

Editorial Notes**PRIOR PROVISIONS**

A prior section 585 of Pub. L. 87–195 was renumbered section 586 and is classified to section 2349bb–4 of this title.

§ 2349bb–4. Authorization of appropriations**(a) Authorization of appropriations**

There are authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out this part \$162,000,000 for fiscal year 2003.

(b) Availability of funds

Funds made available under subsection (a) may be used notwithstanding any other provision of law (other than section 2304 or 2371 of this title) and shall remain available until expended.

(c) Treatment of appropriations

Amounts made available by the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002, under “Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs” and “Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union” accounts for the activities described in subsection (d) shall be considered to be made available pursuant to this part.

(d) Covered activities

The activities referred to in subsection (c) are—

- (1) assistance under the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund;
- (2) assistance for science and technology centers in the independent states of the former Soviet Union;
- (3) export control assistance; and
- (4) export control and border assistance under part XI of subchapter I of this chapter or the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5801 et seq.).

(Pub. L. 87–195, pt. II, § 586, formerly § 585, as added Pub. L. 106–280, title III, § 301, Oct. 6, 2000, 114 Stat. 852; renumbered § 586 and amended Pub. L. 107–228, div. B, title XIII, §§ 1301(a), 1303(1), Sept. 30, 2002, 116 Stat. 1435, 1436.)

Editorial Notes**REFERENCES IN TEXT**

The Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002, referred to in subsec. (c), is Pub. L. 107–115, Jan. 10, 2002, 115 Stat. 2118, also known as the Kenneth M. Ludden Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 2002. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

The FREEDOM Support Act, referred to in subsec. (d)(4), is Pub. L. 102–511, Oct. 24, 1992, 106 Stat. 3320, also known as the Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of 1992. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 5801 of this title and Tables.

AMENDMENTS

2002—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 107–228, § 1301(a)(1), substituted “\$162,000,000 for fiscal year 2003” for “\$129,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 and \$142,000,000 for fiscal year 2002”.

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 107–228, § 1301(a)(2), struck out “fiscal year 2001” before “appropriations” in heading and substituted “2002” for “2001” in text.

Executive Documents**DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS**

For delegation of functions of President under this section, see Ex. Ord. No. 12163, Sept. 29, 1979, 44 F.R. 56673, as amended, set out as a note under section 2381 of this title.

§ 2349bb–5. Proliferation interdiction assistance

Consistent with section 2349bb–2 of this title, the President is authorized to provide assistance to friendly foreign countries for proliferation detection and interdiction activities and for developing complementary capabilities.

(Pub. L. 109–472, § 10(a), Jan. 11, 2007, 120 Stat. 3557.)

Editorial Notes**CODIFICATION**

Section was enacted as part of the Department of State Authorities Act of 2006, and not as part of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which comprises this chapter.

§ 2349bb–6. Safeguarding and elimination of conventional arms**(a) In general**

The Secretary of State is authorized to secure, remove, or eliminate stocks of man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS), small arms and light weapons, stockpiled munitions, abandoned ordnance, and other conventional weapons, including tactical missile systems (hereafter in this section referred to as “MANPADS and other conventional weapons”), as well as related equipment and facilities, located outside the United States that are determined by the Secretary to pose a proliferation threat.

(b) Elements

The activities authorized under subsection (a) may include the following:

- (1) Humanitarian demining activities.
- (2) The elimination or securing of MANPADS.
- (3) The elimination or securing of other conventional weapons.
- (4) Assistance to countries in the safe handling and proper storage of MANPADS and other conventional weapons.
- (5) Cooperative programs with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other international organizations to assist countries in the safe handling and proper storage or elimination of MANPADS and other conventional weapons.
- (6) The utilization of funds for the elimination or safeguarding of MANPADS and other conventional weapons.
- (7) Activities to secure and safeguard MANPADS and other conventional weapons.
- (8) Actions to ensure that equipment and funds, including security upgrades at locations for the storage or disposition of MANPADS and other conventional weapons and related equipment that are determined by the Sec-

retary of State to pose a proliferation threat, continue to be used for authorized purposes.

(c) Rule of construction

Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the authorities of the Secretary of Defense.

(Pub. L. 109–472, § 11, Jan. 11, 2007, 120 Stat. 3557.)

