

the account “Operation and Maintenance, Defense Agencies” for fiscal year 1993 a sum not to exceed the amount appropriated pursuant to the authorization in subsection (a) to—

(1) other accounts of the Department of Defense for the purpose of providing assistance to the independent states of the former Soviet Union; or

(2) appropriations available to the Department of State and other agencies of the United States Government for the purpose of providing assistance to the independent states of the former Soviet Union for programs that the President determines will increase the national security of the United States.

(c) Administrative provisions

(1) Amounts transferred under subsection (b) shall be available subject to the same terms and conditions as the appropriations to which transferred.

(2) The authority to make transfers pursuant to this section is in addition to any other transfer authority of the Department of Defense.

(d) Coordination of programs

The President shall coordinate the programs described in subsection (b) with those authorized in the other provisions of this chapter and in the provisions of the Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-511) so as to optimize the contribution such programs make to the national interests of the United States.

(Pub. L. 103-160, div. A, title XII, § 1209, Nov. 30, 1993, 107 Stat. 1782.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

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

§ 5959. Repealed. Pub. L. 113-291, div. A, title XIII, § 1351(8)(C), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3607

Section, Pub. L. 106-398, § 1 [[div. A], title XIII, § 1308], Oct. 30, 2000, 114 Stat. 1654, 1654A-341; Pub. L. 107-107, div. A, title XIII, §§ 1307, 1309, Dec. 28, 2001, 115 Stat. 1256, 1257; Pub. L. 107-314, div. A, title XIII, § 1304(a), Dec. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 2672; Pub. L. 108-136, div. A, title X, § 1045(c)(2), Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1613; Pub. L. 109-163, div. A, title XIII, § 1305, Jan. 6, 2006, 119 Stat. 3474; Pub. L. 111-84, div. A, title XIII, § 1306(b), Oct. 28, 2009, 123 Stat. 2560; Pub. L. 111-383, div. A, title X, § 1075(d)(20), Jan. 7, 2011, 124 Stat. 4374; Pub. L. 112-81, div. A, title X, § 1066(d), Dec. 31, 2011, 125 Stat. 1589, required reports on activities and assistance under cooperative threat reduction programs.

§§ 5960, 5961. Repealed. Pub. L. 113-291, div. A, title XIII, § 1351(11), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3607

Section 5960, Pub. L. 108-136, div. A, title XIII, § 1303, Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1659, related to limitation on use of funds for Cooperative Threat Reduction programs until certain permits obtained.

Section 5961, Pub. L. 108-136, div. A, title XIII, § 1305, Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1660, related to requirement to appoint on-site managers before obligating any Cooperative Threat Reduction funds for certain projects.

§ 5961a. Requirement for on-site managers

(a) On-site manager requirement

Before obligating any defense nuclear non-proliferation funds for a project described in subsection (b), the Secretary of Energy shall appoint one on-site manager for that project. The manager shall be appointed from among employees of the Federal Government.

(b) Projects covered

Subsection (a) applies to a project—

(1) to be located in a state of the former Soviet Union;

(2) which involves dismantlement, destruction, or storage facilities, or construction of a facility; and

(3) with respect to which the total contribution by the Department of Energy is expected to exceed \$50,000,000.

(c) Duties of on-site manager

The on-site manager appointed under subsection (a) shall—

(1) develop, in cooperation with representatives from governments of countries participating in the project, a list of those steps or activities critical to achieving the project's disarmament or nonproliferation goals;

(2) establish a schedule for completing those steps or activities;

(3) meet with all participants to seek assurances that those steps or activities are being completed on schedule; and

(4) suspend United States participation in a project when a non-United States participant fails to complete a scheduled step or activity on time, unless directed by the Secretary of Energy to resume United States participation.

(d) Authority to manage more than one project

(1) Subject to paragraph (2), an employee of the Federal Government may serve as on-site manager for more than one project, including projects at different locations.

(2) If such an employee serves as on-site manager for more than one project in a fiscal year, the total cost of the projects for that fiscal year may not exceed \$150,000,000.

(e) Steps or activities

Steps or activities referred to in subsection (c)(1) are those activities that, if not completed, will prevent a project from achieving its disarmament or nonproliferation goals, including, at a minimum, the following:

(1) Identification and acquisition of permits (as defined in subsection (g)).

(2) Verification that the items, substances, or capabilities to be dismantled, secured, or otherwise modified are available for dismantlement, securing, or modification.

(3) Timely provision of financial, personnel, management, transportation, and other resources.

(f) Notification to Congress

In any case in which the Secretary of Energy directs an on-site manager to resume United States participation in a project under subsection (c)(4), the Secretary shall concurrently notify Congress of such direction.

