCE FOR FOREIGN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.—

* * *

(7) ASSISTANCE TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES.—The Commission may not provide investigative assistance under this subsection to a foreign law enforcement agency from a foreign state that the Secretary of State has determined, in accordance with section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)*), has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, unless and until such determination is rescinded pursuant to section 6(j)(4) of that Act [50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(4)] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)(4)*).

§ 57b-2(b)(6)(D) (Federal Trade Commission Act, § 21(b)(6)(D))

SEC. 21. (a) For purposes of this section:

* * *

(b)(1) With respect to any document, tangible thing, or transcript of oral testimony received by the Commission pursuant to compulsory process in an investigation, a purpose of which is to determine whether any person may have violated any provision of the laws administered by the Commission, the procedures established in paragraph (2) through paragraph (7) shall apply.

* * *

(6) The custodian of any documentary material, written reports or answers to questions, and transcripts of oral testimony may deliver to any officers or employees of appropriate Federal law enforcement agencies, in response to a written request, copies of such material for use in connection with an investigation or proceeding under the jurisdiction of any such agency. The custodian of any tangible things may make such things available for inspection to such persons on the same basis. Such materials shall not be made available to any such agency until the custodian receives certification of any officer of such agency that such information will be maintained in confidence and will be used only for official law enforcement purposes. Such documentary material, results of inspections of tangible things, written reports or answers to questions, and transcripts of oral testimony may be used by any officer or employee of such agency only in such manner and subject to such conditions as apply to the Commission under this section. The custodian may make such materials available to any State law enforcement agency upon the prior certification of any officer of such agency that such information will be maintained in confidence and will

be used only for official law enforcement purposes. The custodian may make such material available to any foreign law enforcement agency upon the prior certification of an appropriate official of any such foreign law enforcement agency, either by a prior agreement or memorandum of understanding with the Commission or by other written certification, that such material will be maintained in confidence and will be used only for official law enforcement purposes, if—

* * *

(D) the foreign law enforcement agency is not from a foreign state that the Secretary of State has determined, in accordance with section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j))] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)*), has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, unless and until such determination is rescinded pursuant to section 6(j)(4) of that Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(4))] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)(4)*).

§ 2078(f)(1)(C) (Consumer Product Safety Act, § 29(f)(1)(C))

SEC 29. (a) * * *

(f) SHARING OF INFORMATION WITH FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.—

(1) AGREEMENTS AND CONDITIONS.—Notwithstanding the requirements of subsections (a)(3) and (b) of section 6, relating to public disclosure of information, the Commission may make information obtained by the Commission available to any Federal, State, local, or foreign government agency upon the prior certification of an appropriate official of any such agency, either by a prior agreement or memorandum of understanding with the Commission or by other written certification, that such material will be maintained in confidence and will be used only for official law enforcement or consumer protection purposes, if—

* * *

(C) in the case of a foreign government agency, such agency is not from a foreign state that the Secretary of State has determined, in accordance with section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j))] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)*), has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, unless and until such determination is rescinded pursuant to section 6(j)(4) of that Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(4))] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)(4)*).

§ 4605 (National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989, § 275)

SEC. 275. EXPORT OF SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING

Any export of materials, equipment, and technology developed by Sematech in whole or in part with financial assistance provided under section 272(a) shall be subject to the Export Administration

Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2401 et seq.)] (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*) and shall not be subject to the Arms Export Control Act.

TITLE 16—CONSERVATION

§ 620c(f) (Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990, § 491(f))

SEC. 491. RESTRICTION ON EXPORTS OF UNPROCESSED TIMBER FROM STATE AND OTHER PUBLIC LANDS.

* * *

(f) WESTERN RED CEDAR.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede section 7(i) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [50 U.S.C. App. 2406(i)] (*50 U.S.C. 4606(i)*).

§ 620j (matter after paragraph (2)) (Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990, § 499 (matter after paragraph (2)))

SEC. 499. AUTHORITY OF EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1979.

Nothing in this title shall be construed to—

* * *

section 7 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4606*) with respect to the export of unprocessed timber.

TITLE 18—CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

§ 175b(d)(2)(G)(i)

§ 175b. Possessions by restricted persons

* * *

(d) In this section—

* * *

(2) The term “restricted person” means an individual who—

* * *

(G)(i) is an alien (other than an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence) who is a national of a country as to which the Secretary of State, pursuant to section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j))] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)*), section 620A of chapter 1 of part M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371), or section 40(d) of chapter 3 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(d)), has made a determination (that remains in effect) that such country has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, or (ii) acts for or on behalf of, or operates subject to the direction

or control of, a government or official of a country described in this subparagraph;

§ 229 note (Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1998, div. I, § 211)

SEC. 211. REVOCATIONS OF EXPORT PRIVILEGES.

If the President determines, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with section 554 of title 5, United States Code, that any person within the United States, or any national of the United States located outside the United States, has committed any violation of section 229 of title 18, United States Code, the President may issue an order for the suspension or revocation of the authority of the person to export from the United States any goods or technology (as such terms are defined in section 16 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2415)] (*50 U.S.C. 4618*)).

§ 2332d(a)

§ 2332d. Financial transactions

(a) OFFENSE.—Except as provided in regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, whoever, being a United States person, knowing or having reasonable cause to know that a country is designated under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405)] (*50 U.S.C. 4605*) as a country supporting international terrorism, engages in a financial transaction with the government of that country, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both.

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

§ 1583 (Tariff Act of 1930, § 583)

SEC. 583. EXAMINATION OF OUTBOUND MAIL.

(a) EXAMINATION

* * *

(2) PROVISIONS OF LAW DESCRIBED.—The provisions of law described in this paragraph are the following:

* * *

(D) The Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2401 et seq.)] (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*).

* * *

(c) SEARCH OF MAIL SEALED AGAINST INSPECTION WEIGHING IN EXCESS OF 16 OUNCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Mail weighing in excess of 16 ounces sealed against inspection under the postal laws and regulations of the United States may be searched by a Customs officer, subject to paragraph (2), if there is reasonable cause to suspect that such mail contains one or more of the following:

* * *

(G) Merchandise mailed in violation of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2401 et seq.)] (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*).

* * *

(J) Merchandise mailed in violation of the Trading with the Enemy Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 1 et seq.)] (*50 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.*).

§ 1864 (Trade Expansion Act of 1962, § 233)

SEC. 233. IMPORT SANCTIONS FOR EXPORT VIOLATIONS.

Any person who violates any national security export control imposed under section 5 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [50 U.S.C. App. 2404] (*50 U.S.C. 4604*), or any regulation, order, or license issued under that section, may be subject to such controls on the importing of goods or technology into the United States as the President may prescribe.

§ 2462(b)(2)(F) (Trade Act of 1974, § 502(b)(2)(F))

SEC. 502. DESIGNATION OF BENEFICIARY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

* * *

(b) COUNTRIES INELIGIBLE FOR DESIGNATION.—

* * *

(2) OTHER BASES FOR INELIGIBILITY.—The President shall not designate any country a beneficiary developing country under this subchapter if any of the following applies:

* * *

(F) Such country aids or abets, by granting sanctuary from prosecution to, any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism or the Secretary of State makes a determination with respect to such country under section 6(j)(1)(A) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)(1)(A)*) or such country has not taken steps to support the efforts of the United States to combat terrorism.

§ 2581(b)(4) (Trade Agreements Act of 1979, § 1102(b)(4))

SEC. 1102. AUCTION OF IMPORT LICENSES.

* * *

(b) DEFINITION OF IMPORT LICENSE.—For purposes of this section, the term “import license” means any documentation used to administer a quantitative restriction imposed or modified after the date of enactment of this Act under—

* * *

(4) the Trading With the Enemy Act [50 U.S.C. App. 1–44] (*50 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.*),

§ 3553 (Uruguay Round Agreements Act, § 133)

SEC. 133. MEMBERSHIP IN WTO OF BOYCOTTING COUNTRIES.

It is the sense of the Congress that the Trade Representative should vigorously oppose the admission into the World Trade Organization of any country which, through its laws, regulations, official policies, or governmental practices, fosters, imposes, complies with, furthers, or supports any boycott described in section 8(a) of the Export Administration Act of 1976 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2407(a))] (*50 U.S.C. 4607(a)*) (as in effect on August 20, 1994), including requiring or encouraging entities within that country to refuse to do business with persons who do not comply with requests to take any action prohibited under that section.

TITLE 20—EDUCATION

§ 1078(d) (matter before paragraph (1)) (Higher Education Act of 1965, § 428(d) (matter before paragraph (1)))

SEC. 428. (a) FEDERAL INTEREST SUBSIDIES.—

* * *

(d) USURY LAWS INAPPLICABLE.—No provision of any law of the United States (other than this Act and section 207 of the Servicemen's Civil Relief Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 527)] (*50 U.S.C. 3937*)) or of any State (other than a statute applicable principally to such State's student loan insurance program) which limits the rate or amount of interest payable on loans shall apply to a loan—

§ 1087-1(g) (Higher Education Act of 1965, § 438(g))

SEC. 438. (a) FINDINGS.—In order to assure (1) that the limitation on interest payments or other conditions (or both) on loans made or insured under this part, do not impede or threaten to impede the carrying out of the purposes of this part or do not cause the return to holders of loans to be less than equitable, (2) that incentive payments on such loans are paid promptly to eligible lenders, and (3) that appropriate consideration of relative administrative costs and money market conditions is made in setting the quarterly rate of such payments, the Congress finds it necessary to establish an improved method for the determination of the quarterly rate of the special allowances on such loans, and to provide for a thorough, expeditious, and objective examination of alternative methods for the determination of the quarterly rate of such allowances.

* * *

(g) SPECIAL RULE.—With respect to any loan made under this part for which the interest rate is determined under the Servicemen's Civil Relief Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 527)] (*50 U.S.C. 3937*), the applicable interest rate to be subtracted in calculating the spe-

cial allowance for such loan under this section shall be the interest rate determined under that Act for such loan.

TITLE 22—FOREIGN RELATIONS AND INTERCOURSE

§ 262p-4q(a) (International Financial Institutions Act, as added by section 327 of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, § 1621(a))

SEC. 1621. OPPOSITION TO ASSISTANCE BY INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO TERRORIST STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any loan or other use of the funds of the respective institution to or for a country for which the Secretary of State has made a determination under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j))] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)*) or section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371).

§ 262p-8(c)(2) (International Financial Institutions Act, § 1625(c)(2))

SEC. 1625. MODIFICATION OF THE ENHANCED HIPC INITIATIVE.

* * *

(c) CONDITIONS.—A country shall not be eligible for cancellation of debt under modifications to the Enhanced HIPC Initiative described in subsection (a) if the government of the country

* * *

(2) has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, as determined by the Secretary of State under section 6(j)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1))] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)(1)*) or section 620A(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371(a)).

§ 262p-11 (International Financial Institutions Act, title XVI, undesignated paragraph added after section 1627 of the Act by section 1404 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009)

The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at each of the International Financial Institutions (as defined in section 1701(c)(2) of this Act) to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose the provision of loans or other use of the funds of the respective institution to any country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)*), section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, to be a govern-

ment that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

§ 1622b (Public Law 96-209, § 102)

SEC. 102. All functions, powers, and duties of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission established by Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1954 are hereby transferred with the Commission, together with personnel, assets, liabilities, unexpended balances of appropriations, authorizations, allocations, and other funds held, used, available, or to be made available in connection with the statutory functions of the Commission. The Commission shall continue to perform its functions as provided by the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended (*50 U.S.C. 4101 et seq.*), the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, and Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1954.

§ 1622g (Public Law 96-209, § 107)

SEC. 107. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to diminish the independence of the Commission in making its determinations on claims in programs that it is authorized to administer pursuant to the powers and responsibilities conferred upon the Commission by the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended (*50 U.S.C. 4101 et seq.*), the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, and Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1954. The decisions of the Commission with respect to claims shall be final and conclusive on all questions of law and fact, and shall not be subject to review by the Attorney General or any other official of the United States or by any court by mandamus or otherwise.

§ 1623 note (International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, § 615)

SEC. 615. Notwithstanding the provision of sections 210 and 211 of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Act of July 3, 1948), as amended by Public Law 87-846 (*50 U.S.C. 4140, 4141*), the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission established by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1954 (68 Stat. 1279) is authorized and directed to receive and consider protests relating to awards made by the Commission during the ten calendar days immediately preceding the expiration of the Commission's mandate to make such awards on May 17, 1967. Any such protests must be filed within ninety days after notice of the enactment of this provision is filed with and published in the Federal Register, which shall take place within thirty days of enactment. Such protests may include the submission of new evidence not previously before the Commission, and shall be acted upon within thirty days after receipt by the Commission. The Commission may modify awards made during the subject period in accordance with the procedures established by the War Claims Act of 1948 (*50 U.S.C. 4101 et seq.*), and any increases in awards determined to be appropriated by the Commission shall be certified to and paid by the Secretary of the Treasury out of funds which are now or may hereafter become available in the War Claims Fund in accordance with section 213 of the Act (*50 U.S.C. 4143*).

§ 1631o (International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, § 216)

SEC. 216. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any provision of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (*50 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.*), any person (1) who was formerly a national of Bulgaria, Hungary, or Rumania, and (2) who, as a consequence of any law, decree, or regulation of the nation of which he was a national discriminating against political, racial or religious groups, at no time between December 7, 1941, and the time when such law, decree, or regulation was abrogated enjoyed full rights of citizenship under the law of such nation, shall be eligible hereunder to receive the return of his interest in property which was vested under subsection 202(a) hereof or under the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, as the property of a corporation organized under the laws of Bulgaria, Hungary, or Rumania if 25 per centum or more of the outstanding capital stock of such corporation was owned at the date of vesting by such persons and nationals of countries other than Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Germany, or Japan, or if such corporation was subjected after December 7, 1941, under the laws of its country, to special wartime measures directed against it because of the enemy character of some or all of its stockholders; and no certificate by the Department of State as provided under subsection 207(c) hereof shall be required for such persons.

