

interruption losses, that it sustains, or for losses sustained by its own employees resulting from an activity resulting from an act of terrorism when qualified anti-terrorism technologies have been deployed in defense against or response or recovery from such act.

(c) Extent of liability

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, liability for all claims against a Seller arising out of, relating to, or resulting from an act of terrorism when qualified anti-terrorism technologies have been deployed in defense against or response or recovery from such act and such claims result or may result in loss to the Seller, whether for compensatory or punitive damages or for contribution or indemnity, shall not be in an amount greater than the limits of liability insurance coverage required to be maintained by the Seller under this section.

(Pub. L. 107–296, title VIII, § 864, Nov. 25, 2002, 116 Stat. 2240.)

§ 444. Definitions

For purposes of this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) Qualified anti-terrorism technology

For purposes of this part, the term “qualified anti-terrorism technology” means any product, equipment, service (including support services), device, or technology (including information technology) designed, developed, modified, or procured for the specific purpose of preventing, detecting, identifying, or deterring acts of terrorism or limiting the harm such acts might otherwise cause, that is designated as such by the Secretary.

(2) Act of terrorism

(A) The term “act of terrorism” means any act that the Secretary determines meets the requirements under subparagraph (B), as such requirements are further defined and specified by the Secretary.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—An act meets the requirements of this subparagraph if the act—

- (i) is unlawful;
- (ii) causes harm to a person, property, or entity, in the United States, or in the case of a domestic United States air carrier or a United States-flag vessel (or a vessel based principally in the United States on which United States income tax is paid and whose insurance coverage is subject to regulation in the United States), in or outside the United States; and
- (iii) uses or attempts to use instrumentalities, weapons or other methods designed or intended to cause mass destruction, injury or other loss to citizens or institutions of the United States.

(3) Insurance carrier

The term “insurance carrier” means any corporation, association, society, order, firm, company, mutual,¹ partnership, individual aggregation of individuals, or any other legal entity that provides commercial property and

casualty insurance. Such term includes any affiliates of a commercial insurance carrier.

(4) Liability insurance

(A)² In general

The term “liability insurance” means insurance for legal liabilities incurred by the insured resulting from—

- (i) loss of or damage to property of others;
- (ii) ensuing loss of income or extra expense incurred because of loss of or damage to property of others;
- (iii) bodily injury (including) to persons other than the insured or its employees; or
- (iv) loss resulting from debt or default of another.

(5) Loss

The term “loss” means death, bodily injury, or loss of or damage to property, including business interruption loss.

(6) Non-Federal Government customers

The term “non-Federal Government customers” means any customer of a Seller that is not an agency or instrumentality of the United States Government with authority under Public Law 85–804 [50 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.] to provide for indemnification under certain circumstances for third-party claims against its contractors, including but not limited to State and local authorities and commercial entities.

(Pub. L. 107–296, title VIII, § 865, Nov. 25, 2002, 116 Stat. 2241.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Public Law 85–804, referred to in par. (6), is Pub. L. 85–804, Aug. 28, 1958, 72 Stat. 972, which is classified generally to chapter 29 (§1431 et seq.) of Title 50, War and National Defense. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

PART H—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

§ 451. Advisory committees

(a) In general

The Secretary may establish, appoint members of, and use the services of, advisory committees, as the Secretary may deem necessary. An advisory committee established under this section may be exempted by the Secretary from chapter 10 of title 5, but the Secretary shall publish notice in the Federal Register announcing the establishment of such a committee and identifying its purpose and membership. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, members of an advisory committee that is exempted by the Secretary under the preceding sentence who are special Government employees (as that term is defined in section 202 of title 18) shall be eligible for certifications under subsection (b)(3) of section 208 of title 18 for official actions taken as a member of such advisory committee.

(b) Termination

Any advisory committee established by the Secretary shall terminate 2 years after the date

¹ So in original.

² So in original. No subpar. (B) has been enacted.

of its establishment, unless the Secretary makes a written determination to extend the advisory committee to a specified date, which shall not be more than 2 years after the date on which such determination is made. The Secretary may make any number of subsequent extensions consistent with this subsection.