Editorial Notes

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Department of State Authorities Act of 2006, and not as part of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which comprises this chapter.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

MAN-PORTABLE AIR-DEFENSE SYSTEMS ORIGINATING FROM LIBYA

Pub. L. 112–81, div. A, title XII, § 1235, Dec. 31, 2011, 125 Stat. 1638, provided that:

“(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—Pursuant to section 11 of the Department of State Authorities Act of 2006 (22 U.S.C. 2349bb–6), the following is the policy of the United States:

“(1) To reduce and mitigate, to the greatest extent feasible, the threat posed to United States citizens and citizens of allies of the United States by man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS) that were in Libya as of March 19, 2011.

“(2) To seek the cooperation of, and to assist, the Government of Libya and governments of neighboring countries and other countries (as determined by the President) to secure, remove, or eliminate stocks of man-portable air-defense systems described in paragraph (1) that pose a threat to United States citizens and citizens of allies of the United States.

“(3) To pursue, as a matter of priority, an agreement with the Government of Libya and governments of neighboring countries and other countries (as determined by the Secretary of State) to formalize cooperation with the United States to limit the availability, transfer, and proliferation of man-portable air-defense systems described in paragraph (1).

“(b) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT ON MANPADS IN LIBYA.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress an assessment by the intelligence community that accounts for the disposition of, and the threat to United States citizens and citizens of allies of the United States posed by man-portable air-defense systems that were in Libya as of March 19, 2011. The assessment shall be submitted as soon as practicable, but not later than the end of the 45-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 31, 2011].

“(2) ELEMENTS.—The assessment submitted under this subsection shall include the following:

“(A) An estimate of the number of man-portable air-defense systems that were in Libya as of March 19, 2011.

“(B) An estimate of the number of man-portable air-defense systems in Libya as of March 19, 2011, that are currently in the secure custody of the Government of Libya, the United States, an ally of the United States, a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), or the United Nations.

“(C) An estimate of the number of man-portable air-defense systems in Libya as of March 19, 2011, that were destroyed, disabled, or otherwise rendered unusable during Operation Unified Protector and since the end of Operation Unified Protector.

“(D) An assessment of the number of man-portable air-defense systems that is the difference be-

tween the number of man-portable air-defense systems in Libya as of March 19, 2011, and the cumulative number of man-portable air-defense systems accounted for under subparagraphs (B) and (C), and the current disposition and locations of such man-portable air-defense systems.

“(E) An assessment of the number of man-portable air-defense systems that are currently in the custody of militias in Libya.

“(F) A list of any organizations designated as terrorist organizations by the Department of State, or affiliate organizations or members of such organizations, that are known or believed to have custody of any man-portable air-defense systems that were in the custody of the Government of Libya as of March 19, 2011.

“(G) An assessment of the threat posed to United States citizens and citizens of allies of the United States from unsecured man-portable air-defense systems (as defined in section 11 of the Department of State Authorities Act of 2006) originating from Libya.

“(H) An assessment of the effect of the proliferation of man-portable air-defense systems that were in Libya as of March 19, 2011, on the price and availability of man-portable air-defense systems that are on the global arms market.

“(3) NOTICE REGARDING DELAY IN SUBMITTAL.—If, before the end of the 45-day period specified in paragraph (1), the Director determines that the assessment required by that paragraph cannot be submitted by the end of that period as required by that paragraph, the Director shall (before the end of that period) submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report setting forth—

“(A) the reasons why the assessment cannot be submitted by the end of that period; and

“(B) an estimated date for the submittal of the assessment.

“(c) COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY ON THREAT OF MANPADS ORIGINATING FROM LIBYA.—

“(1) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—The President shall develop and implement, and from time to time update, a comprehensive strategy, pursuant to section 11 of the Department of State Authorities Act of 2006 [22 U.S.C. 2349bb–6], to reduce and mitigate the threat posed to United States citizens and citizens of allies of the United States from man-portable air-defense systems that were in Libya as of March 19, 2011.

“(2) REPORT REQUIRED.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 45 days after the assessment required by subsection (b) is submitted to the appropriate committees of Congress, the President shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report setting forth the strategy required by paragraph (1).

“(B) ELEMENTS.—The report required by this paragraph shall include the following:

“(i) An assessment of the effectiveness of efforts undertaken to date by the United States, Libya, Mauritania, Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Chad, the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and any other country or entity (as determined by the President) to reduce the threat posed to United States citizens and citizens of allies of the United States from man-portable air-defense systems that were in Libya as of March 19, 2011.