(b) An interest in property vested under the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (*50 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.*), as the property of a corporation organized under the laws of Bulgaria, Hungary, or Rumania shall be subject to return under subsection (a) of this section only if a notice of claim for the return of any such interest has been timely filed under the provisions of section 33 of that Act (*50 U.S.C. 4330*), provided that application may be made therefore within six months after the date of enactment hereof. In the event such interest has been liquidated and the net proceeds thereof transferred to the Bulgarian Claims Fund, Hungarian Claims Fund, or Rumanian Claims Fund, the net proceeds of any other interest representing vested property held in the United States Treasury may be used for the purpose of making the return hereunder.

§ 1641c (International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, § 304)

SEC. 304. (a) * * *

(b) The Commission shall receive and determine, or redetermine, as the case may be, in accordance with applicable substantive law, including international law, the validity and amounts of claims owned by person who were eligible to file claims under the first sentence of subsection (a) of this section on the date of enactment of this title, but failed to file such claims or, if they filed such claims, failed to file such claims within the limit of time required therefor: Provided, That no awards shall be made to persons who have received compensation in any amount pursuant to the treaty of peace with Italy, subsection (a) of this section, or section 202 of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended (*50 U.S.C. 4132*).

* * *

(f) After payment in full of all awards certified to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to subsections (a) and (e) of this section,

the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to transfer the unobligated balance in the Italian Claims Fund into the War Claims Fund created by section 13 of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended (*50 U.S.C. 4110*).

§ 1644e (International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, § 605)

SEC. 605. In determining the amount of any claim, the Commission shall deduct all amounts the claimant has received from any source on account of the same loss or losses, including any amount claimant received under section 202(a) of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended (*50 U.S.C. 4132(a)*), for losses which occurred as a direct consequence of special measures directed against such property in any area covered under this title.

§ 2151 note (Syria Accountability and Lebanese Sovereignty Restoration Act of 2003, § 2(3))

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

* * *

(3) The Government of Syria is currently prohibited by United States law from receiving United States assistance because it has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, as determined by the Secretary of State for purposes of section 6(j)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1))] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)(1)*) and other relevant provisions of law.

§ 2151 note (Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991, § 902(a))

SEC. 902. SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.

(a) SUSPENSIONS.—

* * *

(4) CRIME CONTROL AND DETECTION INSTRUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT.—The issuance of any license under section 6(k) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4605(k)*) for the export to the People's Republic of China of any crime control or detection instruments or equipment shall be suspended, unless the President makes a report under subsection (b)(1) or (2) of this section.

* * *

(6) NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.—(A) Any—

(i) application for a license under the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*) for the export to the People's Republic of China for use in a nuclear production or utilization facility of any goods or technology which, as determined under section 309(c) of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978, could be of significance for nuclear explosive purposes, or which, in the judgment of the President, is likely to be diverted for use in such a facility,

for any nuclear explosive device, or for research on or development of any nuclear explosive device, shall be suspended,

* * *

(7) LIBERALIZATION OF EXPORT CONTROLS.—(A) The President shall negotiate with the governments participating in the group known as the Coordinating Committee (COCOM) to suspend, on a multilateral basis, any liberalization by the Coordinating Committee of controls on exports of goods and technology to the People's Republic of China under section 5 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4604*), including—

§ 2304(a)(2) (Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, § 502B(a)(2))

SEC. 502B. HUMAN RIGHTS.—(a)(1) The United States shall, in accordance with its international obligations as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in keeping with the constitutional heritage and traditions of the United States, promote and encourage increased respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms throughout the world without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion. Accordingly, a principal goal of the foreign policy of the United States shall be to promote the increased observance of internationally recognized human rights by all countries.

(2) Except under circumstances specified in this section, no security assistance may be provided to any country the government of which engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights. Security assistance may not be provided to the police, domestic intelligence, or similar law enforcement forces of a country, and licenses may not be issued under the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*) for the export of crime control and detection instruments and equipment to a country, the government of which engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights unless the President certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the chairman of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate (when licenses are to be issued pursuant to the Export Administration Act of 1979) that extraordinary circumstances exist warranting provision of such assistance and issuance of such licenses. Assistance may not be provided under chapter 5 of this part to a country the government of which engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights unless the President certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that extraordinary circumstances exist warranting provision of such assistance.

§ 2375(h) (Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, § 620E(h))

SEC. 620E. ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN.—The Congress recognizes that Soviet forces occupying Afghanistan pose a security threat to Pakistan. The Congress also recognizes that an independent and democratic Pakistan with continued friendly ties with the United

States is in the interest of both nations. The Congress finds that United States assistance will help Pakistan maintain its independence. Assistance to Pakistan is intended to benefit the people of Pakistan by helping them meet the burdens imposed by the presence of Soviet forces in Afghanistan and by promoting economic development. In authorizing assistance to Pakistan, it is the intent of Congress to promote the expeditious restoration of full civil liberties and representative government in Pakistan. The Congress further recognizes that it is in the mutual interest of Pakistan and the United States to avoid the profoundly destabilizing effects of the proliferation of nuclear explosive devices or the capacity to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear devices.

* * *

(h) **BALLISTIC MISSILE SANCTIONS NOT AFFECTED.**—Nothing contained herein shall affect sanctions for transfers of missile equipment or technology required under section 11B of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4612*) or section 73 of the Arms Export Control Act.

§ 2378(a)(1) (Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, § 620H(a)(1))

SEC. 620H. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES THAT PROVIDE MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO TERRORIST STATES.

(a) **PROHIBITION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The President shall withhold assistance under this Act to the government of any country that provides lethal military equipment to a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined is a terrorist government for the purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)*), or 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (*22 U.S.C. 2371*).

§ 2378b note (Palestinian Anti-Terrorism Act of 2006, § 4)

SEC. 4. DESIGNATION OF TERRITORY CONTROLLED BY THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY AS TERRORIST SANCTUARY.

It is the sense of Congress that, during any period for which a certification described in section 620K(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as added by section 2(b)(2) of this Act) is not in effect with respect to the Palestinian Authority, the territory controlled by the Palestinian Authority should be deemed to be in use as a sanctuary for terrorists or terrorist organizations for purposes of section 6(j)(5) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(*50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(5)*)] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)(5)*) and section 140 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (*22 U.S.C. 2656f*).

§ 2386(c) (Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, § 626(c))

SEC. 626. EXPERTS, CONSULTANTS, AND RETIRED OFFICERS.—(a) Experts and consultants or organizations thereof may as authorized by section 3109 of title 5 of the United States Code be employed for the performance of functions under this Act, and individuals so employed may be compensated at rates not in excess of the daily equivalent of the highest rate which may be paid to an em-

ployee under the General Schedule established by section 5332 of title 5, and while away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be paid actual travel expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence at the applicable rate prescribed in the standardized Government travel regulations, as amended from time to time. Contracts for such employment with such organizations, employment of personnel as experts and consultants, not to exceed ten in number, contracts for such employment of retired military personnel with specialized research and development experience, not to exceed ten in number, and contracts for such employment of retired military personnel with specialized experience of a broad politico-military nature, not to exceed five in number, may be renewed annually.

* * *

(c) Persons of outstanding experience and ability may be employed without compensation by any agency of the United States Government for the performance of functions under this chapter in accordance with the provisions of section 710(b) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended [(50 U.S.C. App. 2160(b))] (*50 U.S.C. 4560(b)*), and regulations issued thereunder.

§ 2395a note (Public Law 106–113, § 1000(a)(5) [title V, § 501(f)(2)])

SEC. 501. ACTIONS TO PROVIDE BILATERAL DEBT RELIEF.

* * *

(f) EXCEPTIONS.—A country shall not be eligible for cancellation of debt under this section if the government of the country—

* * *

(2) has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, as determined by the Secretary of State under section 6(j)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1))] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)(1)*) or section 620A(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371(a));

§ 2520 (Peace Corps Act, § 23)

SEC. 23. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law or regulation, service in the Peace Corps as a volunteer shall not in any way exempt such volunteer from the performance of any obligations or duties under the provisions of the [Universal Military Training and Service Act] *Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.)*.

§ 2581(e) (Arms Control and Disarmament Act, § 401(e))

SEC. 401. In addition to any authorities otherwise available, the Secretary of State in the performance of functions under this chapter is authorized to—

* * *

(e) employ individuals of outstanding ability without compensation in accordance with the provisions of section 710(b) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended [(50 U.S.C. App. 2160)] (*50 U.S.C. 4560(b)*) and regulations issued thereunder;

§ 2656 note (Public Law 98–447, § 2(c))

SEC. 2. (a) The President is requested—

* * *

(c) The Secretary of Commerce should continue to enforce vigorously the current restrictions on the export of crime control equipment pursuant to the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*).

§ 2656f (Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989, § 140)

SEC. 140. ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS ON TERRORISM.

(a) REQUIREMENT OF ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS ON TERRORISM.—The Secretary of State shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, by April 30 of each year, a full and complete report providing—

(1)(A) detailed assessments with respect to each foreign country—

* * *

(ii) about which the Congress was notified during the preceding five years pursuant to section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)*); and

* * *

(2) all relevant information about the activities during the preceding year of any terrorist group, and any umbrella group under which such terrorist group falls, known to be responsible for the kidnapping or death of an American citizen during the preceding five years, any terrorist group known to have obtained or developed, or to have attempted to obtain or develop, weapons of mass destruction, any terrorist group known to be financed by countries about which Congress was notified during the preceding year pursuant to section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)*), any group designated by the Secretary as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189), and any other known international terrorist group which the Secretary determines should be the subject of such report;

* * *

(d) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

* * *

(5) the terms “terrorist sanctuary” and “sanctuary” mean an area in the territory of the country—

* * *

(B) the government of which expressly consents to, or with knowledge, allows, tolerates, or disregards such use of its territory and is not subject to a determination under—

(i) section 6(j)(1)(A) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. 2405(j)(1)(A))] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)(1)(A)*);

§ 2679c (Anti-Economic Discrimination Act of 1994, § 565)

SEC. 565. PROHIBITION ON DISCRIMINATORY CONTRACTS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—

* * *

(2) For purposes of this section—

(A) a foreign person complies with the boycott of Israel by Arab League countries when that foreign person takes or knowingly agrees to take any action, with respect to the boycott of Israel by Arab League countries, which section 8(a) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. 2407(a))] (*50 U.S.C. 4607(a)*) prohibits a United States person from taking, except that for purposes of this paragraph, the term “United States person” as used in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 8(a)(1) of such Act (*50 U.S.C. 4607(a)(1)*) shall be deemed to mean “person”; and

(B) the term “foreign person” means any person other than a United States person as defined in section 16(2) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2415)] (*50 U.S.C. 4618(2)*).

(3) For purposes of paragraph (1), a foreign person shall be deemed not to comply with the boycott of Israel by Arab League countries if that person, or the Secretary of State or his designee on the basis of available information, certifies that the person violates or otherwise does not comply with the boycott of Israel by Arab League countries by taking any actions prohibited by section 8(a) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [50 U.S.C. App. 2407(a)] (*50 U.S.C. 4607(a)*). Certification by the Secretary of State or his designee may occur only 30 days after notice has been given to the Congress that this certification procedure will be utilized at a specific overseas mission.

* * *

(c) REPOSNSSES TO CONTRACT SOLICITATIONS.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, the Secretary of State shall ensure that any response to a solicitation for a bid or a request for a proposal, with respect to a contract covered by sub-

section (a), includes the following clause, in substantially the following form:

ARAB LEAGUE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

* * *

(b) CERTIFICATION.—By submitting this offer, the Offeror certifies that it is not—

(1) taking or knowingly agreeing to take any action, with respect to the boycott of Israel by Arab League countries, which section 8(a) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2407(a))] (*50 U.S.C. 4607(a)*) prohibits a United States person from taking; or

* * *

(3) The Secretary of State shall ensure that all State Department contract solicitations include a detailed explanation of the requirements of section 8(a) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2407(a))] (*50 U.S.C. 4607(a)*).

§ 2708(k)(1)(B) (State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, § 36(k)(1)(B))

SEC. 36. DEPARTMENT OF STATE REWARDS PROGRAM.

* * *

(k) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

(1) ACT OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—The term “act of international terrorism” includes—

* * *

(B) any act, as determined by the Secretary, which materially supports the conduct of international terrorism, including the counterfeiting of United States currency or the illegal use of other monetary instruments by an individual, group, or country supporting international terrorism as determined for purposes of section 6(j)(1)(A) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1)(A)] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)(1)(A)*).

§ 2712(e)(1) (State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, § 40(e)(1))

SEC. 40. AUTHORITY TO CONTROL CERTAIN TERRORISM-RELATED SERVICES.

* * *

(e) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) DESIGNATED FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—As used in this section, the term “designated foreign government” means a foreign government that the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 6(j)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)(1)*), has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

§ 2751 note (Department of State Basic Authorities Act of 2006, § 12(b)(2))

SEC. 12. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS TO DETER THE TRANSFER OF MANPADS.

* * *

(b) DETERMINATION RELATING TO SANCTIONS.—

* * *

(2) FOREIGN GOVERNMENT DESCRIBED.—A foreign government described in this paragraph is a foreign government that the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. 4605(j)), section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, or any other provision of law, is a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

§ 2776(g) (Arms Export Control Act, § 36(g))

SEC. 36. REPORTS ON COMMERCIAL AND GOVERNMENTAL MILITARY EXPORTS.—(a) The President shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate not more than sixty days after the end of each quarter an unclassified report (except that any material which was transmitted in classified form under subsection (b)(1) or (c)(1) of this section may be contained in a classified addendum to such report, and any letter of offer referred to in paragraph (1) of this subsection may be listed in such addendum unless such letter of offer has been the subject of an unclassified certification pursuant to subsection (b)(1) of this section, and any information provided under paragraph (11) of this subsection may also be provided in a classified addendum) containing

* * *

(g) Information relating to offset agreements provided pursuant to subparagraph (C) of the fifth sentence of subsection (b)(1) and the second sentence of subsection (c)(1) shall be treated as confidential information in accordance with section 12(c) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2411(c))] [50 U.S.C. 4614(c)].

§ 2778 (Arms Export Control Act, § 38)

SEC. 38. CONTROL OF ARMS EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—(a)(1) In furtherance of world peace and the security and foreign policy of the United States, the President is authorized to control the import and the export of defense articles and defense services and to provide foreign policy guidance to persons of the United States involved in the export and import of such articles and services. The President is authorized to designate those items which shall be considered as defense articles and defense services for the purposes of this section and to promulgate regulations for the import and ex-

port of such articles and services. The items so designated shall constitute the United States Munitions List.

* * *

(e) In carrying out functions under this section with respect to the export of defense articles and defense services, including defense articles and defense services exported or imported pursuant to a treaty referred to in subsection (j)(1)(C)(i), the President is authorized to exercise the same powers concerning violations and enforcement which are conferred upon departments, agencies and officials by subsections (c), (d), (e), and (g) of section 11 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4610(c), (d), (e), (g)*), and by subsections (a) and (c) of section 12 of such Act (*50 U.S.C. 4614(a), (c)*), subject to the same terms and conditions as are applicable to such powers under such Act (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*), except that section 11(c)(2)(B) of such Act shall not apply, and instead, as prescribed in regulations issued under this section, the Secretary of State may assess civil penalties for violations of this Act and regulations prescribed thereunder and further may commence a civil action to recover such civil penalties, and except further that the names of the countries and the types and quantities of defense articles for which licenses are issued under this section shall not be withheld from public disclosure unless the President determines that the release of such information would be contrary to the national interest. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as authorizing the withholding of information from the Congress. Notwithstanding section 11(c) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, the civil penalty for each violation involving controls imposed on the export of defense articles and defense services under this section may not exceed \$500,000.

* * *

(g)(1) The President shall develop appropriate mechanisms to identify, in connection with the export licensing process under this section—

(A) persons who are the subject of an indictment for, or have been convicted of, a violation under—

* * *

(ii) section 11 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2410)] (*50 U.S.C. 4610*),

* * *

(iv) section 16 of the Trading with the Enemy Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 16)] (*50 U.S.C. 4315*),

(v) section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (relating to foreign assets controls; [50 U.S.C. App. 1705]) (*50 U.S.C. 1705*),

§ 2778 note (National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, § 1267(2)(A))

SEC. 1267. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

* * *

(2) STATE SPONSOR OF TERRORISM.—The term “state sponsor of terrorism” means any country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined has repeatedly provided support for international terrorism pursuant to—

(A) section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [50 U.S.C. 2405] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)*) (as continued in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act);

§ 2778 note (National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, § 1402(f)(1))

SEC. 1402. ANNUAL REPORT ON TRANSFERS OF MILITARILY SENSITIVE TECHNOLOGY TO COUNTRIES AND ENTITIES OF CONCERN.

* * *

(f) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term “countries and entities of concern” means—

(1) any country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)*) or other applicable law, to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism;

§ 2778a (International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980, § 110)

SEC. 110. Upon a finding that an export of uranium depleted in the isotope 235 is incorporated in defense articles or commodities solely to take advantage of high density or pyrophoric characteristics unrelated to its radioactivity, such exports shall be exempt from the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 19787 when such exports are subject to the controls established under the Arms Export Control Act or the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*).

§ 2779a(c) (Arms Export Control Act, § 39A(c))

SEC. 39A. PROHIBITION ON INCENTIVE PAYMENTS.

* * *

(c) In the enforcement of this section, the President is authorized to exercise the same powers concerning violations and enforcement and imposition of civil penalties which are conferred upon departments, agencies and officials by subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f) of section 11 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4610(c), (d), (e), (f)*), and section 12(a) of such Act (*50 U.S.C. 4614(a)*), subject to the same terms and conditions as are applicable to such powers under that Act (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*), except that section 11(c)(2)(B) of such Act shall not apply, and instead, as prescribed in regulations issued under this section, the Secretary of State may assess civil penalties for violations of this Act and regulations prescribed thereunder and further may commence a civil action to recover such civil penalties, and except further that notwithstanding section 11(c) of that Act, the civil penalty for each

violation of this section may not exceed \$500,000 or five times the amount of the prohibited incentive payment, whichever is greater.

§ 2780(k) (Arms Export Control Act, § 40(k))

SEC. 40. TRANSACTIONS WITH COUNTRIES SUPPORTING ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

* * *

(k) CIVIL PENALTIES; ENFORCEMENT.—In the enforcement of this section, the President is authorized to exercise the same powers concerning violations and enforcement which are conferred upon departments, agencies, and officials by sections 11(c), 11(e), 11(g), and 12(a) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4610(c), (e), (g), 4614(a)*) (subject to the same terms and conditions as are applicable to such powers under that Act (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*)), except that section 11(c)(2)(B) of such Act shall not apply, and instead, as prescribed in regulations issued under this section, the Secretary of State may assess civil penalties for violations of this chapter and regulations prescribed thereunder and further may commence a civil action to recover such civil penalties, and except further that, notwithstanding section 11(c) of that Act, the civil penalty for each violation of this section may not exceed \$500,000.

§ 2797(a) (Arms Export Control Act, § 71(a))

SEC. 71. LICENSING

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF LIST OF CONTROLLED ITEMS.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the heads of other appropriate departments and agencies, shall establish and maintain, as part of the United States Munitions List, a list of all items on the MTCR Annex the export of which is not controlled under section 6(l) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4605(l)*).

§ 2797a (Arms Export Control Act, § 72)

SEC. 72. DENIAL OF TRANSFER OF MISSILE EQUIPMENT OR TECHNOLOGY BY UNITED STATES PERSONS

(a) SANCTIONS.—(1) If the President determines that a United States person knowingly—

(A) exports, transfers, or otherwise engages in the trade of any item on the MTCR Annex, in violation of the provisions of section 38 of this Act, section 5 or 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 ([*50 U.S.C. App. 2404, 2405*]) (*50 U.S.C. 4604, 4605*) or any regulations or orders issued under any such provisions,

* * *

(c) PRESUMPTION.—In determining whether to apply sanctions under subsection (a) to a United States person involved in the export, transfer, or trade of an item on the MTCR Annex, it should be a rebuttable presumption that such item is designed for use in a missile listed in the MTCR Annex if the President determines that the final destination of the item is a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of *sec-*

tion 6(j)(1)(A) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)(1)(A)*), has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

§ 2797b (Arms Export Control Act, § 73)

SEC. 73. TRANSFERS OF MISSILE EQUIPMENT OR TECHNOLOGY BY FOREIGN PERSONS

(a) SANCTIONS.—(1) Subject to subsections (c) through (g), if the President determines that a foreign person, after the date of the enactment of this chapter, knowingly—

* * *

or if the President has made a determination with respect to a foreign person under section 11B(b)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4612(b)(1)*), then the President shall impose on that foreign person the applicable sanctions under paragraph (2).

* * *

(f) PRESUMPTION.—In determining whether to apply sanctions under subsection (a) to a foreign person involved in the export, transfer, or trade of an item on the MTCR Annex, it should be a rebuttable presumption that such item is designed for use in a missile listed in the MTCR Annex if the President determines that the final destination of the item is a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of *section 6(j)(1)(A)* of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)(1)(A)*), has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

§ 2797c(a)(6) (Arms Export Control Act, § 74(a)(6))

SEC. 74. DEFINITIONS

(a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this chapter

* * *

(6) the term “United States person” has the meaning given that term in section 16(2) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2415(2))] (*50 U.S.C. 4618(2)*);

§ 2798(a) (Arms Export Control Act, § 81(a))

SEC. 81. SANCTIONS AGAINST CERTAIN FOREIGN PERSONS.

(a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) DETERMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT.—Except as provided in subsection (b)(2), the President shall impose both of the sanctions described in subsection (c) if the President determines that a foreign person, on or after October 28, 1991, has knowingly and materially contributed—

* * *

(C) through any other transaction not subject to sanctions pursuant to the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*),

* * *

(2) COUNTRIES, PROJECTS, OR ENTITIES RECEIVING ASSISTANCE.—Paragraph (1) applies in the case of—

* * *

(B) any foreign country whose government is determined for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. 2405(j))] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)*) to be a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism; or

§ 2799aa-1(b)(2)(G) (Arms Export Control Act, § 102(b)(2)(G))
SEC. 102. NUCLEAR REPROCESSING TRANSFERS, ILLEGAL EXPORTS FOR NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICES, TRANSFERS OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICES, AND NUCLEAR DETONATIONS.

* * *

(b) PROHIBITIONS ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES INVOLVED IN TRANSFER OR USE OF NUCLEAR DEVICES; EXCEPTIONS; PROCEDURES APPLICABLE.—(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (4), (5), and (6), in the event that the President determines that any country, after the effective date of part B of the Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act of 1994—

* * *

(2) The sanctions referred to in paragraph (1) are as follows:

* * *

(G) The authorities of section 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4605*) shall be used to prohibit exports to that country of specific goods and technology (excluding food and other agricultural commodities), except that such prohibition shall not apply to any transaction subject to the reporting requirements of title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (relating to congressional oversight of intelligence activities).

§ 3103(h)(1) (International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act, § 4(h)(1))

SEC. 4. (a) The President shall, to the extent he deems necessary and feasible—

* * *

(h)(1) The President, or the designee of the President responsible for monitoring the impact of foreign investment in the United States, coordinating implementation of United States policy on investment, and investigating foreign acquisitions under section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2170)] (*50 U.S.C. 4565*), may request a report from the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce. When such request is made in connection with an investigation under such section 721,

the report shall be provided within 14 days after the request is made. When such request is not made in connection with an investigation under such section 721, the report shall be provided within 60 days after the request.

§ 3281(a)(6) (Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978, § 601(a)(6))

SEC. 601. (a) The President shall review all activities of Government departments and agencies relating to preventing proliferation and shall make a report to Congress in January of 1979 and annually in January of each year thereafter on the Government's efforts to prevent proliferation. This report shall include but not be limited to—

* * *

(6) a description of the implementation of nuclear and nuclear-related dual-use export controls in the preceding calendar year, including a summary by type of commodity and destination of—

(A) all transactions for which—

* * *

(iii) approvals were issued under the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*), or section 109 b.(3) of the 1954 Act, for the retransfer of any item, technical data, component, or substance; or

* * *

Portions of the information required by paragraph (6) may be submitted in classified form, as necessary. Any such information that may not be published or disclosed under section 12(c)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4614(c)(1)*) shall be submitted as confidential.

§ 4305(d)(4)(B) (State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, § 205(d)(4)(B))

SEC. 205. (a)(1) The Secretary shall require any foreign mission, including any mission to an international organization (as defined in section 209(b)(2)), to notify the Secretary prior to any proposed acquisition, or any proposed sale or other disposition, of any real property by or on behalf of such mission. The foreign mission (or other party acting on behalf of the foreign mission) may initiate or execute any contract, proceeding, application, or other action required for the proposed action—

* * *

(d)(1) After the date of enactment of this section, real property in the United States may not be acquired (by sale, lease, or other means) by or on behalf of the foreign mission of a foreign country described in paragraph (4) if, in the judgment of the Secretary of Defense (after consultation with the Secretary of State), the acquisition of that property might substantially improve the capability

of that country to intercept communications involving United States Government diplomatic, military, or intelligence matters.

* * *

(4) For the purposes of this subsection, the term “foreign country” means—

* * *

(B) any country determined by the Secretary of State, for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)*), to be a country which has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism; and

§ 5472(2) (Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989, § 702(2))

SEC. 702. REPORT ON CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES BY POLAND AND HUNGARY.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit a report to the Congress identifying—

* * *

(2) the confidence building measures Poland and Hungary could undertake with respect to the treatment accorded those countries under the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*).

§ 5603(2) (Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991, § 304(a)(2))

SEC. 304. UNITED STATES EXPORT CONTROLS

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall—

* * *

(2) use the authorities of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*) to control the export of those goods and technology,

§ 5605 (Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991, § 307)

SEC. 307. SANCTIONS AGAINST USE OF CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS.

(a) INITIAL SANCTIONS.—If, at any time, the President makes a determination pursuant to section 306(a)(1) with respect to the government of a foreign country, the President shall forthwith impose the following sanctions:

* * *

(5) EXPORTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY-SENSITIVE GOODS AND TECHNOLOGY.—The authorities of section 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [50 U.S.C. 2405] (*50 U.S.C. 4605*) shall be used to prohibit the export to that country of any goods or technology on that part of the control list established under section 5(c)(1) of that Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 2404(c)(1))] (*50 U.S.C. 4604(c)(1)*).

* * *

(b) ADDITIONAL SANCTIONS IF CERTAIN CONDITIONS NOT MET.—

* * *

(2) SANCTIONS.—The sanctions referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

* * *

(C) FURTHER EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.—The authorities of section 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4605*) shall be used to prohibit exports to that country of all other goods and technology (excluding food and other agricultural commodities and products).

* * *

(e) CONTRACT SANCTITY.—

(1) SANCTIONS NOT APPLIES TO EXISTING CONTRACTS.—(A) A sanction described in paragraph (4) or (5) of subsection (a) or in any of subparagraphs (A) through (D) of subsection (b)(2) shall not apply to any activity pursuant to any contract or international agreement entered into before the date of the presidential determination under section 306(a)(1) unless the President determines, on a case-by-case basis, that to apply such sanction to that activity would prevent the performance of a contract or agreement that would have the effect of assisting a country in using chemical or biological weapons in violation of international law or in using lethal chemical or biological weapons against its own nationals.

(B) The same restrictions of subsection (p) of section 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405)] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(p)*), as that subsection is so redesignated by section 304(b) of this title, which are applicable to exports prohibited under section 6 of that Act (*50 U.S.C. 4605*), shall apply to exports prohibited under subsection (a)(5) or (b)(2)(C) of this section. For purposes of this subparagraph, any contract or agreement the performance of which (as determined by the President) would have the effect of assisting a foreign government in using chemical or biological weapons in violation of international law or in using lethal chemical or biological weapons against its own nationals shall be treated as constituting a breach of the peace that poses a serious and direct threat to the strategic interest of the United States, within the meaning of subparagraph (A) of section 6(p) of that Act (*50 U.S.C. 4605(p)(A)*).

§ 5811 note (Belarus Democracy Act of 2004, § 8(a)(1))

SEC. 8. REPORT.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Belarus Democracy and Human Rights Act of 2011, and not later than 1 year thereafter, the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes, with respect to the preceding 12-month period, and to the extent practicable the following:

(1) The sale or delivery or provision of weapons or weapons-related technologies or weapons-related training from the Republic of Belarus to any country, the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 6(j)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1))] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)(1)*), has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

§ 6004 (Cuban Democracy Act of 1992, § 1705)

SEC. 1705. SUPPORT FOR THE CUBAN PEOPLE.

(a) PROVISIONS OF LAW AFFECTED.—The provisions of this section apply notwithstanding any other provision of law, including section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and notwithstanding the exercise of authorities, before the enactment of this Act, 1992, under section 5(b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act (*50 U.S.C. 4305(b)*), the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, or the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*).

* * *

(c) EXPORTS OF MEDICINES AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.—Exports of medicines or medical supplies, instruments, or equipment to Cuba shall not be restricted—

(1) except to the extent such restrictions would be permitted under section 5(m) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4604(m)*) or section 203(b)(2) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act;

* * *

(e) TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES AND FACILITIES.—

* * *

(3) LICENSING OF PAYMENTS TO CUBA.—(A) The President may provide for the issuance of licenses for the full or partial payment to Cuba of amounts due Cuba as a result of the provision of telecommunications services authorized by this subsection, in a manner that is consistent with the public interest and the purposes of this title, except that this paragraph shall not require any withdrawal from any account blocked pursuant to regulations issued under section 5(b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act (*50 U.S.C. 4305(b)*).

(B) If only partial payments are made to Cuba under subparagraph (A), the amounts withheld from Cuba shall be deposited in an account in a banking institution in the United States. Such account shall be blocked in the same manner as any other account containing funds in which Cuba has any interest, pursuant to regulations issued under section 5(b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act (*50 U.S.C. 4305(b)*).

§ 6005(d) (Cuban Democracy Act of 1992, § 1706(d))

SEC. 1706. SANCTIONS.

* * *

(d) CLARIFICATION OF APPLICABILITY OF SANCTIONS.—The prohibitions contained in subsections (a), (b), and (c) shall not apply with respect to any activity otherwise permitted by section 1705 or 1707 of this Act or any activity which may not be regulated or prohibited under section 5(b)(4) of the Trading With the Enemy Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 5(b)(4))] (*50 U.S.C. 4305(b)(4)*).

§ 6009 (Cuban Democracy Act of 1992, § 1710)

SEC. 1710. ENFORCEMENT.

(a) ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY.—The authority to enforce this title shall be carried out by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury shall exercise the authorities of the Trading With the Enemy Act (*50 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.*) in enforcing this title. In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary of the Treasury shall take the necessary steps to ensure that activities permitted under section 1705 are carried out for the purposes set forth in this title and not for purposes of the accumulation by the Cuban Government of excessive amounts of United States currency or the accumulation of excessive profits by any person or entity.

* * *

(d) APPLICABILITY OF PENALTIES.—The penalties set forth in section 16 of the Trading With the Enemy Act (*50 U.S.C. 4315*) shall apply to violations of this title to the same extent as such penalties apply to violations under that Act (*50 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.*).

§ 6023(7)(A) (Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996, § 4(7)(A))

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act, the following terms have the following meanings

* * *

(7) ECONOMIC EMBARGO OF CUBA.—The term “economic embargo of Cuba” refers to—

(A) the economic embargo (including all restrictions on trade or transactions with, and travel to or from, Cuba, and all restrictions on transactions in property in which Cuba or nationals of Cuba have an interest) that was imposed against Cuba pursuant to section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2370(a)), section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 5(b))] (*50 U.S.C. 4305(b)*), the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 6001 and following), or any other provision of law; and

§ 6082(a)(7)(A) (Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996, § 302(a)(7)(A))

SEC. 302. LIABILITY FOR TRAFFICKING IN CONFISCATED PROPERTY CLAIMED BY UNITED STATES NATIONALS.

(a) CIVIL REMEDY.—

* * *

(7) LICENSES NOT REQUIRED.—(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an action under this section may be brought and may be settled, and a judgment rendered in such action may be enforced, without obtaining any license or other permission from any agency of the United States, except that this paragraph shall not apply to the execution of a judgment against, or the settlement of actions involving, property blocked under the authorities of section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act (*50 U.S.C. 4305(b)*) that were being exercised on July 1, 1977, as a result of a national emergency declared by the President before such date, and are being exercised on the day of the enactment of this Act.

§ 6445(a)(13)(A) (International Religious Freedom Act of 1998, § 405(a)(13)(A))

SEC. 405. DESCRIPTION OF PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS.

(a) DESCRIPTION OF PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS.—Except as provided in subsection (d), the Presidential actions referred to in this subsection are the following:

* * *

(13) Ordering the heads of the appropriate United States agencies not to issue any (or a specified number of) specific licenses, and not to grant any other specific authority (or a specified number of authorities), to export any goods or technology to the specific foreign government, agency, instrumentality, or official found or determined by the President to be responsible for violations under section 401 or 402, under—

(A) THE EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*);

§ 6461(a) (International Religious Freedom Act of 1998, § 423(a))

SEC. 423. EXPORTS OF CERTAIN ITEMS USED IN PARTICULARLY SEVERE VIOLATIONS OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

(a) MANDATORY LICENSING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Commerce, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall include on the list of crime control and detection instruments or equipment controlled for export and reexport under section 6(n) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [22 U.S.C. App. 2405(n)] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(n)*) or under any other provision of law, items being exported or reexported to countries of particular concern for religious freedom that the Secretary of Commerce, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, and in consultation with appropriate officials including the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor and the Ambassador at Large, determines are being used or are intended for use directly and in significant measure to carry out particularly severe violations of religious freedom.

§ 6713(e) (Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1998, § 103(e))

SEC. 103. CIVIL LIABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

* * *

(e) RECOUPMENT.—

* * *

(2) SANCTIONS ON FOREIGN COMPANIES.—

* * *

(B) SANCTIONS.—

* * *

(ii) SANCTIONS UNDER EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1979.—The authorities under section 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4605*) shall be used to prohibit the export of any goods or technology on the control list established pursuant to section 5(c)(1) of that Act (*50 U.S.C. 4604(c)(1)*) to a person described in subparagraph (A).

* * *

(3) SANCTIONS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

* * *

(B) SANCTIONS.—

* * *

(iv) SANCTIONS UNDER EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1979.—The authorities of section 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4605*) shall be used to prohibit the export of any goods or technology on the control list established pursuant to section 5(c)(1) of that Act (*50 U.S.C. 4604(c)(1)*) to a country described in subparagraph (A).

§ 7203(2)(B) (Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000, § 904(2)(B))

SEC. 904. EXCEPTIONS.

Section 903 shall not affect any authority or requirement to impose (or continue to impose) a sanction referred to in section 903—

* * *

(2) to the extent that the sanction would prohibit, restrict, or condition the provision or use of any agricultural commodity, medicine, or medical device that is—

* * *

(B) controlled on any control list established under the Export Administration Act of 1979 or any successor statute [(50 U.S.C. App. 2401 et seq.)] (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*); or

§ 7205(a)(1) (Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000, § 906(a)(1))

SEC. 906, STATE SPONSORS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this title (other than section 904e), the export of agricultural commodities, medicine, or medical devices to Cuba, the Taliban or the territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban, or to the government of a country that has been determined by the Secretary of State to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism under section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371), section 6(j)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1))] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)(1)*), or section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(d)), or to any other entity in such a country, shall only be made pursuant to 1-year licenses issued by the United States Government for contracts entered into during the 1-year period of the license and shipped within the 12-month period beginning on the date of the signing of the contract, except that the requirements of such 1-year licenses shall be no more restrictive than license exceptions administered by the Department of Commerce or general licenses administered by the Department of the Treasury, except that procedures shall be in place to deny licenses for exports to any entity within such country, or in the territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban, promoting international terrorism.

§ 7207(b) (Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000, § 908(b))

SEC. 908. PROHIBITION ON UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE AND FINANCING.

* * *

(b) PROHIBITION ON FINANCING OF AGRICULTURAL SALES TO CUBA.—

* * *

(2) PENALTIES.—Any private person or entity that violates paragraph (1) shall be subject to the penalties provided in the Trading With the Enemy Act (*50 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.*) for violations under that Act.

(3) ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT.—The President shall issue such regulations as are necessary to carry out this section, except that the President, in lieu of issuing new regulations, may apply any regulations in effect on October 28, 2000, pursuant to the Trading With the Enemy Act (*50 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.*), with respect to the conduct prohibited in paragraph (1).

§ 7622(d)(4)(A)(ii) (United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003, § 202(d)(4)(A)(ii))

SEC. 202. PARTICIPATION IN THE GLOBAL FUND TO FIGHT AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS AND MALARIA.

* * *

(d) UNITED STATES FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION.—

* * *

(4) LIMITATION.—

(A)(i) At any time during fiscal years 2009 through 2018, no United States contribution to the Global Fund may cause the total amount of United States Government contributions to the Global Fund to exceed 33 percent of the total amount of funds contributed to the Global Fund from all sources. Contributions to the Global Fund from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund shall not be considered in determining compliance with this paragraph.

(ii) If, at any time during any of the fiscal years 2009 through 2018, the President determines that the Global Fund has provided assistance to a country, the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 6(j)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1))] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)(1)*), has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, then the United States shall withhold from its contribution for the next fiscal year an amount equal to the amount expended by the Fund to the government of each such country.

§ 8541(13)(A) (Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010, § 301(13)(A))

SEC. 301. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

* * *

(13) STATE SPONSOR OF TERRORISM.—The term “state sponsor of terrorism” means any country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism pursuant to—

(A) section 6(j)(1)(A) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1)(A))] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)(1)(A)*) (or any successor thereto);

§ 8544 (Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010, § 305)

SEC. 305. ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY.

The Secretary of Commerce may designate any employee of the Office of Export Enforcement of the Department of Commerce to conduct activities specified in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of section 12(a)(3)(B) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C.

App. 2411(a)(3)(B))] (*50 U.S.C. 4614(a)(3)(B)*) when the employee is carrying out activities to enforce—

(1) the provisions of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2401 et seq.)] (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*) (as in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.));

* * *

(3) any license, order, or regulation issued under—

(A) the Export Administration Act of 1979 [50 U.S.C. App. 2401 et seq.] (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*) (as in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)); or

§ 8551(a)(1)(A) (Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010, § 401(a)(1)(A))

SEC. 401. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) SUNSET.—The provisions of this Act (other than sections 105 and 305 and the amendments made by sections 102, 107, 109, and 205) shall terminate, and section 13(c)(1)(B) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as added by section 203(a), shall cease to be effective, on the date that is 30 days after the date on which the President certifies to Congress that—

(1) the Government of Iran has ceased providing support for acts of international terrorism and no longer satisfies the requirements for designation as a state sponsor of terrorism (as defined in section 301) under—

(A) section 6(j)(1)(A) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1)(A))] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)(1)(A)*) (or any successor thereto);

§ 8772(d)(1)(A) (Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012, § 502(d)(1)(A))

SEC. 502. INTERESTS IN CERTAIN FINANCIAL ASSETS OF IRAN.

* * *

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BLOCKED ASSET.—The term “blocked asset”—

(A) means any asset seized or frozen by the United States under section 5(b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 5(b))] (*50 U.S.C. 4305(b)*) or under section 202 or 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 and 1702); and

§ 8801(a)(6) (Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012, § 1242(a)(6))

SEC. 1242. DEFINITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In this subtitle:

* * *

(6) GOOD.—The term “good” has the meaning given that term in section 16 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. 2415)] (*50 U.S.C. 4618*) (as continued in effect pur-

suant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)).

§ 8907(b)(3)(B) (Support for the Sovereignty, Integrity, Democracy, and Economic Stability of Ukraine Act of 2014, § 8(b)(3)(B))

SEC. 8. SANCTIONS ON PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR VIOLENCE OR UNDERMINING THE PEACE, SECURITY, STABILITY, SOVEREIGNTY, OR TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF UKRAINE.

* * *

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—

* * *

(3) EXCEPTION RELATING TO THE IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

* * *

(B) GOOD DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term “good” has the meaning given that term in section 16 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2415) (50 U.S.C. 4618) (as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.))].

§ 8908(b)(3)(B) (Support for the Sovereignty, Integrity, Democracy, and Economic Stability of Ukraine Act of 2014, § 9(b)(3)(B))

SEC. 9. SANCTIONS ON PERSONS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION COMPLICIT IN OR RESPONSIBLE FOR SIGNIFICANT CORRUPTION.

* * *

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—

* * *

(3) EXCEPTION RELATING TO THE IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

* * *

(B) GOOD DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term “good” has the meaning given that term in section 16 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2415) (50 U.S.C. 4618) (as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.))].

§ 8923 (Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014, § 4)

SEC. 4. SANCTIONS RELATING TO THE DEFENSE AND ENERGY SECTORS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

* * *

(c) **SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.**—The sanctions the President may impose with respect to a foreign person under subsection (a) or (b) are the following:

* * *

(4) **DUAL-USE EXPORT PROHIBITION.**—The President may prohibit the issuance of any license and suspend any license for the transfer to the foreign person of any item the export of which is controlled under the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2401 et seq.)] (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*) (as in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)) or the Export Administration Regulations under subchapter C of chapter VII of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations.

* * *

(d) **EXCEPTION.**—

(1) **IMPORTATION OF GOODS.**—

* * *

(B) **GOOD DEFINED.**—In this paragraph, the term “good” has the meaning given that term in section 16 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2415) (*50 U.S.C. 4618*)] (as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)).

TITLE 25—INDIANS

§ 5324(a)(3)(C)(ii)(V) (Indian Self-Determination Act, § 105(a)(3)(C)(ii)(V))

SEC. 105. (a)(1) * * *

(3)(A) * * *

(C)(i) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), no Federal law listed in clause (ii) or any other provision of Federal law (including an Executive order) relating to acquisition by the Federal Government shall apply to a construction contract that a tribe or tribal organization enters into under this Act, unless expressly provided in such law.

