

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CANADA AND MEXICO

SEC. 22. The President of the United States is authorized and requested to enter into negotiations with the Governments of Canada and Mexico to determine:

33 USC 1521.

(1) the need for intergovernmental understandings, agreements, or treaties to protect the interests of the people of Canada, Mexico, and the United States and of any party or parties involved with the construction or operation of deepwater ports; and

(2) the desirability of undertaking joint studies and investigations designed to insure protection of the environment and to eliminate any legal and regulatory uncertainty, to assure that the interests of the people of Canada, Mexico, and the United States are adequately met.

The President shall report to the Congress the actions taken, the progress achieved, the areas of disagreement, and the matters about which more information is needed, together with his recommendations for further action.

Report to Congress.

PUBLIC LAW 93-153

SEC. 23. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to amend, restrict, or otherwise limit the application of section 28(u) of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by Public Law 93-153.

33 USC 1522.

30 USC 185.

GENERAL PROCEDURES

SEC. 24. The Secretary or his delegate shall have the authority to issue and enforce orders during proceedings brought under this Act. Such authority shall include the authority to issue subpoenas, administer oaths, compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, documents, and other evidence, to take depositions before any designated individual competent to administer oaths, and to examine witnesses.

33 USC 1523.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 25. There is authorized to be appropriated for administration of this Act not to exceed \$2,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, not to exceed \$2,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, and not to exceed \$2,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1977.

33 USC 1524.

Approved January 3, 1975.

Public Law 93-628

AN ACT

To amend title 10, United States Code, to enable the Naval Sea Cadet Corps and the Young Marines of the Marine Corps League to obtain, to the same extent as the Boy Scouts of America, obsolete and surplus naval material.

January 3, 1975
[H. R. 11144]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 7541 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof the following: “, to the Naval Sea Cadet Corps for the sea cadets, and to the Young Marines of the Marine Corps League for the young marines”; and

(2) by striking out the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “The cost of transportation and delivery of material given or sold under this section shall be charged to the Boy Scouts of America, to the Naval Sea Cadets, or to the Young

Naval Sea Cadet
Corps and Young
Marines.
Surplus naval
material, recipi-
ents.

Marines of the Marine Corps League, as the case may be.”

(b) The catchline and the chapter analysis item for section 7541 are amended by inserting immediately after “Boy Scouts of America” the following: “Naval Sea Cadet Corps and Young Marines of the Marine Corps League.”

Effective date.
10 USC 7541
note.

SEC. 2. The amendments made by the first section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

Approved January 3, 1975.

Public Law 93-629

AN ACT

January 3, 1975
[H. R. 11273]

To provide for the control and eradication of noxious weeds, and the regulation of the movement in interstate or foreign commerce of noxious weeds and potential carriers thereof, and for other purposes.

Federal Noxious
Weed Act of 1974.
7 USC 2801
note.
7 USC 2801.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the “Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974”.

SEC. 2. The importation or distribution in interstate commerce of noxious weeds, except under controlled conditions, allows the growth and spread of such weeds which interfere with the growth of useful plants, clog waterways and interfere with navigation, cause disease, or have other adverse effects upon man or his environment and therefore is detrimental to the agriculture and commerce of the United States and to the public health. The uncontrolled distribution within the United States of noxious weeds after their importation or interstate distribution has like detrimental effects and allowing such distribution encourages and facilitates the burdening and obstructing of interstate and foreign commerce, and is inimical to the public interest. Accordingly, the Congress hereby determines that the regulation of transactions in, and movement of, noxious weeds as provided in this Act is necessary to prevent and eliminate burdens upon and obstructions to interstate and foreign commerce and to protect the public welfare.

Definitions.
7 USC 2802.

SEC. 3. As used in this Act, except where the context otherwise requires:

(a) “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States or any other person to whom authority may be delegated to act in his stead.

(b) “Authorized inspector” means any employee of the Department of Agriculture, or any employee of any other agency of the Federal Government or of any State or other governmental agency which is cooperating with the Department in administration of any provisions of this Act, who is authorized by the Secretary to perform assigned duties under this Act.

(c) “Noxious weed” means any living stage (including but not limited to, seeds and reproductive parts) of any parasitic or other plant of a kind, or subdivision of a kind, which is of foreign origin, is new to or not widely prevalent in the United States, and can directly or indirectly injure crops, other useful plants, livestock, or poultry or other interests of agriculture, including irrigation, or navigation or the fish or wildlife resources of the United States or the public health.

(d) “United States” means any of the States, territories, or districts of the United States.

(e) “Interstate” means from any State, territory, or district of the United States into or through any other State, territory, or district.

(f) “District” means the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any possession of the United States.

(g) “Move” means deposit for transmission in the mails, ship, offer