(Pub. L. 107–296, title VIII, § 871, Nov. 25, 2002, 116 Stat. 2243; Pub. L. 117–286, § 4(a)(16), Dec. 27, 2022, 136 Stat. 4307.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2022—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 117–286 substituted “chapter 10 of title 5,” for “Public Law 92–463.”

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY ECONOMIC SECURITY COUNCIL

Pub. L. 117–263, div. G, title LXXI, § 7116(a), Dec. 23, 2022, 136 Stat. 3636, provided that:

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) COUNCIL.—The term ‘Council’ means the council established under paragraph (2).

“(B) DEPARTMENT.—The term ‘Department’ means the Department of Homeland Security.

“(C) ECONOMIC SECURITY.—The term ‘economic security’ has the meaning given such term in section 890B(c)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 474(c)(2)).

“(D) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

“(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—In accordance with the mission of the Department under section 101(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 111(b)), and in particular paragraph (1)(F) of such section, the Secretary shall establish a standing council of Department component heads or their designees, to carry out the duties described in paragraph (3).

“(3) DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL.—Pursuant to the scope of the mission of the Department as described in paragraph (2), the Council shall provide to the Secretary advice and recommendations on matters of economic security, including relating to the following:

“(A) Identifying concentrated risks for trade and economic security.

“(B) Setting priorities for securing the trade and economic security of the United States.

“(C) Coordinating Department-wide activity on trade and economic security matters.

“(D) With respect to the development of the continuity of the economy plan of the President under section 9603 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act of [for] Fiscal Year 2021 (6 U.S.C. 322).

“(E) Proposing statutory and regulatory changes impacting trade and economic security.

“(F) Any other matters the Secretary considers appropriate.

“(4) CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR.—The Under Secretary for Strategy, Policy, and Plans of the Department—

“(A) shall serve as Chair of the Council; and

“(B) may designate a Council member as a Vice Chair.

“(5) MEETINGS.—The Council shall meet not less frequently than quarterly, as well as—

“(A) at the call of the Chair; or

“(B) at the direction of the Secretary.

“(6) BRIEFINGS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 23, 2022] and every 180 days thereafter for four years, the Council shall brief the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Finance of the Senate, the Com-

mittee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives on the actions and activities of the Council.”

[Nothing in section 7116(a) of Pub. L. 117–263, set out above, to be construed to affect or diminish the authority otherwise granted to any other officer of the Department of Homeland Security, see section 7116(c) of Pub. L. 117–263, set out as a note under section 349 of this title.]

§ 452. Reorganization

(a) Reorganization

The Secretary may allocate or reallocate functions among the officers of the Department, and may establish, consolidate, alter, or discontinue organizational units within the Department, but only—

(1) pursuant to section 542(b) of this title; or

(2) after the expiration of 60 days after providing notice of such action to the appropriate congressional committees, which shall include an explanation of the rationale for the action.

(b) Limitations

(1) In general

Authority under subsection (a)(1) does not extend to the abolition of any agency, entity, organizational unit, program, or function established or required to be maintained by this chapter.

(2) Abolitions

Authority under subsection (a)(2) does not extend to the abolition of any agency, entity, organizational unit, program, or function established or required to be maintained by statute.

(Pub. L. 107–296, title VIII, § 872, Nov. 25, 2002, 116 Stat. 2243.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsec. (b)(1), was in the original “this Act”, meaning Pub. L. 107–296, Nov. 25, 2002, 116 Stat. 2135, known as the Homeland Security Act of 2002, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 101 of this title and Tables.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

TRANSFER OF OFFICE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTITY MANAGEMENT AND FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Pub. L. 115–278, § 3, Nov. 16, 2018, 132 Stat. 4184, provided that:

“(a) OFFICE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTITY MANAGEMENT.—The Office of Biometric Identity Management of the Department of Homeland Security located in the National Protection and Programs Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security on the day before the date of enactment of this Act [Nov. 16, 2018] is hereby transferred to the Management Directorate of the Department.

“(b) FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the completion of the Government Accountability Office review of the organizational placement of the Federal Protective Service (authorized under section 1315 of title 40, United States Code), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall determine the appropriate place-