“(ii) A timeline for future efforts by the United States, Libya, and neighboring countries to—

“(I) secure, remove, or disable any man-portable air-defense systems that remain in Libya;

“(II) counter proliferation of man-portable air-defense systems originating from Libya that are in the region; and

“(III) disrupt the ability of terrorists, non-state actors, and state sponsors of terrorism to acquire such man-portable air-defense systems.

“(iii) A description of any additional funding required to address the threat of man-portable air-defense systems originating from Libya.

“(iv) A description of technologies currently available to reduce the susceptibility and vulnerability of civilian aircraft to man-portable air-defense systems, including an assessment of the feasibility of using aircraft-based anti-missile systems to protect United States passenger jets.

“(v) Recommendations for the most effective policy measures that can be taken to reduce and mitigate the threat posed to United States citizens and citizens of allies of the United States from man-portable air-defense systems that were in Libya as of March 19, 2011.

“(vi) Such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the President considers appropriate to implement the strategy required by paragraph (1).

“(C) FORM.—The report required by this paragraph shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

“(d) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘appropriate committees of Congress’ means—

“(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

“(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.”

[Memorandum of President of the United States, Apr. 20, 2012, 77 F.R. 28757, delegated the reporting functions conferred upon the President by section 1235(c) of Pub. L. 112-81, set out above, to the Secretary of State.]

PART X—CYBERSPACE, DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY, AND RELATED TECHNOLOGIES (CDT) FUND

§ 2349cc. Findings

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Increasingly digitized and interconnected social, political, and economic systems have introduced new vulnerabilities for malicious actors to exploit, which threatens economic and national security.

(2) The rapid development, deployment, and integration of information and communication technologies into all aspects of modern life bring mounting risks of accidents and malicious activity involving such technologies, and their potential consequences.

(3) Because information and communication technologies are globally manufactured, traded, and networked, the economic and national security of the United State¹ depends greatly on cybersecurity practices of other actors, including other countries.

(4) United States assistance to countries and international organizations to bolster civilian capacity to address national cybersecurity and deterrence in cyberspace can help—

(A) reduce vulnerability in the information and communication technologies ecosystem; and

(B) advance national and economic security objectives.

(Pub. L. 87–195, pt. II, § 591, as added Pub. L. 118–31, div. F, title LXIII, § 6307, Dec. 22, 2023, 137 Stat. 990.)

¹ So in original. Probably should be “States”.

§ 2349cc–1. Authorization of assistance and funding for cyberspace, digital connectivity, and related technologies (CDT) capacity building activities

(a) Authorization

The Secretary of State is authorized to provide assistance to foreign governments and organizations, including national, regional, and international institutions, on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may determine, in order to—

- (1) advance a secure and stable cyberspace;
- (2) protect and expand trusted digital ecosystems and connectivity;
- (3) build the cybersecurity capacity of partner countries and organizations; and
- (4) ensure that the development of standards and the deployment and use of technology supports and reinforces human rights and democratic values, including through the Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership.

(b) Scope of uses

Assistance under this section may include programs to—

(1) advance the adoption and deployment of secure and trustworthy information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure and services, including efforts to grow global markets for secure ICT goods and services and promote a more diverse and resilient ICT supply chain;

(2) provide technical and capacity building assistance to—

(A) promote policy and regulatory frameworks that create an enabling environment for digital connectivity and a vibrant digital economy;

(B) ensure technologies, including related new and emerging technologies, are developed, deployed, and used in ways that support and reinforce democratic values and human rights;

(C) promote innovation and competition; and

(D) support digital governance with the development of rights-respecting international norms and standards;

(3) help countries prepare for, defend against, and respond to malicious cyber activities, including through—

(A) the adoption of cybersecurity best practices;

(B) the development of national strategies to enhance cybersecurity;

(C) the deployment of cybersecurity tools and services to increase the security, strength, and resilience of networks and infrastructure;

(D) support for the development of cybersecurity watch, warning, response, and recovery capabilities, including through the development of cybersecurity incident response teams;

(E) support for collaboration with the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) and other relevant Federal agencies to enhance cybersecurity;

(F) programs to strengthen allied and partner governments’ capacity to detect, investigate, deter, and prosecute cybercrimes;