(g) Permit defined

In this section, the term “permit” means any local or national permit for development, gen-

eral construction, environmental, land use, or other purposes that is required in the state of the former Soviet Union in which the project is being or is proposed to be carried out.

(h) Effective date

This section shall take effect six months after November 24, 2003.

(Pub. L. 108–136, div. C, title XXXI, §3125, Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1748.)

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004, and not as part of the Cooperative Threat Reduction Act of 1993 which comprises this chapter.

§§ 5962, 5963. Repealed. Pub. L. 113–291, div. A, title XIII, § 1351(11), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3607

Section 5962, Pub. L. 108–136, div. A, title XIII, §1307, Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1661, related to annual certifications on use of facilities being constructed for Cooperative Threat Reduction projects or activities.

Section 5963, Pub. L. 108–136, div. A, title XIII, §1308, Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1662; Pub. L. 110–53, title XVIII, §1811(4), Aug. 3, 2007, 121 Stat. 493; Pub. L. 110–181, div. A, title XIII, §1305, Jan. 28, 2008, 122 Stat. 413, related to authority to use Cooperative Threat Reduction funds outside the former Soviet Union.

§§ 5964, 5965. Repealed. Pub. L. 113–291, div. A, title XIII, § 1351(12)(B), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3607

Section 5964, Pub. L. 111–84, div. A, title XIII, §1304, Oct. 28, 2009, 123 Stat. 2558, related to metrics for the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program.

Section 5965, Pub. L. 111–84, div. A, title XIII, §1305, Oct. 28, 2009, 123 Stat. 2559, related to Cooperative Threat Reduction Program authority for urgent threat reduction activities.

CHAPTER 69—CUBAN DEMOCRACY

Sec.	
6001.	Findings.
6002.	Statement of policy.
6003.	International cooperation.
6004.	Support for Cuban people.
6005.	Sanctions.
6006.	Policy toward a transitional Cuban Government.
6007.	Policy toward a democratic Cuban Government.
6008.	Existing claims not affected.
6009.	Enforcement.
6010.	“United States person” defined.

§ 6001. Findings

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The government of Fidel Castro has demonstrated consistent disregard for internationally accepted standards of human rights and for democratic values. It restricts the Cuban people’s exercise of freedom of speech, press, assembly, and other rights recognized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 10, 1948. It has refused to admit into Cuba the representative of the United Nations Human Rights Commission appointed to investigate human rights violations on the island.

(2) The Cuban people have demonstrated their yearning for freedom and their increas-

ing opposition to the Castro government by risking their lives in organizing independent, democratic activities on the island and by undertaking hazardous flights for freedom to the United States and other countries.

(3) The Castro government maintains a military-dominated economy that has decreased the well-being of the Cuban people in order to enable the government to engage in military interventions and subversive activities throughout the world and, especially, in the Western Hemisphere. These have included involvement in narcotics trafficking and support for the FMLN guerrillas in El Salvador.

(4) There is no sign that the Castro regime is prepared to make any significant concessions to democracy or to undertake any form of democratic opening. Efforts to suppress dissent through intimidation, imprisonment, and exile have accelerated since the political changes that have occurred in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

(5) Events in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have dramatically reduced Cuba’s external support and threaten Cuba’s food and oil supplies.

(6) The fall of communism in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the now universal recognition in Latin America and the Caribbean that Cuba provides a failed model of government and development, and the evident inability of Cuba’s economy to survive current trends, provide the United States and the international democratic community with an unprecedented opportunity to promote a peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba.

(7) However, Castro’s intransigence increases the likelihood that there could be a collapse of the Cuban economy, social upheaval, or widespread suffering. The recently concluded Cuban Communist Party Congress has underscored Castro’s unwillingness to respond positively to increasing pressures for reform either from within the party or without.

(8) The United States cooperated with its European and other allies to assist the difficult transitions from Communist regimes in Eastern Europe. Therefore, it is appropriate for those allies to cooperate with United States policy to promote a peaceful transition in Cuba.

(Pub. L. 102–484, div. A, title XVII, §1702, Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2575.)

EFFECTIVE DATE

Pub. L. 102–484, div. A, title XVII, §1712, Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2581, provided that: “This title [enacting this chapter, amending section 16 of Title 50, Appendix, War and National Defense, and enacting provisions set out as a note below] shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 23, 1992].”

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 102–484, div. A, title XVII, §1701, Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2575, provided that: “This title [enacting this chapter, amending section 16 of Title 50, Appendix, War and National Defense, and enacting provisions set out as a note above] may be cited as the ‘Cuban Democracy Act of 1992.’”

EX. ORD. NO. 12854. IMPLEMENTATION OF CUBAN DEMOCRACY ACT

Ex. Ord. No. 12854, July 4, 1993, 58 F.R. 36587, provided: