

summarizing all such activities not later than 1 year after the closure of the pavilion or exhibit. (Pub. L. 106–113, div. B, §1000(a)(7) [div. A, title II, §204], Nov. 29, 1999, 113 Stat. 1536, 1501A–420; Pub. L. 115–32, §5(b), May 8, 2017, 131 Stat. 844.)

Editorial Notes

CODIFICATION

Section is comprised of section 1000(a)(7) [div. A, title II, §204] of div. B of Pub. L. 106–113. Subsec. (e) of section 204 of title II of section 1000(a)(7) of Pub. L. 106–113 repealed section 230 of Pub. L. 103–236 which was classified as a note under section 2452 of this title.

Section was enacted as part of the Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001, and not as part of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 which comprises this chapter.

AMENDMENTS

2017—Subsec. (b)(1)(C). Pub. L. 115–32 inserted before period at end “, except that no employees of the Department of State may, in their official capacity, solicit funds to pay expenses for a United States pavilion or other major exhibit at any international exposition or world’s fair registered by the Bureau of International Expositions”.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

DEFINITIONS

In subsecs. (c) and (d), “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on International Relations (now Committee on Foreign Affairs) of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, see section 1000(a)(7) [§3(1)] of Pub. L. 106–113, set out as a note under section 2651 of this title.

UNITED STATES COMPETITION FOR A WORLD EXPO

Pub. L. 115–32, May 8, 2017, 131 Stat. 843, provided that:

“SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

“This Act may be cited as the ‘U.S. Wants to Compete for a World Expo Act’.

“SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

“Congress finds the following:

“(1) The Bureau of International Expositions (BIE) is the organization responsible for governing World Fairs and International Expositions.

“(2) Section 1(a) of Public Law 91–269 (22 U.S.C. 2801(a)) found that ‘international expositions . . . have a significant impact on the economic growth of the region surrounding the exposition and . . . are important instruments of national policy’.

“(3) The United States has not been an active member of the BIE since 2001.

“(4) State and local governments and private entities in the United States have continued to participate in international expositions held in foreign countries as a means of promoting United States exports and creating jobs, but face significantly higher costs for such participation because the United States is not an active member.

“(5) State and local governments and private entities in the United States have expressed interest in an international exposition being hosted in the United States, but the bid of a United States city, region, or State to host an international exposition is unlikely to be successful if the United States is not a member of the BIE.

“SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

“It is the sense of Congress that—

“(1) the United States should rejoin the BIE immediately to promote domestic job creation, global branding, and tourism to the United States; and

“(2) the Secretary of State, in partnership with the Secretary of Commerce, State and local governments, and private and non-profit entities, should take all necessary steps to facilitate the timely submission of a request to rejoin the BIE.

“SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State is authorized to take such actions as the Secretary determines necessary for the United States to rejoin and maintain membership in the BIE.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION TO ACCEPT PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS.—In addition to funds otherwise available to the Secretary to carry out this section, the Secretary is authorized to accept contributions for such purpose.

“(c) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary of State shall notify the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Foreign Relations and Appropriations of the Senate upon taking any action under subsection (a).

“SEC. 5. CONTINUATION OF PROHIBITION ON USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR WORLD’S FAIR PAVILIONS AND EXHIBITS.

“(a) CONTINUATION OF PROHIBITION.—Nothing in this Act may be construed to authorize any obligation or expenditure prohibited by section 204 of the Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001 (22 U.S.C. 2452b) (relating to limitations on the obligation or expenditure of funds by the Department of State for a United States pavilion or exhibit at an international exposition or world’s fair registered by the BIE).

“(b) PROHIBITION ON SOLICITATION OF FUNDS.—[Amended this section.]”

§ 2452c. Program to provide grants to American-sponsored schools in predominantly Muslim countries to provide scholarships

(a) Findings

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) During the 2003–2004 school year, the Office of Overseas Schools of the Department of State is financially assisting 189 elementary and secondary schools in foreign countries.

(2) United States-sponsored elementary and secondary schools are located in more than 20 countries with predominantly Muslim populations in the Near East, Africa, South Asia, Central Asia, and East Asia.

(3) United States-sponsored elementary and secondary schools provide an American-style education in English, with curricula that typically include an emphasis on the development of critical thinking and analytical skills.

(b) Statement of policy

The United States has an interest in increasing the level of financial support provided to United States-sponsored elementary and secondary schools in countries with predominantly Muslim populations in order to—

(1) increase the number of students in such countries who attend such schools;

(2) increase the number of young people who may thereby gain at any early age an appreciation for the culture, society, and history of the United States; and

(3) increase the number of young people who may thereby improve their proficiency in the English language.

(c) Program

The Secretary of State, acting through the Director of the Office of Overseas Schools of the Department of State, may conduct a program to

make grants to United States-sponsored elementary and secondary schools in countries with predominantly Muslim populations for the purpose of providing full or partial merit-based scholarships to students from lower-income and middle-income families of such countries to attend such schools.

(d) Determination of eligible students

For purposes of the program, a United States-sponsored elementary and secondary school that receives a grant under the program may establish criteria to be implemented by such school to determine what constitutes lower-income and middle-income families in the country (or region of the country, if regional variations in income levels in the country are significant) in which such school is located.

(e) Restriction on use of funds

Amounts appropriated to the Secretary of State pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in subsection (h) shall be used for the sole purpose of making grants under this section, and may not be used for the administration of the Office of Overseas Schools of the Department of State or for any other activity of the Office.

(f) Voluntary participation

Nothing in this section shall be construed to require participation in the program by a United States-sponsored elementary or secondary school in a predominantly Muslim country.

(g) Report

Not later than April 15, 2006, and April 15, 2008, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on the program. The report shall assess the success of the program, examine any obstacles encountered in its implementation, and address whether it should be continued, and if so, provide recommendations to increase its effectiveness.

(h) Funding

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State for each of the fiscal years 2007 and 2008, unless otherwise authorized by Congress, such sums as necessary to implement the program under this section.

(Pub. L. 108-458, title VII, §7113, Dec. 17, 2004, 118 Stat. 3797; Pub. L. 110-53, title XX, §2014(b)(1), Aug. 3, 2007, 121 Stat. 512.)

Editorial Notes

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly set out as a note under section 2452 of this title.

Section was enacted as part of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, and also as part of the 9/11 Commission Implementation Act of 2004, and not as part of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 which comprises this chapter.

AMENDMENTS

2007—Pub. L. 110-53, §2014(b)(1)(A), struck out “Pilot” before “Program” in section catchline.

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 110-53, §2014(b)(1)(B), struck out “Pilot” before “Program” in heading and “pilot” before “program” in text.

Subsecs. (d), (f). Pub. L. 110-53, §2014(b)(1)(C), (D), struck out “pilot” before “program” wherever appearing.

Subsec. (g). Pub. L. 110-53, §2014(b)(1)(E), inserted “and April 15, 2008,” before “the Secretary” and struck out “pilot” before “program”.

Subsec. (h). Pub. L. 110-53, §2014(b)(1)(F), substituted “2007 and 2008” for “2005 and 2006” and struck out “pilot” before “program”.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

CHANGE OF NAME

Committee on International Relations of House of Representatives changed to Committee on Foreign Affairs of House of Representatives by House Resolution No. 6, One Hundred Tenth Congress, Jan. 5, 2007.

FINDINGS

Pub. L. 110-53, title XX, §2014(a), Aug. 3, 2007, 121 Stat. 512, provided that: “Congress finds the following:

“(1) Section 7113 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-458; 22 U.S.C. 2452 note [now 22 U.S.C. 2452c]) authorized the establishment of a pilot program to provide grants to American-sponsored schools in predominantly Muslim countries so that such schools could provide scholarships to young people from lower-income and middle-income families in such countries to attend such schools, where they could improve their English and be exposed to a modern education.

“(2) Since the date of the enactment of that section [Dec. 17, 2004], the Middle East Partnership Initiative has pursued implementation of that program.”

§2453. Agreements with foreign governments and international organizations

(a) Authorization

The Director of the United States Information Agency is authorized to enter into agreements with foreign governments and international organizations, in furtherance of the purposes of this chapter. In such agreements the Director of the United States Information Agency is authorized, when he deems it in the public interest, to seek the agreement of the other governments concerned to cooperate and assist, including making use of funds placed in special accounts pursuant to agreements concluded in accordance with section 1513(b)(6)¹ of this title, or any similar agreements, in providing for the activities authorized in section 2452 of this title, and particularly those authorized in subsection (a)(1) of said section 2452, with respect to the expenses of international transportation of their own citizens and nationals and of activities in furtherance of the purposes of this chapter carried on within the borders of such other nations.

(b) Creation or continuation of binational or multinational educational and cultural foundations and commissions

Such agreements may also provide for the creation or continuation of binational or multinational educational and cultural foundations and commissions for the purpose of administering programs in furtherance of the purposes of this chapter.

(c) United States participation in programs

In such agreements with international organizations, the Director of the United States Infor-

¹ See References in Text note below.