(ii) The laws listed in this paragraph are as follows:

* * *

(V) Section 13 of the Act of Oct. 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 770; chapter 479) (*40 U.S.C. 545 note*).

TITLE 28—JUDICIARY AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

§ 1605 note (Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997, div. A, title I, § 101(c) [title VI], § 589(a))

SEC. 589. (a) an official, employee, or agent of a foreign state designated as a state sponsor of terrorism designated under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)*) while acting within the scope of his or her office, employment, or agency shall be liable to a United States national or the national's legal representative for personal injury or death caused by acts of that official, employee, or agent for which the courts of the United States may maintain jurisdiction under section 1605(a)(7) of title 28, United States Code, for money damages which may include economic damages, solatium, pain, and suffering, and punitive damages if the acts were among those described in section 1605(a)(7).

§ 1605A(h)(6)

§ 1605A. Terrorism exception to the jurisdictional immunity of a foreign state

* * *

(h) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

* * *

(6) the term “state sponsor of terrorism” means a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j))] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)*), section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371), section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780), or any other provision of law, is a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism; and

§ 1605A note (Libyan Claims Resolution Act, § 2(5))

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

* * *

(5) the term “state sponsor of terrorism” means a country the government of which the Secretary has determined, for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j))] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)*), section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371), section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780), or any other provision of law, is a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

§ 1610(f)(1)(A)**§ 1610. Exceptions to the immunity from attachment or execution**

* * *

(f)(1)(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including but not limited to section 208(f) of the Foreign Missions Act (22 U.S.C. 4308(f)), and except as provided in subparagraph (B), any property with respect to which financial transactions are prohibited or regulated pursuant to section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 5(b))] (*50 U.S.C. 4305(b)*), section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2370(a)), sections 202 and 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1702), or any other proclamation, order, regulation, or license issued pursuant thereto, shall be subject to execution or attachment in aid of execution of any judgment relating to a claim for which a foreign state (including any agency or instrumentality or such state) claiming such property is not immune under section 1605(a)(7) (as in effect before the enactment of section 1605A) or section 1605A.

§ 1610 note (Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002, § 201)**SEC. 201. SATISFACTION OF JUDGMENTS FROM BLOCKED ASSETS OF TERRORISTS, TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS, AND STATE SPONSORS OF TERRORISM.**

* * *

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions shall apply:

* * *

(2) BLOCKED ASSET.—The term “blocked asset” means—

(A) any asset seized or frozen by the United States under section 5(b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 5(b))] (*50 U.S.C. 4305(b)*) or under sections 202 and 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701; 1702); and

* * *

(4) TERRORIST PARTY.—The term “terrorist party” means a terrorist, a terrorist organization (as defined in section 212(a)(3)(B)(vi) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(B)(vi))), or a foreign state designated as a state sponsor of terrorism under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j))] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)*) or section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371).

§ 2680(e)**§ 2680. Exceptions**

The provisions of this chapter and section 1346(b) of this title shall not apply to—

* * *

(e) Any claim arising out of an act or omission of any employee of the Government in administering the provisions of [sections 1–31 of Title 50, Appendix] *the Trading with the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.)*.

TITLE 29—LABOR

§ 3196(a) (Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, § 146(a))

SEC. 146. ENROLLMENT.

(a) RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENROLLMENT AND MILITARY OBLIGATIONS.—Enrollment in the Job Corps shall not relieve any individual of obligations under the Military Selective Service Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 451 et seq.)] (*50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.*).

§ 3249(h) (Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, § 189(h))

SEC. 189. SECRETARIAL ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

* * *

(h) ENFORCEMENT OF MILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT.—The Secretary shall ensure that each individual participating in any program or activity established under this title, or receiving any assistance or benefit under this title, has not violated section 3 of the Military Selective Service Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 453)] (*50 U.S.C. 3802*) by not presenting and submitting to registration as required pursuant to such section. The Director of the Selective Service System shall cooperate with the Secretary to enable the Secretary to carry out this subsection.

TITLE 30—MINERAL LANDS AND MINING

§ 185(u) (Mineral Leasing Act, § 28(u))

SEC. 28. (a) Rights-of-way through any Federal lands may be granted by the Secretary of the Interior or appropriate agency head for pipeline purposes for the transportation of oil, natural gas, synthetic liquid or gaseous fuels, or any refined product produced therefrom to any applicant possessing the qualifications provided in section 1 of this Act, as amended, in accordance with the provisions of this section.

* * *

(u) Any domestically produced crude oil transported by pipeline over rights-of-way granted pursuant to section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, except such crude oil which is either exchanged in similar quantity for convenience or increased efficiency of transportation with persons or the government of an adjacent foreign state, or which is temporarily exported for convenience or

increased efficiency of transportation across parts of an adjacent foreign state and reenters the United States, shall be subject to all of the limitations and licensing requirements of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2401 and following)] (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*) and, in addition, before any crude oil subject to this section may be exported under the limitations and licensing requirements and penalty and enforcement provisions of the Export Administration Act of 1979 the President must make and publish an express finding that such exports will not diminish the total quantity or quality of petroleum available to the United States, and are in the national interest and are in accord with the provisions of the Export Administration Act of 1979: *Provided*, That the President shall submit reports to the Congress containing findings made under this section, and after the date of receipt of such report Congress shall have a period of sixty calendar days, thirty days of which Congress must have been in session, to consider whether exports under the terms of this section are in the national interest. If the Congress within this time period passes a concurrent resolution of disapproval stating disagreement with the President's finding concerning the national interest, further exports made pursuant to the aforementioned Presidential findings shall cease.

§ 1604(d) (National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980, § 5(d))

SEC. 5. (a) Within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the Congress—

* * *

(d) The Secretary of Defense, together with such other members of the Cabinet as are deemed necessary by the President, shall prepare a report assessing critical materials needs related to national security and identifying the steps necessary to meet those needs. The report shall include an assessment of the Defense Production Act of 1950 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2061 et seq.)] (*50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.*), and the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 98 et seq.)] (*50 U.S.C. 98 et seq.*). Such report shall be made available to the Congress within 1 year after enactment of this Act and shall be revised periodically as deemed necessary.

TITLE 31—MONEY AND FINANCE

§ 1113 note (Federal Reporting Act of 2000, § 1102)

SEC. 1102. PRESERVATION OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 3003(a)(1) of the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note) shall not apply to any report required to be submitted under any of the following provisions of law:

* * *

(2) Section 723 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (*50 U.S.C. 4568*).

* * *

(35) Section 708(1) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2158(1))] (*50 U.S.C. 4558(1)*).

§ 1113 note (Public Law 106–197, § 1)

SEC. 1. EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN REPORTS FROM AUTOMATIC ELIMINATION AND SUNSET.

Section 3003(a)(1) of the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note) shall not apply to any report required to be submitted under any of the following provisions of law:

* * *

(9) Section 9 of the War Claims Act of 1948 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2008)] (*50 U.S.C. 4107*).

* * *

(11) Section 203(b) of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands Restitution Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 1989c–2(b))] (*50 U.S.C. 4233*).

§ 1113 note (National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, § 1031)

SEC. 1031. PRESERVATION OF CERTAIN DEFENSE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 3003(a)(1) of the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note) does not apply to any report required to be submitted under any of the following provisions of law:

* * *

(30) Section 10(g) of the Military Selective Service Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 460(g))] (*50 U.S.C. 3809(g)*).

(31) Section 708 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2158)] (*50 U.S.C. 4558*).

§ 1113 note (Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995, § 3003(d))

SEC. 3003. TERMINATION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) TERMINATION.—

* * *

(d) SPECIFIC REPORTS EXEMPTED.—Subsection (a)(1) shall not apply to any report required under—

* * *

(15) section 14 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2413)] (*50 U.S.C. 4616*);

* * *

(28) section 5(c)(5) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2404(c)(5))] (*50 U.S.C. 4604(c)(5)*);

(29) section 14 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2413)] (*50 U.S.C. 4616*);

§ 5315(a)(3)**§ 5315. Reports on foreign currency transactions**

(a) Congress finds that—

* * *

(3) additional authority should be provided to collect information on capital flows under section 5(b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act [(50 App. U.S.C. 5(b))] (*50 U.S.C. 4305(b)*) and section 8 of the Bretton Woods Agreement Act (22 U.S.C. 286f).

TITLE 33—NAVIGATION AND NAVIGABLE WATERS

§ 3072(a)(2) (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Commissioned Officer Corps Act of 2002, § 262(a)(2))

SEC. 262. ELIGIBILITY FOR VETERANS BENEFITS AND OTHER RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES, IMMUNITIES, AND BENEFITS UNDER CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF LAW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Active service of officers of the Administration shall be deemed to be active military service for the purposes of all rights, privileges, immunities, and benefits under the following:

* * *

(2) The Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (*50 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.*).

TITLE 37—PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES

§ 209(a)(3)**§ 209. Members of precommissioning programs**

(a) SENIOR ROTC MEMBERS IN ADVANCED TRAINING.—(1) Except when on active duty, a member of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps who is selected for advance training under section 2104 of title 10 is entitled to a monthly subsistence allowance at a rate prescribed under paragraph (2) beginning on the day he starts advanced training and ending upon the completion of his instruction under that section, but in no event shall any member receive such pay for more than 30 months.

* * *

(3) A subsistence allowance under this section may not be considered financial assistance requiring additional service within the meaning of the third sentence of section 6(d)(1) of the Military Selective Service Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 456(d)(1))] (*50 U.S.C. 3806(d)(1)*).

TITLE 42—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

§ 213(e) (Public Health Service Act, § 212(e))

SEC. 212. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), commissioned officers of the Service and their surviving beneficiaries shall, with respect to active service performed by such officers—

* * *

(e) Active service of commissioned officers of the Service shall be deemed to be active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States for the purposes of all rights, privileges, immunities, and benefits now or hereafter provided under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act [(50 App. U.S.C. 501 et seq.)] (*50 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.*).

§ 215 note (Clean Air Amendments of 1970, § 15(b)(2))

SEC. 15. (a)(1) * * *

(b)(1) Subject to such requirements as the Civil Service Commission may prescribe, any commissioned officer of the Public Health Service (other than an officer who retires under section 211 of the Public Health Service Act after his election but prior to his transfer pursuant to this paragraph and paragraph (2)) who, upon the day before the effective date of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1970 (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as the “plan”), is serving as such officer (A) primarily in the performance of functions transferred by such plan to the Environmental Protection Agency or its Administrator (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as the “Agency” and the “Administrator,” respectively), may, if such officer so elects, acquire competitive status and be transferred to a competitive position in the Agency; or (B) primarily in the performance of functions determined by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as the “Secretary”) to be materially related to the functions so transferred, may, if authorized by agreement between the Secretary and the Administrator, and if such officer so elects, acquire such status and be so transferred.

(2) An election pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be effective only if made in accordance with such procedures as may be prescribed by the Civil Service Commission (A) before the close of the 24th month after the effective date of the plan, or (B) in the case of a commissioned officer who would be liable for training and service under the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 (*50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.*) but for the operation of section 6(b)(3) thereof [(50 U.S.C. App. 456(b)(3))] (*50 U.S.C. 3806(b)(3)*), before (if it occurs later than the close of such 24th month) the close of the 90th day after the day upon which he has completed his 24th month of service as such officer.

§ 292d(a)(1) (Public Health Service Act, § 705(a)(1))

SEC. 705. ELIGIBILITY OF BORROWERS AND TERMS OF INSURED LOANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A loan by an eligible lender shall be insurable by the Secretary under the provisions of this subpart only if—

- (1) made to—
 - (A) a student who—

* * *

- (iv) if required under section 3 of the Military Selective Services Act (*50 U.S.C. 3802*) to present himself for and submit to registration under such section, has presented himself and submitted to registration under such section; and

* * *

- (B) an individual who—

* * *

- (iv) if required under section 3 of the Military Selective Services Act (*50 U.S.C. 3802*) to present himself for and submit to registration under such section, has presented himself and submitted to registration under such section.

§ 292r(b)(2) (Public Health Service Act, § 722(b)(2))

SEC. 722. LOAN PROVISIONS.

(a) AMOUNT OF LOAN.—

* * *

(b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Subject to section 723, any such loans shall be made on such terms and conditions as the school may determine, but may be made only to a student—

* * *

- (2) who, if required under section 3 of the Military Selective Service Act (*50 U.S.C. 3802*) to present himself for and submit to registration under such section, has presented himself and submitted to registration under such section.

§ 410(m)(5)(B) (Social Security Act, § 210(m)(5)(B))

SEC. 210. For the purposes of this title—

* * *

(m) The term “member of a uniformed service” means any person appointed, enlisted, or inducted in a component of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard (including a reserve component as defined in section 101(27) of title 38, United States Code), or in one of those services without specification of component, or as a commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Corps, or the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service, and any person serving in the Army or Air Force under call or conscription. The term includes—

* * *

(5) any person while en route to or from, or at, a place for final acceptance or for entry upon active duty in the military, naval, or air service

* * *

(B) who, under the Military Selective Service Act (*50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.*), has been selected for active military, naval, or air service;

§ 2158(b)(1) (Atomic Energy Act of 1954, § 129(b)(1))

SEC. 129. CONDUCT RESULTING IN TERMINATION OF NUCLEAR EXPORTS.—

* * *

b.(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including specifically section 121 of this Act, and except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), no nuclear materials and equipment or sensitive nuclear technology, including items and assistance authorized by section 57 b. of this Act and regulated under part 810 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, and nuclear-related items on the Commerce Control List maintained under part 774 of title 15 of the Code of Federal Regulations, shall be exported or reexported, or transferred or retransferred whether directly or indirectly, and no Federal agency shall issue any license, approval, or authorization for the export or reexport, or transfer, or retransfer, whether directly or indirectly, of these items or assistance (as defined in this paragraph) to any country whose government has been identified by the Secretary of State as engaged in state sponsorship of terrorist activities (specifically including any country the government of which has been determined by the Secretary of State under section 620A(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371(a)), section 6(j)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1))] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)(1)*), or section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(d)) to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism).

§ 2996f(b)(10) (Legal Services Corporation Act, § 1007(b)(10))

SEC. 1007. (a) With respect to grants or contracts in connection with the provision of legal assistance to eligible clients under this title, the Corporation shall—

* * *

(b) No funds made available by the Corporation under this title, either by grant or contract, may be used—

* * *

(10) to provide legal assistance with respect to any proceeding or litigation arising out of a violation of the Military Selective Service Act (*50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.*) or of desertion from the Armed Forces of the United States, except that legal assistance may be provided to an eligible client in a civil action in which such client alleges that he was improperly classified

prior to July 1, 1973, under the Military Selective Service Act or prior corresponding law; or

§ 5195a(b) (Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, § 602(b))

SEC. 602. DEFINITIONS.

* * *

(b) CROSS REFERENCE.—The terms “national defense” and “defense,” as used in the Defense Production Act of 1950 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2061 et seq.)] (*50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.*), includes emergency preparedness activities conducted pursuant to this title.

§ 6272(h) (matter before paragraph (1)) (Energy Policy and Conservation Act, § 252(h) (matter before paragraph (1)))

SEC. 252. Effective 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the requirements of this section shall be the sole procedures applicable to—

* * *

(h) Section 708 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (*50 U.S.C. 4558*), the requirements of this section shall be the sole procedures applicable to—

§ 6274(e)(3) (Energy Policy and Conservation Act, § 254(e)(3))

SEC. 254. (a)(1) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary, after consultation with the Attorney General, may provide to the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State may transmit to the International Energy Agency established by the international energy program, the information and data related to the energy industry certified by the Secretary of State as required to be submitted under the international energy program.

* * *

(e) The authority under this section to transmit information shall be subject to any limitations on disclosure contained in other laws, except that such authority may be exercised without regard to—

* * *

(3) section 12 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4614*);

§ 7152 note (Alaska Power Administration Asset Sale and Termination Act, § 104(i))

SEC. 104. EXEMPTION AND OTHER PROVISIONS.

* * *

(i) DISPOSAL.—The sales of Eklutna and Snettisham under this title are not considered disposal of Federal surplus property under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 484) or the Act of October 3, 1944, popularly referred to as

the “Surplus Property Act of 1944” [(50 U.S.C. App. 1622)] (*40 U.S.C. 545 note*).

§ 16012(a) (Energy Policy Act of 2005, § 635(a))

SEC. 635. PROHIBITION ON ASSUMPTION BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OF LIABILITY FOR CERTAIN FOREIGN INCIDENTS.

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no officer of the United States or of any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may enter into any contract or other arrangement, or into any amendment or modification of a contract or other arrangement, the purpose or effect of which would be to directly or indirectly impose liability on the United States Government, or any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, or to otherwise directly or indirectly require an indemnity by the United States Government, for nuclear incidents occurring in connection with the design, construction, or operation of a production facility or utilization facility in any country whose government has been identified by the Secretary of State as engaged in state sponsorship of terrorist activities (specifically including any country the government of which, as of September 11, 2001, had been determined by the Secretary of State under section 620A(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371(a)), section 6(j)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. 2405(j)(1))] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)(1)*), or section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22U.S.C. 2780(d)) to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism). This section shall not apply to nuclear incidents occurring as a result of missions, carried out under the direction of the Secretary, the Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary of State, that are necessary to safely secure, store, transport, or remove nuclear materials for nuclear safety or nonproliferation purposes.

TITLE 45—RAILROADS

§ 1212(b) (Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982, § 613(b))

SEC. 613. (a) * * *

(b) The enactment of this title, actions taken during the transition period as provided in section 605 of this title, and transfer of the rail properties of the Alaska Railroad under authority of this title shall be deemed not to be the disposal of Federal surplus property under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 484) or the Act of October 3, 1944, popularly referred to as the “Surplus Property Act of 1944” [(50 U.S.C. App. 1622)] (*40 U.S.C. 545 note*). Such events shall not constitute or cause the revocation of any prior withdrawal or reservation of land for the use of the Alaska Railroad under the Act of March 12, 1914 (43 U.S.C. 975 et seq.), the Alaska Statehood Act (note preceding 48 U.S.C. 21), the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), the Act of January 2, 1976 (Public Law 94–204; 89 Stat. 1145), the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96–487; 94 Stat. 2371), and the general land and land management laws of the United States.

TITLE 46—SHIPPING

§ 50301(b)

§ 50301. Vessel Operations Revolving Fund

* * *

(b) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS.—Notwithstanding any other law, rates for shipping services provided under the Fund shall be prescribed by the Secretary and the Fund shall be credited with receipts from vessel operations conducted under the Fund. Sections 1(a) and (c), 3(c), and 4 of the Act of March 24, 1943 [50 App. U.S.C. 1291(a), (c), 1293(c), 1294] (*50 U.S.C. 4701(a), (c), 4703(c), 4704*), apply to those operations and to seamen employed through general agents as employees of the United States Government. Notwithstanding any other law on the employment of persons by the Government, the seamen may be employed in accordance with customary commercial practices in the maritime industry.

§ 53101 note (Merchant Marine Act, 1936, § 502(h))

SEC. 502. (a) * * *

(h) The Secretary of Transportation is authorized to construct, purchase, lease, acquire, store, maintain, sell, or otherwise dispose of national defense features intended for installation on vessels. The Secretary of Transportation is authorized to install or remove such national defense features on any vessel (1) which is in the National Defense Reserve Fleet as defined by section 11(a) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (*46 U.S.C. 57100(a)*), (2) which is requisitioned, purchased, or chartered under section 902 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, (3) which serves as security for the guarantee of an obligation by the Secretary of Transportation under title XI of this Act, or (4) which is the subject of an agreement between the owner of such vessel and the Secretary of Transportation to install or remove such national defense features. Title to such national defense features which the Secretary of Transportation determines are not to be permanently incorporated in a vessel shall not be affected by such installation or removal unless otherwise transferred in accordance with the provisions of this title V.

§ 57101(a)

§ 57101. Placement of vessels in National Defense Reserve Fleet

(a) IN GENERAL.—Any vessel acquired by the Maritime Administration of 1,500 gross tons or more or such other vessels as the Secretary of Transportation determines are appropriate shall be placed in the National Defense Reserve Fleet [maintained under section 11 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (*50 App. U.S.C. 1744*)].

TITLE 48—TERRITORIES AND INSULAR POSSESSIONS

§ note prec. 21 (Alaska Omnibus Act)

* * *

SEC. 36. Section 16(b) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended [(50 U.S.C., app., sec. 466(b))] (*50 U.S.C. 3814(b)*), is further amended by striking out the word “Alaska,”.

SEC. 37. Section 43(c) of the Act of August 10, 1956 [(50 U.S.C. app., supp. V, sec. 2285(c))] (*6 U.S.C. 765(c)*), is amended by striking out the word “Alaska,”.

TITLE 50—WAR AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

§ 98c(a)(4) (Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, § 4(a)(4))

SEC. 4. (a) The stockpile consists of the following materials:

* * *

(4) Materials acquired by the United States under the provisions of section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2093)] (*50 U.S.C. 4533*) and transferred to the stockpile by the President pursuant to subsection (f) of such section.

§ 98c note (National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993, § 3315)

SEC. 315. CLARIFICATION OF THE STOCKPILE STATUS OF CERTAIN MATERIALS.

All materials purchased under section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2093)] (*50 U.S.C. 4533*) and held in the Defense Production Act inventory as of June 30, 1992, are hereby transferred to the National Defense Stockpile and shall be managed, controlled, and subject to disposal by the National Defense Stockpile Manager as provided in the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98a et seq.).

§ 1701 note (Venezuela Defense of Human Rights and Civil Society Act of 2014, § 5(f)(4))

SEC. 5. SANCTIONS ON PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR VIOLENCE IN VENEZUELA.

* * *

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

* * *

(4) GOOD.—The term “good” has the meaning given that term in section 16 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2415)] (*50 U.S.C. 4618*) (as continued in effect

pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

§ 1701 note (National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, § 1284(a)(2)(B))

SEC. 1284. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO SUPPORT FOR THE REBEL GROUP KNOWN AS M23.

(a) BLOCKING OF ASSETS.—

* * *

(2) EXCEPTION.—

* * *

(B) GOOD DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term “good” has the meaning given that term in section 16 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2415)] (50 U.S.C. 4618) (as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)).

§ 1701 note (Darfur Peace and Accountability Act of 2006, § 3(21))

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings

* * *

(21) Since 1993, the Secretary of State has determined, pursuant to section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 App. U.S.C. 2405(j))] (50 U.S.C. 4605(j)), that Sudan is a country, the government of which has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, thereby restricting United States assistance, defense exports and sales, and financial and other transactions with the Government of Sudan.

§ 1701 note (Iran Freedom Support Act, § 101(b))

SEC. 101. CODIFICATION OF SANCTIONS.

* * *

(b) NO EFFECT ON OTHER SANCTIONS RELATING TO SUPPORT FOR ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—Nothing in this Act shall affect any United States sanction, control, or regulation as in effect on January 1, 2006, relating to a determination under section 6(j)(1)(A) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1)(A))] (50 U.S.C. 4605(j)(1)(A)), section 620A(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371(a)), or section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(d)) that the Government of Iran has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

§ 1701 note (Iran, North Korea, and Syria Nonproliferation Act)

SEC. 3. APPLICATION OF MEASURES TO CERTAIN FOREIGN PERSONS.

* * *

(b) DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES.—The measures referred to in subsection (a) are the following:

* * *

(3) DUAL USE EXPORT PROHIBITION.—Denial of licenses and suspension of existing licenses for the transfer to that person of items the export of which is controlled under the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*) or the Export Administration Regulations.

* * *

SEC. 6. RESTRICTION ON EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION.

* * *

(i) REPORT ON CERTAIN PAYMENTS RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION.—

* * *

(2) CONTENT.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include—

* * *

(B) with respect to each such payment, the assessment of the President that the payment was not prejudicial to the achievement of the objectives of the United States Government to prevent the proliferation of ballistic or cruise missile systems in Iran and other countries that have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, as determined by the Secretary of State under section 620A(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371(a)), section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j))] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)*), or section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(d)).

§ 1701 note (Iran Sanctions Act of 1996)

* * *

SEC. 6. DESCRIPTION OF SANCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The sanctions to be imposed on a sanctioned person under section 5 are as follows:

* * *

(2) EXPORT SANCTION.—The President may order the United States Government not to issue any specific license and not to grant any other specific permission or authority to export any goods or technology to a sanctioned person under—

(i) the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*);

* * *

SEC. 8. TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.

The requirement under section 5(a) to impose sanctions shall no longer have force or effect with respect to Iran if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that Iran—

* * *

(2) has been removed from the list of countries the governments of which have been determined, for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)*), to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism; and

* * *

SEC. 14. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

* * *

(3) COMPONENT PART.—The term “component part” has the meaning given that term in section 11A(e)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2410a(e)(1))] (*50 U.S.C. 4611(e)(1)*).

* * *

(7) FINISHED PRODUCT.—The term “finished product” has the meaning given that term in section 11A(e)(2) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2410a(e)(2))] (*50 U.S.C. 4611(e)(2)*).

* * *

(9) GOODS AND TECHNOLOGY.—The terms “goods” and “technology” have the meanings given those terms in section 16 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2415)] (*50 U.S.C. 4618*).

§ 1701 note (Iran Sanctions Act of 1990, § 586G)**SEC. 586G. SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAQ.**

(a) IMPOSITION.—Except as provided in section 586H, the following sanctions shall apply with respect to Iraq:

* * *

(3) EXPORTS OF CERTAIN GOODS AND TECHNOLOGY.—The authorities of section 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405)] (*50 U.S.C. 4605*) shall be used to prohibit the export to Iraq of any goods or technology listed pursuant to that section or section 5(c)(1) of that Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 2404(c)(1))] (*50 U.S.C. 4604(c)(1)*) on the control list provided for in section 4(b) of that Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 2403(b))] (*50 U.S.C. 4603(b)*).

* * *

(b) **CONTRACT SANCTITY.**—For purposes of the export controls imposed pursuant to subsection (a)(3), the date described in subsection (m)(1) of section 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2405)] (*50 U.S.C. 4605(m)(1)*) shall be deemed to be August 1, 1990.

§ 1702(b)(3) (International Emergency Economic Powers Act, § 203(b)(3))

SEC. 203. (a)(1) At the times and to the extent specified in section 202, the President may, under such regulations as he may prescribe, by means of instructions, licenses, or otherwise—

* * *

(b) The authority granted to the President by this section does not include the authority to regulate or prohibit, directly or indirectly—

* * *

(3) the importation from any country, or the exportation to any country, whether commercial or otherwise, regardless of format or medium of transmission, of any information or informational materials, including but not limited to, publications, films, posters, phonograph records, photographs, microfilms, microfiche, tapes, compact disks, CD ROMs, artworks, and news wire feeds. The exports exempted from regulation or prohibition by this paragraph do not include those which are otherwise controlled for export under section 5 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. App. 4604*), or under section 6 of such Act (*50 U.S.C. 4605*) to the extent that such controls promote the nonproliferation or antiterrorism policies of the United States, or with respect to which acts are prohibited by chapter 37 of title 18, United States Code; or

§ 1708(d)(8) (Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, § 1637(d)(8))

SEC. 1637. ACTIONS TO ADDRESS ECONOMIC OR INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE IN CYBERSPACE.

* * *

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

* * *

(8) **TECHNOLOGY.**—The term “technology” has the meaning given that term in section 16 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2415)] (*50 U.S.C. 4618*) (as in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)).

§ 2332(b)(1) (Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996, § 1423(b)(1))

SEC. 1423. SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING CRIMINAL PENALTIES.

* * *

(b) URGING OF REVISION TO GUIDELINES.—Congress urges the United States Sentencing Commission to revise the relevant sentencing guidelines to provide for increased penalties for offenses relating to importation, attempted importation, exportation, and attempted exportation of nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons or related materials or technologies under the following provisions of law:

(1) Section 11 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2410) (*50 U.S.C. 4610*).

§ 2357b note (Russian Federation Debt for Nonproliferation Act of 2002, § 1313(5))

SEC. 1313. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

* * *

(5) STATE SPONSOR OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—The term “state sponsor of international terrorism” means those countries that have been determined by the Secretary of State, for the purposes of section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)*), to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

§ 2368(c)(8) (Security Assistance Act of 2002, § 1308(c)(8))

SEC. 1308. ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE PROLIFERATION OF MISSILES AND ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL, AND RADIOLGICAL WEAPONS.

* * *

(c) CONTENT OF REPORT.—Each such report shall include the following with respect to preceding calendar year:

* * *

(8) A summary of advisory opinions issued under section 11B(b)(4) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2401b(b)(4))] (*50 U.S.C. 4612(b)(4)*) and under section 73(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2797b(d)).

* * *

§ 3806 note (Public Law 92–129, § 101b), (d))

SEC. 101. (a) * * *

(b) Notwithstanding the repeal of section 6(h)(1) of the Military Selective Service Act [of 1967] (*50 U.S.C. 3806(h)(1)*) made by sub-

section (a)(17) of this section, any person (1) who is satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction at a college, university, or similar institution of higher learning, (2) who met the academic requirements of a student deferment prescribed in such section 6(h)(1), and (3) (*50 U.S.C. 3806(h)(1), (3)*) who was satisfactorily pursuing such a full-time course prior to the date of enactment of this Act and during the 1970–1971 regular academic school year shall be deferred from induction for training and service in the Armed Forces under the same terms and conditions such person would have been deferred under the provisions of such section 6(h)(1) (*50 U.S.C. 3806(h)(1)*) had such provision not been repealed.

* * *

(d)(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this subsection any surviving son or sons of a family who (A) were inducted into the Armed Forces under the Military Selective Service Act [of 1967] (*50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.*), (B) have not reenlisted or otherwise voluntarily extended their period of active duty in the Armed Forces, and (C) are serving on active duty with the Armed Forces on or after the date of enactment of this subsection, and such son or sons could not, if they were not in the Armed Forces, be involuntarily inducted into military service under the Military Selective Service Act (*50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.*) as a result of the amendment made by paragraph (22) of subsection (a) of this section, such surviving son or sons shall, upon application, be promptly discharged from the Armed Forces.

* * *

(3) Notwithstanding the amendment made by paragraph (22) of subsection (a) of this section, except during the period of a war or a national emergency declared by Congress, the sole surviving son of any family in which the father or one or more sons or daughters thereof were killed in action before January 1, 1960, or died in line of duty before January 1, 1960, while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States, or died subsequent to such date as a result of injuries received or disease incurred before such date during such service shall not be inducted under the Military Selective Service Act (*50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.*) unless he volunteers for induction.

* * *

§ 3806 note (Public Law 88–110, § 5)

SEC. 5. This Act shall not affect any term of obligated service incurred before the effective date of this Act. In addition, the enactment of this Act shall not increase the minimum period of active duty or active duty for training that is required on the day before the effective date of this Act to earn an exemption from training and service under the [Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended (*50 U.S.C. App. 451 et seq.*)] *Military Selective Service Act* (*50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.*), in the case of persons who entered the Armed Forces before the effective date of this Act.

* * *

§ 3809(b)(4) (Military Selective Service Act, § 10(b)(4))

SEC. 10. (a) (1) There is established in the executive branch of the Government an agency to be known as the Selective Service System, and a Director of Selective Service who shall be the head thereof.

* * *

(b) The President is authorized to take the following:

* * *

(4) To appoint, and to fix, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, the basic pay of such officers, agents, and employees as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this title, however, any officer of the armed forces or any officer or employee of any department or agency of the United States who may be assigned or detailed to any office or position to carry out the provisions of this title (except to offices or positions on local boards or appeal boards established or created pursuant to [section 10 (b) (3)] (*paragraph (3)*)) may serve in and perform the functions of such office or position without loss of or prejudice to his status as such officer in the armed forces or as such officer or employee in any department or agency of the United States.

* * *

§ 3916 (National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006, § 690)**SEC. 690. INFORMATION FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND THEIR DEPENDENTS ON RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS OF THE SERVICEMEMBERS CIVIL RELIEF ACT**

(a) OUTREACH TO MEMBERS.—The Secretary concerned shall provide to each member of the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of the Secretary pertinent information on the rights and protections available to members and their dependents under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 501 et seq.)] (*50 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.*).

* * *

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “dependent” and “Secretary concerned” have the meanings given such terms in section 101 of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 511)] (*50 U.S.C. 3911*).

§ 3917(b) (Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, § 106(b))**SEC. 106. EXTENSION OF RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS TO RESERVES ORDERED TO REPORT FOR MILITARY SERVICE AND TO PERSONS ORDERED TO REPORT FOR INDUCTION.**

* * *

(b) **PERSONS ORDERED TO REPORT FOR INDUCTION.**—A person who has been ordered to report for induction under the Military Selective Service Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 451 et seq.) (*50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.*)] is entitled to the rights and protections provided a servicemember under this title and titles II and III during the period beginning on the date of receipt of the order for induction and ending on the date on which the person reports for induction (or, if the order to report for induction is revoked before the date on which the person reports for induction, on the date on which the order is revoked).

* * *

§ 3998 note (Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, § 4(b))

SEC. 4. SUSPENSION OF LAND RIGHTS RESIDENCY REQUIREMENT FOR SPOUSES OF MILITARY PERSONNEL.

* * *

(b) **APPLICATION.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to servicemembers in military service (as defined in section 101 of such Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 511)] (*50 U.S.C. 3911*)) on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

§ 4001 note (Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, § 3(b))

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION FOR TAX PURPOSES OF RESIDENCE OF SPOUSES OF MILITARY PERSONNEL.

* * *

(b) **APPLICATION.**—Subsections (a)(2) and (c) of section 511 of such Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 571)] (*50 U.S.C. 4001(a)(2), (c)*), as added by subsection (a) of this section, and the amendments made to such section 511 (*60 U.S.C. 4001*) by subsection (a)(4) of this section, shall apply with respect to any return of State or local income tax filed for any taxable year beginning with the taxable year that includes the date of the enactment of this Act.

§ 4025 note (Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, § 2(c))

SEC. 2. GUARANTEE OF RESIDENCY FOR SPOUSES OF MILITARY PERSONNEL FOR VOTING PURPOSES.

* * *

(c) **APPLICATION.**—Subsection (b) of section 705 of such Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 595)] (*50 U.S.C. 4025*), as added by subsection (a) of this section, shall apply with respect to absences from States described in such subsection (b) on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, regardless of the date of the military or naval order concerned.

§ 4105 note (National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997, § 656)

SEC. 656. COMPENSATION FOR PERSONS AWARDED PRISONER OF WAR MEDAL WHO DID NOT PREVIOUSLY RECEIVE COMPENSATION AS A PRISONER OF WAR.

(a) **AUTHORITY TO MAKE PAYMENTS.**—The Secretary of the military department concerned shall make payments in the manner provided in section 6 of the War Claims Act of 1948 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2005)] (*50 U.S.C. 4105*) to (or on behalf of) any person described in subsection (b) who submits an application for such payment in accordance with subsection (d).

(b) **ELIGIBLE PERSONS.**—This section applies with respect to a member or former member of the Armed Forces who—

* * *

(2) has not previously received a payment under section 6 of the War Claims Act of 1948 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2005)] (*50 U.S.C. 4105*) with respect to the period of internment for which the person received the prisoner of war medal.

(c) **AMOUNT OF PAYMENT.**—The amount of the payment to any person under this section shall be determined based upon the provisions of section 6 of the War Claims Act of 1948 (*50 U.S.C. 4105*) that are applicable with respect to the period of time during which the internment occurred for which the person received the prisoner of war medal.

§ 4110(a) (War Claims Act of 1948, § 13(a))

SEC. 13. (a) There is hereby created on the books of the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the War Claims Fund. The War Claims Fund shall consist of all sums covered into the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (*50 U.S.C. 4336*). The moneys in such fund shall be available for expenditure only as provided in this Act or as may be provided hereafter by the Congress.

§ 4143 note (Public Law 91-571, § 1(b))

[1] (a) * * *

(b) The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission is authorized to recertify to the Secretary of the Treasury each award which has been certified before the date of enactment of this Act pursuant to title II of the War Claims Act of 1948, as added by the Act of October 22, 1962 (76 Stat. 1107) (*50 U.S.C. 4131 et seq.*), but which as of the date of enactment of this Act has not been paid in full, in such manner as it may determine to be required to give effect to the amendments made by this Act to the same extent and with the same effect as if such amendments had taken effect on October 22, 1962.

§ 4147 (War Claims Act of 1948, § 217)

SEC. 217. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated such sums as may be necessary (but not to exceed the total covered into the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts under section 39

subsection (d) of the Trading With the Enemy Act (*50 U.S.C. 4336(b)*) to enable the Commission and the Treasury Department to pay their administrative expenses in carrying out their respective functions under this title.

§ 4214 note (Public Law 101-162, title II, Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 1990, 2d paragraph under the heading “LEGAL ACTIVITIES”)

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

* * *

Subject to the provisions of section 104(e) of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-383; 50 U.S.C. App. 1989(b-3(e)) (*50 U.S.C. 4214(e)*), the maximum amount authorized under such section for any fiscal year is appropriated, from money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for each fiscal year beginning on or after October 1, 1990, to the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund established by section 104(a) of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 (*50 U.S.C. 4214(a)*), for payments to eligible individuals under section 105 of that Act (*50 U.S.C. 4215*).

§ 4235 note (Public Law 103-402, § 1(b))

SECTION 1. INCREASE IN AUTHORIZATIONS.

* * *

(b) FUND.—If the Fund referred to in section 205(a) of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands Restitution Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 1989c-4(a))] (*50 U.S.C. 4235(a)*) has been terminated pursuant to section 203(d) of such Act [(50 U.S.C. App. 1989c-2(d))] (*50 U.S.C. 4233(d)*), upon the appropriation of additional funds pursuant to this Act, the Fund shall be reestablished.

§ 4301 (Trading with the Enemy Act, § 1)

That this Act shall be known as the [“Trading with the enemy Act”] “*Trading with the Enemy Act*”.

§ 4303(d) (Trading with the Enemy Act, § 3(d))

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful—

* * *

(d) Whenever, during the present war, the President shall deem that the public safety demands it, he may cause to be censored under such rules and regulations as he may from time to time establish, communications by mail, cable, radio, or other means of transmission passing between the United States and any foreign country he may from time to time specify, or which may be carried by any vessel or other means of transportation touching at any port, place, or territory of the United States and bound to or from any foreign country. Any person who willfully evades or attempts to evade the submission of any such communication to such censorship or willfully uses or attempts to use any code or other device for the purpose of concealing from such censorship the intended

meaning of such communication shall be punished as provided in [section sixteen of this Act] (*section 16 of this Act (50 U.S.C. 4315)*).

§ 4305 (Trading with the Enemy Act, § 5)

SEC. 5. (a) That the President, if he shall find it compatible with the safety of the United States and with the successful prosecution of the war, may, by proclamation, suspend the provisions of this Act so far as they apply to an ally of enemy, and he may revoke or renew such suspension from time to time; and the President may grant licenses, special or general, temporary or otherwise, and for such period of time and containing such provisions and conditions as he shall prescribe, to any person or class of persons to do business as provided in [subsection (a) of section four hereof] *section 4(a) of this Act (50 U.S.C. 4304(a))*, and to perform any act made unlawful without such license in [section three hereof] *section 3 of this Act (50 U.S.C. 4303)*, and to file and prosecute applications under [subsection (b) of section ten hereof] *section 10(b) of this Act (50 U.S.C. 4310(b))*; and he may revoke or renew such licenses from time to time, if he shall be of opinion that such grant or revocation or renewal shall be compatible with the safety of the United States and with the successful prosecution of the war; and he may make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this chapter; and the President may exercise any power or authority conferred by this Act through such officer or officers as he shall direct.

If the President shall have reasonable cause to believe that any act is about to be performed in violation of [section three hereof] *section 3 of this Act (50 U.S.C. 4303)* he shall have authority to order the postponement of the performance of such act for a period not exceeding ninety days, pending investigation of the facts by him.

(b) (1) During the time of war, the President may, through any agency that he may designate, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by means of instructions, licenses, or otherwise—

* * *

(4) The authority granted to the President by this section does not include the authority to regulate or prohibit, directly or indirectly, the importation from any country, or the exportation to any country, whether commercial or otherwise, regardless of format or medium of transmission, of any information or informational materials, including but not limited to, publications, films, posters, phonograph records, photographs, microfilms, microfiche, tapes, compact disks, CD ROMs, artworks, and news wire feeds. The exports exempted from regulation or prohibition by this paragraph do not include those which are otherwise controlled for export under section 5 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4604*), or under section 6 of that Act (*50 U.S.C. 4605*) to the extent that such controls promote the nonproliferation or antiterrorism policies of the United States, or with respect to which acts are prohibited by chapter 37 of title 18, United States Code.

§ 4305 note (Act of March 9, 1933, § 1)

SECTION 1. The actions, regulations, rules, licenses, orders and proclamations heretofore or hereafter taken, promulgated, made, or issued by the President of the United States or the Secretary of the Treasury since March 4, 1933, pursuant to the authority conferred by subdivision (b) of section 5 of the act of October 6, 1917, as amended (*50 U.S.C. 4305(b)*), are hereby approved and confirmed.

§ 4305 note (Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, § 525(b)(2))

SEC. 525. FREE TRADE IN IDEAS.

* * *

(b) AMENDMENTS TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT.—(1) * * *

(2) The authorities conferred upon the President by section 5(b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act (*50 U.S.C. 4305(b)*), which were being exercised with respect to a country on July 1, 1977, as a result of a national emergency declared by the President before such date, and are being exercised on the date of the enactment of this Act, do not include the authority to regulate or prohibit, directly or indirectly, any activity which, under section 5(b)(4) of the Trading With the Enemy Act (*50 U.S.C. 4305(b)(4)*), as amended by paragraph (1) of this subsection, may not be regulated or prohibited.

§ 4305 note (Export Enhancement Act of 1988, § 2502(a)(2))

SEC. 2502. LIMITATION ON EXERCISE OF EMERGENCY AUTHORITIES.

(a) TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT.—(1) * * *

(2) The authorities conferred upon the President by section 5(b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act (*50 U.S.C. 4305(b)*), which were being exercised with respect to a country on July 1, 1977, as a result of a national emergency declared by the President before such date, and are being exercised on the date of the enactment of this Act, do not include the authority to regulate or prohibit, directly or indirectly, any activity which, under section 5(b)(4) of the Trading With the Enemy Act (*50 U.S.C. 4305(b)(4)*), as added by paragraph (1) of this subsection, may not be regulated or prohibited.

§ 4305 note (Public Law 95-223, § 101(b))

SEC. 101. (a) * * *

(b) Notwithstanding the amendment made by subsection (a), the authorities conferred upon the President by section 5(b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act (*50 U.S.C. 4305(b)*), which were being exercised with respect to a country on July 1, 1977, as a result of a national emergency declared by the President before such date, may continue to be exercised with respect to such country, except that, unless extended, the exercise of such authorities shall terminate (subject to the savings provisions of the second sentence of section 101(a) of the National Emergencies Act) at the end of the two-year period beginning on the date of enactment of the National Emergencies Act. The President may extend the exercise of such authorities for one-year periods upon a determination for each such extension that the exercise of such authorities with respect to such

country for another year is in the national interest of the United States.

§ 4329 notes (Act of August 5, 1947, 3d paragraph of preamble, § 1)

* * *

Whereas, for the purpose of carrying out such agreement, it is desirable to authorize, in accordance with the procedures provided for in section 32 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917 40 Stat. 411), as amended (*50 U.S.C. 4329*), return to Italy or citizens or subjects of Italy, or corporations or associations organized under the laws of Italy, of property vested in or transferred to the United States or its agencies; and

* * *

That the President, or such officer or agency as he may designate, is hereby authorized to return, in accordance with the procedures provided for in section 32 of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (*50 U.S.C. 4329*), any property or interest, or the net proceeds thereof, which has been, since December 18, 1941, vested in or transferred to any officer or agency of the United States pursuant to the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (*50 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.*), and which immediately prior to such vesting or transfer was the property or interest of Italy or a citizen or subject of Italy, or a corporation or association organized under the laws of Italy.

§ 4337(4) (Act of September 28, 1950, paragraph (4))

The President, or such officer or agency as he may designate, is authorized to conclude and give effect to agreements to further the amicable and expeditious settlement of intercustodial conflicts involving enemy property, subject to the following:

* * *

(4) Reimbursement to the United States by other governments pursuant to such agreements shall be administered as vested property: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall hinder, restrict or limit the payment of claims from the War Claims Fund established by [section 13 of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, 80th Congress, July 3, 1948; 62 Stat. 1240; 50 U.S.C. App. 2001–2013), as amended] *section 13 of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U.S.C. 4110)*.

§ 4403 note (Public Law 85–721)

That the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to pay to any person to whom he has chartered any vessel under authority of section 5 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended [(50 U.S.C. App., sec. 1738)] (*50 U.S.C. 4403*), out of the Vessel Operations Revolving Fund established in chapter VIII of the Third Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1951 (46 U. S. C., sec. 1241a), an amount equal to the fair and reasonable expenses incurred by such person, as determined by the Maritime Administrator, during the calendar year beginning January 1, 1957, to activate such vessel.

Such amount shall be reduced by the amount of the difference, as determined by the Maritime Administrator, between the charter hire which such person paid for such vessel, and the charter hire which was paid for similar vessels which the United States activated at its own expense during such calendar year.

§ 4405 note (Maritime Security Act of 1996, § 16(d))

SEC. 16. VESSEL REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE PILOT PROGRAM.

* * *

(d) LIMITATION OF WORK UNDER CONTRACTS.—A contract under this section may not provide for the procurement of operation or manning for a vessel that may be procured under another contract for the vessel to which section 11(d)(2) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 [(50 U.S.C. App. 1774(d)(2))] (*50 U.S.C. 4405(d)(2)*) applies.

§ 4502 note (Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953)

* * *

SEC. 3. In accordance with the declaration of policy set forth in section 2 of this Act, the termination dates of all purchase programs designed to stimulate the domestic production of tungsten, manganese, chromite, mica, asbestos, beryl, and columbium-tantalum-bearing ores and concentrates and established by regulations issued pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (*50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.*), shall be extended an additional two years: *Provided*, That this section is not intended and shall not be construed to limit or restrict the regulatory agencies from extending the termination dates of these programs beyond the two-year extension periods provided by this section or from increasing the quantity of materials that may be delivered and accepted under these programs as permitted by existing statutory authority: *Provided further*, That the extended termination date provided by this section for the columbium-tantalum purchase program shall not apply to the purchase of columbium-tantalum-bearing ores and concentrates of foreign origin.

SEC. 4. In order that those persons who produce or who plan to produce under purchase programs established pursuant to Public Law 774 (Eighty-first Congress) (*50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.*) and Public Law 96 (Eighty-second Congress) may be in position to plan their investment and production with due regard to requirements, the responsible agencies controlling such purchase programs are directed to publish at the end of each calendar quarter the amounts of each of the ores and concentrates referred to in section 3 purchased in that quarter and the total amounts of each which have been purchased under the program.

§ 4511 note (Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, § 1002(b))

SEC. 1002. RISK ASSESSMENTS AND REPORT.

* * *

(b) REPORT ON INDUSTRY PREPAREDNESS.—Not later than 6 months after the last day of fiscal year 2007 and each subsequent fiscal year, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in cooperation with the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Energy, shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives a report that details the actions taken by the Federal Government to ensure, in accordance with subsections (a) and (c) of section 101 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2071)] (*50 U.S.C. 4511*), the preparedness of industry to reduce interruption of critical infrastructure and key resource operations during an act of terrorism, natural catastrophe, or other similar national emergency.

§ 4511 note (Energy Policy and Conservation Act, § 104(b))

SEC. 104. (a) * * *

(b) The expiration of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (*50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.*) or any amendment of such Act after the date of enactment of this Act shall not affect the authority of the President under section 101(c) of such Act (*50 U.S.C. 4511(c)*) as amended by subsection (a) of this section and in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, unless Congress by law expressly provides to the contrary.

§ 4533 note (Public Law 113–172, § 4(b))

SEC. 4. PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION.

* * *

(b) EXCEPTION.—Section 303(a)(6)(C) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (*50 U.S.C. 4533(a)(6)(C)*), as added by subsection (a)(2), shall not apply to a project undertaken pursuant to a determination made before the date of the enactment of this Act.

§ 4533 note (National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010, § 842)

SEC. 842. AUTHORIZATION TO TAKE ACTIONS TO CORRECT THE INDUSTRIAL RESOURCE SHORTFALL FOR HIGH-PURITY BERYLLIUM METAL.

Notwithstanding any limitation in section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2093)] (*50 U.S.C. 4533*), an action may be taken under such section to correct an industrial resource shortfall or domestic industrial base shortfall for high-purity beryllium metal if such action does not cause the aggregate outstanding amount of all such actions for such shortfall to exceed “\$85,000,000”.

§ 4533 note (Defense Production Act Reauthorization of 2003, § 3)

RESOURCE SHORTFALL FOR RADIATION-HARDENED ELECTRONICS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding the limitation contained in section 303(a)(6)(C) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 [50 U.S.C. App. 2093(a)(6)(C)] (*50 U.S.C. 4533(a)(6)(C)*), the President may take actions under section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 to correct the industrial resource shortfall for radiation-hardened electronics, to the extent that such Presidential actions do not cause the aggregate outstanding amount of all such actions to exceed \$200,000,000.

(b) **REPORT BY THE SECRETARY.**—Before the end of the 6-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives describing

* * *

(4) the plans of the Department of Defense for use of providers of radiation-hardened electronics beyond the providers with which the Department had entered into contractual arrangements under the authority of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (*50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.*), as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

§ 4533 note (Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003, § 829)

SEC. 829. AUTHORIZATION TO TAKE ACTIONS TO CORRECT THE INDUSTRIAL RESOURCE SHORTFALL FOR RADIATION-HARDENED ELECTRONICS.

Notwithstanding the limitation in section 303(a)(6)(C) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 [50 U.S.C. App. 2093(a)(6)(C)] (*50 U.S.C. 4533(a)(6)(C)*), action or actions may be taken under section 303 of that Act to correct the industrial resource shortfall for radiation-hardened electronics, if such actions do not cause the aggregate outstanding amount of all such actions to exceed \$106,000,000.

§ 4558 note (Defense Production Act Amendments of 1975, § 4)

SEC. 4. (a) Any voluntary agreement

(1) entered into under section 708 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (*50 U.S.C. 4558*) prior to the effective date of this Act, and

* * *

(b) No provision of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (*50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.*), as amended by this Act, shall be construed as granting immunity for, nor as limiting or in any way affecting any remedy or penalty which may result from any legal action or proceeding arising from, any acts or practices which occurred (1) prior to the date of enactment of this Act, (2) outside the scope and purpose or not in compliance with the terms and conditions of the Defense Production Act of 1950, or (3) subsequent to the expiration or repeal of the Defense Production Act of 1950.

(c) Effective on the date of enactment of this Act, the immunity conferred by section 708 (*50 U.S.C. 4558*) or 708A of the Defense

Production Act of 1950, as amended by this Act, shall not apply to any action taken or authorized to be taken by or under the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973.

§ 4559 note (Defense Production Act Amendments of 1992, § 136(b))

SEC. 136. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RULEMAKING.

* * *

(b) SCOPE OF PARTICIPATION.—Section 709 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2159)] (*50 U.S.C. 4559*), as amended by subsection (a) of this section, shall not apply to any regulation issued in proposed or final form on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

§ 4565(f)(4)(A) (Defense Production Act of 1950, § 721(f)(4)(A))

SEC. 721. (a) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

* * *

(f) FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED.—For purposes of this section, the President or the President's designee may, taking into account the requirements of national security, consider—

* * *

(4) the potential effects of the proposed or pending transaction on sales of military goods, equipment, or technology to any country—

(A) identified by the Secretary of State—

(i) under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4605(j)*), as a country that supports terrorism;

(ii) under section 6(l) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4605(l)*), as a country of concern regarding missile proliferation; or

(iii) under section 6(m) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4605(m)*), as a country of concern regarding the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons;

§ 4565 note (Foreign Investment and National Security Act of 2007, § 7(c)(2))

SEC. 7. INCREASED OVERSIGHT BY CONGRESS.

* * *

(c) STUDY AND REPORT.—

* * *

(2) REPORT.—Before the end of the 30-day period beginning upon the date of completion of each study under paragraph (1), and thereafter in each annual report under section 721(m) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (*50 U.S.C. 4565(m)*) (as added by this section), the Secretary of the Treasury shall sub-

mit a report to Congress, for transmittal to all appropriate committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, containing the findings and conclusions of the Secretary with respect to the study described in paragraph (1), together with an analysis of the effects of such investment on the national security of the United States and on any efforts to address those effects.

§ 4566(b) (National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993, § 835(b))

SEC. 835. PROHIBITION OF PURCHASE OF UNITED STATES DEFENSE CONTRACTORS BY ENTITIES CONTROLLED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

* * *

(b) INAPPLICABILITY TO CERTAIN CASES.—The limitation in subsection (a) shall not apply if a merger, acquisition, or takeover is not suspended or prohibited pursuant to section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 [50 U.S.C. App. 2170] (*50 U.S.C. 4565*).

§ 4568 note (Defense Production Act Reauthorization of 2003, § 7(a)(1) (matter before subparagraph (A))

SEC. 7. REPORT ON IMPACT OF OFFSETS ON DOMESTIC CONTRACTORS AND LOWER TIER SUBCONTRACTORS.

(a) EXAMINATION OF IMPACT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As part of the annual report required under section 723(a) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (*50 U.S.C. 4568(a)*), the Secretary of Commerce (in this section referred to as the “Secretary”) shall—

§ 4568 note (Defense Production Act Amendments of 1992, § 123(c)(1)(C))

SEC. 123. DECLARATION OF OFFSET POLICY.

* * *

(c) NEGOTIATIONS.—

(1) Interagency team.—

* * *

(C) REPORTS.—The President shall direct the interagency team to submit to Congress an annual report, to be included as part of the report required under section 723(a) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (*50 U.S.C. 4568(a)*), that describes the results of the consultations of the interagency team under subparagraph (A) and the meetings of the interagency team under subparagraph (B).

§ 4602 note (Act For Reform In Emerging New Democracies and Support and Help for Improved Partnership with Russia, Ukraine, and Other New Independent States, § 201(b)(1)(D))

SEC. 201. POLICY UNDER EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT.

* * *

- (b) POLICY REGARDING KAL.—
 (1) The Congress finds that—

* * *

(D) the Export Administration Act of 1979 (*50 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.*) continues to state that the United States should continue to object to exceptions to the International Control List for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in light of the KAL tragedy, even though the “no exceptions” policy was rescinded by President Bush in 1990;

§ 4604 note (National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004, § 1211(a)(1))

SEC. 1211. REVIEW OF EXPORT PROTECTIONS FOR MILITARY SUPERIORITY RESOURCES.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall carry out a review—

- (1) to identify goods or technology (as defined in section 16 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2415)] (*50 U.S.C. 4618*)) that, if obtained by a potential adversary, could significantly undermine the military superiority or qualitative military advantage of the United States over potential adversaries or otherwise contribute to the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems; and

§ 4614 note (Public Law 113–276, § 209(a))

SEC. 209. APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1979.

(a) PROTECTION OF INFORMATION.—Section 12(c) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2411(c))] (*50 U.S.C. 4614(c)*) has been in effect from August 20, 2001, and continues in effect on and after the date of the enactment of this Act, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and notwithstanding section 20 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 [(50 U.S.C. App. 2419)] (*50 U.S.C. 4622*). Section 12(c)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 is a statute covered by section 552(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code.